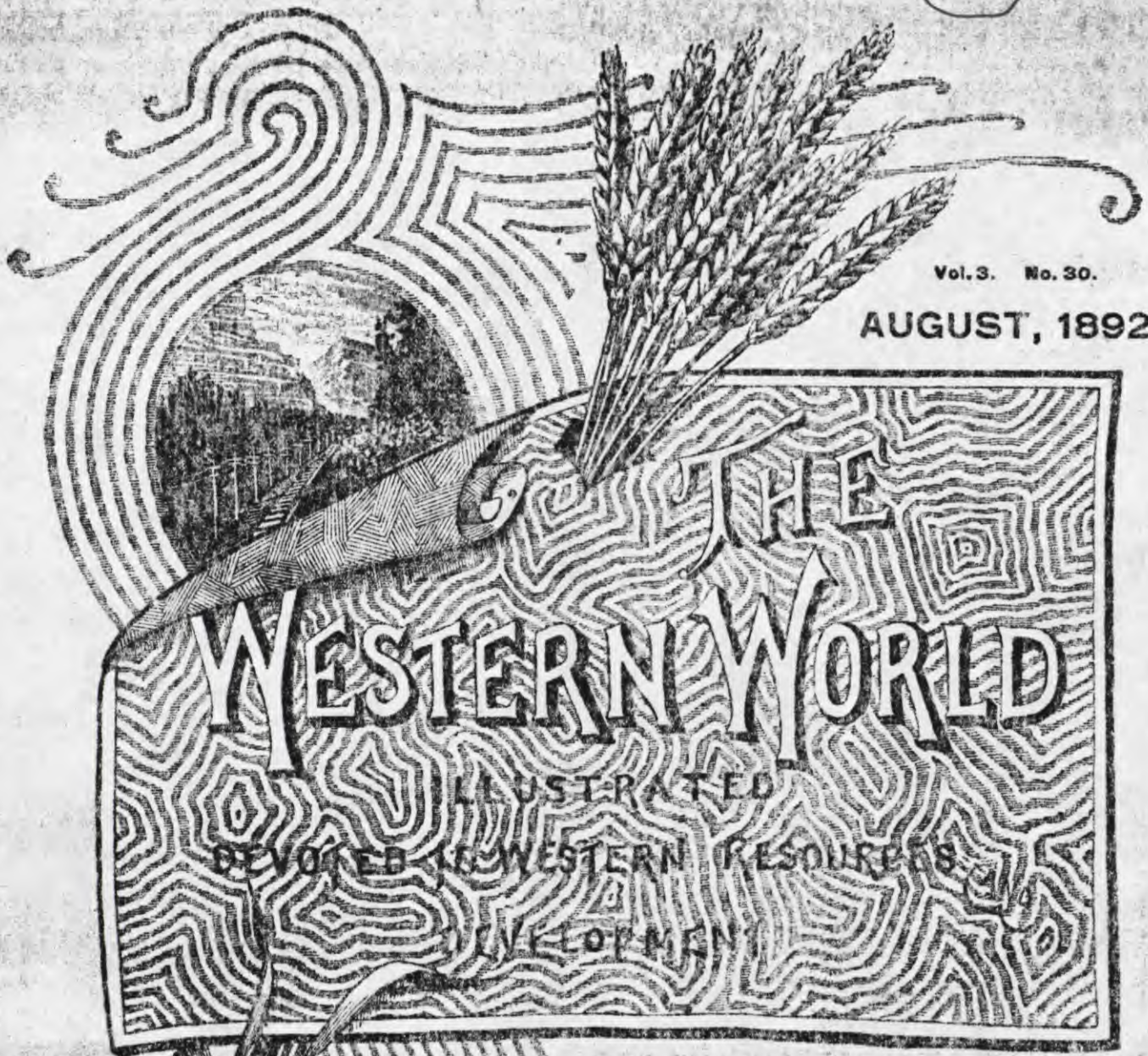


FA 76-131
Vols. 1-49
Part 1 cont

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Vol. 3. No. 30.

AUGUST, 1892



THE WESTERN WORLD

ILLUSTRATED
DEVOTED TO WESTERN RESOURCES
& DEVELOPMENT



ALTON BURROWS, Editor & Publisher.

50

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RG/M 76 Vol 31 F 685 part 1
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*in periodical section
to be catalogued at a later date*



Year of Publication.] OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA, SEPTEMBER 1, 1892

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EXTENSION IN QUEBEC.
 ON OF THE PIONEER
 IN THE CITADEL CITY.
 a by the Supreme Grand Pre-
 sisted by District Deputy Ed.
 How the Lodge Came to be
 ed.
 ant task devolves upon the
 ANGLLO-SAXON to-day of
 recording a truly note-
 worthy event in the an-
 nals of the Order Sons
 of England in the New
 Dominion of Canada.
 the inauguration of a
 S. O. E. B. S. at the grand

Young; Treasurer, W. Vincent; Chap-
 lain, Rev. T.A. Williams; Inner Guard,
 Thos. F. Teakie; Outer Guard, W. Ely;
 Guides, H. J. Morgan and Sergt. Major
 Dingley.
 Committee of Management—H. D.
 Morgan, J. S. Burford, H. Boakes, R.
 S. Norton; Auditors, W. T. Martin,
 E. H. Walling, H. D. Morgan; Trus-
 tees, C. M. Brocklesby, Sgt. Major
 Dingley.
 Capt. Davidson, of Stanley Lodge,
 Mr. House, of Russell Lodge, both of
 Ottawa, and Mr. Baugh, of Denhigh
 Lodge, Montreal, were present and as-
 sisted at the ceremony.
 The personnel of the lodge is above
 the average, the membership compris-
 ing a preponderance of men of intelli-
 gence and standing.
 It is expected that Quebec will soon

LAUNCH OF A S.O.E. LIFEBOAT.
 A GREAT DAY FOR THE S. O. E.
 NAVAL BRIGADE TORONTO.
 Interesting Ceremonial in the Presence of
 the Lieut.-Governor, the Bishop, their
 Wives, and a Distinguished Assembl-
 age.
 Toronto, Aug. 25.—The S. O. E. Naval
 Brigade Lifeboat, Grace Darling, was
 launched yesterday afternoon in the
 presence of one of the most dis-
 tinguished assemblies ever gathered
 together in this city. The S. O. E. Na-
 val Brigade, about 30 strong, were
 drawn up under command of Commo-
 dore George Tyler. The Lieutenant-
 Governor of the province, the Bishop

their hands in their pockets and wipe
 out the debt on the craft. It was only
 half paid for as yet.
 Cheers followed for the Grace Dar-
 ling, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Commodore
 Tyler, the crew and Her Majesty the
 Queen.
 Mr. William T. James, author of
 "Rhymes Afloat and Afield," read lines
 composed by himself in commemora-
 tion of the occasion.
THE GRACE DARLING
 was built by Harry Hodson on lines
 exactly similar to those of life boats in
 use on the southern coast of England.
 She measures 25 feet in length, has a
 beam width of 8 feet 6 inches and is 8
 feet 1 inch in depth. She is amply
 fitted with air-tight compartments,
 under the thwarts. The facilities for

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIFTH
S. O. E. LODGE OF N.S.
 Kenilworth, No. 129, of New Glasgow, S.
 Celebrates its First Birthday by a
 to Church.
 New Glasgow, N. S., August 16.—
 Sunday, August, 7th., the first and
 church parade of Kenilworth Loc
 149, took place in New Glasgow. 1
 members assembled in the lodge, re-
 at 9.30, when the lodge was opened
 due form. After some remarks fr
 the chairman, Bro. R. Maynard, in
 ference to the importance of the oc-
 sion, being their first anniversary,
 lodge adjourned and formed in pro-
 ceion, headed by Bro. Dodson, who
 ted as Marshall, carrying the Un-
 Jack assisted at these by T.

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Department Interie

DEN SKANDINAVISKE CANADIENSAREN.

Lös. No. 59. — ÅRG. 6.

WINNIPEG, MAN. 31 JULI 1892.

No. 7. — Lösn. 5 Cts.

CANADISKA NYHETER.

UNDERBAR RÄDDNING.

NORMAN, 16 Juli. — Gustaf Wiberg, anställd i Cameron & Kennedy's sågverk, räddades på ett underbart sätt, då han skulle borttaga en träbit som låg i vägen. Hans kläder fastnade i en axelledning och han följde med omkring och hvarje stycke af kläderna slets bokstafvigen i små trasor från honom. Han slapp likväl undan med undantag af några smärre sår. Alla arbetarne väntade att finna honom död. Den från döden räddade var Svensk.

REGINA, 30 Juli. — Jernväg skall byggas härifrån och förbinda med Soo jernvägen. Arbetet skall börjas nästa vecka i Esteven, ändstationen vid Souris banan. Detta blir en ny continental jernväg för Central och Nordvestra Staterna och Nordvestra Canada.

NYKTERHETS FRÅGAN I MANITOBA.

Den 23 Juli vann nykterhets-saken en härlig seger i Manitoba. Som förut nämnt fick Manitobas innevägnare den dagen ligga sina röster för eller emot nykterheten. Vid senaste riksdagen i Manitoba antogs enhälligt en motion, att vid nästa riksdagsmannaval låta Manitobas innevägnare på samma gång

Birtle 522 för, 235 emot; Portage la Prairie 710 för, 188 emot; Brandon Centre 830 för, 321 emot.

Glädjande att omnämna så togo Winnipegs Skandinaver en liflig del i nykterhetsfrågans lyckliga lösning. Den 18 Juli var ett massmöte af Skandinaver kalladt till Skandinavisk-Lutherska Kyrkan i nykterhetssakens intresse. Pastor J. A. Mattson, som sjelf är varm nykterhetsvän, fungerade som ordförande för aftonen och inledde mötet med bön. Ett längre sakrikt föredrag om nykterhetens betydelse, hölls af Pastor Mattson, hvarefter korta anföranden med tillämpning på förestående röstning, hölls af Herrar A. Hallonqvist, C. Landerholm, veteranen i filantropiskt arbete M. P. Peterson, C. J. Panser, O. Berglund, Sundberg, E. Ohlen, C. Bruhn och A. G. Hample. Alla talarne framhöll önskvärdheten uti att Skandinaverna så enhälligt som möjligt gifvo sina röster för Prohibition. Mötet som var talrikt besökt, isynnerhet af röstberättigade bland Winnipegs Skandinaver, var i det hela mycket godt och Pastor Mattson förtjenar Nykterhetsvännernashjertlig tack, icke blott för sin beredvillighet att sjelf taga del i mötet utan också för sin vänlighet att upplåta kyrkan för nykterhetsmöte.

Vi tro oss veta att då röstning försiggick 5 dagar derefter voro också, icke blott flertalet af Skan-

nu öfverstökad den sedvanliga "pic-nic" 1ste Juli och dagen var ei utan sina behag. Ovationen började med deklamation, hvarefter uppmanande tal höllas af flera af deltagarne, både på Svenska och Engelska.

Här ses brödrén under blågul flagga
Som fordom uppå fosterjord
Och smeksamt trädens kronor vagga
Och fogeln undrar från sitt bo
Hvad månne dagen väl betyda?
När allt sig klär i högtidsdrägt
Och blågul flagga villigt lyda
Att toppen tas af—Union Jack.—

Ja! säkert skall all vördnad skänkas
Den röda duk på mastens topp,
Dock skall den gula icke kränkas
Vid den står våra minnen opp
Och landet som vi adoptera,
Vi fira nu den största dag.
Låt derfor glädjen här florera,
Så följer vi naturens lag.

Här synes samlade i leken,
En blandad hop af många folk,
Och friska starka liksom eken
Och vig och qvick i ring och volt
Representanter utaf sex nationer
Syns glädligt tumla med hvarann,
Ej anspråk görs på traditioner,
Vi är' nu barn af samma land.

Högaktningsfullt
VIDL.

NYHETER FRÅN NYA STOCK-

han 52 lass hö på sin farm och likväl var hälften oslaget.

Kolonien har haft besök af landsökare, men huruvida de komma att här nedslå sina bopålar är ännu ovisst.

Thor lät en natt höra af sig och det med besked. Ett uppfriskande stridt regn följde i åskans spår.

Vår Pic-Nic den 1ste Juli var i allahänseenden utmärkt vällyckad.

Under Juli månad anlände till Winnipeg 4,534 emigranter. Af dessa voro:

Engelsmän 2223, Canadiensare 1391, Tyskar 449, Isländare 174 Skandinaver 164, Fransmän 81, annan Nation 2. Af dessa bosatte sig i Manitoba 2170, Territoriet 18 och i British Columbia 532.

Sedan årets början hafva de antal emigranter anländt

TILL	B. C.	SUMMA
49	475	524
192	756	948
601	6,627	7,228
414	7,447	7,861
500	5,064	5,564
403	3,844	4,247
532	4,334	4,866
2,697	28,847	31,544

TILL	N. W. T.
149	1,551
210	1,832
2,350	11,153
3,014	11,153
2,047	11,153
1,551	11,153
1,832	11,153
11,153	11,153

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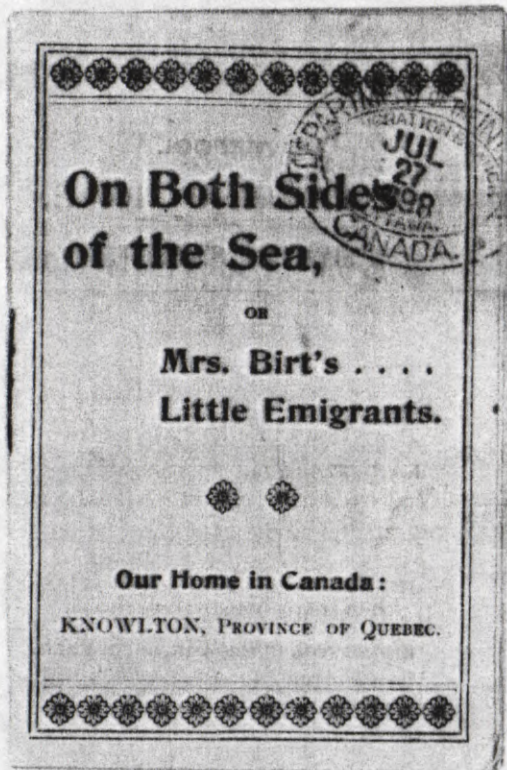
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236 413

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Sheltering Home

Myrtle Street, LIVERPOOL

30th Year of Work



For Orphan, Fatherless and
Destitute Children

ANNUAL

Report for the Year 1902

724

RG 76 v. 32 724 Part 2
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16-11-76

PAAP
HV
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1902

162

BY
17



REPORT

OF THE

Knowlton Distributing Home

FOR ENGLISH ORPHANS,

KNOWLTON, QUEBEC.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

SHELTERING HOME,

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

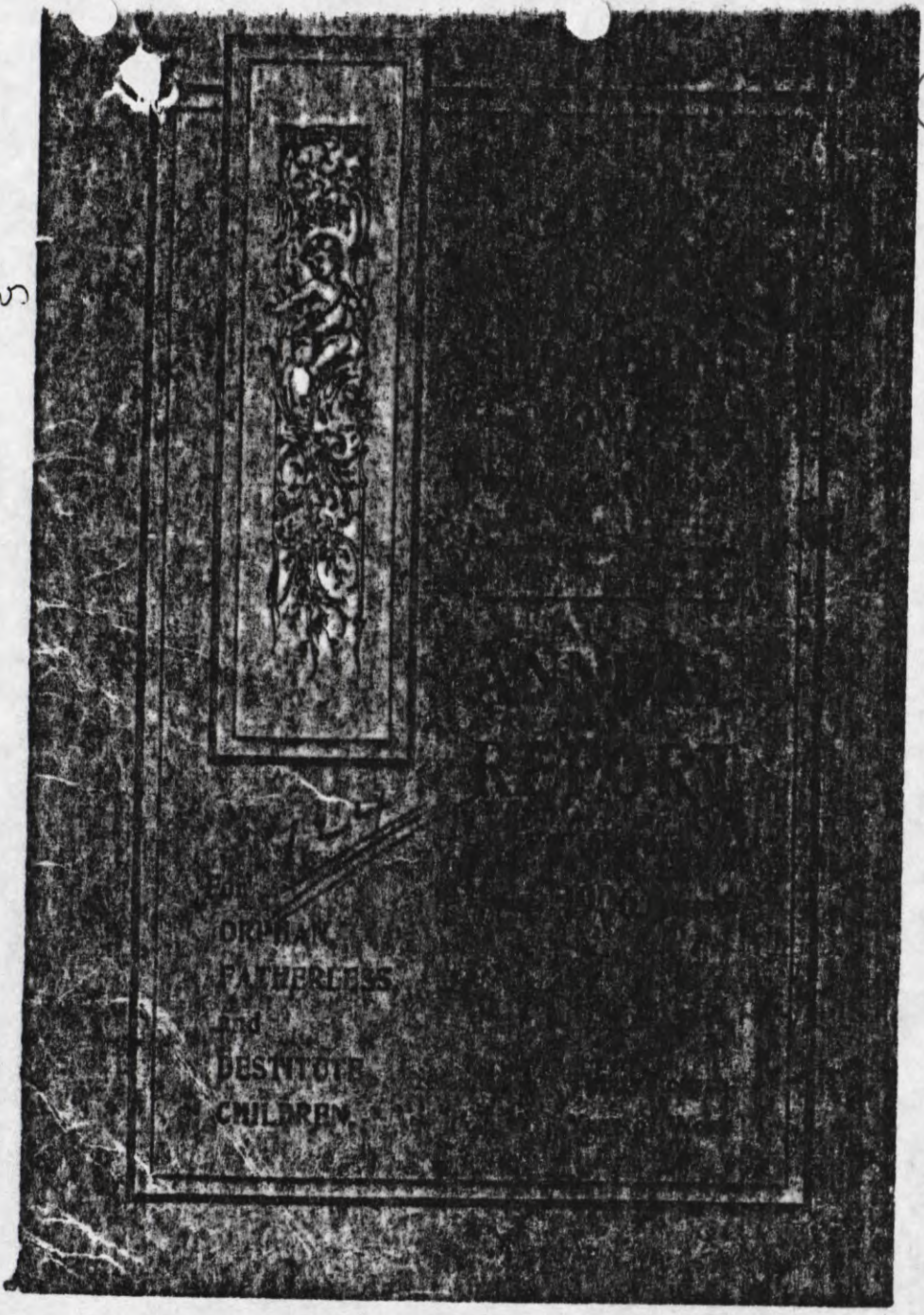


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Sheltering homes
Liverpool



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PAAP HV
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164



SHELTERING HOMES

MYRTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL

For Orphan, Fatherless and
Destitute Children.



— ANNUAL —

REPORT

For the Year 1905.



33rd Year of Work.

~~1924~~

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PAAP HV
1150 LSS4 16-11-76
1905

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576 32724 4

PRINTED IN
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Knowledge
Distributing
Home

Annual
Report

1992

For
English Schools

in
SHELTERED SCHOOLS
LIVERPOOL

165

PAAP
HV
1010
KSKS
1907

6/26

166

Liverpool Sheltering Homes

For Orphan and
Fatherless Children

(Myrtle Street, Liverpool)

ROLL OF HONOUR In the Great War



1914-1917

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La Ligure Brasileira

GUSTAVO GAVOTTI, GENOVA.

♦ ♦ Montreal Branch ♦ ♦

Free Passage Department, - - 213 Commissioners Street.

The Government of Brazil will pay the passage of farmers and their families to the Province of San Paulo, which Province has special laws in force for the help and protection of the farmers.

The passage is paid for Canadians, of the Province of Quebec, from Montreal in Summer, and Halifax in Winter. When the families arrive in the City of San Paulo, the Capital of the Province, (300,000 inhabitants), they are received and taken at once to the Provincial House, where they will find bed, food, doctor, and everything that is required for their accommodation during 8 days.

The families, on their arrival at the Coffee Plantation, will be furnished with house and all implements, as well as food and seeds to commence work, without any expense or charge afterwards.

A family, husband and wife, can easily take care of 4,000 coffee trees, and they will be paid for their work about \$200 a year, and, at the same time, they can cultivate the ground and grow whatever they think fit for the local market for their own benefit.

The families do not run any expenses whatever. Their passage is paid; house, implements and seed are furnished free, and food is provided for a year.

We only mention husband and wife, but a large family may make as much more in proportion, as a boy 12 years old can be of great service on the coffee plantation.

Each family has a separate house, and can work when they like, and raise all sorts of domestic animals such as pigs, goats, horses, cows, also chickens, ducks, pigeons, turkeys, etc.

Advice to Families.

We advise families, whether they have money or not, to accept the offer of Private Plantations, as without spending a cent they can make money at once, they acquire knowledge of the different kinds of culture of the country, and after a year or two can start for themselves.

Area, Population, Climate.

The Province of San Paulo is situated between 19°. 45' and 25°. 15' of lat South, and between 43°. 30' and 53° of long. West of Greenwich, and is 2000 feet above the sea, the temperature in winter is never lower than 65° and in summer never higher than 85°. The area is 260,000 square miles, with a population of 2,000,000 inhabitants.

Agriculture.

In the Province of San Paulo the soil is very fertile, and it would be easier to say what cannot grow than what can grow.

The principal branches of culture are coffee, which brings to the Province its wealth and renown; sugar, which is an enormous industry; cotton which supplies all the manufactures; tobaccos, wines, beans, corn, rice, potatoes, etc.

Language.

The official language is the Portuguese, but French, English, Italian and Spanish are extensively known and spoken.

Religion.

The predominating religion is the Roman Catholic, but all religions are free.

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La Ligure Brasiliana

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GUSTAVO GAVOTTI, GENOVA

• • Succursale de Montréal • •

—>><<—
Département des Passages Gratuits, - 213. rue des Commissaires.
—>><<—

Le Gouvernement du Brésil paie le passage aux agriculteurs et leurs familles jusqu'à la Province de San Paulo, où on a des lois spéciales pour aidé les agriculteurs.

Le passage est payé pour les Canadiens, de la Province de Québec, de Montréal, en été, et de Halifax en hiver.

Quand les familles arrivent dans la Ville de San Paulo, Capital de la Province, (300,000 habitants), elles sont reçus et conduites immédiatement à la Maison de la Province, où l'on trouve lit, nourriture, docteur, et tout ce que dont on a besoin pour 8 jours.

Les familles, à leurs arrivée dans les Plantations de Café, seront fournies d'une maison, d'outils, des semences, et nourriture pour commencer les travaux, sans aucune dépense et sans être obligées de payer en retour.

Une famille, mari et femme, peuvent prendre soin facilement de 4000 arbres de café, et seront payés pour cela presque \$200 par année, et en le même temps peuvent cultiver la terre et semer ce qu'ils croient le meilleur pour vendre à leur profit.

Les familles n'auront aucune dépense, car le passage est payé, la maison, les outils, les semences sont donnés gratuitement, et sont pourvues de nourriture pour un an.

Nous avons seulement parlé d'une famille de deux personnes, mais une grande famille peut gagner plus en proportion du nombre, vu qu'un enfant de 12 ans peut apporter beaucoup de profit dans la plantation du café.

Chaque famille a une maison séparée et peuvent travailler quand ils veulent, et peuvent cultiver ce qu'ils aiment le mieux; aussi élever toutes sortes d'animaux domestique, comme chevaux, vaches, cochons, chèvres, poulets, pigeons, canards, etc.

Conseils aux Familles.

Nous conseillons aux familles, qui ont de l'argent ou non, d'accepter l'offre des plantations privées, où sans aucune dépense elles peuvent gagner immédiatement, et en même temps peuvent s'habituer et connaître le genre de culture du pays, et après un an où deux s'établir à leur profit.

Superficie, Population, Climat.

La Province de San Paulo, est située entre 19°.45' et 25°.15' lat. Sud, et entre 43°.30' et 53° de long. Ouest de Greenwich; et est 2000 pieds audessus le niveau de la mer. La température en hiver n'est jamais plus basse que 65°, et celle de l'été jamais plus haute que 85°. La superficie est de 260,000 milles carrés, et la population 2,000,000 habitants.

Agriculture.

Dans la Province de San Paulo la terre est si bonne qu'il est plus facile de dire ce qu'elle ne produit pas que ce qu'elle produit.

La culture principale est celle du café, qui fait la richesse et le commerce de la Province. On produit une grande quantité de sucre, qui forme une énorme industrie; de coton, qui fournit toutes les manufactures; de tabacs, vins, haricots, maïs, ris, pommes de terre, etc.

Langue.

La langue officielle est la Portugaise, mais on parle les langues Française, Anglaise, Italienne et Espagnole.

Religion.

La religion prédominante est celle de l'Église Catholique Romaine, mais toutes les religions sont respectées.

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1896

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BRESIL



**CE QUI ATTEND
LES CANADIENS
QUI Iront LÀ**

{33} 8.

**TEMOIGNAGE DU
CONSUL GÉNÉRAL BRITANNIQUE**

VERSO

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DHEIGHINN CHANADA



Clo-Bhuailte le Ughdarras Parlamaid Chanada

1892

The Highland News Office, 8 Hamilton Street, Glasgow

18 p.

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LA COLONISATION

NOTES ET RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LE CANADA.

SERIE A.

SHERBROOKE, 15 MARS 1894.

No. 51

AVIS.

La Colonisation, est publiée sous les auspices et avec la collaboration d'un groupe d'amis de la colonisation au Canada et a pour mission, de faire mieux connaître notre pays à l'étranger.

Nous nous ferons un plaisir d'expédier à titre gratuit, les numéros de La Colonisation, parus et à paraître, à toute personne qui nous en fera la demande. S'adresser à :

P. BOUSQUET,
Gérant de La Colonisation,
Sherbrooke, P. Q., Canada.

Les Territoires du Nord-Ouest

ÉTENDUE.

En arrière du Manitoba, vers le nord-est, s'étend un immense district, celui de Keewatin; sa superficie dépasse celle de l'empire d'Autriche. Recouvert sur presque toute son étendue de forêts épaisses où le pin domine, ce territoire est destiné à devenir la grande réserve forestière du Manitoba lorsque la population de cette province aura atteint son maximum de densité.

À l'ouest du Manitoba s'étend le district de l'Assiniboine; sa superficie égale celle de la moitié de l'Espagne.

Ouest et le quartier général de la "Police montée."

C'est de Regina que part l'embranchement du "Canadian Pacific" qui s'ouvre, depuis deux ans, à la colonisation, les fertiles régions arrosées par la rivière Saskatchewan. Cette nouvelle ligne met à la portée de l'immigration un territoire dont les ressources multiples diffèrent de celles de la prairie que nous venons de parcourir.

DISTRICT DE LA SASKATCHEWAN.

Le district de la Saskatchewan est boisé, abondamment pourvu d'eau et son climat est généralement plus doux que dans les autres parties du Nord-Ouest, à l'exception de l'Alberta pourtant. Tandis qu'à Winnipeg, par exemple, la température moyenne de l'hiver est de 20 au-dessous de zéro; à Battleford sur la rivière Saskatchewan, la température moyenne, pendant les mois de janvier, février et mars, est de 12 degrés au-dessus de zéro. La disposition particulière du terrain, la nature de son sol, la grande richesse de ses prairies naturelles, rendent ce district éminemment propre à la culture mixte. Les immigrants peunisés devraient porter leurs regards de ce côté. En raison de l'ouverture comparativement récente du pays, ils auraient plus de latitude dans le choix de leurs

Montagnes Rocheuses et bays les prairies de l'Alberta et de l'ouest de l'Assiniboine. En quelques jours, parfois en quelques heures, sous cette tôle effluve, la neige disparaît, la température se modifie et s'élève de plusieurs degrés.

CALGARY.

La ville de Calgary ne date que de 1882.

Aujourd'hui sa population dépasse 4,000 âmes; la valeur de la propriété foncière y est estimée à quinze millions de francs et le chiffre de son commerce annuel dépasse douze millions.

La ville s'élève sur les bords de la "Bow River." Cette rivière qui prend sa source dans les Montagnes Rocheuses, est large, profonde et arrose une des parties les plus fertiles de l'Alberta. Ses nombreux pouvoirs d'eau feront, d'ici à quelques années, de Calgary, un centre industriel important.

La situation de la ville est exceptionnelle; entourée de hautes collines circulaires qui la protègent des grands vents du nord et du sud, elle ne souffre pas des températures extrêmes de l'hiver et de l'été. Pendant les mois de juillet et d'août, la température moyenne y est de 55° Fahrenheit, tandis qu'à Fort McLeod ou à Medicine Hat, la

rivière, abondamment boisé, largement ondule, le pays présente au voyageur une succession non interrompue de points de vue nouveaux qui reposent les yeux de la monotonie des grandes plaines.

Nous venons de dire que cette région se peuplait rapidement. Ce mouvement est dû au fait que le colon trouve à sa portée et en abondance ses deux facteurs essentiels de toute nouvelle installation dans l'ouest: le bois et l'eau.

Au nord, les vallées arrosées par les rivières Athabaska, McLeod et Pembina, sont couvertes de profondes forêts de pins, d'éphédras et de peupliers. Les arbres y sont d'une belle venue et fournissent un bois de construction d'une excellente qualité.

Sur les bords de la rivière Saskatchewan et au sud de celle-ci, dans la vallée de ses tributaires la "Hutcheon River" et la "Deer River", le bois est plus clairsemé. Dix générations de colons ne suffiront pas, pourtant, à épuiser les réserves forestières de cette partie du pays.

D'ailleurs, le colon qui ne trouve pas sur son lot de terrain suffisamment de bois pour construire sa maison, ses granges et pourvoir à sa provision de combustible, peut obtenir des agents du gouvernement la permission de se pren-

En 1886, cette hauteur ne dépassait pas six pouces.

A l'exception des vaches laitières et des animaux reproducteurs qui sont stabilisés pendant la mauvaise saison, les bestiaux des colons vivent en plein air tout l'hiver. La nuit ils se réfugient sous des hangars et, le jour, se dispersent dans les bois environnants où ils trouvent, en grattant la neige, une abondante nourriture.

Le sol du district d'Edmonton est formé de terre végétale noire, avec sous-sol de marne argileuse. La couche de terre cultivable a une épaisseur moyenne de trois pieds. Détail particulier (et qu'il est intéressant de noter dans l'intérêt des futurs colons du pays qui pourraient lire ces lignes), la couche de terre noire est plus épaisse sur les hauteurs que dans le fond des vallées. Cette anomalie s'explique d'elle-même pour peu que l'on y prête quelque attention.

La plupart des rivières ou des torrents qui arrosent le pays prennent naissance sur les flancs des Montagnes Rocheuses. Dans leur course échevelée, au printemps, ces cours d'eau entraînent avec eux des débris de terrains siliceux qui envahissent, peu à peu, le fond des vallées et tendent progressivement à prendre la place de la terre noire de telle

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LA COLONISATION

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NOTES ET

RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LE CANADA.

SERIE A.

SE

SHERBROOKE, 15 JANVIER 1895.

No. 56

AVIS.

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P. Bousquet,
Gérant de La Colonisation,
Sherbrooke, P. Q., Canada.

L'IMMIGRATION

Les efforts du ministère de l'intérieur pour attirer les cultivateurs des Etats-Unis, ont été couronnés de succès, et un grand nombre de fermiers d'expérience, pour la plupart bien pourvus de capitaux sous forme de numéraire et de bétail, se sont établis parmi nous. Plusieurs d'entre eux sont des Canadiens qui, il y a quelques années, ont traversé la frontière, mais qui maintenant, à la vue des avantages supérieurs qu'offre notre pays, reviennent au lieu de leur

sence de communication par chemin de fer. Le prolongement du chemin de fer du Manitoba et du Nord-Ouest complètera la colonisation de ce district, qui se trouve aujourd'hui arrêlé. Les circonstances sont extrêmement favorables pour cultiver le blé, mais on n'en profite guère parce qu'il n'y a pas de marché. Il y a une cinquantaine de colons venus d'Ontario et du Manitoba qui se sont établis ici, attirés par la richesse du sol et de la végétation.

Les démarches de nos agents auprès des Scandinaves qui résident à l'étranger, qu'il est aux Etats-Unis commencent à faire de l'effet, et, cette année, un grand nombre de homesteads ont été pris par ces gens industrieux et économes. En général, les Scandinaves qui nous arrivent directement d'Europe manquent de moyens et ignorent notre langue, ce qui a pour effet d'en induire plusieurs à se diriger au sud vers les établissements de leurs compatriotes. Beaucoup s'occupent à divers métiers dans les Etats de l'est, mais, le plus souvent, lorsqu'ils ont accumulé assez de fonds pour émigrer, ils se portent vers l'ouest, et prennent des terres. Nos agents, mis au courant de la chose, s'appliquent à leur faire voir les avantages que trou-

Voilà donc notre marché de pommes à cidre livré aux fluctuations des marchés étrangers et, en tout cas, cette production atteinte d'une façon très sensible. (Très bien ! très bien !)

A brève échéance nous verrons nos marchés français de pommes à cidre en concurrence avec un pays dont la situation économique est dans des conditions beaucoup plus favorables que la nôtre.

Quelle est la situation économique du Canada, comparativement à celle de la France? Vous savez qu'en France chaque habitant paye 132 fr. d'impôts par tête.

Quel est l'impôt payé par les habitants du Canada? 32 fr. Voilà déjà un avantage considérable.

Si nous comparons la valeur du sol, nous constatons qu'au Canada les terres disponibles sont cotées 13 dollars l'arpent, ce qui équivaut en France à 130 fr. l'hectare de terre de même nature. En France nos cultivateurs français en concurrence avec des producteurs ayant à leur disposition de la terre à 130 fr. l'hectare, quelque soit la distance à parcourir, ou les places dans des conditions défavorables. (C'est vrai! — Très bien ! sur divers bancs.)

M. Berger a répondu à M. Lechevallier et, comme c'était son rôle, il a atténué les résultats que le Canada peut attendre du traité. Il a conclu en ces termes :

Indépendamment de la capacité productive du Canada, il faut considérer que le Gouvernement du Dominion est parvenu à ouvrir, grâce à sa navigation inté-

UNE APPRECIATION

L'un de nos lecteurs de France, M. J. Perret, entrepreneur de travaux publics à Briançon, Hautes Alpes, vient de nous écrire une charmante lettre dans laquelle il inclut la communication suivante.

Elle lui est adressée par un de ses amis, M. Ed. Pellissier, et est datée d'Ottawa, 4 octobre 1894.

Ceux qui s'intéressent au mouvement colonisateur le font avec plaisir :

Mon Cher Ami,

Je t'avais promis de t'écrire aussitôt arrivé à Ottawa. Mais si j'ai tardé, c'est que je voulais étudier le pays et me renseigner. Je suis très satisfait des panoramas qui se déploient devant mes yeux et de la beauté de ce pays. Je t'assure que c'est une deuxième France. Notre esprit national se retrouve un peu partout. Les mœurs, les habitudes, le commerce, les écoles, tout penche du côté de notre chère patrie la France. C'est ce qui va me faire séjourner aussi longtemps que possible. Je ne me crois pas en pays étranger.

On entend parler que très rarement de brigandage et de misère. Ce n'est pas comme dans certaines parties de l'Amérique et de l'Afrique, où la vie est constamment en danger. Ces attentats sont suscités par la misère. Tout cela est pour ainsi dire inconnu au Canada.

été partout généralement secondé. Pendant que les missionnaires agricoles parcourent nos campagnes en prêchant cette nouvelle croisade, les évêques eux-mêmes n'ont pas cru au-dessous de leur dignité de présider les grands congrès de cultivateurs.

"J'ai moi-même constaté avec plaisir l'admirable exemple donné dans l'établissement de la ferme modèle d'Ottawa. La nation ne saurait oublier ce haut encouragement offert au travail de plus grand nombre de ses enfants.

"La colonisation se ressent de cette vive impulsion donnée à l'agriculture. Jamais nos terres n'ont été plus recherchées par les colons. Mon gouvernement s'est fait un devoir de tenir ouvertes les grandes arrières conduisant à la forêt, et nous sommes heureux de constater que nos efforts ont été utiles à un aussi grand nombre. C'est une voie dans laquelle on ne saurait trop avancer.

"Une mission importante a été confiée, depuis la session dernière, à l'Assistant Commissaire de l'Agriculture. Le rapport de cette mission vous sera soumis; vous y trouverez des renseignements précieux sur l'industrie agricole. "Ce progrès marqué de notre agricul-

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LA COLONISATION

NOTES ET RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LE CANADA.

SERIE A.

SHERBROOKE, 15 MAI 1894.

No. 52

AVIS.

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Gérant de La Colonisation,
Sherbrooke, P. Q., Canada.

UNE OPINION

On lit dans le Pionnier :

L'un de nos lecteurs de France, M. Joseph Perret, de Briançon, nous transmit avec prière de la publier la lettre suivante qu'il a reçue d'un de ses amis qui est venu habiter le Canada après avoir visité les pays de l'Amérique du Sud.

L'auteur se prononce formellement en faveur du Canada comme champ d'é-

fondement attristé à la vue de l'état pitoyable, dans lequel sont tombées une foule de familles métisses.

Comme on le sait, les métis menaient autrefois la vie nomade et, de même que les indiens leurs frères, ils trouvaient dans la chasse et la pêche toutes les ressources nécessaires à leur existence; mais leur condition économique fut grandement altérée depuis que le pays a été envahi par la civilisation.

Les indiens furent placés sur des réserves où ils continuent leur genre de vie primitive, tout en touchant certaines annuités du gouvernement.

Les métis, de leur côté, reçurent des concessions en terre, sur lesquelles on espérait qu'ils se livreraient à l'agriculture, ce que la plupart manquèrent de faire malheureusement.

L'expérience a prouvé que le sang indien dominait encore plus chez eux qu'on ne se l'était imaginé. Au lieu de s'attacher à leurs concessions, ils les vendirent à la première occasion et souvent à des acheteurs sans scrupule.

Une multitude de ces malheureux sont ainsi devenus victimes de leur inconstance et de leur tempérament aven-

NOS TERRITOIRES

Les immenses ressources de nos vastes territoires de l'ouest ont été habilement exposées dans un discours prononcé, au dernier banquet annuel du Bureau de Commerce de Toronto, par l'Hon. M. Daly, ministre de l'intérieur.

Nous en publions l'analyse suivante, dont nos lecteurs pourront tirer profit.

« Comme j'ai l'honneur de représenter une circonscription parlementaire du Manitoba, dans notre Chambre des Communes, et comme j'ai la charge d'administrer cette immense étendue de pays située entre la rivière Rouge du Nord et l'Océan Pacifique, je profite de cette excellente occasion d'en parler un peu au long et de dire en même temps tout ce que je pense de sa population énergique et industrielle, aussi active qu'elle est intelligente.

« Il nous semble à tous, si nous nous reportons un peu en arrière dans l'histoire de notre jeune pays, qu'il y a bien peu de temps que le très honorable sir John Macdonald et son gouvernement avaient envoyé des délégués en

est aujourd'hui de 4,416,000 acres. En 1881, 45,000 acres seulement étaient cultivés en blé. Aujourd'hui, il y a tout près de 900,000. D'après le dernier bulletin publié par l'administration du Manitoba, nous voyons qu'il y avait, l'année dernière, 1,000,000 d'acres cultivées en blé, ayant produit 16,000,000 de minots du plus magnifique blé qui ait jamais été récolté, ce qui donne, à l'acre, une moyenne de 16 minots, pendant qu'Ontario n'en produit que 15, le Wisconsin 12½, le Michigan 13, l'Iowa 11½, le Nebraska et le Dakota 12½, et cette année 1893 n'est pas regardée comme l'une des bonnes années en rendement du blé.

LES TERRITOIRES NE SONT NULLEMENT INFÉRIEURS AU MANITOBA

« Je regrette de n'avoir pas ici les statistiques sur les territoires, car je vous montrerais des faits tout aussi concluants que les précédents.

« Si des échantillons nombreux, venus de toutes les parties du pays constituent des preuves, il est certain que le Manitoba, l'Assiniboine, la Saskatchewan et l'Alberta ont battu le monde entier à

du Manitoba et du Nord-Ouest. Depuis que le pays se peuple et se développe à l'ouest de Winnipeg la ville doit se développer concurremment de manière à satisfaire aux besoins commerciaux et industriels de l'énorme étendue de pays dont les affaires se concentrent chez elle.

« La valeur des opérations commerciales de Winnipeg, en 1893, dépassait 40,000,000 de dollars. Le capital total des banques incorporées, fonctionnant dans la ville ou représentant les banques des autres provinces, dépasse 40,000,000 de dollars. La ville possède déjà 25 églises, 19 écoles, 12 banques, 16 journaux, 122 milles de trottoirs (300 kil.), 20 milles de tuyaux de distribution d'eau, 11 milles de tubes de distribution du gaz; 19 milles de tramways. Ça n'est pas trop mal pour une jeune ville de 25 ans, car, quand j'y suis arrivé, elle n'avait encore aucune rue pavée, à peine 20 milles de mauvais trottoir, 8 églises, aucun tramway et de la boue autant qu'on en pouvait désirer. Il n'y avait que quatre petits journaux et quatre banques.

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LA COLONISATION

NOTES ET RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LE CANADA.

SERIE A.

SHERBROOKE, 15 MARS 1895.

No. 57

AVIS.

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Sherbrooke. P. Q., Canada.

LES FRANCAIS DU NORD-OUEST

Nous lisons dans le Courrier des Etats Unis :

Les colons français de Montmartre et Lac Marguerite, dans la province de l'Assiniboine (Canada), se sont réunis le 27 novembre dernier à l'hôtel tenu par M. de Trémaudun, à Montmartre, et, sous la présidence de M. Pierre Foursin, ont décidé de créer une école. Le fils de l'un de ces colons, ancien élève du séminaire de Guérande (Loire-Inférieure),

ce sujet, c'est-à-dire à la conférence faite, il y a quelques semaines, par Sir Charles Tupper, le Haut Commissaire du Canada en Angleterre, devant la Société royale écossaise de Géographie à Edimbourg.

Les conditions géographiques du Canada ont exercé une influence dominante sur son développement économique et commercial. Il en fut de même du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne. Ces conditions ont dicté la mesure la plus importante, la confédération des différentes provinces, dont la grande étendue a rendu nécessaire ce lien fédératif. Puis elles ont amené une grande simplicité dans la distribution du commerce extérieur du Canada. Ce commerce a été jusqu'ici monopolisé, pour ainsi dire, par la Grande Bretagne et les Etats-Unis. La répartition en 1893, la dernière année pour laquelle les statistiques sont connues, a été comme suit : La Grande-Bretagne a acheté au Canada pour une valeur de 322,405,465 francs de produits, ou plus de 54 0/0 des exportations totales, et a fourni des marchandises pour une valeur de 216,526,110 francs, ou plus de 33 0/0 des importations générales ; la part des Etats Unis dans les exportations canadiennes at

actuel de la Bank of British North America.

On découvre peu à peu les vastes ressources minières dont le Canada dispose. Il y a d'importants gisements de charbon le long de la côte atlantique, dans la région des grandes prairies occidentales et sur la côte pacifique. De riches minerais de fer d'une grande variété existent dans les provinces de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, de Québec et d'Ontario. Sir Charles Tupper recommande ces minerais à l'attention des mines de forges britanniques, qui puisent si largement dans les gisements similaires espagnols en se servant du port de Bilbao. Les minerais de fer de la Nouvelle-Ecosse sont aussi à portée de la mer et pourraient donner lieu à des transports faciles pendant toute l'année. D'ailleurs, le gouvernement des Etats Unis n'hésite point à se servir des minerais canadiens pour la confection des plaques de blindage de ses nouveaux cuirassés. Enfin, les gisements de nickel que l'on a découverts dans l'Ontario, de l'Ontario sont les plus vastes connus jusqu'à ce jour.

Mais la colonisation du Canada est le facteur le plus important dans l'avenir de cet immense territoire. Les prairies

il est très grand, notre pays, mais contre le Canada ce n'est rien. Puis nous prendrons toute la Scandinavie, la Norvège, le Danemark, la Finlande et l'Islande, mais nous n'approchons pas encore. Nous ajoutons l'Angleterre, l'Irlande et l'Ecosse, mais sans résultat. Nous prenons encore trois royaumes et une république, la Hollande, la Belgique, la Grèce et la Suisse. Cependant, il nous manque encore beaucoup. Nous ajoutons les états du Balkan, la Serbie, la Bulgarie et la Roumanie, et nous y joignons la Turquie, mais bien que nous ayons une douzaine d'états européens, le Canada est encore plus grand. Nous prenons tous les royaumes de l'empire allemand ; nous prenons le royaume d'Italie, l'empire d'Autriche Hongrie et la république de France, et cependant le Canada est encore plus grand que tout cela ensemble. Et à cette heure le lecteur a peut-être commencé à comprendre l'étendue du Canada. Nous avons oublié le Portugal et l'Espagne, mais ce n'est pas assez, il nous manque encore autant que nous avons, autant de royaumes, d'empires et de républiques. Mais il nous reste la Russie, et elle est juste assez grande pour compléter le monde.

la prestation d'obédience du clergé du diocèse.

Le lendemain, 19, fête de St Joseph, aura lieu la cérémonie du sacre, avec toutes les splendeurs du rite catholique, en semblable circonstance. C'est l'archevêque de Montréal qui est choisi pour consacrateur, avec l'Archevêque d'Ottawa et Mgr Grandin comme assistants, S. G. Mgr Bégin doit faire le sermon de circonstance. Ainsi Québec avec le Saint Evêque Laval, par un de ses successeurs, sera là pour dire que c'est la vieille Métropole qui vient saluer sa fille, l'Eglise de St Boniface. Montréal, qui a toujours été si sympathique à l'œuvre des Missions sera officiellement représentée par son Archevêque, *ex officio pontificali* donnant l'onction au nom du Pape au nouveau prince de l'Eglise. Mgr Grandin, ce vénérable vétéran de la jeune Eglise du Nord-Ouest, accompagné de plusieurs des vieux missionnaires, tous représentants de la compagnie des Oblats, sera là pour ne former qu'un cœur et qu'une âme, *cor unum et anima una*.

Nous pouvons dire sans crainte de nous tromper que la Basilique de Québec, en ce jour de bonheur pour St Boniface,

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LA COLONISATION

NOTES ET RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LE CANADA.

SERIE A.

SHERBROOKE, 15 MARS 1893.

No. 45.

AVIS.

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Colonisation Française au Manitoba

L'ancienne Montagne de Pembina, ou les paroisses de Saint-Léon, Saint-Alphonse, Notre-Dame de Lourdes et Bruxelles, dans le Manitoba.

A l'est de Miami et de Carmen dans le Manitoba, s'étend une région fort pittoresque, couverte de marécans, connue

colons s'étaient arrêtés. Antoine Meunier, d'Ontario, y établit d'abord un grand magasin, puis, en 1881, un important moulin à farine et une scierie à vapeur. Deux autres magasins firent bien tôt concurrence au premier. On ouvrit deux hôtels. En quelques années le village de Saint-Léon compta 40 maisons.

L'établissement des premiers colons à la montagne de Pembina avait lieu vers le temps où Léon XIII monta sur la chaire de Saint Pierre. Cette coïncidence porta Mgr Taché, archevêque de Saint-Boniface, à placer la nouvelle colonie sous le patronage de saint Léon le Grand, patron principal du nouveau pontife, et à lui donner le nom même de l'illustre docteur de l'Eglise. C'était inscrire d'une certaine manière dans le nom même de la colonie, la date de son établissement. La nouvelle mission ou paroisse de Saint-Léon comprenait toute la montagne de Pembina.

L'archevêque fit d'abord visiter les colons par le R. P. Gladu, oblat de Marie Immaculée. Il établit à Saint-Léon, le 8 septembre 1879, le R. P. Théobald Bitsche, missionnaire du Précieux Sang, le premier prêtre qui ait résidé à la montagne de Pembina. Ce digne pas-

Saint Alphonse, durant les dix années de son existence.

Années	Baptêmes	Mariages	Décès
1883.....	4	0	0
1884.....	11	0	2
1885.....	17	1	1
1886.....	21	5	2
1887.....	22	2	4
1888.....	33	4	7
1889.....	49	11	18
1890.....	47	5	8
1891.....	38	6	22
1892.....	41	5	12
Total en 10 ans	283	39	76

Voici le relevé pour la paroisse de Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes pour les deux années qu'elle existe.

Années	Baptêmes	Mariages	Décès
1891.....	7	1	3
1892.....	16	4	5
Total.....	23	5	8

Ainsi la moyenne des naissances a été à Saint-Léon, durant 14 ans, 20,2; celle des décès, 5,3; celle des mariages, 4,1. Les mêmes moyennes ont été à Saint-Alphonse, durant 10 ans, 28,3; 7,6 et 5,9; et à Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes, 11,5; 4 et 2,5. Les naissances ont dépassé les décès de 130 en 14 années à Saint-Léon; de 207 en 10 années à Saint-Alphonse; de 15 en

UN GRAND PROJET

M. Van Horne, président de la compagnie du Pacifique est arrivé dernièrement de son voyage aux Etats-Unis. Il est entré en négociations à Duluth, avec plusieurs hommes de chemin de fer, et si le projet qui est à l'étude se réalise la compagnie du Pacifique en retirera des bénéfices considérables. Il s'agit de l'achat par le Pacifique du "Superior Belt Line and Terminal Railway" et d'acquiescer les droits de la North Star Construction Company. Cet achat donnerait au Pacifique le contrôle absolu du chemin de fer Duluth-Winnipeg. Cette voie est maintenant terminée jusqu'à 90 milles à l'ouest de Duluth. Mais il y a un an environ, les travaux ont été interrompus, faute de fonds. La partie de la voie qui est construite, est cependant en pleine opération.

La première idée de M. Van Horne était de construire une voie de raccordement avec le Pacifique à Emerson afin d'établir la ligne la plus courte entre Winnipeg et le lac Supérieur. Mais son intention est aussi de prolonger la voie jusqu'à Crookston, dans la vallée de la Rivière Rouge, afin d'ouvrir au commerce

Canada sera relié à la France et à l'Angleterre par une ligne de paquebots qui, loin d'avoir rien à envier aux grands services maritimes sur New-York, aura sur eux une supériorité que lui assurent d'ores et déjà les avantages naturels du parcours.

Au point de vue spécial du Canada, nous sommes heureux de cet accord pour cette autre raison, que c'est, en réalité, le premier que notre pays ait conclu avec un pays d'Europe. Notre patriotisme se réjouit que ce soit avec la France que le Canada ait fait son premier traité de commerce.

Sir Charles Tupper a conduit toute cette négociation avec infiniment de tact et de mesure, et cette vigoureuse activité qu'il apporte en tout ce qu'il entreprend. Il a su aplanir toutes les difficultés qui héviassent ces sortes de questions, en voyant les choses de haut et de façon à concilier les intérêts en présence dans une mesure équitable pour tous.

Le tribunal d'arbitrage dans l'affaire des pêcheries de Behring tiendra une réunion préliminaire à Paris, jeudi, le 23 février. Aussitôt les préliminaires arrêtés, il s'ajournera au 25 mars et siégera alors.

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LA COLONISATION

NOTES ET RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LE CANADA.

SERIE A.

SHERBROOKE, 15 MAI 1893.

No. 46.

AVIS.

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FRANCE-CANADA

Copie du traité récemment conclu entre la France et le Canada a été déposé, devant la Chambre des Communes pour ratification.

La considération de ce traité a été ajournée à la prochaine session.

Par ce traité, le Canada accorde des réductions sur le droit d'entrée des articles suivants :

Vins mousseux et non mousseux, savon de Marseille (castile soap), noir,

veau lien entre les Canadiens-français et leur *vieille patrie*.

Dans la *Revue Française* M. George Demanche signale les excellents résultats qui ne manqueront pas de découler de ce traité :

" Mais ce n'est pas le colon seul que le Canada peut intéresser. Par suite de la crise qui sévit sur l'agriculture européenne, le propriétaire est obligé de chercher partout une compensation à la diminution de ses revenus. Cette compensation, il la trouvera facilement au Canada dans des placements fonciers qui lui feront non seulement récupérer ses pertes en France, mais réaliser encore un bénéfice, de sorte que, sans quitter le sol natal, il pourra apporter à ses compatriotes canadiens la ressource de ses capitaux et faire fructifier ceux-ci à son avantage. Il est vrai que le régime douanier actuel n'est pas très favorable aux échanges commerciaux, mais cette situation ne saurait durer. Le gouvernement d'Ottawa l'a si bien senti qu'il vient d'entamer des négociations à Paris en vue d'obtenir pour le Canada les avantages du tarif minimum français, en échange de concessions sur nos principaux produits et notamment sur nos vins. Ce résultat obtenu, les transac-

L'exposition de Chicago

(15 avril 1893.)

L'exposition universelle sera officiellement ouverte le 1er mai. Le président Cleveland pressera le bouton électrique qui mettra toutes les machines en mouvement: l'exposition sera alors déclarée ouverte.

Les terrains du parc Jackson présentent actuellement le spectacle le plus animé. C'est comme une vaste ruche où l'on aperçoit, empressés, les ouvriers travaillant avec la plus grande ardeur aux mille et une occupations qui leur sont assignées. Le dimanche n'est plus fête légale; car on a besoin de toutes les minutes qui séparent du grand jour. On ne veut plus prendre de repos qu'a près que tout sera complètement terminé.

Le parc Jackson, où sont les terrains de l'exposition, ressemble maintenant à une exposition universelle; toutes ou presque toutes les nations de la terre y ont des représentants, en costumes indigènes, avec leurs manières et langages différents: la scène est des plus pittoresques et des plus curieuses. Les dernières chaleurs ont fait reverdir les superbes pelouses du parc; les arbres pa-

des deux pays, est sur le point d'avoir lieu. Le Canada, comme nous l'avons déjà dit, obtiendrait les avantages du tarif minimum français, et la France en échange, verrait abaisser notre tarif douanier pour ses vins et certains autres produits.

Comme complément de ces efforts réciproques pour arriver à établir des transactions commerciales plus suivies entre les deux pays, il est fortement question de la création d'une ligne française de paquebots entre Rouen et Montréal. Les pourparlers sont très avancés. On parle également d'une ligne d'Anvers à Montréal avec escale dans un port français. Les relations du Canada avec la Belgique sont nombreuses et en voie de progrès, il serait très désirable cependant de posséder une ligne directe de paquebots avec les ports du Hattre ou de Rouen.

Nos produits d'exportation sont nombreux et de nature à nous assurer une excellente clientèle en France, s'ils y étaient plus connus. L'obstacle vrai, c'est le légitime effroi des taxes douanières, effroi que le fameux bill McKinley a largement contribué à entretenir dans les pays d'Europe. Une entente

Le cultivateur n'a pas les connaissances voulues pour faire l'analyse du sol sur lequel il travaille, il ne peut donc savoir, sans faire appel aux lumières d'autrui, quels sont les éléments qui manquent à sa terre et quels sont ceux qui sont en excès comparativement aux autres.

La Ferme Expérimentale est là qui l'invite à lui envoyer un échantillon du sol et elle lui dira ce qu'il doit faire pour porter à son maximum de fertilité cette terre qu'il traite d'ingrate, parcequ'il ne lui a pas donné la nourriture qui lui convient, faute de connaissances, faute de soins ou faute de prévoyance.

Le climat du Canada est varié, et telle plante qui arrive à maturité, au Sud, ne peut croître au Nord, il faut donc savoir quelle variété peut convenir dans la localité où se trouve le cultivateur. Certaines variétés sont plus productives que d'autres et l'accroissement des récoltes signifie augmentation de revenu.

Veut-on un exemple?
L'avoine qu'on récolte dans l'Ontario ne dépasse guère le poids de 31 livres, la Ferme Expérimentale a distribué des échantillons d'avoine pesant de 40 à 42 livres le boisseau; or, on compte que si,

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LA COLONISATION

NOTES ET RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LE CANADA.

SERIE A.

SHERBROOKE, 15 JANVIER 1893.

No. 44.

AVIS.

La Colonisation, est publiée sous les auspices et avec la collaboration d'un groupe d'amis de la colonisation au Canada et a pour mission, de faire mieux connaître notre pays à l'étranger.

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P. Boursvar,
Gérant de La Colonisation,
Sherbrooke, P. Q., Canada.

Le Canada et la Jamaïque

Il est intéressant de constater combien notre commerce avec la Jamaïque, a augmenté, surtout depuis que le Canada a pris part à l'exposition qui a été tenue dans cette île l'an dernier. Cette augmentation est démontrée par le rapport du commerce, pour l'année finissant le 31 mars 1892. Une cette colonie vient

créer un centre d'exportation de viandes fraîches aux pays orientaux.

De l'avis des experts, la conservation des viandes au moyen d'appareils réfrigérants, est très possible durant la traversée de l'océan Pacifique.

Les essais faits jusqu'ici, du transport des viandes, ont donné de bons résultats. Il est vrai que la destination de ces expéditions était moins éloignée, mais avec quelques perfectionnements, rien ne paraît empêcher l'exportation de la viande à des distances plus considérables.

Si l'on donne suite à ce projet, si l'on peut faire parvenir des cargaisons de viande fraîche, en parfait état de conservation jusqu'au Japon et à la Chine, il y aura pour les provinces de la Prairie, un commerce qui rapportera des millions. Non-seulement le vaste district d'Alberta, mais tout le Canada en profitera.

Quoique les viandes se vendent au Japon et en Chine presque aussi bon marché qu'ici, la différence de qualité est telle que les sujets du Mikado et les

SIR JOHN THOMPSON

NOTICE BIOGRAPHIQUE

Sir John Thompson, le nouveau premier ministre du Canada, est né à Halifax, N. E., le 16 novembre 1844.

Son père, John Sparrow Thompson, est né à Waterford, Irlande, et quelque temps après son arrivée au Canada, il fut nommé surintendant du système de mandat-poste de la Nouvelle Ecosse.

Son fils, John, a commencé à étudier à l'école commune et a terminé son cours d'étude à l'Académie Française d'Halifax.

Il fut admis au Barreau de la Nouvelle Ecosse en juillet 1865, et nommé conseiller de la Reine en mai 1879.

Sir John n'avait que 26 ans lorsqu'il épousa en 1870, Mlle Annie E. Affeck.

Il a été très heureux dans sa carrière d'avocat; lorsque la commission des pêcheries autorisée par le traité de Washington siégea dans la capitale américaine, sir John représenta le gouverne-

ment. Il lui fallait, à mesure qu'il avançait, creuser la roche pour y former comme un escalier: ce travail dura pendant quatre-vingt-trois jours, et à la fin, ses fatigues furent couronnées d'un plein succès: il trouva les maisons intactes, et telles qu'elles étaient, quand une con-

dition subite du globe sépara ces pics des autres montagnes et les laissa ainsi isolés dans les airs. Il compte 17 maisons sur divers points et au centre du sommet, ce qui les rend invisibles, en bas. Il trouva les ustensiles dont se servaient les habitants: c'était comme dans les ruines de Pompéi. Rien ne semblait dérangé, les personnes avaient péri par la faim, et il ne restait que peu d'ossements; il découvrit cependant sous un tas de débris, une terrine remplie de cendres qui gardaient l'empreinte du cadavre: il le recouvrit avec soin, ce proposant d'en venir prendre un moule-ge. Les maisons avaient toutes la même forme, bâties en pierres et en briques, d'un étage avec trois chambres dont

seuls chemins de fer ainsi construits sont l'intercolonial et le système de l'île du Prince Edouard. Nous devons ajouter que nos gouvernements tant fédéral que provinciaux ont agités libéralement en accordant des subventions soit en argent ou en terre aux compagnies qui ont bâti nos voies ferrées. Les millions ainsi dépensés depuis une vingtaine d'années nous sont maintenant rendus par l'accroissement énorme de notre trafic inter-provincial, une union plus intime entre les provinces, et le développement de nos ressources naturelles qui sont maintenant connues de tous les peuples et par les capitaux étrangers qui ont été attirés pour le développement de ces ressources.

Comparés sous le rapport des revenus avec les lignes des Etats-Unis, nos voies ferrées en général payent à leurs actionnaires de meilleurs dividendes. Les chemins de fer canadiens sont solvables et en général prospères. Le tableau suivant des revenus et des

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LA COLONISATION

NOTES ET RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LE CANADA

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SHERBROOKE, 15 OCTOBRE 1892.

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A L'EXTREME NORD

On lit dans la Tribune, de Calgary : M. C. A. Miquelon, qui a fait le trafic depuis un an dans la région du lac Grand Esclave et de la rivière La Paix, est revenu la semaine dernière. Ses quartiers généraux dans le nord étaient établis au fort Smith, à 30 milles du Grand Esclave. Il rapporte que tout le pays abonde en gibier. Le castor, le bosu musqué, le buffle de forêt, le caribou, l'ours et un

propre jusqu'à l'évidence que les fonds ne manquent pas. Ainsi, d'après le rapport du député ministre des finances, l'actif de la banque d'épargne du district de Montréal est porté à \$10,020,524.32 contre \$8,921,368.59 total du passif, comme l'actif de la caisse d'économie de Québec est de \$4,251,827.21 contre \$3,881,788.43 de passif.

Le tarif, comme on le voit, n'a pas modifié la situation. Le haut commerce loin de s'en ressentir gagne en développement et ce qui donne un mérite exceptionnel à la condition des affaires, c'est que le commerce semble s'être alimenté des produits de l'industrie canadienne.

Notre sort n'est pas si déplorable après tout, n'en déplaise aux pessimistes de l'école adverse.

En 1881, le recensement indiquait pour le Canada 254,935 personnes retirant un salaire annuel de \$59,429,000. En 1891, le nombre des employés s'est élevé à 367,496, et le salaire payé a été de \$89,772,411.

organisent une ligne de steamers rapides surpassant en vitesse, en beauté et en confort tout ce qu'il y a de steamers sur l'Atlantique. Deux de ces palais flottants seront probablement prêts à commencer leur service dans le cours de l'été prochain.

L'organisation de cette nouvelle ligne de steamers, qui aura son terminus à Québec, va créer toute une révolution dans le transport des voyageurs transatlantiques et il est évident que dans cette lutte, comme dans tout ce qu'elle entreprend, la compagnie du Pacifique obtiendra la victoire. La distance entre Québec et Liverpool est de 500 ou 600 milles plus courte qu'entre New-York et Liverpool. La voie du Saint-Laurent comprend environ 500 milles de navigation fluviale, n'offrant aucun des inconvénients, quand au confort, de la navigation en pleine mer. Enfin, de l'aveu de tous les hommes d'expérience, notamment de Sanford Fleming, la partie la plus dangereuse, la plus fertile en naufrages, de la navigation entre l'Europe et l'Amérique, est celle comprise entre Terre-Neuve et les ports des Etats-Unis.

L'INDUSTRIE LAITIÈRE

Les beurseries et fromageries du gouvernement sont en opération depuis à peine un an et déjà, elles donnent de bons résultats. Le commissaire rapporte que les progrès faits dans la fabrication de ce produit ; et il est possible que le Canada devienne un rival sérieux pour le Danemark dans cette industrie. De nouvelles améliorations ont été obtenues, et le commerce obtient un rang encore plus élevé que celui qu'il occupait en 1880. Lorsque le Canada exportait pour \$3,300,000 de beurre en 1880, il en exportait pour \$184,000 en 1890, il y a de quoi s'étonner et s'alarmer.

Cependant, il y a eu une augmentation de \$300,000 en 1891, et on en attend une plus grande pour 1892. L'industrie du fromage qui depuis 1880 a augmenté de \$3,770,000 à 9,481,000, fait plus que compenser les pertes éprou-

ties supérieures et en plus grande quantité par acre près des limites les plus nord qu'on puisse les cultiver.

" Dans cinq années d'ici, suivant la marche des progrès actuels, et dans trois ans si les travaux sont quelques peu activés il y aura une voie ouverte pour les vaisseaux tirant 14 pieds d'eau, à travers le territoire canadien, depuis la tête du Lac Supérieur jusqu'à la mer. Six pieds d'eau dans le canal Erié avec deux transbordements ne peuvent pas plus entrer en concurrence avec les 14 pieds d'eau à travers les canaux canadiens, sans transbordements, qu'une brouette ne saurait entrer en concurrence avec un train express. La berge du canal portant 200 tonneaux traînée par des mulets quatre mille à l'heure, ne peut possiblement faire concurrence aux bateaux à vapeur portant 2,000 tonnesux faisant 14 milles à l'heure. Et tandis que le fermier américain a pu se maintenir contre les producteurs de blé, à demi civilisés de l'Inde, je ne puis voir comment il peut espérer concourir avantageusement

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LA COLONISATION

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NOTES ET RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LE CANADA.

SERIE A.

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Le Progrès du Canada

La démonstration qui a eu lieu récemment à Toronto, à l'occasion du dévoilement de la statue de Sir John A. Macdonald, fournit à la Minerve l'occasion de publier une excellente revue des progrès accomplis par le Canada sous l'influence de ce grand homme d'état. Durant la première partie de sa car-

avancement, grâce à la pleine opération de la politique protectionniste.

En 1881, le nombre de nos établissements industriels était de 49,923; en 1891, il s'élevait à 75,941.

En 1881, le capital placé dans notre industrie représentait \$165,302,623; en 1891, il s'élevait à \$354,526,259.

En 1881, nos fabriques et nos ateliers employaient 234,985 personnes; en 1891, le nombre montait à 370,104.

En 1881, les gages payés représentaient \$59,429,062; en 1891, ils atteignaient \$100,656,502.

En 1881, nous achetions des matières premières, devant servir à la fabrication, pour \$179,918,593; en 1891, pour \$256,066,145.

En 1881, la valeur des objets fabriqués représentait \$309,676,068; en 1891, elle s'élevait à \$476,183,336.

Le recensement de 1891 a été toute une révélation sur notre industrie. Notre avancement a été tel qu'il offre un sujet d'études digne des économistes. La condition de l'ouvrier canadien en a profité au point qu'il gagne en moyenne \$278 en 1891 contre \$220 qu'il gagnait

de fer canadiens n'était que de 4,826; en 1878, il était de 6,143, en 1891, de 14,009; en 1892, de 14,588; en 1893, de 15,020.

En 1885, les recettes du réseau entier de nos voies ferrées représentaient \$19,470,539; en 1878, elles n'étaient que de \$20,520,078, et depuis elles ont augmenté, de 1878 à 1892, même espace de temps, à \$39,027,790 pour l'année 1892, \$42,397 en 1893.

En 1868, le capital engagé dans nos chemins de fer était de \$116,000,000; en 1891, il s'élevait à \$516,648,758; en 1892, à \$844,991,750; en 1893, à \$872,156,476.

Tel a été le progrès du Canada.

En 1866, l'immense domaine que nous occupons, sur le continent américain, était divisé en petites colonies. L'union du Haut et du Bas-Canada ne pouvait pas être productive. Le conflit des intérêts et des ambitions s'exerçait sur un champ trop restreint. Les colonies maritimes constituaient autant de minimes Etats. Aucun chemin de fer ne les reliait à l'intérieur du Canada, aucun commerce interprovincial n'existait. A

Chemins et Canaux

Nous avons porté l'attention sur ce sujet l'année dernière en 1893, époque, Canada, ceux de lignes de chemins de fer de 2,012 milles de longueur de garages ou d'évitement. Il y avait 11,000 milles en exploitation. Le capital engagé s'élevait à \$872,156,476. Les recettes brutes de tous ces chemins de fer ont été de \$52,067,397, et les frais d'exploitation de \$36,646,023, ce qui laisse un surplus de recettes nettes de \$15,421,374. Les trains ont transporté 12,618,227 voyageurs et parcouru 44,385,956 milles.

Pendant cet exercice le chemin de fer de l'Intercolonial a donné un surplus de \$20,181.59 de recettes sur les dépenses, qui ont été de \$394,050.50 moindres que pendant l'exercice précédent.

L'administration plus économique du chemin a eu pour résultat, pour la première fois en neuf ans, une solde au profit de l'Etat. Il n'y a eu aucune

land ne reçoit que des vaisseaux d'un tirant de 14 pieds, et, de plus, les canaux du St Laurent, entre Kingston et Montréal, n'ont que neuf pieds de profondeur. A l'extrémité du lac Erié les grands steamers sont donc obligés de décharger leur cargaison qui se dirige sur New-York par canal ou par voie ferrée.

On a parié de cinquante millions et de cent millions de piastres.

Le Canada a dépensé déjà pour les canaux du St Laurent, à une profondeur de neuf pieds, environ soixante millions. On peut fort bien supposer que l'entreprise préconisée atteindrait les cent millions.

Sommes-nous assez riches pour faire maintenant une dépense aussi considérable? Nous ne le croyons pas. Le serions-nous que nous devrions hésiter à faire l'amélioration suggérée et discuter auparavant la question de la canalisation de l'Ottawa.

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LES COLONS DU NORD-OUEST

Extrait du rapport de M.
l'abbé Morin

Nous extrayons les quelques paragraphes qui suivent du rapport que M. l'abbé Morin a fait à l'hon. M. Daly, ministre de l'intérieur, Ottawa, sur la colonisation au Nord-Ouest :

"Dans le cours de l'été 1893 j'ai eu le plaisir de conduire dans l'Alberta 89 per-

moindres, mais encore importants. Naturellement que tout le monde n'a pas réussi. Ceux qui n'ont pas eu le courage d'augmenter chaque année leur labour et leur troupeau, ceux qui ont acheté voitures sur ressorts, chevaux de selle, qui n'ont pas ensemencé même pour leur usage et ont dû acheter des pommes de terre au lieu d'en vendre, qui ont fait des dépenses inutiles et se sont attiré des poursuites, ceux-là n'ont évidemment pas prospéré. De là vient qu'ils critiquent le pays et déconseillent l'émigration. Certes, aucun Suisse n'oublie sa patrie ici, ni aucun Fribourgeois son canton, et on ne recommande pas l'émigration aux personnes qui se tirent d'affaire sans trop de peine sur le sol natal. Mais les gens capables de travailler et qui traînent là-bas le boulet de la gêne et des dettes, peuvent, en le voulant bien, se créer une position au Manitoba, où les canards et les faisans ne tombent pas tout rôtis dans la bouche, mais où le courage et le savoir-faire sont largement récompensés."

La Laiterie, de Paris, publie dans son numéro du 7 Juillet, l'entre-filet que

les faits seront clairement établis, nous n'aurons qu'à profiter de nos avantages.

Nous sommes mieux connus au Canada. Quinze cultivateurs et fermiers, choisis parmi les plus autorisés de l'Angleterre, de l'Irlande, de l'Ecosse et de la principauté de Galles, ont visité le Canada, en 1893. Le rapport de ce qu'ils ont vu et étudié sur place, vaient d'être publié et répandu par le Royaume-Uni. Les renseignements donnés sur notre pays sont exacts et plus que jamais il est temps pour nous de redoubler de zèle, en vue d'attirer sur notre immense domaine la saine et valide population émigrante de l'Europe.

A ce sujet, nous trouvons dans la *Canadian Gazette* de Londres, quelques réflexions qui méritent d'être citées :

L'excédent de population du Royaume-Uni doit trouver quelque part un débouché qui lui permette le travail, et les émigrants iront s'établir sur cette terre qu'on leur a dépeinte avec tant de vérité. C'est quand l'émigration diminue qu'il faut multiplier les offres d'établissement parmi les classes dont les membres paraissent désirables. Très bienvenu donc est ce qu'ont exposé le gouvernement canadien et le Pacifique Canadien aux expositions de Cambridge.

La Conférence Coloniale

Voici le texte des diverses résolutions adoptées à la conférence coloniale d'Ottawa.

Après un préambule ayant été donné par lui, sir Henry Wrixon a fait la proposition suivante que l'honorable M. F. B. Suttor a appuyée :

Résolu que le parlement impérial édicte la législation nécessaire pour permettre aux dépendances de l'Empire de conclure des arrangements de réciprocité commerciale avec la Grande Bretagne ou entre elles, desquels les nations étrangères n'auraient pas droit de bénéficier.

Une discussion s'étant élevée sur cette proposition, les auteurs, avec le consentement de la conférence, la retirèrent et y substituèrent la suivante :

Résolu que le Parlement impérial édicte la législation nécessaire pour permettre aux dépendances de l'Empire de faire des arrangements de réciprocité commerciale et leur donnant le pouvoir de conclure des traités différentiels avec la Grande-Bretagne ou avec aucune des dites dépendances.

Proposé par l'honorable M. Suttor, appuyé par l'honorable M. Fitzgerald,

entre la Grande Bretagne et ses colonies, par lequel le trafic dans tout l'Empire pourrait être placé sur un pied plus favorable qu'avec les pays étrangers ;

Il est de plus résolu qu'en attendant que l'Angleterre puisse faire tel arrangement douanier avec ses colonies, il est désirable que, en ayant reçu le pouvoir, les colonies de la Grande Bretagne ou telles d'entre elles qui s'y sentiraient disposées, prennent des mesures pour vendre leurs produits, totalement ou en partie, d'après un tarif plus favorable qu'il n'est accordé pour les mêmes produits aux pays étrangers ;

Et il est finalement résolu qu'aux fins de cette résolution l'union douanière sud africaine soit considérée comme partie du territoire pouvant entrer dans les vues de cet arrangement commercial projeté.

SERVICE TRANSOCCÉANIQUE RAPIDE.

Proposé par sir Adolphe Caron, appuyé par l'honorable F. B. Suttor, et résolu

1. Que cette conférence exprime sa cordiale approbation de l'heureux effort tenté par le Canada et les Nouvelles Galles du Sud pour l'établissement d'un service mensuel régulier de vapeurs entre Vancouver et Sydney et affirme la nécessité d'une coopération de toutes les colonies intéressées à l'amélioration

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LA COLONISATION

191



NOTES ET RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LE CANADA.

SERIE A.

SHERBROOKE, 15 JUILLET 1894.

No. 53

AVIS.

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P. BOUSQUET,
Gérant de La Colonisation,
Sherbrooke, P. Q., Canada.

La Conférence Intercoloniale

(De La Minerve)

Les travaux de la Conférence Intercoloniale viennent de se terminer. Cette Conférence a pris la forme d'un Congrès, par l'importance des pays représentés, l'éminence des personnages, qui y ont participé et les vastes conséquences des délibérations sur les intérêts en jeu.

La Tasmanie, le Cap de Bonne-Espérance, l'Australie Sud, Victoria, les Nouvelles Galles du Sud, la Nouvelle Zélande, le Queensland et le Canada se sont trouvés réunis, à Ottawa, par leurs délé-

me faisant partie du territoire susceptible d'être amené sous l'opération des arrangements commerciaux projetés.

La Conférence d'Ottawa n'a pas manqué de provoquer le plus vif intérêt à Londres. La dernière résolution surtout, celle que nous venons de citer, a donné lieu à divers commentaires. Tous les grands journaux de Londres, le Times, le Standard, le Morning Post, etc., s'accordent à féliciter les délégués sur la dignité et la discrétion de leurs délibérations. Pour eux, l'expression de la dernière résolution est consolante et encourageante parce qu'elle leur indique l'attachement des colonies à la mère-patrie, leur volonté d'en maintenir l'unité et l'intégrité.

Mais dans un pays de libre-échange comme l'Angleterre, il est naturel que le sens protecteur prononcé de la résolution soulève des objections.

Pour le Times, si les colonies étaient en état de fournir à la Grande Bretagne, la matière première nécessaire à son industrie, une des grandes difficultés qui s'opposent aux arrangements douaniers projetés, disparaîtrait en partie. "Mais, ajoute-t-il, on ne peut guère concevoir que cette difficulté disparaisse complètement, sans que les colonies en arrivent à une production telle qu'elles monopolisent naturellement notre marché, en dehors de toute faveur spéciale."

portation à l'autonomie. I croire toutefois que les col sent du coup. Non, car et des bestiaux sont pen fois, la situation est mai dernier. Les colons achètent argent comptant, contractés de nouvelles pour résumer, le comme mais on espère qu'il se ra si la récolte se fait dans favorables.

Le professeur Robert ver des provinces mariti que l'apparence de la rec partie du Canada est exc

L'industrie laitière des progrès rapides dans maritimes. Dans les étas du Prince Edouard, chaque jour pour une de fromage.

En 1892, il n'y avait rie dans l'île; cette an et deux beurrieres. Ils sont enchantés de cette trie qui leur permet de économiques.

Dans la Nouvelle E, fromagerie et beurrieres

et pas arichie du blé. Toutefois l'an s'annonce, ent pas Enfin, faible, un peu ditions

d'anti- sclère cette

à faire s'annonce d'au- sur briques \$1,000

domage en a 13 avateurs et industries plusieurs

tre; notre marine marchande égale celle des grandes puissances; notre industrie en est rendue à pouvoir non-seulement subvenir à nos besoins domestiques, mais elle peut désormais se frayer un chemin sur les marchés étrangers; en dépit des énormes dépenses que nous avons dû encourir pour travaux publics et pour l'organisation si prompte et si complète de notre vaste empire, notre crédit est encore excellent et notre monde financier est d'une solidité que les chocs et les perturbations des temps présents n'ont pas même ébranlé.

Ce qui nous reste à faire, c'est de continuer à développer nos ressources matérielles tout en conservant à notre législation et à la direction de nos affaires publiques ce cachet d'esprit chrétien qui est notre meilleure garantie d'avenir.

Sans doute, nous ne sommes pas exempts de misères et d'épreuves; mais quelles sont les nations qui en furent exemptes, surtout durant leur période de formation?

En dépit d'une propagande impie, plus ou moins déguisée, le sentiment religieux gagne du terrain dans les rangs de notre population et les appels passionnés de quelques fanatiques ne produisent qu'un écho bien faible, même parmi les sectes

Mais il ne devait pas jouir ici-bas du triomphe de sa cause. Mgr Taché tomba au milieu du combat laissant à d'autres le soin de poursuivre l'œuvre pour laquelle il a si courageusement combattu.

S. G. Mgr Alexandre Antonin Taché est né à la Rivière-du-Loup, le 23 juillet 1823. Son père, sieur Charles Taché était capitaine des Voltigeurs Canadiens de 1812-15. Sa Grandeur descend d'une des familles les plus remarquables de ce pays; elle compte parmi ses ancêtres, Louis Joliette, le découvreur du Mississipi et sieur Varennes de la Verandrye, le fameux explorateur de la rivière Rouge, du Missouri et de la Saskatchewan.

Le premier colon canadien du nom de Taché, Jean arriva au pays en 1739 et épousa mademoiselle Joliette de Mingan. Lors de la conquête, il perdit son immense fortune. Son fils Charles s'établit à Montmagny et devint père de trois enfants, savoir: Sir Etienne Pascal Taché, mort premier-ministre du Canada en 1865. Charles l'aîné avait trois fils, le Dr Joseph Taché, écrivain distingué, sous-ministre de l'agriculture et chevalier de la légion d'honneur, Louis Taché, shérif de St. Hyacinthe et Alexandre Antonin, l'illustre archevêque qui vient de mourir.

Alexandre Antonin n'avait que trois

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LA COLONISATION

NOTES ET RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LE CANADA.

SERIE A.

SHERBROOKE, 15 NOVEMBRE 1893.

No. 49

AVIS.

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Relations avec la France

En attendant la sanction, par les chambres législatives canadiennes, du traité de commerce franco canadien signé à Paris le 6 février dernier, et au sujet duquel nous avons donné, la semaine dernière, l'opinion de sir Charles Tupper, une compagnie de navigation a été organisée en France pour faire le service entre Rouen, Larchelle et Montréal.

près que beaucoup de difficultés de détail auront été surmontées. Parmi ces difficultés, celle d'établir des départs à dates fixes comptera pour beaucoup.

Nous avons cependant la confiance que tout ira bien et que l'ère des tentatives avortées de nouer des relations d'affaires avec la France a définitivement pris fin. — *Moniteur du Commerce.*

Le commerce interprovincial de charbon va toujours en augmentant; il sera, cette année, de 100,000 tonnes plus considérable qu'en 1892. Jusqu'au 1er courant, Montréal avait reçu, par eau, 624,000 tonnes de charbon, dont 27,000 tonnes venaient d'Europe. Des navires partis du Cap Breton en apportent encore 16,000, ce qui formerait un total de 640,000 tonnes. L'an dernier, il y en est venu 524,000 tonnes, dont 17,000 d'Ecosse.

BEURES ET FROMAGES

Il résulte d'une communication du

Les récoltes de pommes et de pommes de terres se faisant à des époques différentes dans les deux pays, il sera possible d'établir des échanges continus qui régulariseront les prix d'un bout à l'autre de l'année, et assureront l'écoulement des récoltes, ici comme là bas, sans leur faire courir les risques et les frais d'emmagasinage d'une saison à l'autre.

Les pommes et les pommes de terre fraîches de l'Australie seront aussi appréciées en Canada, au printemps, que nos produits similaires le seront en Australie à la fin de l'année.

Honolulu, où la ligne australienne fait escale, importe de huit à dix millions de piastres de produits manufacturés, et peut nous envoyer, en échange des articles de nos fabriques, des fruits, du tabac, du sucre, etc.

Si nos industries ont réellement profité du régime de la politique nationale elles doivent être en position de lutter avec celles des autres pays sur les marchés étrangers.

Notre position géographique, les sa-

QUESTION COMMERCIALE.

(Du Paris-Canada.)

La Chambre de commerce française de Montréal, qui a pris l'heureuse initiative de publier un Bulletin mensuel de ses travaux, nous donne, dans le dernier numéro de ce recueil, la copie d'une lettre très intéressante adressée par elle au consul général de France à l'occasion de sa présence à Paris.

Dans cette lettre, la Chambre de commerce prie M. le comte de Turenne de soumettre au ministre du commerce ses desiderata touchant l'avenir des relations commerciales entre la France et le Canada. Ces desiderata sont résumés en quatre points dont le principal, qui a plus particulièrement attiré notre attention, concerne l'établissement d'une ligne directe de steamers entre les deux pays.

Il est bien évident, en effet, que, quelle que soit l'entente définitive sur les tarifs douaniers, les résultats en seraient absolument négatifs si un service direct et régulier ne nous permettait pas

trouver un steamer, chose plus malaisée qu'on ne pense, même dans un port de l'importance de Montréal.

Il en résultait qu'après un volumineux échange de correspondance et de télégrammes on n'aboutissait à rien, et que les maisons de commerce, fatiguées de ces essais infructueux, abandonnaient à l'avenir toute tentative nouvelle.

Ce que nous disons des grains s'applique également à la généralité des articles qui formeront le gros appoint de nos échanges; aussi la Chambre de commerce de Montréal s'est-elle montrée très heureusement inspirée en insistant sur cette question vitale auprès du consul général de France et du ministre du commerce.

Souhaitons donc que la nouvelle ligue franco-canadienne, dont le premier voyage s'est effectué dans d'excellentes conditions, remplisse tous les desiderata que nous avons exprimés. Notre conviction intime, basée sur l'expérience, est que la régularité d'une ligne de ce genre donnera une impulsion prodigieuse à nos

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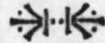
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Colombo, London, New York and Vancouver, B.C.

TELEPHONE 173.

17 WATER STREET.

Vancouver, B. C., December 1897

DEAR SIR,

I beg to invite your attention to the following particulars, re British Columbia, the great basin of the upper Yukon River, and Vancouver City, as the very gateway and holding the key to the immense traffic, which is likely soon to be developed with the Klondike Gold Fields. The Dominion of Canada covers nearly 3,500,000 square miles, being about 500,000 square miles larger than the United States of America (exclusive of Alaska), and the largest as well as the wealthiest colony in the British Empire. The exports for last year were \$133,000,000, the imports, \$127,000,000. British Columbia has an area of 382,300 square miles, being more than twice as large as any other Province in Canada. The North-West Territory, directly adjoining British Columbia on the 60th parallel, N. Lat., and which includes the upper waters of the great Yukon River and its navigable tributaries, Stuart, Lewis, Pelley, Porcupine, Big Salmon, White and Hootalinqua Rivers, and a large portion of Teslin Lake, has an area of 192,000 square miles. About one-half of this immense territory, as reported by Mr. Ogilvie, the distinguished Government surveyor and explorer, contains gold bearing quartz and placer, quite a large portion of which is exceedingly rich.

British Columbia and the Yukon country combined undoubtedly contain the richest as well as the most extensive mineral belt yet discovered in any country of the world. The volume of travel and traffic destined for the Klondike Gold Fields next year will probably be unparalleled in the history of Canada, or, perhaps, any other country. Vancouver City is the natural gateway to this extensive territory, being the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, one of the greatest, best equipped, best managed and most successful transcontinental railways in the world. Vancouver is also, for all practical purposes, the terminus for the Great Northern Railway, the terminus for Messrs. Hudgart & Co.'s splendid line of steamers from Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Honolulu, bringing to Vancouver, fresh every month, the products of the Southern Hemisphere; the palatial Empress steamships from China and Japan; the Pacific Coast steamships from San Francisco and Puget Sound and the Union Steamship Company's steamships from the Northern Coast ports of British Columbia.

This city, situated on one of the best (perhaps, the very best) land-locked, deep water harbors in the world, is 80 miles nearer the Gold Fields than Victoria, 200 miles nearer than Seattle and Tacoma, 400 miles nearer than Portland and 800 miles nearer than San Francisco. From its exceptional geographical and commercial position, it is probably the cheapest place for miners to outfit on the continent. Merchandise for this city comes by the carloads or trainloads at the minimum rate of freight, and from Great Britain, by sail around Cape Horn. The stocks of merchandise in the city are as complete as in any city on the Pacific Coast, and the merchants are as competent and as honorable. Goods purchased here for the Yukon are duty free, while all goods purchased from the United States will require to pay 25% to 35% duties. Some staple goods, upon which specific duties are levied, will have to pay 50% to 75%. Vancouver is nearer to the Klondike Gold Fields than any other city on the American Continent. Of the four principal routes to Dawson City, which is generally the objective point, an all-British route, by way of the Stickine River, Glenora (or Telegraph Creek) to Teslin Lake is unquestionably the shortest (in point of time), the cheapest and safest. No lives have ever been lost by this route. It is about 1600 miles from Vancouver, and it is an easy, safe and feasible route, with no dangerous rapids or falls. From Vancouver to the Stickine River is about 950 miles, by first-class steamers sailing in inland waters, close to the British Columbia coast and close to a large number of picturesque islands. From Glenora, on the Stickine River, to Teslin Lake is about 130 miles by trail and over a comparatively easy grade and through a well timbered country. There will quite soon be a Government road for this distance. It has already been surveyed and will be commenced at once. From Teslin Lake to Dawson City, about 550 miles, will be down stream in boats, barges or small river steamers, by the Hootalinqua, Lewis and the great Yukon Rivers, the two former being really the headwaters of the Yukon.

The Dyea-Chilcoot and Skagway-White Passes are almost insurmountable for a great portion of the year. Even in the last few months many valuable lives and thousands of dollars' worth of property have been lost in attempting to cross these dangerous and treacherous passes. Nor is this all; these passes are in American territory and the United States officers collect \$30 duty on pack horses, and exorbitant duty on other goods. Via St. Michaels, across the North Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea, to the Yukon River, through Alaska, American Territory to Dawson City, is about 3,600 miles from Vancouver. From St Michaels to Dawson City the river is only open for navigation about three months in the Summer, and about one month of that short season the water is so low, and sandbars so numerous, that it is almost impossible to move freight up the river. The passenger fare to the Stickine River is only about one-half of what it is to Dyea and Skagway, and to cross the latter it costs about 40 cents per lb. for freight.

The Yukon country is patrolled by the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police, than which there is no finer or more gallant soldiers in the Colonial Empire, and none who received more attention and admiration in the great Diamond Jubiles procession in London last June. British laws are as well administered in the Yukon country as in any part of the Empire.

Referring to the best route to the Klondike, the best place from which to outfit, and the natural riches of the country, I annex short extracts from what I consider the highest and best authorities in Canada:

Extract from a speech delivered at a banquet at New Westminster on Nov. 9th, by Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.:

"I have been very sanguine with reference to British Columbia, but when I came here six weeks ago, I had not the slightest conception of the inexhaustible wealth that the Province furnishes on every side. I knew you had the most magnificent forests in the world, that your fisheries were unrivalled, and that you had rich tracts of soil that would equal any other soil in the universe. I knew all this, and I know that, at no distant date, the prediction I had ventured to make as to the mineral wealth of British Columbia would be realized. But I confess, I had altogether underestimated the subject until I came here.

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HOLLAND-AMERIKA L.I.N.

ROTTERDAM, 20 Januari 1919.

PASPOORTEN.

Onder de tegenwoordige omstandigheden is het noodzakelijk, dat alle passagiers (zoowel mannelijke als vrouwelijke), die naar of via de Vereenigde Staten reizen, alsook passagiers met bestemming naar Engeland of Frankrijk, in het bezit zijn van een buitenlandsch paspoort met portret.

Om zich een paspoort te verschaffen, moeten Nederlanders zich tot den Burgemeester hunner Gemeente wenden.

In het algemeen moet voor elken reiziger een afzonderlijk paspoort worden aangevraagd. Van passagiers echter, die door de Vereenigde Staten naar een ander land reizen, kunnen alle kinderen beneden 16 jaar in het paspoort van hun vader of moeder worden opgenomen.

Van passagiers, wier eindbestemming een plaats in de Vereenigde Staten is, kunnen de kinderen

— indien het jongens zijn beneden den leeftijd van 16 jaar —

— indien het meisjes zijn beneden den leeftijd van 21 jaar —

in het paspoort van hun vader of moeder worden opgenomen.

Het signalement van alle in het paspoort vermelde personen (dus ook van zuigelingen) moet daarin worden opgenomen. Gezinshoofden gelieven bij het aanvragen van een paspoort den ambtenaar ten stadhuijze, die de aanvraag behandelt, hierop uitdrukkelijk te wijzen. Voorts moet van alle in het paspoort vermelde passagiers (dus ook van zuigelingen) een photo in het paspoort worden opgeplakt.

VISA.

De volgende visa moeten op het paspoort worden aangevraagd, op de wijze zooals onder de hoofden „Amerikaansch Visum”, „Engelsch Visum” enz. nader is omschreven:

- a. door passagiers, wier eindbestemming een plaats in de Vereenigde Staten is, het visum van den Amerikaanschen Consul-Generaal te Rotterdam of van den Amerikaanschen Consul te Amsterdam, naar gelang van de woonplaats van den passagier. Andere visa worden voor deze categorie van passagiers niet vereischt, tenzij het Stoomschip een Engelsche haven aanloopt, in welk geval bovendien het visum van den Engelschen Consul-Generaal te Rotterdam wordt vereischt;
- b. door passagiers, die via Amerika naar een bestemming buiten de Vereenigde Staten reizen, voor zoover deze bestemming niet in eenig deel van het Britsche

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The Settlement of
Netherlands Agricultural Families
in
Ontario

ISSUED BY
IMMIGRATION BRANCH
DÉPARTMENT OF
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
1118 BAY STREET
TORONTO

HONOURABLE DANA PORTER, K.C.
MINISTER

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The Settlement of
Netherlands Agricultural Families
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BEGIN

Begin, a quarterly information bulletin for immigrants from The Netherlands, is published by The Netherlands Information Bureau, 168 Laurier Ave. E., Ottawa, Ont.

NUMBER 1

NOVEMBER, 1948

A Message from The Commissioner of Immigration

We, in Canada, are very pleased that you have chosen our country as your new home.

This country is rich in natural resources and offers you the opportunity to employ to the full all your skill, training, initiative, and energy. Canada needs your individual contribution if we are to secure the maximum possible development for this country. The hard, pioneering period is largely behind us, but the foundations of a great nation are still being built. Because you have come, eager to settle and make your individual ways in this Dominion, Canada will be definitely strengthened.

Your contribution to Canadian agriculture will be particularly valuable. We appreciate that it is your desire to establish yourselves on farms of your own at the earliest opportunity. It is a matter of real satisfaction to us that a number of you who came last year are already realizing this ambition.

We fully appreciate that it was not easy for you to break the ties with your homeland. Although you will not find your adjustment to new conditions and surroundings entirely without difficulty, I am sure you are discovering Canada to be a kindly country and Canadians to be friendly people.

It is appreciated that it is not sufficient for a country merely to welcome people to its shores. The real test is how well it provides opportunities not only for employment, but also the public and community services which enable newcomers to make a quick and satisfactory adjust-

ment to their changed surroundings. I can assure you that this larger aspect is always to the forefront in the plans of the various governmental and other bodies in Canada. Many facilities are available to you through the federal, provincial and municipal authorities and many organizations, public and private. I understand that information concerning these facilities will be made available to you in successive issues of this periodical.

We, in Canada, all wish you well.

C. E. S. Smith,

Commissioner of Immigration,
Dept. of Mines and Resources.

Ottawa, Ontario,
September 3rd, 1948.

De Nederlandse Ambassadeur te Ottawa, Dr. J. H. van Roijen, schrijft:

Mijn beste wensen begeleiden de uitgave van "Begin", dat een kleine steun wil zijn voor de Nederlandse emigranten, die zich in Canada komen vestigen.

In de dikwijls moeilijke omstandigheden van de begintijd wil het hun bijstaan met nuttige voorlichting, en daardoor tevens de band met hun oude vaderland in ere houden.

Ik hoop, dat vele Nederlanders aan dit nuttige werk, dat zowel Canada als Nederland ten goede komt, hun medewerking zullen geven.

Wat "Begin" wil zijn

Om te kunnen voldoen aan vele verzoeken om voorlichting en inlichtingen van verschillende aard en aan de behoefte aan onderling contact, die vele Nederlanders in de vreemde gevoelen, is besloten tot de uitgave van dit blaadje. "Begin" zal om de drie maanden verschijnen en is bestemd voor Nederlanders en voormalige Nederlanders in Canada.

Het blad zal inlichtingen geven over maatregelen, getroffen door de Federale en Provinciale Regeringen in Canada, welke voor Nederlandse immigranten van belang zijn; het zal nieuws brengen over het emigratieprogramma, en het stelt zijn kolommen beschikbaar voor personen of organisaties, die mededelingen te doen hebben, welke voor de lezers van belang zijn; evenzo kunnen mededelingen van Canadees-Nederlandse verenigingen geplaatst worden.

Voorlopig wordt de uitgave mogelijk gemaakt door financiële medewerking van de Stichting Landverhuizing en de Holland-Amerika Lijn, maar het is de bedoeling op de duur dit blad "self-supporting" te maken.

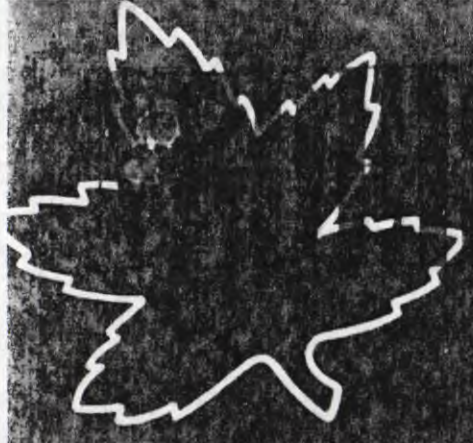
Zij, die bepaalde bijdragen gaarne in dit tijdschrift opgenomen willen zien, of, die over enig onderwerp meer inlichtingen wensen, kunnen zich behalve tot de in de tekst genoemde adressen, wenden tot de Nederlandse Ambassade, Bureau van de Landbouwwattaché (Netherlands Embassy, Office of the Agricultural Attaché), 8 Range Road, Ottawa.

In dit eerste nummer vindt de lezer verschillende bijdragen van Canadese autoriteiten, de meeste van een inleidend karakter. In de volgende nummers zullen mededelingen van meer technische en praktische aard kunnen worden gedaan.

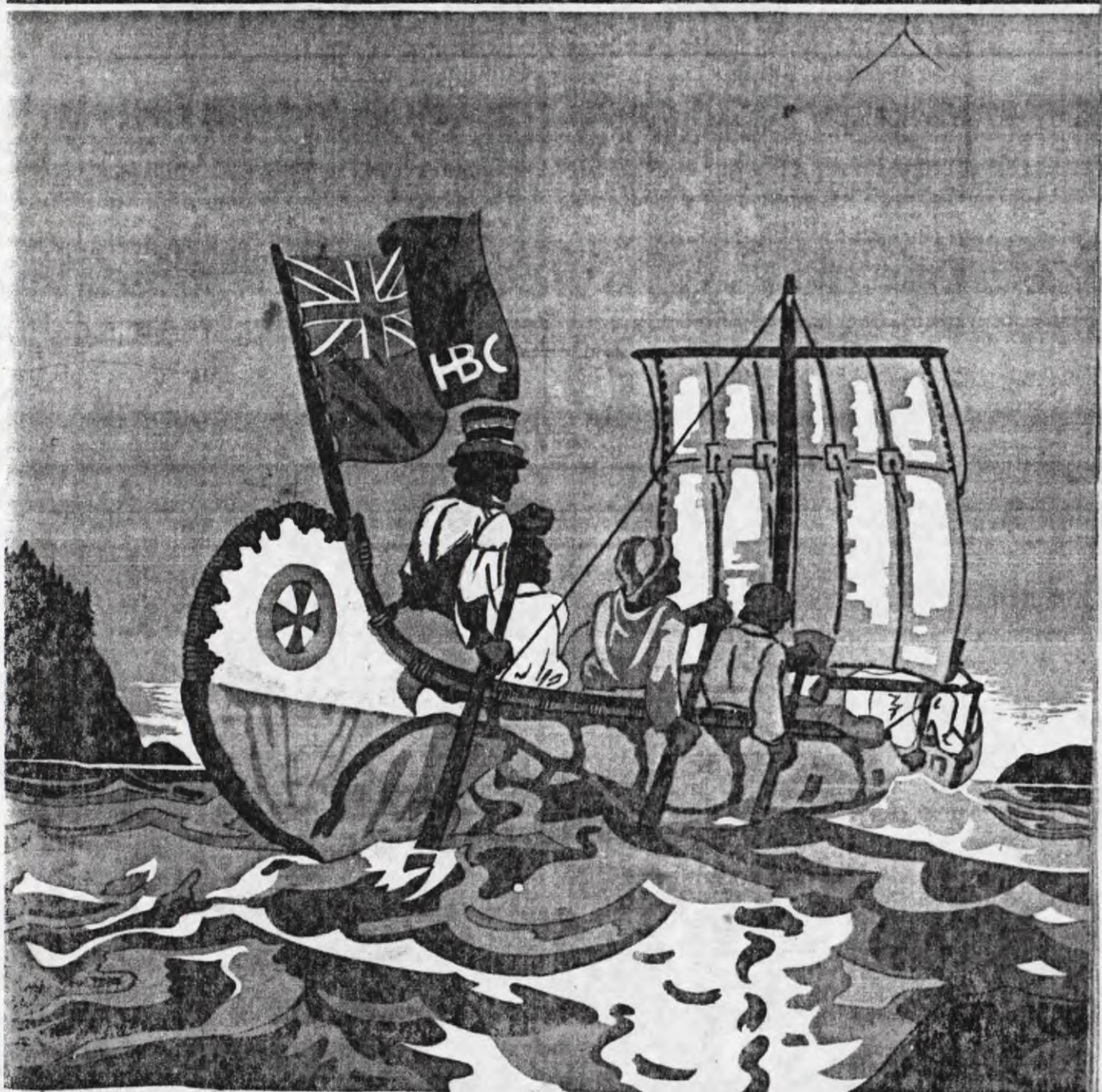
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Algemeen Cultureel en Economisch Maandblad



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5e JAARGANG • NUMMER 2 • MAART 1950

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NEDERLAND-CANADA



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The Canadian Calvinist

A Monthly Publication for Fraternal Contact and Common Witness of Canadians of the Reformed Faith and Life.

VOL. VI

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, JUNE-JULY, 1951

No. 10

THAT CANNOT PROFIT THEM

They were all ashamed of a people that could not profit them, nor be an help nor profit, but a shame, and also a reproach. Isa. 30:5.

This verse is in the midst of a chapter reproaching Judah for fleeing to Egypt to escape the terror of an invasion from the East, instead of turning to God almighty for deliverance. The fear of Assyria was clutching every heart, and in terror and dismay the people were rushing down to Egypt for protection, instead of seeing the hand of God in the coming destruction and turning to Him alone who could stay the hand of the destroyer and protect them from their enemies. Instead of taking counsel of Jehovah they were taking counsel of men. Instead of making a league with God they were making a league with anyone who might possibly give them military assistance. The words of Jehovah come to them telling them that they will be ashamed, put to shame, because the people on whom they rely will be of no profit to them in their hour of need.

Would that our diplomats and statesmen could profit by the lesson Isaiah is trying to teach! During the war

we made a league with Communism and now it is putting us to shame. When will statesmen learn that there can be no profit in joining hands with the devil? Now our rulers are making loans to Yugoslavia and bolstering up a regime that is every bit as wicked as the one against which they are seeking allies. Most of our troubles internationally today are due to the unholy alliances which we have made in the past. It is just as true today that we cannot profit by making a league with unbelievers as it was in the days of Isaiah.

As individuals we have lessons to learn from this chapter. When we decide matters of right and wrong on the basis of expediency we are doing what Judah did in turning to Egypt for help. It will be just as true with us as it was with them that they cannot profit us. Let us decide to do what is right and trust God to take care of the consequences.

—Rev. Floyd E. Hamilton, Pusan, Korea, in Daily Manna.

CHURCH MATTERS

REFLECTIONS ON SYNOD 1951

It is presumptuous for a member of Synod to judge the quality of such an ecclesiastical assembly. However, many have commented that the Synod of 1951 was a truly deliberative body, which attacked many difficult problems in a courageous and consecrated way. It surely is not open to the charge brought against several of our recent Synods, namely, that they simply postponed the decision to a later assembly, or put them into the hands of study committees.

The Synod of 1950 was called the Mission Synod; perhaps that of this year might be called the education Synod, since matters concerning Calvin College and Seminary took a preponderant share of time and attention. Of course, in public interest the amusement problem took first place, as the large audience indicated. And the decisions to withdraw from the National Association of Evangelicals is an event of far reaching significance in our ecclesiastical history.

Examining seventeen candidates took a long time. At the close of Synod the officers suggested a plan for next year in order that this task might be more expeditiously performed. Approximately forty men will then seek admittance to the ministry. Personally, I am of the conviction that this matter of Synodical examination of candidates should be reconsidered, and could well be made a classical function. With our present large classes, Synod has to work in several sections, and the men are at a disadvantage also.

A matter that was debated in Synod

churches." Synod did not accede to this request, and this matter was placed in the hands of a committee to study the realignment of our entire mission set-up. It is time that this be done for there is considerable over-lapping among the organizations which have grown up in the course of years.

It was a solemn moment when upon the suggestion of Elder Hommes Synod rose to its feet and sang the Doxology in Praise to God for bringing us to a unanimous decision regarding the amusement problem. The debate on the two reports of the study committee lasted a long day, but there was no rancor; brotherly love prevailed. By the following Monday morning it appeared, however, that the perfect solution had not been found. No doubt the eight points (you can find them in the full in The Banner) will be subject to further study. But the most important point for us all to remember is that the decision of Synod did not solve the problem. That is a matter for each individual member, each family, each Consistory. But a good statement of the position of the Church is very desirable. Let's all get behind it in a spirit of whole-hearted devotion. Worldliness manifests itself in many forms; let us beware that we do not limit it to the familiar trio. The debate on the N.A.E. was interesting, but rather one-sided. Had Dr. C. Bouma been present the plea for remaining in the organization would have been much stronger. As it was, the vote was far from unanimous, and several were caught by surprise. There is something sad-

dening about this break. Let us look mittee's work is to be expanded. Occasioned by a letter from De Gereformeerde Kerken expressing alarm about the shortage of ministers in Canada this problem was discussed, but Synod did not feel free to favor unlimited entrance of ministers from Holland. There is a real problem, of course, but let the brothers from Holland not become impatient. Synod voted to allow increases in the minimum salary for ministers serving the churches. With all sympathy for the laudable purpose I felt it does an injustice to the congregations who are trying to carry the load of their minister's salaries. Also, this will make too much of a distinction between men in Canada and those in U.S.A.

One more item—the over-all quota was increased some six dollars per family. This is due to two factors: continued expansion, and the fact that we have been using up reserves in many funds in the face of rising costs. The quota for Indian and Foreign Missions was reduced, not because of lack of work, but because we cannot find the workers. This is a sobering fact indeed. We hope several of the new candidates will heed the call to mission service. Let us pray fervently that the Lord of the harvest will send forth reapers.

May God's blessing rest upon the decisions of Synod of 1951. In the face of apostasy and error we may take courage because our leaders, not least the young men, are determined to remain loyal to the Reformed faith to which our Christian Reformed Church is committed. My most significant impression of the Synod is that despite some alarming trends our

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THE Financial and Commercial Columns of **THE CANADIAN GAZETTE** make this journal an unrivalled source of information, and invaluable alike to the banker, the merchant, and the manufacturer.

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No. 673. M.A.P. Sat., May 6th. [Reg. at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

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MORE ABOUT "JOHN BULL" AND THE PRUDENTIAL.

M.A.P.

No. 673. Vol. 26.]

SATURDAY, MAY 6th, 1911.

[One Penny.]

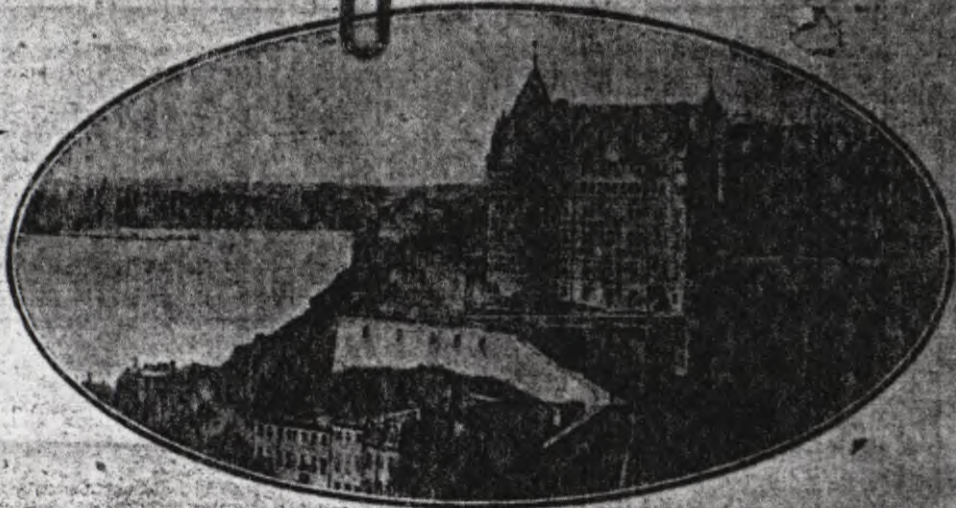


"John Bull," having retired hurt from his collision with the (Prudential) Rock of Gibraltar, says: "Dear me, did I really say all those nice things about him?"

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QUEBEC.
where Mr. W. R. Jones, the author of the articles below, landed in Canada.

NEW HOMES FOR OLD.

PLAIN FACTS ABOUT CANADA.

NOTE.—The stream of emigrants to Canada continues very great. Full of hope, our relatives and friends leave the dear old homeland for a country of which most of them know very little.

HOW WILL THEY FARE?

Thousands of Britons have been cruelly misled by advertisements and prospectuses which were intended to deceive. The Editor of the "Penny Pictorial" has therefore commissioned several men, who have had wide experience in Canada, to contribute to this magazine honest and unprejudiced accounts of life as they actually found it in various branches of industry in our greatest Colony. The average reader will certainly find in these articles very valuable and interesting information which he would have little chance of gleanings elsewhere, and the Editor earnestly recommends a study of them.

MIXED LUCK. By W. R. Jones.

I TOLD last week how I refused a most unreasonable offer of work on a farm, and waited to see how the other work-hunters fared with the agent.

Some took the jobs just as they were for the sake of getting a bit of food; others, like myself, preferred to take their chance of a job in the city. Those who were experienced farm hands could not get better terms than 8 dollars (32s.) a month.

We were a rather down-hearted lot that came out of the Union Station that morning, but it was no use repining. The only course open to us was to put a cheerful face on and hunt round the city for a job; so, with that determination, we tried to get work, but the close of the day saw us still unemployed.

A week in Toronto convinced me that to get employment was almost hopeless, as there were hundreds in Toronto already out of work.

The Salvation Army, by the way, had opened a labour yard, where, by chopping a certain amount of wood, the destitute were assured of a bed and breakfast.

Such was the state of affairs when, one morning, passing the Union Station, I saw, outside a wooden shanty, a board with this announcement:

"Wanted, 200 men for the lumber camps. Apply at 3 o'clock this afternoon."

Immediately I resolved to be one of the 200. Meeting some of the boys, I told them the news, and they also resolved to join the outfit. Three o'clock saw us down at the office, and of all the rough crowds I ever saw that beat the lot. There were English, Irish, Americans, French, Norwegians, Germans, Swedes, Italians, and a few Chinese, or, to give them the name by which all foreigners were called, "Dagoes." It meant a push to get through that rough crowd, but we managed it all

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JOHN BULL

Vol. X. No. 243.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1911.

ONE PENNY.

[Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

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For meaning of
this No. see
page iii. of cover.



*The world is a bundle of hay;
Mankind are the asses who pull;
Each tugs it a different way,
And the greatest of all is John Bull.*

—BYRON.

FEB 6 1911
RECEIVED.

Edited by
HORATIO BOTTOMLEY.

Contents

- The World, the Flesh, and the Devil.
- John Bull's Biscuits.
- Imaginary Interviews.
- Beware of the Mormons!
- The Army—from Within and Without.
- Dr. Cook Tells the Truth.
- Ghastly Hospital Horror.
- John Bull in the City.
- John Bull's Post-cards, Letters, and Telegrams.
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- John Bull's Letter Bag.
- Racing Notes, etc.

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CANADA'S DEATHTRAP.

FURTHER WARNINGS TO CANADIAN EMIGRANTS.

By LOUIS WAHN.

Canada is at this moment making every endeavour to entice young able-bodied Englishmen to her dominions; her agents are scouring the country with specious promises and glowing reports, which are attracting young men by the thousands to try their luck in her western regions, which are nothing more or less than death-traps for all but those who go out well provided for. Train-loads of raw lads, with from £10 to £100 in their pockets as their sole possession, and the barest of ordinary outfits, are being dumped into the western towns. In these towns they are compelled to stop until the snow and slush have disappeared, perhaps for a month or six weeks, or longer, the cost of living alone being six shillings a day. The majority get to the end of their resources before they can be moved to the particular claim district to which they are bound.

Once on the spot, their condition is pitiable in the extreme. Penniless, and without the means to move their small belongings, they have to scour a vast district in semi-starvation in search of work or for a likely claim. They are useless for skilled work, and so most homesteads pass them by.

WITHOUT WORK OR MONEY.

Being far from the beaten paths of civilised life, they meet with none but their own kind, and these, too, are poverty-stricken, broken-down, young-old men, who, if they have by chance survived the terrible rigours of one winter, have come out of it only at the expense of the stamina which goes to make a strong, healthy man. Utterly incapable of helping themselves, these poor wretches just keep life together until they have tramped to a chance charitable homestead, and if they have not the strength to work they may end existence in some lonely hollow, or at best make for the nearest township, there to lounge out a wretched, broken-down life until another winter relieves them of their sufferings. In most cases their hands have been so badly frost-bitten that they are quite incapable of undertaking any strong, manual labour at all. If he is very strong and willing to learn, he may perhaps be taken on at an existing homestead temporarily as an unskilled labourer, and so get through the summer months on four shillings a day and food and lodging of the roughest possible description, but the hard work compels him to spend his money in clothes, and the winter finds him in some township without the means to take him back to the coast.

ON THE TRAIL.

But if he can find no work on the old homesteads he must take his chance and strike one of the Indian trails—the only roads known in these tramping lake districts—and trust to luck. By chance he may happen upon a new homestead, one of the cheaply and hastily-constructed wooden shacks covered with earthen clods. It is evident that some poor creature has spent his summer in building his shack and in breaking up his 11 out of his 160 acres of land—Government requiring him to work on his claim for six months of every year for three years before it will grant him his free patent for freehold—that he has done very little towards preparing for the winter, and that he has kept alive only just so long as wood and food have lasted him, and then he has been frozen to death. Probably, as in hundreds of other cases, he has not had sufficient money to carry him through the winter, and had not the strength to walk through the snow even to the nearest homestead. The novice follows the trail again, sick at heart, and comes upon a starving wolf snarling over a few human bones—the remains of another poor wretch who has been caught in the open in a powerless state, frost-bitten and paralysed by the intensity of the bitter wind and cold. Half a mile further lies another man's horse fallen by his cart, a pile of burnt-out straw by its side—the whole of the contents of the cart in fact—the man himself having been rescued earlier. Further on still he will see a riderless bullock wagon, the team still stiff with the frost, while a mile away is a rescue party bending over the remains of the owner of the wagon. He hastens to the spot and is glad of the bit of generous relief given by these kind men, a party of one of the many good-hearted efforts made after the winter is over, to visit the novice homesteads by the more matured and wealthy pioneer settlers, whose kindly aid just saves many lives in the nick of time.

THE MORE "FORTUNATE" ONES!

Let us enter into more detail on the way the colony itself treats these raw lads. I have pictured the boy arriving in the early spring with a small sum of money. Let us take a more fortunate one, who arrives later and who has to choose a claim on this plain, build his hut for winter quarters, store it with wood and provisions for the winter, break up his eleven acres for corn, on an average sum of, say, £150. First, every bit of wood has to be brought long distances, and he has to face a conspiracy of traders, who make at least a good 200 per cent. profit on their goods. This is no lame charge; corruption is rife in the west, and officialdom is a bye-word for robbery and disgraceful cheating. If a man starts in a town to sell his goods at a reasonable profit, he sells out his first stock, but he can get no other; he will not be supplied. Thus the novice finds himself burdened at the outset by the enormous cost of everything, and all his cash goes in the necessities to keep himself alive during the winter—preparing for the winter being the principal work of the year. If by great good chance he survives the first winter and is not quite derelict as the result of *ennui* and the hardships of his surroundings, his second summer is one of supreme hard labour to provide for the second spell of cold—supreme hard labour, because life itself depends upon his efforts, for the Englishman's blood is thicker the first winter and it helps him, but the second winter finds out all his weaknesses—he feels the cold more, and in consequence is in constant danger. If his money has gone, the Government does nothing to help him, and the winter finds him out cruelly. If he survives, it may be that he has to give up and lose his claim and work as a labourer on some more fortunate homestead.

NO PLACE FOR DECENT WOMEN.

This is but a page of the whole story. If the country life claims its holocaust, the town life out west is little better. Western Canada is no place for the gentlewoman. The woman population is composed largely of half-castes, of a degenerate type, often redeemed women who have been sent out by rescue societies to fall back into a worse state than they were drawn from, and the lowest class of domestic servant who, if she is at all good-looking, soon falls away into wild life, for the girls are of too low a class for most of the men to marry. The few better class women who do come out and marry, suffer, and suffer badly, from hardships which only the brawny, strong, animal type of countrywoman can stand.

There are of course many good women in the towns; but they live in the midst of temptation, and are plagued by a class of men vulgarly nicknamed "remittance men" and their hangers on. These are men who receive monthly or quarterly remittances from distant relatives abroad. They crawl about with sunken heads, aged and careworn, more often than not just out of their teens; their lairs are covered up brothels, and officialdom winks.

THE CANADIAN SUMMER.

There is the reverse of the picture, however, for the man who has money, is hardworking, industrious and patient. Such a man will pay £4 to a farmer to locate a likely-looking claim for him, he will further pay him 60 dollars, or, say, about £12 for breaking up his 28 miles of furrows, which pans out into 11 acres, or half a mile square; and seek his help to build his hut and sow his corn, whilst he himself is slaving against time to meet the winter, and beneficent Nature will do the rest magnificently for him. A man may find a hundred cosy nooks, well watered and well timbered, broken up with beautiful rock and the greenest of grass, to build a homestead upon if he cares to breed cattle; which are sold, by the bye, for £20 to £40 a team; but most men are attracted to the open country and prefer the less expensive and easier farming of the cornlands. Thus the wisecracks are declaring that the thing is being overdone, and farming, they say, will soon be in the hands of the few wealthy ones, who will squeeze the small man, and make all the profit. The German and American farmers are coming over the borders from North and South Dakota in large numbers, and bringing in improved machinery, etc., free from duty, on the ground that it has already been in use; one such machine is used as the common property of a colony of Englishmen who is burdened with inferior machinery bought at enormous cost, and on which a heavy import duty has often been paid, and by the difficulties of getting his corn to a paying market or to the elevators.

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IS CANADA WORTH KEEPING?—III.

WOMEN AND MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.—THE CANADIAN WINTER.—THE C.P.R. AND ITS FARMS.—THE BARNARDO BOYS.

Of the many drawbacks to life in Canada as it affects the pioneer, one—and not the least important—is seldom or never heard of in this country. Just now the Canadian Government is spending much money, and enlisting many agencies, in the endeavour to induce young Englishwomen to emigrate to Canada. That is a natural and proper thing to do. An immense number of young men are going to Canada, and from every point of view it is desirable that the proportion of young women following them should be as high as prudence permits. But these young women should know what it is they have to face. Probably 99 out of every 100 of them expect to marry before they have been in Canada long, and many of them will go straight to the north-west. In course of time children will come along, and here it is that many mothers will find themselves at grave disadvantage. Canada is a young country, and those who go out to it must expect to rough it more or less; but there seems to be unnecessarily great difficulty in getting proper medical attendance for women at a time when they need it the most. We have before us a letter written by a young man to his brother in this country, and not intended for publication. The writer was at Field. He says:—

We have had another increase in our family. Another son. He is doing as well as can be expected in the circumstances. My wife certainly had a rough time, and after four women had disappointed us, I was obliged to stay at home and nurse him myself. What with one thing and another, including the doctor's fee of 25 dollars, the expenses of the confinement took about 80 dollars, and so knocked a little of the gilt off the gingerbread. Does it not appear to you strange that after the various efforts made by distributing literature, and the land and railway companies have sent round their cinematograph shows with the object of getting people to come out, Canada can do no better for the Canadian mothers than to—well, torture them, for, after all, that is what child-bearing means over here?

Now, if this is what happens in the smaller towns, what must be the position in the country districts? As a matter of fact, it is deplorable. A girl goes out to marry her sweetheart who has got some land in the north-west. She is married, and in course of time is about to become a mother. But she is in a log hut, it may be miles away from her nearest neighbours, the only people in the house being, probably, her husband, and a half-breed. The husband rides for the doctor, and he has to ride many miles. The wife is left alone. The doctor is not always available, and so it comes about that often she is left to the unskilled attention of her husband, frequently with deplorable consequences to her health. It has been suggested to the Government of Canada—and it may be hoped they will see their way to act upon the suggestion—that a sort of itinerant Association of Nurses should be formed, with the object of attending maternity cases. It ought not to be difficult in these days, when the telephone and telegraph are being used more and more in country districts, to form an Association that would make it possible, without undue cost, to insure that every settler's wife may rely upon proper attendance in the time of her trouble. In the meantime, young girls going out to Canada will do well to remember that there are other things they have to reckon with besides unremitting work, an inclement climate, and absence of amusement.

THE CANADIAN WINTER.

We are sometimes told that, notwithstanding the cold, Canada in winter is very enjoyable. Well, we take the following from the *Winnipeg Free Press* of February 8th:

Up in Swift Current district horses and cattle are dying from want of food. The entire province is living from hand to mouth as regards fuel, and one more severe storm will put the entire province right up against fuel. That is the information handed out by the Department of Agriculture to-day, and apparently things have reached almost a desperate stage in the outlying points of the province.

The *Manitoba Free Press* of February 9th describes how Chas. Woodall, an army veteran, who came to Canada with Lord Wolseley's first expedition, and is now about 70 years of age, had both his feet frozen a fortnight earlier.

Here are two other incidents, from the *Winnipeg Telegram*:—

W. S. Romaine, a Colorado man, who took up a homestead last June, took three horses to a ranch 40 miles away. He started on a homeward journey afoot, and after going 10 miles was joined at a ranch by a young Englishman named Glen Hoffman, who wished to go to his brother's place. Romaine was found frozen to death clinging to a fence. There is no trace of Hoffman.

Chas. Stammers, a other young Englishman, started to walk a distance of 8 miles on the night of January 17th, from Walter Rothwell's homestead to his own place, a snowstorm blew and nothing has been heard of him since.

THE C.P.R. AND ITS FARMS.

Another correspondent writes:—

Tell your friends to steer clear of the C.P.R. ready-made farms. This is how they work. C.P.R. owns the land—got it free—and builds a shack and stable on it. It ought to be worth, with the fence, breaking and buildings, 25 dollars per acre—not a cent more. They sell it on 10-year plan—for 50 dollars in most cases, sometimes more, sometimes less. The farmer gets from 60 to 80 acres, including rough land and the tillable stuff. You know that 80 acres will starve a Chinaman in Alberta, and what can come of a deluded Englishman on the same track? It will be a survival of the fittest, and that will be the C.P.R. They will have the buildings when the other man goes broke, and they will have his payments. The land agent forgets to say that you pay 6 per cent. on all deferred payments, that is about \$2.75 per acre the second year, which is pretty steep, besides having to meet the regular payment. If the Englishman survives this he is a marvel; the old C.P.R. has him on every turn. They offer him the land on any old way of payment he likes, but they don't tell him about that interest account, which is the only thing which is allowed to work on Sundays in Canada, excepting, of course, the C.P.R. and friends.

HOW BARNARDO BOYS ARE TREATED.

As we recently mentioned, some of the Barnardo boys seem to have a rough time of it on the Canadian farms. We printed a report of a case at Tilbury, Ontario, where two prominent farmers were charged with ill-treating two Barnardo boys, Arthur Clarkson and Fred Lang. In the case of the first it was shown by the Crown that the young lad Clarkson was whipped by the farmer, David Flaherty, when he should have been in bed. His feet had been frost-bitten and had broken out into running sores. He also had a high temperature and was a sick boy. Because he did not get up at half-past four o'clock in the morning, Flaherty attacked the boy with a horse-whip. When Inspector Kidner arrived later in the day, he found the boy's back covered with blue and black marks, and his feet and hands were in a bad condition. There was a hole in one of his feet as big round as a 25-cent piece. When he was found he was wearing a pair of No. 9 shoes and these were the only ones he could get on his feet. Almost as bad as Akbar!

OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

We have now appointed two highly qualified Special Commissioners to visit all parts of the Dominion and to obtain not only information as to the state of things there, but also photographs giving an exact representation of the conditions under which the immigrants live.

We hope to receive a first report in the course of a few weeks.

“MRS. BULL.”

Sold—and Bought—Everywhere, ONE PENNY.

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IS CANADA WORTH KEEPING?—VIII.

FIRST REPORT OF ONE OF OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

Herewith my first despatch.

I am afraid you have caused a flutter in the dovecot here, since several big-wigs in Montreal and Ottawa asked me if I knew who your commissioners are. From what I hear, the question of unemployment and consequent destitution is graver than ever. The decent Canadians—and they are many—are dead against the present immigration campaign, and, in particular, denounce the Salvation Army movement to induce guileless women to come out to mate with Canadian farmers. If there were a demand for wives, heaven knows there are sufficient girls in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and the other towns and cities to supply the demand. But those girls and their parents know what the life is, and the Canadian farmer remains single.

MONTREAL.

The same old Montreal, but somewhat larger. The same headquarters of Canadian business, the same den of vice, the same cobweb that catches the British emigrant who has a belief in human nature and thinks that the Canadian is a man who stands for everything manly and moral. For the fourth time I have arrived here. Winter is the same old winter. A flurry of snow in the air. The thermometer "away below." No wheeled traffic. Everything, from the lordly man's carriage to the trader's van, on sledge runners, a jangle of sleigh bells all the time. Murk above, snow in the air, on the footpaths, ice shallowly covered by snow rendering the use of rubber goloshes necessary for the preservation of limb, if not of life—for the treacherous black ice below the snow is a terror for the pedestrian to meet if he is not guarded against it, and a fall means a disaster.

Montreal is the rich sister of Canada, yet I am informed that there are about 20,000 men out of work here. But you must not say to the Canadian that they are out of work. They are only, like our own acting people, "resting." The majority of them are people who came out trusting in the lies of the immigration books, and told them by the Canadian Government agents and the officials of the carrying companies which ply between Great Britain and Canada. The remainder are men, mostly with families, who worked through the summer and had to lay down their tools when the Siberian winter settled in, to wait until next summer, when it will be again possible for the building and other outdoor workers to get into harness.

LUMP OUT.

You go into Mr. Obed Smith's office in Charing Cross and ask a man there your chances in Canada. You are a mechanic, a farm labourer, a sailor, a tripe-dresser, or anything else. He tells you the old stock yarn. "It's God's own country; you will do well." That thread-bare phrase has lured multitudes out here, and what is the result? Montreal is full of Britons who came out believing the story. They found no work. They had no money to go west, where they are told that work may be had. They are "down-and-out" destitutes. They are probably the most pitiable people on the face of the earth. Their money gone, they find themselves out in the snow, for the Canadian has no sympathy for the man from "home." They go down, and down, and down. They have to beg for their bread where they can get it for nothing, and for lodgings they must go to the police, say that they are destitute, and be allowed to sleep in the cells until they are fired out into the frost and snow again at dawn.

There is, in addition to the police cell, General Booth's Salvation Army Metropole, supported by public money. Here the outcast may have a basin of soup or a cup of coffee and a bed—if he is able to pay for them. He gets nothing for nothing. The Army touts around for rags, and bones, old paper, and old iron; and if the "down-and-out" cares to do a day's work, he may sort these things and have a day's work and "food" at about quarter the worth of his labour. But there is no need to hammer at this end of the thing. At home you know of the Salvation Army's workings. The unfortunate man who in England listens to the cooings of the Salvation Army officers and others and comes out here, finds that unless he wishes to die in the snow—which is a happy release that many find—he must work for the Salvation Army and further bloat their bank book.

A DEATH TRAP.

Let me say the language used here towards the Englishman may shock some ultra-sensitive people at home. It is the language of the country, for few Canadians, even the "very respectable" ones, speak without the rankest blasphemy. A Briton asks for alms. He gets a stare, and then, "J—C—, you are another of those vermilion Englishmen," or "Are you another of those — Britons? What brought you out here?" The more or less rich fellow, who is dressed in furs like a bear, with a fur hat like a hussar's busby, drinks hard and spends his money in riotous living in Freeman's, or the Ottawa, or elsewhere in James Street; and when he is finished and meets in the snow-laden street a hard-up Englishman who has been brought to his doom, and asks for alms that he would never ask for at home, he tells him to "fade" or he will kick him. Wherefore the Englishman has to shuffle along in the snow, thinking of home, and wondering will the next brute only threaten to kick him.

Montreal is a trap all round. The man who lands with enough to see him ensconced in the city finds that there is no work for him—that everything is overcrowded and he had better never have travelled out, since there are at least poor-houses in England. But there are others. Season after season young men with money come out to take up farms, or otherwise employ their capital as advised by the immigration literature. They land in Montreal, and wish to see the place before going to the alleged "golden" west. In the course of a few hours they fall in with some of the numerous Canadian sharks who lie in wait for English tenderfoots. Their doom is sealed. They are taken around, and treated to luncheon and a drive, and in the course of the day the suggestion is made that they should go into the "red lamp" districts that abound in the city, and all is over. The poor Englishman gets the "knock-out drop" in his wine or whisky-and-soda. The "knock-out drop" is cocaine. He goes off unconscious under the drug and when he wakens up he is lying in the snow, far from the scene of the crime, and without memory of where it took place or of the men who, with their female friends, drugged and robbed him. In those dens of infamy are no respecters of persons. Every winter citizens are missing from their homes and their disappearance gives copy to the papers for a while. And every year groups of new-comers are similarly missed; but, being strangers, their disappearance is not worth so much space as would be given to a man whose name is known. Where do they get to? That is seldom ascertained until the ice on the Saint Lawrence River melts and the tide gives up its dead. At every ice-melting there are sufficient bodies found to give a London coroner a solid fortnight's work.

It is easy to kill a man in the "red lamp" district. It is equally easy to take him at dead of night through the deserted wharf-side districts and plug him through a hole in the ice. This Montreal is a strange mixture of the pulpit and hell itself. It is ridden by puritanical laws, and yet it is a network of vice, and I have heard, each visit, that the men who make money out of the hotbeds of iniquity include the very men who made the laws!

(To be Continued).

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IS CANADA WORTH KEEPING?—VII.

THE FATE OF BARNARDO BOYS—THE EXODUS FROM ONTARIO.

OUR COMMISSIONERS AT WORK.

Our Special Canadian Commissioners are now hard at work in the Dominion, and we hope to publish their first Report in our next issue. They are making a thorough, impartial investigation into the actual conditions of life, and, armed with cameras, which cannot—or certainly ought not to—lie, the results of their enquiries will be placed before our readers from week to week. We desire it to be distinctly understood that in undertaking this task we are not actuated by any hostility towards the Dominion. That Canada is a great and wonderful country we should be the last to deny; but that it resorts to much misrepresentation in order to obtain by means of immigration the labour and population she requires is, in our view, equally indisputable. And it will be our aim to protect ill-informed people from leaving our own shores without knowing exactly what they have to face. We shall also publish such evidence as our Commissioners may collect of the growing ambition of the Dominion to shake itself free from British control. That sentiment, too, we are satisfied extensively prevails.

THE BARNARDO BOYS.

With reference to the Barnardo boys, we have received the following from a responsible quarter. We do not, however, desire to make too much of the ill-usage to which the writer refers. In Canada, as everywhere, there is a minority of employers who ill-use children, but we are afraid that the minority is a considerable one, so far as it relates to Canadian farms—

In the summer of 1908, I was driving along the Parry Sound Road, in Muskoka, Ontario. I noticed a boy loading hay in a field close to the road. He was evidently at a job beyond his strength, and appeared in great distress. Having driven on a little distance I remarked to the owner of the hired conveyance in which I was travelling, that I never saw a boy of that age before at such hard work. He said, "That is an English boy, sent out by the Barnardo people."

The boy's appearance must have made an impression on my mind, for after getting back to England, and hearing a sermon preached in the interests of the Barnardo Homes, I told a friend of mine, who also heard the sermon, what I had seen. I now enclose this gentleman's name and address, and he will, I think, tell you that he mentioned the matter to the preacher of the sermon, and told the said preacher to refer to me. I have not heard any more of the matter; the preacher never applied.

That case I saw, but I was told of a very much worse case in the same district, when I resided there about fifteen years ago. In this case the boy was tied to a tree and flogged nearly to death on more than one occasion, but before he was quite finished off some settler in the district happened to get wind of the matter and reported it to some authority, who got a few neighbours to visit the shanty and rescue the lad. I may say that this district, when I lived there in old times, was a very back-woods place, and though the people as a rule were of a kind and generous disposition, there were some queer characters. A child sent in there might meet good people, but as a rule it is not the good people who want children to make slaves of. I knew one widow woman who had a farm there, and was a good creature—and would have been kind to a child—but when she applied for a Barnardo boy she got no answer to several letters of application. It seems to be all luck for the poor lads. Some do well, some are starved, some are flogged, some prosper, others die!

MR. BAKER REPLIES TO PREVIOUS CRITICISM.

We have received the following letter from Mr. Wm. Baker, the Honorary Director of Dr. Barnardo's Homes:

My attention has been drawn to the article on page 410 of your issue of March 18th. In that article no clue is given as to the name of the boy referred to; the name of the farmer, or of the place where the boy was seen. If your correspondent will give me this information I will have the matter enquired into, and should the facts prove to be as stated, the boy will be immediately removed and the farmer will be prosecuted. If you or your agents will be good enough to send me information regarding any cases of cruelty to our children (including cases where they are called "Barnardo Brats"), I will immediately take steps to have such children removed, and, if the cruelty can be proved, to have the farmers prosecuted.

With regard to the case which you have twice mentioned in recent issues of your paper, you may not have observed that the case was discovered by my own inspector within forty-eight hours of the alleged cruelty, and that the boy was at once removed and the farmer prosecuted. I use the term "alleged cruelty," because as the farmer has been committed for trial the case is still *sub judice*.

ONTARIO FARMING POPULATION.

A report just issued gives the latest returns by townships and counties, and it is noticeable that the most decide falling-off has occurred in the leading agricultural and long-settled communities. The figures are not the total county population, but that of the townships only in each county, excluding all urban municipalities. The counties selected are typical of the best agricultural sections of Ontario:—

COUNTY.	1890.	1900.	1909.
Bruce ..	40,859	38,923	34,129
Durham ..	20,726	18,326	15,702
Grey ..	52,189	49,339	42,160
Huron ..	46,220	43,173	37,350
Kent ..	32,140	33,502	31,965
Middlesex ..	46,857	44,214	40,607
Norfolk ..	23,380	21,303	19,488
Ontario ..	30,452	27,663	25,239
Peterborough ..	18,440	12,694	10,928
Simcoe ..	48,263	50,782	47,173
Victoria ..	21,088	19,782	17,534
Wellington ..	34,372	31,444	28,087

It must be borne in mind that throughout the period covered by these statistics a steady stream of immigration, stimulated by bonuses and assisted passages, and encouraged by the most glaring falsehoods and misrepresentations, has been pouring into these districts depleted by the migration of the native farming population. Year by year thousands of farm labourers, or persons professing to be such, have been distributed throughout these and other "prosperous" Ontario counties, lured by the deceptive promise of good pay and steady work only to meet with disappointment and find themselves compelled to seek other fields of employment—or unemployment. Even the cold charity of Toronto, with an occasional job of street-cleaning, is preferable to starvation in the country. And still the cry for more farm labour goes up, and the Canadian Parliament and Ontario Legislature continue to vote large annual appropriations for bonuses and assisted passages to alleged "farm labourers," and for scattering broadcast in England the most plausible and specious lies as to the opportunities awaiting the labourer and the "small capitalist" in the agricultural districts of Ontario. The Press of Canada, with a few honourable exceptions, with these facts staring them in the face, has, strange to say, nothing to say in condemnation of the system.

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IS CANADA WORTH KEEPING?—VI.

THE FAVOURED NATION TREATIES—INTERESTING LETTERS AND CRITICISMS—OUR COMMISSIONERS AT WORK.

A significant announcement comes from Toronto, to the effect that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at the Imperial Conference, will ask for the revision or abrogation, in so far as Canada is concerned, of the Most Favoured Nation Treaties with various countries. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's contention seems to be that it is hardly compatible with the Dominion's unrestricted fiscal autonomy that Canada is bound automatically to give these countries the benefit of any tariff reductions she may grant elsewhere. We do not know what reception will be given to this proposal by the Imperial Government, but if we may judge from past experience the demand of the Canadian Government will be conceded. It is another sign of the times. Two or three years ago this claim of the Dominion was indirectly acknowledged by the British denunciation of the Belgium and German treaties, at the request of Canada. But the present demand goes further, and is inconsistent with the principles accepted by the United States in 1910 as regards the Payne law, that the British Empire can claim to be a unit in matters of trade. If Canada is permitted to denounce the Most Favoured Nation Treaties which affect her, she takes a long step towards the position of a separate commercial unit, and, so far as the Empire is concerned, her connection with it becomes even more shadowy than it is at present. The latest action of the Canadian Ministers is perfectly consistent with their whole policy, a policy which consists of soft words and eloquent periods as to the desire to remain a part of the British Empire, whilst their acts all point clearly to the determination to sever at a very early moment such connection as remains.

PRESS AND OTHER COMMENTS.

We have a mass of correspondence and newspapers sent to us bearing on the question of the connection of the Dominion with the Mother Country, and the prospects of immigrants of British stock. It may be useful to give some extracts.

Here, for example, is a quotation from a Quebec journal:—

It is all very well to try to increase our population, but this is not the time to bring immigrants into this country. The other day, in Montreal, a thousand men answered an advertisement for work; just as many are idle in Toronto. It seems as if the Immigration Department were just a little too anxious to get mere numbers here.

A thousand men answering a single advertisement for work! There would not have been more in the poorest district of England. The correspondent who sends us this extract says that he has been in Canada over five years and he has never known so many out of work before, and he gives this reason: "Canada's trade is increasing enormously, but the immigrants are coming in so fast that there is not enough work to go round." That is the position in a nutshell. Our correspondent goes on to say:—

The men wanted here must be strong, big-built men who can, and will, work with pick and shovel, or on a farm. These men can get seven months' work a year and what they can save will tide them over the winter. Some do a little better, but I am speaking of the great majority. A few first-class men in the building and other trades can also get five or six months' work, but I would warn them Canadians and old-timers get the preference and the biggest money. To the under-sized men, or youths not fully grown, I say, Stay at home. To see the number of such going about here on the bum in the winter is a tragedy. They spend £7 or £8 on passage and railway fare to get here, and the agent sends them on a farm to do work they have

no idea about. They stay for two days to a month after having their backs nearly broken (to say nothing of their spirits), and then come to the nearest large town (Toronto for preference). They manage to rustle a job for a few dollars a week for the rest of the season, and when work stops they are soon on the bum. They are then pointed out as bronchos, a term teeming with significance and which more often than not means something to be despised. Even the best Englishmen are looked down upon until they well prove themselves and adopt Canadian ways. I would therefore advise anyone who has a job at home to stay there, for although the right men get higher wages here, the expense of living (not existirg) is far higher, and by the time winter is over he will have very little left. To any strong, big-built young man out of a job, and not afraid of work, I say, "Come, go on a farm and stay there, step by step. This is the surest way to get on here."

That man has the hang of it.

With reference to the children sent out to Canada, a correspondent from Prince Albert writes as follows:—

With regard to the New Slave Trade in poor children, it is a veritable scandal. The Canadian is steeped in making dollars and does not care about anything else. No matter how true a scandal may be, the greater the need to hush it up. The watchword is, "Do not give the country a 'black eye.'" Everybody else may go to hell. Mr. J. Obed Smith is the paid agent of the Government to get immigrants, and as that is his business he is not going to say anything that will spoil his work. There are supposed to be Government Inspectors to see after the children who are exploited in this country, but anyone who knows the average Canadian official will not give much credence to their reports.

We take the following from a Toronto paper dated February 3rd:—

At a meeting of the district Trades and Labour Council last evening, Delegate Woolrell stated that there were no less than 20,000 able-bodied men out of work in the city of Toronto. This startling assertion was doubted by some of those present, but a committee was formed who will investigate into the truth of it. Should the statement be substantiated, the information will be wired to England and other countries in the hope of heading off further immigration.

THE C.P.R. AND ITS LAND.

Referring to a letter on this subject from a correspondent, published on March 4th, the manager of the Lands Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, writes:—

You will observe from the enclosed photograph of plans the company do not erect a "shack," but a nice cottage, with a good stable. The farms consist of 80 acres, or more, of irrigated land, and 160 and 320 acres of non-irrigated lands. The price of the land for the 80-acre farms will amount to an average of not more than \$25 per acre; the non-irrigated will be considerably less. The company, besides the above, also put down a well (with pump), fence the land and break, prepare and seed fifty acres or thereabouts on each farm. The cost of these improvements is advanced by the company, and the purchaser has ten years in which to pay for same.

Experience—which, after all, is the only criterion to go by—has proved that an Englishman can not only exist on an 80-acre irrigated mixed farm, but can make money. The history of Canada has shown that where irrigation is unnecessary, thousands of men have not only been able to rear a family and live comfortably, but also to save money on 160 and 320 acre farms.

The statement with regard to interest is in keeping with the rest of the article, as in the first information supplied to every enquirer the statement is distinctly made that 6 per cent. interest is charged on deferred payments. I may, however, mention that the ordinary rate of interest on first-class mortgages in Western Canada is 8 per cent.

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IS CANADA WORTH KEEPING?—V.

ENGLISH CHILD-SLAVERY.—THE CONDITIONS IN TORONTO.

We give this week, first, a remarkable story, and, secondly, an interesting letter from Toronto. Of course, the child story may be an exceptional one, although we recently reprinted the reports of cases in which much grosser cruelty was alleged to have been perpetrated by farmers upon such helpless children.

THE LITTLE ENGLISH WHITE SLAVES.

The following story was repeated, word for word as I write, by a logging boss—that is, a man in charge of a lumber camp, cutting the winter season's logs:—

The boys had cut nearly to the end of the section, and I, as boss, took a day off to select a new section to make up our season's cut. I got the cook to make me up a good big lunch, and set forth after breakfast. I went west, and after tramping over the snow till near noon I turned north and east, so that the afternoon's walk would bring me back to camp.

About 12 o'clock by the sun, I came out in a little clearing, and was surprised to see a small house on the top of a hill, a mere shack built of boards. I saw a little boy, 9 years old, *trying to saw a tree*, lying on the ground, into burning logs. When I approached the house a bell rang, and the little boy ran in, frightened like. When I got to the place I asked the woman of the house if I might come in and eat my lunch. She asked me into the room where her husband and herself were taking dinner. I said, No! I would rather sit out in the kitchen and eat my lunch with the boy. I sat in a chair and opened my lunch, and after a while the woman came out and laid down before the little boy, on a rough board table, a *bowl of cold water, three hard dry crusts of bread, and a bone with some gristle on it* for his dinner. After the child had been trying to saw logs all morning, I could hardly believe my eyes that such a thing could occur in Canada. The boy had to soak the hard crusts in the water to soften them, and tried to gnaw some of the gristle off the bone. I gave the boy a good big whack of bread; the cookie had baked some cheese and ham, and he devoured them like a wolf. His gentle little face was a strange mixture of fear, thankfulness and surprise. *The boy was dressed in a man's pair of old boots, a man's pair of old trousers rolled up at the bottom, an old shirt and coat and cap. Mind you, in zero weather.* I am a big, strong man, and have to wear heavy underclothing, three pairs of socks, heavy trousers, vest, and a sheepskin coat and fur cap and leather furlined mitts to stand the cold. Up in this north land we get it down sometimes to 50 below zero—and think of this little English child! I found out he was an orphan, a "Barnardo brat" as they call them here. After lunch, I looked around and knew there was only one bed in the room: its boarded ceiling made a loft from the kitchen, and as likely as not, the poor child had to sleep up there and keep warm as best he could. There is no heat in these shacks except near the stove, and I am sure neither this she devil nor her brute would let the boy sleep in the room. I spent one day in a room without heat, and it was 21° below zero, and I felt it for a month after, the atmosphere is so dead. The open air and an axe for me, even at 50° below; then what of this gentle-faced English child? When I said good-bye to the lad I shall never forget the look of despair in his little face; it haunted me all the way back to camp, and haunts me still; the big, pleading eyes, the pinched, pretty child face, I was simply *that I was a Canadian*, that such a thing could occur in our land—so rich and boastful. When I got to camp I told the cook after supper, and he said, "Why didn't you steal him? There is enough food thrown away here that would feed five boys." The more we talked the worse we got, so we finally decided that I was to go back and steal him in spite of Canadian law. It was a fortnight before I could go. So with a good lunch I made a beeline through the timber for the house, only to find it closed and the boy gone. If I had not seen the boy before he got into the house on my first visit I would never have known there was a boy there. These so-called farmers keep these

boys working near the house and when a stranger is seen they are taken in and kept out of the way. This child won't be legally murdered, but simply worked to death, and when he is killed, another free victim is obtained. There are no more honest, frank and manly men in Canada than the lumber-jacks, though they drink hard after the season's cut is over and get into town; but they are kind to all helpless things and love little children—these big children of the forests. *Don't think this is an isolated case. In other cases I have got particulars of I can give you names and addresses.* Then as to the girls, I am reserving them for Mrs. Bull. I know her warm heart and kindly face. If your paper does nothing else than improve the lot of these little white slaves, it will have accomplished much. *I am not saying anything against Canada or Canadians, but I would like to see these little helpless orphans protected.* Why, the niggers, in all the parts of Africa I have travelled, are kinder to their little ones—even to orphaned little ones. And we call them savages! I often wonder, Is there a God? SINCE I CAME TO CANADA.

TORONTO.

The present winter has been in some respects an unusually favourable one for the wage-earning class. The building trade last year was simply phenomenal throughout Canada. Official returns from 24 cities show an aggregate for building permits during the year amounting in value to \$94,129,432, as against \$64,509,620 in 1901, which was considered a fair year for building. A large number of the contracts represented by these figures were not completed when the cold weather set in, during which outdoor work is usually suspended. This season, however, has been exceptionally mild in Ontario, enabling work to be carried out to quite an unprecedented extent and construction work has been vigorously pushed during a large portion of the winter. Other outdoor operations employing large numbers of unskilled labourers have also been practicable to an unusual degree, giving work to many who in an ordinary winter would swell the ranks of the unemployed. Yet, in spite of these favourable conditions, there is dire poverty and destitution in the homes of thousands of Toronto mechanics and labourers, and a host of unemployed men are vainly seeking work. The number of such is difficult to estimate. Last winter a civic Labour Bureau was in operation, on which the unemployed could call, some being found situations and others given temporary relief work for a few days, but it was abolished last spring as being no longer necessary. The existence of such an institution, moreover, was too palpable a disproof of the lies so freely circulated by immigration agents as to there being "plenty of work in Canada," and in the fit of enthusiasm over the return of "prosperity," last spring the Bureau was closed, and the workless man left to the tender mercies of private employment agencies.

The *Toronto Globe*, which to its credit has been the most outspoken of the city newspapers on the question of unemployment, the others for the most part adhering to the policy of silence, says in its issue of February 3rd:—

Acute distress prevails among the poor of Toronto this winter, and more illness than usual is reported. The number of those in actual want appears to be about the same as other years, but it is difficult for the charity workers to arrive at an estimate of the number of poverty-stricken. These were the statements given to the *Globe* last night by several of those engaged in relieving distress. It was generally believed that the number of those out of employment who had come to the city this winter was greater than a year ago.

Our Commissioners are now at work, with note-book and camera, and their reports will soon begin to arrive.

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JOHN BULL

Vol. V. No. 117.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1908.

ONE PENNY.

[Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

For meaning of this number
see page 197.

No 046865



*The world is a bundle of hay;
Mankind are the asses who pull;
Each tugs it a different way,
And the greatest of all is John Bull*

—BYRON.

Edited by
HORATIO BOTTOMLEY.

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What is Your Number?

John Bull's Biscuits.

Sleep. By Jim Crow,

England and Germany.

Among the Mummies.

Canadian Emigrants, Beware.

The "Spirit Photo" Fake.

Among the Books.

John Bull's Post-cards, Letters and
Telegrams.

The Cartoon.

John Bull in the City.

John Bull's Womenfolk.

The Hurly Burly.

Bull's Eyes. Letter Bag.

Racing Notes, etc.

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IS CANADA WORTH KEEPING?—XII.

"THIRTY MILES FROM ANYWHERE"—LEARNING THRIFT—FROM TORONTO—
DISEASE-STRICKEN—"THE WARD."

Our Commissioner on the "Free Lands" again writes:—

To describe thoroughly the condition of things out in the snowy wilderness would be impossible. The life of the free-grant man or "homesteader" must surely be the hardest in the world. I speak particularly of the man from home without adequate capital, who took the risk of accepting the gift of 160 acres and started in to make it a farm. In some places that are settled there is not so much hardship in the life, since the people see something of each other occasionally, and it is not necessary for them to go through six months of the year feeling that they are the only people in the world, which, under the snow, seems so empty.

"THIRTY MILES FROM ANYWHERE."

But how different is the case of the lonely unfortunate who is thirty miles from anywhere, has no neighbours, and lives in a hastily and ill-constructed log house on the beginning of his farm! He is full of grit indeed who does not in the first month of his first winter feel all his pluck oozing out of him when he gets down to actualities and realises what the free gift of a farm really means. When the weather was open, and grass was to be seen, and he could work like a horse—which is always necessary in this country—he had the remnants of the hope that was in him when he left home. But when several feet of snow are on the ground he cannot erect the fences that the Government rules tell him he must put up, and he is filled with fear of the Government, which in the matter of treating tenants is more exacting and quite as relentless as the worst of the Irish landlords whose crushing heel gave rise to the Land League and created boycotting and the moonlighter. He knows that if he does not obey the terms of the gift to the letter, out he will go, and somebody else will step into his place.

The following humorous story, (which is cut from a Victoria, British Columbia, paper) eloquently summarises the situation:—

MIKE WAS "ON."

An Irishman, wishing to take a "homestead," and not knowing just how to go about it, sought information from a friend.

"Mike," he said, "you've taken a homestead an' I thought maybe ye could tell me th' law concernin' how to go about it."

"Well, Dennis, I don't remember th' exact wordin' uv th' law, but I can give ye th' manin' uv it. Th' manin' uv it is this: Th' Govmint is willin' t' bet ye 160 acres uv land again \$14 that ye can't live on it five years widout starvin' t' death."

LEARNING THRIFT.

The winter, the Honourable Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, and other well-paid men in the Government service will tell you, is the time for work. At Ottawa I had a long conversation with a responsible Minister, who said that the climate was "good," as it encouraged thrift, "for when the immigrants learn what it is, they save, so as to lay in warm clothing and make other provision for the winter." And work the poor beggar of a free-grant farmer has to. He wants that timber that the Government allows him to cut free, and to get it he may have to trek twenty or thirty miles. A day's journey, that, over the snow. Arrived at the timber belt, he has to ply his axe, hew down the trees, lop them, load them, and then start on the back trek with them to his farm. Here he has to prepare them for fencing posts and othe-

purposes. Day after day it is toil of the hardest kind. His well-sinking may have been a failure, and he may have to travel many miles with a barrel to draw water from a creek. From morning till night it is one weary, slavish round of labour. In addition to this the domestic calls must be looked after. As I think I have already said, he must have six months' provisions by him, and his meals must be cooked.

FROM TORONTO.

Our Toronto Commissioner continues his description of life there as follows:—

The first thing about Toronto which strikes a stranger is its air of incompleteness. It is a city in process of reconstruction. It has grown enormously, the population having increased during the last ten years from 200,000 to about 350,000, but the various civic services have not been proportionately developed. It is much in the position of a youth who has suddenly shot up into manhood without a change of clothing, the more obvious deficiencies of which have been supplied by patching and piecing. The City Council, elected mostly by political or Orange lodge influence, have usually been destitute of foresight sufficient to grasp the situation and, instead of planning ahead, have muddled along in hand-to-mouth, happy-go-lucky fashion. As a consequence, the water supply system has got so badly out of order that the water is practically undrinkable and has to be doctored with chemicals to prevent a general outbreak of disease.

DISEASE-STRICKEN.

The result is that, owing to such conditions here and in other places in Canada, the late Deputy Registrar-General stated that owing to the polluted water many valuable lives have been lost, the death rate from typhoid in Canada being 35.5 per 100,000 population (in Toronto itself it is over 40)—in London it is 5. Contrast these facts with the Government's statement in one of its pamphlets touting for immigrants that "Good water abounds for drinking"! The Toronto *Evening Telegram* stated on January 11th last: "Mayor Geary and the controllers should seriously contemplate the possibility of being joined to the Medical, Health and Works Department in an indictment if they neglect the duty of doing all that human foresight can do to prevent the further pollution of Toronto's water supply." Toronto also holds the record among the thirty-five largest cities in the world for mortality from scarlet fever and diphtheria.

"THE WARD."

While the special correspondent and the visiting magnate have had their attention duly called to the really fine residence streets up-town, very few of them have ever visited the slum locality known as "The Ward," lying almost within a stone's throw of the down-town business section. This quarter—formerly inhabited principally by Irishmen—is now the abode of Jews, Italians and other foreigners. It is the distinctively foreign quarter of Toronto. You may traverse it and not hear a word of English, except from some of the younger generation, for the children pick it up quickly, especially American slang. The houses are mostly of the poorest type, badly out of repair, and showing every evidence of over-crowding and squalor. Children, of course, swarm everywhere. Everywhere there are the evidences of poverty, squalor, overcrowding and a lack of proper sanitation, characteristic of the city slum.

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IS CANADA WORTH KEEPING?—XI.

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THE FOX AND ITS TAIL—THOSE "IMPROVED FARMS"—AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO A "DYING INDUSTRY"—DECREASE GREATER THAN FIGURES INDICATE.

Our Commissioner on the "Free Lands" writes as follows:—

Having toiled like a galley slave, with enthusiasm and determination to do all the things the immigration literature says you are compelled to do, you find the land is bad. You may go mad and kill yourself if you like; but the Canadian Government likes to encourage you. I have before me a pamphlet issued "by direction of the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada." It has in it a number of questions and answers. Here is something concerning the point I raise.

Should a settler accidentally settle upon a quarter section of land which will not repay the labour expended on it, he may apply to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, stating fully the case and asking for permission to change his entry. If the Commissioner is satisfied that the settler is entitled to a change he will grant it on a payment of a fresh fee. That is, you may have permission to abandon your log-house, your well, your fences, your broken land, and all the other works that cost you money and labour, and will have permission to try your luck elsewhere if you pay for it.

THE FOX AND ITS TAIL.

The same pamphlet says:—

Settlers who have friends and relations in other countries often benefit themselves as well as the country at large by informing them how they themselves have prospered, and pointing out the chances of making independent and comfortable homes in the great Canadian West.

Even in Canada there are many foxes who have lost their tails, but judging by what I have learned on the spot from dozens of homesteaders, I feel that Canada holds thousands who came out to make "independent and comfortable homes," and would like to make it their mission in life to warn others.

Let me ask the would-be immigrant from home—How can you carry out those works, pay for implements, labour, and seed, and at the same time comply with the conditions imposed by the Government? For each of the first three years you must reside on the land for six months per year. If you have no money, you must go somewhere during the six months of decent weather—the only time there is work to be had—and earn it to keep yourself. Then you come back to your homestead for the six months of snow, when the deposit is about four feet over your ground. This is your opportunity for breaking the land, for going and hewing your timber for fencing, and drawing it home. Think it out. And remember that the Government will evict you without the slightest compunction if its rules are not carried out.

THOSE "IMPROVED FARMS."

Listen to the Government pamphlet again:—

Before leaving his homestead the new settler should leave a post-office address at which he can obtain his letters while away. He may not intend to be off long, but circumstances may occur that will take him further and keep him longer than he intended. If he is not careful he may overstay the time allowed for absence from residence, and may find on his return that his homestead entry has been cancelled and taken up by someone else. Better be sure than sorry.

There you are. You are absent without Government leave for a few weeks, and you return to find that your farm, with its house, well, fences, broken land, crops, and everything else, has been sold to the stranger and you have no claim upon it! This is not

the imagining of JOHN BULL'S Commissioners. It is the sober statement made in a Canadian Government pamphlet, entitled "Canada and the New Century." In their zeal to create enthusiasm the writers included this information. Possibly the authorities at Ottawa, Mr. Obed Smith and others, will regret that it was written. Such holdings are those mentioned on the windows of the Canadian Government offices at Charing Cross—"Improved Farms for Sale."

FROM TORONTO.

Our Commissioner at Toronto continues as follows his description of life in the capital of Canada's great agricultural province, Ontario:—

In a previous letter reference was made to the decrease of the rural population of Ontario, "the banner agricultural province of Canada," as shown by the Canadian census returns, the latest figures available from that source being those of 1901. The Provincial Bureau of Industries, a branch of the Department of Agriculture, publishes annually a report of agricultural and municipal statistics, including population, compiled largely from the returns of the local assessors. These are carefully classified and tabulated, distinguishing between urban and rural districts, and though not as exact as the Dominion census returns, yet, taking one year with another over a long period, they afford a fair criterion of the changes in local conditions.

AGRICULTURE A "DYING INDUSTRY."

The report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for 1910, bringing the figures down to 1909, which is now in Press, contains a startling confirmation of the fact that, while the growth of the towns and cities has latterly been phenomenal enough to give an apparent semblance of truth to the boast of "progress" and "prosperity" so much in evidence in after-dinner speeches and immigration literature, the staple industry of agriculture, which underlies all enduring prosperity, is steadily declining. Figures are given covering a period of 20 years, from 1890 to 1909, inclusive, showing the total population classified under the headings "townships," "villages and towns," and "cities." The increase in the total population has been slow. It was 1,917,544 in 1890; 2,013,860 in 1900; and 2,289,438 in 1909. The cities, however, have been rapidly expanding. Their combined population at the outset of the period was 424,770, which in 1909 had risen to 503,707, and in 1909 to 725,120. The villages and towns had also increased, though not in an equal proportion, the figures being 375,241 in 1890, 415,907 in 1900, and 515,078 in 1909. The townships, the homes of practically the whole farming population, show a steady decrease from 1,117,533 in 1890 to 1,094,246 in 1900; and 1,049,240 in 1909.

DECREASE GREATER THAN FIGURES INDICATE.

These figures, impressive as they are, do not tell the whole of the story. Although practically every farmer or farm worker, with the exception of a very few who may be just within the limits of an urban municipality, is a resident of a township, not all the township population is engaged in agriculture. A large and increasing number of the genuine rural population are engaged in lumbering and mining. With the opening of the mining industries in Cobalt, Porcupine, and other camps in Northern Ontario, tens of thousands of miners and prospectors have gone to the mining districts. A classification of the population by occupations, instead of by residence, would show a considerably greater decrease in the number of farmers and farm labourers than is indicated by the above figures.

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IS CANADA WORTH KEEPING?—X.

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A TERRIBLE SILENCE—THE SPRING CONTINGENT OF PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.
—PROSPERITY RESTING ON BORROWED CAPITAL.

Our Commissioner on the "Free Lands" continues his description of the life of the settler, as follows:—

He has established himself on his free holding. He has erected his shack, has sunk his well, and broken some ground. The summer is over. The winter is beginning. This takes place, so far as the snowfall is concerned, early in November, sometimes sooner. The earth is soon covered deeply by the snow. From November until April the lonely homesteader, far away from his next neighbour, hears no sound, for there would be no sound even if a herd of caribou or moose rushed past his house. Day after day there is the terrible silence, the white mantle stretching from horizon to horizon. The glass is thirty degrees below zero—sometimes as low as fifty degrees or even more.

The Government tells him that he must fence and break his land or quit. Therefore fence he must. He must go and hew or buy his timber and draw it, and at the same time he must keep his shack going. Think of it. He must have six months' fuel, and must keep his stove or furnace going day and night. Otherwise he has freezing to face. Then he must have food for the six months. If he has a horse or other stock he must have six months' fodder.

THE COLD.

Many of the homesteaders are single men, and have to work single-handed. This, quite a number of them have told me, is a terrible strain. Sleep in a log cabin without a constantly-tended fire, and when you wake up in the morning the blankets in the neighbourhood of your mouth are ridged with thick ice where your breath has frozen. The very hatchet with which you will cut up your fuel is frozen to the ground! Men have told me that they actually bring their next morning's food with them to bed so that it may not be solid in the morning. I spent a night in a shack without a fire myself to test the statements, and I found them not lacking in truth.

"GOING BUGHOUSE."

The silence, the loneliness, the cold have their effect on the average constitution, and they frequently, to use the Canadian euphemism, cause the homesteader to go "bughouse." That is to say, they go mad. The species of insanity is called "prairie madness." When the fact that a homesteader has gone mad has been discovered, it is reported, and the police go to his shack to fetch him away. If he has been over two years in the country, he is sent to one of the already glutted asylums; if he has not been two years in Canada, he is deported. He is not sent home at the expense of the Government. No. He is taken to the coast by them, and then the steamship company that brought him out a healthy, sound, enthusiastic man, has to take him back to England or the continent of Europe free of charge. This point, I know, was raised in print in England before, and Mr. Obed Smith, with true Canadian bluff, admitted that insane people were deported by the Government; but he alleged that they were insane before going on, and that some English people were guilty of getting rid of their mentally deficient relatives by sending them to Canada. He did not explain how this could be done, having regard to the fact that each emigrant before leaving England is subjected to a microscopic medical scrutiny to discover his physical and mental state, and undergoes an even more careful survey before he is allowed to land in Canada. The North-West Mounted Police officers inform me that they are kept busy all the year round, but particularly in the winter months, taking lunatics off the homesteads,

and that there cannot be any other country in the world where there are so many deaths due to the "careless handling of firearms"—in other words, more suicides with the aid of the gun or pistol. It is quite a common sight at the prairie railway stations to see lunatics entrained under escort—the more violent in chains. This is the saddest feature of the system.

FROM TORONTO.

Our Commissioner at Toronto writes:—

Among the harbingers of spring is the arrival of the advance guard of British special correspondents and journalists interested in Canada—whose roseate accounts of Canadian progress and prosperity, after a necessarily superficial view of the country under the most pleasant and favourable conditions, have done much to mislead British opinion. Even supposing that they had no special interests to serve, and desired to give a fair and impartial description of conditions, it would be almost impossible to do so considering the influences which are brought to bear on them—from first to last. As soon as they land they are taken in hand and everything done to give them a good impression. They are dined and wined by the business and financial magnates.

THE FAIR WEATHER PRESS TOUR.

They are taken to meet the "best people," welcomed at the clubs, entertained at society functions. They don't come in contact with the masses of the people—the farmers and the mechanics. They are driven through miles of the finest residential sections of the city where the mansions of the wealthy are surrounded by broad, well-shaded lawns; they don't see the rickety tenements and the sweltering slums. They are the guests of the railroad and enjoy the varied landscape from the windows of a Pullman. They don't realise the monotony of the same outlook on prairie or bush, day after day, from the door of the lonely shack. They see everybody at work. They may have heard, in a vague and indefinite way, that outdoor work is largely discontinued in the winter, but they don't realise it. And so no doubt it will be with the correspondent and the pleasure tourist this summer. They will note the great activity in railroad building. They will see, it may be, great gangs of men laying steel on the prairie, and it will never occur to them to enquire how these tens of thousands of labourers, after they are paid off in November next, many miles away it may be from the outposts of civilisation, are going to live through the winter. They won't see the hungry and shivering crowds of out-of-works in the streets of the Western cities or the wrecks in the hospitals.

THE PROSPERITY OF A SPENDTHRIFT HEIR.

The prosperity of Canada—and there is no denying that the manufacturing and mercantile classes, the railroads and the landowners, are decidedly prosperous—is the prosperity of a reckless, spendthrift heir, who has come into a large estate which he is dissipating as rapidly as possible. Canada is prosperous because she is drawing on her resources, incurring enormous liabilities, eternally borrowing and spending with lavish hand. The Governments, Dominion and Provincial, the cities, the railroads, the mining and industrial corporations, are all deeply in debt and continually seeking further advances of British capital. According to a recently published statement by George Paish, one of the editors of *The Statist*, read before the Royal Statistical Society, the total amount of British capital invested in Canada is £373,000,000, of which £101,356,180 has been borrowed during the last three years.

A reaction is inevitable and that before very long.

(To be continued.)

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IS CANADA WORTH KEEPING?—IX.

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OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS AT WORK.

THE POSITION IN TORONTO—THE HOMESTEADER'S HARDSHIPS AND SUFFERINGS.

Our Commissioner at Toronto writes:—With the advance of the season, industrial conditions in the cities have improved, and the army of the unemployed is gradually finding work, though outdoor employment is still largely of an intermittent character. There

however, every prospect that the coming summer is going to be a busy season, and no doubt by the time of the special correspondents of the British press and other seekers for information as to Canadian conditions make their usual summer trips, they will be able to report, with a show of truth, that there is "work for everyone in Canada" and "more labour needed." A winter journey would show them the reverse side of the medal, but that would neither be so pleasant personally, nor the observations recorded so appreciated by those interested in booming Canada.

Meanwhile immigration has started with a rush. Few comers from both Britain and the States are pouring in. Last week some 10,000 landed in Montreal.

It is the same old story that has been regularly repeated year after year for a generation at least. A rush of immigrants in the spring, anxiously welcomed by farmers clamorous for help, hard work from day-light to sunset until the cold weather sets in, and then—

"Live horse and you will get grass," back to the city or the hired man, to be speedily absorbed in the slums either as labourer or vagrant, a competitor in the congested wage market or a wail living on the doles of the charitable, but never again, except in very rare instances, a rural worker. The census and the Bureau of Industry Returns tell the story plainly enough.

Our Commissioner on the "Free Lands" sends us the following interesting communication:—

THE HOMESTEADER.

He is the man in this country who takes up a free grant of 160 acres of land. To meet him you have to go far from the railway line. The nearest fringe of free lands lies twenty miles from the tracks, and before I got to the new settlers I had to travel by sleigh fully thirty-five miles.

Reading the Government and carrying companies' pamphlets at home in England, one would think that the free grant of land meant an earthly paradise for the homesteader. The ignorant British farmer reads the glowing sentences, and sits back and dreams glorious dreams. He closes his eyes, and conjures up that grand picture of the homesteader out in a motor-car superintending his reapers, with his children romping around, a steam thresher in the middle distance, and in the background a set of palatial houses and barns and byres owned and occupied by the homesteader.

It is time for the Briton to be told what homesteading really is. The emigrant leaves England, and crosses the Atlantic to Halifax, all the time reminded that he is but a mere third-class man by the stewards and others on the vessel. His money is in the till of the company.

HARDSHIPS OF THE RAIL JOURNEY.

Arrived at Halifax, he is hustled ashore with his boxes and other gear, probably including his wife and children. Before this, he has been inspected, with his baggage, by a doctor and various Customs officials, who think themselves lords of creation and the passengers pigs. Then he passes into a huge wilderness of a wooden hall, where he must wait until the train is ready to whisk him off into the country. It may be an hour; it may be twelve hours. But there he must stay, keeping watch over his belongings. He may go to the snack shop for a bite of food; but if he does so he must get somebody to go sentry.

In the course of time there is a shout of "all aboard," and the train starts. Through the night and the next day he goes along jiggety-jog; but unless somebody has given him the tip to take food with him, heaven be his helper. Every seat in the train is packed, and he must sleep sitting up. Outside, the thermometer is about zero, and there is frost-bite in the air. Inside, the carriage is roasting hot. For the heat is regulated by a thin-blooded half-nigger attendant, who piles it on to suit his own constitution. If you pointed out to him that the heat was making all the immigrants faint and some of them physically sick, he would retort, "To h— with them. I am boss here." Each carriage carries a filter, with a tin mug that is common to all the passengers. The terrible heat engenders great thirst, and you would drink out of that tin mug with relish even though a leper had had the drink before you.

ARRIVED AT "WAY BACK."

Let me pass quickly from Halifax to Montreal, and from Montreal through the land of small timber and Nonconformist unction, across the flat, snow-laden prairie to Winnipeg. You get there in full time, barring railway accidents, which are a feature of Canada as they are of the States. You go to the immigrants' hall here and seek for advice, and with the help of Providence you find yourself looking for the precious 160 acres thrown at you by the Canadian Government. If you were dumped down on the same extent of country in your own England, you would wonder what you would do with it. In Canada you are left in no doubt. You pay ten dollars—roughly £2—for entry, and you are bound to reside on that bit of land for six months out of each of the first three years, fence the plot, and cultivate a fixed proportion per year.

The man from home has got his land, and has, say, £25 in his pocket, which seems to him a large sum. What has he to do? Well, in the first place he must have a house to sleep in. There is a crack-brained idea at home that every settler is welcomed with open arms—that his neighbours crowd around and shake him by the hand, kill the fatted calf to feed all the volunteer workers, knock down a lot of trees and get into harness, and—hey presto! before the new-comer knows where he is, a five-roomed loghouse has been erected for him. Not so. The new-comer gets his 160 acres and looks at them—a big slice of empty prairie land. He may have to go many miles single-handed for the timber to erect his house with, and he must find out the Dominion Lands Agent to obtain a permit to cut on Government lands the following:—

3,000 lineal feet of building timber, measuring no more than twelve inches at the butt. (He must take his measuring tape or get along into trouble);

400 roofing poles;

2,000 fencing rails and 500 fence posts seven feet long and not exceeding five inches in diameter at the small end. (here the measuring tape comes in handy again); and 30 cords of dry fuel, wood, or firewood.

If you exceed the quantity or the measurement, you commit a crime. You may obtain the timber within five miles of the free land; you may have to go twenty or thirty miles for it. You have to bang down the trees after having measured them; you have to lop off the branches and to trim the trunks, and you have to trek them to your "location." Then you may begin to build your house. You may do it yourself, which is something of a hefty job; otherwise, you will have to hire well-paid labour.

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IS CANADA WORTH KEEPING?—XIII 486224

FARM CHATTELS WANTED.—LEAVE IT TO THE OTHER MAN.—CHARITY, AS PRACTISED IN CANADA.—THE SWARM OF FOREIGNERS—ITALIAN LABOURERS.— WHY "NO ENGLISH NEED APPLY."

Our Commissioner on the "Free Lands" sends the following continuation of his description of life on the "160 acre lots":—

FARM CHATTELS WANTED.

The Salvation Army is at the present moment touting for single women to come out and become the wives of Canadian farmers; but as this is a matter that will demand quite a supply of space for itself I will leave it over for a future letter, with the bare remark that if the English people knew the life and the conditions to which the Salvation Army is endeavouring to inveigle the women of our country, they would rise up and howl. Take hold of the most hardened viragoes in the country and ship them out if you wish, but for heaven's sake do all in your power to prevent average decent English girls from coming out to Siberian hardships and from becoming the bondslaves of men who have for the most part become brutalised and will only look upon them as farm chattels.

The following advertisement appeared recently in the *Newcastle Daily Journal*:—

WORKERS WANTED IN CANADA.—The Salvation Army guarantees employment; gives disinterested advice free. Must pay own fares. (See Shipping Column.)—Apply Colonel Lamb, Head Office, 122, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., etc.

The two main statements—that the "Army" guarantees employment and gives disinterested advice—are unmitigated lies. Such specious "guarantees" have been given to thousands of unfortunate people, who (the commission on passage money and the capitation fee paid by the Government once in the pockets of the "Army") have been left to shift as they can in Canada, frequently to die of exposure and want. As to the "Army's" advice being "disinterested," the falsity of such a term is at once manifest to anyone who has a knowledge (which is carefully withheld from their "clients") of the head money—often blood money—and commission which induces the "Army's" "benevolent" efforts.

LEAVE IT TO THE OTHER MAN.

I grant that the Scandinavian, the Russian, and others who hail from the coldest parts of North Europe, do fairly well, for they are used to hard living in the snow; and the farmer from the United States thrives and finds that Canada suits him. He is used to the climate, to the system of farming, and to the life in general. Then he brings capital and farming implements, and as a rule a wife and husky sons to help him. He is the man that Canada wants. The Englishman—unless he has plenty of money and can pay others to make his farm go—is a failure. His bones strew the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

CHARITY—AS PRACTISED IN CANADA.

As an example of the country's feelings towards outcasts, I may mention that when I was here last year there was a blizzard. In it was caught a local preacher, who was making his way home from a friend's house some miles away. He struggled through the snow and the pitiless fog of small ice, and broke down. His feet swelled, and he had to remove his boots. Then on again in the terrible struggle, and at last he reached a farmhouse, fell against the door and knocked for admission and help. It was refused. He was left out in the arctic night, and next morning was found badly frost-bitten and almost dead. He lost both feet. The kindly Canadian female who kept the farmhouse stated

that she had heard him knocking, "but thought he was a tramp"! Only a tramp, and yet it was a night that would have compelled you to open your door and admit the prairie wolf itself to warmth and shelter. Pity the English "down and out."

Our Commissioner at Toronto writes as follows:—

THE SWARM OF FOREIGNERS.

Toronto swarms with foreigners, by no means all of whom live in "The Ward." There are little centres of foreign settlement at different points, some of them presenting similar features. The total number of foreigners in Toronto is roughly estimated at about 40,000. Of these about 25,000 are Jews. The Jews quickly acquire English, and realise the benefits of organisation, and the Jewish artisans, as a rule, demand and obtain good wages. The Jew differs from most other classes of foreigners in that he comes to stay and bring up his children as Canadians.

ITALIAN LABOURERS.

Next in point of numbers among the foreigners are the Italians, of whom it is estimated that there are about 9,000 resident in Toronto, in addition to a very considerable floating population. While the Jew stays, the Italian is more or less a bird of passage.

The Macedonians, some 2,000 in number, are a similar class. They and the Bulgarians, who are not so numerous, do a great deal of the unskilled labour required about factories, and are also much employed in connection with city construction work. Like the Italians, the Macedonians are migratory in their habits.

THE PREFERENCE FOR FOREIGNERS.

Now the salient point of all this is that, broadly speaking, no contractor requiring unskilled labour who can get Italians, Macedonians, or Bulgarians to do the work for the same wages will employ an Englishman. This is the cold fact, admitted by all who have any knowledge of labour conditions in Canada, though it can readily be understood that not many of the employers themselves would care to go on record as endorsing this principle. But actions speak louder than words, and there is no question that during the dull months of the winter, when thousands of Englishmen were out of work, gangs of the foreigners were to be seen engaged on sewers and other civic contract work.

WHY—"NO ENGLISH NEED APPLY."

Here is a typical advertisement:—

WANTED.—Young man attend furnace and general work, no Englishman need apply; good wages to smart man.—213, Bleecker.

It is of course probable that in some cases the sturdy independence of the Briton may be pushed to an undue extreme—like other men, the Englishman has "the defects of his qualities." It is only natural that the Englishman, having been coaxed and persuaded into emigrating and made to believe that he was very badly wanted, should feel more at home, and therefore more free to criticise and express his opinions, than the foreigner accustomed in his own country meekly to submit to his superiors. But probably behind an objection to the Englishman on the ground of his self-assertion and opinionativeness lies the stronger consideration that he will not submit quietly to the bullying and swearing of tyrannical foremen, the uncleanly surroundings of the construction camp, or the petty abuses and impositions which the "obedient" and "tractable" Italians and Macedonians regard as all in the day's work.

RG/M 76 Vol 42 F 1090 4
Trans. to/a
Call No./Cols 1911 13-6-78
(187)

IS CANADA WORTH KEEPING?—XIV.

"ONE WOMAN TO EVERY MAN."—REMAIN AN ENGLISHWOMAN!—THE COST OF LIVING.—THE VAMPIRE CITY.—"TORONTO THE GOOD."

Our Commissioner on the "Free Lands" writes:
"ONE WOMAN FOR EVERY MAN."

The Government Year Book does not reveal a state of things that would indicate a unique market for the single woman in search of a husband. When the last census was taken, Canada contained 2,751,708 males and 2,619,607 females, and I am told that the proportion of females to males has since increased. One would think from the statements made, with an object, that every girl in Canada stood the chance of being snatched up and whisked off to the Hymenal altar; but that is not so. The Canadian girl, I understand, is as keen to get married as is her sister elsewhere; yet the towns swarm with them. It may be that they have not heard of the splendid marriage market out West, but decent Canadians tell me that they know what the life of a farmer's wife is and will have none of it. It is not good enough for the girl of the country, but it will do for the English girl who listens to the glowing mendacities of the Salvation Army emigration tout or reads the equally mendacious statements in the literature issued by the Canadian Government, the shipping companies, and the railway people. The bodies concerned have a big interest in having the western farmers married. When a single man earns enough to get home he leaves the country; when a man is tied up with a wife and children he has to stay where he is.

REMAIN AN ENGLISHWOMAN!

The farmers of the prairies are an all-nation lot, and the young woman at home may wish to have a list of the races that she may pick and choose from. They are Armenian, Bohemian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Chinese, Croatian, Cuban, Dalmatian, Dutch, East Indian, Filipino, Finnish, Flemish, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Herzegovinian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Lithuanian, Magyar, Mexican, Montonegrin, Moravian, Pacific Islander, Polish, Portuguese, Roumanian, Russian, Russniak, Scandinavian, Servian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Spanish-American, Syrian, Turkish, West Indian. There you have the races compiled alphabetically by the Government. Look through the list and see how much savage and semi-savage blood it represents before the men arrive on the prairies at all to have it made more savage. It may be that some of them want English wives, but—!

THE COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living in the towns is a matter which the immigration agents leave severely alone. House rent for a given accommodation is in Canada more than twice the price it would represent at home. As for provisions, they fetch all through Canada nearly three times the home prices. We are told that clothing is as cheap in Canada as in the old country. You can get in London a suit for three guineas; you can get a suit in Canada for the same price. The London garments are, as a rule, decently tailored and made of cloth; the Canadian suit is the ready-made, slop-shop manufactured article, built of shoddy, that sells in the cheaper parts of London for about twenty-five shillings. Taken "by and large," a four shilling piece in Canada has about the same purchasing power as eighteen pence in England. This is a fact that the Englishman with an eye on Canada should take into account when reckoning up the possibilities, with the bait of big wages dangling on the hook before his eyes. This much about the towns and cities, where—to take one

article—the humble cigarette that sells at home at twopence-halfpenny per packet of ten, costs sevenpence-halfpenny, and in some places tenpence. When you mention the difference in prices to the storekeeper, he tells you it is on account of the high duties charged by the Canadian Government. Out on the prairies prices run higher still, for you have to pay the cost of haulage, which in winter is expensive. The bulk of the farmers travel to the towns for their supplies—often a matter of from thirty to forty miles of a trek.

Our Commissioner at Toronto writes:—

THE VAMPIRE CITY.

The rapid growth of Toronto is frequently quoted as one of the evidences of the abounding prosperity of Canada. Readers of Dickens will remember that Squeers, when canvassing for pupils for Dotheboys Hall, took his son Wackford along as a sample of the excellent physical condition produced by the regimen of that institution. "Look at him, gentlemen," said the fond father; "why, he has the fatness of twenty boys." "Yes," said Newman Noggs, "he's got it all. God help the others!" Just so, Toronto has grown big and wealthy by draining the lifeblood of the rural towns and townships within its sphere of influence. They languish while it flourishes. The great majority of Toronto people have come from the small towns or the country. With the extension of the railway system and the growth of large department stores, employing enough people to make a small city, and pushing business all over the country, trade is becoming more and more centralised here. Toronto is known as "Hogtown" by the denizens of less prosperous places, which look with envious eyes upon its phenomenal growth; to which the obvious retort is that it is better to be a full-fed hog with both feet in the trough than a half-starved little pig. Let those laugh that win.

Toronto is run by the Conservative party, the Orange Lodges, and the Nonconformist Conscience, though the latter term is not strictly appropriate, seeing that there is no established church. The two former elements are largely identical, nearly every Protestant Conservative being an Orangeman. Lodge influence is all-powerful in civic affairs, membership in the order being practically essential for any aspirant to municipal positions—of course, there are a few exceptional cases to prove the rule. The Orange body vaunt their power and exercise it unscrupulously to fill all the public offices with their adherents.

"TORONTO, THE GOOD."

A rigid sabbatarianism prevails. Both hotel bar-rooms and liquor stores are closed from seven o'clock Saturday night to six o'clock on the following Monday morning. But not satisfied with this, the "unco' guid" have for years been carrying on a crusade with varying success against the sale of ice cream, non-intoxicating drinks and cigars on Sunday. These restrictions are hard on the crowds who flock to the parks and pleasure resorts in thousands every Sunday and naturally seek some refreshment. These characteristics have won for Toronto the admiration of the peripatetic evangelists and professional moral reformers from the States, who frequently come here in the course of lecturing tours or to attend religious gatherings. On some such occasion one of them enthusiastically christened the city "Toronto the Good"—a term now principally used in derision by the ungodly.

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(187)

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SUPPLEMENTARY CATALOGUE.

CANADA

Photographic : Views

taken by T. MILLS, Bangor, N. Wales,

DURING HIS SECOND TOUR THROUGH THE DOMINION OF CANADA,
FROM

Quebec to Vancouver's Island.

1893-4.

These Views have been taken for the special purpose of illustrating Lectures on the Dominion, by means of the Lane Light Lantern and transparencies, prepared by MR. MILLS, who retains the **sole right** to supply the same. Anyone copying these Photographs, or Lantern Slides made from them, will be proceeded against.

All the Views in Class A of this Supplementary Catalogue are prepared for the Stereoscope as well as the Lantern.

NOTE.—In addition to his Lecture on Canada, Mr. Mills has also a number of other Lectures, *edifying and interesting*, as well as a great variety of Comic and Mechanical Slides, which never fail to create mirth and amusement.

JARVIS & FOSTER, PRINTERS, &c., LORNE HOUSE, BANGOR.

1895
(71)

RG/76	Vol 42	Part 1049
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	(71)	

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1892

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MAGIC LANTERN
ENTERTAINMENTS.

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BANGOR, NORTH WALES,

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Miscellaneous Selection of Lantern Slides.

For particulars regarding Mr. Mills's Tour through the Great North
West, the Rocky Mountains, and British Columbia, and his Illustrated
Lecture on that Country, see pages 3 and 4.

Willsons', New Walk Printing Works, Leicester.

312344

Mills Thomas

[4] p.

2c. more in file

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(106)

1908

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CANADA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS

TAKEN BY

MR. T. MILLS,

ARTIST,

BANGOR, N. WALES.

DURING HIS 13 MONTHS TOUR THROUGH THE PROVINCES OF

QUEBEC, ONTARIO, MANITOBA,
THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES,
AND BRITISH COLUMBIA,
INCLUDING VANCOUVER ISLAND.

—✂ 1890-91. ✂—

Hurrah! for the West which is destined to be,
The home of the Farmer, the Land of the Free!
Where Prairies and Valleys and Forests abound,
Which yield rich returns for tilling the ground;
Where the breeze sighs soft with a breath divine,
And whispers a welcome from stately pine;
Where the rocks re-echo the syren calls
Of a thousand rapids and foamy falls;
Where the game trout leaps in the shadowed pool;
And the Deer drinks long of the waters cool.

BANGOR: PRINTED BY NIXON AND JARVIS, STATIONERS, ETC., BANK PLACE.

1892
(67)

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Mr. B...

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1096

The BRANDON GENERAL HOSPITAL

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL
REPORT, 1906.

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1906

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**Sixteenth Annual . .
Report and Accounts**

THE

**Brandon
General Hospital.**



**For the Year Ending
December 31st, 1905,
with a list of Life Gov-
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Subscribers.**

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Fourteenth Annual
Report and Accounts

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...OF THE...

Brandon
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For the Year Ending
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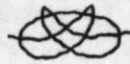
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**Twentieth Annual ...
Report and Accounts**

OF THE

**Brandon
General Hospital**



**For the Year Ending
December 31st, 1909,
with a list of Life Gov-
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LIST OF
SELECT STANDING COMMITTEES
HOUSE OF COMMONS
1898.

*See Committee on
Agriculture & Colonization
P. 8*

3d Sessim. 7th Parl. 1893.
Eng/Fr.

8p.

50

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IMMIGRATION

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EVIDENCE

OF

A. M. BURGESS, ESQ.,

DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

BEFORE THE

SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

ON

AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION

1896
(103)
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SESSION 1896

OTTAWA
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1896

18p.

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SKANDINAVISKE
CANADIENSAREN.

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WINNIPEG, JUNI 1896.

No. 6.
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Land Wm. Harvey Land

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Skrif efter prisiista eller besök mig på mitt kontor.

Wm. Harvey,

General-Agent, London & Ontario Investment Co., Ltd.,
210 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG.

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REPORT

OF THE

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION

FIRST SESSION, EIGHTH PARLIAMENT

1896—(SECOND SESSION)

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IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

EVIDENCE

OF

MESSRS. FRANK PEDLEY

AND

W. T. R. PRESTON

BEFORE THE

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION

1901

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MM. FRANK PEDLEY ET W. T. R. PRESTON

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DE

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CANADIAN DAIRY PYRAMID
IN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING

The
Mammoth

Cheese

From
Canada

PART OF THE

Canadian Exhibit

AT THE

World's Columbian
Exhibition
Chicago

1893

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UNITED BRITISH

WOMEN'S EMIGRATION

1899
(59)

ASSOCIATION.

*The Financial Year closes December 31st, 1898, but information
is brought up to April 30th, 1899.*

=====
REPORT, 1898.
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1378

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18



Our Work in Canada

1873-1907

With a brief report of a recent
Visit to the Dominion

BY THE

REV. ARTHUR E. GREGORY, D.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE

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NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE

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(FOUNDED BY STEPHENSON)

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JOHN BNSKIN, *3rd Suffolks*

ALBERT BLIGHT, *Royal Navy*

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JOHN J. C. BOOTH, *T.R.B.*

JOHN BWKETT, *Beds Regt.*

CHARLES BURCHAM, *116th Canadian Batt.*

WILLIAM CAMKIN, *Training Reserve*

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JULY 1915

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Our News

*to remain the best of our kind
and a list of look at
has not names and
of school any originally*



NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME
FAMILY JOURNAL

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NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME, 104-122 NITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

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from Mr. Wm. Quarrier appended to the ... ment. (247) 34020

NEW YEAR'S LETTER, 1897.

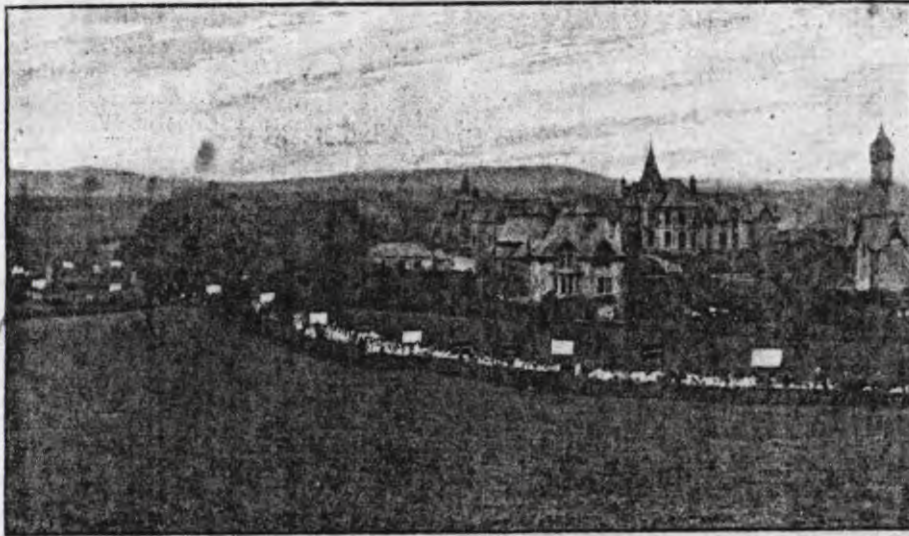
To our Children and Friends in Canada.

MY DEAR CHILDREN AND FRIENDS,—The days of our years fleet past so quickly that I can hardly realise that another year has gone since my last Annual Letter to you. The year has gone and we are reminded that we must write you again our Annual Letter, so that you may know we have not forgotten you although separated so far from you. If I wanted an excuse for not writing this year, I have a very good one in the serious illness I have had for the past ten weeks, during most of which I have been confined to the house, and the greater part to bed. I was up and about for some days but got a chill and took a relapse. Doctor has said to keep my bed for a little, and cautions me

dence. I have rejoiced to hear from personal letters of some who have decided for the Lord in the past year, and are now seeking to serve Him in daily life and usefulness. This is a great joy to me and causes me to hope that not one of the boys and girls who have been connected with the Orphan Homes shall be wanting in the day when the Lord maketh up His jewels.

Now for a brief sketch of the year. As usual we had a very happy day at the Homes on New-Year's Day, when so many gifts sent in by friends were distributed, so that each of our 1,200 young folks got more than one gift, besides being sumptuously fed on that day and many days after with the remains of the spoil, showing that our loving Heavenly Father gives liberally. It added much to our pleasure to have Mrs. Burges and her two little boys with us on that festive day, although I daresay you who were at Fairknowe missed them much. We would gladly have Mr. and Mrs. Burges and little ones here all the time as the work increases; but we feel they are needed in Canada, that you may have their counsel and help, and they are quite as much inter-

from which extracts may be taken for Annual Report.



CHILDREN ASCENDING HILL FROM HOMES.

to be more careful of cold and fatigue. This is the longest illness I have had during the thirty-two years I have been working amongst the children, and no doubt the Lord means me to learn the lesson of having more sympathy with the weak and suffering amongst whom I labour from day to day, and especially with the poor consumptives of our land whose cause has been laid on my heart. As I feel somewhat better to-day, I must try to write your New-Year's Letter so that it may reach you in time. You will be glad to hear that although laid aside, the Lord has supplied all the needs of the large family day by day, showing that it is not I who does it but the Heavenly Father who hears and answers the prayers of His children.

I have been glad to get from time to time letters from you, my children in Canada, but had hoped that many more would have been sent. I do hope that in the time to come many of you who have neglected to write will do so no longer, so that we may mutually help each other by our correspon-

ested in you all as I am, and rejoice as we do to see you doing well.

During the springtime we had quite a number of entertainments with magic lanterns, etc., which the children never get tired of seeing. On the 3rd of April the boys' party of 132 sailed for Canada, under charge of Mr. Burges (who came home specially to take them), and Mr. Hunter your old schoolmaster, whom so many of you have good cause to remember as being a patient and faithful teacher for so many years in the work here. His stay being short, he had only time to see a few of you, but he was glad to see those he visited getting on and growing wiser, and regretting they did not pay more attention to their books when under his care. As in all the years of the past, every boy was again paid for before the day of sailing, thus showing the Lord's constant faithfulness.

All of you will remember that May-Day is held here on the first Saturday of the month, and this

2
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Quarrier, William, 1829-1903

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ORPHAN HOMES OF SCOTLAND,

CONSUMPTION SANATORIA OF SCOTLAND AND COLONY OF MERCY.

Established by the late WM. QUARRIER.

ORPHAN HOMES OF SCOTLAND,
BRIDGE-OF-WEIR, RENFREWSHIRE.

OSWALD AND ELIM HOMES FOR
INVALID ORPHAN CHILDREN,
BRIDGE-OF-WEIR.

SHIP ON LAND TO TRAIN BOYS FOR SEA,
BRIDGE-OF-WEIR.

CANADIAN DISTRIBUTING HOME,
FAIRKNOWE, BROCKVILLE,
ONT., CANADA.



"Naked, and ye clothed me."

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

CONSUMPTION SANATORIA OF SCOTLAND,
BRIDGE-OF-WEIR.

CONSULTING ROOM AND DISPENSARY
(FOR THE CONSUMPTION SANATORIA),
25 JAMES MORRISON STREET, GLASGOW.

CITY ORPHAN HOME,
WORKING BOYS' HOME,
CHILDREN'S NIGHT REFUGE,
YOUNG WOMEN'S SHELTER,
AND MISSION HALL,
13 JAMES MORRISON STREET, GLASGOW.

All Letters and Gifts
should be addressed to
Mrs. QUARRIER,
Orphan Homes,
BRIDGE-OF-WEIR.

5th Nov., 1903.

Dear Fellow Helpers,

Many, if not all of you, are already aware that it has pleased God to call my beloved Husband from his life-work here to the higher service above. He passed into the presence of the King on Friday morning, 16th October, at 3 o'clock, after 12 days' unconsciousness, following on a shock of paralysis. The record of his labours is too well known for it to be necessary for me to refer to it here. Eternity alone can reveal the outcome of his true and loyal devotion to His Master in his life-long service on behalf of the poor and needy. We scarcely yet realise that he has really gone from us, and cannot trust ourselves to speak of our own loss. In his great brain and loving heart were devised the plans which God used him to carry out, and no one who has seen the Children's City at Bridge-of-Weir will doubt that a master mind has been at work. Withal he ever found time to be interested in the smallest detail, if it concerned the welfare and comfort of any member of the large

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[45] P.
Signed: Isabella
Quarrier

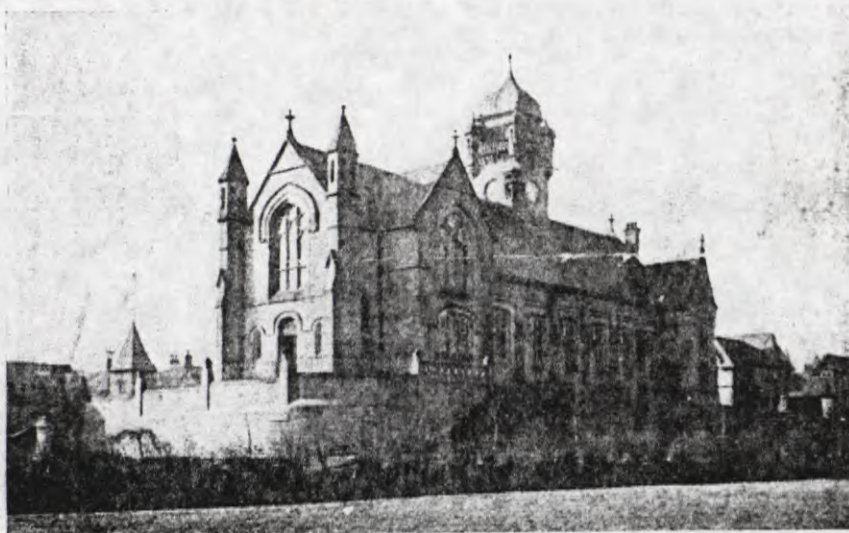
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New Year's Letter, 1906,

TO OUR CHILDREN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS,—It is again my privilege this year to pen the expression of the loving greetings which your friends in the dear old Homes at Bridge-of-Weir desire to send to you. It is very pleasant for children who have left their home and gone out into the great world to have a good home to look back to, and to know that there are kind hearts there who think of them with loving and prayerful interest as each New Year comes round. In case any of you do

so well satisfied with their new surroundings and manner of life. There will probably be other parties of your brothers and sisters going out this spring and summer, and, if any of them should come to stay near you, you will take a special interest in them and show them every kindness that lies in your power. It was a special joy to be able to place some of our bairns this year in the homes of their older brothers and sisters, now married and living on farms of their own. No



OUR VILLAGE CHURCH.

not know it, let me hasten to assure you that you have such a home—a home to be proud of and to thank God for every day you live. There is not a week in the year—probably not a day—when prayers do not go up for you, seeking from God the Father that, wherever you are scattered, His richest blessings may rest upon you and that you may be kept true to the lessons you learnt before you crossed the sea, or went out into the world to make homes for yourselves.

Since the last New Year letter was written, Mrs. Findlay and I made another visit to Canada, taking with us a party of girls, whose picture you will see herewith (taken at the door of Fairknowe Home, which most of you know so well). It was a great pleasure to us, in the very short time we were able to spend in the country, to see a good many of you in your new homes, and to find that all were

doubt this desirable arrangement will be repeated frequently as the years go by.

The past year has been one of quiet, steady progress at Bridge-of-Weir. I do not need to say to you that we greatly miss dear Mr. and Mrs. Quarrier, and yet it often feels as if they had not gone from us in fact, but only in appearance; their presence seems to permeate the whole life of the village, and we constantly think and speak of them. But although the earthly leaders have gone from us the Great Master remains, and His presence was never more imminent or real than in the year just closed. You know that the financial year of the Homes ends on 31st October, and some of the figures for the past twelve months will interest you. There was a family of 1,324 when the year commenced, and 317 were added to that number—but as we parted with 380 in one way and another there are now only 1,261 in the

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"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

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M.A. 153 NARRATIVE OF FACTS

RELATIVE TO WORK DONE FOR CHRIST,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

ORPHAN HOMES OF SCOTLAND,

FOR

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR, ENDING 31st OCTOBER, 1905.

ALSO

CONSUMPTION SANATORIA OF SCOTLAND,

AND COLONY OF MERCY FOR EPILEPTICS,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE WILLIAM QUARRIER.

ORPHAN HOMES OF SCOTLAND
BRIDGE-OF-WEIR,
RENFREWSHIRE.

OSWALD AND ELIM HOMES
FOR
INVALID ORPHAN CHILDREN,
BRIDGE-OF-WEIR

SHIP ON LAND
TO TRAIN BOYS FOR
SEA,
BRIDGE-OF-WEIR.

COLONY OF MERCY FOR
EPILEPTICS,
BRIDGE-OF-WEIR.

CANADIAN DISTRIBUTING HOME,
FAIRKNOWE, BROCKVILLE, ONT.



CONSUMPTION SANATORIA
OF SCOTLAND,
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(For the Consumption
Sanatoria),

25 JAMES MORRISON ST.,
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CITY ORPHAN HOME,
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CHILDREN'S NIGHT REFUGE,
YOUNG WOMEN'S SHELTER
AND
MISSION HALL,
13 JAMES MORRISON ST.,
GLASGOW.

"NAKED AND YE CLOTHED ME."

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"IT IS MORE BLESSED TO GIVE THAN TO RECEIVE."

The Romance of Philanthropy.

WILLIAM QUARRIER:

The Orphan's Friend.

BY REV. HENRY MARTIN, M.A.



By
1532

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"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

252

153

A NARRATIVE OF FACTS

RELATIVE TO WORK DONE FOR CHRIST,

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ORPHAN HOMES OF SCOTLAND,

FOR

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Orphan Homes of Scotland. Bridge-of-Weir.

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New Year's Letter, 1912,

To our Children at Home and Abroad.

RECEIVED
JAN 8 1912

DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS,—
 Although there is not yet any indication in the weather, on this side of the ocean, that we are nearing the end of the year, the almanac assures us that this is so, and, as you will be looking for some token of remembrance from Bridge-of-Weir, I must put aside a little time to write you a New Year Letter. Only a few weeks ago Mrs. Findlay and I had the great pleasure of seeing more than two hundred of you in Canada, and while this was a satisfaction to us, it was with much sorrow that we were unable to visit many others who wrote inviting us to do so. You will readily understand that only lack of time, and never lack of desire, is the reason when we do not manage to pay you a visit. The letters which come from yourselves—as well as the reports



PARTY OF BOYS WHO SAILED FOR CANADA, APRIL, 1911.



PARTY OF GIRLS WHO SAILED FOR CANADA, JUNE, 1911.

which are sent home by Mr. Grierson and our visitors—are all read with great interest. All your friends here desire, and constantly pray for, your best prosperity, and it is a great joy to them when tidings come telling of your welfare.

The past year was one of steady progress in the dear old Homes at Bridge-of-Weir. The Fortieth Annual Meeting has just been held, and it was an occasion for much thanksgiving. Forty years ago there was only one Home, a hired house in a back lane in Glasgow; while to-day seventy-seven buildings are required to house our great family, and to care for their spiritual, mental, and bodily needs. Forty years ago there were only fifty children, while to-day there are about fifteen hundred in residence; and in all

the years more than thirteen thousand have been cared for and sent out to make their way in the world. It has required £40,000, or 200,000 dollars to supply the needs of the past year, and this large amount

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New Year's Letter, 1910,

To our Children at Home and Abroad.



ORPHAN HOMES OF SCOTLAND.

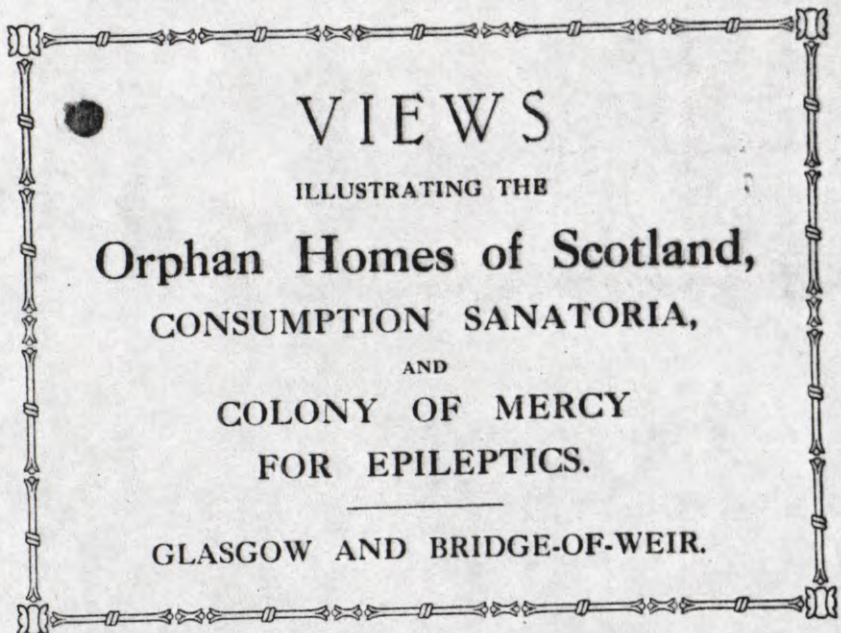
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VIEWS
 ILLUSTRATING THE
Orphan Homes of Scotland,
 CONSUMPTION SANATORIA,
 AND
 COLONY OF MERCY
 FOR EPILEPTICS.

 GLASGOW AND BRIDGE-OF-WEIR.

[323 p. plates

On cover: The Orphan homes of Scotland
 Bridge of Weir, Scotland
 [1910-1916]

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Orphan Homes of Scotland.

NEW-YEAR'S LETTER, 1916,

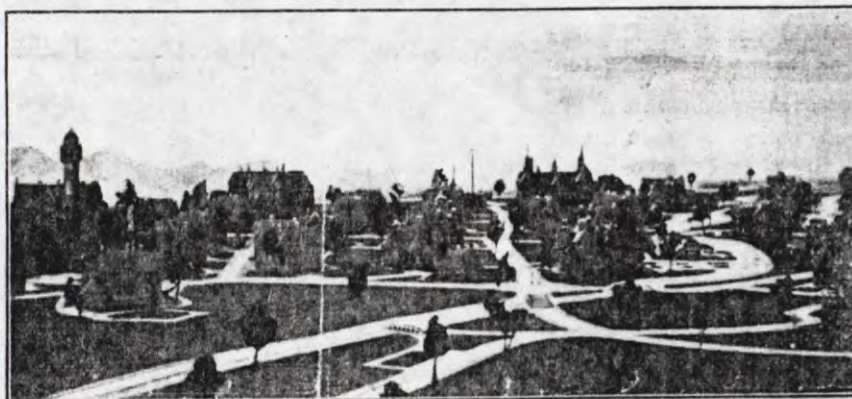
To our Children at Home and Abroad.

DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS,—

Although the strange and sad conditions in which this New Year is likely to dawn upon the world make many of the usual rejoicings of the season undesirable, they must not be allowed to interfere with the sending out of this annual greeting from your friends at Bridge-of-Weir to our great scattered family in Canada, and many other places at home and abroad. This letter will for the first time find some hundreds of you on the battle-field or in war camps, and we would like to assure those that they have a very special place in our thoughts and prayers. Not a day passes in which any one of you is forgotten at the Throne of Grace, as we pray that you may be preserved in spirit, soul, and body; that your "heads may be covered in the day of battle"; and that, if it please God, you may all be brought home safely when the war is over. Some, alas! we have ceased to pray for, for they have already been called upon to lay down their lives in their country's cause; but for these we trust prayer has been answered in a fuller way than we meant, and that they are now safely gathered in the land of peace, where there is no war because there is no sin.

It has been a real pleasure to us that so many of our soldier and sailor lads have been able to visit us at Bridge-of-Weir—some coming from the camps, and some direct from the battle-front—

and we hope that, as you have opportunity, many more will be able to renew your acquaintance with the old home. Doubtless many of our old boys who have joined the colours have omitted to notify us of the fact, but over three hundred and fifty names have reached us, and of these we will send you a list herewith, that you with us may pray for them every day. If you know of any other names which should be included in this list, please send them to Miss Quarrier at once and they will be counted in.



No. 1.

Most of you will know that—partly owing to the dangerous condition of the ocean, and partly for other reasons—it was decided to let most of our family grow one year older at Bridge-of-Weir before sending them across the sea. No girls went to Canada last summer, and only a small party of thirty-three boys crossed in the spring in charge of Mr. William Douglas; these all readily found homes, and we are glad to know that all of them are settling down happily. Mr. Douglas remained in Canada for more than six months, and during that time many hundreds of you had the privilege of a visit from him, which

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Canadian Boys included

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ORPHAN HOMES OF SCOTLAND.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

AIKENHEAD, FRANK.
 AIKENHEAD, THOMAS.
 ALCORN, ROBERT.
 ALLAN, JAMES.
 ALLISON, WILLIAM.
 ADAMSON, CHARLES.
 ANDERSON, JAMES.
 ANDERSON, WILLIAM.
 ALLAN, LIEUT. WILLIAM.
 ALLAN, DUNCAN.
 ALLAN, WILLIAM B.
 *ARGO, ALICK.
 AYRES, OWEN.
 BARCLAY, ALEXANDER.
 BARR, JAMES.
 BAXTER, JOHN.
 BAXTER, JOSEPH.
 BAXTER, ROBERT.
 BENNETT, FRANK.
 BIRRELL, JOHN.
 *BLACK, PETER.
 BOYLE, JAMES G.
 BOYLE, JOHN.
 BROWN, DAVID.
 BROWN, GEORGE.
 BROWN, MICHAEL.
 BROWN, ROBERT.
 BUCHANAN, ROBERT.
 BURGESS, FRANK.
 BURKE, JAMES.
 BURNS, GEORGE.
 BUTLER, NORMAN.
 CUTHBERTSON, CHARLES.
 CRAWFORD, ALEXANDER.
 CAMBRIDGE, JAMES.
 CLARKE, JOHN M.
 CLARK, ERNEST.
 CLARK, WILLIAM.
 *CLARK, GEORGE.
 CLARK, JAMES.
 CLARK, JOHN.
 COLLINS, JOHN.
 COLLINS, WILLIAM.
 CASEY, JOHN.
 COOK, PETER.
 CAIRNEY, PETER.
 CLELLAND, JOHN.
 CAMPBELL, CHARLES.
 CAMPBELL, GEORGE.
 CAMERON, ALEXANDER.
 CADDICK, SAMUEL.
 COOK, ROBERT.

CONNELLY, THOMAS.
 CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER.
 CAMPBELL, PETER.
 CHALMERS, GEORGE.
 COGHILL, WILLIAM.
 CORRIGAN, WILLIAM.
 CRAIGENS, WILLIAM.
 CLIFF, ALEXANDER.
 COCHRANE, JAMES.
 CHEEVERS, CHRISTOPHER.
 CRANSTON, HUGH.
 DAVIDSON, WILLIAM.
 DUNSE, ALEXANDER.
 DUNSE, JAMES.
 DRUMMOND, JAMES.
 DAWSON, THOMAS.
 DORAN, HENRY.
 DOUGALL, ANDREW.
 DAY, MARSHALL.
 DONALDSON, GEORGE.
 DICK, DAVID.
 DODDS, WILLIAM.
 DOBSON, ERNEST.
 DONALD, JOHN.
 DUNNACHIE, JAMES.
 DUNN, JOSEPH.
 DOTT, ROBERT.
 EADIE, JOHN.
 *ELLIOT, JOHN.
 EMERSON, JOSEPH.
 FLEMING, WILLIAM.
 FLEMING, ALFRED.
 FERGUSON, JAMES.
 FERGUSON, ROBERT.
 FERGUSON, JAMES R.
 FERGUSON, ALEXANDER.
 FRASER, BENJAMIN.
 FLETCHER, WILLIAM.
 FULTON, ROBERT.
 FITZIMMONS, JAMES.
 GRANT, JOHN.
 GRANT, GEORGE.
 GRANT, THOMAS.
 GRANT, LOUIS.
 GEAREY, JOHN.
 GLEN, ALEXANDER.
 GREGORY, EDWARD.
 GIBSON, WILLIAM.
 GOLDENBERG, JOHN.
 GRAY, WILLIAM T.
 GRAY, WILLIAM.
 GORDON, JOHN.

GREGOR, GEORGE.
 HENDERSON, WILLIAM.
 HENDERSON, JOHN.
 HENDERSON, CHARLES.
 HANNAH, ROBERT.
 HOUSTON, JOHN.
 HAMILTON, JAMES.
 HAMILTON, GEORGE.
 HAMILTON, WILLIAM.
 HAMILTON, JAMES U.
 HUTCHESON, JAMES.
 HUTCHESON, CHARLES.
 HOWIE, ROBERT.
 HAGGART, JOHN.
 HUNTER, ALEXANDER.
 HUNTER, WILLIAM J.
 HUNTER, JOHN.
 HOBKIRK, JOHN.
 HODGE, JAMES.
 HODGE, FRANK.
 HAYES, ROBERT.
 HOGG, GEORGE.
 HALLIDAY, ROBERT.
 HALLIDAY, JAMES.
 HUTTON, SAMUEL.
 HUTTON, JOHN.
 HYSLOP, JAMES.
 HOWATSON, JOHN.
 HAMIL, DAVID.
 HERBERT, LIEUT. JOHN.
 HARRISON, DAVID.
 HALL, WILLIAM.
 HOLLAND, JAMES.
 INGLIS, THOMAS.
 JERRATT, SERGT. ROBERT.
 JENKINS, WILLIAM.
 JOHNSTON, WILLIAM.
 JOHNSTON, JAMES.
 JAMIESON, EDWARD.
 KINNEAR, JAMES.
 KNEEN, JOHN.
 KINGHORN, ALLAN.
 KINGHORN, WILLIAM.
 KELLY, ARCHIE.
 KEIR, JOHN.
 KENNEDY, LIEUT. IAN G.
 KENNEDY, DONALD.
 KEENAN, EDMUND.
 KERB, ANDREW R.
 LEES, PETER.
 LOVE, ALEXANDER.
 LOWRY, WILLIAM.

* DIED AT THE FRONT.

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[P.T.O.]

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Miss Fortie



Fairknowe Home, Brockville, Ont.

Fairknowe, Brockville, Ont.,

December 20th, 1915.

Dear Boys and Girls:

A number of you write me occasionally, and we are always delighted to hear from you, but some never think to let us know how they are getting on and, consequently, I have not written.

At this Christmas season I want to write you all a letter, sending our united CHRISTMAS GREETINGS. A little later Mr. Findlay's New Year Letter will come to you, and I am sure it will be a great blessing to all.

Mrs. Winters and I have been little over a year in charge of the work at Fairknowe, and we are delighted that so many of you have been considerate and done your best to make it pleasant for us and for those with whom you are placed. It is always a great disappointment to us all when a boy or girl is thoughtless and disobedient. Our prayers are constantly going up that you may never bring the slightest dishonor upon yourselves or the "Homes," but that all our boys and girls may be a blessing where ever they go.

A great number of you have not been back to Fairknowe and have not seen Mrs. Winters or Miss Stanford, but I trust you will try to remember that we all are interested in your joys and sorrows, in your ambitions and successes, and will always be glad to help you as best we can. We want to be trusted and not feared.

You may be interested to know of the boys who have enlisted for King and Country, and I am giving you a list of names. We have heard of several who have been wounded, but know of only one who has been killed, David Russel, who came to Canada in 1907. If you know of others, who have enlisted or who have been wounded or killed, I trust you will let me know.

The most of you know that only 33 boys came to Canada with Mr. Douglas this year and that Mr. and Mrs. Findlay did not bring any girls. Mr. Douglas and Mr. Findlay did all the visiting, but that done in the western part of our district by Mr. Gordon. I am sorry that I cannot get to see many myself as I have always enjoyed seeing you in your homes and we get to know each other better than through correspondence.

We are delighted that so many of the younger ones have done so well at school and trust that you will press on with your education as long as you can. The following have reported they have passed the "Entrance" in July last,—

Emigrated	Name
1914	James Rennicks
1913	Margaret Murray
1913	Bert Russell
1913	Peter Symington
1913	Ronald Williamson
1911	Jessie Somerville
1910	Jessie Dott
1909	Andrew Campbell
1909	Archie Fergus
1909	Edward McLean
1908	Elizabeth McDonald

Claude A. Winters

and the following have been attending High School :

Emigrated	Name
1907	Helen Russell
1907	Alex. McKenzie
1911	Adam Stevenson
1910	Maggie Gibson

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THE
MONTHLY EVANGEL

A Gospel Paper containing
 :: Foundation Truths ::

Designed for Broadcast
 :: Distribution ::

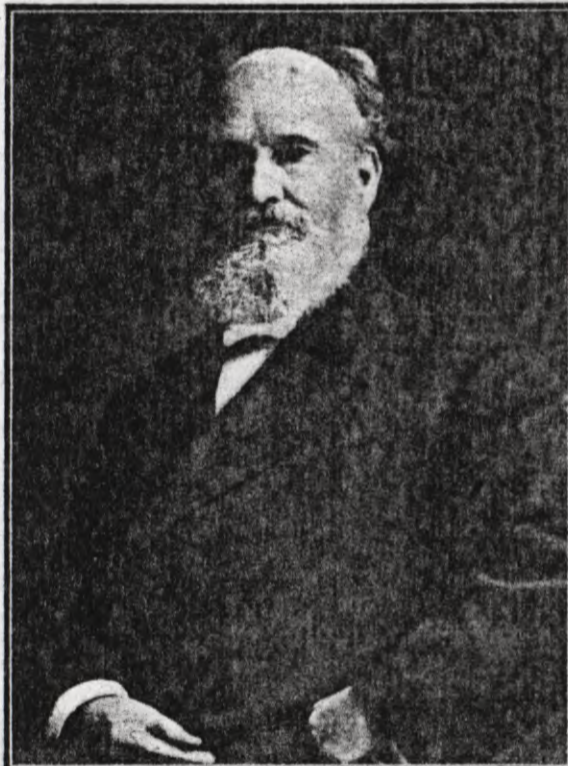
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JUNE, 1910

JESUS says:
 "I am He
 that liveth,
 and
 was dead;
 and,
 behold,
 I am alive
 for
 evermore"

(Rev. 1. 18).



JESUS says:
 "If
 a man
 keep My
 saying,
 he
 shall
 never
 see
 death"

(John 8. 51).

**THE LATE REV. A. B. SIMPSON, D.D.,
 of New York.**

THE memory of the just is blessed, and the name of A. B. Simpson will be held in reverence for long years to come by those who knew, or may yet learn, of the great work he did, and the noble witness he bore as a servant of the Lord Jesus Christ. His ancestors were Scotch Presbyterians who emigrated to Prince Edward Island more than a century ago. His father, in the year 1847, when Albert was three years old, took up farming near Chatham, in the province of Western Ontario, and in a little log cabin the boy's early years were spent. When fourteen years of age, along with an

elder brother, he took a man's place on the farm, and through the diligent toil and strenuous labour of father and sons the maiden forest was transformed into waving fields of golden grain. At a family council the father announced one day that the older brother was to be sent to college to study for the ministry, and Albert was asked to help to send him by working on at the farm. His father's request was agreed to, but presently Albert, with the tears not far away, said that he wished to study for the ministry also. The father's heart was touched as he said, "God bless you, my boy, and go with you."

At sixteen years of age, through over-study

Entered at Stationers' Hall.

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THE TABERNACLE,
ST. GEORGE'S CROSS,
GLASGOW, 28TH NOVEMBER, 1919.

"They shall abundantly utter the memory of Thy great goodness."

DEAR FRIENDS,

It is right that we should commence this record of the forty-fifth year of our service with the King at St. George's Cross on a high note, for the year has been full of His "great goodness," and in every day of it He has "loaded us with benefits." The great war finished on the same day as our last year, so that this twelve months we have been able to give ourselves with less distraction to our proper work, and have had more and more help from our soldier boys as the work of demobilisation proceeded. Now most of them are back in civilian life, although not all of them have found it easy to settle into old conditions of work or Christian service.

As Foreign Missions are one of the front planks of our platform, we may briefly refer to them first. We began the year with twenty-eight names on the list of "Our Own Missionaries"—we close it with twenty-five. In November our young sister, Mrs. William Watson, fell a victim to the influenza scourge in Nigeria, after a very brief term of service; while in March our brother, Dr. Thomas M'Cloy, died in Yohohama, after a missionary life of about thirty-four years, spent mostly in South China, and later in Japan. The restored safety of the seas has made it possible for eight of our band to take their furloughs—William Watson (Nigeria), John and Mrs. Ritchie (Peru), James and Mrs. Haldane (Brazil), and Hamilton and Mrs. Stewart (Nyassaland) are all in the homeland; while William S. Craig and his wife are spending their furlough in U.S.A. We trust that all these dear friends will be greatly blessed and made channels of blessing before their return to the great work to which their lives are devoted. Several other furloughs, notably those of Mrs. Main, are much overdue, and we look to see some of our China colony in the spring, if the Lord will. No new name has been added to the list this year, but at least five are in definite training, and some of these may soon be able to proceed to the front.

When we look back to the first beginnings of forty-five years ago, trace the history of the work

David J. Findlay

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THE FOUR GREAT FERTILE PROVINCES

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C.P.R. - 1892

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The

EDMONTON

District

Northern Alberta

THE Canadian Pacific Railway
+ Company has a large area
of choice lands in the Edmonton
District now open for selection.

L. A. HAMILTON,
Land Commissioner, WINNIPEG.

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Delegates' Report

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THE
PROCEEDINGS OF A DELEGATION
SENT FROM THE

MARITIME PROVINCES

TO EXAMINE & REPORT UPON

**MANITOBA,
ASSINIBOIA,
SASKATCHEWAN
and ALBERTA.**

1892

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GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH.

BULLETIN NO. 5

The Duties of the Public in Respect to
Infectious . . .
and
Contagious Diseases

1902

7 p.

Chas. W. Peterson, Deputy
Commissioner.

Regina, N.W.T. Dept. of Agr.
1st July 1902

Published by direction of
G. H. V. BULYEA, ESQ.,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

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REGULATIONS

Respecting Grazing Lands and Hay Lands, as embodied in
Regulations approved by Order in Council (No. 2167) of the
17th September, 1889.

LEASES OF GRAZING LANDS.

Sec. 11. Leases of grazing lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and within the railway belt in the Province of British Columbia, may be granted only after public competition, except in the case of an actual settler, to whom may be leased, without public competition, a tract of land not to exceed four sections in area and to be in the vicinity of the settler's residence. Leases shall be for a period of not exceeding twenty-one years, and no single lease shall cover a greater area than 100,000 acres.

Sec. 12. Parties tendering will be required to state the sum or bonus per acre which they will pay in addition to the ground rent; and each tender must be forwarded in a sealed envelope and be accompanied by an accepted cheque for the amount of such bonus, payable to the order of the Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. No tender by telegraph will be accepted. The lease will be awarded to the party offering the highest bonus therefor.

Sec. 13. In surveyed territory, the land embraced by the lease shall be described in townships and sections. In unsurveyed territory, if required by the Minister of the Interior, the party to whom the lease may be promised shall, before the issue of the lease, cause a survey of the tract to be made at his own expense, by a Dominion Land Surveyor, under instructions from the Surveyor General, and the plan and field notes of such survey shall be deposited on record in the Department of the Interior.

Sec. 14. (a.) The lessee shall pay an annual rental at the rate of \$20.00 for every 1,000 acres covered by his lease, and shall within each of the three years from the date of the Order in Council granting the lease, place upon the tract of land leased not less than one-third of the whole amount of the stock which is required to be placed upon the said tract, namely, one head of cattle for every twenty acres of land covered by the lease, but not to exceed that number, and shall during the rest of its term maintain cattle thereon in that proportion:

(b) And he shall from time to time, as required by the Minister of the Interior, furnish returns of the amount of stock owned by him.

Sec. 15. After placing the prescribed number of cattle upon the tract leased, the lessee may purchase a reasonable area of land within his leasehold for a home-farm and corral, paying therefor at the price per acre in cash obtaining in the class in which the lands so purchased may be situated. This shall not affect the rights of lessees acquired prior to the date hereof, to purchase the said home-farm and corral at a less price per acre.

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7 p.

Dept. of the Interior.

A. M. Burgess,

Deputy of the Minister

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada,

VICTORIA CHAMBERS,

17, VICTORIA STREET,

LONDON, S.W.,

July, 1894.

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School Competition. Essays on the History, Geography, and Resources of Manitoba and the North-West Territories of Canada.

Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner for Canada, has had under consideration the large number of Essays submitted by scholars in the schools of the United Kingdom, in the terms of the offer published, in December last, by direction of the Hon. T. Mayne Daly, Q.C., M.P., Minister of the Interior.

Much difficulty has been experienced in awarding the prizes, from the fact that so many of the Essays were of considerable merit. Several of the papers that have not gained prizes were nearly up to the standard of those to which prizes have been awarded, and Sir Charles Tupper trusts that this will be some consolation to the unsuccessful competitors. They all indicate the attention that must have been devoted to the study of the history, geography, and resources of the Colonies, and Sir Charles Tupper desires to express his obligations to the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses of the schools from which Essays have been sent.

The prizes have been awarded as follows:—

NORTH OF ENGLAND (66 papers received).—1st Prize, £5, William Kirby, High School, Thirsk, Yorkshire; 2nd Prize, £3, Eliza Ann Brown, Scotholme Board School, Beaconsfield Street, Nottingham; 3rd Prize, £1, Lilian Butcher, Stockport Technical Day School.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND (103 papers received).—1st Prize, £5, Arthur Burton Sharman, Gower Street Boys' School, Birmingham; 2nd Prize, £3, William Heal, Netherwood Street Board School, Kilburn; 3rd Prize, £1, Samuel Cohen, Dover National School.

WALES (23 papers received).—1st Prize, £5, Maud Kent, Conway Church Schools; 2nd Prize, £3, Elizabeth Davies, Glynarthen Board School, Rhyd Lewis, Llandyssil; 3rd Prize, £1, John Charles Phillips, National School, Pembroke Dock.

SCOTLAND (30 papers received).—1st Prize, £5, James Strachan, Aberdeen Grammar School; 2nd Prize, £3, Jessie Reid Thompson, Public School, Whitburn, Linlithgow; 3rd Prize, £1, Maggie Hutcherson, Public School, Blairgowrie.

IRELAND.—Only three papers were received from Ireland, and it has been decided to award a 2nd Prize of £3 to Patrick John Dimond, National School, Larne; and a 3rd Prize of £1 to Bessie Seymour, Miss Knox's School, Ennis.

C13p

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Office of the High Commissioner for Canada,

VICTORIA CHAMBERS,

17, VICTORIA STREET,

LONDON, S.W.,

December, 1893.

Particulars relating to the Prizes offered by the Canadian Government for Papers by Students in Schools in the United Kingdom on the History, Geography, and Resources of Manitoba and the North-West Territories of Canada.

1. Two sets of Prizes are offered for England, one for Scotland, one for Ireland, and one for Wales.
2. Each set of Prizes will consist of a First Prize of £5; a Second Prize of £3; and a Third Prize of £1.
3. As regards England, one set of Prizes will be given to competitors from the North of England, and one to those from the South of England, the division being the Southern boundaries of the Counties of Shropshire, Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln.
4. The papers must not contain more than 2,500 words.
5. Competitors must be Students in Schools in the United Kingdom, not exceeding 15 years of age.
6. Competitors may get information about the country from any source; but the papers must be their own composition, in their own hand-writing.
7. In awarding the Prizes particular attention will be paid to the correctness and completeness of the information the papers contain, although literary excellence will, of course, be considered also.
8. Each paper must have written on the front page the name, address, and age of the writer, and the name and address of the School. A certificate should be placed at the end of each paper by the schoolmaster or schoolmistress, stating that it has been composed and written by the scholar in question, and that he or she is under 15 years of age.
9. The papers must be sent to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., not later than May 1st, 1894.
10. The papers will be opened on that date, and the Prizes awarded as soon as possible afterwards.
11. Copies should be kept of papers sent in, as the High Commissioner cannot undertake to return the originals.

Canada. Office of the High
Commissioner, London

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Canada Essay School Competition.



LIST OF WINNERS OF THE Canadian Government Medal.

WE have great pleasure in publishing in this special Supplement a list of the names of successful pupils in upwards of 1,000 schools in the United Kingdom who have carried off the Canadian Government Prize Medal, offered for the best Essay on Canada for two years in succession by the Hon. Clifford Sifton, the Minister of the Interior of the Dominion. It would be difficult to imagine a more original, attractive, and practical plan than that in question for stimulating among the young the study of the geography and resources of Canada, which is at once the most important and nearest of the great self-governing Colonies of the Empire.

The whole of the circumstances surrounding the Hon. Clifford Sifton's offer are such that reflect the greatest credit on his patriotism and practical common sense. It should be stated that in addition to the offer of the medals, Mr. Sifton took steps to provide, free of charge, for the competing scholars tens of thousands of copies of a really excellent Canadian Reader and Atlas, which he had had specially prepared for the purpose by a prominent Canadian educationalist, the Rev. E. R. Peacock, of Upper Canada College, Toronto. By these means an accurate and comprehensive presentation of Canada of to-day was within reach of every scholar, and one, moreover, far more interesting and vital than it would have been possible to secure had the current readers published in this country alone been available.

According to information supplied through the courtesy of Mr. W. T. R. Preston, the Canadian Emigration Commissioner, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., it appears that from thirty-five to forty thousand school children in the United Kingdom entered for this Competition this year, and duly wrote their Essays. A somewhat larger number entered for the Competition in 1901. A selection of these Essays from each school were sent up to the Canadian Government Offices in London, to be dealt with by specially appointed examiners, who adjudged a medal to the best effort from each school. That the standard of work in the papers so submitted has varied greatly is only natural, but Mr. Preston informs us that on the whole the results of the Competition, in his opinion, are more than satisfactory. Very much of the success of this Competition, and of the quality of the work produced has been undoubtedly due to the school teachers, who took the liveliest interest in the proposal from the moment it was mooted, and devoted unusual efforts for months to secure creditable results. Mr. Preston regards this feature of the Competition as one of the most encouraging and healthiest manifestations of the new awakening which he has noticed as coming over the nation at home, and which is finding expression, perhaps somewhat tardily, in a growing appreciation of the importance and possibilities of Canada.

It is an axiom that the schoolmaster has no little share in influencing the destinies of his country, and it says much for the sound patriotism and intelligence of the teaching profession of the United Kingdom that they should be found in the van of this movement contributing heartily towards its realization. No more important subject can, in our opinion, engage the attention of those connected with education than the best means of imparting a proper knowledge to the young of the outlying portions of our great Empire. The result will be that the boys and girls of to-day will be able to understand more readily, when they reach maturer years, the importance of the heritage which is being handed down to them, and the necessity of maintaining the Empire in its integrity, and of extending its influence in the cause of peace and civilisation.

That a Canadian Minister of the Crown, one who has distinguished himself in securing free play for the most liberal principles of education in Western Canada, should have taken the initiative in awakening interest in Canada, and our Colonies generally, in educational circles on this side, is a matter for profound satisfaction.

We wish this present Supplement to be accepted as our tribute to the Hon. Mr. Sifton's enlightened action, and are satisfied that, as a direct consequence, renewed attention will be given in the schools to a most important subject which has been treated far too long with indifference, if not with neglect.

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London.

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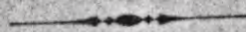
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With the Committee's Compliments.

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Women's National Immigration Society

MONTREAL, CANADA.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS LOUISE,
THE MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERRIN AND AVA, THE MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE,
THE COUNTESS OF DERBY, THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN,
THE COUNTESS OF MINTO, THE LADY FRANCES BALFOUR,
THE COUNTESS GREY.

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The Society was established in 1882. It has the approval and support of the Canadian Government. It is entirely non-sectarian. Its object is to afford protection and find employment for respectable women. All such on arrival in Canada, by applying to any of the Government agents at the port of landing or on board the Steamships, will be directed to the Home of the Society at

87 OSBORNE STREET, MONTREAL.

On receiving a letter from the emigrant stating by what steamer she intends to travel, the Secretary will make arrangements to meet her on arrival in Montreal.

The Home is conducted by a competent Matron under the constant supervision of the Board of Management.

A free registry is kept through which immigrants are provided with suitable employment.

Newly arrived immigrants remain at the Home for the first 24 hours free of charge; after that time a charge of 10s. per week (1s. 8d. per day) is made for board and lodging.

Immigrants are landed at Quebec in the summer, and at Halifax and St. Johns in the winter, from which ports every facility is given for transportation by rail to all inland parts of Canada.

Societies and persons assisting young women to emigrate to Canada are earnestly entreated to send *only those of good moral character*, strictly temperate habits, and in robust health.

Particulars as to rates of passage, sailings of steamers, etc., can be obtained on application to

MESSRS. ALLAN BROS. & CO., 19 JAMES STREET, LIVERPOOL.

DOMINION LINE, 24 JAMES STREET, LIVERPOOL.

CANADIAN PACIFIC S.S. CO., 9 JAMES STREET, LIVERPOOL,

or any agents of these companies or any agent of the Canadian Government in Great Britain:

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LANTERN SLIDES OF CANADIAN SCENERY.

The "Official Handbook of Canada," issued under the authority of the Imperial and Canadian Governments, will be found of value by lecturers and others for preparing addresses or lectures on the Dominion and its development.

Further information of a recent character, dealing more especially with the agricultural resources of the country, and with the openings it offers in connection with emigration and colonisation, may be obtained in the reports of the Tenant Farmers' Delegates who visited the Dominion in 1890.

These publications can be obtained post free on application to the High Commissioner for Canada (Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.), 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., or to any of the following Canadian Government Agents in the United Kingdom:—Mr. John Dyke, 15, Water Street, Liverpool; Mr. Thomas Grahame, 40, St. Enoch Square, Glasgow; Mr. John Down, Bath Bridge, Bristol; Mr. Thomas Connolly, Northumberland House, Dublin; Mr. Henry Merrick, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, Belfast.

The slides on the accompanying list are taken below in their order, and a few remarks added to each in explanation of the scenes they illustrate.

- No. 1.—The political divisions are shown in the general map.
- No. 2.—Murray Bay is one of several seaside resorts on the lower St. Lawrence, largely patronised by Canadians and Americans during the summer season.
- No. 3.—Montmorency Falls are a few miles below Quebec, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, formed by the Montmorency River. Height of falls, 250 feet.
- Nos. 4 to 7.—These deal with Quebec, the oldest city on the North American continent, founded by Champlain in 1608, and the capital of New France until its cession to Great Britain in 1763. The city was formerly strongly fortified, and aptly called the Gibraltar of North America. At this point the St. Lawrence, reduced to about one mile in width, cuts through

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**TWO MONTHS' TOUR
ACROSS CANADA.**

**BEING A SHORT ACCOUNT OF A TRIP FROM
LIVERPOOL**

TO

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**WITH NOTES ON THE MAGNIFICENT RESOURCES AND CHANCES FOR
EMIGRANTS IN MANITOBA AND THE GREAT NORTH-WEST.**

BY HERBERT HICKMAN,
BRIDGWATER.

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SEVEN LECTURES

ON THE

UNITED KINGDOM

FOR USE IN

THE EASTERN COLONIES

BY

H. J. MACKINDER, M.A.,

DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

With Lantern Illustrations.

3 Mackinder, Sir Halford John, 1861-1947

PUBLISHED FOR THE GOVERNMENTS OF CEYLON, THE
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND HONGKONG,

BY

WATERLOW & SONS, LIMITED, PRINTERS, LONDON WALL.

1905.

Eastern Colonies ed.

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With Lantern Illustrations.

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LIST OF LANTERN SLIDES
OF
CANADIAN SCENERY, INDUSTRIES, &c.,
WITH SOME DESCRIPTIVE NOTES.

SET B.

- 1 Map of Canada.
- 1a Employment Offered in Canada.

Province of Quebec.

- 2 Quebec from Laval University.
- 3 Montreal.
- 3a Among the Thousand Islands.
- 4 Farm Scene, Eastern Townships.

Province of Ontario.

- 5 Ottawa—Parliament Buildings.
- 6 Toronto.
- 7 Hamilton, King Street East.
- 7a Hamilton Market.
- 8 Ontario Improved Farm.
- 9 Niagara Falls—General View.

Provinces of

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

- 10 St. John, N.B.
- 11 Dairy Farm, N.B.
- 12 Halifax from the Citadel.
- 13 Nova Scotia Farm House.
- 14 Farm Scene, Prince Edward Island.

Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

- 15 Winnipeg in 1870.
- 16 Winnipeg, Main Street, 1905.
- 17 Winnipeg Business Establishment.
- 18 Ogilvie's Flour Mills, Winnipeg.
- 19 Victoria Park, Winnipeg.
- 20 Arrival of Harvesters at Winnipeg.
- 21 Ploughing on Homestead.
- 22 Cutting Oats, Killarney, Manitoba.
- 23 12 Miles of Wheatfields and Homesteads.
- 24 Stacking Wheat.
- 25 Threshing.
- 26 Local Grain Elevators and Flour Mill.
- 27 Old and New Homesteads near Indian Head.
- 28 Mr. Patterson's Farm near Brandon.

- 29 Typical Manitoba Farming Country.
- 30 Moose Jaw.
- 31 Stretch of Prairie near Moose Jaw.
- 32 Horse Ranching.
- 33 Rounding up Cattle.
- 34 Sheep Farming, Maple Creek.
- 35 Calgary.
- 36 Edmonton.
- 37 Edmonton School.
- 38 Railroad Levelling on the Prairie.
- 39 Vermilion Lake, near Banff.

Province of British Columbia.

- 40 Forest Trees, B.C.
- 41 Grand Prairie — Church and School.
- 42 Vancouver.
- 43 Victoria.

Experimental Farms.

- 44 Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S.
- 45 Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S.
- 46 Experimental Farm, Brandon.
- 47 Vegetables, Experimental Farm, Brandon.
- 48 Indian Head and Experimental Farm.
- 49 Indian Head and Experimental Farm.
- 50 Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C.

The Dairying Industry.

- 51 Collecting Milk for Factory.
- 52 Cheese and Butter Factory.
- 53 Drying Room.
- 54 Forwarding Cheese for Export.
- 55 Separators at Work.

Fruit Growing.

- 56 Apple Orchard in Bloom.
- 57 Vineyard near Hamilton.
- 58 Strawberry and Raspberry Plantations near Grimsby.
- 59 Ontario Grape Exhibit.
- 60 Packing Apples for Export.
- 61 Raspberry Plantation at Brandon.
- 62 Cherries Grown at Agassiz, B.C.
- 63 Canadian Coronation Arch, Whitehall, London, 1902.

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LIST OF LANTERN SLIDES
OF
CANADIAN SCENERY, INDUSTRIES, &c.,
WITH SOME DESCRIPTIVE NOTES.

SET A.

1 Map of Canada.

Province of Quebec.

- 2 Montmorency Falls.
- 3 Quebec.
- 4 Quebec from Dufferin Terrace.
- 5 Montreal.
- 6 Dominion Square, Montreal.
- 7 Elevators, Montreal.
- 7a Thousand Islands.

Province of Ontario.

- 8 Ottawa.
- 9 Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.
- 10 Toronto—General View.
- 11 Toronto—Government Buildings.
- 12 Toronto—University.
- 13 Hamilton, King Street.
- 14 Hamilton Market.
- 15 Apple trees in blossom, near Grimsby.
- 15a Fruit Packing Station, Winona.
- 16 Niagara—General View.
- 17 Sault Ste. Marie—Whaleback Steamer leaving Lock.
- 18 Grain Elevators, Fort William.

Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

- 19 St. John, N.B.
- 20 Andover, N.B.
- 21 Dairy Farm, N.B.
- 22 Halifax from the Citadel.
- 23 Nova Scotia Orchard.

Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

- 24 Winnipeg in 1870.
- 25 Winnipeg in 1905.
- 26 Winnipeg Business Establishment.
- 27 Arrival of Harvesters at Winnipeg.
- 28 Ogilvie's Flour Mills, Winnipeg.
- 29 Victoria Park, Winnipeg.

30 Brandon Experimental Farm.

31 Prize Cattle, Morden.

31a Virden, Manitoba.

32 Breaking New Land.

33 Ploughing.

34 Cutting Wheat.

7 Miles of Stooks and Stacks.

35 Threshing Wheat from the Stook.

36 Hauling Wheat to Market.

37 Local Grain Elevators.

38 Homestead near Crystal City.

39 Mr. Todd's Old and New Homesteads.

41 "Park Lands," Saskatchewan Valley.

42 General View of Stock Raising Country.

43 Fruit and Vegetable Garden.

44 Potatoes.

45 Beetroot.

45a A 36lb. Cabbage.

46 Calgary.

47 Edmonton.

48 Public School, Edmonton.

49 Country School House.

50 Horse Ranching.

51 Cattle Ranching.

52 Cattle for Export—Loading at Prairie Station.

53 Sheep Ranching.

54 Banff.

Province of British Columbia

55 The Loop in the Selkirk.

56 Arrowhead.

57 Hops grown at Vernon.

58 B.C. Fruit Exhibit.

59 Salmon delivered at Cannery.

60 Forest Trees, B.C.

61 Vancouver, West of the Narrows.

62 Stanley Park, Vancouver.

63 Victoria.

64 Legislative Buildings, Victoria.

65 Canadian Coronation Arch, Whitehall, London, 1902

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Downing Street,

13th April, 1905.

Sir,

The object of giving to the school children of the United Kingdom a better knowledge of the Colonies, and of giving to the school children of each Colony a better knowledge of the United Kingdom and of other parts of the Empire has, as you are no doubt aware, been brought into prominence by various organizations and commended itself to Mr. Chamberlain when Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is an object which has my own hearty approval.

MIGRATION
JUL 30 1912
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2. In his Circular despatch of the 4th of September, 1903, Mr. Chamberlain enclosed memoranda by the School Board for London and by the League of the Empire relating to the establishment of more intimate relations between the schools and school children of the Colonies and those of the Mother Country. He also appointed a small informal Committee, including Educational experts, to carry out a suggestion which was made in the first instance to the Colonial Office by Mr. M. E. Sadler, who was at the time Director of Special Inquiries at the Board of Education, that very first rate lessons or lectures to be illustrated by equally good lantern slides should, on lines which it is understood have been followed out with special success in the United States, be drawn up and used in the schools of the Empire.

3. The Committee recommended that a beginning should be made on a small scale and in a very modest way, bearing constantly in mind that

The Officer Administering
the Government of

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Signed Alfred Lyttelton.

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LANTERN SLIDES

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SET 3.
LECTURE NOTES
FOR
LANTERN SLIDES

(A Tour through Canada—Beauty Spots and
Places of Interest).

Nos. 201 to 275.

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CANADA.

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Reprinted from "The Isle of Man Times."

The illustrated lecture on "Canada—An Asset of the Empire," which had been arranged by the Y.M.C.A., took place in the Villa Marina before a crowded audience. His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, Major General Sir Wm. Fry, K.C.V.O., C.B., and Lady Fry were present, his Excellency being supported on the platform by the Speaker of the House of Keys (Mr G. Fred. Clucas, M.A.), and Dr. Marshall.

His Excellency introduced the lecturer, Mr F. W. Kerr, and referred to the close association he himself had had with the Dominion of Canada, through his regiment, and further made reference to the pleasure it gave him to be associated with this effort to give to the people on this side of the Atlantic an exact representation of this important section of the Empire. His Excellency said that a true knowledge of the Empire was, perhaps, the first essential in developing the feeling of unity which would safeguard its existence; and he referred to the numbers of Manx people already in Canada. He was glad to see so many younger people present, who might probably, in the near future, be looking to Canada as a home. Probably no one better fitted to speak on Canada could be found than the lecturer, for, in addition to his being Canadian born and bred, and a pioneer of Western life in Canada, his official connection with the Canadian Government work in England, entitled him to speak with authority on his subject.

Mr Kerr said what great pleasure it had afforded him to accept the invitation of Mr Smith, the Secretary of the Manx Y.M.C.A., to visit the Island. He illustrated his talk with a series of remarkably beautiful slides, and showed not alone the Dominion from coast to coast, exactly as it is to-day, but traced something of its rapid development.

Beginning at Quebec, with what, for a new Dominion, might be called its old-world atmosphere, situated at the foot of the Heights of Abraham, the site of the historic exploits of General Wolfe, views were shown of this picturesque city, which Mr Kerr referred to as really the cradle of the British Empire on the American Continent. Pictures of the French Canadian people of Quebec were shown, and their influence traced in the growth of the city and province. The French Canadian people have given to the Empire many noted statesmen.

Moving Westward, the audience were taken through the cities of Ottawa, Montreal, and Toronto, with their magnificent buildings and beautiful surroundings. The great rivers and waterways were shown; the great lakes, really vast inland seas, with ships the size of ocean liners traversing them. Special mention must be made of the series of pictures on the Grand Falls of Niagara. These were portrayed in a most realistic fashion, while the pictures were of exceptional beauty. They gave a most vivid impression of the grandeur and immensity of these mighty Falls, and how they were harnessed to supply electricity and power for the surrounding country was told. Going still further West, the great Prairie wheat lands were shown, together with the growth of the City of Winnipeg from a small fur trading post of the Hudson Bay Company to its proud position to-day as the Queen City of the Prairies, and the distributor of the great crops of wheat and other grains to the world's markets. Its wide streets, beau-

tiful gardens, and great buildings, all the result of less than fifty years of agricultural development, drew from the audience great applause.

Next, with slides of really surpassing beauty, scenes in the great Rocky Mountains were depicted. Truly remarkable they were, and, as described by the lecturer, brought home to his hearers something of the scenic wonders of the Westernmost province of the Dominion.

The Pacific Coast Province of British Columbia, too, was adequately dealt with, its fruit and timber lands described and shown, its great salmon and other fisheries illustrated. In fact, each phase of life was dealt with in passing. "Canada," said Mr Kerr, "is too often thought of as purely a land of ice and snow," awhile a few very fine winter snow scenes were shown. It must be a good deal more than this to produce the remarkable growths, as evidenced by the screen pictures.

The lecturer made reference to the spirit of the Dominion that he had sensed in the Isle of Man, which had made him feel, in the few hours he had been here, very much at home. He referred to the many Manx people who had settled in Canada, and made such a valuable contribution to the growth and national life of the Dominion. He mentioned the existence of centres of the World Manx Association in numbers of Canadian cities. He appealed for a still greater response to the feeling of unity within the Empire, on which the safety of the Empire so largely depends. A deep-seated sense of co-operation and of *inter-*dependence, as between the various parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations, would do more for the Empire than all the physical protection we could set up.

A cinema film illustrating the very up-to-date farming methods of the Dominion was next seen. It illustrated the handling of the wheat in bulk, without its being bagged, from the crop into the conveyors, to the giant elevators, and so on, into the grain trains, and finally into the large ships to cross the Atlantic to the home markets.

A second very fine film was introduced, showing the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada. This film likewise received a splendid reception. Beautifully photographed, it showed, very vividly, scenes in the triumphal journey across the great Continent-Dominion of the Royal Prince, the great Ambassador of the Empire. It, too, illustrated many of the natural wonders and beauties of the country, in particular, the world-famed Rocky Mountain section.

As his Excellency remarked, in a few closing words of thanks to the lecturer, the audience had been given as fine a portrayal of Canadian life and scenes, as could possibly be obtained without a first-hand visit, and that this portion of the Empire had been brought nearer to them than ever before.

The Speaker of the House of Keys also expressed the warm thanks of those present, in seconding the vote of thanks. He called for a show of hands of all those who had relatives in Canada. The remarkable response to this request showed the close relationship existing between Canada and the Isle of Man, for at least one-third of the great audience raised their hands.

Dr. Marshall expressed the cordial thanks of the audience, and of the Y.M.C.A., to his Excellency for being present, and presiding at the gathering.

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