

1073

Mrs Birt, Louisa

Annexed to Mrs Birt's report -

73546

FA 76-131
Vols 150-199
Part 4



SHELTERING HOME, MYRTLE ST.,
LIVERPOOL,
December, 1898.

DEAR CHILDREN AND YOUNG FRIENDS,

Again we are spared to send you, from your friends at the Sheltering Home, a warm and loving Christmas Greeting.

This year I have received many very interesting letters from our boys and girls in Canada, which cheer us and encourage us to go on working among the needy orphans of our big city of Liverpool. We offer them shelter in the time of their urgent sorrow and bereavement; give them a short, practical training in homelike and useful ways; outfit them with sufficient new clothing to last over a year, and then take them to Canada, where they secure many advantages:—

- 1st.—Good pure country air, to enable them to grow up healthy.
- 2nd.—Abundance of good, plain food, which gives them strength to work.
- 3rd.—Homes with kindly, industrious, God-fearing people.
- 4th.—Schooling and clothes.
- 5th.—Wages as soon as they are worth it.

55203

RG/M 76 Vol 172 58203 part
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 (130)

1074

Swords to Ploughshares



Typical Orchard Scene in the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia

THE SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD OF CANADA

COMMISSIONERS:

MAJOR JOHN BARNETT, *Chairman*
MAJOR E. J. ASHTON, D.S.O.
S. MABER, *Secretary*

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE:

LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT INNES, B.S.A.

Published by authority of the HONOURABLE CHARLES STEWART (Minister of the Interior)
Minister in charge Soldier Land Settlement, Ottawa, Canada.

on cover: Soldier Land
settlement in Canada
15 [1] p. 1922

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(62)

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St. Pitt. Colonial Office

E982259

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Careers in the British Dominions and Colonies open to Officers retired from the Indian Army

Appointments.

1. *Colonial Appointments* under the Crown, in the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. Enquiry should be made in the case of officers in the United Kingdom of the Assistant Private Secretary, Appointments, Colonial Office, London, S.W. 1 (by letter), or, in the case of officers serving in India, of the Secretary, Ex-Services Association, Delhi.

2. *Appointments in the Dominions* are usually made locally and the supply is generally in excess of the demand. Enquiries may be addressed, in the first instance, to the High Commissioner or Agent-General concerned at the addresses given on page 2, or in the case of Rhodesia to the British South Africa Company.

3. *Technical Appointments under Government in the Crown Colonies* are usually made through the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

4. Information regarding *commercial appointments* overseas may be obtained from the Appointments Department, Ministry of Labour, 3 and 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C. 1.

Land Settlement.

General information as to all opportunities for land settlement both within the Empire and in foreign countries, can be obtained from the Secretary, Oversea Settlement Committee, 6, St. James' Square, London, S.W. 1.

(N.B. -- This Committee is a Department of the Colonial Office.)

Officers are strongly advised not to commit themselves to any oversea scheme without first obtaining on it the advice of the Committee.

Enquiries as regards land settlement may likewise be made of the following organisations or of any of the High Commissioners or Agents-General for the various Dominions and Provinces at the addresses given on page 2:—

(a) SOUTH AFRICA.

1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 175, Piccadilly, London, W. 1, or The Secretary, 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, Secretariat Buildings, Delhi.

(b) AUSTRALIA.

Australian Farms Limited, Secretary, Australian Farms Limited, 2, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C. 2.

In this case officers should first ask for an appointment by letter.

(Both the above schemes have been examined and are generally endorsed by the Oversea Settlement Committee.)

Officers serving in India can obtain information as to the scheme conducted by the Australian Farms from the Secretary, Ex-Services Association, Delhi, who is likewise in a position to supply copies of literature on the subject of Land Settlement in South Africa issued by the South African Government. Enquiries as to the scheme conducted by the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association should be made direct of the Secretary, 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, Secretariat Buildings, Delhi.

Officers in the United Kingdom can see copies of the literature issued by the various Governments, &c., on application at the India Office, or if they live at a distance from London, can make enquiry direct by letter at any of the addresses given in this memorandum.

It should be clearly understood that while the Government authorities and other organisations above referred to may be relied upon to give the best information in their power, it will be for the officer himself, when he has ascertained all the particulars which are available, to investigate them thoroughly before committing himself, and the Secretary of State for India

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India office

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G. Brit. Colonial office

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India. Secretary of State

ROYAL WARRANT

Retirement of Surplus Officers of the Indian Army.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS a necessity exists for reducing the number of officers in Our Indian Army :

OUR WILL and PLEASURE is that any of such officers whom Our Secretary of State for India in Council may, within a period of twelve months from the date of this Our Warrant decide to be surplus to the requirements of Our Indian Army, shall, unless appointed to other branches of Our Army or to Our Air Force, be retired from Our Army with such retiring gratuity and under such conditions as Our Secretary of State for India in Council may prescribe.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 25th day of April 1922, in the 12th year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
PEEL.

Rules in regard to the Retirement of Surplus Junior Officers of the Indian Army issued by the Secretary of State for India in Council under Royal Warrant of 25th April 1922.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has decided that the retirement under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of junior British officers of the Indian Army who may be decided to be surplus to requirements shall be governed by the following rules. The selection of officers for retirement under these rules will be made from among those whose date of commission for promotion in the Indian Army falls between 1st January 1915 and 31st December 1918, both dates inclusive :—

1.—(a) An officer, if in India, will be granted entitled passage for himself and family (subject to payment of messing charges for his family) to the United Kingdom, or to any port in the British Empire he may select (or be granted an allowance in lieu), provided he complies with any sailing orders he may receive from Government, and notifies his selection within such period as may be prescribed.

(b) An officer, if in the United Kingdom, will receive passage to any port in the British Empire for himself and family (less payment of messing charges for his family) or be granted an allowance in lieu, provided he has not already received a passage under (a), and provided he claims the passage within such period as the Secretary of State in Council may prescribe.

(c) If an officer is in India and his family in the United Kingdom, or *vice versa*, the family may be granted passage (less payment of messing charges), or an allowance in lieu, to any port in the British Empire outside India and the United Kingdom to which the officer himself is granted passage or an allowance in lieu, or (in the second case) to the United Kingdom if the officer is remaining there, provided the passage is claimed within such period as may be prescribed.

(d) An officer in the United Kingdom, unless granted a passage to an Indian port, may have his and his family's baggage conveyed free from India to the United Kingdom, or to any port to which he is himself granted passage.

(e) The amount of baggage of the officer and his family which may be shipped free under (a), (b), (c) or (d) will be limited to double the sea scale laid down in para. 104, Army Regulations (India), Vol. X.

(f) The grant of passage or allowance in lieu to an officer or his family will also carry the right to free conveyance by rail to the port of embarkation, but not to payment of any travelling expenses in the country in which he or they disembark.

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1077

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No. B./5552/3 (A.G.-1).

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, INDIA.

(17) 6p

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S BRANCH.

Simla, the 7th September, 1929.

FROM

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL IN INDIA,

To

HEADQUARTERS,
ALL COMMANDS, DISTRICTS, INDEPENDENT
BRIGADE AREAS, AND BRIGADES.
OFFICERS COMMANDING,
ALL BRITISH UNITS IN INDIA.

MEMORANDUM.

The following returns and notes are submitted for information and guidance of men in the choice of Vocational Training Courses and employment on return to civil life:—

1. Oversea Settlement Notes.
2. A table showing the number of students who completed courses at Hounslow, Aldershot and Chisleton Vocational Training Centres during June, 1929, and the number who obtained employment in civil life on leaving the courses.
3. Returns of employment in United Kingdom for June, 1929, for use in connection with Unemployment Graphs forwarded previously.
4. Three copies of the June, 1929, issue of the 'Oversea Settler.'

J. D. BELGRAVE, Colonel,
for Adjutant General in India.

Copy to:—

The Staff Captain, Vocational Training, Northern and Eastern Commands,
Calcutta.

The Staff Captain, Vocational Training, Southern and Western Commands,
Bombay.

RG/Ma 76	Vol 192	F 51952	part 2
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(1)

Oversea Settlement Notes.

The second part of the War Office memorandum referred to in the Monthly Notes for September, 1929, on Oversea Settlement schemes is reprinted below. The third and concluding part will be published in the next issue of these Monthly Notes.

How to obtain employment Overseas.

As stated above, assisted passages are granted only to those who have assured employment awaiting them on arrival overseas. Employment in the Dominions may be obtained by the following methods :—

(i) By the Nomination System—

A man who wishes to settle in Canada, Australia or New Zealand and who has relatives or friends living in one of those Dominions who can guarantee him satisfactory employment on arrival can be nominated by them for an assisted passage to enable him to take up that employment. Nominations may also be made by certain organizations in the Dominions, e.g., Affiliated Regiments overseas, churches of all denominations, the Y. M. C. A., the British Empire Service League and the Salvation Army.

The nomination must be made to the Government of the Dominion in which the man intends to settle. In the case of Australia, nominations must be made to the Government of the State.

The Canadian Government will only accept nominations (for men) for farm employment.

The Australian Government accepts nominations for all kinds of employment.

The New Zealand Government normally accepts nominations for all descriptions of employment, but at present very few nominations of any sort are being accepted.

If the Oversea Government accepts the nomination an assisted passage is granted to the man, and, if married, to his wife and children, providing they are considered to be suitable settlers.

(ii) By applying direct to the Oversea Governments :—

Men who cannot secure nominations may apply to the London representatives of the Dominion Governments, who select settlers of suitable age, physique and experience either for farm employment or for land settlement schemes, such as are described below under the heading "Farm Settlement Schemes".

In the case of Canada, men without any experience of farm work should apply to the Canadian Pacific Railway, Charing Cross, London, S. W. 1, or to the Canadian National Railways, Cockspur Street, London, S. W. 1, who accept inexperienced men for placement in farm employment in Canada as unskilled workers.

(iii) By undergoing training in Great Britain :—

Men who wish to take up farming in the Dominions after their discharge from the Army are strongly recommended to undergo a short course of preliminary training in agriculture in this country. This applies not only to men who have no experience of farming, but to a lesser extent to those who have some knowledge of agricultural life, since farming methods in Canada and Australia differ considerably from those practised in this country.

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No. B./5552/2 (A.G. 1).
ARMY HEADQUARTERS, INDIA.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S BRANCH.

{1} 40

Simla, the 26th July 1929.

FROM

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL IN INDIA,

To

HEADQUARTERS,
ALL COMMANDS, DISTRICTS, INDEPENDENT
BRIGADE AREAS, AND BRIGADES.
OFFICERS COMMANDING,
ALL BRITISH UNITS IN INDIA.

MEMORANDUM.

The following returns and notes are submitted for information and guidance of men in the choice of Vocational Training Courses and employment on return to civil life :—

1. Oversea Settlement Notes.
2. A table showing the number of students who completed courses at Hounslow, Aldershot and Chisleton Vocational Training Centres during May, 1929, and the number who obtained employment in civil life on leaving the courses.
3. Returns of employment in United Kingdom for May, 1929, for use in connection with Unemployment Graphs forwarded previously.
4. Three copies of the May, 1929, issue of the ' Oversea Settler '.

J. D. BELGRAVE, Colonel,
for Adjutant General in India.

Copy to :—

The Staff Captain, Vocational Training, Northern and Eastern Commands, Calcutta.

The Staff Captain, Vocational Training, Southern and Western Commands, Bombay.

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Province of Newfoundland



REGULATIONS

Governing Grants to Boards for
Salaries of Teachers and
Bonuses to Teachers.

OFFICE OF THE QUEEN'S PRINTER

24 p.
1949?

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Province of Newfoundland



THE PUPIL TEACHER
(TRAINING)
REGULATIONS

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1954

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Newfoundland

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Department of Education
Province of Newfoundland

REGULATIONS AND
SCHOLARSHIPS

Public Examinations, 1954

Authorized by the Minister of Education

23 [] p

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

Under and by virtue of the powers conferred by the Education (Teacher Training) Act, 1944, the Act No. 32 of 1944, the following regulations have been made by the Council of Education and were approved by His Honour the Administrator in Council on the 26th day of May 1953.

W. J. CAREW,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

REGULATIONS

- 1. In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires
 - (a) "Act" means the Education (Teacher Training) Act, 1944;

11 [i]p. Office of the Queen's Printer

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NEWFOUNDLAND



THE REVISED STATUTES OF NEWFOUNDLAND, 1952.

CHAPTER 101.

An Act Respecting Education

1. This Act may be cited as The Education Act. Short title.

2.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the several words and expressions hereinafter mentioned shall have the meaning following: Interpretation.

- (a) "Educational District" or "District":—To facilitate the administration of general elementary education for each religious denomination organized for educational purposes under this Act, the Province shall for each such religious denomination be divided into a number of areas of convenient dimensions which shall be known as "Educational Districts" or, briefly, "Districts."
- (b) "Board of Education" or "Board":—The general organization of elementary education in each district as defined above shall be under the management of a number of persons appointed or to be appointed as hereinafter set forth, who shall be known collectively as the "Board of Education" for such district, or, briefly, as "the Board."
- (c) "Public School" shall mean any school within a district conducted by the authority of, and receiving financial aid from the Board of Education for the District and shall include a common school.
- (d) "School" means a Public School, a school operated by the Department of Education in a land settlement established by the Government, and a school operated by that Department under Section 17 of this Act.

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1952

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NEWFOUNDLAND



THE REVISED STATUTES OF NEWFOUNDLAND, 1952.

CHAPTER 102.

An Act Respecting The Training And Classification of Teachers

1. This Act may be cited as The Education (Teacher Training) Act and shall be read with The Education Act. Short title.

2. For the purposes of organizing the training and classification of teachers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall appoint, for each denomination comprising not less than ten thousand persons, a Board of Examiners to consist of not less than three nor more than five members of such denomination. Boards of Examiners relating to training and classification of teachers.

3. The powers, duties and functions of a Board of Examiners shall be: Powers and duties of Boards of Examiners.

(a) To examine all candidates for the offices of pupil teacher and teacher.

(b) In accordance with rules and regulations of the Council of Education made under this Act to grant certificates of grade to teachers or candidates who have complied with the requirements prescribed by such rules and regulations and such further general requirements as the Board of Examiners may with the approval of the Minister of Education prescribe: Provided that the Board of Examiners may in any case exempt any teacher or candidate from compliance with all or any such further general requirements.

(c) To cancel the certificate of any teacher who shall be guilty of drunkenness or immoral conduct.

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NEWFOUNDLAND



THE REVISED STATUTES OF NEWFOUNDLAND, 1952.

CHAPTER 103.

An Act to Provide for the Retirement of Teachers and the Pensions to be Awarded in respect of their Teaching Service

1. This Act shall be read with The Education Act and may be cited Short title. as The Education (Teachers' Pensions) Act.

2. In this Act unless the context otherwise requires, Interpretation.

- (a) "Board of Directors" means a Board of Directors of a College established under The Education Act;
- (b) "College" means a College established under The Education Act;
- (c) "Department" means the Department of Education;
- (d) "Minister" means the Minister of Education;
- (e) "pension" means an annual pension;
- (f) "pensionable service" means service which may be taken into account in determining whether a pension may be awarded under this Act in respect of service as a teacher and the amount of the pension;
- (g) "pensioner" means a teacher who is retired and is receiving a pension under this Act;
- (h) "regulations" means regulations made under The Education Act and this Act;

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NEWFOUNDLAND



THE REVISED STATUTES OF NEWFOUNDLAND, 1952.

CHAPTER 104.

An Act Respecting Vocational Education In Newfoundland

- 1. This Act may be cited as The Vocational Education Act. Short title.
- 2. In this Act and in any regulations made under this Act unless the context otherwise requires— Interpretation.
 - (a) "Board" means the Vocational Education Board appointed under this Act;
 - (b) "Department" means the Department of Education;
 - (c) "Director" means the Director of Vocational Education appointed under this Act;
 - (d) "Minister" means the Minister of Education;
 - (e) "regulations" means regulations made under this Act;
 - (f) "vocational education" means any form of instruction below University level, the purpose of which is to fit any person for gainful employment or to increase his skill and efficiency therein, and without restricting the generality of the foregoing, includes instruction to fit any person for employment in agriculture, forestry, mining, fishing, construction, manufacturing, commerce, or in any other primary or secondary industry in Canada.
- 3. The Minister is charged with the administration of this Act. Adminis-
tration of Act.
- 4.—(1) There shall be a division of the Department to be known as the Division of Vocational Education. Division of
Vocational
Education.

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NEWFOUNDLAND



THE REVISED STATUTES OF NEWFOUNDLAND, 1952.

CHAPTER 105.

An Act Respecting School Attendance

1. This Act may be cited as The School Attendance Act. Short title.
- 2.—(1) In this Act— Interpretation.
 - (a) "Minister" shall mean the Minister of Education.
 - (b) "principal" shall mean the chief teacher of a college or a public school or where there is only one teacher shall mean such teacher.
- (2) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, any words and expressions defined by The Education Act shall have the meanings in the said Act assigned to them.
- (3) Officials appointed under the provisions of The Education Act, are referred to in this Act by their name of office as designated by the said Act.
- (4) The provisions of this Act, other than those contained in Section 15, shall apply to and in respect of children attending colleges as well as public schools.
- (5) Any provision of this Act referring to a child of over seven years of age and under fifteen years of age shall be deemed to include a reference to a child who attains his fifteenth birthday after the thirty-first day of August in the school year of the school he attends.

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1952

NEWFOUNDLAND



THE REVISED STATUTES OF NEWFOUNDLAND, 1952.

CHAPTER 107.

An Act to Incorporate the Newfoundland Teachers' Association

1. This Act may be cited as The Newfoundland Teachers' Association Act. Short title
2. In this Act and in any regulations or orders made under it— Interpretation.
 - (a) "Association" means the Newfoundland Teachers' Association;
 - (b) "executive" means executive of the Association;
 - (c) "General Council" means the General Council of the Association;
 - (d) "Minister" means Minister of Education;
 - (e) "teacher" means a person engaged in the teaching profession all or part of whose earnings are paid out of public funds.
3. The Newfoundland Teachers' Association is by this Act declared to be a body corporate. Association body corporate.
4. The objects of the Association shall be— Objects.
 - (a) to improve the general level of education in the Province of Newfoundland;
 - (b) to elevate and unify the profession;
 - (c) to afford to educational authorities, teachers and the public generally the benefits of the collective experience and advice of teachers on practical educational questions;
 - (d) to circulate information regarding educational methods and movements in Newfoundland and elsewhere;

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THE SCHOOL ACT

Revised Statutes of Prince Edward Island 1951

Chapter 145

Consolidated for office use
with Amendments of 1952



THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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 1953

THE EDUCATION ACT

Province of Nova Scotia



Department of Education

Halifax, Nova Scotia

1953

ed. office bulletin no 1, 1953-54.
 the education act and regulations under the act

195p.



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
VICTORIA, B.C.

TEACHING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Opportunities for Teaching in British Columbia

The Province of British Columbia to-day offers opportunities for the well-trained teacher. The rapid expansion of its industry and the growth of its population, coupled with the highest holding power of any school system in Canada, have combined to create a demand for teachers in excess of the Province's present ability to train them. This demand is such that a minimum of 1,400 new teachers each year will be required to keep pace with the ever-increasing school building programme.

Teaching Conditions in British Columbia

Teaching in British Columbia has much to offer the prospective teacher. As a result of the major construction programme which has seen a great number of new schools built and older structures modernized, the physical surroundings for teaching are generally quite good as judged by Canadian standards. Because the major portion of the cost of public education is borne by the Provincial Government, good teaching aids and reference materials are found in all schools.

British Columbia teachers receive the highest median salary in Canada. A typical salary scale of an elementary teacher would commence at \$2,150 for the inexperienced teacher, and rise to \$3,800 by yearly increments. The inexperienced secondary teacher would commence with a salary of approximately \$2,800 and rise over a period of twelve to fifteen years to \$5,000. Credit for approved experience elsewhere is given to teachers entering the Province. Public-school teachers in British Columbia have a pension plan, based on contributions by both employee and employer. A medical-services plan is operated on a non-profit basis by the teachers' professional association. Following a year's probationary appointment, tenure is permanent so long as the teacher maintains the standards of the profession. The school year averages about 190 working-days. Christmas and Easter vacations of approximately two weeks are

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(126)

No. B./8369/7 (A.G.-1).

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, INDIA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S BRANCH,

Simla, the 28th June, 1930.

FROM

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL IN INDIA,

To

HEADQUARTERS—

- ALL COMMANDS.
- ALL DISTRICTS.
- ALL INDEPENDENT BRIGADE AREAS.
- ALL BRIGADES.
- ALL FIELD BRIGADES, ROYAL ARTILLERY.
- ALL INDIAN MOUNTAIN BRIGADES, ROYAL ARTILLERY.
- ALL MEDIUM BRIGADES, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

OFFICERS COMMANDING—

- ALL BRITISH CAVALRY REGIMENTS.
- ALL ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY BATTERIES.
- ALL FIELD BATTERIES, ROYAL ARTILLERY.
- ALL LIGHT BATTERIES, ROYAL ARTILLERY.
- ALL DIVISIONAL AMMUNITION COLUMNS, ROYAL ARTILLERY.
- ALL MEDIUM BATTERIES, ROYAL ARTILLERY.
- ALL HEAVY BATTERIES, ROYAL ARTILLERY.
- ROYAL ARTILLERY TRAINING CENTRE, MUTTRA.
- MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY TRAINING CENTRE, AMBALA.
- 8TH ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY, ROYAL ARTILLERY.
- ALL BRITISH INFANTRY BATTALIONS.
- ALL ARMoured CAR COMPANIES, ROYAL TANK CORPS.
- ' A ' CORPS SIGNALS.
- ' B ' CORPS SIGNALS.
- ALL DIVISIONAL AND CAVALRY BRIGADE SIGNAL UNITS.
- SIGNAL TRAINING CENTRE, JUBBULPORE.
- THE STAFF CAPTAIN, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, NORTHERN AND EASTERN COMMANDS, FORT WILLIAM, CALCUTTA.
- THE STAFF CAPTAIN, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN COMMANDS, DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, BOMBAY.
- THE OFFICER IN CHARGE, ARMY VOCATIONAL TRAINING FARM, MHOW.

MEMORANDUM.

The following notes, statistics and pamphlets are forwarded. They should be brought to the notice of all soldiers and of those who are responsi-

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No. B./8369/2 (A. G.-1).

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, INDIA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S BRANCH,

New Delhi, the 28th February 1930.

FROM

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL IN INDIA.

TO

HEADQUARTERS—

ALL COMMANDS.

ALL DISTRICTS.

ALL INDEPENDENT BRIGADE AREAS.

ALL BRIGADES.

ALL FIELD BRIGADES, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

ALL MEDIUM BRIGADES, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

OFFICERS COMMANDING—

ALL BRITISH CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

ALL ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY BATTERIES.

ALL FIELD BATTERIES, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

ALL LIGHT BATTERIES, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

ALL DIVISIONAL AMMUNITION COLUMNS, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

ALL MEDIUM BATTERIES, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

ALL HEAVY BATTERIES, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

ROYAL ARTILLERY DEPOT, MUTTRA.

MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY DEPOT, LUCKNOW.

8TH ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

ALL BRITISH INFANTRY BATTALIONS.

ALL ARMoured CAR COMPANIES, ROYAL TANK CORPS.

'A' CORPS SIGNALS.

'B' CORPS SIGNALS.

ALL DIVISIONAL AND CAVALRY BRIGADE SIGNAL UNITS.

SIGNAL TRAINING CENTRE, JUBBULPORE.

THE STAFF CAPTAIN, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, NORTHERN AND EASTERN COMMANDS, FORT WILLIAM, CALCUTTA.

THE STAFF CAPTAIN, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN COMMANDS, DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, BOMBAY.

MEMORANDUM.

The following notes, statistics and pamphlets are forwarded. They should be brought to the notice of all soldiers and of those who are responsible.

1095

RG/No 76 Vol 172 F 574523
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(127)

No. B./8369/11 (A.G.-1).
ARMY HEADQUARTERS, INDIA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S BRANCH.

2, 13 p.

Simla, the 13th October, 1930.

FROM

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL IN INDIA,

To

- HEADQUARTERS, ALL COMMANDS.
- HEADQUARTERS, ALL DISTRICTS AND INDEPENDENT BRIGADE AREAS.
- HEADQUARTERS, ALL BRIGADES.
- HEADQUARTERS, ALL CAVALRY BRIGADES.
- HEADQUARTERS, ALL FIELD BRIGADES, R. A.
- HEADQUARTERS, ALL INDIAN MOUNTAIN BRIGADES, R. A.
- HEADQUARTERS, 4TH MEDIUM BRIGADE, R. A.
- HEADQUARTERS, 5TH MEDIUM BRIGADE, R. A.
- HEADQUARTERS, ALL INFANTRY BRIGADES.
- OFFICERS COMMANDING, ALL BRITISH CAVALRY REGIMENTS.
- OFFICERS COMMANDING, ALL BATTERIES, R. H. A.
- OFFICERS COMMANDING, ALL FIELD BATTERIES, R. A.
- OFFICER COMMANDING; 1ST DIVISIONAL AMMUNITION COLUMN, R. A.
- OFFICER COMMANDING, 2ND DIVISIONAL AMMUNITION COLUMN, R. A.
- OFFICER COMMANDING, "Z" FIELD AMMUNITION COLUMN, R. A.
- OFFICERS COMMANDING, ALL LIGHT BATTERIES, R. A.
- OFFICERS COMMANDING, ALL MEDIUM BATTERIES, R. A.
- OFFICER COMMANDING, 13TH HEAVY BATTERY, R. A.
- OFFICER COMMANDING, 14TH HEAVY BATTERY, R. A.
- OFFICER COMMANDING, 8TH ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY, R.A.
- COMMANDANT, MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY TRAINING CENTRE, AMBALA.
- COMMANDANT, ROYAL ARTILLERY TRAINING CENTRE, MUTTRA.
- COMMANDANT, SIGNAL TRAINING CENTRE, JUBBULPORE.

M52AG



1096

RG/No 76 Vol 192 F 57752 3
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No. B./12299/2 (A. G.-1).

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, INDIA,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S BRANCH.

Simla, the 23rd February 1931.

Monthly Notes for February 1931.

57752

MEMORANDUM.

The following notes, statistics and pamphlets are forwarded. They should be brought to the notice of those who are responsible for advising men in matters connected with their re-settlement in civil life and of such soldiers as are directly interested :—

- I. Vocational Training Notes.
- II. Oversea Settlement Notes.
- III. Employment and Re-settlement Notes.
- IV. Three copies of the November, 1930, issue of "The Oversea Settler".

J. D. BELGRAVE, Colonel,
 for Adjutant General in India.

To

- HEADQUARTERS, ALL COMMANDS.
- HEADQUARTERS, ALL DISTRICTS AND INDEPENDENT BRIGADE AREAS.
- HEADQUARTERS, ALL BRIGADES.
- HEADQUARTERS, ALL CAVALRY BRIGADES.
- HEADQUARTERS, ALL FIELD BRIGADES, R. A.
- HEADQUARTERS, ALL INDIAN MOUNTAIN BRIGADES, R. A.
- HEADQUARTERS, 4TH MEDIUM BRIGADE, R. A.
- HEADQUARTERS, 5TH MEDIUM BRIGADE, R. A.
- HEADQUARTERS, ALL INFANTRY BRIGADES.
- OFFICERS COMMANDING, ALL BRITISH CAVALRY REGIMENTS.
- OFFICERS COMMANDING, ALL BATTERIES, R. H. A.
- OFFICERS COMMANDING, ALL FIELD BATTERIES, R. A.
- OFFICER COMMANDING, 1ST DIVISIONAL AMMUNITION COLUMN, R. A.
- OFFICER COMMANDING, 2ND DIVISIONAL AMMUNITION COLUMN, R. A.
- OFFICER COMMANDING, "Z" FIELD AMMUNITION COLUMN, R. A.
- OFFICERS COMMANDING, ALL LIGHT BATTERIES, R. A.
- OFFICERS COMMANDING, ALL MEDIUM BATTERIES, R. A.

1097

RG/No. 76	Vol 192	F 51952	part 3
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F 426688

No. B./122993 (A. G.-1).

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, INDIA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S BRANCH.

28p.

Simla, the 23rd March 1931.

Monthly Notes for March, 1931.

MEMORANDUM.

The following notes, statistics and pamphlets are forwarded. They should be brought to the notice of those who are responsible for advising men in matters connected with their re-settlement in civil life and of such soldiers as are directly interested :—

- I. Vocational Training Notes.
- II. Oversea Settlement Notes.
- III. Employment and Re-settlement Notes.
- IV. Three copies of the December, 1930, issue of "The Oversea Settler".

J. D. BELGRAVE, Colonel,
for Adjutant General in India.

- To
- HEADQUARTERS, ALL COMMANDS.
 - HEADQUARTERS, ALL DISTRICTS AND INDEPENDENT BRIGADE AREAS.
 - HEADQUARTERS, ALL BRIGADES.
 - HEADQUARTERS, ALL CAVALRY BRIGADES.
 - HEADQUARTERS, ALL FIELD BRIGADES, R. A.
 - HEADQUARTERS, ALL INDIAN MOUNTAIN BRIGADES, R. A.
 - HEADQUARTERS, 4TH MEDIUM BRIGADE, R. A.
 - HEADQUARTERS, 5TH MEDIUM BRIGADE, R. A.
 - HEADQUARTERS, ALL INFANTRY BRIGADES.
 - OFFICERS COMMANDING, ALL BRITISH CAVALRY REGIMENTS.
 - OFFICERS COMMANDING, ALL BATTERIES, R. H. A.
 - OFFICERS COMMANDING, ALL FIELD BATTERIES, R. A.
 - OFFICER COMMANDING, 1ST DIVISIONAL AMMUNITION COLUMN, R. A.
 - OFFICER COMMANDING, 2ND DIVISIONAL AMMUNITION COLUMN, R. A.
 - OFFICER COMMANDING, " Z " FIELD AMMUNITION COLUMN, R. A.
 - OFFICERS COMMANDING, ALL LIGHT BATTERIES, R. A.
 - OFFICERS COMMANDING, ALL MEDIUM BATTERIES, R. A.

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No. B./12299/4 (A. G.-1).

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, INDIA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S BRANCH.

Simla, the 20th April, 1931.

Monthly Notes for April, 1931.

MEMORANDUM.

The following notes, statistics and pamphlets are forwarded. They should be brought to the notice of those who are responsible for advising men in matters connected with their re-settlement in civil life and of such soldiers as are directly interested:—

- I. Vocational Training Notes.
- II. Oversea Settlement Notes.
- III. Employment and Re-settlement Notes.
- IV. Index to articles and orders published in Monthly Notes during the period June, 1930, to April, 1931.
- V. Three copies each of the January and February, 1931, issues of "The Oversea Settler".

J. D. BELGRAVE, Colonel,

for Adjutant General in India.

To

2, 9 p.

Headquarters, all Commands ; Headquarters, all Districts and Independent Brigade Areas ; Headquarters, all Brigades ; Headquarters, all Cavalry Brigades ; Headquarters, all Field Brigades, R. A. ; Headquarters, all Indian Mountain Brigades, R. A. ; Headquarters, 4th Medium Brigade, R. A. ; Headquarters, 5th Medium Brigade, R. A. ; Headquarters, all Infantry Brigades ; Officers Commanding, all British Cavalry Regiments ; Officers Commanding, all Batteries, R. H. A. ; Officers Commanding, all Field Batteries, R. A. ; Officer Commanding, 1st Divisional Ammunition Column, R. A. ; Officer Commanding, 2nd Divisional Ammunition Column, R. A. ; Officer Commanding, "Z" Field Ammunition Column, R. A. ; Officers Commanding, all Light Batteries, R. A. ; Officers Commanding, all Medium Batteries, R. A. ; Officer Commanding, 13th Heavy Battery, R. A. ; Officer Commanding, 14th Heavy Battery, R. A. ; Officer Commanding, 8th Anti-Aircraft Battery, R. A. ; Commandant, Mountain Artillery Training Centre, Ambala ; Commandant, Royal Artillery Training Centre, Muttra ; Commandant, Signal Training Centre, Jubbulpore ; Officer Commanding, "A" Corps Signals ; Officer Commanding, "B" Corps Signals ; Officer Commanding, Peshawar District Signals ; Officer Commanding, Kohat District Signals ; Officer Commanding, Waziristan District Signals ; Officers Commanding, all Divisional and Cavalry Brigade Signal Units ; Officers Commanding, all British Infantry Battalions ; Officers Commanding, all Armoured Car Companies, Royal Tank Corps ; Officer Commanding, Headquarters, No. 31 Company, Royal Army Medical Corps, Deolali (25 copies for distribution) ; the Staff Captain, Vocational Training, Northern and Eastern Commands, Fort William,

1099

Ref. 69,910 on Immigration 65,101.

5235

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 6th December, 1898.

P. C. No. 2747.

On a Report, dated 30th November, 1898, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that arrangements have been completed with Mr. Aylmer Maude, of London, England, the representative of the sect of Russians known as Doukhobors who now inhabit the slopes of the Caucasus in Russia, for the immediate emigration to Canada of several thousands of these people. That from a despatch dated 27th May, 1898, addressed to the Foreign Office by her Majesty's Consul at Batoum, it would appear that since their settlement in the region of the Caucasus the Doukhobors have by their good behaviour, diligence, sobriety and hard-working qualities, brought nothing but prosperity to the barren localities in which they were originally settled, but as from religious doctrines they are averse to bearing arms, an exception which the Russian Government has refused to countenance, they have been permitted by the latter to depart from Russia.

The Minister, under the circumstances, and considering that the Doukhobors would appear to be a most desirable class of settlers to locate upon the vacant Dominion Lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, is of opinion that it is expedient to give them the fullest assurance of absolute immunity from military service in the event of their settling in this country.

The Minister submits that sub-section 3 of Section 21 of the Militia Act, Chapter 41 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, contains the following provision:—

"Every person bearing a certificate from the Society of Quakers, Menonites or Tunkers, and every inhabitant of Canada of any religious denomination, otherwise subject to military duty, who, from the doctrines of his religion, is averse to bearing arms and refuses personal military service, shall be exempt from such service when balloted in time of peace or war upon such conditions and under such regulations as the Governor in Council, from time to time prescribes."

The Minister recommends that, under the power vested in Your Excellency in Council by the above provision, the Doukhobors settling permanently in Canada be exempted, unconditionally, from service in the Militia, upon the production in each case of a certificate of membership from the proper authorities of their community.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

(Signed) JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

To the Honourable
The Minister of the Interior.

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Call No./Cote 1898 Date 15-5-78
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1722

1100

Ref. 187,924 on 3129 (No. 1.)

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of
the Honorable the Privy Council, approved
by His Excellency the Governor General in
Council on the 25th September, 1872.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration a despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated August 23rd ultimo, covering a letter from Mr. Zahrabs, Her Majesty's Consul at Berdiansk, dated July 26th last, and a letter from Mr. Cornelius Janzen, of Berdiansk, dated June last, addressed to Your Excellency.

P. C. No. 1043 D.

The Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, to whom the above despatch and enclosures were referred, reports that it is expedient to give the German Mennonites in Russia the fullest assurances of absolute immunity from military service if they settle in Canada.

That a sub-section, of section 17, of the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 40, is as follows :

" Any person bearing a certificate from the Society of Quakers, Mennonists or Tunkers, or any inhabitant of Canada, of any religious denomination, otherwise subject to military duty, but who, from the doctrines of his religion, is averse to bearing arms and refuses personal military service shall be exempt from such service when balloted in time of peace, or war, upon such conditions and under such regulations as the Governor in Council may, from time to time, prescribe."

2144.

That under this section all the persons above mentioned, and the Mennonites are expressly included, are absolutely free and exempted by the law of Canada, from military duty or service, either in time of peace or war.

That the Governor General in Council cannot prescribe any conditions or regulations under which, under any circumstances, the persons referred to in the above quoted section can be compelled to render any military service.

That the intention of the Act in conferring upon the Governor General in Council the power of making conditions and regulations was to enable the Government to provide, if necessary, for the registration of the exempted persons in such manner as to prevent persons belonging to any other denominations than those specified in the section of the Act above quoted from avoiding military duty under false pretences.

That the Constitution does not confer upon the Governor General in Council any power to over-ride or set aside, under any circumstances, the plain meaning of statute law, and he recommends that this explanation be conveyed to the Mennonists in Russia.

The Committee concur in the foregoing report, and advise that a copy of this Minute be transmitted by Your Excellency to the Earl of Kimberley.

(Signed) JOHN. J. MCGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Minister of the Interior.

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1101

11 3/4

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 23rd May, 1873.

On a Memorandum, dated April, 1873, from the Honorable the Secretary of State, stating that he has had under consideration a communication from the Surveyor General, dated 18th March last, in which he sets forth that a number of Canadians, so far in all eleven families, had settled on the south-easterly part of Township No. 7 in the 6th Range east of the meridian, Manitoba, which township was one of those reserved by Order in Council of 3rd March, 1873, for German immigrants. That these Canadian settlers had, by a deputation on their behalf, entered a strong verbal protest against the whole of the said township being set apart with the rest of the townships included in such reservation; had represented that they entered on their present holdings in said township in good faith, improved these lands, and had induced others to agree to come out and settle near them during the coming season; and affirmed that unless the Government took their case into favorable consideration, and withdrew a portion of the so reserved land in their vicinity, to meet the wants of the Canadian element, they would be obliged to leave these townships, sacrifice all they had done, inasmuch as it would be impossible for them, under the circumstances, to have there a school and church of their own.

That in this case, he, the Secretary of State, has consulted with the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, who concurs with him in recommending that the Order in Council above referred to of the 3rd March, 1873, be amended in the following particulars: that the south-easterly quarter of the said Township No. 7, reserved for the German immigrants, be withdrawn from such reservation, and that in lieu of the portion thereof so withdrawn an equal quantity of land be added thereto, consisting of the north-west quarter of the adjoining Township No. 6 in the 7th Range east of the meridian.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified,

(Signed)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Clark, Privy Council

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Call No./Cote	1873	Date	15-5-78

(56)

39

1102

Ref. 1013 on 1047 of 1874.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 19th May, 1874.

P. C. No. 560.

Memo. 11th May, 1874.

On a Memorandum dated 11th May, 1874, from the Honorable the Minister of the Interior, submitting a proposition made by Mr. Jacob Y. Shantz, respecting the proposed settlement of Mennonites in Manitoba under the arrangement entered into by the late Government with Mr. Shantz.

80.

The Committee submit the recommendation mentioned in said Memorandum for

Your Excellency's approval.

Certified,

(Signed) W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Minister of the Interior.

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1103

Ref. 5569.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Hon-
orable the Privy Council, approved by His
Excellency the Governor General in Council.
on the 25th April, 1876.

On a Report, dated 24th April, 1876, from the Hon. the Minister of the Interior, stating that during last summer application was made for an additional number of Townships in Manitoba, to be settled by Mennonites, but the authority of Council for definitely reserving the Townships was delayed, pending the proof of the *bona fides* of the applicants.

That as a large number of Mennonites settled upon the lands last year, and it is understood that th's number is to be very considerably increased during the coming season, there is no longer any reason why the lands should not be authoritatively withdrawn and recommending therefore that this be done.

The Townships in question are as follows:—Townships, 1 in Range 1 East, 1, 2 and 3 in Ranges 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 West, and 1 in Range 6 West of the Principal Meridian, in all seventeen Townships.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified,

(Signed)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

C. P. O.

To the Honorable

The Minister of the Interior.

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COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Honor the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 27th August, 1877.

1604

On a memorandum dated 8th August, 1877, from the Hon. the Minister of the Interior, reporting that certain Mennonite settlers in Manitoba, having fulfilled the conditions under which they Homesteaded lands in the Province, have applied to have their respective grants confirmed to them, but not having taken the steps required by law to become naturalized, the applicants are not, by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, eligible to receive Patents for their lands.

That Section 33 of the Dominion Lands Act reads as follows, that is to say:—

The Homestead Settler having "resided on and cultivated the land for three years, next following the filing of the affidavit for entry" * * * * * "shall be entitled to a Patent for the land, provided such claimant is the subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization."

That the Alien Law, 31 Vic. Cap. 66, requires a person becoming naturalized to take the oath of allegiance.

That the Agent of Dominion Lands reports that the Mennonites hesitate to take the oath of allegiance from the fear that the doing so will render them liable to military service, to which they are opposed, the same being contrary to the doctrines of their religion.

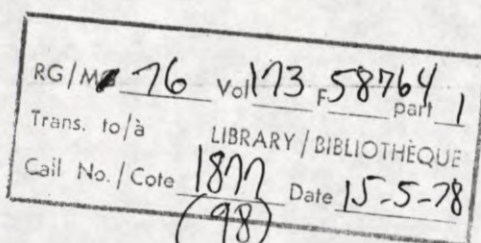
That as regards liability to perform military service, the Order in Council of the 25th September, 1872, gave the Mennonites in Russia the "fullest assurance of absolute immunity if they settled in Canada," and the Minister of Justice expresses the opinion that the taking of the oath of allegiance by the settlers of that class in Canada is not inconsistent therewith—in other words, that such Act—which is necessary in order to enable them to receive patents, will not be construed as interfering with the immunity from military service secured to them as above, and the Minister of the Interior recommends that the Agent of Dominion Lands, through Mr. Hespeler, Immigration Agent, Manitoba, be authorized to inform the Mennonites accordingly.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendations for approval.

Certified,

(Signed), W. A. HIMSWORTH,
C. P. C. ✓

To the Honorable
The Minister of the Interior.
&c., &c., &c.



1105

Ref. 30,315.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 31st January, 1881.

P. C. O. 182 / 1881

On a memorandum, dated 17th January, 1881, from the Honorable the Minister of the Interior, reporting that certain Mennonites residing in Dakota, but intending to settle in Manitoba, purchased Railway Lands in the Mennonite Reserves, making at the same time Homestead and Preemption entries therein—but that the sales to them were subsequently cancelled for the reason that the lands were not in the market for sale—and recommending, for the reasons stated in said memorandum, that their request for the refund of Homestead and Preemption fees paid by them be granted.

352

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendation for your Excellency's approval.

Certified,

(Signed)

J. O. COTE,
Clerk, P. O.

To the Hon.

The Minister of the Interior.

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(81)

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1106

Ref. 29,882.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

January 17th, 1881.

MEMORANDUM.

352

The undersigned has the honor to report to Council that certain Mennonites residing in Dakota, but intending to settle in Manitoba, purchased Railway Lands in the Mennonite Reserve, making at the same time Homestead and Preemption entries therein. The sales to them were subsequently cancelled for the reason that the lands were not in the market for sale. Mr. Hespeler, Immigration Agent at Winnipeg, has lately represented that it would be an injustice to retain the Homestead and Preemption fees that were at the time deposited by them, inasmuch as they made their arrangements to leave Dakota and settle on the Canadian side under the condition and on the supposition that they would, in addition to their Homesteads and Preemptions, have the adjacent Railway Lands by purchase at one dollar per acre, and that only on this condition—one enabling them to have farms of the extent they desired—would they have proceeded at all in the matter.

They now hold that it would be an injustice to bind them to one part of the transaction, i. e., the Homestead and Preemption entry, while cancelling the other, which was to them the principal inducement.

The ground the applicants take appears to the undersigned to be not unreasonable, he has therefore the honor to recommend to Council that their request for the refund of Homestead and Preemption fees paid by them, be granted.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed),

JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Minister of the Interior.

The Hon:

The Privy Council

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1107

Ref. 32,540.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 24th March, 1881.

On a Report dated 5th March, 1881, from the Honourable the Minister of the Interior, stating that the time having expired within which certain townships on the west side of the Red River, in the Province of Manitoba, were reserved for settlement by Russian Mennonites, great pressure is brought to bear upon him by persons desirous of securing the unoccupied portion of those lands which include a large area.

P. C. O. 381
1881.

That the lands mentioned are exceptionally valuable, both from the fact of their being conveniently situated and from their being comprised of very eligible lands for farming purposes; and he, the Minister, recommends that in order to prevent complaint of favoritism and to realize at the same time their fair value in the public interest, these lands be offered for sale at public auction, such sale to be held in the city of Winnipeg, in the beginning of the month of June next, the lands to be put up in quarter sections at an upset price of say two dollars per acre, and sold to the highest bidder, the terms being one-half cash and the remainder in two annual instalments with interest at six per cent.

363.

The Minister observes that it may be argued that such a policy is inconsistent with the general policy of the Government in the administration of Dominion Lands, that on the other hand the exceptional character of the lands and the peculiar circumstances connected therewith, including the very great competition to obtain the lands both for actual settlement and speculation, suggest to him, the Minister, in the public interest the course now recommended.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendation for your Excellency's approval.

Certified,

(Signed)

J. O. COTE,
Clerk, P. C.

The Honorable
The Minister of the Interior.

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1108

Ref. 36,231.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by the Honorable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 29th July, 1881.

P. C. O. 1123
1881.

No. 394.

On a Memorandum dated 27th July, 1881, from the Honorable the Acting Minister of the Interior, reporting in reference to the Order in Council of the 24th March last, authorizing the sale at public auction of the lands in the Mennonite Reservation on the west side of the Red River, in the Province of Manitoba, belonging to the Government, that it was found impossible to have the necessary arrangements made for selling those lands at the time mentioned for that purpose in the said Order in Council in the month of June last, and recommending that he be authorized to order the sale of such portions of the Reservation as are not then otherwise disposed of, to take place in the month of September next, in the City of Winnipeg, when it is proposed that other lands in the Province, the property of the Government, shall be sold at public auction.

The Minister further reports that after careful enquiry and consideration he has come to the conclusion that the upset price of \$2.00 per acre fixed by the Order in Council of the 24th March, is too low for lands of such good quality and so advantageously situated, and he recommends accordingly, that the upset price be increased to three dollars (\$3.00) per acre.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendation for your Excellency's approval.

Certified,

(Signed)

J. O. COTE,

Clerk, P. C.

To the Honorable
The Minister of the Interior.

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1109

Ref. 36,958.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by the Honorable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 7th September, 1881.

P. O. O. 1270
1881

405

On a Memorandum dated 3rd September, 1881, from the Honorable the Acting Minister of the Interior, having reference to the lands in the Province of Manitoba, situate in the Mennonite Reserve, and in certain Parishes on the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, advertised by authority of Council to be offered for sale by public auction at Winnipeg on the 19th instant.

The Minister states that there will doubtless be claims preferred by squatters to a number of the sections to be put up, and he suggests that in all cases where the claimants are clearly proved to be *bond fide* settlers, they be allowed to purchase the lands occupied and brought under cultivation by them at the upset price fixed by Council for those lands respectively, viz; three dollars per acre in the Mennonite Reserve, and five dollars per acre in the case of lands in the Parishes.

The Committee concur in the foregoing suggestion and submit the same for approval.

Certified.

(Signed),

J. O. COTÉ,

Clerk, P. C.

To the Honorable
The Minister of the Interior.

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1202 W

Ref. 56,373 on 27,630 (No. 1.)

Certified Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 6th February, 1883.

P. C. No. 251.

On a Report dated 19th January, 1883, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that by Order in Council under date 19th May, 1874, a Loan was made by the Government to the Western Ontario Mennonite Community for the purpose of assisting certain Russian Mennonites to emigrate to Manitoba, and in carrying out the scheme small sums were advanced to individual Mennonites who upon settling in Manitoba obtained homestead grants.

The Minister further submits a Memorial signed by one hundred and ninety-one of these individual Mennonites to whom patents for their homesteads are now due, or will shortly become due, requesting him, the Minister, to hold as a lien upon the patent in each case the loan made to the individual mentioned by the said Western Ontario Mennonite Community.

The Minister observes that as he is unaware of any obstacle to compliance with their request, and that as it would tend to facilitate the repayment by the Western Ontario Mennonite Community of the loan made by the Government, he, the Minister, recommends that the request contained in the said Memorial be complied with, and that patents be not issued to any Mennonite who has signed the Memorial in question until satisfactory proof has been furnished to the Minister of the Interior that he has repaid in full the Western Ontario Mennonite Community the loan made to him by that Community.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for your Excellency's approval.

(Signed) JOHN J. MCGEE,

To the Honorable The Minister of the Interior.

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1202.

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Ref. 69,403 on 27,630 No. 1.)

1302 1/2

CERTIFIED Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 13th December, 1883.

P. O. No. 2426.

On a report dated 23rd November 1883, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that a Petition was received on the 9th January 1883, signed by 191 Mennonites to whom Patents were then due or shortly to become due, requesting him, the Minister of the Interior, to hold as a lien upon such Patents the loan made to each of them by the Committee of the Western Ontario Mennonite Community under arrangement made with the Government in the year 1874, to assist certain Russian Mennonites to emigrate to Manitoba.

The Minister states that by an Order in Council dated 6th February following authority was granted in accordance with the foregoing Petition.

The Minister represents that on the 27th of May last another Petition to the same effect, signed by 146 Mennonites who had not signed the first petition, was received, and upon an investigation being made of the cases of each of the signers of the second petition, sixteen persons mentioned in the annexed schedule cannot be recognized as having any standing in the matter whatever.

Schedule.

The Minister further represents that with reference to the remaining 130 Petitioners he is not aware of any obstacle to compliance with their request, and as it would tend to facilitate the repayment by the Western Ontario Mennonite Community, otherwise known as the "Waterloo Society" of the loan made to it by the Government, he, the Minister, recommends that the request contained in the said Petition be complied with, and that Patents be not issued for his land to any Mennonite who has signed it, (except as regards the sixteen hereinbefore referred to) until satisfactory proof has been furnished to him, the Minister of the Interior, that he has repaid in full the loan made to him by the said "Waterloo Society."

The Committee advise that authority be granted as recommended.

(Signed)

JOHN J. MCGEE.
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Minister of the Interior.

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1112

Ref. 84,183.

**CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of
the Honorable the Privy Council, approved
by His Excellency the Governor General in
Council, on the 17th January, 1885.**

1116

P. C. 2309
1885

On a Report dated 22nd December, 1884, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that the Commissioner of Dominion Lands represents that many of the younger Mennonites have arrived at an age which entitles them under the law to obtain entries for homesteads and pre-emptions, and that unless they be at once accorded the privilege of obtaining such entries within the Mennonite Reserve, there is danger of their leaving the country.

The Minister, in view of this fact and of the great desirability of retaining these settlers in the country, recommends as follows:—

That the even-numbered sections in the Mennonite Reserve on the East side of the Red River be at once opened to Mennonites for homestead and pre-emption entry.

That until the 1st day of July, 1885, they be exclusively allowed to obtain entry therefor, and that after that date such even-numbered sections and parts of even-numbered sections as may be then un-entered for, be opened for homestead and pre-emption entry to all applicants.

The Minister further recommends that a price be placed by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands upon the odd-numbered sections in the said Reserve, and that they be offered at the price so set upon them, the same being not less than \$2.50 per acre, to Mennonites only, until the 1st of July, 1885, after which date such odd-numbered sections and parts of odd-numbered sections as may then remain unsold, be offered for sale to the public at the price set thereon, and that not more than one section be sold to any one person.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and they submit the same for your Excellency's approval.

(Signed)

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Minister of the Interior.

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1113

Ref. 88,683.

Certified Copy of a Report of a Committee of the
Honorable the Privy Council, approved by
His Excellency the Governor General in
Council, on the 6th May, 1885.

1395

P. C. 937
1885

On a memorandum dated 30th April, 1885, from the Minister of the Interior, representing that by an Order in Council dated 17th January, 1885, authority was granted for the opening of the lands in the Mennonite Reserve, on the East side of the Red River, to homestead entry and purchase by Mennonites exclusively up to the first day of July, 1885, with a view to affording to the younger members of the community who have attained the necessary age, and who might otherwise leave the country, an opportunity of acquiring lands within that Reserve.

The Minister observes that since the date of the said Order in Council, it has been considered expedient to facilitate the acquirement by Mennonites of homesteads in both the Mennonite Reserves, that is to say, in the Reserve above mentioned on the East side of the Red River, and in the Dufferin Reserve on the West side of the Red River, and recommends as follows:—

That all the even-numbered sections remaining undisposed of in both these Reserves be opened to homesteading exclusively by Mennonites up to the 1st of October, 1885; at that date the exclusive privilege to Mennonites in both Reserves to cease; the even-numbered sections remaining available in the Eastern Reserve thenceforth to be open for ordinary homestead and pre-emption entry to all applicants, and the even-numbered and odd-numbered sections in the Dufferin Reserve to be offered for sale to the public on such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the Governor in Council.

That the privilege of residing in hamlets, which, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, has hitherto been allowed to Mennonite homesteaders in both Reserves, be henceforth accorded only to those obtaining entries for land in the Reserve East of the Red River, and that performance of the ordinary homestead conditions be exacted from those obtaining entries in the Dufferin Reserve; and further, that the privilege of second entry be granted in neither Reserve unless under special permission given by the Minister of the Interior in each case.

That until the terms and conditions for the sale thereof are fixed by the Governor in Council, as above, no odd-numbered sections whatever be disposed of within the Dufferin Reserve.

That up to the 1st day of October, next, the odd-numbered sections in the Eastern Reserve be offered for sale, unconditionally, but to Mennonites only, at the rate of \$2.50 per acre, cash; provided, however, that if a Mennonite, desiring to acquire part of an odd-numbered section at the disposal of the Government in the Eastern Reserve, undertakes, in respect thereof, to comply with the ordinary conditions applicable to homestead and pre-emption lands within that Reserve, he shall be allowed to purchase of such odd-numbered sections an area not in excess of 320 acres, in legal sub-divisions, at the rate of \$1.25 per acre, one-fourth in cash at the time of purchase and the balance with interest thereon at six per cent. per annum, so soon as the homestead conditions

To the Honorable
The Minister of the Interior.

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1114

Ref. 131,719 on 27,630 (No. 2.)

194³

**Certified Copy of a Report of a Committee of the
Honorable the Privy Council, approved by
His Excellency the Administrator of the
Government in Council, on the 28th October,
1886.**

P. C. No. 1848.

On a Memorandum dated 25th September 1886, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that by an Order in Council dated 6th May 1885, it was provided that all the even-numbered sections remaining undisposed of in both the tracts of land in the Province of Manitoba for settlement by the Mennonites, that is to say in the Reserve on the East side of the Red River, and in what is known as the Dufferin Reserve on the West side of the said river, should be open to homesteading exclusively by Mennonites up to the 1st of October 1885, that at that date the exclusive privilege to Mennonites in both Reserves should cease, the even-numbered sections remaining available in the Eastern Reserve to be open thenceforth for ordinary homestead and pre-emption entry to all applicants, and the even-numbered and odd-numbered sections in the Dufferin Reserve to be offered for sale to the public on such terms and conditions as might be fixed by the Governor in Council.

The Minister is of opinion upon further consideration of the question of the disposal of the available even-numbered sections within the Dufferin or Western Mennonite Reserve, and with a view to the early occupation and cultivation of these lands by actual settlers that it would be in the public interest to offer the even-numbered sections therein for homestead and pre-emption entry, as provided for by the Order in Council of the 6th May 1885, hereinbefore mentioned, in the case of the Eastern Mennonite Reserve.

The Minister therefore recommends that up to the 1st of January 1887, the even-numbered sections remaining undisposed of in the Mennonite Reserve West of the Red River, known as the Dufferin Mennonite Reserve, shall be open to homestead entry by Mennonites exclusively; that from and after that date the exclusive privilege to Mennonites shall cease, and the even-numbered sections remaining available in the said Reserve shall thenceforth be open to ordinary homestead and pre-emption entry by applicants who are eligible for such entry under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act.

The Minister further recommends that in order to give effect to the foregoing the Order in Council of the 6th May 1885, be rescinded.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

(Signed) **JOHN J. McGEE,**
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Minister of the Interior.

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1115

Ref. 182,233 on 179,925.

2486

**CERTIFIED Copy of a Report of a Committee of the
Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His
Excellency the Governor General in Council,
on the 11th July, 1888.**

P. U. No. 1696.

On a Memorandum dated 5th July, 1888, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, representing that it was provided by the Order-in-Council of 28th October, 1886, that up to the 1st January, 1887, the even-numbered Sections remaining undisposed of in the Mennonite Reserve West of the Red River, known as the Dufferin Mennonite Reserve, should be open to homestead entry by Mennonites exclusively, and that from and after that date the even-numbered Sections remaining available in the said reserve should be open to ordinary homestead and pre-emption entry by applicants eligible for such entry under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act.

No provision was, however, made in the said Order-in-Council for the disposal of the odd-numbered Sections in the said reserve, and as it is represented to him that many of the younger Mennonites are desirous of taking up land in the reserve in the vicinity of their co-religionists and friends, but are unable to do so, the even-numbered Sections having been nearly all disposed of, and the odd-numbered Sections being still reserved, he, the Acting Minister, recommends that up to the 1st of June, 1889, the even-numbered Sections and parts of Sections in the reserve be open to homestead entry by Mennonites exclusively, and that the odd-numbered Sections remaining undisposed of within the said reserve shall be open for purchase at the rate of \$2.50 per acre exclusively by adult Mennonites, who have not already obtained homestead entry; one-third of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance in two equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Provided, however, that not more than one quarter-Section shall be sold to any one person.

The Acting Minister observes that by the Order-in-Council of the 6th May, 1885, it was provided in effect that the odd and even-numbered Sections remaining undisposed of within the Eastern Mennonite Reserve should be open until the 1st October, 1885, for purchase and homesteading, respectively, by Mennonites only, and that from and after that date they should be open for homesteading and purchase by the general public.

That on the 29th September, 1885, instructions were issued to the Local Agent not to dispose of any of the lands within the said reserve until further orders, and that on the 28th October, 1886, an Order-in-Council was passed rescinding that of

To the Right Honorable
The Acting Minister of the Interior.

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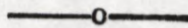
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Ref. 209,642 on 179,925.

269³

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the
Honorable the Privy Council, approved by
His Excellency the Governor General in
Council on the 15th June, 1889.



P. C. No. 1317.

On a Memorandum dated 21st May, 1889, from the Minister of the Interior,
recommending that the time mentioned in the Order-in-Council of the 11th July,
1888, within which the lands in the Eastern and Western Mennonite Reserves, in
the Province of Manitoba, shall be open to homestead and pre-emption entry and
purchase by Mennonites exclusively, be extended to the 1st of June, 1890.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's
approval.

(Signed) JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Minister of the Interior

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Ref. 214,279 on 27,630 (No. 2).

2749

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 14th August, 1889.

P. C. No. 1938.

On a Memorandum dated 3rd August, 1889, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that by Order in Council of the 6th of May, 1886, the privilege of residing in hamlets, which, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, 1879, had up to that time been allowed to Mennonite homesteaders in both the Eastern and Western Reserves, was restricted to those having entries for lands in the Eastern Reserve, and that, in his opinion, the time has now arrived when it is desirable that this privilege should be abolished altogether, and he recommends accordingly.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

(Signed) JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Minister of the Interior.

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Ref. 237,440 on 179,925.

**CERTIFIED Copy of a Report of a Committee of the
Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His
Excellency the Governor General in Council on
the 11th June, 1890.**

P. C. No. 1421.

On a Memorandum dated 3rd June, 1890, from the Minister of the Interior,
recommending that the time mentioned in the Order in Council of the 15th June,
1889, within which the lands in the Eastern and Western Mennonite Reserves, in
the Province of Manitoba, shall be open to homestead entry and purchase by
Mennonites exclusively, be extended to the 1st June, 1891.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

(Signed) **JOHN J. MCGEE,**
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable

The Minister of the Interior.

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Ref. 264,819 on 263,697.

CERTIFIED Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 18th May, 1891.

P. C. No. 1047.

On a Memorandum dated 13th May, 1891, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that by the Order in Council of the 11th June, 1890, the time within which the lands in the Eastern and Western Mennonite Reserves, in the Province of Manitoba, shall be open to homestead entry and purchase by Mennonites exclusively, be extended to the 1st of June, 1891.

The Minister is of opinion that it is desirable in the public interest that these reservations should be continued, and he recommends accordingly, nearly all the available land in both reservations having been already taken up by Mennonites.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

(Signed) JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

To the Honourable
The Minister of the Interior.

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Ref. 374,098 on 270,476.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 23rd January, 1895.

H/67

P. C. No. 188.

On a Report dated 24th December, 1894, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that it has been represented to him, on behalf of the Mennonite Settlers in Manitoba, that their two Reserves in that Province are now over-crowded, owing partly to the influx of their fellow-countrymen from the United States and Europe, and partly to the natural increase which has taken place since their first settlement in Manitoba; and that, in order to meet the growing needs of their families, and to encourage the settlement of their fellow-countrymen in Canada, it becomes necessary for them to ask the Government to establish a Reservation for them from lands in the Prince Albert District.

The Minister farther states that for this purpose they request that the even-numbered sections in the following Townships be reserved, viz. :—Townships 40, in Ranges 3, 4 and 5, and Township 41, in Range 4, all West of the 3rd Meridian.

The Minister observes that the principle of establishing reservations of land for settlement by Mennonites was first given effect to by an Order in Council of the 3rd of March, 1873, which set apart certain Townships East of the Red River, in the Province of Manitoba, for this purpose, and that a second Reserve for the same purpose was established West of the Red River by a subsequent Order in Council, dated the 25th of April, 1876. These two Reservations, however, included both the odd and even-numbered sections in the Townships set apart, whereas the present application asks for the reservation of the even-numbered sections only, the intention of the Mennonites being to arrange for the purchase of the odd-numbered sections from the Railway Company, for which they are now set apart as a subsidy.

The Minister further states that these people have prospered to a remarkable degree since their arrival in Manitoba, and have fulfilled with singular good faith all the obligations undertaken by them in that relation, repaying the advance of money made to them, with interest, to the last cent, and fully colonizing their Reservations with the choicest settlers. They represent that it is now their intention to assist with their own means their fellow-countrymen, in Europe and elsewhere, to remove to and settle upon the tract now applied for, and that fifty families, whom they expect in the Spring, will go direct to the proposed Reserve, if it be made available for the purpose.

The Minister is of the opinion that it is important, in the public interest, that the efforts of the Mennonites to induce the immigration of their friends in Europe and elsewhere to the North-West should be encouraged, and to do this it is necessary to give the intending settlers an assurance that they will be enabled to carry out the principles of their Social System, and to settle together in hamlets (for which provision is made by Section 37 of the Dominion Lands Act) by obtaining entries for contiguous lands.

The Minister, with this view, recommends that he be authorized to reserve for entry by Mennonites only, the even-numbered sections (exclusive of Hudson's Bay Company's lands) in the following Townships, so far as they may be at the disposal of the Government, viz. :—Townships 40, in Ranges 3, 4 and 5, and Township 41, in Range 4, all West of the 3rd Meridian.

The Committee submit the foregoing for Your Excellency's approval.

(Signed) JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

To the Honourable

The Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Published in Canada Gazette of March 9th, 1895, Vol. 28, No. 36, for the fourth consecutive week.

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cooperation should have been fostered. The press and platform addresses, books and sermons, all bear witness that certain church agencies and leaders are bent on denouncing the present system of industrial management. Upon the success of industrial production depends the welfare of all religious and philanthropic effort. Therefore, will all the body of churchmen consent to a minority coloring the whole church thought with its 'Red' doctrine of destruction of the present systems and introduction of allied Soviet rule with its attending scorn of the principles of religion and law and order?

"Something must be done by the thousands of clergymen who preach and serve in the industrial centers. These clergymen have the power to settle the question whether the Church is to be dominated by men who uphold the doctrine of the I. W. W. and the Soviet teachers and the militant Socialists in their varying creeds and preachments. It would seem that one of the first steps would be for the clergymen to go to the factories and to confer with employers and workmen, and then begin to announce their findings, and then proceed to put out of authority in the Church all who persist in agitating unrest and revolution. Employers have invited cooperation. Will the average clergyman recognize the serious condition in which the Church finds itself to-day and hasten to aid employers and workmen in bringing about a better understanding in industrial matters?

"If the clergyman in industrial centers thinks other matters are more important and allows the radicals to come into complete control of church thought regarding industrial relations, there is bound to develop a condition in America which will bring disaster to the Church as well as industrial matters.

"If employers are not treating workmen right, which employers are they? In what cities do clergymen sit by and allow such conditions to exist as Rev. Hogue describes in *The Churchman*? If Rev. Hogue is mistaken, why should such a church paper be allowed to publish general statements without specific citation as to where such conditions exist? It is the duty of clergymen everywhere to know for themselves. Will they visit employers and workmen to find out the truth?"

MENNONITE MIGRATION OPPOSED

THE PROPOSED MIGRATION of the Canadian colony of Orthodox Mennonites into Mississippi and other States in the Mississippi Valley has aroused considerable protest in the press of this country, and in Mississippi and Alabama particularly the State Democratic committees have adopted resolutions opposing the establishment within their borders of Mennonite colonies. The members of this religious order in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, numbering some eight thousand persons and possess of property worth ten million dollars, plan to leave this summer because of the loss of certain privileges under which they were excused all military duty and permitted to maintain a German-speaking sectarian school system. In voicing its protest the Alabama State Committee, according to the religious press, passed this resolution:

"Be it resolved, That the Democratic State Executive Committee hereby unreservedly condemns the movement now under way to bring into Mississippi a colony of eight thousand Mennonites from Canada for the following reasons: (1) The said Mennonites refuse to allow their children to attend the public schools; (2) they speak and write only the German language, which is equivalent to thinking in German; (3) it is composed wholly of conscientious objectors who refused to fight for the Allied cause when Canada was being bled by the world-war. We are, therefore, of the opinion that these Mennonites are undesirable citizens, and we are opposed to bringing them into Mississippi."

As an offset to the difficulties caused by their peculiar beliefs, the Mennonites are looked upon as thrifty and industrious, and their departure will result in serious loss to Canada. According to a Winnipeg correspondent of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, thirteen or fourteen prairie towns will be depopulated and improved land holdings worth several million dollars will have to

bishop of the Mennonites, has secured the required permit from the government authorities. The correspondent of *The Pioneer Press* quotes as follows the Bishop's explanation of the Mennonite move:

"Some time ago the chief officials of the Orthodox Mennonite Church declared that, as there appeared no chance of their retaining the right to special privilege in regard to schools, they would depart from Canada, even as they departed in former years from Germany, Holland, and Russia, and seek a land in which freedom for the exercise of their religion would be given them.

"The Church adheres to the opinion that the Manitoba school law is being forced on the Mennonites in direct violation of the agreement of 1873, made with the Dominion Government. They appreciate now that while they have a charter of special privilege in this respect, this charter was granted by the wrong authority. There is no alternative but to leave Manitoba, and Saskatchewan as well, as the trend of education law in that province parallels that of Manitoba.

"To carry out the project, a delegation of six leaders of the Mennonites was chosen. The delegation was instructed to tour the United States and see what could be found by way of land suitable for colonization in a State willing to give the privileges sought by the Church.

"The State of Mississippi was decided on. Interviews with the Governor of that State resulted in obtaining a specific pledge in writing giving the Mennonite community freedom as to worship and the conduct of schools for Mennonite children."

The Mennonite Bishop, according to this authority, actually secured a promise from Attorney-General Palmer that if the community settles in the United States it will be granted an official pledge of total immunity from military service both now and in the future. The *Nashville Tennessean* does not believe that Mr. Palmer made any such promise, for it would "set a dangerous precedent and have far-reaching consequences." And it comments:

"The Mennonites are an inoffensive religious body in peace time. They attend to their own affairs and let the outside world alone. But in war-time, as proved in the late emergency, they can cause great embarrassment to the Government which shelters them and their peculiar religious beliefs. One of Christ's most famous sayings, 'Render under Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's' they overlook entirely. They are willing to participate in the fruits of peace, but they will not take part in the labor and the fighting necessary to insure peace. It is a truism, old as the hills, that no man should be given citizenship unless he is willing to support his country in days of trouble as well as in hours of prosperity.

"The Mennonites are leaving Canada because the sentiment there favors every man shouldering a gun, if necessary, in defense of the realm. If we welcome such to this country, then we can not refuse to permit pacifists from other countries to immigrate here. . . . We do not believe that Palmer made the statement credited to him."

Tho "they wish to enjoy the blessings that America offers, they do not wish to become Americans," says the *Buffalo Evening News*, which adds that "there are too many of this idea now in America, as we learned to our sorrow in the war." In view of their insistence "in being a law unto themselves in such vital things as education and national defense, will they not be as undesirable as they are in Manitoba and Saskatchewan?" asks the *Providence Journal*. "We have too many such foreign communities in our midst now—Little Russians, Little Germans, Little Italys, and the like," complains the *Minneapolis Journal*, and "the problem of penetrating and leavening them with Americanism is already heavy enough without the assumption of new burdens of that kind. Unless the Mennonites can show they mean to become good Americans, they should not be admitted." But the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* thinks that "the coming of the Canadian contingent at this time is peculiarly fortunate" for "there is no doubt of the desirability of the



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THE OTHER SIDE.

A plea for Fair Play to the C. O.'s, by a Mennonite.

The misrepresentation of facts regarding the release of the Conscientious Objectors from the detention camps and from the military prison at Ft. Leavenworth is so amazing that sober observers are almost despairing of modern journalism. The Kansas City "Star" and "Times" has taken the lead in this; but the shockingly distorted reports have been spread far and wide in the press. The reports in question refer especially to the discharge of the 65 C. O.'s from the detention camp at Camp Funston on Dec. 27, 1918, and the discharge of the 113 court-martialed C. O.'s from the disciplinary barracks at Ft. Leavenworth on Jan. 27, 1919.

In spite of the amazing misrepresentation in the published reports, they served as basis for resolutions in the legislatures of Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon and Idaho. We are convinced that an impartial investigation would show that the statements published concerning the Conscientious Objectors at Fort Leavenworth are far from the truth, which could be very easily ascertained. It is therefore being hoped that a presentation of the other side of the case will also be permitted, as this would only be in line with the American ideal of fair play.

The account published and spread concerning the C. O.'s at the Camp Funston detention camp states: "At Camp Funston they have a large number of 'conscientious objectors' parading themselves as I. W. W.'s, International Socialists and plain disloyalists. Be it remembered that the honest conscientious objector is a rare bird in these camps."

An impartial investigation, which no one would welcome more than the Conscientious Objectors themselves, would show that this and all similar statements regarding the C. O.'s are amazingly untrue. Of nearly a hundred Conscientious Objectors who were at Camp Funston at the time of that report there were not half a dozen who did not belong to denominations whose creed and principles do not permit its members to participate in war in any form, which attitude is recognized by the laws of the United States. Most of them are Mennonites and some Dunkards and Quakers. Those discharged had all been examined by the official Board of Inquiry, headed by Judge Mack, and found to be sincere in their objections. There was not a single I. W. W. or other political objector for that matter, discharged from Camp Funston.

It is true there were about a dozen political objectors in the Camp Funston guard house; but none of them were discharged with the rest, hence could not have been meant in the reports. These men were all court-martialed and sentenced to Fort Leavenworth for long-term imprisonments, after having suffered much brutal treatment in the guard house, as was later proved by government investigation. Be it remembered however, that the great majority of those sent to the Disciplinary Barracks at Ft. Leavenworth were also members of non-resistant religious sects, mostly Mennonites, who were sentenced to from ten to thirty years simply because of their refusing military service in any form, according to their religion. To parade these before the world as I. W. W.'s and the like, as is being done by the press, is something preposterous to the extreme.

The first large bunch of C. O.'s court-martialed and sentenced to Ft. Leavenworth were the 45 from Camp Travis on June 8th, 1918. They were all religious objectors, about three-fourths of them being Mennonites. A large percent also of those sentenced from Ft. Riley and the large majority of those from the various other camps were members of religious sects that do not permit participation in war. Six of the Camp Funston religious objectors and thirty at Ft. Riley were court-martialed and sentenced for long-term imprisonment after having been examined

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(139)

[4] p.
J. G. Ewert
Tabor College,
Hillsboro, Kansas

~~292~~
292

1124

HOW TO GET TO THE KLONDYKE.

on cover:
Yukon via
Prince Albert.

**The Safest,
Best and Cheapest Route
TO YUKON GOLD FIELDS**

...IS VIA...

**The Regina, Prince Albert, Green
Lake and Fort McMurray
Water Route.**

fold map.
29. P. 1 ad.

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CANADA

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Section 49 of the Immigration Act, Chapter 42, R. S. C. 1952, provides, inter alia, that, -

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

Canada and of departing persons from Canada and the obligations of transportation companies, without incurring the generality of the foregoing, may make regulations respecting,

Immigration Branch

- (a) ...
- (b) manifest, bills of health or other records or documents

MANIFESTING OF PASSENGERS ARRIVING IN CANADA

- (c) ...
- (d) ...

INSTRUCTIONS TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES

to ensure escape from custody of persons in their custody, and to take such steps as may be required to prevent fully coming into Canada as, in the case of persons in their custody who are ordered deported or rejected, from failing to leave Canada;

Effective April 1, 1953

15 [] 8

- (f) the obligations and duties of transportation companies to ensure that immigrants or non-immigrants being carried to Canada by them are not within the prohibited classes and the medical examination and records of immigrants and non-immigrants carried by such companies to Canada;

Issued by Direction of the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration

- (h) ...
- (i) ...

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1126

COLONIST
AND
Homeseekers' Rates

1904

VIA



TO THE
DAKOTAS
CANADIAN NORTHWEST
KOOTENAY
AND
NORTH PACIFIC COAST

E. PENNINGTON,
2nd Vice-President and General Manager
W. R. CALLAWAY,
General Passenger Agent
D. W. CASSEDAY,
Land and Industrial Agent
MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

[4] 8

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(99)

1127

Homeseekers'

AND

Settlers'

Reduced

Rates

BY THE



1904

1904

RAILWAY

To the Wheat Fields of Western Canada

**MANITOBA,
SASKATCHEWAN
NEW ONTARIO**

FROM

**St. Paul, Minneapolis,
Duluth, Superior**

and points East, South and West thereof.

Request your tickets via Great Northern or Northern Pacific Railways to Emerson, Man., thence Canadian Northern Railway.

If your nearest Railway Agent is unable to give you full particulars apply to:

F. I. Whitney, C. S. Fee, Geo. H. Shaw,
G.P.A., G.N.Ry. G.P.A., N.P.Ry. T.M., C.N.Ry.
St. Paul. St. Paul. Winnipeg.

60801

Feder (8p?)

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(97)

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

QU'APPELLE, LONG LAKE & SASKATCHEWAN RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT CO.

OPERATED BY THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

PASSENGER TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

RG/No 76 Vol 177F 60801 Part 3
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Winnipeg, Jan. 25th, 1907

RATE NOTICE NO. 35

In effect February 1st, 1907

CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND SETTLEMENT

2 cop.

[8]p.

RATES FOR BONA-FIDE LAND SETTLERS FROM POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Settler's rates from Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and Emerson, Wakopa and Holmfield, Man. to all points on the Canadian Northern Railway, to be obtained only by bona fide settlers from the United States, on surrender of Canadian Land Settlement Agency Certificates, issued by authorized Canadian Government Agents mentioned herein.

If Canadian Northern Railway Agents have reason to believe that persons presenting certificates are other than bona-fide Land Settlers from the United States, they will issue tickets, but report such cases to the undersigned, giving names and destinations of settlers, name of agent signing, number of certificate, etc. If fully satisfied that they are not bona-fide settlers, or what represented to be on the certificate, Agents will refuse to issue tickets and report particulars by wire.

Miners, Prospectors, Sportsmen or Laborers in search of employment on railways in mines, etc., must not be classified as settlers.

Certificates in every case must be attached to report to the Auditor, and reference made to this Rate Notice as authority for rates used.

RATES AND ROUTES.—Agents at Wakopa and Holmfield, Man. will honor certificates and issue tickets "via Winnipeg" to points North of Gladstone and Neepawa only, at rates \$2.40 [higher from Wakopa and \$2.00 higher from Holmfield than rates quoted herein from Emerson; or "via Brandon" to points North of Neepawa at the rates quoted herein from Emerson. Endorse tickets accordingly.

Tickets issued to Bona-Fide Settlers from the United States to points West of Somerset may be endorsed "via Winnipeg."

Tickets from Port Arthur, Fort William or Emerson to Prince Albert must be endorsed either "via Warman" or "via Erwood." To points south of Prince Albert tickets must be endorsed "via Warman."

Tickets from Emerson to points east of Winnipeg must be endorsed "via Winnipeg."

Tickets from Port Arthur or Fort William to points in Southern Manitoba, west of Morris, must be endorsed "via Winnipeg."

For freight rates from Wakopa and Holmfield apply to Mr. Geo. Stephen, A. G. F. A.

TICKETS.—Use Form X, endorsed "Second-class" and "Good to stop-over beyond Dauphin."

LIMIT.—Thirty (30) days.

CANCELLING RATE NOTICE NO. 23 AND SUPPLEMENTS

Geo. H. Shaw

A. W. Cooper

1129

Canadian Northern Railway

RG/MS 76 Vol. 1760801 3
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Office of the Traffic Manager

WINNIPEG, APRIL 12th, 1906

Rate Notice No. 23

In Effect April 23rd, 1906

CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND SETTLEMENT

RATES FOR BONA-FIDE LAND SETTLERS FROM POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Settlers' rates from Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and Emerson, Wakopa and Holmfield, Man. to all points on the Canadian Northern Railway to be obtained only by bona fide settlers from the United States, on surrender of Canadian Land Settlement Agency Certificates, issued by authorized Government Agents mentioned herein.

Agents at Wakopa and Holmfield, Man. will honor certificates and issue tickets to points North of Gladstone and Neepawa only at rates \$2.40 higher from Wakopa and \$2.00 higher from Holmfield than rates quoted herein from Emerson.

For freight rates from Wakopa and Holmfield apply to the undersigned.

If Canadian Northern Railway Agents have reason to believe that persons presenting certificates are other than bona-fide Land Settlers from the United States, they will issue tickets, but report such cases to the undersigned, giving names and destinations of settlers, name of agent signing, number of certificate, etc. If fully satisfied that they are not bona-fide settlers, or what represented to be on the certificate, Agents will refuse to issue and report particulars by wire.

Miners, Prospectors, Sportsmen, or Laborers in search of employment on railways, in mines, etc., must not be classified as settlers.

Certificates in every case must be attached to report to the Auditor, and reference made to this Rate Notice as authority for rates used.

TICKETS.—Use Form X, endorsed "Second class" and "Good to stop-over beyond Dauphin."

LIMIT.—Thirty (30) days.

RATE NOTICE NO. 16 AND SUPPLEMENTS ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

[8] p

E. A. Shair

TRAFFIC MANAGER

PRIMER

486437

1130

PRIMER 209. MARCH 1ST, 1906.

1906

SETTLERS' GUIDE

VIA THE

\$100 DINE

60801

TO
**NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
MANITOBA
AND THE
CANADIAN NORTHWEST.**

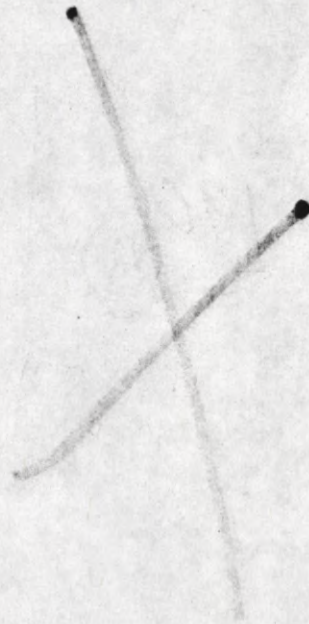
**E. PENNINGTON, VICE PRES. AND GENL. MGR.
W. L. MARTIN, 2ND VICE PRES. AND TRAFFIC MGR.
W. R. CALLAWAY, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT.
H. M. LEWIS, ASST GENL. PASSENGER AGENT, ST. PAUL, MINN.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

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328 fold map
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1906
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1906
W. H. H. H.~~

1131

Soo Line, Minneapolis, Minn.



1132

SETTLERS', COLONISTS'
AND
Homeseekers' Rates

~~4.81~~ 1736



TO
**MINNESOTA
DAKOTAS
WISCONSIN and MICHIGAN
MANITOBA
CANADIAN NORTHWEST
KOOTENAY
and NORTH PACIFIC COAST**

E. PENNINGTON,
Vice-President and General Manager
W. L. MARTIN,
2nd Vice-President and Traffic Manager.
W. R. CALLAWAY,
General Passenger Agent
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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I. C. C. 1088.

(Filed with Inter-State Commerce Commission)

CIRCULAR NO. 1452-06



Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway.

GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

[83]P

ONE-WAY SETTLERS' RATES

TUESDAYS ONLY DURING MARCH AND APRIL

- TO -

MINNESOTA, NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA, MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ONTARIO.

To Ticket Agents and Connecting Lines:

Minneapolis, January 23, 1906.

The following rates and arrangements will be effective in the sale of one-way second-class limited settler's tickets to points shown below:

FROM ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNESOTA.

DESTINATION	RATE	DESTINATION	RATE	DESTINATION	RATE
Alvarado	\$ 6.00	Hazel	\$ 6.00	Oslo	\$ 6.00
Anita	6.25	Karlstad	7.05	Plummer	
Bejou	6.00	Lancaster	7.80	Radium	6.85
Bronson	7.45	Mahnomen	6.00	Strandquist	
Brooks	6.00	March Siding		6.55	Thief River Falls
Callaway		6.00	Newfolden	8.45	Viking
Cisco	6.00	Noyes	6.00	Warren	
Detroit		7.30	Ogema	8.05	Waubun
Erskine		Orleans		Westbury	Winger
Halma					

NORTH DAKOTA.

DESTINATION	RATE	DESTINATION	RATE	DESTINATION	RATE	
Adams	\$6.00	Coleharbor	\$6.00	Irene	\$6.00	
Alicia		Kenmare		7.20		
Alsen		Courtenay		6.00	Kensal	6.00
Anamoose		Cuba			Kilbernie	
Anselm		Davis			Kramer	
Ardock		Donnybrook			Kulm	
Armourdale		Drake			Lankin	
Arnold		Eckman			Lanona	
Ashley		Egeland			Lansford	
Baden		Emrick			Leal	
Baldwin	Enderlin	Lehr				
Balfour	Fairdale	Leine				
Bisbee	Faust	Lemert	6.00			
Bismarck	Fessenden	Lidgerwood				
Bordulac	Fingal	Lucca				
Bowbells	Flaxton	Magnus				
Boynton	Forest River	Manfred				
Braddock	Forman	Mantador				
Brittin	Foxholm	Martin				
Brumbaugh	Fredonia	Medford				
Burlington	Pullerton	Merricourt				
Calio	Gardena	Minot				
Campbell	Garrison	Moffet	6.00			
Carpio	Grano	Moselle				
Carrington	Hample	Mylo				
Cathay	Hankinson	Napoleon				
Clement	Harvey	Nekoma				
Cogswell	Hurd	Nicholson				

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1135

467583

Keep this carefully until October 31st, 1906.

(NEW RATES)

C. R. C. No. E. 294,
 I. C. C. No. K. 1006

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

EASTERN LINES

4 p.

MONTREAL, January 23rd, 1906.

RATE NOTICE 2210.

Commencing { February 15th and daily until April 7th } inclusive, 1906, the following special one-way
 { September 15th and daily until October 31st }

second class colonist rates will apply :

FROM	TO Pocatello, Idaho, Ogden and Salt Lake, Utah. via Detroit, Missouri River and direct routes. From Kingston, Sharbot Lake and East rates will apply also via S.S. Marie, St. Paul and Sioux City.	TO Billings, Mont., via Detroit, Missouri River and direct routes or via Detroit, St. Paul and N.P. Rd. or S. S. Marie, St. Paul or Duluth and N.P. Rd.	TO Helena, Butte, Anaconda, Missoula Kalspell, Montana, via Detroit and St. Paul or Missouri River and direct routes or via S. S. Marie, St. Paul or Duluth and G.N. or N.P. Rds. Chinook, Mont., via Detroit, St. Paul and G.N. Ry. or S. S. Marie, St. Paul or Duluth and G.N. Ry.	TO Nelson, Robson Trail, Rossland, Greenwood, Midway, B.C. via Port Arthur or via S. S. Marie, St. Paul or Duluth and G.N., N.P. or via Soo-Pacific Route or via Detroit and St. Paul or Mis- souri River.	TO Spokane, Wash.. via S. S. Marie, Duluth or St. Paul and G. N. or N. P. Rds. or via Detroit and St. Paul or Missouri River,	TO Vancouver. Victoria, Westminster, B.C. Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., Portland, Ore., via Port Arthur, or via S. S. Marie St. Paul or Duluth and G.N., N. P. or via Soo-Pacific Route or via Detroit and St. Paul or Mis- souri River (not via Sacramento).
	Limited 2nd Class	Limited 2nd Class	Limited 2nd Class	Limited 2nd Class	Limited 2nd Class	Limited 2nd Class
Chicago, Ill. (Basing rates only).....	\$30 00	\$25 00	\$30 00	\$30 50	\$30 50	\$33 00
Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, North Bay (not via Detroit).....	34 25	39 25	39 75	39 75	42 25
Orillia, Allandale, Beeton, Toronto Junc., Parkdale, Streetsville Junc., Cardwell Junc., Inglewood, Brampton, Brant- ford, Caledonia, Jarvis, Simcoe, Till- sonburg, Guelph, Galt, Georgetown, Hamilton, Milton, Drumbo, Berlin, Stratford, Woodstock, Beachville, Ingersoll, St. Thomas, St. Marys, London, Harrisburg, Sarnia, Chat- ham, Windsor, Ont., Detroit, Mich..	*†39 25	*†34 25	*†39 25	*†39 75	*†39 75	*†42 25
Toronto..... Ont.	39 25	34 25	39 25	39 75	39 75	42 25
Welland..... "	†34 50	†39 50	†40 00	†40 00	†42 50
Listowel and Palmerston..... "	40 10	35 10	40 10	40 60	40 60	43 10
Harriston and Mt. Forest..... "	40 30	35 30	40 30	40 80	40 80	43 30
Clinton..... "	40 30	35 30	40 30	40 80	40 80	43 30
Kincardine..... "	41 80	36 80	41 80	42 30	42 30	44 80
Teeswater..... "	41 10	36 10	41 10	41 60	41 60	44 10
Southampton..... "	41 95	36 95	41 95	42 45	42 45	44 95
Warton..... "	42 20	37 20	42 20	42 70	42 70	45 20
Wingham..... "	40 95	35 95	40 95	41 45	41 45	43 95
Goderich..... "	40 65	35 65	40 65	41 15	41 15	43 65
Elora and Fergus..... "	39 65	34 65	39 65	40 15	40 15	42 65
Orangeville..... "	39 70	34 70	39 70	40 20	40 20	42 70
Owen Sound..... "	41 90	36 90	41 90	42 40	42 40	44 90
Stouffville Junc., via Toronto..... "	40 10	35 10	40 10	40 60	40 60	43 10
Blackwater Junc., via Toronto or Orillia..... "	40 10	35 10	40 10	40 60	40 60	43 10
Manilla Junc., via Toronto or Orillia..... "	40 30	35 30	40 30	40 80	40 80	43 30
Lindsay, via Toronto or Orillia..... "	40 50	35 50	40 50	41 00	41 00	43 50

* To make through second class rates via Detroit add your current second class rate to Chicago to the basing rates shown above from Chicago, if lower through rate can be made than shown above from your station.

† Note that rates from Hamilton, Caledonia, Simcoe, Jarvis, Welland, Tillsonburg, St. Thomas and Sarnia do not apply via Detroit and Chicago.

‡ Note that rates do not apply via Portland, Ore.

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88-



Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway.

GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

ONE-WAY SETTLERS' RATES

TUESDAYS ONLY DURING MARCH AND APRIL

- TO -

MINNESOTA, NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA, MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ONTARIO.

To Ticket Agents and Connecting Lines:

Minneapolis, January 23, 1906.

The following rates and arrangements will be effective in the sale of one-way second-class limited settler's tickets to points shown below:

FROM ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNESOTA.

DESTINATION	RATE
Alvarado	\$ 6.00
Anits	6.25
Bejou	6.00
Bronson	7.45
Brooks	
Callaway	
Cisco	6.00
Detroit	
Erskine	
Halma	7.30

DESTINATION	RATE
Hazel	\$ 6.00
Karlstad	7.05
Lancaster	7.80
Mahnomen	6.00
March Siding	
Hawfolden	6.55
Noyes	8.45
Ogema	6.00
Orleans	8.05

DESTINATION	RATE
Oslo	
Plummer	\$ 6.00
Radium	
Strandquist	6.85
Thief River Falls	
Viking	
Warren	6.00
Waubun	
Westbury	
Winger	

NORTH DAKOTA.

DESTINATION	RATE
Adams	
Alicia	
Alsen	
Anamoose	
Anselm	\$6.00
Ardock	
Armourdale	
Arnold	
Ashley	
Baden	7.35
Baldwin	
Balfour	
Bisbee	6.00
Bismarck	
Bordulac	
Bowbells	7.00
Boynton	
Braddock	6.00
Brittin	
Brumbaugh	
Burlington	6.25
Calio	
Campbell	6.00
Carpio	6.80
Carrington	
Cathay	
Clement	6.00
Cogswell	

DESTINATION	RATE
Colcharbor	
Conway	\$6.00
Courtenay	
Cuba	
Davis	6.20
Donnybrook	7.10
Drake	
Eckman	
Egeland	
Emrick	
Enderlin	6.00
Fairdale	
Faust	
Fessenden	
Fingal	
Flaxton	8.20
Forest River	
Forman	6.00
Foxholm	6.55
Fredonia	
Fullerton	6.00
Gardena	
Garrison	
Grano	6.30
Hample	
Hankinson	
Harvey	6.00
Hurd	

DESTINATION	RATE
Irene	\$6.00
Kenmare	7.20
Kensal	
Kilbernie	
Kramer	
Kulm	
Lankin	
Lanona	
Lansford	
Leal	
Lehr	
Leine	
Lemert	
Lidgerwood	
Lucca	6.00
Magnus	
Manfred	
Mantador	
Martin	
Medford	
Merricourt	
Minot	
Moffet	
Moselle	
Mylo	
Napoleon	
Nekoma	
Nicholson	

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C.2



1138

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I. C. C. No. E-1375

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. WILLMAR & SIOUX FALLS RAILWAY COMPANY MONTANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

CIRCULAR No. 3472.

ONE-WAY SETTLERS' EXCURSION RATES

—TO—

MINNESOTA, NORTH and SOUTH DAKOTA, MANITOBA, WESTERN ONTARIO, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA

St. PAUL, MINN., February 1, 1906.

AGENTS AND CONNECTING LINES:

The following arrangements are authorized for the sale of One-Way Second-Class Settlers' tickets during Spring of 1906:

Territory. From St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Superior to points in MINNESOTA, NORTH and SOUTH DAKOTA MANITOBA, WESTERN ONTARIO, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA.

Dates of Sale. March 6, 13, 20 and 27; April 3, 10, 17 and 24, 1906.

Class and Limits. Tickets should be reduced to second-class, endorsed "Settlers" and limited to continuous passage; journey to begin on date of sale.

Tickets. Great Northern Agents will use regular second-class ticket, Form L 30, in ticketing to local points on the Great Northern Ry. and regular coupon forms to points on the Canadian Northern Ry. and Canadian Pacific Ry., reducing the contract and all coupons to second class and endorsing them "Settlers".

Children. For children five years of age and under twelve, one-half the adult rate may be made.

Connecting Lines. The following rates are tendered to connecting lines for basing purposes under the conditions stated, and their tickets and exchange orders will be honored from our eastern terminals, but not later than the time necessary for passenger to reach such terminal by continuous passage from original starting point, beginning journey on the authorized excursion date.

Rates. From St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Superior :

MINNESOTA (via Great Northern Ry.)

Table listing rates for Minnesota via Great Northern Ry. to various locations like Ada, Angus, Argyle, Baker, Barnesville, Beltrami, Benoit, Borup, Breckenridge, Burwell, Climax, Comstock, Crookston, Donaldson, Downer, Dugdale, East Grand Forks, Eldred, Elmer, Erskine, Euclid, Felton, Fishers, Georgetown, Glyndon, Greenbush, Hallock, Halstad, Hendrum, Holt, Humboldt, Ives, Kennedy, Kent, Kragnes, Lockhart, Mallory, Mentor, Middle River, Moorhead, Neillsville, Northcote, Perley, Red Lake Falls, Russia, St. Hilare, St. Vincent, Sabin, Shelly, Shirley, Steiner, Stephen, Strathcons, Thief River Falls, Warren, Wolverton, Wylie.

MINNESOTA (via Emerson and Canadian Northern Ry.)

Table listing rates for Minnesota via Emerson and Canadian Northern Ry. to Beaudette, Roosevelt, Warroad.

NORTH DAKOTA (via Great Northern Ry.)

Table listing rates for North Dakota via Great Northern Ry. to various locations like Absaraka, Addison, Alton, Amenia, Aneta, Antler, Ardock, Argusville, Arthur, Arvilla, Auburn, Avoca, Ayr, Backoo, Bantry, Bartlett, Barton, Bathgate, Belle Plaine, Berthold, Berwick, Bisbee, Blabon, Blanchard, Bottineau, Brockett, Brookland, Buxton, Calvin, Cando, Casselton, Cavalier, Cayuga, Church's Ferry, Clifford, Clyde, Colfax, Colgate, Conway, Crary, Crescent Hill, Crystal, Cummings, Davenport, Deep.

1139

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Canadian Northern Railway

Office of the Traffic Manager

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WINNIPEG, MAN., DECEMBER 22nd, 1905

IMMIGRATION

JAN 12 1906

Announcement

To Connecting Lines and Ticket Agents

The Canadian Northern Railway has been completed to its Western objective point, Edmonton (the capital of the newly created province of Alberta), and has established a high-class Passenger Service between Winnipeg and Edmonton.

During the Winter months the service will be tri-weekly:

Westbound from Winnipeg at 8.00 o'clock Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
 Eastbound from Edmonton at midnight Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday

These trains are equipped with first class sleepers, dining cars and first and second class day coaches of modern construction, steam heated, gas lighted, broad vestibuled throughout.

The completion of this new highway has made accessible to the settler and the business man, Western Canada's Great Fertile Belt.

Your co-operation in directing a share of the travel to points reached by the Canadian Northern Lines in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta over its rails from Emerson, Port Arthur or Winnipeg will be reciprocated.

(See third page for Routing).

E. H. Shaw

TRAFFIC MANAGER



60801

Box 178

1141

2 copy 15 p.

New Fares

C.R.C. No. W. 1324
Cancelling C.R.C. No. W-975

SPECIAL AND JOINT PASSENGER TARIFF No. W. 137

CANCELLING

Special and Joint Passenger Tariff No. W-92

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

WESTERN LINES

60 50

GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

Canada Northwest Land Settlement

FARES TO STATIONS ON

CANADIAN NORTHERN AND GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAYS

**ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MANITOBA, ONTARIO (PORT ARTHUR AND WEST)
AND SASKATCHEWAN**

For fares to stations from the United States

ISSUED MARCH 24, 1916

EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 1916

1142

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CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

(LINES FORT ARTHUR, ONT., AND EAST THEREOF)

No. E. 163

ALGOMA CENTRAL & HUDSON BAY RY.
No. P.T. 128

OTTAWA & NEW YORK RY.
No. 55

SPECIAL JOINT PASSENGER TARIFF

ACCOUNT

CANADA LAND SETTLEMENT

One-Way Second-Class Fares

FROM

BROCKVILLE, COBOURG, CORNWALL, KINGSTON, ONT., MONTREAL, QUE.,
OTTAWA, TORONTO, ONT., and SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.

FOR

BONA-FIDE LAND SETTLERS

FROM

POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES

TO

Agents will Stamp

Date Received Here

**Destinations on the Canadian Northern Ry., Canadian Pacific
Ry. and Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.**

**Entrance, Hinton, Nordegg, Calgary, Alta., and East
Including Branches**

IN

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

ISSUED FEBRUARY 4th, 1916

EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 10th, 1916

H. J. HERROLD,
General Passenger Agent, A.C. & H. B. Ry.,
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.

G. H. CLARKE,
General Passenger Agent, O. & N.Y. Ry.,
OTTAWA, ONT.

GEO. H. SHAW,
General Traffic Manager, C.N. Ry.
TORONTO, ONT.

Issued by
R. L. FAIRBAIRN,
General Passenger Agent, C.N. Ry.
TORONTO, ONT.

178

1144

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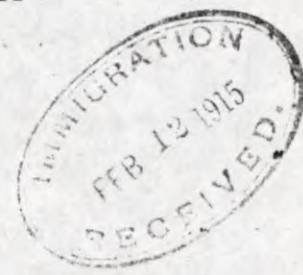
CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

(WESTERN LINES)

DULUTH, WINNIPEG & PACIFIC RAILWAY

GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

JOINT PASSENGER TARIFF



60801

ONE-WAY SETTLERS' FARES

Via Fort Frances

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FROM

DULUTH, MINN.

TO

DESTINATIONS IN ALBERTA, MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN

ISSUED FEBRUARY 2, 1915

EFFECTIVE { MARCH 9, 16, 23, 30, 1915
APRIL 6, 13, 20, 27, 1915

EXPIRES APRIL 27, 1915

(Unless sooner cancelled, changed or extended)

PARTICIPATING CARRIERS

Duluth, Winnipeg & Pacific Railway.....	Px 5 No. 2
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.....	Px 3 No. 529

Issued by

GEO. H. SHAW,
General Traffic Manager,
Toronto, Ont.

OSBORNE SCOTT,
Asst. General Passenger Agent,
Winnipeg, Man.

R. CREELMAN,
General Passenger Agent,
Winnipeg, Man.

T. 1394-300

n p.

1146

\$1.00
DINE

ROUND TRIP

\$1.00
DINE

HOMESEEKERS

FARES



FIRST AND THIRD

TUESDAYS

(APRIL TO OCTOBER.)
(INCLUSIVE, 1921)

MINNESOTA

NORTH AND SOUTH

DAKOTA AND

MONTANA

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SOUTHERN IRISH LOYALISTS RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

12, Palmer Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

APPEAL FOR EX-SERVICE MEN IN SOUTHERN IRELAND.

"LEST WE FORGET."

There are about **180,000** British ex-Service men in Southern Ireland, of whom approximately one-third are unemployed and without any hope of getting employment.

They consist of **three classes**—

(A) **Ex-Service men medically fit for emigration**, towards the cost of which the British Legion will make a special grant.

(B) **Ex-Service men medically unfit for emigration, who have sons** (too young to have served in the Great War) **medically fit**, who, once emigrated, might support their families in Ireland or assist them to emigrate.

(C) **Ex-Service men medically unfit**, often the result of war injuries or post-war semi-starvation.

It is for the two classes (B) and (C) that this appeal is specially made—to assist the emigration of (B) and alleviate the sufferings of (C).

Their present condition is, in many cases, terrible in the extreme, in spite of the Relief granted by the British Legion.

Whole families are practically starving.

Families of eight are herded in one room, the tubercular occupying the same bed as the whole.

Consumption, the result of overcrowding and underfeeding, is rife.

There is dire want of fuel and clothing.

[47] P

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TEOP

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men of the interior.

FREE 160 ACRES
WESTERN CANADA
FARM LANDS

WHERE AND HOW AND ALL ABOUT IT



Information and Facts
FOR THE Prospective Settler

PREPARED UNDER SUPERVISION OF
Hon. CLIFFORD SUTTON
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR
OTTAWA CANADA

*(23) ? P.
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HEBREW COLONIZATION ASSOCIATION

RAPPORT

DE

L'ADMINISTRATION CENTRALE

AU

CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION

POUR L'ANNÉE 1910

PRÉSENTÉ À L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE

DU 23 OCTOBRE 1910

PARIS

IMPRIMERIE R. VENEZIANI
5, Rue Mégarde, 5

1911

73 p.

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35 Rue St-Jacques, Montréal.



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"La Presse"

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L'AMI
DE
L'OUVRIER

Il n'exploite jamais le travailleur à son profit.

Mascotte Park

SEPT. 2, 1901

LABOR DAY

CELEBRATION.

Official Program

Published by authority of the Labor Day Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Council.



Parc Mascotte

SEPT. 2 1901

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DE LA

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Programme Officiel

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N'emploie dans ses Ateliers que des Ouvriers de l'Union

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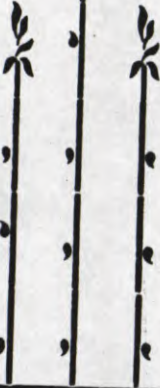
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LABOR DAY



1900



Official Programme



OF THE

And **Central Trades
Labor Council.**



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Trades and Labor

Congress
of Canada.

SOUVENIR



September, 1899.

MONTREAL.

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Deliberations de la
Quinzieme
Session Annuelle

DU

Congres des
Metiers
et du Travail
du Canada

Tenu
à
Montreal,
Que.

Mardi, Mercredi, Jeudi et Vendredi
19, 20, 21 et 22 Septembre, 1899.



Imprimerie La Z. Boudreau, 45 Rue Sainte
Montreal.

34 - P.

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Proceedings of the
Fifteenth Annual
Session

OF THE

Trades and
Labor
Congress
of Canada

Held
at
Montreal,
Que.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
and Friday, September the 19th,
20th, 21st and 22nd, 1899



TORONTO,
WILLIAMS & SOONS, PRINTERS, 18 WEST KING STREET
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CANADIAN IMMIGRATION OFFICE, ANTWERP, BELGIUM

June 13th, 1922.

CIRCULAR TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES AND AGENTS

NEW CANADIAN IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS
FOR ALIENS FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

The following new and amending regulations under the Canadian Immigration Act are now in force.

- (a) The general money test or qualification of s 250 has been abolished.
- (b) The vise of the passport by a British Consul has been abolished.
- (c) The landing in Canada of any immigrant is prohibited except as hereinafter provided.
 - (1) The passport shall carry the vise of a Canadian Immigration Officer stationed on the Continent of Europe.
 - (2) A charge of five dollars is imposed for the examination and vise of passports by a Canadian Officer.
 - (3) The Immigration Officer in charge may admit any immigrant who otherwise complies with the provisions of the Immigration Act if it is shown to his satisfaction that such immigrant is.—
 - (a) A bona fide agriculturist with sufficient means to begin farming in Canada.
 - (b) A bona fide farm labourer with reasonable assurance of employment in Canada.
 - (c) A domestic servant with reasonable assurance of employment.
 - (d) The wife and family of a person legally admitted to and resident in Canada who is in a position to care for them.

For the purpose of application of the above Regulations there has been opened a Canadian Immigration Office at Antwerp, Belgium, and also at Paris, France. It is proposed to open additional offices at various European points to be decided later.

Pending the opening of these additional offices, vises will be given at the point of embarkation on the Continent when practicable. Pending the opening of offices in Scandinavia, all Scandinavians, Finns and Estonians can obtain their vise when in transit through the British Isles. Finns and Estonians can also obtain a vise at Dantzig. All communications concerning Scandinavian emigration should meanwhile be addressed to MR. J. OBED SMITH, Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, 1, Regent Street, London, England. Communications concerning emigration from all other European countries (except British Isles), should be addressed to:—

Canadian Immigration Office,
Antwerp,
BELGIUM.

H. M. MITTON,
Canadian Government Immigration Official.

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1159

Circular No. 18/22.

NORTH ATLANTIC PASSENGER CONFERENCE.

18 JAMES STREET, LIVERPOOL, 3rd JUNE, 1922.

TO AGENTS.

NEW CANADIAN IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS FOR BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Mr. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, London, under date of May 26th, 1922, advises :—

The following new and amending regulations under the Canadian Immigration Act are now in force and effective :—

(a) The general money test or qualification of \$25, which was increased to \$250, has been abolished.

(b) The landing in Canada of any emigrant is prohibited except as hereinafter provided.

The Immigration Officer in charge may admit any immigrant who otherwise complies with the provisions of the Immigration Act, if it is shown to his satisfaction that such immigrant is :—

1. A *bona fide* agriculturist entering Canada to farm and has sufficient means to begin farming in Canada.
2. A *bona fide* farm labourer entering Canada to follow that occupation and has reasonable assurance of employment.
3. A female domestic servant entering Canada to follow that occupation and has reasonable assurance of employment.

AND PROVIDED further that the Immigration Officer in charge may admit :—

- (a) The wife and family of any person legally admitted to and resident in Canada who is in a position to receive and care for his dependents.
- (b) The national of any country in regard to which there is in operation a special treaty or agreement or convention regulating immigration.
- (c) Any British subject entering Canada directly or indirectly from Great Britain or Ireland, the United States of America or any self-governing British Dominion, or Newfoundland, who shall satisfy the Immigration Officer in charge at the port of entry that he has sufficient means to maintain himself until employment is secured.
- (d) Any American citizen entering Canada from the United States, provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization that his labour or service is required in Canada.

All other regulations as to physical and mental fitness, literacy, etc., etc., continue in full force.

New and amending regulations as to Aliens will shortly be issued.

J. OBED SMITH,

Superintendent of Emigration for Canada.

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1160

BALTIC AMERICAN LINE

ROTENBERGS LIMITED

GENERAL AGENTS,
79 QUEEN STREET WEST

TORONTO, July 16th, 1922

TO: BALTIC AMERICAN LINE AGENTS IN CANADA:

New Canadian Immigration Regulations.

MONEY QUALIFICATIONS ABOLISHED, EXCEPT FOR ASIATICS:

Please note that New Immigration Regulations have been issued by the Canadian Government. Under these regulations, the landing money requirements of \$250 have been abolished (except for Asiatics—see P.C. 715).

CLASSES ADMITTED:

P.C. 717, passed May 9th, 1922, provides: "From and after the date hereof and until otherwise ordered, the landing in Canada of any immigrant is hereby prohibited, except as hereinafter provided:

AGRICULTURIST:

(1) A bona fide AGRICULTURIST entering Canada to farm, and has sufficient means to begin farming in Canada.

FARM LABOUR:

(2) A bona fide FARM LABORER entering Canada to follow that occupation, and has reasonable assurance of employment.

FEMALE DOMESTIC:

(3) A FEMALE DOMESTIC servant entering Canada to follow that occupation, and has reasonable assurance of employment.

WIFE AND CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS:

AND PROVIDED further, that the Immigration Officer in charge may admit: (a) The wife and FAMILY of any person legally admitted to and resident in Canada who is in a position to receive and care for his dependents. (As to children over 18 years of age, and aged parents, see NOTE I below.)

JAPANESE:

(b) The National of any country in regard to which there is in operation a special treaty or agreement or convention regulating immigration. (This refers to Japan.)

BRITISH SUBJECTS:

(c) ANY BRITISH SUBJECT entering Canada directly or indirectly from Great Britain or Ireland, the United States of America or any self-governing British Dominion or Newfoundland, who shall satisfy the Immigration Officer in charge at the port of entry that he has sufficient means to maintain himself until employment is secured.

AMERICAN CITIZENS:

(d) ANY AMERICAN CITIZEN entering Canada from the United States, provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization that his labor or service is required in Canada.

CANADIAN VISAE REQUIRED:

P.C. 1041, passed May 12th, 1922, provides: "The landing in Canada is hereby prohibited of any immigrant who is not in possession of a valid passport issued in, and by the Government of the country of which such person is a subject or citizen, vided as follows:

FEE \$5.00:

(P.C. 716, Provides for a charge of \$5.00 for the examination and vise by a Canadian officer.)

CANADIAN OFFICERS STATIONED IN EUROPE:

(1) The passport of any alien immigrant landing in Canada from the Continent of Europe, whether directly or indirectly, via Great Britain or Ireland, shall carry the vise of a CANADIAN IMMIGRATION OFFICER stationed on the CONTINENT OF EUROPE. (See Note II below.)

N.B.: VISAE OUTSIDE OF EUROPE, BY BRITISH OFFICIAL:

(2) The passport of any immigrant not included in the last preceding paragraph shall carry the vise of a British diplomatic or consular officer; for the purpose of this regulation a passport to be valid must be presented within one year of the date of its issue.

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LONDON :
29, CROMWELL ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON,
S.W.7

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AND ACCOUNTS
1937

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M. V. Bushon

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United Services Fund

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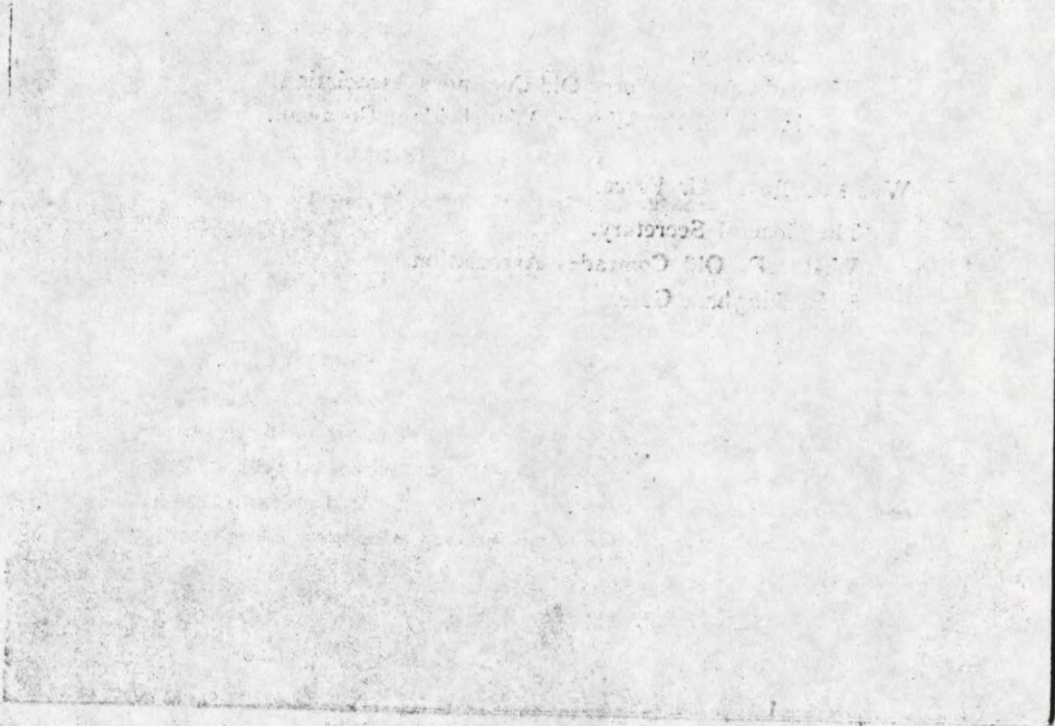
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UNITED SERVICES FUND

SERVICE WOMEN'S BENEVOLENT FUND

The object of the Fund is to secure permanent benefit to the beneficiary.



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British Legion Press,
Aylesford, Kent.

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NEWS OF THE DOUKHOBORTSI.

No. 4.

August 20th, 1898.

Edited by V. Tchertkoff.

COPY FOR RETURN
TO PARLIAMENT,
CALLED FOR BY

Ref. 6.237.66

In previous leaflets we have told how the permission to emigrate has been granted to these people persecuted for conscience sake.

Living among wild tribes in the Caucasus, they had, in spite of many hardships, become prosperous, and had won the respect of their neighbours, the Government itself bearing witness to their honesty, industrious habits and general good character. As is well known, however, there has been recently a fresh outburst of persecution against them on account of their refusal to take any part in military service, from which for a time they had been exempted. And now the Russian Government, finding it cannot prevail against them either by threats, tortures, imprisonments, or seductions, is anxious to get rid of them as quickly as it can, and is yet more severely increasing the pressure of persecution to this end.

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NEWS OF THE DOUKHOBORTSI

No. 3.

July 15th, 1898.

Edited by V. Tchertkoff.

COPY FOR RETURN
TO PARLIAMENT,
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(Special appeal to American Readers).

It will already be known to some of those who read this that the Doukhobortsi have existed in Russia for the last hundred years, and have throughout that period been more or less persecuted for their refusal to bear arms or to have anything to do with the killing or injuring of their fellow men. This has been their one offence in the eyes of the authorities, for in character and habits they have been recognized as remarkably industrious, honest, intelligent, truthful and kindly.

There are many in this Western World, where the struggle for life and prosperity is so keen, who to-day dream of and long for the ideal Society, where men shall not contend with one another, but love one another; where service shall be rendered for service in true brotherhood and not for personal gain; where there shall be none who lack and none who grow rich at the expense of their fellows; where good order shall be preserved by the power of love and intelligence, and not by prison and police. This ideal has actually been realized in our own time in some of the villages of the Caucasus. And during the terrible outburst of persecution which such a manner of life has evoked, it has been their reliance upon the Divine source whence such life and conduct emanates, which has enabled the Doukhobortsi to help one another in the utmost extremity of

4 P.

Tchertkov

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Society of friends to aid the Dutch-born

107879

1169



AN ADDRESS

TO THE

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY OF THE
UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

RG/MF	76	Vol	184	F	65101	part	5
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**FREE
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BEAVER HILL, NUT MOUNTAIN, CROOKED
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Along the projected line of the Manitoba
and North Western Railway.

**IN
ASSINIBOIA.**
Canadian Northwest.

The Odd Numbered Sections in these districts,
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Corporation Ltd., are for sale, usual

PRICE \$3.00 PER ACRE.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

One-tenth cash and the balance in nine annual
payments with interest at six per cent.

Ten cents per acre, cost of Government survey,
will be added in each case. This amount will be pay-
able with final instalment of purchase money and
without interest.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Cor. Main and McDermot Sts., Winnipeg, Man.

1170

**THE
WINNIPEG WESTERN**

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Ten cents per acre, cost of Government survey,
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able with final instalment of purchase money and
without interest.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON
LAND DEPARTMENT.

Cor. Main and McDermot Sts., Winnipeg, Man.

Free farms, new homes.

18 p.

RG/M 76 Vol 184 F65101 part 6
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(98)

TO THE CHRISTIANS OF THE UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD IN CANADA.

THE FRIENDS OF PHILADELPHIA SEND GREETING.

From the time your trials through persecution became known to us our hearts have gone out to you, and our minds have been affected by the griefs you were made to bear.

We still greatly desire your welfare, both in the things which increase your comfort in this world, and in that spiritual knowledge and holy obedience to the laws of God which come to us through faith in Him; and in the possession and practice of which we are saved with an everlasting salvation through Jesus Christ.

We desire to be closely united with you in seeking after this hope of eternal life which our Father in Heaven has revealed to the children of men by the sending of the Lord Jesus Christ into the world. He is indeed our King and Law-giver, and it is He whom we must obey, as He makes known to us His holy will. This we believe He does, both by the Light of His holy spirit in the secret of our hearts, and by the teachings of the Holy Scriptures, which holy men of old wrote as they were moved by the Spirit of Truth.

Ancient Israel acknowledged God to be their ruler and guide, but at the same time were given written laws to regulate their actions and dealings, which were administered by men who were appointed for this purpose; and to these good laws and human rulers the people submitted themselves.

After the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ into the world, his Apostles enjoined obedience to outward rulers, as being those who in the providence of God are set over the nations and peoples to preserve order amongst them.

The Apostle Paul wrote, "These are God's ministers attending to these very things:" and again, "Rulers are his ministers to us for good, and to them we must be obedient, not only for wrath, but also for conscience' sake." He commands that we should pray for kings and for all who are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty. Now, we are aware you have lived under a government which has required you to do some things which are directly contrary to the laws of Christ. To fight and destroy men's lives, and to offer to God a worship which is not in spirit and in Truth. These are matters in which the rule of Christ, as it is plainly laid down in his teaching, is denied and set at nought. And in these matters Christians ought to obey *Him* rather than *men*.

There are however many laws enacted by men which contribute to peace and good order among them, by securing to all their just rights and privileges, and give to every one an opportunity to seek his own welfare without at the same time depriving others of the like opportunity.

Among these laws which we approve as being agreeable to the Divine law, is the holding of land in individual ownership, by which the legal occupant may improve, cultivate and use it for his own maintenance, and for the general advantage of the community in which he lives.

It is easily perceived that such laws help to preserve the peace, by preventing unjust and covetous persons appropriating to themselves the fruits of the labor of those who are industrious and quiet in their lives.

There are persons in almost all countries who disregard justice and honesty, and it is to restrain and correct these that laws are made: as the Apostle Paul has written, "the law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and disobedient, for the ungodly and for sinners." Righteous people intend to live holy and innocent lives, but are willing to be put to whatever inconvenience may come to them in complying with laws made for the general good, in order to give the influence of their example in favor of good government, that it may not be weakened in its dealings with those who practise injustice and crime.

While we speak of ownership in land and other property, as Christians we know that ourselves and all that we possess belong to God, and that we are only stewards to use that which has been honestly acquired, for His glory and for the good of our neighbors who need help. Therefore in this sense none of us can say that what he possesses is his own; but as a steward to whom has been entrusted a charge he should manage and use it for the benefit of his fellow-creatures as well as for himself. We will remember and observe the golden rule, "Whatsoever ye desire that men should do to you do ye likewise even so to them."

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ХРИСТИЯНАМЪ ОБЩАГО БРАТСТВА ВЪ КАНАДѢ.

Друзья въ Филадельфи кланяются Вамъ.

Съ того времени, когда мы узнали о Вашихъ испытаніяхъ отъ преслѣдованій, наше сердце обратилось къ Вамъ и душа наша страдала омъ горя, которое Вы принуждены были вносить.

Мы и до настоящаго времени со всѣмъ сердцемъ желаемъ Вашего блага, не только въ вещахъ увеличивающихъ Ваше благосостояніе на семъ свѣтѣ, но и въ духовномъ отношеніи и въ святомъ исполненіи законовъ Бога, пришедшіе къ намъ черезъ вѣру въ Него, и въ имѣніи и употребленіи которыхъ мы спасены вѣчнымъ спасеніемъ черезъ Иисуса Христа.

Наше желаніе бываетъ: быть уже связанными съ Вами въ исканіи этой надѣжды вѣчной жизни, которую нашъ небесный Отецъ открылъ сыновьямъ людей посланіемъ во свѣтъ Господа Иисуса Христа. Онъ навѣрно нашъ царь и законодатель, и это Онъ, которому мы должны повиноваться, ибо Онъ открываетъ намъ Свою святую волю. Мы вѣримъ въ то, что Онъ дѣлаетъ это, не только черезъ свѣтъ своего Святого Духа въ тайнѣ нашего сердца, но и черезъ ученія своихъ законовъ, написанныхъ святыми мужами въ древности, которые были движены и освѣщены Духомъ Справедливости.

Древній Израиль принялъ Бога своимъ правителемъ и водителемъ, но въ тоже самое время даны были письменные законы для управленія ихъ бѣйствованіи и дѣлъ, что было исполнено мужами, выбранными за эту причину; и люди повиновались этимъ хорошимъ законамъ и свѣтскимъ правителямъ.

Послѣ прибытія во свѣтъ Господа Иисуса Христа Его апостолы повиновались свѣтскимъ правителямъ, какъ поставленнымъ въ провидѣніи Бога надъ народами и людьми для сохраненія порядка между ними.

Апостолъ Павелъ пишетъ: "Они Божіи служители, симъ самымъ постоянно заняты;" и опять, "Начальникъ есть Божій слуга тебѣ на добро, и потому надобно повиноваться не только изъ страха наказанія, но и по совѣсти." Онъ повелѣваетъ, что мы должны молитвовать за правителей и за всѣхъ бывающихъ въ власти, чтобы мы въ набожности и честности могли вести смиренную и спокойную жизнь. И вотъ мы услышали, что Вы прежде жили подъ правительствомъ, пребудемъ отъ Васъ такихъ дѣлъ, которыя прямо противъ законовъ Христа; какъ именно: служить въ арміи и уничтожать жизнь людей, и совершать въ честь Бога молитвы, не бывающихъ въ духѣ и истинѣ. Это такія вещи, въ которыхъ люди отрицаютъ и уничтожаютъ царствованіе Христа, которое такъ ясно уложено въ Его ученіяхъ. Въ такихъ вещахъ христіане должны повиноваться Ему, а не людямъ.

Но люди часто учреждаютъ законы, помогающіе сохранять миръ и порядокъ между ними, чтобы каждый могъ пользоваться своими справедливыми правами и преимуществами, и далъ бы каждому случай искать своего блага безъ лишешя бругихъ того же самого преимущества.

Между этими законами, которые мы одобряемъ какъ такіе, сходящіеся съ Божьимъ закономъ, бываютъ законы о держаніи земли въ личной принадлежности, согласно которыхъ законный окупатель земли можетъ улучшать, обрабатывать и употреблять ее для своей пользы и для общей пользы того общества, въ которомъ онъ живетъ.

Не трудно убѣдиться, что такіе законы помогаютъ сохранять миръ и не позволяютъ несправедливымъ людямъ, алчущимъ пріобрѣтать плоды трудовъ такихъ людей, которые ведутъ прилежную и тихую жизнь.

Почти въ каждомъ государствѣ находятся люди, неуважающіе справедливости и скромности, и законы даны съ тою цѣлю, чтобы препятствовать этому и исправлять такихъ людей; ибо апостолъ Павелъ пишетъ: "Законы не даны для справедливыхъ, но для злыхъ и несправедливыхъ, для безбожниковъ и грѣшниковъ." Справедливые стараются вести жизнь святую и невинную и готовы подвергаться всякимъ наложеннымъ на нихъ испытаніямъ, исполняя законы, сдѣланные за общее добро, чтобы давать своей жизнью хорошей примѣръ для устройства хорошаго правительства, чтобы оно не ослабло въ своихъ дѣйствованіяхъ съ тѣми, которые совершаютъ несправедливость и преступленіе.

Говоривъ о принадлежности земли и о другомъ имуществѣ, мы, какъ христіане, должны знать, что все, что мы имѣемъ, принадлежитъ Богу, и что мы только управляющіе, и могутъ употреблять для самихъ себя только то, что мы сами честно пріобрѣли, въ Его славу и въ добро своихъ ближнихъ, которые нуждались бы въ нашей помощи. По этому, въ этомъ смыслѣ, никто изъ насъ не можетъ сказать, что наша собственность принадлежитъ намъ, но каждый долженъ считаться управляющимъ тѣмъ, что было повѣрено ему, не только для употребленія во благо нашихъ ближнихъ, но и въ наше добро. Нужно всегда вспомнить золотое правило и дѣлать по слову: "Что вы хотите, чтобы люди дѣлали вамъ, дѣлайте и вы имъ." (Люби ближняго своего, какъ самого себя.)

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THE EMIGRATION OF THE DOUKHOBORTSI

BY LEO TOLSTOY

A population of 12,000 people—"Christians of the Universal Brotherhood," as the Doukhobortsi, who live in the Caucasus, call themselves—are at the present moment in the most distressing circumstances.

Without entering into argument as to who is right: whether it be the Governments who recognise the compatibility of Christianity with prisons, executions, and above all, with wars and preparations for war; or whether it be the Doukhobortsi who acknowledge as binding only the Christian law (which renounces the use of any force whatever, and condemns murder), and who therefore refuse to serve in the army, one cannot fail to see that this contradiction is very difficult to settle. No Government could allow some people to shun duties that are being fulfilled by all the rest, and to undermine thereby the very basis of the State. The Doukhobortsi, on the other hand, cannot disregard that very law which they consider as divine, and, consequently, as supremely obligatory.

The Governments have hitherto found a way out of this dilemma, either by compelling those who refuse military service (on account of their religious convictions) to fulfil other duties, more difficult, but not in conflict with their religious beliefs, as has been done, and is still being done, in Russia with the Menonites (who are compelled to do the usual term of service at the Government works); or else the governments do not recognise the legality of a refusal for religious reasons, and punish those who fail to obey a general law of the State, by putting them into prison for the usual term of service, as is done in Austria with the Nazarenes. But the present Russian Government has found yet a third way of treating the Doukhobortsi—a way which one might have expected would be dispensed with in our time. Besides subjecting those who refuse military service to the most painful tortures, it also systematically causes suffering to their fathers, mothers, and children, probably with the object of shaking—by the tortures of these innocent families—the resoluteness of the dissentients. Not to mention the floggings, incarcerations, and every kind of tortures to which the Doukhobortsi who refused to serve in the army were subjected in the penal battalions, where many died, and their banishment to the worst parts of Siberia, not to mention the 200 reserves who, during the course of two years, languished in prison, and are now separated from their families, and exiled, in pairs, to the wildest parts of the Caucasus, where, deprived of every opportunity of earning a living, they are literally dying of starvation; not to mention these punishments of those guilty of having refused to serve in the army, the families of the Doukhobortsi are systematically being ruined and exterminated. They are all deprived of the right to leave the place where they live, and are being heavily fined and imprisoned for non-compliance with the strangest demands of the authorities; for instance, for

calling themselves by a different name from the one they are ordered to adopt, for fetching flour from a neighbouring mill, for going from the village to a wood to gather fuel; a mother is even punished for visiting her son. And so the last means of the formerly well-to-do inhabitants are being quickly exhausted. In this way 400 families have been expelled from their homes and settled in various Tartar and Georgian villages, where they, being obliged to pay for their lodgings and food, and not having any land or other means of subsistence, have found themselves in such difficult circumstances that in the course of the three years since their removal, the fourth part of them, mostly old people and children, have already died from want and disease.

It is difficult to imagine that such a systematic extermination of a whole population of 12,000 people should enter into the plans of the Russian Government. It is probable that the superior authorities are unaware of that which is in reality going on, and even if they suspected it, they would not desire to know the details, feeling that they ought not to allow such a state of things to be continued, and yet at the same time recognising that that which is being done is necessary.

At all events, it is certain that the Caucasian Administration has been during the last three years regularly torturing not only those who refuse to serve in the army, but also their families, and that in the same systematic way it is ruining and starving to death all the Doukhobortsi who were exiled.

All petitions in favour of the Doukhobortsi and any assistance rendered them have hitherto only led to the banishment from Russia of those who have interceded in their behalf, and to the expulsion from the Caucasus of those who have attempted to help these victims. The Caucasian Administration has surrounded with a kind of Chinese wall the whole of an unsubmitive population, and this population is gradually dying out; another three or four years and probably not one of the Doukhobortsi will survive.

This would actually, have happened, but for an incident, apparently unforeseen by the Caucasian Government—namely, when last year the Dowager-Empress, having come to the Caucasus on a visit to her son, the Doukhobortsi succeeded in submitting to her a petition, asking for permission to be settled all together in some remote place, and if this should be impossible, to allow them to emigrate. The Empress handed over this petition to the superior authorities, and the latter acknowledged the possibility of allowing the Doukhobortsi to emigrate.

It seems as if the problem were now solved, and that a way has been found out of a position burdensome for both sides. This, however, is only apparently the case.

The Doukhobortsi are now in a position which makes it impossible for them to emigrate. At present they have not

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Tobolski, Ivan Nikolayevich, graf, 1828-1110.

1175

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PAPERS RELATING TO THE HOLDING OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES BY MEMBERS OF THE DOUKHOBOR COMMUNITY ; BEING PART OF A RETURN LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON APRIL 17, 1907 ; WITH THE FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE AND ADJUST THE CLAIMS OF DOUKHOBORS AS TO RESIDENCE AND IMPROVEMENTS.

**OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1907**

2589-1

29 p.

1176

REPORTS AND MAPS

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RELATING TO

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LANDS HELD UNDER HOMESTEAD ENTRY BY
DOUKHOBORS

AND THE

DISPOSITION OF SAME

OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1907

7893-1

11 p. photos, map.

1177

11785

VESTUR

CANADA.

Heimsins mesta kornyrkju land.
Heimsins mesta kvikljárrektar land.
Heimsins mesta náma land.

Heimkynni
fyrir milljónir manna.

Gefna þegar þú, sem ianflytjendur geta valið
sér sjálfir.

Allt Íslendinga & Canada
eitt margra ára reynslu.

Gættu þess að skilafur Canada-ástandi. Þú skýlingar
á milli að reynslu.

1900



Peel 1629

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66 p. fold map

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Manitoba



Free Press

70L. XXV.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1899

THE DOUKHOBORS

Some Facts About an Interesting People who are Coming to Western Canada to Escape Russian Persecution.



slight preparation and passage, has but little means at its disposal, while the little which the Doukhobors might have had has been taken from them by various necessities, by fines, by help to those who were more necessitous than themselves. While Mr. Maude, therefore, did not feel like making a personal canvass, he was hopeful that the people of Canada, once they saw the Doukhobors, and knew a little about their miserable life history, might be disposed to help them a little till they got upon their feet upon the free soil of Canada, which Mr. Maude thought offered incomparably superior conditions

in the form of allegories. Thus, for example, they speak of seven heavens, the first being humility; the second, understanding; the third, abstinence; the fourth, brotherly love; the fifth, compassion; the sixth, good counsel; the seventh, love, where God lives.

In a similar way they denote twelve Christian virtues, under the guise of twelve friends, thus:

1. Truth; which delivers man from death.
 2. Purity; which brings man to God.
 3. Love; where love is, there God is also.
 4. Labor; honorable for the body and helpful for the soul.
 5. Obedience; a quick way to salvation.
 6. Not judging; salvation without labor.
 7. Reasonableness; the highest of virtues.
 8. Mercy; which Satan himself is afraid.
 9. Self-control; the work of Christ our God himself.
 10. Prayer and fasting; unite man with God.
 11. Repentance; there is no higher law or commandment.
 12. Thanksgiving; glad some to God and His higher angels.
- During the meetings one after another

even sometimes happened that wives have deserted their husbands. The husbands, in such cases, do not detain their wives, but give them liberty, at the same time giving them means to live upon as far as possible. Deserters may, however, be again accepted into the society if they completely repent and leave their immoral life; of which there has also been examples.

The general round of occupations is filled by each taking a call. Thus the tradesman does the commercial business, and the agriculturist works on the land. But the majority of them are agriculturists, as they give preference to this noble occupation.

THEIR TEACHING.

The chief article in the Spirit-Wrestlers' profession of faith is the service and worship of God in the spirit and in the truth.

They know no creed, and only say of themselves that they are of the faith of Jesus. The creed which is recognized in our church, they accept as true in everything, but they regard it as one of the ordinary psalms.

They acknowledge God as being in three personifications of the One and Unutterable. They believe that through the memory we assimilate

governor of Tills, this is what they sang:

"For the sake of Thee, Lord, I loved the narrow gate; I left the material life; I left father and mother; I left brother and sister; I left my whole race and tribe; I bear hardness and persecution; I bear scorn and slander; I am hungry and thirsty; I am walking naked; For the sake of Thee, Lord."

And the Cossacks tried to drown their voices with obscene songs. Then these Cossacks were quartered on the villagers, who received much rough treatment from them.



1055

VESTUR

CANADA.

Heimsins mesta kornyrkjuland.
Heimsins mesta kvikjarraktarland.
Heimsins mesta néma land.

Heimkynti
fyrr milljónir manna.

Gefins bujarðir, þetta innilytjendur geta valld
set sjálfir

Allt Íslendinga í Canada
ettir margra ára reynslu.

1800



76 186 65334

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(92)

Mr Scott

65412

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WINNIPEG GENERAL HOSPITAL

Organized 1872
Incorporated 1875

REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR
1905

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THE DOMINION OF CANADA.



The confederation of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island took place on July 1st, 1867.

Nature of some of the more important Services rendered to the
DOMINION OF CANADA by

—❧— MR. JOHN DYKE —❧—

whilst employed in the Government Service from 1st July, 1868,
to the 1st July, 1897, and Press Notices.

—❧—
"CANADIAN GAZETTE," JULY 1ST, 1897.

EVERYONE who knows what invaluable work Mr. John Dyke has carried on for Canada in this country will welcome the announcement made in the Canadian House of Commons by the Minister of the Interior, that the retention of Mr. Dyke's services at Liverpool is "under favourable consideration." It would fill the *Canadian Gazette* to tell one-half that John Dyke has done for the country he has so long and faithfully represented at the great Mersey port. He did it in days when it was an uphill fight and there was no spirit of Imperialism abroad such as we now rejoice to see, to smooth the path of the Canadian propagandist. Canada reaps the fruits of Mr. Dyke's loyal services in extending her fame as a home for British emigrants, as a producer of food for the hungry millions of Europe, and as a profitable centre for British investments; and we could never bring ourselves to believe that one who has done so much, and done it with a single-hearted desire to benefit no one political or racial section but the whole Canadian community, would be shut out from opportunities of further service just when his experience and tact are most needed for the success of the developments now set on foot.

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Mr. JOHN DYKE'S Connection with Canada.

JULY 1st, 1868 to JULY 1st, 1897.

1868.
JULY 1
TO
1872.

Commenced the service as Assistant Agent and Interpreter with Mr. W. J. Wills at Ottawa, and assisted in forming settlements of continental immigrants in Ontario and Quebec. Wrote Canadian press as to initiation of transatlantic trade in horses, live cattle, dead meat, poultry, eggs, wood pulp, &c., &c. Assisted in formation and development of the Ottawa Valley Immigration Society.

1872.

Appointed Special Agent to Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, and Austria. Investigated and reported on wood pulp trade in Germany.

1873.

Received testimonials from German Society, Montreal, and settlers, and founded Ottawa Valley German Society. Assisted in arranging first shipment of fresh meat and poultry to Great Britain; and, selected, from Western shows specimens of cereals, grasses, roots, &c., for exhibition in England.

1874.

Arranged for exhibition and disposal of pioneer shipment referred to above. Visited Eastern Europe re migration of Mennonites and others.

1882.

By letters to British and Canadian Press, to Agricultural Societies, &c., urged extension of trade with Dominion in live stock, meat, cheese, &c. Transferred to Dominion service, when Hon. A. Cadogan, Commissioner for Crown Lands, &c., wrote from Toronto: "Your services in the past are highly appreciated by the Government of Ontario." Visited congested districts and secured large transfer to Canada of first class farm hands. Mr. Joseph Arab, M.P., the leader of the labourers, publicly acknowledged Mr. Dyke's services.

76 188 1993A
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1183

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.



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Mr. JOHN DYKE'S Connection with Canada.

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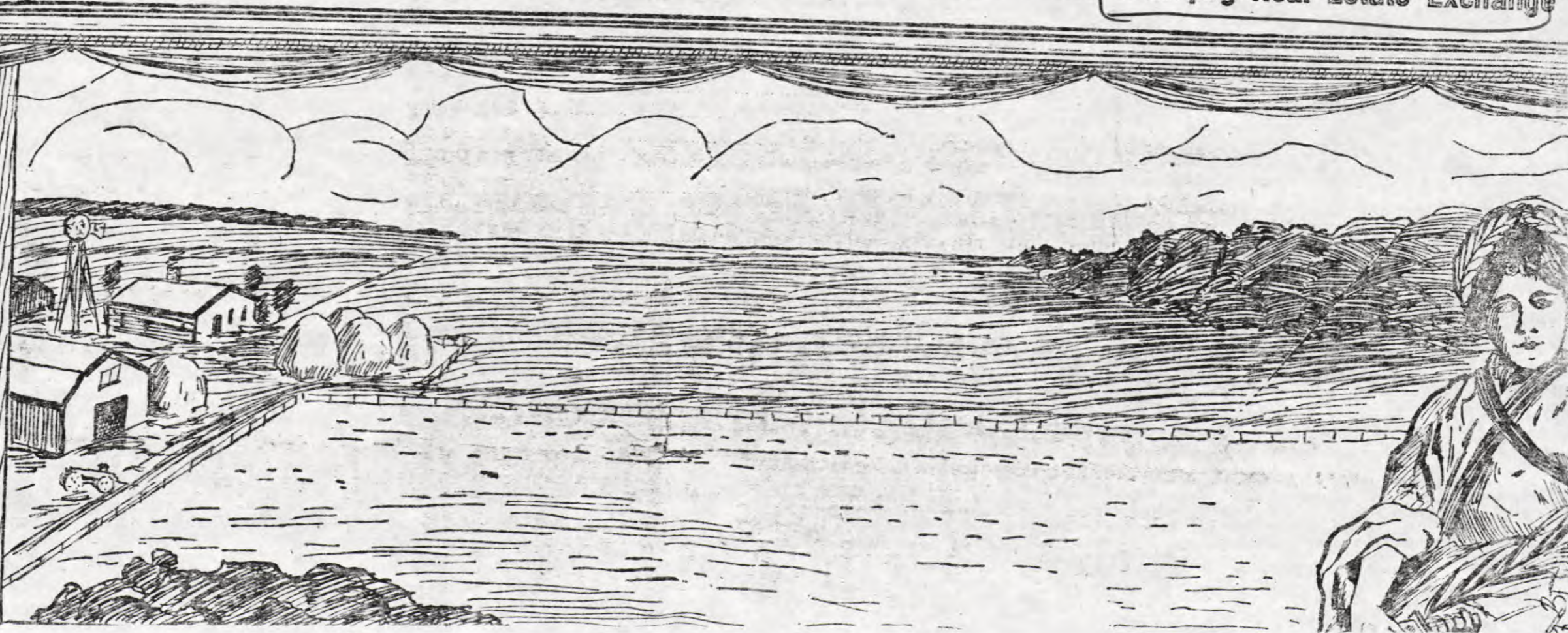
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1185

Special Canadian Supplement

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

Special Canadian Supplement, Issued Under the Auspices of the **Winnipeg Real Estate Exchange**



1186

RG/M ^o	76	Vol	188	F	67650	part	1
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Box 184

P. 1-24

1187 1902

SASKATCHEWAN--The Land of Wheat and Flax

AGRICULTURAL EMPIRE IN CANADA WEST

Best Lands on the Continent Controlled by the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company. A Million Acres of Fertile Land.

Western Canada is in a fair way to be Americanized. For several years a remarkable stream of immigration has been pouring into the northwestern territories of Canada from the United States. This movement has attracted the attention of capitalists and is being given careful consideration by politicians and statesmen in both Canada and the United States. They do not know what the end may be, but are alarmed; some view the movement with favor, but none of them can stop the tide of migration.

The attention of American farmers who are interested in Canada has been drawn steadily towards the Saskatchewan valley. This is the portion of the Canadian Northwest which seems to have been most largely favored by nature and which at present time offers the most advanced lands to the settler.

Some Immense Holdings.

In Southern Saskatchewan and northern Assiniboia—along the Saskatchewan valley, the Saskatchewan Valley Land company has purchased immense tracts of picked land. The southern boundary of these lands begins on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway a few miles north of Indian Head, and extends west to a point north of the Moose Jaw district. Regina, center of another notable agricultural region just south of the middle of this Northward the company's lands follow the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway to and beyond its terminus at Prince Albert, in Saskatchewan, and on the Saskatchewan river. A copy of the map, which shows that the lands of the company lie principally in the watershed of the Saskatchewan river, its southern branch indicates the location of the choice of the name "Saskatchewan Valley Land company."

Selected Lands.

By special arrangement with the Canadian government the Saskatchewan Valley Land company was permitted to pick 1,000 acres from a total area of 9,000

district has been compared to the Portage Plains—the richest locality, perhaps, in Manitoba.

'Twill Be an American Settlement.

Those who buy land from this company are pretty sure to be in an American settlement. This is no small consideration to people going into a new country. They like to be surrounded by their own people. So much land does the Saskatchewan Valley Land company own that the 200 miles over which it stretches will one day be an essentially American community in the heart of Canada. German, Norwegian and Swedish Americans are going into the tracts of the Saskatchewan Valley Land company in large numbers. It is estimated that next spring there will be 4,000 American families on farms bought from the company.

PAID FOR HIS FARM.

And Made Good Money Too—Settler's Achievement.

In 1900, Joseph Glenn, of Indian Head, Assiniboia, bought a quarter section of land (160 acres) for \$200. Last year the entire quarter section was under crop. He allows expenses in connection with the crop as follows:

Breaking, at \$5 per acre.....	\$800
Seed grain	144
Labor and seeding	80
Binding twine	84
Harvesting	350
Delivery to elevator	310
Incidents	160

Total, including cost of farm... \$1,938

The yield was 7,447 bushels of wheat, which sold at 55 cents, realising \$4,095.85

The average yield per acre was forty-seven bushels. After all expenses and the farm were paid for, Mr. Glenn's clear profit was \$2,097.35.

NO FEAR OF THE COAL TRUST.

Fuel is Plentiful in Western Canada—Coal and Wood Cheap.

While the people of the western and northwestern states are perplexed with the fuel problem the farmer of the Saskatchewan valley are untroubled. They know no fuel problem. Excellent wood costs about \$3 per cord in any part of the valley. It is brought from the forest

EXCELLENT MARKETS.

Farmers' Product Can Be Sold at Good Prices.

The best land in the world would be of little use to the farmer if he could not market the produce which he raised upon it. The farmer going into the Saskatchewan Valley will find the best of markets at his very door. Wheat may be sold at any railroad station; it is always readily turned into cash.

The bulk of the wheat raised in the Saskatchewan valley and in all western Canada, goes east for the export trade. The hard red life wheat is known and valued in every market in England and Scotland and at many places on the continent. It is an article of commerce commanding a price wherever it appears.

So the market for the wheat of the Saskatchewan valley is the whole world. In some years it may go to England; in others France or Germany may need it. Again there may be a famine in Russia and the good Canadian wheat will be shipped there. Whatever the conditions, there is sure to be a demand somewhere and red life will always bring the "top of the market."

There is something inspiring about producing a world food. The man who raises cabbages is doing a useful work, but his crop has its limitations; cabbage cannot be shipped far and will not keep long. Then comparatively few people eat cabbage; many, perhaps, in the aggregate, but few compared with those who eat bread. The whole world eats wheat in some form. Wheat contains all the elements necessary to sustain life and in the most available form. It is the nearest to a perfect food. From this it follows that wheat, like gold, always commands a market and is exchangeable at any time for cash, whether it be in the small elevator at the market town in the Saskatchewan valley, or in the bins of use at the highest terminal elevators at Chicago or New York, or in the warehouses of Liverpool. The farmer who raises wheat produces a commodity that does not readily spoil, that is easily transported, that sells anywhere, and that is always available as the most useful article of human food.

HANDLING THE CROP.

Transportation and Elevator Facilities are Ample.

Last year's big crop in the Canadian

1188

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1189

The Slocan District British Columbia



Its
Resources and
Opportunities
for
Investment

*Minister of
the Interior*

87 p.

1899.

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(61)

1190

**The Resources of
British Columbia in**



**Minerals,
Agriculture,
Lumber,
and the
Fisheries.**

By C. CLIFFE, Editor of the Mining
Review, Sandon.

Approved by the Government of British Columbia.

1901. 47513p.

RG/M	76	Vol	190	F 69710	part 1
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(65)

1191

The Resources of
British Columbia in



Minerals

Agriculture

Timber

By C. CLIFFE

Approved by the Government

44[2]P

1901

RG/M	76	Vol	190.6	Part	1
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Notice

To All Mennonite Churches Of The United States Of America.

The Old Colony Mennonites of Manitoba and Saskatchewan have decided to emigrate to Mexico. Many of them have gone already, and the others intend to follow them this coming spring. These people own in Canada more than 150,000 acres of the very best farm lands, which three years ago could not be bought for less than \$65.00 to \$100.00 per acre. To dispose of these farms and villages speedily, their owners have set the price of these fertile, highly improved lands at \$20.00 to \$35.00 per acre.

These lands have been thoroughly tested. The Mennonites have lived on them for 45 years. Most of these settlers came there without means, and by diligent work and intelligent economy, they have become well-to-do. For a century they have always had sufficient rain, never recorded a total crop failure, and no one ever heard to complain, that he could not make his good living there.

This settlement in Manitoba is the largest Mennonite community in America. It has good schools, fine churches, excellent roads, telephone connections, etc., all of which so valuable service is lacking completely in a new colony, and which can be acquired only at a great expense.

There are already many young farmers in the United States, who are compelled to work rented lands, and who have little chance ever to own a farm, though they have a strong longing to become independent. The rent rates are not likely to come down, and it is to be expected that many of the present renters will have to continue as renters ten years from now, if they will remain where they now are. It is however not to be expected, that at that time another opportunity will present itself to secure such valuable lands, at such prices, in the midst of a flourishing Mennonite community. It would be a sad thing to hear in a few years, people say: "In 1923 my father had a wonderful opportunity to secure for me and for my children the best farm land, but he did not recognize and grasp it, otherwise we now might live contentedly on our own estate, as he himself wished us to do. But as it is, we have no hope of ever coming to that point."

Winnipeg has a population of over 200,000 and it is still growing. That city is aptly called the modern Chicago, and it has an enviable trade. This settlement is located only 60 to 70 miles southwest of Winnipeg, which furnishes a ready market for all the products of this settlement grouped around Gretna, Altona, Plum Coulee, Winkler and Morden. Such a favorable location will naturally enhance the market value of these lands materially as soon as the present owners thereof have sold out all their holdings. It is not pro-

bable, that another such golden opportunity will ever again offer itself to ambitious Mennonites, to secure, at such acceptable prices, well improved farms, among people of their own cherished denomination.

Again and again families, having moved to get some land, have experienced a depressing feeling of loneliness, even if they had started out in fairly large groups from their old homes. They have found it necessary to call for spiritual assistance from their mother churches. They sadly missed the preaching of the gospel. In some cases, such settlers found that the quality of the land purchased at a low price was very inferior to that of their old home farms.

If the Mennonites of the United States wish to keep their membership together and to preserve their principles of faith for their children they surely can do much toward having this desire granted. Here is room for all the young farmers that are now unable to become proprietors of farms in the United States. For agricultural purposes, these lands are unsurpassed and on many of them, there are buildings which have been erected at prices considerably above the present prices of the whole farm.

The Canadian Government is anxious to replace these emigrants by good citizens of the Mennonite faith, who work their fields carefully.

It might be advisable, that the different church organizations take this matter under consideration. They might call a general meeting to discuss it fully. Possibly a plan might thus be formulated, which could be carried out and which would prove a great step toward keeping the Mennonites together. Even the General Conference might lend some aid to create an organization for the purpose of providing the capital necessary to buy up all the farms now offered for sale at such unusually low figures, and later on sell them to such renters at easy terms, that would enable such purchasers to meet their obligations promptly. Such investors would run no risk. The land is now sold at \$20.00 to \$35.00 per acre, and no one doubts the fact that its value is more than twice that price.

Since all these emigrants will need the cash in their new settlement, they demand cash payment in full. That is to a large extent the explanation for their consent to let their property go at such prices.

For further information, and special reduced passenger and freight rates, write or call on,

J. C. KOEHN,

Canadian Government Agent
Mountain Lake, Minnesota

(Over)

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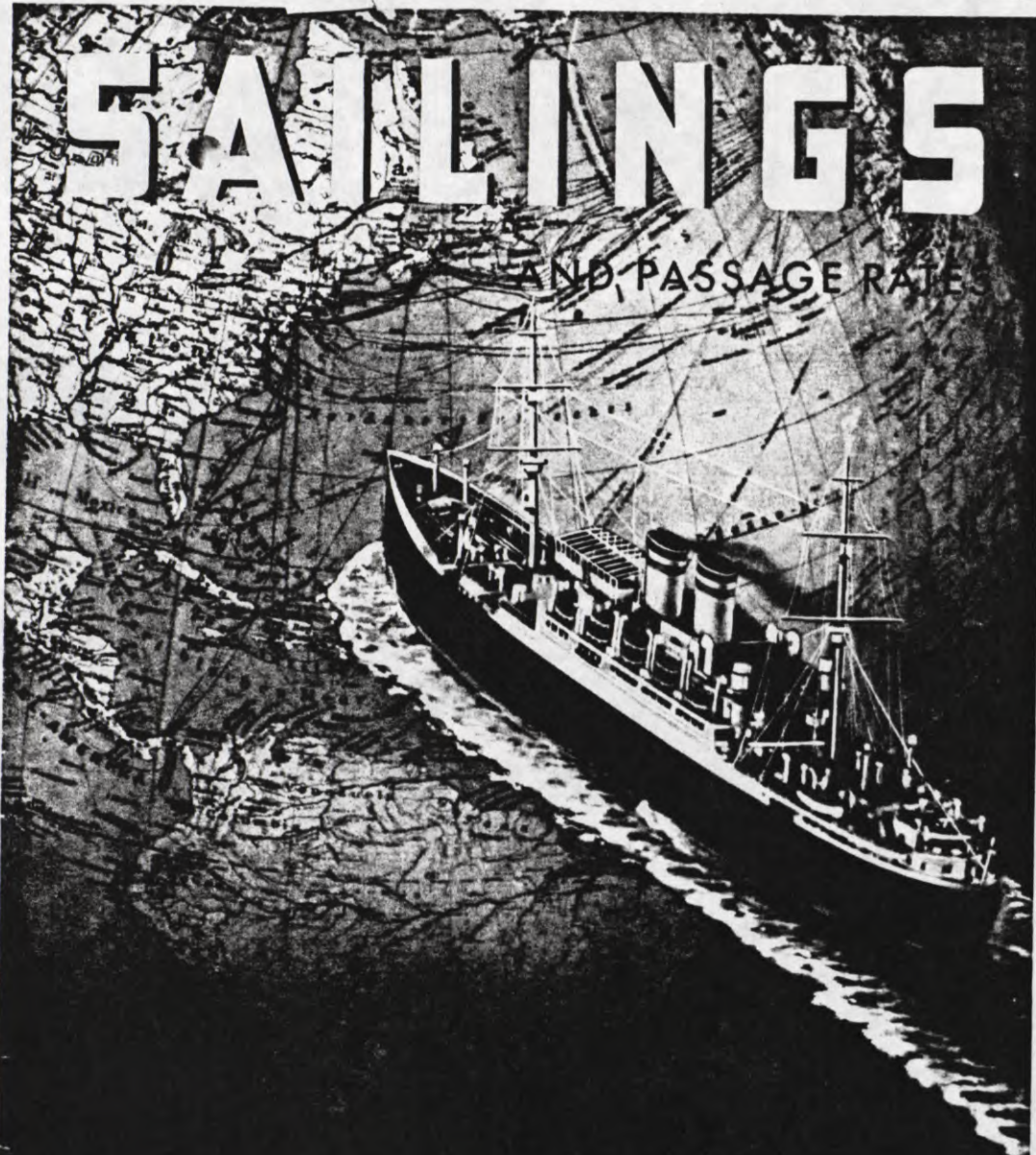
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SAILINGS

AND PASSAGE RATES



February 1937 Edition No. 41



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

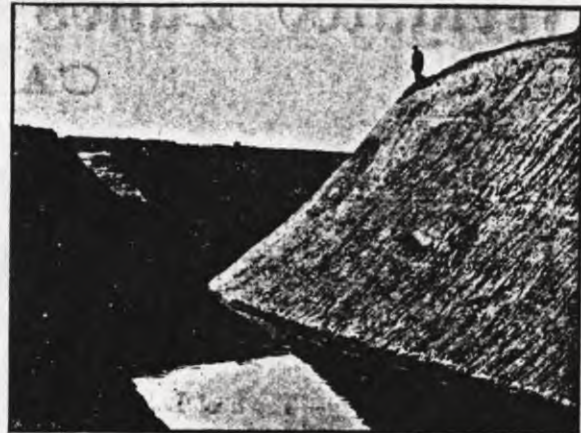
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Irrigated Lands

"The Colorado of Canada."

SOUTHERN ALBERTA,
CANADA.



MAMMOTH OUT NEAR MAGRATH.

"A Stockman's Paradise."

Location of Lands—Eastern base of Rocky Mountains, directly North of Montana.

Climate—Short winters punctured with periods of warm weather. Wheeled vehicles used during entire year. High altitude; dry atmosphere.

Farming in Rain Belt District—Rain often comes too soon, too late, or not at all. **Result:** Uncertain crops, with low averages.

Farming in Irrigated District—You are your own rain-maker. **Result:** Certain crops, with highest averages in quantity and quality.

Copy of letter from a prominent settler at Magrath.

MAGRATH, ALBERTA,

22ND NOVEMBER, 1900.

THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST IRRIGATION COMPANY,
LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.

GENTLEMEN:—

Replying to your inquiries regarding the success of the Settlers at Magrath, I may say that the settlement consisted of, all told, about 250 people in December last. The Town Plot was surveyed in May, 1899, and the first building erected in June of that year.

About 30 acres of prairie land was broken in the fall of 1899, and about four acres sown with fall wheat. I should judge an additional four hundred and twenty acres were broken this last spring, all of which was sown on the sod, resulting in a yield of ten thousand bushels of grain, in addition to heavy root crops. This result I believe, would have been very considerably increased had your canal system been finished in time to supply us with water when most needed.

The settlement is largely made up of people who came into the country last year for the first time, and the result obtained has set at rest any question as to the productiveness of the soil, or suitability of the climate, either for agricultural or ranching purposes. As an instance of the success obtained in our settlement, I may mention that one settler secured a ten acre lot adjoining the Town, paying \$10 per acre therefor; this he enclosed with a patent anchor wire fence that cost him something over \$60, and his crop of oats, sown on the sod, has yielded sufficient to pay for the land, fencing, breaking and all expenses in connection with sowing and harvesting.

Our settlement is steadily growing. About two hundred acres are now sown with fall wheat, and I believe next season will find us with about 1200 acres in crop under irrigation.

My own experience of the district through which your canal system runs, extends over a period of eight years, and I have always felt that all that was required to make this a most prosperous agricultural district was the application of water to the land. I came to this district from that part of Utah where irrigation is extensively practiced, and have no hesitation in saying that I know of no country where the same opportunities exist for home-seekers of limited means.

Yours truly,

LEVI HARKER.

1196

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Irrigated Lands

"The
Colorado
of Canada."

SOUTHERN ALBERTA,
CANADA.



JAN 3 1901
CANADA

"A Stockman's Paradise."

MAMMOTH CUT NEAR MAGRATH.

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CIRCULAR 2
(11TH ED. FEBRUARY, 1926)

The
Workmen's Compensation Act
ONTARIO

SYNOPSIS AND WORKING



*For further information or copies of Synopsis,
Act, Reports, etc., write*

THE
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD
METROPOLITAN BUILDING
14 VICTORIA STREET TORONTO

1926 . 16 P

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1200

THE WORLD'S ALLIANCE OF YOUNG MEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Welfare of the Emigrant.

PROGRAMME

of the

*Second International Conference of
Y.M.C.A. Migration Secretaries,*

to be held at

SOUTHAMPTON,

on

3rd, 4th and 5th JUNE, 1924.

Representatives from the Continent, United States of
America and the British Empire will attend and
take part in the proceedings.

All Morning and Afternoon Sessions are open to friends
interested in the Migration movement.

4 P.

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CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

PRISONERS WOUNDED, MISSING SICK



19 p.

Red Cross Enquiry Bureau
18 Rideau Street
Ottawa

Telephone 3-9378

DECEMBER, 1942

1202

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THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL DIVISION

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1944

1203

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND MINES

**Regulations for the Disposal of Provincial Lands by Entry as
a Homestead, Second Homestead, or Soldier Grant**

1.—(a) All available surveyed provincial lands situated within the boundaries of the Edmonton, Peace River and Grande Prairie Lands Agencies, and which are more particularly described in the schedule to these regulations, shall, on and after the 2nd day of July, 1931, be available for settlement as homesteads by persons (male or female) who have resided in the Province for a period of not less than three years, who have attained the age of seventeen years, and who are British subjects or declare their intention to become British subjects; provided that the applicant shall have resided in the Province for a period of not less than twelve months within the three years immediately preceding the making of application for an entry:

(b) Provided further that any person, furnishing evidence satisfactory to the Minister as to his eligibility as a resident of the Province under the preceding subsection, who on the 1st day of January, 1925, had obtained or had become entitled to a certificate of title for a homestead under the provisions of *The Dominion Lands Act* by the performance of homestead duties, may be granted the right to make entry as a second homestead within the said areas:

(c) Provided also, that any member of His Majesty's forces who was a resident of the Province of Alberta previous to the time of his enlistment, and who served in an actual theatre of war, during the war declared by His Majesty on the 4th day of August, 1914, against the Empire of Germany, and subsequently against other Powers, may be granted the right to make entry within the said areas as a soldier grant.

2. All available surveyed provincial lands, lying outside the areas defined in the schedule to these regulations, shall be open to entry as a homestead, second homestead, or soldier grant, from the 2nd day of July, until the 5th day of September, 1931, both days inclusive, by a person who furnishes evidence to the satisfaction of the Minister as to his or her eligibility as a resident of the Province under the preceding section, and who submits evidence that he or she is in permanent residence and conducting farming operations upon a farm of not less than eighty acres situated within a distance of nine miles in a direct line from the land for which application is made, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement, and owned solely and occupied by himself or herself, or that such person is in permanent residence on a farm of that area and so situate, owned solely and occupied by his or her father, mother, husband, wife, son, daughter, brother, or sister.

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RG/108	76	Vol 198	F 80212	Part 6
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Cop. Edmonton, Mclean

1204

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF
PROVINCIAL LANDS UNDER THE PROVINCIAL
LANDS ACT

EDITION No. 1

(Effective March 11, 1931)

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DOMINION LANDS

HAND-BOOK

FOR THE

Information of the Public

SUPPLEMENT

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FARM LABOUR, 1918.

The following regulations were enacted by the Order in Council of the 7th March, 1918:—

Regulations.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Dominion Lands Act or the amendments thereto, during the remainder of the year 1918, the holders of homestead, pre-emption or purchased homestead entries, who are employed as farm labourers within the Dominion of Canada, may be allowed the period of such employment as part of the required period of residence in connection with their respective entries, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The time of employment to be counted as residence duties must be subsequent to the actual date of entry in each case. No settler claiming the benefit of the provisions of the Order in Council of the 28th February, 1917, and of these regulations, shall be given credit in connection with his entry, by reason of his having been engaged in farming operations during the years 1917 and 1918, for more than two terms of residence of six months each, and any settler who is thus allowed the maximum credit in connection with his entry, shall be required to show, before his residence duties shall be deemed complete, that he has performed six months actual residence either on the land held by him under entry, or in the vicinity thereof in accordance with the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, and regulations thereunder.

(b) The provisions of this Order shall not apply to unperfected proxy entries, nor to any case in which the entrant is engaged in any other employment than actual farm labour.

(c) As soon as possible after the entrant commenced work it shall be his duty to forward to the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which his land is situ-

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G. BOGUE SMART

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REPORT OF THE Manchester Conference

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Child-Saving, Reformatory and Industrial
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JUNE 16th to JUNE 20th, 1908.

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