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FA 76-131  
vols. 101-149  
Part 3

**A Guide to the Use of the Finding Aid  
to the RG 76 Immigration Pamphlet Collection**

**The Immigration Pamphlet Collection**

The First and Second Central Registry Series of the Records of the Immigration Branch (RG 76, Series B 1), contain extensive documentation of all aspects of immigration to Canada from the early 1890s to the mid-1960s. As part of its efforts to attract suitable immigrants and to monitor the adaptation of particular groups of immigrants to Canada, the Immigration Branch both produced a wide range of promotional materials and collected printed materials created by private immigration schemes, charitable organizations, transportation companies, and other groups involved in the immigration process. Many of these materials took the form of pamphlets, booklets, broadsides, and posters. These printed materials were placed on registry files along with related correspondence and other records.

After the transfer of the First Central Registry Series (B 1 a) to the National Archives of Canada and their subsequent microfilming, many of the printed materials were removed from the files and stored elsewhere. Printed materials were also removed from a small number of files from the Second Central Registry Series (B 1 b). Many of the posters were removed and stored in special cabinets. The posters are still in the custody of the Government Archives Division, and are listed in an appendix to the RG 76 Records Inventory. Most of the pamphlets and smaller broadsides were also removed from the files. Unlike the posters, however, the pamphlets were transferred to the custody of the former Public Archives Library, and were incorporated into its pamphlet collection. As a result, while the pamphlets originally located in the First Central Registry Series (Series B 1 a) appear on the microfilm version of the series, the original pamphlets are now catalogued in the collection of the Doughty Library, National Archives of Canada. The Second Central Registry Series has not yet been microfilmed, and the pamphlets which were removed are available in the Doughty Library only. Because the majority of the items removed were pamphlets, the collection is commonly known as the "Immigration Pamphlet Collection."

**The Finding Aid to the Pamphlet Collection**

When the pamphlets were removed from the registry files, two photocopies were made of each pamphlet cover. The original RG 76 volume, file, and file part numbers, and the new library call number were recorded on each copy. One copy was placed on the file in the spot where the original pamphlet had been located. The remaining copies now form the finding aid to the Pamphlet Collection. The covers have been placed in 11 binders in the order of the original file numbers.



### Uses of the Finding Aid

The finding aid to the Immigration Pamphlet Collection provides a point of access to the original pamphlets which supplements the Doughty Library's catalogue. This finding aid allows researchers to:

- locate the originals of pamphlets that they have viewed in the microfilm version of the First Central Registry Series of RG 76 or that are missing from files from the Second Central Registry Series
- become familiar with the types of promotional materials created and collected by the Immigration Branch
- browse the collection for pamphlets suitable as exhibition items or book illustrations

### Consulting the Pamphlet Collection

Pamphlets removed from their original locations on the Central Registry Files in Series B 1 a of RG 76 are available on the microfilm version of the series. Finding Aid 76-5 provides the microfilm reel numbers for the file references provided in the Pamphlet Collection Finding Aid. The microfilm version of the First Central Registry File Series may be borrowed via the Interlibrary Loan System through libraries in North America and overseas. Pamphlets removed from Second Central Registry Series files can be consulted in the Doughty Library only.

The originals of all the removed pamphlets are available in the Doughty Library, located on the first floor of the National Archives Main Building, 395 Wellington Street, (613) 996-7678. Please contact the library if you wish to consult the collection and/or arrange a loan. Please note that any extremely rare or fragile pamphlets may not be available for loan. Some covers and other portions of pamphlets have been photographed, and prints and slides of these may be purchased. Contact the Doughty Library for access to their contact cards.

A small number of pamphlets were returned to their original locations in RG 76. If the Doughty Library cannot locate a pamphlet, please contact the Government Archives Division archivist responsible for RG 76.



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FA 76-131

# CALGARY AND ITS ADVANTAGES.



**Calgary,** Which is the first place erected into a city in the Territories of Canada, entered its second year of city life on the 1st day of January, 1895,

and completed its 101. year since first surveyed as a village site. It is the capital of the far famed fertile provisional province of Alberta, which stretches from north to south along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains for over 400 miles, and 250 miles from east to west. The site of this young city is in a beautiful valley. Within the limits of the city is the junction of the Bow and Elbow Rivers, both of which are rapid streams of the purest water, capable of furnishing water power for great factories, and water to irrigate hundreds of thousands of acres of land. Calgary is the most important trade centre on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway for 1,400 miles, between the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and the Pacific Coast. From Calgary there is a line of railway running 200 miles north through an exceedingly fertile and rapidly settling country, to the prosperous town of Edmonton, on the banks of the great Saskatchewan River, celebrated for its placer gold bars. It is safe to assert that the country along this line of Railway, to and beyond Edmonton for an additional 100 miles, has no superior on the continent for producing hard wheat, barley, oats, and a great variety of vegetables and grasses. Though it is a prairie country there is plenty of timber interspersed, and coal without limit almost everywhere. North of are the greatest Petroleum beds in the world. From Calgary to the south a railway extends through fertile, well watered prairie lands 100 miles to Old Fort Macleod, which has now become a thriving town possessing gold and silver deposits in great richness. There is not much timber along this line, but first class coal is found in abundance every few miles. On this prairie region there are tens of thousands of beef cattle and horses which thrive and fatten without artificial shelter or food other than the native grasses all the year round. There are also many good farms. The climate of Alberta is very healthful, Alberta air being a specific for asthma and many other complaints. On account of the length of the summer days and the clearness of the atmosphere, there is more sunshine in Alberta than any part of the United States. In winter there is usually a short spell of clear, frosty, and sometimes real cold weather, varying in duration from one to two months. There are never any cyclones or devastating storms. Only once in seven years has there been what could be called a blizzard. The loss of cattle has not averaged five per cent. in ten years, is in fact less than in any cattle state in the Union. The snow fall is light all over Alberta. At Calgary there is not often enough of the beautiful to make sleighing. Calgary has already several important industries, such as flour and saw mills, tannery, sash and door factories, cold storage, foundry, saddlery, etc., etc., and room for many more. The streets and buildings are lighted by electricity. There are numerous churches, fine schools, and the hotels are unsurpassed by any place of the same size in America. There are two live daily newspapers giving the telegraph news of the world. The city has branches of three of the great chartered banks of Canada, also private banks. It has water-works, sewer and telephone systems, opera house and public halls and fine business blocks, built of native free stone, which are the pride of their owners and the admiration of all visitors. It is the central seat of justice for

Alberta, there being two resident judges of the Supreme Court, and here is a 100 man post of the North West Mounted Police. The principal exports of Calgary district up to the present are beef cattle, horses, sheep, wool, butter, lumber, building stone, lime, coal, sashes and doors, cow boy saddles, harness, ale, lager beer, malt, fine wool blankets, &c. The future of Calgary as a great city is well assured by the natural richness of the soil in the surrounding country. The vast beds of Anthracite, Bituminous and splendid coking coal with which the whole country is underlaid, and which crops out in seams of great thickness in the banks of the rivers and creeks. The gold and silver mines in the mountains to the west, which are the richest now known in North America, combined with other minerals of great value, with the Anthracite, coking coal and limestone, the food producing character of the country, the railway facilities existing, soon to be increased, combine to make Calgary the best point between the oceans for smelting works and concomitant industries. Some of the best authorities in Britain, the United States and Canada have declared that "Denver, Col.," is not in it with Calgary in natural advantages for reducing and refining works. Calgary, with its lines of railway shooting out in four directions, together with the other four lines chartered and subsidized, will, in a short time, become a great railway centre. There are good assurances that a line of railway will be built at no distant day from Calgary to Fort Churchill on the Hudsons Bay. The Alberta Southern railway from Calgary, connecting with the Canadian Pacific and the American transcontinental railways, and with the Fort Churchill railway, will place Calgary on the shortest route from San Francisco to Liverpool by 2,000 miles. The Rocky Mountain railway and the Red Deer Valley railway, which will soon be built, will bring in millions of tons of coal to be carried by the Alberta Southern railway to the smelters and refineries of Montana cities at less than half what it now costs those cities for coke and Anthracite, in return for which Alberta will receive many millions of dollars annually. The only draw back to the prosperity of Alberta is the light rain fall in the southern portion during the last four years. But this is being overcome by the numerous small irrigation works that have been put in and the large number that the farmers are preparing to put in, besides extensive irrigation ditches have been commenced by companies, while others have been surveyed and will go on during 1895. In the summer of 1894 the Dominion Government made a complete survey of Southern Alberta and part of Western Assinabois for irrigation. The Dominion Parliament during the session of 1894 passed an ample Irrigation Act, and the Territorial Assembly passed an ordinance for the formation of irrigation districts on the municipal principle. The crops produced on the land already irrigated have been prodigious and of the finest quality. Free, Government homesteads are to be had by thousands and railway lands at very low prices on long time payments. The market for dairy and farm produce is good, the larger the quantity produced the better the market. No person should emigrate to this country without sufficient capital and experience to enable them to carry on mixed farming, horse, cattle or sheep ranching, or to go into manufacturing or mining on their own account. The labour market is well supplied except for females for domestic service. With capital properly applied, Alberta is capable of furnishing all the trained horses needed for the British army, all the canned beef for the army and the millions of pounds of butter at present supplied by Denmark to England.

76 Vol 101 F 1505A 1  
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# FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

# Calgary General Hospital

— FOR THE YEAR OF —

# 1894

ENDING MONDAY, DECEMBER 31

INSTITUTED OCTOBER, 1890  
INCORPORATED NOVEMBER, 1890

1895

PRINTED BY THE CALGARY HERALD  
CALGARY, ALTA.

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# FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

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— FOR THE YEAR OF —

# 1894

ENDING MONDAY, DECEMBER 31

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PRINTED BY THE CALGARY HERALD  
CALGARY, ALTA.

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R 1892



AN OFFICIAL  
HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION  
RELATING TO THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA.

Published, with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies  
by the Government of Canada (Department of Agriculture).

JANUARY, 1892.

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15-20-27-28-29-30-31

RG 76 Vol 101 14608  
1892  
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No. 17

March 25, 1905

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(119)

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660

# British Immigration Aid Association

Head Office - Montreal, Canada  
Organized - November, 1920

JUST WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR THIS TWENTY YEARS

**MOTTO:**

*"Put the Landless Man on the  
Manless Land."*

**President:**

L. H. DAVIDSON, D.C.L., K.C., Montreal

**1st Vice-President:**

Lieut-Col. H. R. LORDLY, C.E., Montreal

**2nd Vice-President:**

V. E. MORRELL, Sherbrooke

**Hon. Secretary:**

W. H. HENDERS, 45 Windsor St., Montreal

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Donations and bequests solicited

*"HE GIVES THREE WHO GIVES ONE."*

Ideal Printing Works 715 Wellington Street 5

1920<sup>2</sup> 6p.

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**FOR OFFICIAL USE, FOR THE USE OF JUVENILE  
ADVISORY COMMITTEES, AND FOR THE GUIDANCE  
OF LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES EXERCISING  
POWERS UNDER SECTION 107 OF THE EDUCATION  
ACT, 1921, AND SECTION 6 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT  
INSURANCE ACT, 1923.**

One Appendix.

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR,  
EMPLOYMENT AND INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.**

[Note.—This Memorandum cancels the Memorandum J.E.C. 78/10  
dated 21st March, 1925.]

**OVERSEA SETTLEMENT: JUVENILES.**

**SCHEME FOR THE MIGRATION OF BOYS TO CANADA UNDER THE  
AUSPICES OF THE BRITISH IMMIGRATION AND COLONISATION  
ASSOCIATION, MONTREAL.**

1. The British Immigration and Colonisation Association, Montreal, set up an organisation during 1924 for placing suitable boys on farms in Canada under the supervision of the Ministers of Religion in the various parishes. The Delegation appointed by the Oversea Settlement Committee, who were recently in Canada, visited a number of boys who have already been so placed and were satisfied that both the boys and the farms had been carefully selected, that the welfare arrangements were adequate, and that the prospects of the boys were satisfactory.

**Recruitment.**

2. The Association's representatives in this country are Dr. G. C. Cossar, of Glasgow, and Major G. Montgomery, of Tunbridge Wells, and facilities for securing boys for settlement in Canada are being provided by the Association. All applicants will be seen personally

*2c.  
more in file*

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READ THIS CAREFULLY AND PASS IT ON

# The British Immigration Aid Association

(Incorporated)

ORGANIZED 1920  
FEDERAL CHARTER GRANTED 1921

Head Office - Montreal, Canada  
Postal Address - Box 3113, Gen'l. P.O.

President:

**JOHN MACNAUGHTON, B.C.L.**

1st Vice-President:

**J. A. NICHOLSON, LL.D.**

2nd Vice-President:

**Prof. F. H. ARMSTRONG, M.A.**

Secretary:

**A. I. MORISON**

Treasurer:

**R. L. WERRY**

OFFICE

**CONCOURSE, C.P.R. Windsor Station**  
(WEST SIDE)

*A donation to the British Immigration Aid Association will give the largest returns of any investment you can make.*

*Make all cheques and bequests payable to the*  
**BRITISH IMMIGRATION AID ASSOCIATION**

**"Every Man a Member and Every Member a Booster"**

*claims and objects"*

*JP*

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The First Annual Report of  
the Department of Protestant  
Female Immigration: 1916

MONTREAL, CANADA

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# British Immigration Aid Association

Head Office Montreal, Canada  
Organized - November, 1920

JUST WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR THIS TWENTY YEARS

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**MOTTO:**  
"For the Landless Man on the  
Manless Land."

- President:**  
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- 1st Vice-President:**  
Lieut-Col. H. R. LORDLY, C.E., Montreal
- 2nd Vice-President:**  
V. E. MORRELL, Sherbrooke
- Hon. Secretary:**  
W. H. HENDERS, 45 Windsor St., Montreal
- Hon. Treasurer:**  
A. MCGOUN, K.C., 86 Notre Dame St.  
West, Montreal

*Best Investment Ever Offered You*

- Ordinary Membership Fee is \$2.00
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"HE GIVES THREE WHO GIVES QUICKLY"

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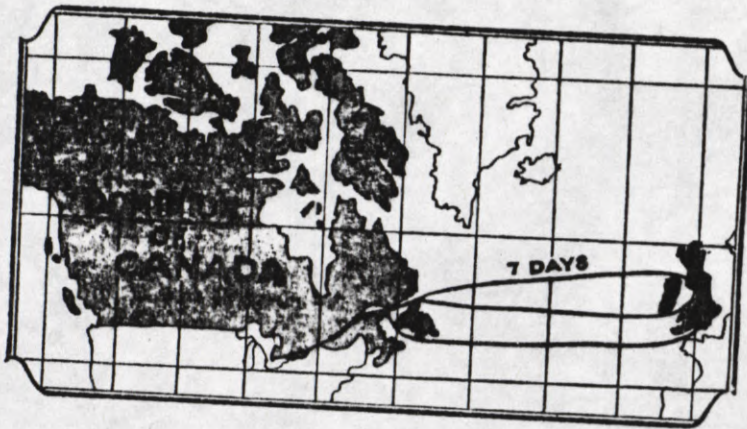
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# CANADA THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY



BRITISH IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION  
ASSOCIATION OF CANADA INC.

MONTREAL  
1928

**"KEEP CANADA BRITISH!"**

23- p.

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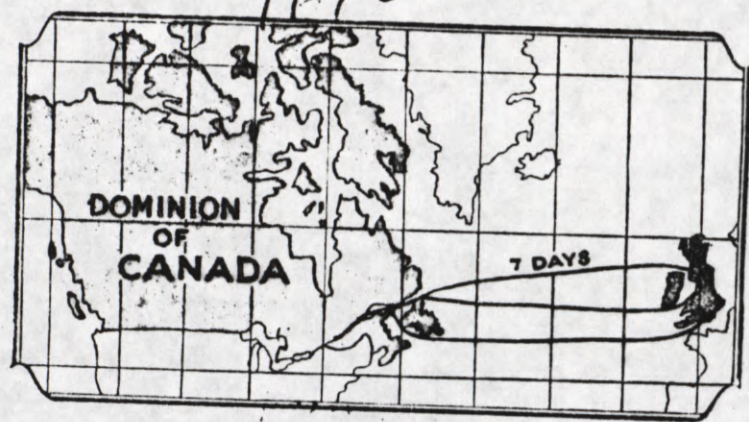
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**CANADA** 16/2/31  
**THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY**

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BRITISH IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION  
ASSOCIATION OF CANADA INC.

MONTREAL  
1928

"KEEP CANADA BRITISH!"

23 - p.

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## A Scheme

to promote the transference of women, with a preference for Widows and their children, from the British Isles to the King's Dominions Overseas by utilizing the organization which THE SALVATION ARMY has developed in connexion with the Darkest England Scheme in co-operation with the respective Governments and Authorities at home and abroad.

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# A SCHEME

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RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE BUILDERS AND MAKERS  
OF CANADA'S COMMONWEALTH

*By Commissioner David Lamb*  
*of the Salvation Army, Emigration-Immigration Department*

1280

MIGRATION HOUSE,  
London, England.

341 UNIVERSITY STREET,  
Montreal, Canada.

June, 1922.



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1916 2-6-77  
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# A Scheme

to promote the transference of women with a preference for Widows and their children from the British Isles to the King's Dominions Overseas by utilizing the organization which THE SALVATION ARMY has developed in connexion with the Darkest England Scheme in co-operation with the respective Governments and Authorities at home and abroad.

8 for 1916



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# A SCHEME

76 vol 105 p 17480... 3  
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RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE BUILDERS AND MAKERS  
OF CANADA'S COMMONWEALTH

*By Commissioner David Lamb  
of the Salvation Army Emigration-Immigration Department*

MIGRATION HOUSE,  
London, England.

341 UNIVERSITY STREET,  
Montreal, Canada.

June, 1922.

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## WIDOWS WITH FAMILIES.

*For more than 20 years The Salvation Army has been actively engaged in the work of Empire Migration and Settlement. The Oversea opportunities presented to widows with families made forcetful appeal to the Founder of the Salvation Army who, up to the moment when he "laid down his sword," was engaged in considering plans of transplantation.*

*After considerable experience and careful exploration of the possibilities, General Bramwell Booth decided to extend this beneficent work, and already much has been done.*

*The transfer of the Selected Widow with her family to a place made ready for her reception, and providing outlet for the energies of her children, has invariably proved to be excellent settlement work.*

---

### A SUMMARY OF 50 CONSECUTIVE CASES SETTLED IN CANADA BEFORE THE WAR AND OF 50 SETTLED AFTER THE ARMISTICE.

---

1. Generally — remarks are based on reports made by visiting Officers and cover a period of years.
2. Reports show usual struggles, difficulties in early days, etc., but invariably ultimate happy assimilation into the life of the community.
3. Of the one or two doubtful cases we are satisfied that they represent the normal struggle of poor people, and we have no doubt that their life prospects were improved by Emigration.
4. It may be taken that even in those instances where mothers were disappointed the children always "made good."

MIGRATION HOUSE,  
 LONDON, E.C.

October, 1922.

323  
 W.A.H.



Salvation Army - Canada  
 Emigr. & Immigr. Dept.

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7 P. 1200s.

MIGRATION HOUSE,  
 LONDON, E.C.

October, 1922.



673

S.A. Canada.



674

# The International Emigration Association, Ltd.,



Albany Buildings, 47, Victoria Street,

Westminster, London, S.W.

The following are copies of some recent Testimonials and Letters concerning the Association and its Canadian Superintendent, Mr. F. F. McARTHUR (originals of which can be seen at these offices). We shall have great pleasure at any time in placing to parents of intending cadets in direct communication with those whose sons have gone out to Canada under our guidance and supervision, and who are in every way satisfied with the positions they now hold.

*Mrs. S. STONE writes—*

I cannot speak too highly of the kindly and thorough interest you took in sending out to Bowmanville our ward, Mr. Mathew Adams. He writes us he is well cared for and perfectly comfortable and happy in his new home. The work too, he says, is very interesting, and his only regret is he did not take this step before. He speaks also of the kind hospitality of the Canadians and the delightful country.

I should be very pleased, in the event of anyone calling, to speak highly of your system. Wishing you every prosperity.

*Mrs. J. YOUNG writes—*

I yesterday received another very satisfactory letter from my son Colin in Bowmanville. He likes Mr. Annis very much, and writes highly of the kindness he receives in his house. I sincerely hope he may continue to give satisfaction with his work.

You are quite welcome to use my name as a reference.

*The Rev. JOHN KINGSTON, Chaplin R.N. (retired), late Rector of Cattistock, writes—*

Had I availed myself of the advantages offered by your Association, a young relative of mine who lately emigrated to Canada, would, I firmly believe, have been saved from terrible hardships, anxiety and loss of money. I would strongly advise the parents and guardians of intending emigrants not to be satisfied with mere letters of introduction to any one, however influential.

*The Rector of Bowmanville, the Rev. R. BILKLEY, M.A., writes—*

Mr. F. F. McARTHUR is a member of my congregation and so have exceptional means of knowing him. He is well fitted for the duties to which I understand you have appointed him, and I feel assured he will give you every satisfaction.

*The Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, Mr. JNO. DRYDEN, writes—*

Although I have not had an intimate acquaintance with Mr. F. F. Mc ARTHUR, yet I have known him for a great many years. He was for many years a dry goods merchant in the town of Bowmanville, and a very active business man. After leaving this he became manager of a large furniture establishment in the same town. During the years he occupied these positions he was several times elected Mayor of his town, and was generally respected by the community. I have no doubt that Mr. Mc ARTHUR would be faithful in the discharge of any duties of a confidential nature that might be assigned to him.

*Mr. R. RUSSELL LOXCOMBE, Mayor of Bowmanville, writes—*

I have known intimately for over twenty-five years Mr. F. F. Mc ARTHUR, the gentleman whom you have appointed your agent and superintendent for the Province of Ontario, and beg to assure you that you may safely commit your men to his care, and with the utmost confidence that he will place them in good and comfortable houses with respectable farmers, where they will be properly cared for, and be instructed in Canadian Farming.

Mr. Mc ARTHUR was for many years Mayor of Bowmanville, and filled other responsible positions of trust and gave general satisfaction. I am of opinion that you could not have made a better appointment.

*Mr. ROBERT BEITH, M.P. for West Durham, Ontario, writes—*

I have had the pleasure of knowing Mr. F. F. Mc ARTHUR, Ex-Mayor of Bowmanville, for many years, and can testify to his ability and uprightness as a business man. I know him to be honourable and trustworthy in every respect. He has filled many positions of trust in this town with marked satisfaction. In appointing him your agent and Superintendent for Ontario I am of the opinion that you could not make a better choice. You can rely with the utmost confidence that the young men whom you intrust to his care will be placed in good comfortable homes with our best farmers, where they will be cared for and can learn the art of farming in Canada.

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### INTERESTING TO FARMERS:

We have just learned that the International Emigration Association of London, England, have established an agency in Canada, and have appointed Mr. F. F. McArthur their general agent and superintendent for the Province of Ontario. The class of young men that this association are inducing to come to Canada are very desirable settlers, just such as our farmers require. They are healthy, sturdy young fellows, from 18 to 25 years of age, who expect to earn their living by manly labour, and having a desire to better their fashion emigrate to Canada or some other colony. The company contracts with the parents for a certain consideration to send their sons to Canada, and gives a guarantee that on arrival here one shall have a situation on a farm for twelve months at not less than \$5 per month, including board. Mr. McArthur is so well and favorably known, being for years Mayor of the town and filling other important positions of trust, that his representing the Association is a sufficient guarantee that the company is genuine and reliable.

Reprinted from "The Sun," Bowmanville, Feb. 22, 1893.

### DESIRABLE IMMIGRATION:

We understand that the International Emigration Association, of London, England, who have for some time been sending out young Englishmen, who desire to better their position, to Australia and other colonies, have established an agency in Canada, and appointed Mr. F. F. McArthur, Superintendent for the Province of Ontario. The appointment is a good one and a sufficient guarantee that the association is honorable and reliable. The Association agrees with the parents for a certain consideration to transport their sons to Canada and guarantee that on their arrival the company will have a situation secured for each on a farm for twelve months, at not less than five dollars per month, including board. We understand that the young men that the association are sending out are strong, healthy young fellows.

Reprinted from "The West Durham (Ontario) News," 22nd Feb., 1894.

### CHEAP LABOUR FOR THE FARMERS OF ONTARIO.

The International Emigration Association, of London, England, who for some time past have been sending out young Englishmen to Australia and the Cape, have this year decided to establish an Agency in Canada. The young men that this Association send out are not the sons of wealthy gentlemen, who need not work unless they like; they are young fellows from 18 to 25 years of age, who have to earn their living and desire to better their position by emigrating. The Association contract with their parents or guardians, for consideration, to send out these young fellows and guarantee a situation on arrival with a farmer for one year at \$60 a year and board. The Association have appointed Mr. F. F. McArthur, ex-Mayor of Bowmanville, their general agent and superintendent for the Province of Ontario. The appointment is a sufficient guarantee of the reliability of the Association and the men they send out. The first batch is expected to arrive in Canada early in April, and as the number is limited anyone desiring to secure one of these young men should apply at once to F. F. McArthur, Bowmanville, superintendent for Ontario of International Emigration Association.

Reprinted from "The Canadian Statesman," Feb. 21st, 1894.

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THE

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# International Emigration Association.

LIMITED

MANAGER -  
MR. A. L. ATKINSON.

SUPERINTENDENT -  
MR. F. F. MCARTHUR,  
Bowmanville, Ontario.

ALBANY BUILDINGS,  
47, VICTORIA STREET,  
LONDON, S.W.

RESIDENT AGENT -  
MR. THOS. J. ATKINSON.  
Toronto.

SECRETARY -  
MR. F. TODD.

*Recd. 4* 1894  
AND AT TORONTO, CANADA.

Dear Sir or Madam,

In reply to your favor duly to hand, we beg to state that the vacancies advertised are situated near BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO, and have been specially selected on behalf of the Association by our Superintendent and Resident Agents. These vacancies offer comfortable homes with competent Farmers to young gentlemen who are willing to learn and to assist in the work of the farm in the same manner as the farmers and their sons are accustomed to do. The practical work being somewhat of a rough nature, it is necessary for applicants to be strong and healthy. No gentleman can be enrolled before being declared sound by the certificate of a duly qualified Medical Practitioner. All Cadets are placed for 12 months from date of arrival and are treated as members of the farmer's family with whom they reside, having board lodging and washing in addition to a small salary, according to ability. Our terms, which include through fares from Liverpool or Southampton to destination, have been fixed at the lowest rates, consistent with efficiency and are as follows:

1st CABIN STEAMER and 1st CLASS RAIL	...	£26
1st " " and 2nd " "	...	£25
2nd " " and 1st " "	...	£22
2nd " " and 2nd " "	...	£21

Conducted Party's:

1st CABIN STEAMER and 1st CLASS RAIL	...	£30
2nd " " and 2nd " "	...	£25

These Terms include all our charges for placing and after supervision of Cadet. We wish it to be clearly understood that we hold out no inducements to those who go out with the intention of spending their time in idleness and dissipation. Any further particulars can be had on application. Awaiting your reply.

Yours faithfully,

## The International Emigration Association.

Per pro. *a. lat* LIMITED

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# THE International Emigration Association.

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Toronto.

SECRETARY  
MR. F. TODD.

LONDON, S.W.

*4 Dec* 189*2*

AND AT TORONTO, CANADA.

## IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.

Dear Sir or Madam,

We wish to draw your attention to the many advantages we offer to Young Gentlemen who go to CANADA under our supervision. We do not dispute the fact, that a young fellow may do equally well by going out independent of our system, yet at the same time the chances are greatly against his so doing. From our long and varied experience in such matters, we find the average youth only too willing to avail himself of the opportunity of a few days in New York or Montreal, and seldom thinks of work until his resources are drained. These few days often cost the Emigrant considerably more than the amount of our charges, besides the risk he runs of getting into very questionable company; on reaching his destination he has to take his chance of employment (sometimes very difficult to obtain), in addition to the worry and anxiety of having no guarantee as to a comfortable home or payment of wages. By our system the chances of a young fellow being led astray on reaching Canada are very remote, as we provide places for all Cadets previous to their leaving England, and guarantee that they will be well-fed and have comfortable homes, in addition to a small salary of three to five dollars a month. We send out conducted parties at frequent intervals, which are under the personal guidance and supervision of an experienced Colonist; while those who go without the services of a conductor are met on arrival in Montreal, New York, or Toronto by our Superintendent or Resident Agent. Parents will do well to consider whether it is desirable to send their sons abroad without friends, to be at the mercy of Touts and Agents. These Touts, as is well known, meet every steamer on arrival and are only too anxious to give advice, which so often proves misleading. We need hardly mention that their advice is given solely in the interest of the Company or scheme they represent, and should be treated accordingly. Any further particulars can be had on application.

Yours faithfully,

The International Emigration Association, LIMITED

Per pro. *A. L. A.*

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# COMMERCE MONTREAL

## COMMERCE-MONTREAL

est publié chaque semaine par la Chambre de commerce des districts de Montréal.

Exclusivement réservé à ses membres, pour les renseignements sur les divers développements des affaires locales, nationales et internationales.

Donne le reportage officiel des initiatives de la

CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE  
des districts de  
MONTREAL

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Armand Vézard      Louis St-Arnaud

41, rue St-Jacques

Vol 4

Montréal, 18 octobre 1948

No 6

## Oui... mais...

Il n'appartient pas au gouvernement de prendre l'argent des contribuables pour le risquer en placements... cette fonction appartient aux individus et aux intérêts privés, mais les fortes taxes dont ceux-ci sont grevés à l'heure actuelle diminuent les capitaux disponibles pour fins de placements... Frank Francis, dans la "Gazette", se demande : "What will be main source of future investment capital?"... Dans la présente période préélectorale, il est opportun que les hommes d'affaires essayent d'obtenir du gouvernement une révision de la politique fiscale de ce dernier...

Malheureusement, les temps ne sont pas normaux... les rumeurs de guerre, les prochains programmes de défense et d'armements, aux Etats-Unis comme au Canada, tout cela nous amènera une augmentation des dépenses gouvernementales et, probablement, encore des taxes élevées...

A ce sujet, a-t-on remarqué comment la "Gazette", depuis plusieurs mois, réclame à grands cris : 1) un programme de défense et 2) une réduction de taxes? Pourtant un programme de défense entraînera des dépenses supplémentaires qui ne permettront certainement pas de réduire les taxes...

Le U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics prévoit que l'activité économique se maintiendra ferme en 1949... Le passage du marché-vendeur au marché-acheteur continuera à se faire sans heurt comme au cours de 1948... Cependant les entreprises privées dépenseront moins, car les gros programmes d'expansion auront dépassé leur sommet... Les nouvelles dépenses viendront tout probablement du gouvernement, pour fins de défense, ce qui peut augmenter les risques d'inflation.

L'économie canadienne se ressentira de la tension internationale : le "Financial Post" du 9 octobre annonce une mobilisation industrielle en vue de faire face à toute situation d'urgence éventuelle... Une proportion croissante d'acier et de fer prendra la route de la production militaire. Evidemment, une rareté de ces produits s'ensuivra dans l'économie domestique...

Tip.

### La semaine du livre

M. Paul Péladeau, président de la Société des Editeurs canadiens du Livre français, nous annonce qu'une Semaine du Livre, organisée par la Canadian Author's Association de Toronto et le Book Publishing Section du Board of Trade de Toronto, aura lieu du 30 octobre au 6 novembre. Elle sera l'occasion d'une vaste publicité de la part de la radio, de la presse, des librairies, etc. Le Chambre de commerce a elle-même offert son concours à M. Péladeau et nous attendons de ce dernier l'exposition de la façon dont il aimera le plus nous voir prendre part à cette campagne.

### SEMAINE D'ACTIVITES DE L'A.A.N.J.

#### Invitation aux membres de la chambre

Il convient de rappeler que l'Association athlétique nationale (Palestre Nationale) a organisé une Semaine d'Activités qui aura lieu du 25 au 30 octobre. Cette Semaine a pour but de "faire connaître à la population de Montréal la valeur de l'éducation physique et lui faire reconnaître que la Palestre Nationale est l'endroit idéal où la jeunesse peut pratiquer sainement les sports de son choix."

Particulièrement dans notre ville, où les conditions dans lesquelles les enfants grandissent ne sont pas toujours très favorables, il faut que le goût de l'athlétisme se répande le plus possible. La Palestre invite les membres de la Chambre et leur épouse à se rendre à la Palestre le 28 octobre au soir. Cette soirée sera sous la présidence de M. Henri Ouhmet. Programme: films, danse et enfin spectacle.

### Cliniques industrielles

#### Thème choisi:

#### LE FACTEUR HUMAIN

La cinquième série de nos cliniques industrielles aura lieu les 3, 10 et 17 novembre prochains. Le sujet choisi cette année, "Le facteur humain dans l'industrie", est d'importance primordiale et saura intéresser tous les membres de la Chambre.

Dans nos efforts pour diriger de façon scientifique nos entreprises commerciales et industrielles, nous avons trop négligé, dans le passé, le facteur main-d'oeuvre. Les principaux problèmes qui se posent à l'industriel de nos jours sont ceux de la productivité, du coût de revient, du choix du personnel et des relations ouvrières. Dans chacun de ces cas, le facteur humain est en cause. Aussi avons-nous décidé de faire venir des experts qui discuteront avec vous de ces problèmes.

Deux conférenciers de réputation ont déjà été choisis. Ce sont MM. Alvin E. Dodd, président honoraire de l'American Management Association, et Rexford Hersey, professeur à l'Université de Pennsylvanie.

Les membres qui aimeraient collaborer à l'organisation de ces cliniques voudront bien appeler Paul Saint-Pierre au secrétariat, PL. 3901. Tout en faisant oeuvre utile, ils auront l'occasion de rencontrer d'autres membres dans des réunions qui sont toujours très intéressantes.

## PREMIER DÉJEUNER-CAUSERIE

Judi, le 21 octobre

Conférencier: Son Honneur Camilien Houde

(VOIR PAGE 4)

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THE

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

British Ladies

FEMALE EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED (MARCH 1849) FOR PROVIDING MATRONS, BOARDS,  
AND EMPLOYMENT FOR EMIGRANTS DURING THEIR  
VOYAGE, &c. &c. &c.

1875.

RG 76 Vol 107 1879 -  
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LONDON:

Office of the Society: 23, FITZROY STREET,  
FITZROY SQUARE, W.  
(Removed from Charlotte Street.)

Post Office Orders to be made payable to CAROLINE TIPPLE,  
at Tottenham Court Road Money Order Office.

Rep.

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MADAM!

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No. 4

Kerber, Elise von

Being particularly interested in the question of emigration, and having been placed in a position to make myself useful and to put my plans into execution, I beg to recommend to your attention the following, as having special bearing on female emigration.

It is true that much has been said against this, and with every appearance of justice.

But why oppose a stream which will never stop in its course, and which is not only a necessity of the time, but, I may say also in many cases, and with regard to many countries, a law of nature?

Why not on the contrary, adopt measures to give this stream a healthful course, to remove the obstacles which now stand in its way, and smooth its bed, at present made unsafe by numbers of dangerous rocks?

No person can deny that there is a very great surplus of women in Europe, especially in Germany. The consequence of such surplus generally is that their work is little valued, their training neglected, that they are meanly clad and badly fed — which all tends towards lowering morals instead of elevating them.

Thousands might become in Foreign countries not only useful and welcome (and therefore appreciated) assistants in every calling of life within the reach of women — and not only that, but they have more and better chances for their natural calling, that of becoming respected wives and good mothers.

While living abroad, I have long and attentively watched emigration, and considering the extreme want of females, (the working class) the general treatment they receive, the chances they have of establishing their own homes — all this encourages me to say: „Why depreciate female emigration, why not rather protect it, and as the means of doing so, introduce a system which will bring it altogether under the influence of women“ Allow me to give here the result of my experience and reflections so far:

Having followed emigrants throughout their route, I see that the danger for females does not exist so much in the country to which they go, but on the way to it; — there lies the root of the evil and there the protection is necessary, and I doubt not that the „Frauenvereine“ of all descriptions will receive my suggestions as questions worth consideration, and will ultimately work with me, as another means of bettering the condition of a great portion of our sex.

It seems to me that the 1st. thing to do is: that a Committee of Ladies cause inquiries to be made as to the reception of Female Emigrants in the different countries, as to their prospects ect. ect. and, when perfectly satisfied on every point, recommend one country specially to the attention of the public in general.

2. An arrangement should be made by which to secure the means of transport to such as would like to go and are too poor.

3. Means should be found to convey them under female protection.

4. This is a very essential & important point:

The lodging houses in seaport towns & others, where emigrants have to put up on their way. Females, alone & unprotected & inexperienced are there thrown together with all kinds of people sometimes the very scum of populace and there it is that dangerous acquaintances are formed I have seen things & people which made me shudder. — Could there not be boarding houses established, which stand under the protection and surveillance of these ladies unions & societies, given in charge of respectable females? A law might easily be passed, I should think, to compel shipping agents to place into such boarding houses all female emigrants travelling alone to whatever country they have selected for their future residence?

As I have said before I have been watching the progress of emigration for years and have been wishing for an opportunity to become active in this line and to try and improve some points in connection with it. I feel assured that, taking the above into consideration, the moral dangers, which at present are the greatest obstacles, might nearly all be removed. I am satisfied also, that for a great many such a removal to a young and vigorous country, to a country where the labour of female is more appreciated and better paid, will prove a thing to be desired. — Certainly there is a surplus in the home market of female labour.

The country, for which I particularly interest myself is Canada, and towards it I wish to direct the steps of some of our emigrants. I have taken advantage of every opportunity to gain experience, and before moving the question here I have been shewing the public in Canada how necessary it is that female emigration should be placed under female moral control, and in consequence of this, Ladies' Immigration Aid Societies are being formed in the principal towns there, as near as possible according to the suggestions which I laid down in the letter which accompanies this.

Canada, by making these preparations, will recommend itself, and much better than any emigration agent could do it.

When the supposed Ladies Committee has assured itself of the good will and intention of said societies I propose forming a center to which applications will have to be made; the societies in Canada will place me in a position to help where help is necessary & can be recommended; when (we will say) at least 100 persons have sent in their applications, I shall send a reliable person with them for their protection on the way, who, on arrival, will give them in charge of said societies.

I hope to set the same movement on foot in England and trust that the ladies in Germany, England and Canada will work hand in hand in this enterprise. At present I can give but a few general hints; it will require the advice of persons in authority to assist in putting them into a practical shape.

Freiburg, the 12. of Sept. 1874.

Believe me yours respectfully

Elise von Kerber.

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THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL EMIGRATION  
SOCIETY.

REPORT  
OF  
MR. STANDISH HALY  
ON  
HIS RECENT VISIT  
TO  
CANADA.

DECEMBER 3rd, 1883.

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Trans. to		

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THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL EMIGRATION  
SOCIETY.

REPORT  
OF  
MR. STANDISH HALY  
ON  
HIS RECENT VISIT  
TO  
CANADA.

DECEMBER 3rd, 1883.

20p.

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# PAUPER EMIGRATION.

To the Editor of the "DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The attention of the public having been recently directed to the question of "Pauper Emigration," I venture to trouble you with some remarks on the subject, as my experience in working the "East End Emigration and Relief Fund" has shown me the great difficulties in the way of its successful promotion. First, the expense is too great. Every adult pauper sent to Canada (which is the cheapest colonial transit) would cost for passage and outfit 7*l.* or 8*l.* at the very lowest; but this is not all. The Canadian government have lately set their face against any pauper immigration. Now, under such circumstances, although it may be possible to land paupers at Quebec, the promoters of any such scheme will certainly receive no assistance from the government of the Dominion, and would therefore have to make their own arrangements for the reception, keep, and disposal of the people. I doubt very much whether these could be effected under an additional 5*l.* per head, which would raise the cost of every pauper adult to 12*l.* or 13*l.*—a very large sum, and one which, I take it, no board of guardians would readily expend for the purpose. Again, the hostility of the government of the Dominion would be greatly, and perhaps justly, excited were they threatened with a scheme of "Pauper Emigration," and it is very questionable whether it is wise to call this out. Perhaps, with these facts in mind, the advocates of "Pauper Emigration" may turn their attention to

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more in file

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THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURER  
AND  
EMIGRATION.

REPORT of a MEETING of the NORTH HEREFORDSHIRE and SOUTH  
SHROPSHIRE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY,  
held at BRAMPTON BRIAN, HEREFORDSHIRE.

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE, M.P.  
IN THE CHAIR.

Reprinted with corrections from the "Herefordshire Times" and "Hereford  
Journal" of Saturday, January 27, 1872.

33 p.

?  
Fitzmaurice, Edmond George Petty - Fitzmaurice,  
1st Baron, 1846 - 1935

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# THE BRITISH & COLONIAL EMIGRATION FUND.

President:—THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

The Committee have assisted over 5,000 persons in emigrating to Canada since the 14th April last, and beg to submit to the Subscribers and the Public the following statement of the number sent by each ship and the date of sailing:—

Steamer.	Departure.	Port.	Number.
Medway	April 14 1870.	London	508
Ganges	" 27, "	"	747
Tweed	" 28, "	"	480
Nestorian	" 28, "	Liverpool	49
Scandinavian	May 5, "	"	106
Avon	" 12, "	London	498
Moravian	" 19, "	Liverpool	150
Austrian	" 26, "	"	271
Prussian	June 2, "	"	63
Nestorian	" 9, "	"	14
Medway	" 11, "	London	561
Ganges	" 25, "	"	702
Tweed	" 25, "	"	480
Atlas	July 9, "	"	247
St. David	" 12, "	Glasgow	32
Avon	" 21, "	London	152
Scandinavian	" 25, "	Liverpool	9
Medway	August 4, "	London	19
Assisted to Australia			5 089
" " New Zealand			511
Total			81
			5 170

The following letters are selected from many others received from Emigrants assisted by the Society, and will afford information as to the well-doing and prospects of the Emigrants.

*From a Carpenter sent out by the Torquay Committee. "Later accounts are excellent." Sailed per S.S. "Tweed," April 28, 1870.*

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.  
May 20.

"I THINK the ladies and gentlemen might be proud of the party of emigrants that they have sent to Canada as a fine healthy lot of men, and in morals as well, as a steady party. . . . I came on here and got a job the same night. . . . I did not write before I

1870.

16 p.

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# British and Colonial Emigration Society.

## President:

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

## Committee:

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 F. A. BEVAN, Esq.  
 SIR T. FOWELL BUXTON, BART.  
 THE HON. REGINALD CAPELL.  
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MESSRS. RANSOM, BOUVERIE & Co., 1, PALL MALL EAST.

At a General Meeting of the Society, held at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, on Tuesday, January 26th, 1886, present—the Lord Alfred Churchill, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, Sir Edmund Hay Currie, Alexander McArthur, Esq., M.P., the Rev. J. F. Kitto, H. L. W. Lawson, Esq., M.P., Colonel Duncan, M.P., L. L. Cohen, Esq., M.P., J. A. Froude, Esq., the Hon. C. Fremantle, C.B., Sir Charles Shand, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, M.P., J. Macalister, Esq., Professor Tanner, Frederick Young, Esq., Sir Charles Tupper (the High Commissioner of Canada), Sir Charles Mills (the Agent-General for the Cape), Sir Saul Samuel (the Agent-General for New South Wales), and James F. Garrick, Esq. (the Agent-General for Queensland).

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688 Tupper, Sir Charles, bart.  
1821-1915.

# British and Colonial Emigration Society.

President :

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

Extract from a Speech of SIR CHARLES TUPPER, the High Commissioner for Canada, at the Annual Dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, 1885.

" I now refer to the Colonial possessions as a field for emigration. Two years ago I went down to Galway and Mayo with that distinguished philanthropist, Mr. Tuke, in order to study on the spot the condition of the people. I need not tell you the impression that visit made upon me. A few days ago I read with deep interest, with thrilling interest, as no doubt other gentlemen here present did, the interview that took place between the Home Secretary and those who represented some 5,000 stalwart able-bodied Englishmen, who were begging not for money or for bread, but for work. What I saw in Ireland, and what I have read of that deputation to Sir William Harcourt, caused me to bear in mind the fact that in my own country, Canada—opened up by this great inter-oceanic line of railway—are 200 millions of acres of the most fertile land in the world. When I look on the struggling Irishmen endeavouring to extract from a few acres of cold, barren, and stony soil enough to keep body and soul together, I reflect how different might be the state of affairs if each of these men were transplanted across the ocean, and placed by the Government of Canada upon 160 acres of the richest soil in the world as a free gift—land which will yield him the largest amount of corn, grain, and vegetables that can be produced from any similar quantity of land to be found in the world. I do think the time has come when this matter is worthy the attention of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, of the commercial men, and of the statesmen of this country, with a view to considering whether or not some means could be devised by which this great misery can be alleviated, and to transplant men who are suffering for want of work and of bread to a land of plenty. (Cheers.) I do not deny that the wave of depression now passing over the whole world has touched Canada, but I am prepared to assert that the depression which exists in Canada is infinitely less than that prevailing in this country or in the United States, and I quote that fact as an additional reason why this question assumes, in my judgment, no slight importance on the present occasion. (Hear, hear.) Let us look at it from a trade standpoint solely—in the light of the interests of the commercial classes of this country. My right hon. friend, Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., has shown you that Canada consumes four times as much per head of the population of philanthropic capitalists in this city the condition in which he found that country, and they took action which was an honour to this country. We know that this is not merely an over-crowded country: it is not only a country where there must necessarily be a vast amount of pauperism; but it is a country that stands pre-eminent in the world for the gigantic character of its charities and the means contributed by those who possess money in order to relieve distress wherever it is found. (Cheers.) At the meeting to which I have referred, the gentlemen there assembled put down no less than £10,000 of their private money to be expended by Mr. Tuke in relieving the distress which he had pictured to them as existing in Ireland. (Hear.) I say that in my judgment the Government of this country could well appropriate a million pounds sterling for no better use—and I use the term in its broadest and in a commercial sense. I repeat it could be applied to no purpose where the capital invested would be absolutely safer to be returned, than by sending out Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen—all, in fact, who are able and willing to work—to the great fields in Australia and Canada to which I have drawn your attention. Why, Sir, it would not be an experiment; it has already been done, both by Lady Gordon Cathcart and Lady Burdett-Coutts, and has been shown to be practical as a financial operation. Men have been sent out to the North-West of Canada and have been enabled to repay the money lent to them. (Hear.) I would combine three agencies in this operation. I would ask the Imperial Government to appropriate a million pounds sterling, or, if they preferred, only half that sum—for that, I believe, would be ample to vindicate my assertion that it is practicable, and, as repaid, it could constantly be re-invested for the same purpose. I would ask them to lend that sum of money, free of interest, to those high-minded philanthropic capitalists who have shown their readiness to expend their own money in the promotion of this work, and I would ask them to see that the money was well and wisely expended for the purposes for which it was intended—to see that only suitable persons were selected, persons who were calculated to succeed on being placed on the soil. The Government of Canada would receive these men with open arms; it would contribute to the payment of their passage-money across the Atlantic; and it would place at their disposal agencies throughout the country which would give them aid and assistance in every way. The Canadian Government would further place in their hands, as a free gift for every emigrant, 160 acres of rich soil ready for the plough. Regarded as a commercial enterprise, and from the standpoint that every one thus sent out would become consumers of the products of British industry, thereby increasing the national wealth, this question becomes one eminently worthy the attention of a commercial body such as I have the honour of addressing, and of the eminent and distinguished members of Parliament who are now surrounding this board. (Cheers.) I believe this policy would result in building up a great power on the continent of British North America; and I have no hesitation in saying that the ten millions of white populations now occupying the British colonies will soon become twenty millions, and at a day not far distant, looking at the rate of progress and the means of development, the present number will be quadrupled. As has been before said, trade follows our flag, and the commerce of this great empire must rapidly expand." (Cheers.)

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# THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF

HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO CARRY  
OUT A SCHEME

OF

COLONIZATION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

OF

CROFTERS AND COTTARS FROM THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS  
AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND:

WITH

APPENDICES.

---

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

---



LONDON:

PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,  
BY WYMAN AND SONS, LIMITED, FETTER LANE, E.C.

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IMMIGRATION

CHAPTER 26.

An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia.

[10th February, 1904.]

WHEREAS by the "British North America Act, 1867," section 95, Preamble, it is enacted as follows:—

"In each Province the Legislature may make laws in relation to Agriculture in the Province and to Immigration into the Province; and it is hereby declared that the Parliament of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to Agriculture in all or any of the Provinces, and to Immigration into all or any of the Provinces; and any law of the Legislature of a Province relative to Agriculture or to Immigration shall have effect in and for the Province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada."

And whereas it is expedient to regulate immigration into British Columbia:

Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the "British Columbia Immigration Short title Act, 1904."

2. In this Act unless the contrary intention appears—

Interpretation.

"The Minister" means the Minister charged by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council with the administration of this Act.

"Officer" means any officer appointed under this Act, or authorised by this Act, to enforce its provisions.

"Regulations" mean regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under the provisions of this Act.

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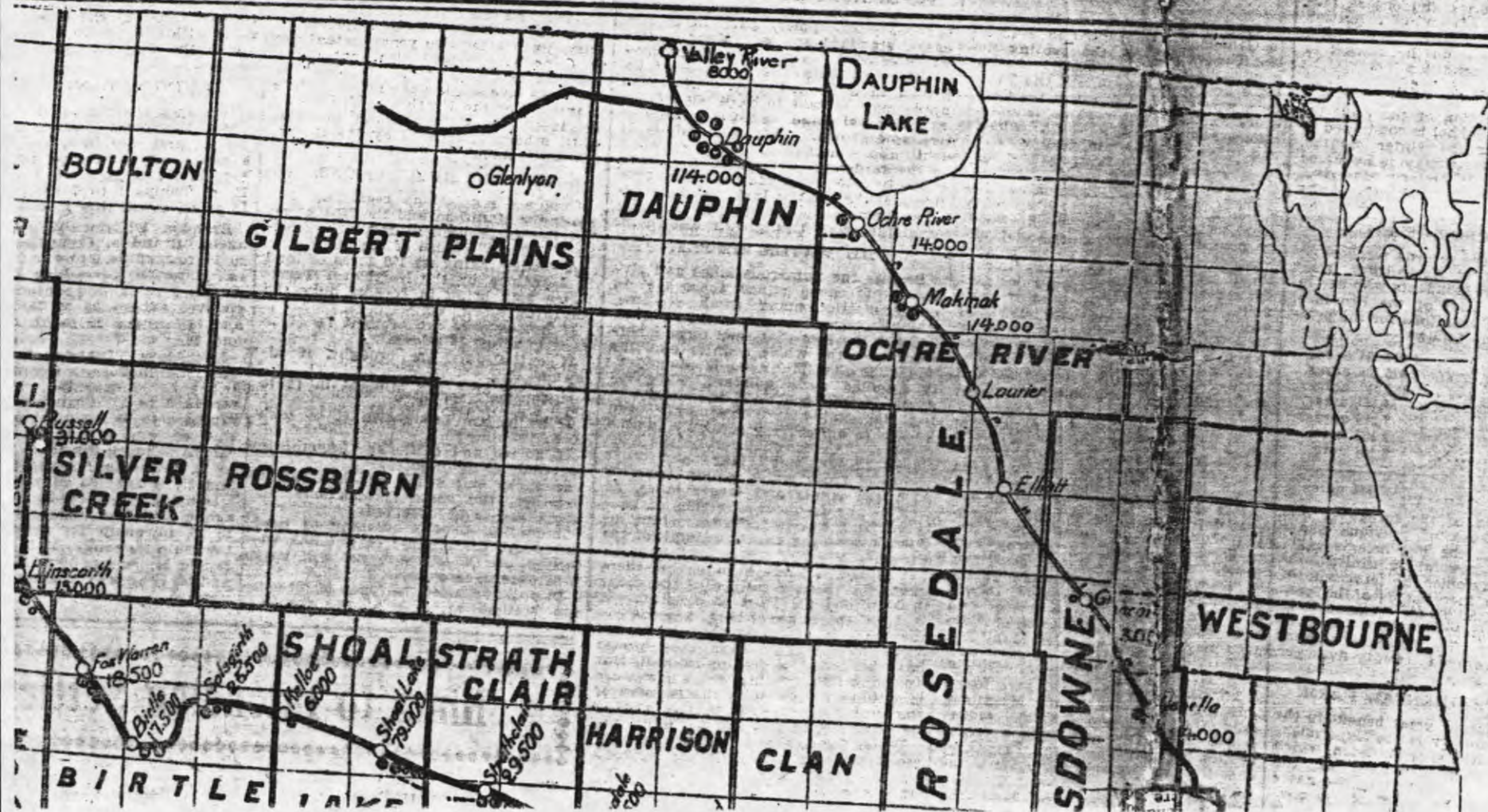
# THE MORNING TELEGRAM

nth Year.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, June, 1900.

Immig

## IN MANITOBA WHEAT IS KING



### The Morning Telegram Wheat Map of Manitoba

THE figures indicate the combined elevator storage capacity at all the different points in the province where elevators have been erected.

#### Key Showing Ownership of Elevators

- |                                       |                              |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| O—Ogilvie Milling Company             | H—Hudson's Bay Company       |
| L—Lake of the Woods Milling Company   | I—Deyell & Co., Souris       |
| C—Canada N. W. Elevator Co., Winnipeg | M—Flour Mills                |
| D—Dominion Elevator Co., Winnipeg     | N—Northern Elevator Company  |
| V—Davidson & Company, Winnipeg        | P—Parrish & Lindsay          |
| W—Winnipeg Elevator Company           | R—E. O'Rielly                |
| A—Morton & Pearson, Gladstone         | S—Body & Noakes              |
| E—R. C. Ennis, Neepawa                | T—J. J. Livingstone, Neepawa |
| F—Farmers' Elevator                   | Y—Young Bros.                |
| G—Chalmers Bros. & Bethune            | X—Individual Elevators       |

Manitoba Section of Bulman Bros. & Co's Copyright Canadian Wheat



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CHAPTER 113.

An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws affecting Crown Lands [as amended in 1899].

For originals, see R. S. 1897, c. 113, 1899, c. 38.

[Consolidated for convenience only.]

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Land Act." C. A. 1888, c. 66, s. 1. Short title.

Interpretation.

2. In the construction and for the purposes of this Act (if not inconsistent with the context or subject matter), the following terms shall have the respective meanings hereinafter assigned to them:—

"Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works" shall mean and include the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and any person for the time being lawfully acting in that capacity: "Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works."

"Commissioner" shall mean the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works of this Province, or the person acting as such for the time being, and shall include every Stipendiary Magistrate for the time being in charge of any district, and every person duly authorised by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to act as and for the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works as Assistant Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works in any District in which the land that may be referred to lies, other than that in which the chief office of the Lands and Works Department is situated, and any other district or districts for which no such Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works as aforesaid has been appointed: "Commissioner."

"Crown lands" shall mean all lands of this Province held by the Crown without incumbrance: "Crown Lands."

"Chinese" shall mean any native of the Chinese Empire or its dependencies, and shall include any person of the Chinese race: "Chinese."

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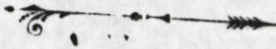
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# PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND



## Garden Province of Canada



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— WITH —  
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**CONSOLIDATION OF ACTS TO RESTRICT THE IMPORTATION AND  
EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS (1901). \***

*(60-61 Vict., chap. 11 ; 61 Vict., c. 2 ; 1 Edw. VII., c. 13.)*

**H**ER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

**1.** From and after the passing of this Act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership or corporation, in any manner to prepay the transportation, or in any way to assist or encourage the importation or immigration of any alien or foreigner into Canada, under contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or immigration of such alien or foreigner, to perform labour or service of any kind in Canada. *60-61 Vict., chap. 11, 1897.*

Assisting immigration of foreigners under contract to perform labour in Canada prohibited.

**2.** All contracts or agreements, express or implied, parole or special, hereafter made by and between any person, company, partnership or corporation, and any alien or foreigner, to perform labour or service, or having reference to the performance of labour or service by any person in Canada, previous to the immigration or importation of the person whose labour or service is contracted for into Canada, shall be void and of no effect. *60-61 Vict., chap. 11, 1897.*

Such contract to be void.

**3.** For every violation of any of the provisions of section 1 of this Act, the person, partnership, company or corporation violating it by knowingly assisting, encouraging or soliciting the immigration or importation of any alien or foreigner into Canada to perform labour or service of any kind under contract or agreement, express or implied, parole or special, with such alien or foreigner, previous to his becoming a resident in or a citizen of Canada, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than fifty dollars. Penalty.

**2.** The sum so forfeited may, with written consent of any judge of the court in which the action is intended to be brought, be sued for and recovered as a debt by any person who first brings his action therefor in any court of competent jurisdiction in which debts of like amount are now recovered. Mode of recovery.

**3.** Such sum may also, with the written consent, to be obtained *ex parte*, of the Attorney General of the province in which the prosecution is had, or of a judge of a superior or county court, be recovered upon summary conviction before any judge of a county court (being a justice of the peace), or any judge of the sessions of the peace, recorder, police magistrate, or The same.

\* Reprinted from appendix to *The Labour Gazette*, Vol. I, No. 10, June, 1901.

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# REPORT

OF THE

# CHARTERED BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

MADE IN CONFORMITY WITH

SECTION 85 OF THE ACT 53 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 31, "AN ACT RESPECTING BANKS AND BANKING."

AMENDED BY CHAPTER 26, 63-64 VICTORIA, "THE BANK ACT AMENDMENT ACT, 1900."

COMPILED BY

N. S. GARLAND, F.S.S., F.S.A.,  
*Clerk of Financial Statistics.*

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1901

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60-61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. II.

An Act to restrict the importation and employment of Aliens.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. From and after the passing of this Act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership or corporation, in any manner to prepay the transportation, or in any way to assist or encourage the importation or immigration of any alien or foreigner into Canada, under contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or immigration of such alien or foreigner, to perform labour or service of any kind in Canada. Assisting immigration of foreigners under contract to perform labour in Canada prohibited.

2. All contracts or agreements, express or implied, parole or special, hereafter made by and between any person, company, partnership or corporation, and any alien or foreigner, to perform labour or service, or having reference to the performance of labour or service by any person in Canada, previous to the immigration or importation of the person whose labour or service is contracted for into Canada, shall be void and of no effect. Such contract to be void.

3. For every violation of any of the provisions of section one of this Act, the person, partnership, company or corporation violating it by knowingly assisting, encouraging or soliciting the immigration or importation of any alien or foreigner into Canada, to perform labour or service of any kind under contract or agreement, express or implied, parole or special, with such alien or foreigner previous to his becoming a resident in or a citizen of Canada, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by Her Majesty's Attorney General of Canada, or the person duly authorized thereto by him, as debts of like amount are now recovered in any competent court in Canada, the proceeds to Penalty. Mode of recovery. be

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# REPORT

ON THE

## PEACE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

IN

1891

BY

Wm. OGILVIE

22/195

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DESCRIPTION OF SURVEYED TOWNSHIPS  
IN THE  
PEACE RIVER DISTRICT  
IN THE PROVINCES OF  
ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA  
(SECOND EDITION)

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1914

Provincial Booklet Series



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Toronto, 1914



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*General Information*



*THE object of this pamphlet is to explain, in a few words, the great opportunities of Fort McMurray and Country tributary.*

*With our long, sunshiny days in Summer, and comparatively cool nights, Fort McMurray cannot fail to be an unusually healthy place to live in.*

*From a vegetation standpoint we consider the McMurray District almost incomparable; and, with the land, which is soon to be thrown open to Homestead Entry, we expect a great influx of settlers into McMurray.*

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**fort McMurray**

ALBERTA, Canada, 1915



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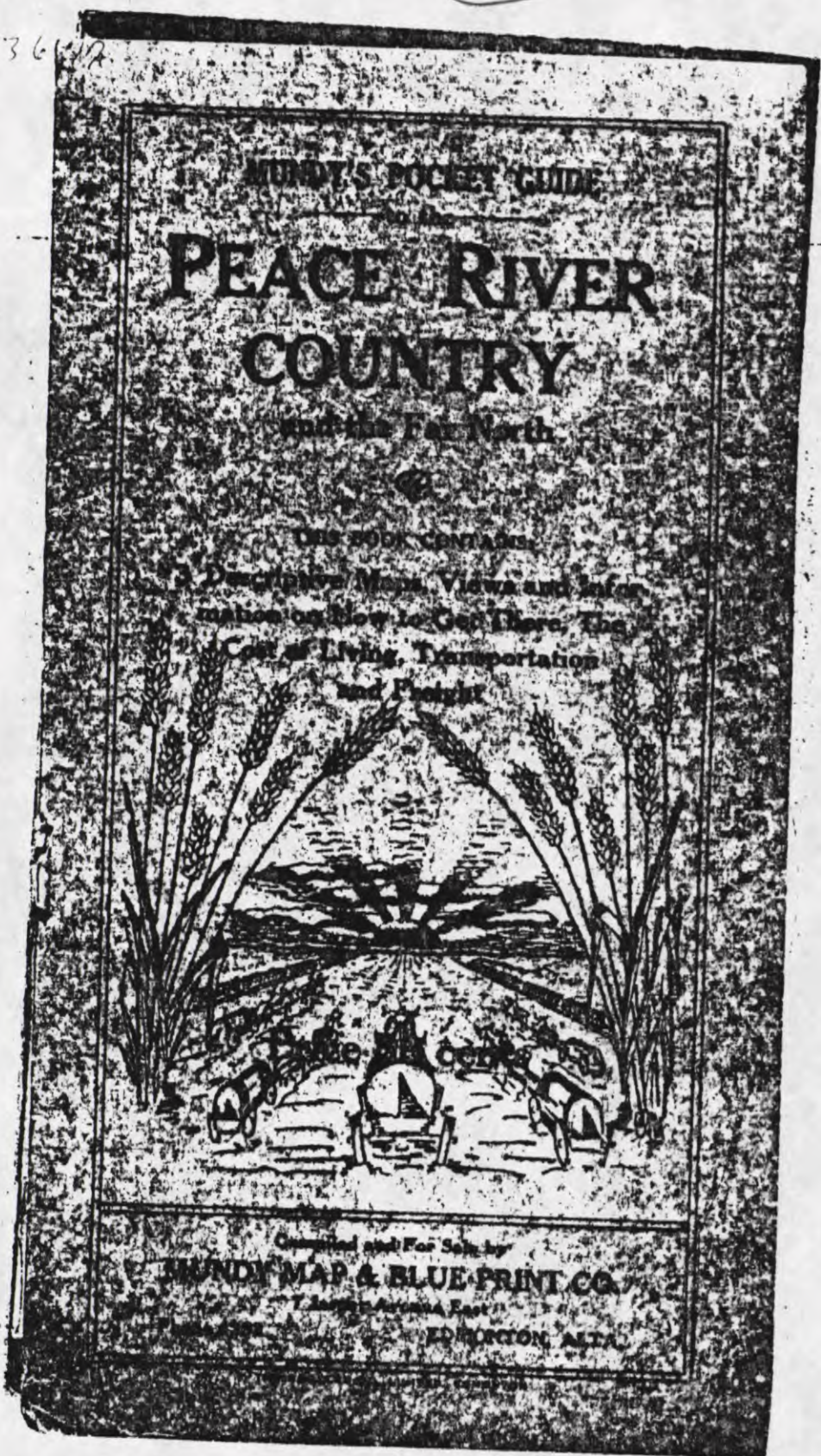
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missioner of Publicity, Provincial Government;  
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**THE SOUTHWARK**  
DIOCESAN EDUCATION COUNCIL AND  
**RESCUE SOCIETY.**

*President: The Bishop of Southwark.  
Vice-President: The Bishop of Epiphania.*

**Boys** *and* **Girls**

A QUARTERLY ORGAN OF THE SOCIETY.  
*Edited by the*  
**REV. LORD ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS**  
*St. George's Cathedral,*  
*London, S.E.*

VOL. I.—No. I.]

JULY, 1896.

[GRATIS.

### Editor's Chat.

"**B**OYS AND GIRLS" enters upon its career with this number as the quarterly organ of THE SOUTHWARK DIOCESAN COUNCIL AND RESCUE SOCIETY. It will take the place of "The Annual Report," and the financial statement will appear in the April number.

The Society deals with orphan and friendless Catholic CHILDREN of the diocese, from as young as two years, and also with such YOUNG PEOPLE (that is, those past school age) till they are about nineteen years of age.

This double work is carried on partly in England and partly across the sea in Canada. In England, in seventeen different institutions; in Canada, outside all institution life.

"BOYS AND GIRLS" intends to endeavour to create a greater general interest in these boys and girls, big and little, "AT HOME" and "ACROSS THE SEA," and to attract many who at present do not help, to come and take their share in the Society's PREVENTIVE and RESCUE work.

Those already subscribers to the Society, will of course understand that this number of "BOYS AND GIRLS" is not sent with its

subscription form, as any request, or any hint to THEM, to subscribe a second time this year, but it is hoped that they will feel an interest in looking through its pages, and that afterwards they will lend it to any they may hope thereby to attract, to come and share with them and with us the responsibilities of this great work.

In addition to those who now form the Society under the Presidency of the Bishop of the Diocese, namely, (1) the Council, (2) the Committees of (a) ladies and (b) gentlemen; henceforth, (3) all subscribers of two shillings and sixpence AND UPWARDS will form a third division, and will be registered as "MEMBERS" of the Society, and will receive "BOYS AND GIRLS" gratis. The names of these members will be published in the April number of the paper.

\* \* \* \*

"BOYS AND GIRLS" hopes to aid in bringing together a great army of helpers. There are, without doubt, many thousands who will gladly take part in the work, if only we can bring before them two facts:—

FIRST, that there is grave need of help.

SECOND, that the aid of those who cannot give much, but who can give something, will be of immense value.

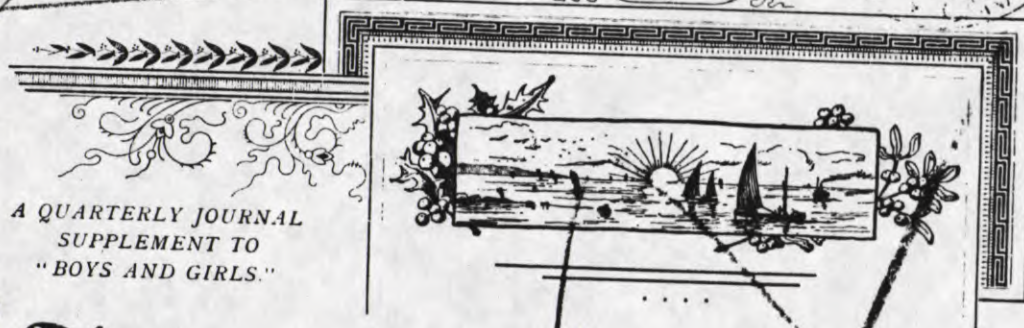
We must get more aid, at the same time



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A QUARTERLY JOURNAL  
SUPPLEMENT TO  
"BOYS AND GIRLS."

# Across the Sea.

Vol. I. [No. 1.] LONDON (ENG.), JULY, 1896. [PRICE 25 CENTS. A YEAR.]

## Editor's Letter.

MY DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS,  
Though you are across the sea, you are not forgotten this side, but you might easily come to think you are, because you are so far away and scattered in Canada, that one can rarely see you, and then I have not time for many letters; you I hope, will find time to write at least once a year, to which I will reply.

We do not wish you to think you are forgotten, and so this little paper has been started to keep us in remembrance of one another, and if you support it, it will be soon twice or three times the size of this first number.

It is just fourteen years to-day, since I first landed in Canada, with my first party from St. Vincent's, Harrow Road, London.

\* \* \* \*

In the earlier days of my leading out child emigrants from this country to the Dominion, I was doing it on my own account, now I am doing it in conjunction with the Rev. Edward St. John, for the Bishop of Southwark; and in addition to those I took myself across the sea, the Bishop has desired me to be correspondent and visitor to those he has sent or

will in future send. I gladly accept the charge, and so you see, I have a fine big family.

\* \* \* \*

Here are a few of our immigrants between 8 and 14 years of age when they came out to the Dominion, ten to fourteen years ago. These met at Ottawa to dine with me last year, and some of them travelled many hundred miles at their own expense, to meet. There was not much notice, many others would have come if they could, but I hope to get up a large gathering another year; in the meanwhile, I am not ashamed of these specimens of the hundred children I myself have given to the Dominion, before uniting myself with the Southwark work.

\* \* \* \*

I have been annoyed often, to see in various organs of the Dominion press, the statement, which I hope you will help to contradict, that I am bringing "waifs and strays" and "gutter children" to Canada. I have never done so, and the Bishop of Southwark, for whom I am working at the present time, has not done so, is not doing so, and does not propose to do so. The Editors of the journals that print these statements, would not like to be called "gutter children" themselves, and should remember



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# CANADA

AS A HOME FOR THE SCOTCH AGRICULTURIST

## THE NEAREST BRITISH COLONY.

25,000 Farmers in Manitoba, in 1895, raised no less than 80,000,000 bushels of Grain in addition to other produce.

## ✦ CANADA ✦

**Tenant Farmers** and others with moderate means who wish to engage in profitable agriculture, **Agricultural Labourers**, and **Female Domestic Servants**, are, at the present time, the classes mostly required in Canada.

Improved Farms, with comfortable Dwellings and Out-buildings, can be purchased in **Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia**, for from Three Pounds to Twelve Pounds per acre, and these Lands are within from eight to fourteen days of Great Britain. Similar properties can be purchased at somewhat lower prices in **Manitoba** and the **North-West Territories**.

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Given to Eligible Settlers in the Fertile Arable and Grazing Prairie Lands of

## ✦ MANITOBA ✦

AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

**ASSINIBOIA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, and ATHABASKA.**

Grants of 100 to 200 Acres are also offered in other parts of Canada.

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1898.

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 Calling at Halifax to land Passengers on the Westbound Trip.

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Thurs. 24 "	PARISIAN.....	Sat. 9 April
Sat. 26 "	*CARTHAGINIAN.....	Wed. 12 "
Thurs. 7 April	NUMIDIAN.....	Sat. 23 "
Thurs. 14 "	CALIFORNIAN.....	Thurs. 28 "

\* Steamers marked thus do not call at Halifax.

**MONTREAL & LIVERPOOL—ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.**  
 Calling at Quebec, Rimouski and Londonderry.

From LIVERPOOL.	STEAMSHIPS.	From MONTREAL. 9 a.m.	From QUEBEC. 6 p.m.
21 April	*LAURENTIAN.....	Sat. 7 May	7 May
28 "	PARISIAN.....	Sat. 14 "	14 "
5 May	*CARTHAGINIAN.....	Sat. 21 "	21 "
12 "	CALIFORNIAN.....	Sat. 28 "	28 "
19 "	NUMIDIAN.....	Sat. 4 June	4 June
26 "	*LAURENTIAN.....	Sat. 11 "	11 "
2 June	PARISIAN.....	Sat. 18 "	18 "

\* Steamers marked thus do not stop at Rimouski or Derry.

**LONDON AND ST. JOHN, N.B. SERVICE.**

From LONDON.	STEAMSHIPS.	From ST. JOHN. on or about
14 Mch.	PLATEA.....	5 April
20 "	CHEERONA.....	12 "
29 April	PLATEA.....	19 "

**MONTREAL AND LONDON SERVICE.**

From LONDON.	STEAMSHIPS.	From MONTREAL. on or about.
12 April	LIVONIAN.....	1 May
20 "	MONTÉ VIDEAN.....	8 "
27 "	CANADIAN.....	15 "
5 May	ROSARIAN.....	22 "
11 "	ASSYRIAN.....	29 "

And Weekly thereafter.

**GLASGOW AND PORTLAND SERVICE.**

From GLASGOW.	STEAMSHIPS.	From PORTLAND. on or about
11 Mar.	SCANDINAVIAN.....	29 Mar.
18 "	MANITOBAN.....	12 April

**MONTREAL AND GLASGOW SERVICE.**

From GLASGOW.	STEAMSHIPS.	From Montreal. on or about
14 April	SARMATIAN.....	3 May
21 "	BUENOS AYREAN.....	10 "
28 "	SARDINIAN.....	17 "
5 May	NORWEGIAN.....	24 "
12 "	POMERANIAN.....	31 "

And Weekly thereafter.

**GLASGOW AND NEW YORK SERVICE, CALLING AT LONDONDERRY.**  
 (Late State Line of Steamers.) From New Pier East of W. 21st Street, New York.

From GLASGOW.	STEAMSHIPS.	From NEW YORK.
12 Mar.	STATE OF NEBRASKA.....	31 Mar.
19 "	SARDINIAN.....	7 April
26 "	SIBERIAN.....	14 "
2 April	POMERANIAN.....	21 "
9 "	COREAN.....	28 "
16 "	STATE OF NEBRASKA.....	5 May 2 p.m.
23 "	MONGOLIAN.....	12 " 2 p.m.
30 "	STATE OF NEBRASKA.....	19 " 2 p.m.

And regularly thereafter.

The Steamships Mongolian and State of Nebraska are not surpassed for their excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers. The Saloons are forward, Staterooms near the centre of the ships Promenade deck the entire width of the Vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every Stateroom.

**RATES OF PASSAGE.**

**CABIN.**

\$45 Single. \$90 Return.

**SECOND CABIN.**

\$35 Single. \$64.12 Return.

STEEERAGE to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Queenstown, or Londonderry, \$23.50. Prepaid, \$26.50.

**GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, ST. JOHNS AND PHILADELPHIA SERVICE.**

From GLASGOW	From LIVERPOOL To ST. JOHNS.	STEAMSHIPS.	From PHILADELPHIA on or about.	From ST. JOHNS.
9 Mar.	12 Mar.	ROUMANIAN.....	1 April	.....
25 "	29 "	ASSYRIAN.....	12 "	.....
9 April	12 April	TURANIAN.....	2 May	.....
20 "	23 "	*ROUMANIAN.....	14 "	19 May
4 May	7 May	SIBERIAN.....	25 "	2 June

And regularly thereafter.

\* St. Johns call resumed with this sailing.

**GLASGOW & BOSTON SERVICE.**

From GLASGOW.	STEAMSHIPS.	From BOSTON on or about
17 Mar.	NORWEGIAN.....	5 April
1 April	PERUVIAN.....	12 "
14 "	PRUSSIAN.....	3 May
22 "	SCANDINAVIAN.....	17 "
12 May	PERUVIAN.....	31 "

Calling at Derry and Galway, Westbound, for passengers.

And regularly thereafter. No passengers carried East bound by this service.

708



709

# ALLAN LINE

## Royal Mail Steamship Company.

Established 1854.



This Company's Fleet aggregating 134,837 tons is composed of the following Double Engine Clyde Built IRON & STEEL STEAMSHIPS.

They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength and safety. The Saloons and State-

rooms are amidships, and are fitted up with Electric lights and all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest.

To minimize the rolling motion, all the Passenger Steamers of this Line are fitted with Bilge Keels, which make them the steadiest Vessels on the Atlantic

**TUNISIAN, 10000 TONS, BUILDING.**  
**CASTILIAN, 8800 TONS, BUILDING.**

ASSYRIAN.  
AUSTRIAN.  
BRAZILIAN.  
BUENOS AYREAN.  
CANADIAN.  
CALIFORNIAN.  
CARTHAGINIAN.  
COREAN.  
GRECIAN.  
HIBERNIAN.  
LAURENTIAN.  
LUCERNE.  
MANITOBAN.  
MONGOLIAN.  
MONTE VIDEAN.

NORWEGIAN.  
NUMIDIAN.  
PARISIAN.  
PERUVIAN.  
PHENICIAN.  
POMERANIAN.  
PRUSSIAN.  
ROSARIAN.  
ROUMANIAN.  
SARDINIAN.  
SARMATIAN.  
SCANDINAVIAN.  
SIBERIAN.  
S. OF NEBRASKA.  
WALDENSIAN.

RG/ME 76 Vol 113 F 22787 part 1  
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(133)



# CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.



62 to 65, Charing Cross.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

LONDON, S.W., June 11th, 1915.

Circular No.  $\frac{37}{15}$

TO ALL AGENTS.

RG/M	76	Vol	114	F	22787	6
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Call No. / Cote	(92)		1915	Date	30-3-79	

2c.

## LABOUR PROSPECTS IN CANADA.

The Canadian Government have recently advised that seeding having been completed in the West there is now no demand for Farm help either in Eastern or Western Canada, but as the Crop prospects for this year are excellent, it is considered that later on there is likely to be a considerable demand for Farm labour. The emigration of Farmers with capital can still be encouraged. Latest advices from Canada state that there is now considerable demand for **thoroughly experienced Cooks and Cook-Generals.**

## ALIENS RESTRICTION ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Agents' special attention is directed to Conference Secretary's Circular enclosed, regarding requirements of the Aliens' authorities in regard to passports for alien passengers. Supply of circulars is also sent, copy of which should be handed to each alien passenger at time of booking. A further supply of these circulars will be furnished on application to Liverpool Office.

It should be carefully noted that the regulations apply equally to Citizens of the United States as to other friendly Aliens, even if formerly of British nationality.

Particular attention is also drawn to the case of females who have married Aliens and thereby taken the nationality of their husbands, unless at time of marriage they make the necessary declaration retaining their British nationality.

Passengers of German, Austro-Hungarian or Turkish nationality must not be booked for our steamers.

GEO. McL. BROWN,

H. S. CARMICHAEL.



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# The First Annual Report of the Directorate of Protestant Female Immigration, : 1916

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MONTREAL, CANADA



The First Annual Report of  
the Directorate of Protestant  
Female Immigration, : 1916

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RG/116	76	Vol 114	F 22787	Part 7
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(last in file)

MONTREAL, CANADA

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# NORTH ATLANTIC PASSENGER CONFERENCE.

18, JAMES STREET,

LIVERPOOL, 31st October, 1919.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO AGENTS.

### CANADIAN IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS (1919).

The Lines remind Agents of the Canadian Government Immigration Regulations, and for ready reference direct special attention to the undernoted Regulations and Provisions respecting admission to Canada, set out in the Immigration Act of Canada (1919), which apply to First and Second as well as to Third class passengers, and are being strictly enforced.

These regulations apply to passengers who are entering Canada for the first time, and to those who may not have lived there sufficiently long to guarantee them the right and privilege of Canadian domicile.

The following classes are prohibited and cannot be landed in Canada:—

- Persons mentally defective.** (A) Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane AT ANY TIME PREVIOUSLY.
- Diseased persons.** (B) Persons afflicted with TUBERCULOSIS IN ANY FORM or with any loathsome disease, or with a disease which is contagious or infectious or which may become dangerous to the public health, whether such persons intend to settle in Canada or merely to pass through Canada in transit to some other country.
- Persons physically defective.** (C) Persons who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective, unless, in the opinion of the Immigration officials, they have sufficient money or have such profession, occupation, trade, employment or other legitimate mode of earning a living that they are not liable to become a public charge, or unless they belong to a family accompanying them or already in Canada and which gives satisfactory security against their becoming a public charge.
- Undesirables.** (D) Persons who have been convicted of, OR ADMIT HAVING COMMITTED, any crime involving moral turpitude.  
(E) Prostitutes and women and girls going to Canada for any immoral purpose and pimps or persons living on the avails of prostitution.  
(F) Persons who procure or attempt to take into Canada prostitutes or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or other immoral purpose.
- Beggars.** (G) Professional beggars or vagrants.
- Charity Immigrants.** (H) Immigrants to whom money has been given or loaned by any charitable organization for the purpose of enabling them to qualify for landing in Canada, or whose passage to Canada has been paid wholly or in part by any charitable organization, or out of public moneys, unless it is shown that the authority of the Deputy Minister (or in the case of persons coming from Europe, the authority in writing of the Superintendent of Emigration for Canada in London) has been obtained for the landing in Canada of such persons, and that such authority has been acted upon within a period of sixty days thereafter.
- Public Charges.** (I) Persons who in the opinion of the Immigration officials at the port of entry are likely to become a public charge.
- Psychopathic inferiority.** (J) Persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority. (In other words, persons of low mental type morally irresponsible or liable to immoral or criminal tendencies.)
- Chronic alcoholism.** (K) Persons with chronic alcoholism.

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no. 215

# The IMPERIAL COLONIST. FEB. 1920

PRICE 2<sup>d</sup>

WHILE THE WORLD  
KNOWS OF  
ENGLAND WHO  
ONLY ENGLAND  
KNOW



EDITOR - HON. MARGARET AMHERST.

Published by  
The Society for the Overseas Settlement of  
British Women.  
IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, LONDON, S.W. 7.

Vol XVIII. no. 215

31 p. ads



Canada.

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The Circular dated 29th November, 1919, is hereby superseded.

## Department of Immigration and Colonization, Government of Canada.

11-13, Charing Cross,  
London, S.W.1.

1st January, 1920.

### MEMORANDUM TO BOOKING AGENTS.

At all times (and in addition to the literal rendition of the terms and prohibitions of the Canadian Immigration Act) the Canadian Government Department of Immigration and Colonization has maintained and never delegated or abrogated its right to apply new and additional regulations required to carry out the manifestly adopted policy of the Canadian Parliament. It will continue to exercise its sovereign discretion and jurisdiction as to who shall or shall not be allowed to land in Canada and these decisions obviously vary as do the seasons of the year, and conditions financial, commercial and industrial in Canada vary generally or in specific localities. Hence the following new clause of the Immigration Act, passed on 6th June, 1919, by the Canadian Parliament:—

38. The Governor in Council may, by proclamation or order whenever he deems it necessary or expedient:—

- (a) Prohibit the landing in Canada or at any specified port of entry in Canada of any immigrant who has come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he is a native or naturalized citizen and upon a through ticket purchased in that country or prepaid in Canada.
- (b) Prohibit the landing in Canada of passengers brought to Canada by any transportation Company which refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of this Act.
- (c) Prohibit or limit in number for a stated period or permanently the landing in Canada, or the landing at any specified port or ports of entry in Canada of immigrants belonging to any nationality or race or of immigrants of any specified class or occupation, by reason of any economic, industrial, or other condition, temporarily existing in Canada or because such immigrants are deemed unsuitable, having regard to the climatic, industrial, social, educational, labour and other conditions or requirements of Canada, or because such immigrants are deemed undesirable owing to their peculiar customs, habits, modes of life and methods of holding property and because of their probable inability to become readily assimilated or to assume the duties and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship within a reasonable time after their entry.

Under this legal authority direction may be given from time to time to officials charged with administering the law, and while every effort is made to make known such changing conditions and regulations in good time, the Department does not intend to abrogate its supreme authority in these matters or delegate the final decision as to landing in Canada of any person. Hence the necessity for following closely the guidance and direction of the authorised officials of this Department.

It is not necessary to emphasise the fact that even before the Great War, conditions in Canada in winter time required extreme care to be shown in selecting and admitting emigrants. That condition is present now (added to by War conditions not yet remedied) and persons sailing for Canada for months to come will assuredly arrive there in the winter season.

It is not enough that there should be definite employment awaiting the emigrant as there may be some unemployed Canadian ex-soldiers who should be given preference of that work. It is not enough to suggest that friends or relations in Canada have invited emigrants to join them. Affection and other sentimental reasons may induce those in Canada to generously undertake these additional obligations, but the Department must know definitely that such friends or relatives while willing must also be able to maintain these additional persons without such persons becoming competitors in the local labour markets in Canada.

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## The Church of England in Canada , and Christian Social Service

*The Social Service work of the Church in various parts of Canada includes:*

- Child Welfare Work.
- Co-operation with Children's Aid Societies.
- Homes for Orphans and Neglected Children.
- Boys' and Girls' Clubs.
- Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.
- Daily Vacation Bible Schools.
- Summer Homes and Camps for City Children.
- Mothers' Unions.
- The Girls' Friendly Society.
- Hostels and Holiday Homes for Working Girls.
- Co-operation with the Big Brother and Big Sister Movements.
- Homes for Delinquent and Wayward Boys and Girls.
- The Daughters of the King.
- The Welcome and Welfare of the Newcomer.
- Chaplaincy and Deaconess Work at the Ocean Ports.
- Chaplaincy Work at Quarantine Stations.
- Church Hospitals.
- Church Homes for the Aged and Dependent.
- Chaplaincy Work at Hospitals, Homes and Asylums.
- Chaplaincy and Deaconess Work at Police Courts.

[4] p. n. d.  
 [1920?]



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## **The Church of England in Canada and Christian Social Service**

*The Social Service work of the Church in various parts of Canada includes:*

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- Church Hospitals.
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- Chaplaincy Work at Hospitals, Homes and Asylums.
- Chaplaincy and Deaconess Work at Police Courts.



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# Programme

## Conference of Ontario Office Officials Employment Service of Canada



TORONTO  
October 5th and 6th  
1922

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# Canadian Child Welfare News

Vol. IV NOVEMBER 1928 No. 4

## ANNUAL MEETING ISSUE

Proceedings of the  
Ninth Annual Meeting  
Canadian Council on Child Welfare

OTTAWA, OCTOBER 22nd, 1928

Published by  
THE CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE  
100 ... BUILDING  
OTTAWA, CANADA

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*where to find*

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
WOMAN'S MISSIONARY  
SOCIETY  
OF THE  
UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

*all page 21*



*Marked copy from*  
*Mrs J. M. West*  
*Toronto.*

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN  
AND TWENTYEIGHT

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1928 5/6/27  
(21)

# INSTITUTE NEWS

Published by the Women's Institutes of Manitoba

EDITED BY ESTHER THOMPSON

4p.

Vol. I.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, OCTOBER, 1928

No. 5

## DO YOU NEED A PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE?

*These Facts May Help You to Decide*

The Department of Public Health has a staff of 32 nurses engaged in public health work. The reports of their work show that

all is not well with the children of Manitoba. Following is the report of health inspection in the schools for 1927.

Total number of Children Examined	14,081
Number of Children found with Defects	6,972
Classification of Defects:	
Defective Vision	917
Defective Hearing	224
Unsound Teeth	4,344
Suspected Diseased or Enlarged Tonsils	2,603
Nasal Obstruction	733
Condition of Deformity	101
Symptoms of Eye Disease	584
Symptoms of Ear Disease	88
Symptoms of Enlarged Thyroid	1,445
Symptoms of Malnutrition	492
Symptoms of Nervous Disorders	224
Pediculosis	111
Suspected Skin Diseases	158
Symptoms of Other Conditions	214
Number of Children not Vaccinated	2,618
Total Number of Children Weighed	9,921
Total Number of Children found 7% or more underweight	2,278

About half the children examined had defects! What will the women who are first and last responsible for the health of children do to relieve those who are suffering from defects, and to improve the health of all

children? The public health nurse will show the way. Turning again to the 1927 report, we learn what the public health nurse has done to relieve some of the defects mentioned above.

School Children Referred to:	
Private Physicians	3,660
Clinics	386
Health Officer (children suffering from suspected cases of communicable disease)	251
Dentist	4,666
Hospital	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,000</b>

Defects Known to Have Been Corrected:

(There is no way of ascertaining the total number of defects corrected but of those reported to the nurse, the following gives some indication of what has been

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## WHAT YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT THE CANADIAN COUNCIL OF IMMIGRATION OF WOMEN

### THE FORMATION OF THE COUNCIL AND ITS WORK

The recommendations passed by the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women, which met in Ottawa last February, were sent to the Institutes a short time ago; the Institutes were asked to pass, reject or amend these. Several enquiries have come which indicate that many would like to hear more about the Council and its activities, and about the recommendations submitted to the Institutes.

The Grain Growers' Guide of September 24, 1919, contains an article under the heading "Conference on Immigration": "On September 9, 10 and 11, there was held in Ottawa a conference of the conveners of immigration committees of the various women's organizations, together with some half-dozen women who have given special study to the question of immigration, and representatives of the department of immigration of the federal government. They were in conference in regard to the important subject of the immigration to Canada of women, house-workers especially, from Great Britain. The conference was composed of representatives of the following nationally-organized bodies in Canada: National Council of Women, Interprovincial Council of Farm Women, Young Women's Christian Association, Daughters of the Empire, Women's Christian Temperance Unions, Federated Women's Institutes, Social Service Council, Great War Veteran's Association, National Committee on Mental Hygiene, Roman Catholic Women's organizations, and a few individual members, mainly women, who have had personal experience in immigration matters. From this conference a permanent council was formed, which will be known as the Canadian Council for Immigration of Women."

The Council was formed in 1919, was active till 1922, and accomplished much important work during that period. The Council passed recommendations urging the Department of Immigration to open a Women's Branch, establish a chain of Canadian Women's Hostels and to employ conductresses on ships and trains; all this was done. It is difficult for us to comprehend and appreciate the significance of these achievements because



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CANADA

MINUTES OF  
A Conference of the  
Canadian  
Council of Immigration of Women

HELD AT OTTAWA  
FEBRUARY 27, 28, 29  
1928

OTTAWA  
F. A. ACLAND  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1928

Price, 25 cents

406  
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CANADA

MINUTES OF

A Conference of the  
Canadian  
Council of Immigration of Women

HELD AT OTTAWA  
NOVEMBER 29 AND 30  
1929

OTTAWA  
F. A. ACLAND  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1930

Price, 25 cents

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CANADA

MINUTES OF

A Conference of the  
 Canadian  
 Council of Immigration of Women

HELD AT OTTAWA  
 FEBRUARY 27, 28, 29  
 1928

OTTAWA  
 F. A. ACLAND  
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 1928

Price, 25 cents

~~76~~ 6 of 6



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**ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.**  
BEAVER LINE

**Royal Mail Steamers**  
SAILING WEEKLY

BETWEEN

**ST. JOHN, N. B. & LIVERPOOL.**



CALLING AT HALIFAX, N.B., AND MOVILLE, IRELAND, EACH WAY  
TO EMBARK AND LAND PASSENGERS AND MAILS.

*SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION*  
*for all classes of*  
*Passengers at Lowest Rates.*

**WINTER SAILINGS.**  
**SEASON 1900.**  
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE.)

**ELDER, DEMPSTER &**  
African House, 6 Water St., LIVERPOOL. 6 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL, and ST. JOHN, N.B.  
T. A. S. DEWOLF & SON, HALIFAX. TROOP & SON, ST. JOHN, N.B.

1901



Nov 25 1909

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annexed  
to Mrs Birt's  
report

Distributing Home  
or  
Birt, Mrs



2285

# DISTRIBUTING HOME, KNOWLTON.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Superintendent - - - Mrs. BIRT.

### Agents to visit the Children:

- REV. E. M. TAYLOR, M.A., .. for Brome, Shefford, Stanstead, Missisquoi.
- JOHN PARKER, Esq., .. ,, Megantic, Wolfe, Compton.
- J. W. McOUAT, Esq., .. ,, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains.
- REV. D. W. MORRISON, .. ,, Chateauguay, Huntingdon.
- THE STAFF AT THE HOME .. ,, Ontario and other districts, including Montreal.

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Canada Parl.  
House

REPORT  
OF THE  
SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON  
AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION.

ref. 1891  
(24)

HOUSE OF COMMONS,  
OTTAWA, 1st May, 1890.

The Sub-Committee having carefully considered the proposals of the Hon. Mrs. Sheard Wortly, and the scheme submitted by the Hon. Mrs. Joyce, and which appears to rely for its effective working on local rather than Departmental effort, recommends that a circular embodying the proposals and communications be prepared and sent to the executive of every municipality in the Dominion, and submit a draft of circular and of Mrs. Joyce's proposal for approval.

(Signed)

- J. WIMBURN LAURIE, Shelburne, N.S.,  
*Chairman Sub-Committee.*
- PETER WHITE, Renfrew, N.R., Pembroke, Ont.
- JAMES TROW, Perth, S.R., Stratford, Ont.
- JOHN McMILLAN, Huron, S.R., Constance, Ont.
- ALEX. McNEILL, Bruce, N.R., Warton, Ont.

CIRCULAR.

A communication has been placed before the Select Committee on Agriculture submitting a scheme by which it is proposed to assist suitably selected and well recommended persons of both sexes from over-peopled districts in Great Britain to emigrate to Canada.

This society submitting the proposal is mainly composed of very influential ladies, and has 46 branches throughout the United Kingdom, and a short extract from its original code of rules and its object is appended, together with a copy of the scheme proposed by the vice-president, the Hon. Mrs. Joyce.

It will be noticed that the association propose to advance the full amount of passage money to the emigrants they select to fill the places offered, and they rely upon the good faith and written assent of the emigrant to repay the amount so loaned, and it is therefore evident that they will select honest and industrious people only, and whose previous characters justify the belief that they will fulfil their engagements, the employer in Canada being merely asked to retain the money, in accordance with the written assent and agreement of the employee, and remit to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. This offers a strong guarantee that the emigrants will be very carefully selected, whilst on the other hand no guarantee is asked either from the local committee or the employee, nor is any pecuniary responsibility undertaken by either.

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## DISTRIBUTING HOME, FAIRKNOWE, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

25th October, 1898.

DEAR FRIENDS,—This is the twenty-seventh year of our Canadian work, and different from all others in that we have had no augmentation of our Canadian family from Bridge-of-Weir. It does not mean, however, what a good many suppose, and some have said, that we had nothing to do but stand idly by. It made practically very little difference in the way of work. Placing out each party entailed about a fortnight's extra work, but we have had applications to answer as usual, for they will flow in, in spite of our precautions to prevent it. Then we have been deprived of the help for visiting by friends coming with the parties, which more than fully counterbalances the other.

We know that the stoppage of emigration from the Orphan Homes of Scotland has been a great disappointment to very many, for our children have made for themselves a good name in the districts where they are placed. Whatever others have to say in the matter, we can honestly affirm, that the opposition to our work is scarcely worthy of notice, for, including the city labour organizations, all the arguments used can be summed up as "selfishness, prejudice, and ignorance."

We have been hearing a good deal lately about the superior class of immigrants under the strict government supervision, while as a matter of fact we do not believe that it has made a whit of difference in that respect.

The weather is getting broken now and preparations have to be made for the approaching winter, but we have had a long, and on the whole, pleasant and propitious season from spring on, thus yielding very fair returns for the husbandman's toil. The snow disappeared a fortnight earlier than I anticipated, leaving me 24 miles from home with my horse and cutter, which meant a good long walk, sometimes ankle deep in mud.

Since then I was out visiting through Carleton and Lanark counties during July and August, and I find that the high number of 98 per cent, still continues to do well. This has also been the experience of my brother, who is constantly out visiting the children, and whose reports you have now in hand.

Quite a large number of the older boys went for the harvest in the North-West, so as to judge of the land and crops for themselves; while others have settled down there, taking up Government land or buying claims.

Many of our lads, by their own indomitable courage and perseverance, have got so far, rung by rung, up the ladder which leads to fortune and to fame, and fill honourable positions as ministers, missionaries, school teachers, clerks in mercantile establishments, but most generally as successful farmers.

Nor are the girls behind, for although none can aspire to "gown" or "fig," they are occupying the niches they are qualified to fill, as school teachers, trained nurses, seamstresses, domestic helps, and even as mistresses of happy homes and loyal hearts.

We have had many visitors for longer or shorter periods, some of the best girls bringing their babies with them to receive the admiration of all such prodigies of beauty. Although we have not established a matrimonial bureau, 44 of our boys and girls have gone to the hymeneal altar and we rejoice with them, trusting they have made a wise and happy

While not consulted in each particular case, we try to make it

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No. of the Church.

# THE CHURCH ORPHANAGE,

(Training Home for Servants.)

69 BALDWIN STREET, TORONTO.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF



## The Sisters of the Church.



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### Chaplains

REV. C. B. DARLING AND REV. R. MOORE.

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*Circular No III*

*See page 24*

English Orphans in Canadian Homes.



THE SHELTERING HOME,  
MYRTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

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*Form No VII.*

A LETTER

**My Children in Canada.**

July, 1894.

MY DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS,

We have crossed the ocean twice this Spring with bands of young people to settle in this country, 140 in all; most of whom have already got homes and situations, but a few of the younger ones are still here. We would be glad to hear of any good homes for boys or girls 7, 8 and 9 years of age; so that we may be free to return to Liverpool to resume the work there of gathering in the orphan and fatherless and training them up in clean, obedient and useful habits.

You will see, dear Boys and Girls, how important it is that you should behave well and earn a good name for yourselves and the Home which placed you out; because, if you behave well, other families will be encouraged to employ one of our



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Tous les documents ne sont pas exactement identiques. In

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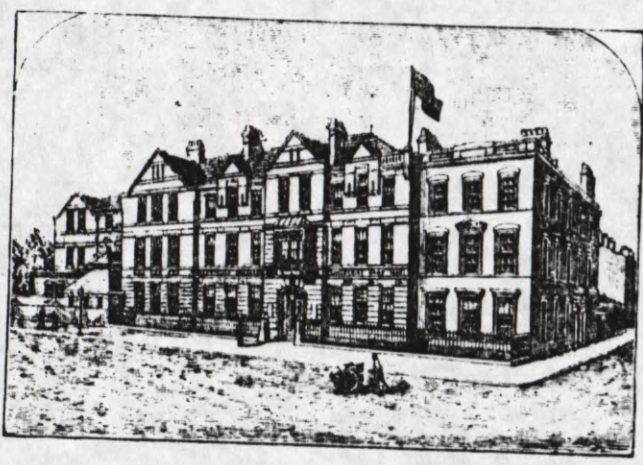
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Circular

No III

English Orphans in Canadian Homes.

See page 4



THE SHELTERING HOME,  
MYRTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL



733

1894 VII.

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# DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

MANAGING DIRECTOR:  
**T. J. BARNARDO, ESQ., F. R. C. S. E.,**  
18 TO 26 STEPNEY CAUSEWAY,  
LONDON, ENGLAND.

**BOYS' DISTRIBUTING AGENCY,**  
214 FARLEY AVENUE, TORONTO.  
ALFRED B. OWEN, AGENT.

The boys to be boarded out vary in age from five to ten, and it is proposed to board them out until they are old enough and able to maintain themselves, and to take situations where they will receive remuneration for their services.

A payment at the rate of five dollars per month will be made by the Agent of the Home to the person maintaining the boy, at the end of each quarter; and it is understood that this payment will include board, lodging, washing, clothing, educational expenses and the treatment of simple ailments. Any medical expenses necessitated by serious illness or accident, and authorized by the Agent, will be defrayed by the Institution.

Any person taking a boy will be required to sign an undertaking, in duplicate, at the time the boy is sent, engaging to provide for his maintenance and education, to send him regularly to Church and Sunday School, to communicate periodically with the Agent of the Home, and in every way to care for and promote the boy's interests.

Boys who are boarded out will be regularly visited by a representative of the Home, and the undertaking above mentioned contains a stipulation that every facility will be afforded this representative to make such inspection as he may consider necessary to satisfy himself that the conditions of the undertaking are being faithfully fulfilled.

It is hoped that every effort will be made on the part of those who take boys, to train them in habits of truthfulness, obedience, personal cleanliness and industry. With this object they should be accustomed, as soon as possible, to take part in the work of the farm, but it is pointed out that it would be manifestly contrary to the spirit of the undertaking to require from them any hard or laborious work while their maintenance was being paid for, and moreover, their constant and regular attendance at school must be insisted upon during the time the undertaking remains in force.

A small outfit of clothes will be sent with each boy, and it is expected that this outfit will be, at all times, at least maintained in quality and value.

Applications should be made on the accompanying form, and after being duly certified by a Minister or Magistrate, forwarded to the Agent at the earliest possible date. No application can be entertained that is not accompanied by such certificate.

ALFRED B. OWEN,  
AGENT.

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# DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES, London

FOUNDER AND DIRECTOR:  
T. J. BARNARDO, ESQ., F. R. C. S. E.  
18 TO 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY,  
LONDON, ENG.

## BOYS' IMMIGRATION AGENCY.

OFFICE:  
214 FARLEY AVENUE, TORONTO.  
ALFRED B. OWEN,  
AGENT.

The following particulars are furnished for the information of parties desiring to obtain Boys from the Home:—

The boys range in age from ten to eighteen, and are sent out on conditions varying according to their age and capability, and the amount of work required.

A month's trial is usually allowed when the boys are first sent out, and at the end of the month, if everything is satisfactory, an engagement is entered into, the conditions of which are embodied in a simple form of agreement, which employers are expected to sign, and of which a copy is furnished by the Agent.

In the case of the smaller boys, the engagement is generally for a term of from four to six years, the conditions being that the employer shall provide board, lodging, clothing and all necessaries, and pay the boy a cash sum—usually one hundred dollars—at the expiration of the engagement. The object of this arrangement is to secure for the younger boys a permanent home and practical training, in return for their services, until they shall have reached an age when they may be considered as capable of managing their own affairs.

In other cases the engagement is for three years, the boy receiving, in addition to board, lodging and washing, a moderate wage, out of which necessary clothing is provided.

In the case of boys over eighteen, the engagement is generally for one year, but an agreement for a longer period, concluded on reasonable terms between the employer and the boy, will be gladly sanctioned by the Agent of the Home.

Whenever practicable, engagements are made to terminate on the first of April, that date being generally found to be the most suitable for all parties concerned.

Attendance at school during the winter months is desired in the case of younger boys.

The conditions of the agreement between the employer and the Agent give either party the right to terminate the engagement by giving one month's notice, and it is expected that this length of notice will be given by any person wishing to return a boy to the Home, or to transfer him to any other person before the agreement has expired. The Agent further reserves the right, in case of necessity, to remove the boy summarily and without notice, although such action would only be resorted to under exceptional circumstances.

Applications should be made on the form provided for that purpose, and certified by the applicant's minister or by a local magistrate. No application can be entertained that is not accompanied by such certificate.

A fee of three dollars is charged to all persons taking boys and must be received by the Agent before a boy is sent. To save delay, a remittance of this amount should accompany the application.

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ORME'S HALL,  
SATURDAY, 5th APRIL, 2.30 and 8 o'clock.  
Admission, 25 Cts.

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OF THE  
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THROUGH THE

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With accompanying Lecture by

**MR. JAS. S. FREER**  
(Of MANITOBA).

HALF-MILE FILM in the

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**CINEMATOGRAPH**  
**EXHIBITION**

ILLUSTRATING

*'Ten Years in Manitoba,'*

BY

Mr. JAMES S. FREER,

ON

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PROGRAMME, 1d.

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A SIGHT FOR A LIFE-TIME!

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# BETHEL \* SHIP,

HOTWELL ROAD.

MONDAY, February 13th, 1899,

## CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION

OF  
Animated + Pictures

ILLUSTRATING  
"TEN YEARS IN MANITOBA."

BY  
**Mr. JAMES S. FREER,**  
OF BRANDON, MANITOBA, CANADA.

25,000 Instantaneous Photos on Half-a-Mile of Edison Films, reproducing the Domestic and Agricultural Life of the great North-West.

AS PRESENTED AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Arrival of the C. P. R. Express at Winnipeg—Pacific and Atlantic Mail Trains crossing railway bridge—Harnessing the Virgin Prairie—Premier Greenway stooking grain—Six Binders at work in a 100-acre wheat field—Typical Stacking Scene—Harvest in full blast, with trains passing—Cyclone Thresher at work—Coming thro' the rye (children play in the hay)—the Boss introduces us to his family—Canadian Militia charging fortified wall—Canadian Contingent at the Jubilee (presented to Mr. Freer by the High Commissioner for Canada)—Changing Guards at St James' Palace (as exhibited at Windsor Castle)—and other subjects.

Also a Series of original Line-Light Views, MUSICAL ACCOMPANIMENTS.

The Chair will be taken at 8 p.m., by **MR. E. BIRCH.**

Admission 2d. Reserved Seats 3d.

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Now presented for the first time.

Under the auspices of Brandon Y. M. C. A.

**CITY HALL. BRANDON. MARCH 5th. 1897**

at 8 p.m. sharp.

*Descriptive reading by  
Miss Aleta Paisley, Elocutionist.*

Reserved Seats 35c. Plan at Fleming's Drug Store.

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Proceeds \$108 Net profit for Y.M.C.A. \$50

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UPS AND DOWNS.

Owen, Alfred 7  
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THE FACTS.

THE following letter from the pen of Mr. Alfred Owen, Dr. Barnardo's representative in Canada, was recently sent to the Deputy Minister of the Interior:—

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—Conceiving that the subject of Juvenile Immigration is not unlikely to occupy some little attention from yourself, and possible the Committee on Immigration, during the forthcoming Parliamentary session, I venture to submit for your consideration a few remarks upon that subject, as it appears to me from the result of my experience of the past eleven years, during which time I have been the representative in the Dominion of Dr. Barnardo and his institutions.

I write under the assumption that in the view of the Government, immigration to the Dominion from Great Britain and the older countries is to be promoted and encouraged as a matter of general policy, and that therefore in dealing with the subject of child immigration the object of the Government would be, first, to satisfy themselves that the class of persons added by means of this movement to the population of the Dominion is a desirable class; second, having so satisfied themselves, to be in a position to meet and answer the objections or prejudices of persons opposed to the movement, and thirdly, to determine what measures, if any, it is incumbent upon them to take to guard against abuses connected with child immigration, and to promote or direct its developments to such an extent as shall be beneficial and acceptable to the country.

Before going further it is necessary to say that I speak only of Dr. Barnardo's work, and have no intimate knowledge of any other, but inasmuch as Dr. Barnardo has for several years past brought out to the Dominion almost as large a number of children as all the other individuals and institutions put together, I presume that a satisfactory defence of Dr. Barnardo's work would constitute at any rate a very strong plea for the whole movement as far as it is conducted on similar lines and governed by the same principles.

As to the class of children brought out, there is a not uncommon impression among those who have taken no pains to inform themselves upon the subject, that they are sent from England untaught and untrained; that they are often morally corrupt and physically unsound, and the work of the persons engaged in child immigration, who are generally described as "professional philanthropists," is supposed to consist in huddling together a lot of these unfortunates in some receiving depot in London or Liverpool, covering them with a few decent clothes, and forthwith transporting them to the Dominion to fill the goals, penitentiaries, lunatic asylums, etc., and make themselves a burden and pest to the community. Against this let it be said that "Dr. Barnardo's Homes" and his work of child rescue and training had been many years in operation before he turned his energies to emigration in any shape or form. It was only when the necessity presented itself for finding an outlet for boys and youths who had been trained and educated in the Homes, and were thus equipped to go forth into life that he began to seek some wider field than was afforded in England with its overcrowded labour market, in which each trained boy entered only to be another competitor in the industrial struggle whose presence might too often be the means of driving some other to want and privation. Not a boy or girl is, or ever has been sent to the Dominion until he or she have passed through a period of careful, practical training and education in the English Homes, and have during that period satisfied those who have charge of them that they are physically healthy, mentally sound, and that in character and in morals they are at least honest, decent, and inclined to be industrious. In the various Homes where boys of different ages are under training no less than seventeen trades and handicrafts are in operation, besides the various schools which are attended by all boys under "schooling age." It is not supposed that the boys when immigrated will follow the trades at which they have been employed in the Homes, but the object is attained in their having acquired habits of industry and application, and having been brought under firm but kindly discipline.

The institution for girls is a Village Home, where, in the fifty-two villas seven hundred young maidens are being brought up and trained on the family system, each cottage containing from twelve to eighteen girls under the care of a matron known to them as "mother," from whom they learn the rudiments of house work and household usefulness, supplementing the excellent education they receive at the schools of the Village Homes.

The various institutions accommodate in all over four thousand children, and when each year from seven hundred to eight hundred are selected from this number to be sent to Canada, it is a gross misrepresentation to describe them as mere "street arabs" gathered in from the slums and gutters. Of course, inasmuch as human judgment is fallible, grave mistakes have occurred, and we have had to lament over a small percentage, happily a very small one, whose being sent out has been unquestionably a mistake, but the mistake has been in judgment not in intention, and it has been the honest aim and effort of Dr. Barnardo and those associated with him to send out those, and those only, whom we have good and reasonable grounds to expect will turn out to be useful and respectable citizens of the Dominion. Nor are any large number of the children originally what may be styled "gutter children." All have been poor, and indeed must have been

a letter recording, brother:—

about the paper. I to hear about the Home. I can it it lasts. I am getting \$120 a year. ng for Mr. L—, he

Charles being able is able to command ry and perseverance

allowed his interest shown by his letter,

and think the idea you e. I willingly send my y will do the same, as I nd then we shall know . and how the boys in hired at this place for king of saving for five as I would like to try at

s a proper concep- re, but it is well to the only place at ained. Self-culture, the power of every he five years during save should not be n of the spare hours e devoted to studies ble value, whether ident be to continue aus of livelihood in

question of a journal e writes:—

glad to hear from you. r paper UPS AND DOWNS think that it will be a ur own, and I don't see n doing very well, and ey for myself."



HT. es a letter, the read. Here it is:—

to hand and contents. your idea of getting a will be a good idea to like to see it flourishing that I can do towards e too glad, for I have homes and their work- an of me. I have been years, and that speaks g first rate, my bank

ct for Richard, who too, having, during self to a position of e proud of Richard's ore so in the future, ose who are sure to

as now been in Can- er which intimates promise for "mind,

hired with Mr. N—, ne this year \$90, and I nk; you will find the

"bank book in with the money. I am getting to like "Canada better every year. I hope that Mr. Owen will have "a safe voyage to the old country and back with the boys. "I thank him and Dr. Barnardo for bringing me out of "poverty and planting me in a fine country where there's "lots to do, and I intend to do my uttermost, to strive to do "what is right, and earn my bread by the sweat of my "brow, and to be honest in the sight of all men and trust- "worthy. This will be my third year with Mr. "N—, and he says I am a very good boy, and that I "do my best to learn to do the work. I am in good health "and the people say that I look fat and strong."

Yes, George, there's "lots to do" in Canada, and we are glad to know you are ready to do your share, and do it in a proper spirit. To have \$50 at the end of a year to deposit in the bank is a good thing and speaks eloquently of George's determination to do well, but of inestimably greater value are his resolutions to do right. There is a Banker for these too. Kept entirely in the "safe" keeping of one's self, good resolutions are, like money, very apt to diminish almost imperceptibly; but, confided to the care of the Unerring Custodian, they will rapidly rise in value, and as years roll on, the ledger of life will show an ever increasing balance to the credit of the depositor.



CHAS. WARREN.

Charles Warren, writing from Thornhill, Manitoba, adds his tribute to the many which have been bestowed upon the crops and prospects of that province. He says:—

"I write you a letter hoping it will find you enjoying "good health as I am myself. I think a lot more of "Manitoba now than I did at first. I mean to say that it "is a nicer country than Ontario, and a better money making "country as well. I like Manitoba as a way, and I am going "to try and stop here and make a home here, which I think "I can make as well as the next one. I like the looks of "the country well and I like the way the crops are doing ; "the crops I must say are doing splendidly. We had "about eight or nine nights of frost in the middle of seed- "ing which out the crops down very bad, and those that "had flax in at the time of the frost have lost it; we had "not ours in, and it is doing well now, and so are all the "crops around here. This spring was the biggest crop "ever I put in Ontario. . . . There is a quarter sec- "tion for sale here, the man that owns it is gone to "Ontario and has left it to Mr. Warren to sell or rent ; "he wants \$800. It is rented now for two years and will "be for sale in a year from fall. I don't know whether I "would be doing a good thing or not for I was thinking of "buying it. I don't think it is too dear, there are 160 "acres in it and forty-five acres broken, and there is a "good house and stabling on it too. Well, if I bought it I "will tell you how I was going to pay for it. Next fall I "was going to pay \$200 down, and I think I may be able "to pay \$300 down on it, and hire out and pay \$100 a "year on it as well, and rent the place for about \$60 a year, "and the rent would cover the interest of the money every "year, and it would be getting smaller all the time. I "would not be one bit afraid that I could not pay for it ; "there is eight per cent. on the money. It may be as cheap "a place as I'll get."

Whatever decision Charles may eventually come to in regard to the proposed purchase we most heartily wish him every success in the new land to which he has gone. He at least does not intend to be deterred by difficulties of anything but a slight character. The matter of fact manner in which he disposes of those which surround the raising of the sum required to pay for the 160 acres is proof positive that, if not this particular farm, then some other will before very long be the unencumbered property of Charles.

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# Dissatisfaction a Blessing. 742

To the Editor.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade seems to have rehearsed the speeches before the meeting. This is somewhat after the manner of Royalty. But the Board must expect this royal attitude will be disturbed a little. "Human progress is founded on dissatisfaction," and if we look into the matter we will find that the bird which puts its head under its wing is in an unsafe and miserable position.

The principal speaker is reported to have said some of the people here employ Chinese in their homes. This is quite true. But if he had said every member of this Board can count on his fingers the number of dinners he has eaten in British Columbia which were not cooked by a Chinaman he would have conveyed a better idea of the real state of things. And if he had said the tax for admission imposed five years ago of five hundred dollars exacted for every Chinaman coming into the Province, had been found to be oppressive he would not have said anything untrue. Every one of our middle class houses has to pay at least ten dollars a month extra to get one of these Chinese cooks. We in this Province pay the Chinamen who are still with us a million and a half dollars extra for their services. Now the healthy dissatisfaction on this point is universal. Even the Trade Unions acknowledge that they never meant the Chinaman to get such an enormous advance for doing menial work. If the unionists had not so many Germans in their chief positions in union circles I think we might get their assistance. I ventured to suggest that these Germans had got training south of the boundary—there are four out of seven of the chief offices filled by men who have German names—out of all proportion.

We have had interesting visitors—the Press men. Mr. Cuthbert and others took them to see fruit gathering and told them about the wages.

Was this wise? The press men are cute. They would see at once that the profits are eaten up with cost of labour. They know that no labour which we would encourage would come to do it. The hop gatherers in England are the class we want. But thank goodness we have not got them and hope we never will. No doubt some of the press men said, why don't they get the Chinaman? Mr. McPherson, M. P., took them to the fisheries to show them Japanese doing the work of white men. Did he show the white men who could not find work at reasonable wages? I think he would require the assistance of the Attorney-General to march them in as they do on the stage when they want to represent a large army, entering at one door, go out of sight and return at another door. I always think lawyers are fond of tricks. Besides if we got half a dozen men out of work and submitted them to Dr. Milne (our immigration agent) how many of the half dozen would pass? I am not much in favor of the Japanese; they are too aggressive, but I think private representation and negotiation would serve the purpose of restricting the numbers. They bring their wives; the Chinese leave theirs at home and go to visit them every four or five years if they can find money. Several of our new M. P.'s take the matter warmly. They got into parliament on exclusion lines and they think it right. One of them had recourse to art, I am told, to help his case. I did not see the production, but I understand it was bad art and it was worse taste.

I see the papers are advocating some extensive scheme of railway development and Mr. Rithet supports the same scheme. There is this difference, I feel sure: Mr. Rithet is a business man and he would say decidedly, help the railway development by finding them cheap labour if you can. The newspapers are rejoicing in their prosperity, but they, too, don't show the business aptitude

which good business men might and which, I am sure, one of the early proprietors would have done. The late Robert Dunsmuir was perhaps one of the most level-headed business men the Province ever had and no one doubts but that he would say, let the Chinese come in; they are indeed required and they should themselves publish Mr. Wolley's letter to show why they ought to come. People leave the city because they cannot get domestic servants and others refuse to come for the same reason. The flood of estate agents, many just arrived, all pray for them. But the newspapers, whom they patronize, say no—Is this business?

It appears to me that the better part of our M.P.'s recognize that they have lost the reins and they dare not support the side their judgment approves. But they sought the office and are patriots.

The papers tell us thirty women servants have arrived and gossip says they are not cheap, still they are wanted. I don't know that so many men have got this length.

Since I wrote the above Mr. Borden (who is to be here soon), in an official document has set forth the Planks of the Conservative Platform. In No. 6 of these Planks he advocates alterations in our system of selection of sources from which immigration shall be sought in very special circumstances and for the purpose of obtaining a particularly desirable class of settlers. Now it is impossible to find a class more needful for the prosperity and comfort of any people than the Chinaman is at this moment to this Province. It will be our own apathy that is to blame, if we do not get the Chinaman back for the particular classes of work which he is so adapted to take. Each man and woman ought to do their share toward this end. "Human progress is founded on divine dissatisfaction when it leads to action."

A. B. C.

Victoria, August, 1907.

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THE CHINESE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Victoria Times:

Sir:—In trying to forecast Victoria's future we confidently expect the same grand climate, the same beautiful scenes, the same profusion of fruit and flowers year after year, but what about our future domestic help? Household help has been growing very perceptibly scarcer owing to Chinese joining their ancestors, Chinamen migrating to the prairie towns, or going back to China, and also on account of the number of people with means who have settled in Victoria during the last two years, most of whom employ a Chinese cook. As there have been no Chinamen coming in to take the place of those who have departed, wages have been going up each month, till now they are about double what they were. I venture to say that they will continue to increase, till in a year or two only the very wealthy will be able to afford one. All the rest of the citizens will have to wash their own dishes.

Now, sir, I ask do you consider that state of matters will be likely to induce people who have been accustomed to or who are in a position to keep servants to settle here? I rather think it will have the effect of driving a good many of our best citizens away, most of whom only stay here because Victoria is a pleasant place to dwell in, but who if they have to do their own drudgery will simply go to where they can get it done for them at a reasonable cost.

A certain class of our politicians and the rabid Socialistic agitators loudly cry for Canada being kept a white man's country. This means every white man is his own scavenger and every white man's wife her own slavey. This is, no doubt, in accord with Socialistic ideas, but if anyone, Socialist or politician, who is not making a living out of this agitation stops for a moment to think, he must come to the conclusion that unless people with money can be induced to come here the tradesmen, the artizan and the laborer will soon find the want of profitable employment. If artificial barriers are deliberately placed to compel the man with means to do the work which only a

Chinaman can be hired to do, and his wife and daughters, owing to the same reason, have to practically live in the kitchen, I don't think we are going to see "Victoria, the Beautiful," developed into the greatest residential city in Canada, as it might easily become. People who have made money through perseverance and hard struggles have passed the stage of doing their own drudgery, and if their residence here would entail their doing their own menial work, why, they will simply go elsewhere to settle.

Formerly, the Chinese servant (who is by far the most satisfactory of all servants) was a strong drawing card to induce people to settle here. He is a good cook, he is cleanly and his wages were moderate, and the housewife in the Eastern cities who had experience of the servant girls drawn from the squalid foreign immigrants, looked with envy on the fortunate dwellers on the Pacific Coast, who could get so easily supplied with Chinese help. Unfortunately this is a drawing card no longer. Chinese help is no longer cheap, and, moreover, it is very far from being as good as it was. The short supply and the large demand has swollen John's head somewhat. But we are better off now than we will be in, say, a year's time.

The Chinaman is passing rapidly, and will soon become extinct in British Columbia. Then what are we going to do? Will our big residences all go on the market and their owners move into shacks, or will they try other pastures, where the labor agitator does not run the country? This subject is worth looking into by those who live here and those who are making up their mind to come here. Real estate is going to be seriously affected. Who is going to buy a few acres to build a fine residence thereon when they will not be able to hire help to keep it in order. If they have to live here, they will be far better off with a 25 ft. lot and a shack. We have heard enough fiction in the labor union controlled press about white men being driven out of work by Asiatics. We British Columbians know that nowhere in Canada do such high wages prevail and nowhere in the world are there so many jobs calling for people to fill them.

ANDREW WRIGHT.

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FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

To the Editor of the Victoria Times:

Dear Sir:—British Columbia has never had any immigration policy, and the C. P. R. has never given immigrants a favorable through rate to B. C. Consequently, you never see anything of the hordes from half-starved Central Europe, which are daily dumped into the prairie provinces. Perhaps British Columbia is better off without this element, as it is a debatable question whether the Galacians (thousands upon thousands of whom have gained a footing upon the prairies) will not prove a cancer on the national character. True, they are workers, and the country needs workers, but I would like to compare them with the Chinese, whom we practically exclude.

The court interpreter for the Galacians in Winnipeg is quoted as saying that 90 per cent. of the Galacian immigrants are criminals. He ought to know, for he takes the names of the new arrivals and writes to Galatia for their records. The pedigrees when they come show a large percentage of murderers and thieves, and the conduct of the Galacian after his arrival here bears out his home record. The police court in Winnipeg has become a very busy place since the advent of the Galacian, and the evidence to be heard there any day shows a squalor and a depravity quite foreign to anything Canada has been accustomed to. When election time comes a keg of beer will buy a large number of votes among this class, and hundreds of them can be bought for one dollar up. Now, this hopeful citizen ranks as a white man, and goes to form the "White Canada" we hear so much about. He assimilates readily with the people of the country, and marriages are an every day occurrence between the young people Canadian born and Galacians. This criminal, swinish class of people will make a fearful leaven to mix with, and anyone would be justified in saying that the deteriorating effect on the future population is going to be a plainly marked one.

The Doukhobor from Central Russia is another example. They are settled in large numbers on the prairies. Seven thousand of them have landed at one time. Now, although indefinitely preferable to the Galacian from points of honesty and cleanliness, the Doukhobors have a crazy streak running through them, as evidenced by whole communities discarding their clothing and going about stark naked, and bands of both men and women starting on pilgrimages through Manitoba without a stitch, or even a fig leaf, on them. From this week's papers we read of a large band of these fanatics (who if not clothed in their right mind have at least clothes on their backs), they left their homes at Swan River and tramped some 500 miles—men, women and children begging their way. They were arrested at the instance of the C. P. R. at Rat Portage for using the railway track as a highway, and were liberated on promising to take another road. Now they have started north into the bush, heading for Hudson's Bay. Undoubtedly they will all perish if the government does not take steps at once to bring them back.

Then we hear that another band of the same people have just started to follow the steps of the first outfit. They are looking for a country of fruit and sunshine where they won't have to work. This deranged people will eventually assimilate with Canadians and become part of the "White Canada," and contribute a good deal more than their share towards filling our insane asylums.

We, Canadians, not only allow these people to come to Canada, but we pay out money to get them. We give them each 100 acres of our virgin land, hire more police and detectives to protect our lives and property, and increase our courts and asylums to handle the augmented supply of criminals and insane people.

We allow the Jap to come and settle among us, and we know that he will prove a strong competitor to our people, as he is not content to keep on doing "chores," but has an ambition to be a boss and compete with the white people. He does not assimilate with us, and cannot help us to build up our nation. And as he naturally develops into a competitor inside our own country, he is therefore an undesirable immigrant. Whilst we all admire the Jap for his pluck and adaptability, we are nearly all agreed that his presence here in large numbers would prove a menace to all classes of white people who are here to make a living.

Now, White Canada—especially that part of it called British Columbia—is in urgent need of a class of people to do its "chores." White people here have got to be too well off to do all their own drudgery. The workingman's wife wants some one to help her on wash day, or at house cleaning time she requires help occasionally at a price within her reach. The dairyman cannot get white help to clean his stables. The farmer and fruit rancher cannot get white help to garner his harvest. We read in the papers of to-day that, owing to the scarcity of rough labor, there is such a shortage of coke that a number of our leading industries may have to shut down for want of it, thus throwing a lot of white laborers out of employment. We need land cleared, but white men won't do it, and we must get a class of people here to do all those things. We naturally want a class who will continue to be hewers of wood and drawers of water. We don't want a class who will fill our jails and our asylums, or cause us to hire extra police to keep them in order. We don't want a people who have an ambition to become boss and compete against us as skilled laborers or tradesmen. We want a thrifty class who will work cheaply, and who will save enough from their wages to transport them back to their own country in their old age, so that they will not become a burden on the community, and we don't want a class who would be strongly in evidence on election day to kill our honest vote with the one they had sold for a drink of beer. On reading over the requirements of the kind of unskilled laborer we want one could think it would be impossible to find such a class, but this ideal laborer can be got in any quantity in the Chinaman, if that fool \$500 tax were only removed.

ANDREW WRIGHT.

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THE CHINESE ON THE TOP.

To the Editor of the Victoria Times:

Sir:—The exigency of your editor made him reprint a leading article which had appeared in the Colonist twelve months ago. So far as I understand the contention of the Times, I back it. There is no doubt that the increased head tax on Chinese was imposed by the Liberal government after a commission had made inquiry whether British Columbia wanted it. In this city Major Dupont and Canon Beanlands gave general evidence. The latter backed his opinion by reference to ancient history, where he found inferior races were employed to do inferior work. Some of us have quoted from Old Testament times, perhaps because we were not quite so learned. Then a few gave evidence about the need of labor in their various trades, loggers, etc. I fear farmers were not represented. This was considered evidence enough. But the trade unionists, who believe in mass meetings and spectacular display, appeared before the commission in large numbers, especially the tailors. Trade was rather dull at the time. The commission reported against the Chinese. Premier Laurier accepted the report and placed a tax of \$500 a head in place of \$100 a head, as had previously been paid. From this tax I conclude that the exclusion might not be final.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier shows in this crisis the same qualities which he displayed in England—a resolute, gentlemanly man. Gets into no flurry. We may differ from him, but he is fair. I have gone very minutely into the case to state for the Times editor as follows: The gentlemen appointed to give suggestions as to the policy of the Colonist on political matters were then all Conservatives, and it was recognized that it was a Conservative paper. These gentlemen were then, and are now, quite opposed to the \$500 head tax and in favor of a return to the \$100 tax. So that so far as we are informed the former editor was pursuing the policy of the paper. On that point I have to say it is asking too much of us to sympathize with the new directorate of the Colonist as to the conduct of the late editor. Our sympathies are all the other way, and I thoroughly believe that politicians don't read the state of opinion in this city or province when they think that to serve which party we don't know they are prepared to alter their domestic arrangements, and many of them submit to be driven out of homes to live in apartments, as they do south of us. We love our homes. Six hundred ladies have testified to this in an address to the chamber of commerce, and the chamber approved of their petition.

I don't think in recent history of Brit-

ish journalism there has been such an attempt to strangle discussion as we have witnessed here on the part of the directors of the Colonist. Mr. Wright's letter was refused. He is a new man, but has been a justice of the peace in Canada for twelve or fifteen years, and is a member of the select council of the Board of Trade here. Your readers have seen the letter. Major Dupont's letter has been refused, and how many others? Well, there is this comfort to us—sitting on the safety valve is always dangerous. The steam gets stronger. It is distressing to find such diversity of statement about Mr. Bowser's bill. Nobody lies. Make allowance for different views and meanings. It appears to me Mr. Bowser may have overlooked this small matter. New Zealand may be unanimous as to the exclusion of certain classes, but it has not to consider, as we have, that British Columbia is a gateway to a wonderfully large country, and that some of the other provinces may want Chinamen. And, further, I think while we elect representatives for Ottawa we ought to abide by their decision. We don't want to be tricky and nasty. Have faith in common sense and right getting its own way sometime.

Meanwhile we have to pay a million and a half dollars extra to the Chinaman (for which side of politics we don't know). All our houses have Chinamen's chambers as part of the architectural plan. In farm houses it is the same. Many are vacant now because the owners cannot pay the wage demanded. The exclusion comes heaviest on that class who can just get along at old rates, but who have now to do their own chores.

Then as to the change in politics on the Chinese question. There is no great fault to find. He is a fool who never changes his opinion on something. But change in moderation. One of our most outspoken persecutors (shall I call it) of the Chinese not so many years ago congratulated Mr. Wright on his letters. Others think the same, but are not so bold as to speak out. They are politicians, and do you know I pity them. Their wives are sure to be in the opposite camp.

I did not know till a few days ago that the Italian workmen don't bring their women, and they all expect to go back to Italy. They are like the Chinese in this (imported labor). The Chinese have been coming in for 40 years in large numbers. Yet we have only about 10,000 of them now. If we had encouraged Chinese labor we might never have had trouble with the large influx of Japanese and Hindus. It is our very high wages for casual labor which brings them. We have to thank the \$500 tax for all these strange Orientals. We can remedy this by its reduction.

A. B. C.

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OPEN THE DOOR WIDER.

To the Editor:—Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not bang the door in the face of Chinamen who wanted to come and work for us. He left a little chink open. (And, by the way, he was the only gentleman amongst the Premiers who visited England who quite took in the situation and who recognized that Britain had a right to her own opinion as to her own tariffs). The expression, banged the door in our face, I take from one of the Premiers who felt aggrieved that England did not bow down to his wisdom. Well, Sir Wilfrid left a chink open and some Chinamen have come through. Who pays their \$500 head tax? Don't these payments show how the Chinaman is making us regret our folly? But I may be wrong. These \$500 men may be political refugees. Here, too, if it is so, we wrong our country, which has always prided herself as a refuge for these unfortunates.

I was very glad to see that our Board of Trade had passed a strong resolution in favor of reduction of the tax. The resolution included other matters. Some or all of them may be right. When the colliers' strike came on I thought surely a remedy ought to be found for that, and no amount of soft words to the strikers ought to be enough to smooth over a heartless and wicked move.

In a previous letter I mentioned that a collier's "strike director" in the Old Country had died lately and left behind him \$150,000. He never worked after he got the office. Since then I have it on undoubted authority that two colliers were deputed as representatives of the strikers for the small collieries in which they worked. The deputies met and had drinks. Then each was asked how much he had collected from the men. The two deputies whom I refer to had collected nothing, their collieries were new, and they said so. The money was divided up. These two refused to accept money or to continue deputies for their collieries. Neither of them approved of the money transaction. Strikes are better managed now. Still, I believe if, in Victoria, the executive were composed of English or Victoria men better results might follow. Previous to Mr. Watters, I think they had a colonist just arrived from New Zealand or Australia somewhere. I forget his name, but I think he was a better man than Mr. Watters. I judge entirely from their public utterances. Mr. Watters does not require in his daily devotions to ask the Almighty to give him "a good conceit of himself." I believe Englishmen if left to judge for themselves would have concluded that there was some little scarcity of labor, and that it is rather hard on most of us that we have to pay the Chinaman so much for help in our homes and on our farms, which certainly cannot pay high wages, and in the odd jobs which no unionist men want. But Mr. Watters knows better, and wisely goes alone to hear all the truth and retail it to good honest Englishmen.

Those who go to foreign parts either for brains or precedent, whether they are unionists or M. P.'s, surely have little faith in themselves—they are "as a cake that is not turned."

To save this million and a half dollars yearly, and to bring us all much comfort and prosperity for town and country, am I allowed to say Providence has offered us the Chinaman, with all his aptitude for the supply of many of our wants. Good old divines would tell us that for our

sakes the Chinaman has been inspired to seek work here and leave his family at home; that the bank exchange for gold dollars with which we pay him was all intended to suit us; that the Chinaman has been made an honest, law-abiding worker, who requires little looking after, all for us: that this particular province suits all these conditions. Our steamships are ready to bring him over. He pays to get in, and he can every few years go home and visit his family, always including his parents, if living (for the Chinaman reverences his parents).

Two ladies have lately written to the Victoria papers their opinion of the Chinaman. Their estimates are very different. Put the question to the many hundreds of ladies who employ him in their homes. No doubt there are some bad ones. Our police courts don't show great wickedness. They are seldom there. And who would not prefer them to many who throng American cities? Why should not the unionists join in petitioning for the Chinaman to come back? His good work remains behind him, although his bones may go back to China; and the dollars he has sent to China show that he is not altogether a bad man. Did they not send \$3,000 the other day to the famine stricken district in China? I suppose the money came from the 10,000 in British Columbia, none of them rich, and no mass meetings with a big swell in the chair. These are not bad men.

For my own part I should prefer skilled labor to come in, chiefly from England, if induced to come by the high wages we now pay. But there must be no stupid barriers. The Chinamen are less offensive than some of the races who crowd American cities, and they don't multiply here. To me it appears a blunder to keep them out, and the principal cause is unbaked politicians. We cannot get women servants. They are scarce everywhere. To say that we cannot get them because they cannot get on with Chinamen may be true to some extent with British Columbia women. But one in twenty families wants a Chinaman and a woman servant. There is no fear of a mixed race springing up in our midst. And the other point which one of our papers noticed in a short editorial comes to this—there are faults on both sides. A Chinaman is dismissed on very short notice if he displeases his employers.

The local government did well to talk over the situation with representatives of the Salvation Army. But they soon discovered that that beneficent institution had its limitations. Their intentions were good, but it was beyond their power.

Our papers are wobbling. Cannot the ladies get at the owners of them. The Hon. Mr. Templeman is to be in the city soon. I don't know the owners of other papers. Some of the readers do. The ladies have a good case to put before them, and difficult to answer in a quiet talk.

I hear from a lady who has just come from the East that one of our Senators who knows a little about us, but who has not been here for a number of years, is on our side. His idea is to get the political sides to agree and to take no advantage of each other. It is a big sum, \$1,500,000 a year, to lose or to save. Each side must think it is worth that sum to the province to keep them in office. Some of your readers don't.

This order of the Admiralty to employ Chinese as stokers on H. M. S. Shearwater surely gives the door a push in the right direction.

Victoria, June, 1907.

A. B. C.

IMMIGRATION

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CHINESE AND VOTE-CATCHING.

To the Editor:—The Earl of Cardigan writes, "Recent legislation, and legislation nowadays has deteriorated into what is very little better than vote-catching, has furnished continual examples of the acuteness shown by the politicians of both parties in pandering to the . . . electorate." I do not know how far our local legislators recognize the portrait, but I think one of our local papers has pretty well admitted that the intelligent and better informed part of our province thinks the portrait good. The last few days of the local session just closed seemed to many a romp better suited for the tea room (if there is such a thing) in the House, and if they had been under orders from a Yankee German boss they could not have done much better (but no reporters) at the very time when coal getters were being led to take steps which showed so little sense of responsibility to their fellowmen. An engineer running away from his engine, leaving the cage filled with men half way down the shaft, a doctor running away from a patient at a very critical moment without instructions as to what ought to be done—what would you say of them? Could you suppose uncivilized Chinamen so barbarous? I am sure that anyone who knows the Chinaman could not. Yet our legislators were amusing themselves with recounting what they do in Australia, in the same way as trade unionists look for guidance to Yankee-Germans who know little of us, and of whom the unionists know nothing. I feel strongly that if the trade unionists relied on their own judgment things would be very much easier managed. I do not myself see what right the unionists have to exclude Chinese when so many of themselves and so many of our families want them for our homes, for our farms and for all sorts of casual work which the Chinese take, and gladly, but which the trade unionists don't want Trade unionists left to themselves can see that these casual works well carried on must keep all the better class of workers busy and prosperous. If the tea room speeches were merely for amusement it might be all very well. But when we consider that this exclusion of Chinese costs the province a million and a half dollars each year (better terms will probably not get more than that amount in eight years, even if the Premier gets what he may reasonably expect), when the tea room party know that some 600 ladies in this city cry out for reduction of the tax, when the farmers say they can now grow only grass—nothing will pay the wages at present demanded by Chinaman—and when our fisheries rob the homes which have odd help from half-breeds and such like to get in the fish, and with this help cannot get labor enough, is it not cruel and wicked to keep the Chinese out? A paper suggested that the ladies and the Board of Trade had been "got at," I think that was the expression. Well, Winnipeg board has been got at now, and a Vancouver gentleman, interested both in fisheries and house servants, writes to me that "from England in any quantity women servants are not to be had, the English are in difficulties themselves on this point." He is going to London to see if "helps" are to be had. We are not quite short of these here. In my own house we have had several offers of helps,

but this suits very few families. As to inviting or inducing men from England to do the casual work, I think it would be cruel to ask them, cruel to ourselves and cruel to the men.

Few seem to realize the full meaning of the premium on exchange which enables the Chinese to work here for low wages, because the Chinaman gets nearly two dollars in China for every gold dollar he gives to the banker here. This induces him to keep his family in China and he never becomes a charge on us here. We don't want their families. Our legislators have amongst them one or two merchants who can explain this, and for everything except labor they avail themselves of the rate of exchange—the Hindus are not in it. But, after all, it is not our local parliament which has the power to act in the matter of reduction of tax on Chinese. They, individually, might help us, some of them helped to get the exclusion tax put on. They have lived to see it was a mistake. I have heard of more than one in this position, both in and out of parliament now. We all make mistakes sometimes. Some of the opponents of a change tremble at the idea of a few thousand Chinese being imported. What are these in our vast country? How many would it take to put one Chinaman on each 10 square miles of Canada? The Chinese don't increase here, and we can turn the tap on the supply. I believe we don't at all realize the evolution which education and general prosperity has made and is making in our occupations. We need not look much further than the next fifty years. Then the live men will regulate for themselves. A farmer on our Mainland wrote to an English paper that the Chinaman does not spend his wages in the country, but the farmer writes, "Our fine cathedrals were built by imported masons, who, no doubt, took home with them a few dollars, but they left the cathedrals." We are not so artistically inclined now here. But the Chinaman leaves behind him cleared farms to be a source of income for all time, and he leaves us our railroads, another perpetual source of wealth. Besides he makes our homes comfortable and attractive—compare us even now with America. I know many of our local legislators don't see any other way out of our difficulty except by reducing the head tax on Chinese. But they don't speak. We must look to Ottawa—and perhaps the ladies may have to renew their petition, this time to the Governor General, Earl Grey. And as to the boards of trade, if it is not their business to take action in this matter, what is their business? Nothing that I see comes so decidedly to be their duty. Earl Cardigan says legislators have deteriorated. I see from the papers that a notable agitator for exclusion of Chinese from America died the other day a comparatively rich man. A general director of colliers' strikes in the Old Country left behind him £30,000, or \$150,000. Yet he never raised coal after he took to this profession. My informant remarked, who were most to blame—the colliers or the operators, as they are called here? This man, he had little doubt, was paid by both parties.

People talk as if Europeans were all suitable immigrants. I don't like to write it, but save us from many Italians, they are sometimes as yellow as Chinese, but they are dangerous.

A. B. C.

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### CHINESE DOLLARS.

To the Editor:—We pay the Chinaman in dollars which are merely tokens, but for five of them he can get a sovereign. He goes to the bank with these token dollars and asks for an order for Chinese dollars, and he gets a Chinese dollar for every 53 cents, or not far from two dollars for every one he gives to the banker. The order he sends home to his family. This is perhaps the reason why the Chinaman does not bring his wife or his family here to live. And this makes him a very convenient man to bring here to work for us. China is so vast and so little commercial that it takes them a long time to find out that the silver required to make a full weight dollar is very much cheaper all over the world than it used to be. And wages and everything in China alters very little in price. It may be many years before there is much change.

Well, if we are at all smart we must see at once this is a fine place to buy labor. Silver is their only currency. We could not buy labor in this way from any other great country. Europe and America all reckon the price of silver by their gold standard.

Gold is cheaper than it was a few years ago. One hundred sovereigns will to-day buy much less of very many articles than it did in 1900. So much so that you hear "everything is dearer." But the real reason is gold is cheaper. The large quantity which has come from South Africa is telling, and of labor and everything you get less for the hundred sovereigns. Labor asks for better pay because gold is not worth so much as formerly, and it has got it—and a good rake-off in addition—and labor is right to get what it can.

Now, if organized labor were to reason this matter out it would come to my way of thinking, that we ought to buy as much of cheap labor as we require so long as it does not interfere with organized labor. If we had casual and unskilled labor cheap now, the strides in skilled labor would be enormous. I would include in unskilled and casual labor household labor. I am told that over 600 Victoria women have petitioned for this, and a city can never be a popular residential town if the visitors cannot get servants. We cannot get women. They are too well off and too well educated for that in any great numbers, and this evolution is going on everywhere. I would include farm laborers. Farmers have a very special claim. Many of them bought their farms years ago and depended on cheap unskilled labor for clearing and for work amongst cattle. They are selling their cattle all around. As far north as Nanaimo we hear of this, for want of cheap unskilled labor, and the farmers want casual labor in the fruit season. Then the fisheries want casual labor badly. An interested gentleman said to me to-day, we don't know what we are to do next year. And there are other kinds of work which white labor cannot undertake and don't want to undertake.

Politicians have been trying to keep us from thinking by telling us what the Salvation Army are going to do. They know very well that all the Salvation Army can do won't begin to relieve the situation. The exclusion of Chinese labor costs this province an enormous sum—a million and a half dollars each year. The trades pay their share in washing and house cleaning and in service in their own

particular trades. They all know that their work would be very much kept back by scarcity of Chinese labor. The Chinese have formed a union to raise all their labor. They had no mass meetings, no ribbons nor medals, nor speeches, but it is wonderfully effective. Every house in our cities has felt it.

Mr. Bell, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, has made a proposal that if Chinese are allowed to come in he will advise the company to commence work at once on this end of their line. With this and the C. P. R. and other lines we should have such a hum of business as none of us have ever dreamed of. The better class of labor will come gradually and of itself. See how population is flowing in to the farming districts about Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, etc. But there the land requires no clearing and the farmers go there in families. Here, so far, farmers want coaxing.

Restrict the occupations of the Chinese, if you please. But I think if labor men will quietly consider the matter for themselves they will come very near to my idea of the matter, and I have tried to be as fair as possible. It just occurs to me to say further, let us get as many Englishmen as we can; but remember we could dump all England here and not feel crowded.

It is as tiring to read the head lines about the Army immigrants as it is to read the head lines on the Thaw case. The Montreal Star last week had a paragraph that thirty women had arrived and that the Montrealers were opening rooms to teach them and subsequent arrivals the duties of domestic service.

Now, instead of saying smart and nasty things to each other about Chinese labor, let us try and say pleasant things. A five-year-old child was last week twice accosted in Victoria streets by trades unionists and asked to accept five cents to go to a shop and buy sweets. The second man said to the child, I once had a child like you, but she was crushed between the bricks in San Francisco. Perhaps the mother of the child was crushed too, and when he had done this pleasure to the child and turned away, he most likely "with his hard, rough hand wiped a tear out of his eye." We are all very human and have to meet our joys and our sorrows each for himself. Let us take counsel together. Neither all labor unionists nor all Chinese can stand corn.

We are all apt to get bumptious when we are prosperous. I believe it will be good policy for trade unionists to encourage the introduction of Chinese casual labor. The best part of our politicians think it desirable to do so, and it is surely not past the wit of man to devise some plan between the two parties whereby this can be accomplished. Politics is our greatest difficulty, and patriotism ought to be able to find a way.

A letter appeared in a local paper warning us of the difficulty we may have if we get too many Chinese here. They have never been a charge on our cities or on the country. They keep themselves. But the letter said, see the Southern states of America. Well, the conditions were quite different. A man's riches consisted largely in the number of his slaves, and women were imported in large numbers. A mixed race sprung up also. Here that does not happen, and the Chinese men return to their families in China. We do not give the Chinese the franchise. Nor do they ask it. The Chinese here want no more Chinamen to come and no wonder.

A. B. C.

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CHINESE ARE NOT IMMIGRANTS.

To the Editor:—A few weeks ago the  
Lor... ctator very favorably review-  
ed a... entitled "A Lodge in the Wild-  
erness." A passage on true patriotism so  
recalls what our Governor-General said  
to us while here that it appears to me  
he may be author. It says: "It is the part  
of true patriotism to seek the way to  
make labor mobile so that it may be con-  
veyed to places where it is wanted at the  
right moment instead of languishing  
where it is not wanted." This was the  
burden of Earl Grey's speeches here, and  
here the speeches got the inspiration.

Apart from office-seekers, seven, per-  
haps eight, tenths of the people of this  
province acknowledge the instant need of  
labor, and at once turn to China as the  
place to find it. Everyone knows dozens  
of men here who say "yes," but anyone  
hoping to fill public offices dare not say  
so. Trade unionists, particularly the  
tailors, were instrumental in getting the  
Chinese Exclusion Act passed, and now  
these same men are tired of it. For their  
washing, their house cleaning and many  
other services, the Chinese now charge  
too much. All housekeepers want the  
tax removed or lowered. It is foolish to  
expect our city to grow as a residential  
city if the incomers can get no servants.  
This part of the question concerns the  
ladies. They have shown lately what  
they can do in the cause of temperance.  
Are they interested enough in this ques-  
tion to promote and sign a big petition to  
Ottawa? The next week or two will  
show. The farmers here have been cruel-  
ly used by Chinese exclusion. How are  
they to represent their case? Farms make  
much the safest city. Mines get exhaust-  
ed and the districts get deserted. The  
farms live on. The Chinese are not immi-  
grants. They are only imported labor, as  
they have in the East. In the wheat dis-  
tricts, at harvest time, labor is imported  
from the States. There are other good  
features about this imported labor. The  
Chinese don't mingle with us. We don't  
want them to do so. They don't bring  
their families. We don't want them. At  
the present moment about a fourth of the

usual Chinese population in this province  
is in China enjoying the festivities of  
their New Year in the bosom of their  
families. Their wives and their children  
are there, and their parents. Some of the  
younger men will get married and come  
back to earn money to keep their wives.  
Some trade unionists grudge that money  
because it is not spent here. But the  
money is their own and we don't want  
their families. The Chinese live in poor  
houses here. But our Mayor is good at  
handling Chinese—it will delight him to  
make them toe the line. The Chinese are  
law-abiding. If the Mayor had not  
swooped down on gambling houses and  
had two big catches, the Chinese made a  
wonderfully poor show in the police courts  
in 1906. There were very few apprehen-  
sions indeed.

Where is labor not wanted in this pro-  
vince—I mean unskilled labor? The large  
concerns all want it—logging, fisheries,  
sawmills, and, chief of all, railroads. Two  
of these have spoken, and their demands  
almost take one's breath away. But they  
know their own business, and we, I mea,  
all the people of the Dominion and its  
government, will be foolish and unwise  
if we refuse their request. We know  
what railway facilities do for the coun-  
try, and we know in time past what we  
have been ready to give that we might  
possess them. It is a small thing they  
now ask.

If the railroads don't get Chinese they  
are resourceful and may bring less desir-  
able people. Some have talked of the  
Doukhobors, but if these daft people  
turned up in sheepskins in their thousands  
they would not improve the situation. In  
fact, any imported labor to take up the  
more unskilled and drudgery work would  
be more likely to leave disagreeable dregs  
than the comparatively quiet and orderly  
Chinaman.

Some of the boards of trade have  
spoken. Victoria is to speak this week. I  
hope it will agree with the Montreal  
board, and, as in duty bound, allow no  
politics to enter into the discussion. It is  
their duty to speak.

A. B. C.

Victoria, 11th February, 1907.

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HINDUS.

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To the Editor:—Are we not all a little ashamed about our excitement anent the Hindu invasion? Scarcely sufficient have come to stand for models for those artists who will want to sketch their picturesque figures for Hibben's windows all over Canada. If they had invaded England the Lord Mayor of London might have taken some of them with his state coach to Paris to show off a bit. But see what the Mayor and aldermen of Vancouver did and said. Some one sent me a copy of an Eastern paper, and I confess I feel ashamed of my adopted country.

Now, I think there is a harmless cure for further invasion. The casual labor and other labor the Hindus can do is the worst paid. The Chinese are ready to come and do it. They live so cheaply that they can wait for casual employment. We want such labor badly. I see the labor unionists say they must necessarily associate with the Chinese and they find that this tends to degrade the white workman. But white men and women have them constantly in their homes and don't find it so. They are obliged to employ them as the labor unionists are. But both parties don't want to pay them so high wages, while we could get their labor for so much less if we did not protect them by a five hundred dollar tax for new arrivals. Most trade unionists would like to be protected in this way. The Chinaman has got the better of us all. We want Chinese labor as we want (I don't like to write it) as we want a horse. Labor unionists are too particular. One million two hundred dollars paid extra for Chinese labor, because of the five hundred dollar tax, is too much for British Columbia to pay every year. The labor unionists pay their share of this, as they employ them largely.

I hope Mr. Gray, the leader of the Labor party here, will have influence enough to get his constituents to embrace a moderate and tenable position. He knows the Chinese come very little into competition with labor unionists. But they do promote industries and employment generally.

By a large majority the people of British Columbia want the Chinese tax reduced to a hundred dollars. We must get it reduced. A. B. C.

2c.

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### TWO BIG FIGHTS.

To the Editor:—It was delightful to see the excited crowd welcoming the Premier after what was after all a defeat, or at least an unfinished job. He fought well and when finally he saw he could not do better he kept to his demands and did not skulk away with the poor consolation of better half a loaf than no bread. The Premier always plays his part well. The enthusiasm in Government street was quite catching. The band, too, was up to the mark and played "We'll have a hot time in the old town to-night." I did not hear the speeches in Labor hall.

British Columbia was offered a poor pittance, only a million dollars spread over ten years! Why, the Chinese who are in this country have raised their wages, through the stopping of fresh arrivals, one million two hundred thousand dollars a year. For it is reckoned that there are 10,000 in the province, and each man has advanced his wages two dollars a month. This is a safe, conservative calculation. In addition to that, the province received in the last year of the \$100 tax more than twice as much as the Dominion offered to our Premier, namely, \$254,000 cash down. We get nothing now.

This looks a bigger thing than what the Premier was looking after. But then there came in the honor of the fight and he fought well.

We mean, too, to have a fight for more Chinese for casual labor, barrow work, land clearing, railway making, the fisheries, fruit gathering—all belong to the Chinese, and nobody else wants them. The hod men for all builders, masons, joiners, plumbers, are all Chinese and are employed by unionist labor. We don't keep, we don't breed men for such work. Our educated, smart sons know better and aspire to something better than Chinamen's work, and their fathers and mothers look on and say, well done, boy.

The Chinaman pays \$100 to get into the country, more than many unionists ever pay to the treasury. He also pays the usual seven dollars a year.

He does not bring his family here, he is law-abiding, he never becomes a burden on our charities, and he goes home to die.

Now the Premier hopes to fight on till he gains. Well done, fight on.

So do we about the Chinese. We will fight on because it is only prejudice which shuts them out.

Because much of the comfort of our homes depends on their service. The homes of the rich and the homes of the poor want them. And so the ladies of the province are very much interested in the matter. Will they help themselves and help us, and how?

A lady (now a matron) told me that when a girl she wanted something from her mother. The lady's not two-year-old sister sized the situation, and pulling Sissy to one side whispered in her ear, "Cry till you get it." The advice had the philosophy of experience.

I am no politician, and understand little about the better terms controversy. I suppose we are all agreed that it is right and dutiful to get as much out of Ottawa as we can, but I leave to others to prosecute the case. My brief is labor. The field is ready for the harvest, but the laborers are few. When or how can we do better than invite back the Chinaman? The Governor-General when he came amongst us seemed to point that way. So did Mr. Walker, representing the second largest money institution in Canada. Public bodies must not skulk, but face the crisis, and if they don't approve of this plan indicate a better.

I know the present government at Ottawa put on the exclusion tax. It will be a graceful thing if both parties of the state unite and undo it.

The demonstration on Friday appeared an apt occasion to show the comparatively big importance of the subject.

The Board of Trade, which is non-political, has not given a cheep, although this is the biggest question that has ever been placed before them.

Mr. McBride's government say nothing. They can at least send representations to Ottawa.

Private individuals are doing something and planning more. But at the rate they supply us, when shall the places be filled up?

A. B. C.

Zc.

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CHINESE LABOR.

To the Editor:—I observe the Vancouver Board of Trade have taken up the subject of scarcity of labor, and I don't know any organization in this province on whom the duty more obviously devolves than on the various boards of trade. Why our Board of Trade in Victoria have not spoken I do not know. From the newspaper reports the Vancouver Board of Trade were unanimous that there was great scarcity and that the board should ask the provincial and the Dominion governments to take immediate steps to secure the introduction of a suitable supply of labor, sufficient for the country's needs, and that as wide public support as possible be obtained in endorsement of such memorial, and that the president appoint a special committee to take the matter in hand. The speaking was chiefly in favor of getting in at once Chinese labor. One speaker said Vancouver alone wanted 500—and another gentleman interjected 1,000—Chinese at the present time for domestic purposes. Well, surely the resolution was a wise one. We want all sorts of labor at present, and the better class might come from England. But to go there for casual work, for house servants and for drudgery about our homes, is absurd. The mills in England are complaining of scarcity of hands and young women who can be induced to leave their homes go to them. In one vicinity I see there are over a hundred cotton mills of immense size. The girls go there and invest their savings in shares in the mills. They have all the freedom of short hours of work and are near their own homes. These 100 mills now pay on an average dividends of ten per cent. Just think of it! Alongside these cotton mills there are immense machinery shops, one of which employs over 10,000 hands. The girls and these men have their social pleasures, one of which is a great outing in the autumn, for which the employers keep the individual savings till the season comes round. One machine shop pays to the hands \$50,000 or over of such savings every year. They go to Paris to taste frogs' legs for once in their lives, and such like excursions. Have we anything here to induce these girls to become domestic servants and come out here? Servants are scarce in England. A friend of mine advertised in Lancashire for four servants, and in addition for a governess. For the governess situation he had lots of certificated and in every way suitable applicants and at smaller salary than asked by the cook. Very few asked for the inferior places, and these were unsatisfactory. The cook amazed him with the questions she put as to his menage. In fact, the servant question has become a burning question, as it is here.

Of course, we all know that the exclusion tax was put on at Ottawa because a commission (selected for the purpose, some people are wicked enough to say) reported that the province wanted them to be excluded. If we ever did want them to be excluded, which I gravely doubt, we have lived to repent. The labor unions have always wanted to exclude Chinese. The Vancouver Board of Trade did well to ask our local legislature to express and represent to the Dominion government the views of the province on this point. Men tailors were the chief spokesmen here against Chinese labor. Could we buy them off? How many are there in the city? It is monstrous to pay Chinese one million two hundred thousand dollars extra for their work because they know no more are coming in and their labor is scarce. The wily Chinaman is cute enough for that. All our trade unions would like to be protected in this way. We are all selfish.

At present the admission of Hindus may lead to difficulties between Great Britain and ourselves. It will cost money to bring Englishmen, if we could find suitable men. The loafers are not what we want. They are like the men employed by our city as a sort of charity. Look at their faces. Don't they tell a tale? If we got three train loads a week of that class from England they would not suit us. They could not take a wheelbarrow and do a man's work on clearing or on railroad lands. Indeed, Dr. Milne, if he dared, would wisely send the greater part of them back home. For men able and willing to work England is more prosperous now than it has been for a quarter of a century. The poor houses have fewer inmates, and the outdoor relief is smaller. There are two classes which contribute largely to the loafing, noisy class. Those who bring misfortune on themselves and those who have been in trade unions, but who (often of their own fault) are dismissed because they are no longer able to do a day's work. An employer may not keep these men at a reduced wage. It is contrary to union rules. A few may come, and do come, from England looking for work, but these are in lots of two or three girls to join relatives or friends here. It always requires double leaded type to see that any have come. Yet at ladies' teas it spreads like wild fire. In the same way a few farm hands may come. But these look out, if they are worth anything, and go where they have a chance later on of getting a bit of cleared land. As one of to-day's papers says, they don't get much past Winnipeg.

The farmer, the fisheries, the railroads want casual Chinese labor badly. I know of a farmer in the Delta who sold his fruit on the tree at \$5 a ton, and the contractor failed in his bargain for want of labor.

Surely this is the time to reverse unwise legislation. Ottawa will get out of a difficulty and will get a considerable sum from the proposed \$100 tax—\$250,000 a year or more.

Trade unionists employ at their homes and pay the extra charge to Chinese. The collier gets him to do the heavy work, and if he is a sober and intelligent man he will bring up his educated son to better work. The stone mason, the brick setter, the joiner and builder all employ them to do the heavy unskilled work. Our houses are built with accommodation for Chinamen, as they were in early times for Indians. Governor Douglas' house, sold the other day, was an early example of the arrangements for Indians. I cannot see that trade unionists are either wise or consistent in seeking the exclusion of Chinese. They think the tailors are badly used. Personally, I think it would be better if we kept to English tailors. But do the trade unionists do this? Not they.

Let us petition and agitate. How to get at the scattered farmers I don't know. But every woman ought to sign and every great company ought to make their wishes known through their representatives or collectively to the Premier in Ottawa.

We don't breed casual laborers now. In the good book we read that Joshua in less civilized times commanded the people not to slay the captives in war, but to employ them as hewers of wood and drawers of water, while the people built the house of the Lord. Joshua was groping in one direction. We don't ask service of slaves, but we open our doors for a consideration, and we get willing and docile workers to whom the work brings a great advance in comfort to themselves as well as to their families, whom they leave in China till they return with their small, their very small, competence. Earl Grey, I think, saw this. But he only indicated, as in office he is bound.

It has been suggested that we shall confine the Chinese to certain occupations or admit them for a certain number of years. This may be left for consideration. But now, at this present time, we want casual manual labor badly, and no one fills the bill like the Chinaman. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and we will get what we want.

I see from a local paper that John Burns, when he was entrusted the other day with a million dollars for relief work in England, first of all stopped all casual charity, even the Queen's fund for the unemployed. He hates loafers, and his motto seems to be, "if a man won't work neither shall he eat."

A. B. C.

Victoria.

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TRADE AND COMMERCE CANADA

CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACT

AS AMENDED TO DATE

WITH REGULATIONS AUTHORIZED BY ORDERS  
IN COUNCIL BASED THEREON

PUBLISHED BY

The Department of Trade and Commerce

Corrected to June 1st, 1910.

OTTAWA:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU  
1910

22 P.



754

# CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACT.

Memorandum respecting the principal changes made in Chap. 95 of the Revised Statutes of Canada of 1906, by Chap. 14 of the Statutes of 1908.

## CHILDREN OF MERCHANTS AND CLERGYMEN.

Under the Act of 1908 the minor children only of merchants and clergymen are exempt (vide Sec. 2). In the previous Act there was no limitation as to the age of these children.

## STUDENTS.

Under the new Act students of any age are not exempt from the payment of the Chinese Immigration Tax (vide Sec. 2). In previous Acts students were exempt. Under the new Act students, however, who upon landing satisfy the controller at the port of entry as to their standing as such, and who afterward attend one of the recognised universities for one year are entitled to a refund of the Chinese Immigration tax at the expiration of such period (vide Sec. 3).

## MANIFESTING ON INTERIOR POINTS.

Under the new Act authority is given to permit the manifesting of Chinese at the port of landing to an interior point in Canada when so desired, and payment of the tax may be made at such interior point (vide Sec. 4). This, however, has been the custom for years, though there was no direct authority therefor in previous Acts.

## EVASIONS OF THE LAW.

Under the new Act the evasion of the law regarding Chinese Immigration is made an indictable offence, and any person of Chinese origin so convicted is liable to a fine, imprisonment or deportation. Any person who wilfully aids or abets an evasion of the Act will also be guilty of an indictable offence (vide Sec. 5). Power is taken, also, to deport any such persons of Chinese origin who evade the Act by the same transportation company which brought them into Canada without receiving the usual payment for such carriage (vide Sec. 6).

F. C. T. O'HARA,

*Chief Controller of Chinese Immigration.*

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,  
Ottawa, Sept. 1, 1908.

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# 7-8 EDWARD VII.

## CHAP. 14.

### An Act to amend the Chinese Immigration Act.

[Assented to 20th July, 1908.]

**H**IS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

**1.** Section 2 of *The Chinese Immigration Act*, chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following as paragraph (h):—

R.S., c. 95, s. 2 amended.

“(h) “Minister” means the Minister of Trade and Commerce, or the member of His Majesty’s Privy Council of Canada charged with the administration of this Act.”

Interpretation.

**2.** Paragraph (c) of subsection 1 of section 7 of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

S. 7 amended.

- “(c) (1) Merchants, their wives and minor children;
- (2) The wives and minor children of clergymen;
- (3) Tourists;
- (4) Men of science;
- (5) (Subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Governor in Council) duly certified teachers;

Persons exempt from payment of entrance tax.

who shall substantiate their status to the satisfaction of the controller, subject to the approval of the Minister, or who are bearers of certificates of identity, or other similar documents issued by the Government or by a recognized official or representative of the government whose subjects they are, specifying their occupation and their object in coming into Canada.”

**3.** Subsection 3 of section 7 is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

S. 7 amended.

“3. A student of Chinese origin who upon first entering Canada has substantiated his status as such to the satisfaction

Refund to students.

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7 EDWARD VII.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 74f

A. 1908

REPORT

BY

W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

COMMISSIONER

APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE INTO THE

LOSSES SUSTAINED BY THE CHINESE POPULATION OF VANCOUVER, B.C.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE RIOTS IN THAT CITY IN SEPTEMBER, 1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

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OTTAWA

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1908

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# SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 237.—OCTOBER TERM, 1926.

Luther Weedin, Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of Seattle, Washington, Petitioner,  
vs.  
Chin Bow.

On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

[June 6, 1927.]

Mr. Chief Justice TAFT delivered the opinion of the Court.

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This is a writ of certiorari to review a judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirming an order of the District Court for the Western District of Washington allowing a writ of habeas corpus for Chin Bow, a Chinese boy ten years of age, and granting him a discharge. The petition for certiorari was filed October 29, 1925, and granted December 7, 1925, 269 U. S. 550, under section 240 (a) of the Judicial Code as amended by the Act of February 13, 1925, c. 229, 43 Stat. 936.

Chin Bow applied for admission to the United States at Seattle. The board of special inquiry of the Immigration Bureau at that place denied him admission on the ground that though his father is a citizen, he is not a citizen, because at the time of his birth in China his father had never resided in the United States. Chin Bow was born March 29, 1914, in China. His father, Chin Dun, was also born in China on March 8, 1894, and had never been in this country until July 18, 1922. Chin Dun was the son of Chin Tong, the respondent's grandfather. Chin Tong is forty-nine years old and was born in the United States.

The Secretary of Labor affirmed the decision of the Board of Inquiry, and the deportation of the respondent was ordered. He secured a writ of habeas corpus from the District Court. Upon a hearing, an order discharging him was entered without an

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**B R I E F**

**CONCERNING CHINESE IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA**

*Chong Jung  
Charles Foo  
Gordon Yuen*

Submitted to

**THE HONOURABLE THE MINISTER OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION**

*4 p.*

by the

**CHINESE COMMUNITY CENTRES OF CANADA**



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(7)

A BRIEF

**CONCERNING IMMIGRATION LAWS (AND CITIZENSHIP LAWS)**

for presentation to

**THE HONOURABLE W. E. HARRIS  
MINISTER OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION  
OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA**

*on cover: A brief concerning Immigration Laws (and  
Citizenship Act) for presentation  
by the Chinese Benevolent Assoc. June, 1952.*

**PRESENTED BY**

**Mr. Wong Foon Sien President and Special Representative of  
the Chinese Benevolent Association on behalf of the Association.**

*and by  
Mr. H. W. P. Chin national  
President and Special Representative  
of the Chinese Canadian / Citizens' Association.*

5 p.



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW

**A Survey of Chinese Emigration**

*The history of the Chinese communities that have long been settled in foreign countries all over the world affords a striking illustration of many of the difficulties that arise when migration takes place on a substantial scale. These difficulties have to be faced in any programme for the promotion of migration as a means of meeting world manpower shortages, such as forms part of the I.L.O. manpower programme recently described in the Review.<sup>1</sup> It has therefore been considered pertinent to present the following account of the situation of these communities and the measures taken in China for the protection of emigrants.*

INTRODUCTION

China has long been one of the chief emigration countries of the world. As early as the beginning of the seventeenth century there was already a considerable flow of population towards neighbouring States. By 1718 the Government, under the Manchu rule of the Ch'ing Dynasty, feared that the continuation of the movement would be dangerous both politically and economically, and it therefore not only prohibited further emigration but called on all Chinese living abroad to return home.<sup>2</sup> These restrictive measures, however, proved only temporarily effective, and in the following years the opportunities offered by the era of expansion which was then opening in many Asian countries attracted an increasingly large number of Chinese. With the conclusion of the Nanking Treaty of 1842 and the resultant opening of the ports in south China, the stream of emigrants began to swell rapidly and to spread even to countries outside Asia.

Since its inception, emigration from China has been directed mainly to the countries of south-east Asia. Estimates concerning its volume vary. According to figures published by the Overseas

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. LIX, No. 4, April 1949, pp. 367-393: "The I.L.O. Manpower Programme".

<sup>2</sup> The Government was influenced in this policy by the belief that (1) the loss of population by emigration would not be compensated for by any consequent trade advantage, and (2) that emigrants would almost certainly be against the ruling dynasty and, once out of reach of the Manchu officials, would undoubtedly plot among themselves and with sympathisers still in China for its overthrow.

13 p.

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# 11 GEORGE VI.

## CHAP. 19.

An Act to amend the Immigration Act and to repeal the Chinese Immigration Act.

[Assented to 14th May, 1947.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., c. 93;  
1928, c. 29;  
1937, c. 34;  
1946, c. 54.

1. Section thirty-three of the *Immigration Act*, chapter ninety-three of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

“(15) An officer in charge at any port of entry may, in respect of persons seeking to pass through Canada to another country in direct transit, before they are permitted to pass through Canada, require the transportation company proposing to transport such persons through Canada, to deposit a bond in favour of His Majesty guaranteeing that the transportation company will comply with the regulations made under subsection sixteen of this section.

Company may be required to deposit bond.

“(16) The Governor in Council may prescribe the amount and form of bonds that may be required pursuant to subsection fifteen of this section and may make regulations for the identification of persons in respect of whom bonds are required under the said subsection, for the guarding of such persons while being transported through Canada and for their detention pending departure from Canada”.

Amount and form of bond.

2. Section eighty of the said Act is repealed.

Repeal.

3. (1) Notwithstanding any law of Canada relating to immigration, every dependant applying for admission into Canada shall, subject to this section, be permitted to enter Canada and upon such admission shall be deemed to have landed within the meaning of Canadian immigration law.

Dependants permitted to enter Canada.

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*Mr. Blair*

**CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS**  
**CUNARD, ANCHOR and ANCHOR-DONALDSON LINES**  
**WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE**

TO AGENTS IN CANADA:—

Montreal, April 24th, 1924.

**CANADIAN IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS**

All Affidavits of Support and Employment and Statutory Declarations heretofore used have been abolished.

Effective on dates mentioned new "Application" form, specimen herewith, must be submitted where necessary, as indicated below, for approval of Dominion Government Immigration Commissioners located as follows:—

- Eastern District — — J. S. FRASER, Ottawa.
- Western District — — THOS. GELLEY, Winnipeg.
- Pacific Coast — — PERCY REID, Vancouver.

*17*  
*253 23*

"Applications" are to be sent by sub-agents to the office of the Company to which they report, for furtherance by that office to the respective Commissioners. No legalization of application is now necessary by Notary, Commissioner, etc., etc. Prepaid order should accompany the "Application."

**1.—GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, FINLAND, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, FRANCE SWITZERLAND.**

"Applications" not required.

**2.—BULGARIA, POLAND, ROUMANIA, SOVIET RUSSIA, INCLUDING UKRANIA.**

Effective March 21st "Applications" must be submitted for approval of Immigration Department in Canada.

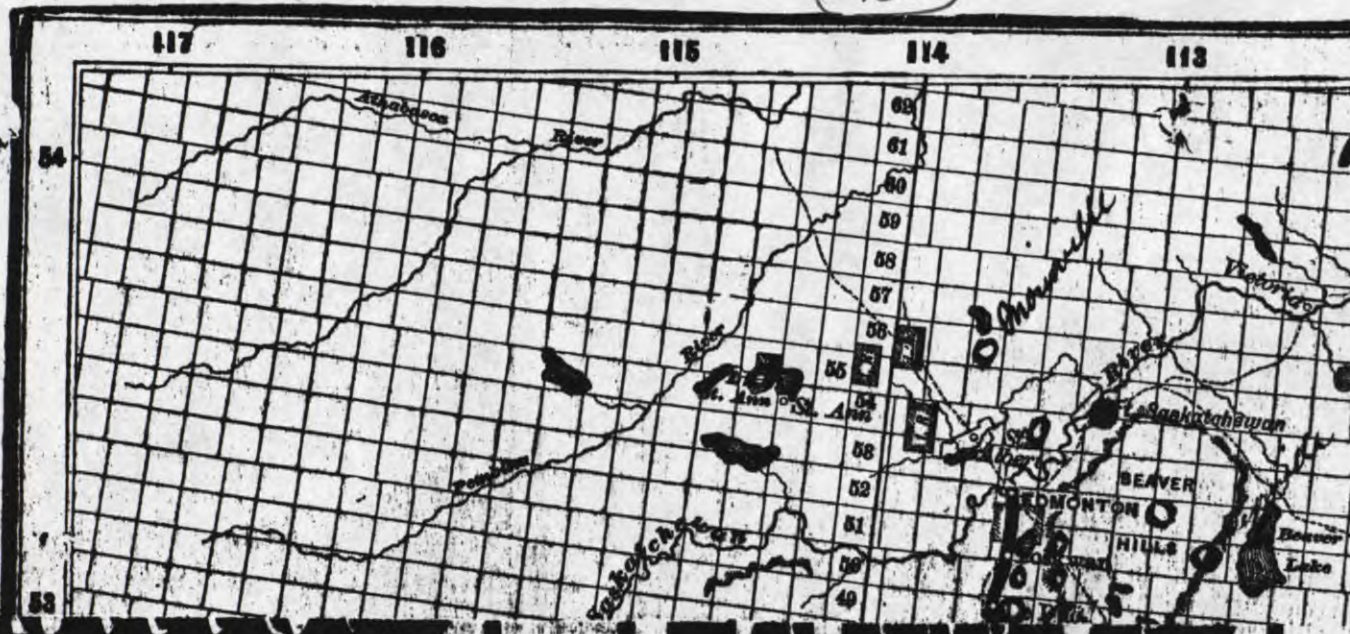
All outstanding "affidavits" of these four nationalities not presented in Europe on or before March 21st, 1924, are void and must be replaced by new "Application" forms which have been approved by the Immigration Department in Canada.

**3.—ALL TERRITORY ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE AND IN THE NEAR EAST, EXCEPT THE COUNTRIES NAMED IN SECTIONS 1 AND 2.**

Effective April 15th "Applications" must be submitted for approval by the Immigration Department in Canada. All outstanding "affidavits" must be presented to Canadian Immigration representative in Europe before June 30th. "Affidavits" not presented by June 30th, 1924, must be replaced by new "Application" forms which have been approved by the Immigration Department in Canada.



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Manitoba \* \*

Assiniboia

\* \* Alberta

Saskatchewan



The Four Great Fertile Provinces  
OF  
**WESTERN CANADA**  
ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIBED

Manitoba \* \*

Assiniboia

\* \* Alberta

Saskatchewan



The Four Great Fertile Provinces  
OF  
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Free farms? 158  
Map of 1890

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# EDMONTON DISTRICT

NORTHWESTERN CANADA

A DESCRIPTION OF ITS SOIL, CLIMATE, PRODUCTS, AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES AND OTHER RESOURCES

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(NOTE.—Diagrams showing the vacant lands in any two or three townships the intending settler may wish to examine for the purpose of selecting a homestead will be furnished on personal or written application at the Dominion Lands Office at Edmonton.)

Feel  
1437  
(P. 177)



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**T**HE CANADIAN MAGAZINE recently completed twenty-one years of continuous publication. No other magazine in Canada has ever lasted even half that length of time. So firmly established has this magazine become, that to read it is regarded as a mark of distinction. For literary and artistic excellence it admits of no superior, and no Canadian who wishes to be abreast with what is being done in letters and art and general progress in Canada can afford to be without it. Its table of contents every month is the best indication of its merit, yet from among the numbers of letters and press notices received on the occasion of its twenty-first anniversary, a few typical ones are appended hereto.



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Temple Court Building, New York

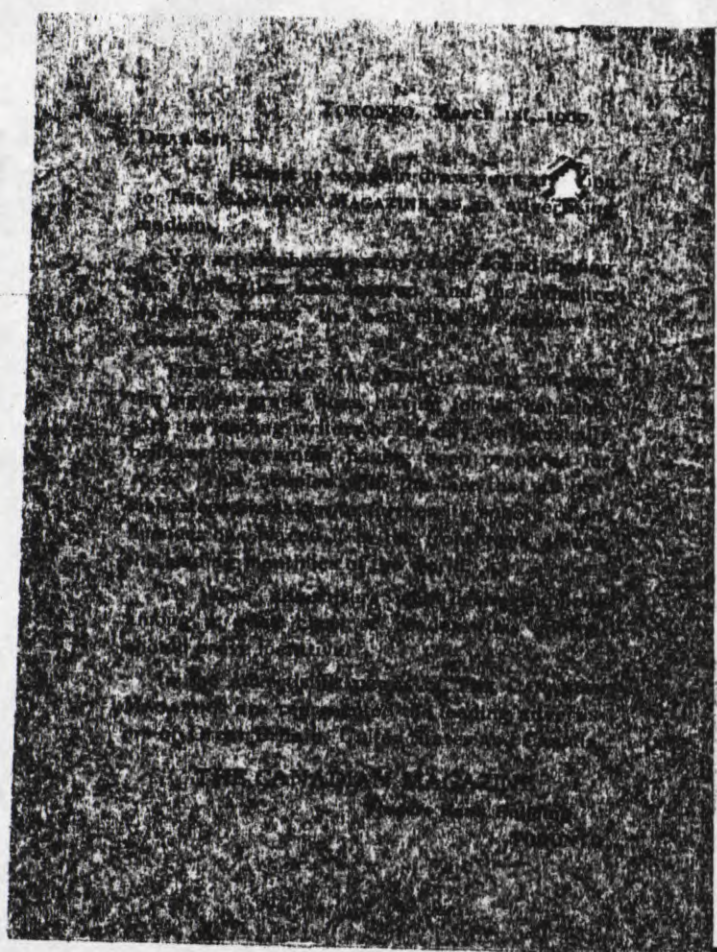
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APRIL, 1900.



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# THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXPOSITION AND INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY OF ALL NATIONS,

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Special Diploma of Honor.

The next award will be an  
English Hall Marked Silver  
Jewel (gold gilt) with Di-  
ploma.



The next award will be a Bronze  
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THE LOWEST AWARD  
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Each Jewel will have a corded  
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The above is an exact facsimile of the Jewel of Award; this together with a magnificent designed Diploma will be ready for distribution at the end of July; nearly two months and a half (2½) previous to the close of the Exposition which will enable the successful Exhibitors to derive some benefit from the Award during the remainder of the Exposition.

By the time the Exposition opens it will be seen what number of Jurors will be needed: these the Exhibitors will take an equal part in selecting, when the list of Jurors is complete, they will select from amongst themselves: Three (3) Canadians and three (3) Foreigners. These six (6) gentlemen will choose a Chairman or President from outside their body. These will be termed the Committee on Awards, who will examine all the Awards recommended by the Jurors, and indorse or otherwise the Jurors report. In the event of any Exhibitor feeling aggrieved at any decision, he may bring the matter before the Exhibitors' Court of Appeal. This will comprise the Presidents of the Boards of Trade in Canada, whose adjudication shall be absolute and final. The whole idea is to make the Awards reliable and well worth having by the Exhibitor.

Huttons Directory Print.

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