

AVRIL 1910

1746

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(vols 300-350)
Part 6 con't

Le Canada Occidental



Publié avec l'autorisation de l'Hon. FRANK OLIVER, Ministre de l'intérieur
Par M^r D. TRÉAU de CELI, Place de la Gare, 23, ANNECY

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Anns

Ce que le Canada offre?

Ce que le Canada demande?

1. Une concession gratuite de 64 hectares, à tout homme de plus de 18 ans, qui veut se livrer à la culture.

2. Un patrimoine dans un pays, où le soleil reluit sur les terres les plus fertiles du monde et sur une population heureuse et contente de son sort. Où les taxes sont minimales, où les marchés sont bons et où il existe des écoles libres et des Églises de toutes les dénominations religieuses.

Le

CANADA

offre :

NOUVEAUX RÈGLEMENTS concernant l'admission des Emigrants au Canada.

Un Emigrant homme ou femme arrivant au Canada, du 1^{er} Mars au 30 Octobre, doit avoir en sa possession, au moins la somme de 25.— dollars, (frs 130) en sus de son billet de chemin de fer jusqu'à destination.

Le chef de famille doit avoir la dite somme de 25.— dollars (frs 130) pour chaque membre au dessus de 18 ans et la somme de 12.50 dollars (frs 65.—) pour chaque membre de 5 à 18 ans, toujours, en sus du billet de chemin de fer jusqu'à destination. Du 1^{er} novembre à la fin de février, la somme exigée sera du double, c'est à dire de 50.— dollars (frs 260) au lieu de 25.— dollars (frs 130) et de 25.— dollars (frs 130) au lieu de 12.50 dollars (frs 65.—).

Les Emigrants qui n'auront pas en leur possession la somme ci-dessus mentionnée, seront refusés au Port de débarquement, excepté celui qui pourra prouver qu'il a une place assurée chez un cultivateur, ou celui qui se rend chez un membre de sa

Nouvelles Officielles d'Ottawa sous la date du 11 Mars 1910.

1. Pendant les premiers six mois après la récolte, finissant le 28 Février 1910, on a inspecté à Winnipeg 80.381 wagons de grains, étant quatorze mille de plus que l'année passée à la même époque.

2. Mille wagons d'effets de Colons, principalement du bétail, des machines agricoles et des objets de ménage, viennent journallement des Etats-Unis et entrent au Canada.

3. Sept banques Canadiennes ont annoncé qu'au 26 Février, des dividendes trimestriels, une au taux de treize pour cent l'an, deux à douze pour cent, une à onze pour cent, une à dix pour cent et deux à huit pour cent. Durant le mois de Février, 35 nouvelles succursales de banques furent ouvertes au Canada, et on n'a mentionné aucune ferme-

APRIL 1910

1747

West-Canada



Uitgegeven met volmaekt van den W^ed Heer FRANK OLIVER, Minister van Binnenlandseke Zaken.
door D. Treau de Coeli, Canadeesche Inlichtings Agent 23, Statie plaats, te Antwerpen.

Wat Canada verleent?

Wat Canada verlangt?

1. 64 hectaren kosteloze landbouwgronden aan ieder manspersoon die den ouderdom van 18 jaren bereikt heeft en die bekwaam en gewillig is, om zich op den landbouw toe te leggen.

2. Een eigendom in een streek waar de zon hare stralen laat dalen op de beste gronden der wereld, en op een bevolkt tevreden met zijn lot. Waarkleine belastingen, goede markten, alsook vrije scholen, kerken enz. bestaan.

3. Eene gelegenheid om met de streek op te groeien dia voortkomende

304470
CANADA

Verleent:

NIEUWE REGLEMENTEN aangaande de toelating der Landverhuizers in Canada.

Een mannelijke of vrouwelijke landverhuizer, in Canada aankomende, tussen 1 Maart en 30 Oktober, moet in bezit zijn van 's minstens 25 dollars (130 frs) boven den prijs van den IJzerenweg tot zijne bestemming.

Het hoofd des huisgezins moet voormelde som van 25 dollars (130 frs) bezitten voor ieder lid boven de 18 jaar en 12.50 dollars (65 frs) voor deze van 5 tot 18 jaar, en dit altijd boven den prijs van den IJzerenweg tot aan de bestemmingplaats.

Van 1 November tot einde Februari, wordt het dubbel gecischt, 't is te zeggen 50 dollars (260 frs) in plaats van 25 dollars (130 frs) en 25 dollars (130 frs) in plaats van 12.50 dollars (65 frs).

De Landverhuizers die bovengemelde sommen niet bezitten, zullen bij hunne aankomst geweigerd worden, uitgenomen degene die zal kunnen bewijzen van een plaats verzekerd te zijn bij een landbouwer of die zich bij familieleden begeeft, zoals hierna is aangeduid. wel te verstaan.

Officieele berichten uit Ottawa.

11 Maart 1910

1. Gedurende de zes eerste maanden na den Oogst, eindigende den 28 februari 1910, heeft men te Winnipeg 80.381 wagons granen onderzocht, zij veertien duizend meer dan verleden jaar op zelfde tijdstip.

2. Duizend wagons goederen van Landverhuizers, bijzonderlijk vee, landbouwmachinen en huisraad, komen dagelijks van de Vereenigde Staten in Canada binnen.

3. Zeven Canadeesche Banken, maakten den 26 Februari hun driemaandelijksch winstaandeel bekend, waarvan eene met derden ten honderd 's jaars, twee met twaalf ten honderd, eene met elf ten honderd, eene met tien ten honderd en twee met achten honderd. Gedurende de maand Februari, werden in Canada 35 nieuwe bughuizen der Banken geopend, en geene enkele sluiting

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JULI 1909



Uitgegeven met volmaakt van den Wd Heer **FRANK OLIVER**, Minister van Binnenlandsche Zaken,
door D.Tréau de Coeli, Canadeesche Inlichtings Agent 23, Statie plaats, te Antwerpen.

De Wel Edelen Heer Frank Oliver, Minister van Binnenlandsche zaken in Europa.

De Wel Edelen Heer Frank Oliver, Minister van Binnenlandsche zaken van Canada, thans in England, die de verschillende Agentschappen bezoekt, had een dezer dagen, een onderhoud met een Hoofd Opsteller van het blad "Standard of the Empire". Hij drukte zich uit op de volgende wijze : Ik ben van gedacht - zegde de Heer Oliver - twee maanden aan deze zijde van den Atlantie over te brengen. Ik zal drie of vier weken in England verblijven en daarna zal ik in Europa, de Agentschappen en kantoren bezoeken, die bezig zijn ons in betrek te stellen met personen die verlangen naar Canada te

zichters om het werk te doen nazien. In Canada kan men geene personen vinden, om het werk te besturen en na te zien en zie hier de reden : In een nieuw land, waar zoovele gelegenheden zich voordoen, blijft een man, die verstand en wilskracht heeft en hierbij de noodige kennis om met bijval een landbouw exploitatie of andere te besturen en na te zien, niet lang toezichter, hij begint op korten tijd voor eigen rekening.

In den landbouw, (de bezigheid waarvoor wij kolonisten vragen) moet men persoonlijk de hoeve nazien en bewerken. In de

Gebruikt uw kapitaal niet onmiddelijk, als gij op uwe bestemmingsplaats aankomt. Wat ook uwe kennis van landbouw mogen zijn, wees verzekerd dat dit grootelijks verschilt met de werkzaamheden in Canada. Het geld haastig verteerd in den Canadeesche landbouw, is gewoonlijk nuteloos verkwest, 't zijn die tegenslagen en teleurstellingen, die zekere tijdstippen van ons werk van landverhuizing zoo ontmoeidend maken, aan ons die alles zien.

Niemand zou zich moeten plaatsen in de Westelijke Provinciën, vooraleer hij de noodige ondervinding zou verworven hebben door zich een jaar ten dienste van eenen landbouwer te stellen. Het gebrek aan ondervinding heeft er menige ten onder gebracht, die anders zouden gelukt hebben.

Degene die zich plaatst bij zijne aankomst, steunende op zijne landbouwkennis van

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OKTOBER 1909



Uitgegeven met volmaekt van den Wed Heer FRANK OLIVER, Minister van Binnenlandseche Zaken.
door D.Tréau de Coeli, Canadeesche Inlichtings Agent 23, Statie plaats, te Antwerpen.

De platen die ons blad versieren zijn ons welwillend in leen gegeven door de *Canada Illustrated-Weekly-Journal*, London, England.

BERICHT

De Bureelen van het Agentschap van Canada zijn gevestigd te Antwerpen, Statie Plaats, 23. Als de reiziger uit de statie komt, zet hij zijn weg rechterhands voort tot dat hij de plein of Statie Plaats zie; daar gekomen zal hij het woord - CANADA - in groote letters

Wat Canada verleent?

Wat Canada verlangt?

1. 64 hectaren kosteloze landbouwgronden aan ieder manspersoon die den onderdom van 18 jaren bereikt heeft en die bekwaam en gewillig is, om zich op den landbouw toe te leggen.

2. Een eigendom in een streek waar de zon hare stralen laat dalen op de

CANADA

Maandelijksch officieel verslag over den Oogst

Lord Stratheona, Opperkommissaris van Canada te Londen, deelt ons het volgend bulletijn mede, samengesteld door het bureel van volksoptelling en statistiek te Ottawa, in date van 10 September 1909.

De schatting der opbrengst is gesteund op de verslagen van talrijke correspondenten, en niettegenstaande de uitslagen niet zoo aanmoedigend zijn als deze van verleden maand, voor de tarwe en de gerst, bewijzen zii genoegzaam dat Canada een goede

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NOVEMBER 1909

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West-Canada



Uitgegeven met volmaakt van den Wed Heer FRANK OLIVER, Minister van Binnenlandseke Zaken.
door D.T'reau de Coeli, Canadeesche Inlichtings Agent 23, Statie plaats, te Antwerpen.

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ALBERTA

Uitbreidung der Provinz

Den Grand Trunk Pacific heeft eenen regelmatigen dienst ingericht tuschen Edmonton en Winnipeg. Deze dienst zal oneindig veel bijbrengen tot de uitbreidung der Provincien, waar de tarweteelt in voege is. Overal in Alberta ziet men bewijzen van een overvloedige voorspoed. De landzoekers komen er in menigte toe en een groot getal dezer hebben de noodige middelen, om hunne hoeven met goeden uitslag te bewerken. Als gevolg van het schoone seizoen en den over-

handelingen, plaatst deze provincie in het beste vooruitzicht. De schatters zeggen dat onze tarwe dees jaar van allerbeste hoedanigheid zal zijn en dat de landbouwers door hoge prijzen groote profijten zullen verwezentlijken.

Wat Canada verleent?

Wat Canada verlangt?

CANADA Verleent:

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DECEMBER 1909



Uitgegeven met Volmacht van den Wed Heer FRANK OLIVER, Minister van Binnenlandseche Zaken.
door D. Tréau de Coeli, Canadeesche Inlichtings Agent 23. Statie plaats, te Antwerpen.

De platen die ons blad versieren zijn ons welwillend in leen gegeven door de *Canada Illustrated-Weekly-Journal*, London, England.

Dit blaadje wordt kosteloos toegezonden aan degenen die hunnaam en adres opgeven.

Wat Canada verleent?

Wat Canada verlangt?

1. 64 hectaren kosteloze landbouwgrond.

Officiële Berichten uit Ottawa

in datum van 5 Noreember 1909

1. Er was in 1908, een vermeerdering van 656 postkantooren in Canada, het getal daarvan beloopt thans op 12 000.

2. Een landbouwer van Melville (Sask.) op de lijn van Regina, aan het stelsel van den G. T. P. toebehoorende, heeft geoogst en verzonden 100.000 schepels tarwe, zijnen oogst van 1909.

3. Meer dan 31.000.000 schepels, van den oogst van dit jaar, waren onderzocht geweest in de verschillende localiteiten van

den eigendom van, aan eenige kapitalisten der Vereenigde Staten voor een somme van \$ 100.000 (frs 500.000).

4. Meer dan 2.500.000 schepels graan, zijn in Montréal aangekomen door het Kanaal Lachine, gedurende de eerste vijftien dagen der maand October.

5. 200 nieuwe scholen, zijn dit jaar, in de Provintie Alberta ingehuldigd 't geen als een record mag aanzien worden.

van * * * van 19 Noreember 1909.

6. Een staal van tarwe, geoogst te Fort Liard, 20 mijlen van den 60^{ste} parallel en geclasseerd als "No 2 Noordren" werd gezonden, naar het Ministerie van Nijver-

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JANUARI 1910

West-Canada



De West Canada wenscht aan al
zijne lezers een gelukkig Nieuwjaar.

Dit blaadje wordt kosteloos toe-
gezonden aan degenen die hunnen
naam en adres opgeven.

Wat Canada verleent?

Wat Canada verlangt?

Officiële berichten van Ottawa in dagtekening van 10 december 1909.

1. Meer dan twee en vijftig miljoen dollars (200 miljoen frs) werden uitbetaald aan de landbouwers van het Westen van Canada, gedurende de drie laatste maanden, voor de tarwe, de haver, het vlas en den boekweit.

2. In 1908, heeft de uitbuiting der mijnen in de Provincie Ontario, eene opbrengst gegeven van meer dan 25 miljoen en half dollars, (127.500.000 frs).

3. De minerali opgegraven te Cobalt sedert 1 Januari 1909 bedraagt 27.795 ton.

4. De Canadeesche paarden behaalden de

baar voor den uitvoer op negen en zeventig
miljoen en half schepels.

9. De opbrengst der tarwe in Manitoba,
Alberta, en Saskatchewan wordt geschat
voor dees seizoen, op meer dan 116.000.000
schepels.

10. Meer dan 1000 mijlen (1665 kilom.)
nieuwe stalen rails, werden door de IJzeren-
weg Maatschappijen gelegd in West Canada,
binst het verloopen jaar.

11. De inschrijving voor gronden te Moose
Jaw (Sask.) alleen, bedragen reeds 17.400
vierden van secties en dit op een tijdsverloop
van 11 maanden (3.784.000 akkers —
1.113.600 hectaren).

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FEBRUARI 1910

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door D. T'reau de Coeli. Canadeesche Inlichtings Agent 23, Statie plaats, te Antwerpen.

BERICHT

De Bureelen van het Agentschap van Canada zijn gevestigd te Antwerpen, Statie Plaats, 23. Als de reiziger uit de statie komt, zet hij zynen weg rechterhands voort tot dat hij de plein of Statie Plaats zie; daar gekomen zal hij het woord - CANADA - in groote letters zien, op een der huizen aan rechterzijde dezer Plaats. Daar moet hij zijn.

WERELDIJTRREIDING

Wat Canada verleent?

Wat Canada verlangt?

CANADA

1. 64 hectaren kosteloze landbouwgronden aan ieder manspersoon die den ouderdom van 18 jaren bereikt heeft en die bekwaam en gewillig is, om zich op den landbouw toe te leggen.

2. Een eigendom in eene streek waar de zon hare stralen laat dalen op de beste gronden der wereld, en op eene bevolking tevreden.

Officiele berichten van Ottawa

7 Januari 1910

1. De Maatschappij van den Spoorweg van den Canadian Northern, heeft aangelegd in 1909, in de vijf provincien, 482 mijlen (800 kilometers) spoorbaan, en heeft te meer 398 mijlen (660 kilom.) effen gemaakt, gereed om de stalen ruggels te leggen toekomende lente.

2. De spoorbanen van West-Canada, hebben in 1909, eene vergroting van 10% ondergaan.

3. Meer dan 6.000.000 scheepsgraan, werden verleden jaar vervoerd, door den Grand Tronc Pacific.

11 Januari 1910

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MAART 1910
334 u 10**BERICHT**

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Dit blaadje wordt kosteloos toe-

Officiële berichten van Ottawa

in date 4 Februari 1910.

1. Het vervoer langs de verschillende lijnen van den Canadian Pacific in Alberta, beliep in 1909 tot 20.000 paarden, een waarde van twee miljoen en een kwart dollars (10.250.000 frs) et 128.008 koppen hoornvee geschat op vijf miljoen en drie kwart dollars (25.750.000 frs).

2. De opbrengst der vischvangst in de waters van Canada gedurende verleden jaar, beliep daar of omrent tot vijf en twintig miljoen en half dollars (125.500.000 frs).

Wat Canada verleent?**CANADA****Verlangt:****Wat Canada verlangt?**

1. Bekwame landbouwknechten om de uitgestrekte velden te bewerken.

2. Landbouwers die de middelen bezitten om de kostelooze gronden (homesteads) te bewerken of land aan te koopen.

3. Dienstboden voor de volks en officieel goede plant.

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APRIL 1910



Uitgegeven met volmaekt van den Wed Heer FRANK OLIVER, Minister van Binnenlandseche Zaken.
door D. Treau de Coeli, Canadeesche Inlichtings Agent 23, Statie plaats, te Antwerpen.

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Wat Canada verleent?

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NIEUWE REGLEMENTEN aangaande de toelating der Landverhuizers in Canada.

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11 Maart 1910

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2. Duizend wagons goederen van Landverhuizers, bijzonderlijk vee, landbouwmachinen en huisraad, komen dagelijks van de Vereenigde Staten in Canada binnen.

3. Zeven Canadeesche Banken, maakten den 26 Februari hun driemaandelijksch

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JUILLET 1909

Le Canada Occidental



Publié avec l'autorisation de l'Hon. FRANK OLIVER, Ministre de l'intérieur
Par M^r D. TREAU de CŒLI, Place de la Gare, 23. ANVERS

L'Hon. Frank Oliver, Ministre de l'Intérieur du Canada en Europe.

L'Hon. Frank Oliver, Ministre de l'Intérieur du Canada, qui est actuellement en Angleterre, visitant les différentes Agences de Renseignements, des Iles Britanniques, dans une entrevue qu'il eut avec un des Rédacteurs du « Standard of the Empire », s'exprima comme suit : j'ai l'intention « dit Mr. Olivier » de passer une couple de mois, de ce côté-ci de l'Atlantique ; je passerai trois ou quatre semaines dans les Iles Britanniques, et je visiterai ensuite en Europe, les Agences et les Bureaux, qui nous mettent en contact avec des personnes qui désirent venir au Canada.

Le Département de l'Intérieur, dont je

pour conduire et surveiller ses affaires, pour la raison que voici : Dans un Pays nouveau, où tant d'occasions se présentent, l'homme qui a de l'intelligence, de l'énergie et les connaissances nécessaires pour diriger avec succès une entreprise agricole ou autre, ne reste pas longtemps surveillant ou conducteur, il commence de suite à son propre compte. En culture (le travail pour lequel nous désirons des immigrants) on doit absolument surveiller personnellement sa ferme.

Dans les trois Provinces mentionnées, les entreprises agricoles, sont plus récentes que

culture, vous pouvez être assurés que les manières sont différentes de celles en usage au Canada. L'argent dépensé à la hâte, en culture canadienne est généralement dépensé à tort, c'est la cause de l'insuccès et des désappointements qui rend certaines phases de notre travail d'immigration, si décourageant, à nous, qui voyons tout.

Aucune personne ne devrait s'établir sur une ferme dans les Provinces de l'Ouest, sans avoir acquis de l'expérience en travaillant un an au service d'un autre. Le manque de cette expérience en a ruiné plusieurs, qui auraient pu réussir. Celui qui s'établit en arrivant, confiant dans ses connaissances de la culture en Europe, trouvera qu'il a beaucoup à apprendre, mais quand il s'en apercevra, son capital aura été presque tout dilapidé. Si vous voulez être assuré de

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Juillet

OCTOBRE 1909

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Le Canada Occidental



Publié avec l'autorisation de l'Hon. FRANK OLIVER, Ministre de l'intérieur
Par M^r D. TREAU de COELI, Place de la Gare, 23, ANVERS

Les illustrations qui ornent ce journal nous ont été gracieusement prêtées par le : "Canada. Illustrated-Weekly-Journal." London. England.

AVIS

Les bureaux de l'Agence du Canada, à Anvers, sont établis 23, place de la Gare. Le voyageur sortant de la station, à l'arrivée, prendra à droite, longera la bâtie

Ce que le Canada offre?

Ce que le Canada demande?

Le
CANADA

1. Une concession gratuite de 64 hectares, à tout homme de plus de 18 ans, qui veut se livrer à la culture.

2. Un patrimoine dans un pays, où le soleil reluit sur les terres les plus fertiles du monde et sur une population heureuse et con-

Bulletin Officiel mensuel de la Récolte.

Lord Strathcona, haut Commissaire du Canada à Londres, communique le bulletin suivant, compilé par le bureau de recensement et de statistique à Ottawa, sous la date du 10 septembre 1909.

Les estimés de la production sont calculés d'après les rapports d'un personnel nombreux de correspondants et quoique les résultats sont moins encourageants que ceux mentionnés le mois passé, pour le

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NOVEMBRE 1909

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Le Canada Occidental



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ALBERTA

Développement de la Province

Le Grand Trunk Pacific a ouvert un service régulier entre Edmonton et Winnipeg. Ce service contribuera grandement au développement des Provinces productrices de blé. Partout dans l'Alberta, on voit des preuves d'une prospérité abondante. Les chercheurs de terres arrivent journalement et beaucoup d'entre eux ont l'argent nécessaire pour exploiter leur ferme avec succès. Par suite de la belle saison et de la récolte abondante, ceux qui se sont établis même

rapports, les perspectives pour cette province sont des meilleures. Les experts disent que notre froment sera de toute première qualité cette année et que les fermiers retireront le bénéfice de prix extraordinairement élevés.

Ce que le Canada offre?

Ce que le Canada demande?

Le CANADA offre :

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DECEMBRE 1909

1759

Le Canada Occidental



Publié avec l'autorisation de l'Hon. FRANK OLIVER, Ministre de l'intérieur
Par M^r D. TREAU de CELI, Place de la Care, 23. ANVERS

Les illustrations qui ornent ce journal nous ont été gracieusement prêtées par le : « Canada Illustrated- Weekly-Journal. » London. England.

Le présent journal est envoyé gratuitement à tous ceux qui en font la demande.

Ce que le Canada offre?

Ce que le Canada demande?

Nouvelles Officielles d'Ottawa

sous la date du 5 novembre 1909.

1. Il y a eu en 1908, une augmentation de 656 bureaux de poste, dont le nombre est actuellement de 12.000 au Canada.
 2. Une ferme à Melville (Sask) sur la ligne de Regina, Chemin de fer du Grand Trunk Pacific, a récolté et expédié 100,000 boisseaux de froment de la récolte de 1909.
 3. Plus de 31,000,000 de boisseaux de la récolte de cette année, avaient été inspecté dans des localités de l'Ouest, au 14 octobre dernier.
- seaux de grains sont arrivés à Montréal, par le Casal de Lachine, pendant la première quinzaine d'octobre.
9. 200 nouvelles écoles ont été inaugurées cette année, dans la Province d'Alberta, ce qui constitue un record.
- * * *
- du 19 novembre 1909.
10. Un échantillon de froment récolté à Fort Liard, à 20 milles du 60^{me} parallèle, classé « N° 2 Northern », a été envoyé au Département de l'Industrie et du Commerce à Ottawa.
 11. La Province d'Ontario a produit cette

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Le Canada Occidental

1908 EN CULTURE AU CANADA 11,002,265 HECTARES

1908 DE LA RÉCOLTE AU CANADA 2,205,983 FRANCS

Publié avec l'autorisation de l'Hon. FRANK OLIVER, Ministre de l'intérieur
 Par M^r D. TRÉAU de CÉLI, Place de la Gare, 23, ANVERS

04470

Le Canada Occidental souhaite une heureuse année à tous ses lecteurs.

Le présent journal est envoyé gratuitement à tous ceux qui en font la demande.

Ce que le Canada offre?

Ce que le Canada demande?

Nouvelles Officielles d'Ottawa

sous la date du 10 décembre 1909.

1. Plus de cinquante-deux millions de dollars (frs 260 millions), ont été payés aux fermiers dans l'Ouest du Canada, pendant les trois derniers mois, pour le froment, l'avoine, le lin, le sarrazin.
2. En 1908, l'exploitation des mines, dans la Province d'Ontario, a donné un rendement évalué à plus de 25 millions et demi de dollars (frs 127,500,000).
3. Le total des minéraux extraits à Cobalt,
9. Le rendement de froment dans le Manitoba, l'Alberta et la Saskatchewan est estimé pour cette saison à plus de 116,000,000 de boisseaux.
10. Plus de mille milles (1665 kilomètres) de nouveaux rails en acier, ont été placés par les Compagnies de chemins de fer, dans le Canada Occidental, durant la saison passée.
11. Les inscriptions des terres à Moose Jaw (Sask.) seuls, s'élèvent à 17,400 quarts de section et cela dans l'espace de onze mois, (2,784,000 acres = 1,113,600 hectares).

1761

FÉVRIER 1910

Le Canada Occidental.



Publié avec l'autorisation de l'Hon. FRANK OLIVER, Ministre de l'intérieur
Par M^r D. TRÉAU de CÉLI, Place de la Gare, 23. ANVERS

AVIS

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EXPANSION MONDIALE

Ce que le Canada offre?

Ce que le Canada demande?

Le

CANADA

1. Une concession gratuite de 64 hectares, à tout homme de plus de 18 ans, qui veut se livrer à la culture.

2. Un patrimoine dans un pays, où le soleil reluit sur les terres les plus fertiles du monde et sur une population heureuse et contente de son sort. Où les taxes sont minimales, où les marchés

Nouvelles Officielles d'Ottawa

sous la date du 7 Janvier 1910.

- La Compagnie du chemin de fer du Canadian Northern mit en exploitation en 1909, dans cinq Provinces, 482 milles (800 kilomètres) de voie ferrée et nivela 398 milles (600 kilomètres) prêts à recevoir les rails en acier au printemps prochain.
- En 1909, les chemins de fer du Canada Occidental, augmentèrent de 10 % la longueur des voies ferrées.
- Plus de 6.000.000 de boisseaux de grains furent transportés, l'année passée par le chemin de fer du Grand Trunk Pacific.

du 14 Janvier 1910

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MARS 1910

Le Canada Occidental.



Publié avec l'autorisation de l'Hon. FRANK OLIVER, Ministre de l'intérieur
Par M^r D. TRÉAU de CÉLI, Place de la Gare, 23. ANVERS

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Le présent journal est envoyé gratuitement à tous ceux qui en

Nouvelles Officielles d'Ottawa

sous la date du 4 Février 1910.

1. Les différentes lignes du Canadian Pacific dans l'Alberta, en 1909, ont transporté 20.000 chevaux, d'une valeur de deux millions et un quart de dollars (frs 10.250.000) et 128.008 têtes de bétail valant cinq millions et trois quarts de dollars (frs 25.750.000).
2. Le produit de la pêche dans les eaux du Canada, durant l'année passée, s'eleva à peu près à vingt cinq millions et demi de dollars (frs 127.500.000).
3. Il a été expédié de Cobalt depuis le

Ce que le Canada offre?

Ce que le Canada demande?

1. Une concession gratuite de 64 hectares, à tout homme de plus de 18 ans, qui veut se livrer à la culture.

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Le

MONDE

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AVRIL 1910

Le Canada Occidental



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Par M^r D. TRÉAU de CÉLI, Place de la Gare, 23, ANVERS

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Le présent journal est envoyé gratuitement à tous ceux qui en font la demande.

Ce que le Canada offre?

Ce que le Canada demande?

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2. Un patrimoine dans un pays, où le soleil reluit sur les terres les plus fertiles du

Le

NOUVEAUX RÈGLEMENTS
concernant l'admission des
Emigrants au Canada.

Un Emigrant homme ou femme arrivant au Canada, du 1^{er} Mars au 30 Octobre, doit avoir en sa possession, au moins la somme de 25.— dollars, (frs 130) en sus de son billet de chemin de fer jusqu'à destination.

Le chef de famille doit avoir la dite somme de 25.— dollars (frs 130) pour chaque membre au dessus de 18 ans et la somme de 12.50 dollars (frs 65.—) pour chaque membre de 5 à 18 ans, toujours, en

Nouvelles Officielles d'Ottawa

sous la date du 11 Mars 1910.

1. Pendant les premiers six mois après la récolte, finissant le 28 Février 1910, on a inspecté à Winnipeg 80.381 wagons de grains, étant quatorze mille de plus que l'année passée à la même époque.

2. Mille wagons d'effets de Colons, principalement du bétail, des machines agricoles et des objets de ménage, viennent journallement des Etats-Unis et entrent au Canada.

3. Sept banques Canadiennes ont annoncé

1764

JANUARI 1909

WEST-CANADA

1908

OPPERVLAKTE
van
bebouwde gronden
in CANADA
11.002.265 hectaren

Voorspoed wacht ieder die werken wilt



1908

WAARDE
van den
Oogst in Canada
fr. 2.205.918.300

Uitgegeven met volmacht van den Wel Ed. Heer FRANK OLIVER, Minister van Binnenlandsche Zaken in Canada.
door TRÉAU de CELI, Canadeesche Inlichtings Agent 23, Statie plaats, Antwerpen.

BERICHT

De Bureelen van het Agentschap van Canada zijn gevestigd te Antwerpen, Statie Plaats, 23. Als de reiziger uit de statie komt, zet hij zynen weg rechterhands voort tot dat hij de plein of Statie plaats zie; daar gekomen zal hij het woord "CANADA" in groote letters zien op een der huizen aan rechterzijde dezer Plaats. Daar moet hij

De crisis die zich in de Vereenigde Staten deed gevoelen had eenige honderd duizend amerikaansche werklieden de Canadeesche grenzen doen overstappen, deze hadden hunne diensten komen aanbieden aan alle prijzen, om zich aan geene ontbering bloot te stellen; nog te meer was het klaarblijkend geworden dat menige landverhuizers aankwamen, zonder de minste middelen van bestaan en zelfs den moed of den wil niet hadden om zich nuttig te maken; voor deze laatste reden wordt het door gesteld dat alleen

deze twee laatste jaren merkelijk zal overtreffen onder het oogpunt van hoedanigheid.

Dat degene van onze Belgische landbouwers, die op landverhuizing denken zich haasten alle noodige inlichtingen te nemen, na rijpelijk aan hunne onderneming gedacht te hebben en indien zij werkzaam, moedig en volhardend zijn, kan ik hen verzekeren dat zij zich eene goede toekomst kunnen voorbereiden.

D. TRÉAU DE CELI,
Canadeesche Inlichtings-Agent

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FEBRUARI 1909

West-Canada



Uitgegeven met volmacht van den wed. Heer FRANK OLIVER, Minister van Binnenlandseche Zaken,
door D.Tréau de Coeli, Canadeesche Inlichtings Agent 23, Statie plaats, te Antwerpen.

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Aan de Heeren Leeraars en Onderwijzers
der Scholen in België.

CANADA

Verleent:

1. 64 hectaren kosteloze landbouwgronden aan ieder manspersoon die den ouderdom van 18 jaren bereikt heeft en die bekwaam en gewillig is, om zich op den landbouw toe te leggen.

2. Een eigendom in eene streek waar de zon hare stralen laat dalen op de beste gronden der wereld, en op eene bevolking tevreden met zijn lot. Waar kleine belastingen, goede markten, alsook vrije scholen, kerken

Winnipeg in 1908.

De neerstigheid in het bouwvak in 1908 heeft wonderbaar geweest in Winnipeg, bijzonderlijk als men de crisis in aanmerking neemt, die zich gedurende dit tijdstip heeft doen gevoelen, op het Amerikaansch Vasteland. Het getal der toelatingen tot bouwen, was 1544, waarvan de geschatte waarde beloop op 5.513.700 d. (frs 28.119.870).

Negen-en-dertig dezer gebouwen werden opgericht om gebruikt te worden als kantoren, banken en spoorweg statieën, ter waarde van 2.118.000 dollars (frs 10.801.800); Zeventien voor kerken, scholen en gestichten, ter waarde van

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MAART 1909

West-Canada



Uitgegeven met volmacht van den Wed Heer FRANK OLIVER, Minister van Binnenlandseche Zaken.
door D.T'reau de Coeli, Canadeesche Inlichtings Agent 23, Statie plaats, te Antwerpen.

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Aan mijne landgenooten, Canadeesche Belgen in Canada.

Mijnheeren,

Wanneer het eerste nummer van West-Canada verscheen in November 1906, nam ik de vrijheid een verzoek aan U allen te richten, om mij in staat te stellen Canada aan onze vrienden in België te doen kennen.

De menigvuldige drukwerken door de Regeering uitgegeven, brengen eenieder op de hoogte om over de streek te oordeelen onder opzicht van aardrijkskunde en ook van de voordeelen die de streek den landbouwer aanbiedt; maar de ondervinding

zouden hebben in deze zoo vruchtbare landerijen?

Wat is hun daartoe noodig? Een weinig aanmoediging.

Waarom aarzelen zij hun lot te verbeteren, hunne kinderen eene onafhankelijke toekomst te bereiden? De rede is dat de inlichtingen niet voldoende schijnen ofwel dat men er geen geloof aan hecht. Sommigen zullen mij zeggen, dat degenen die den moed niet hebben om de reis te ondernemen, ofwel die de inlichtingen niet betrouwbaar, beter zouden doen thuis te blijven. Zoubulk eene redeneering soms geen bewijs van haantzuchtigheid te kennen geven? Is

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Canada Occidental

1908

—
ÉTENDUE
de
terre en culture
au CANADA
11.002.265 hectares



1908

—
VALEUR
de la
Récolte au Canada
frs 2.205.918.300

Publié avec l'autorisation de l'Hon. FRANK OLIVER, Ministre de l'Intérieur de Canada,
par D. TRÉAU de CÉLI, Place de la Gare, 23, ANVERS.

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des privations, de plus il était devenu évident qu'il arrivait un grand nombre d'émigrants sans aucun moyen d'existence, manquant même de courage et de volonté pour se rendre utile ; de là cette loi qui prescrit à celui qui entre au Canada, d'avoir en sa possession, une somme de frs 250.— ou 125.— selon la saison. Que dirait-on d'un homme qui quitterait son village, pendant les mois d'hiver, pour une de nos grandes villes de

Concessions gratuites (HOMESTEAD)

Des entrées pour homesteads au nombre de 31.732 furent faites dans les Provinces de l'Ouest Canadien, pendant les quatre derniers mois de 1908 ; une augmentation de 8.782 pour la même époque de 1907.

Pendant l'année entière de 1908, le nombre des inscriptions s'est élevé à 49.154 contre 29.436 en 1907. La plus forte augmentation a eu lieu dans le sud de l'Alberta.

FEVRIER 1909

1768

Le Canada Occidental



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2. Un patrimoine dans un pays où le soleil reluit sur les terres les plus fertiles du monde et sur une population heureuse et contente de son sort. Où les taxes sont minimales, où les marchés sont bons et où il

Winnipeg en 1909

L'activité dans les constructions à Winnipeg, a été remarquable en 1908, prenant surtout en considération la crise qui a sévi sur le continent Américain. Pendant l'année, 1544 permis pour bâtir ont été accordés, représentant 1769 constructions d'un coût total de 5.513.700 dollars (frs 18.119.870), Parmi ces constructions on comptait 39 bureaux, banques et stations de chemins de fer d'une valeur de 2.118.000 dollars (frs 10.801.800). 17 églises, écoles et instituts,

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MARS 1909

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Le Canada Occidental



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Par M^r D. TRÉAU de CÉLI, Place de la Gare, 23, ANVERS

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A mes Compatriotes Canadiens Belges au Nord Ouest.

Messieurs,

Quand le 1^{er} numéro du « Canada Occidental » parut en Novembre 1906, je pris la liberté de vous adresser la demande de bien vouloir m'aider à faire connaître le Canada à nos amis en Belgique.

Le grand nombre de brochures de propagande éditées par le Gouvernement, permettent bien de se former une idée sur

Que faut-il pour cela? Pourquoi hésitent-ils? C'est que les renseignements leur paraissent incomplets ou inexacts. Quelques-uns me diront, que ces gens qui n'ont pas le courage de se risquer ou qui ne croient pas en ce qu'on leur dit, feraient mieux de rester chez eux. N'est-ce pas là une preuve d'égoïsme que de ne pas vouloir se sacrifier un tant soit peu pour son semblable? Il serait plus fraternel, plus chrétien, me paraît-il, de les convaincre que leur intérêt est de choisir une de ces belles concessions gratuites de 64 hectares.

NOVEMBER 1906

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Prayag of Mr. Sream de Carlis in which he asks the co-operation of the Belgians and Hollandish people in the harsh West towards inducing Belgians & Hollanders to emigrate to Canada.

tert voor de Belgen. Ik heb de nauwkeurigste voorschriften ontvangen om de voordeelen te doen kennen die Canada oplevert aan de landbouwers en aan de landbouwers knechten. Door het besluit van den Minister, in Antwerpen een bureel in te richten, den lande waardig welke ik de eer heb te vertegenwoorden, heeft hij mijne taak zeer merkelijk vermakkelijkt.

zullen mij zeggen, dat degenen die den moed niet hebben om de reis te ondernehmen, ofwel die de intichtingen niet betrouwbaar zouden doen 't huis te blijven. Zou zulke eene redeneering soms geen bewijs van baatzuchtigheid te kennen geven? Is

mer aan mijne vrienden en kennissen en verzoek hen deze aan Belgen of Hollanders uit te delen. Wat mij aangaat, ik zal met genoegen het bladje laten geworden aan degenen hunner vrienden in België, wiens naam mij zal aangeduid worden. Ik denk wel, mijnheeren, dat mijn oproep niet te vergeefs zal gedaan zijn, dat de uitgave van West-Canada niet zal moe-

nij deze brieven te doen echtstreeks, hetzij door 'an een onzer vrienden gene die niet zou begeerend zij, heeft mij het

- Aan degenen die zouden brieven niet goed zijn, kan ik verzekeren en zullen aangebracht stans den aard der aangeblijven.

al kopijen van dit nummer aan mijne vrienden en kennissen en verzoek hen deze aan Belgen of Hollanders uit te delen. Wat mij aangaat, ik zal met genoegen het bladje laten geworden aan degenen hunner vrienden in België, wiens naam mij zal aangeduid worden. Ik denk wel, mijnheeren, dat mijn oproep niet te vergeefs zal gedaan zijn, dat de uitgave van West-Canada niet zal moe-

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Le Canada Occidental



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par D.Treau de Coeli. Agent du Gouvernement du Canada à Anvers.

A mes Compatriotes Canadiens-Belges AU NORD-OUEST

Messieurs, j'éprouve un grand plaisir de pouvoir porter à votre connaissance que l'honorables Frank Oliver, ministre de l'intérieur, attache la plus grande importance à la réussite de mes efforts dans la propagande que je fais en Belgique; par là, il prouve incontestablement la bonne opinion qu'il a des Belges. J'ai reçu les instructions les plus précises pour faire connaître les grands avantages qu'offre le Canada aux cultivateurs et aux ouvriers agricoles. Par sa décision d'installer à Anvers un bureau digne du pays que je représente, il a facilité énormément l'accomplissement de ma tâche en m'autorisant à faire paraître la petite feuille mensuelle : *Le Canada Occidental*, dont je vous envoie le

incomplets ou inexacts. Quelques-uns me diront que ces gens qui n'ont pas le courage de se risquer ou qui ne croient pas en ce qu'on leur dit, feraient mieux de rester chez eux. N'est-ce pas là une preuve d'égocisme que de ne pas vouloir se sacrifier un tant soit peu pour son semblable? Il serait plus fraternel, plus chrétien, me paraît-il, de les convaincre que leur intérêt est de choisir une de ces belles concessions gratuites de 64 hectares.

Une courte lettre les déciderait peut-être; quelques renseignements qui leur feraient connaître vos succès ou vos déboires; quelques conseils dictés par l'expérience; enfin quelques mots qui, sans emphase, sans exagération relatent des faits exacts et indéniables, feraient probablement mer-

nummer à mes amis et connaissances, avec prière de bien vouloir les distribuer à leurs voisins Belges ou Hollandais qui n'en auraient pas reçu personnellement. Je me ferai un plaisir d'envoyer un journal à ceux de leurs amis en Belgique dont ils me donneront l'adresse.

J'espère, messieurs, que mon appel ne sera pas fait en vain, et que le petit journal *Le Canada Occidental* ne sera pas obligé de cesser de paraître faute de collaborateurs.

Comme dédommagement pour le service rendu et le temps perdu, je me propose d'envoyer un souvenir de Belgique à mes correspondants du Canada.

Votre ami et serviteur,
D. TREAU DE COELI
Agent du gouvernement du Canada.

Aux futurs Colons Canadiens

Messieurs, les quelques

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d'Immigration et
de Colonisation
de la Vallée de
l'Ottawa



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOILER INSPECTOR

OF THE

CITY OF MONTREAL

FOR THE YEAR 1912



MONTREAL
THE TRADES PUBLISHING COMPANY
42 Jacques-Cartier Square

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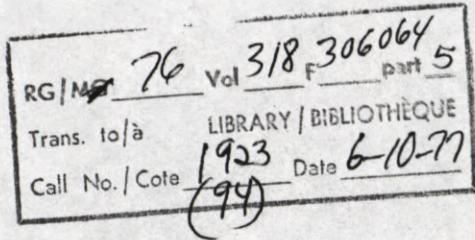
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IN
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SALES AND CIRCULATION MANAGER

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

1779



Ruddick, John Archibald, 1862-

— — — by . . . Commissioner ... Publ. —

— [Ottawa, F. A. Archard, printer, 1923]

33p. ill. 23cm. (Can. D. of ags. Bulletin no. 34, new ser.)



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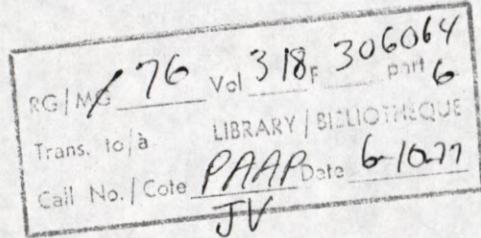
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Deutschland und Canada

by L. Hamilton

(Contents and abstracts)

I. Preface.

Historical Sketch on immigration in Canada and the United States.

II. Geographical Sketch.

(p. 9 seq.): "This gigantic country, twenty times as large "as Germany, covers a greater area than the United States "without including the arctic regions. It extends from "the shores of the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific coast, "a breadth of over 5,600 Kilometres, and from its most "southerly point, namely Point Pelee (43° N, 83° W, the "latitude of Rome) in Ontario, it stretches to the 85th "degree, approaching the arctic pole. In this vast country "everything is on a large scale: the mighty rivers and "lakes, the endless prairies, the gigantic mountains, the "widespread forests and the lonely arctic wastes. Canada "has been generously endowed with gifts by nature. There "is hidden in her depths great mineral wealth and from "her fertile soil springs an abundance of flora peculiar "to the temperate zone. Her rivers and inland lakes as well "as her coasts teem with fish. It is a country that has "an extraordinary versatility of climate, plant life, "animal life and also economic wealth. Large areas of

1783

14

DEUTSCHLAND UND CANADA

Von

L. Hamilton *Louis, 1879-1948.*

Dozent am Orientalischen Seminar der Universität
Berlin und Lektor an der Technischen Hochschule



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The Canadian Farmer's Help Society

Solicitors:—MATHERSON, HENDERSON & INGRAM,
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Office Hours:—9.30 to 5.30
Saturdays—9.30 to 1.

HEADQUARTERS:
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BRANDON,
MANITOBA.

Offices—
ALBANY BUILDINGS,
47, VICTORIA STREET,
WESTMINSTER,

LONDON,
S.W.

19

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

If you are desirous of improving your position, read carefully through what is written in this pamphlet, and compare your future prospects as a result of a continuance of your present mode of living and that which is offered you in Canada.

Each person can tell what his own future appears to be like under the existing condition of things, and it is the intention of The Canadian Farmer's Help Society to shew you what your future may be by placing yourself under their guidance.

This Society has been formed in Canada by Farmers, with the object of establishing offices in various parts of the British Isles where any one can obtain genuine and reliable information before deciding to emigrate, also where a situation can be obtained to go on direct into on arrival at the Head-quarters of the Society at Brandon, Manitoba.

With the assistance given by the Society, a man, with or without capital, can in a few years make a comfortable home for himself, be entirely his own master and in a position to employ men to work for himself.

The prospects of a bright future for any one willing to work in Canada cannot be excelled by any country in the World.

The following is the "Modus Operandi" of this Society:—

At all of the offices in the British Isles there is a registered list of names and addresses of Farmers who are wanting male and female help, the class of man required, experienced or otherwise and the wages paid.

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Children's Farm Home Association

FOR RECEIVING CHILDREN FOR UPBRINGING IN SUCH PARTS OF OUR COLONIES AS PROVIDE WHOLESOME SURROUNDINGS, GOOD EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES, AND AN INVIGORATING CLIMATE, CALCULATED TO MAKE THEM SELF-RELIANT, SELF-RESPECTING AND HEALTHY CITIZENS.

President:
MRS. CLOSE.

Executive Committee:

VISCOUNTESS FALMOUTH	MAURICE RÜFFER, ESQ.
VISCOUNTESS BARRINGTON.	DOUGLAS EYRE, ESQ.
SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST, G.C.B., V.C.	A. RUTHVEN STUART, ESQ.
SIR HENRY CUNNINGHAM, K.C.I.E.	A. J. WEBBE, ESQ., <i>Treasurer</i>
DR. ROBERT JONES, M.D., F.R.C.P.	MISS CLOSE, <i>Hon. Sec.</i>

Bankers to the Association:

Messrs. Lloyd's Bank, St. James' Street, London, S.W.

THE above Association has been formed for the purpose of enlarging and extending the work originated by Mrs. Close at the Ellinor Farm Home, fifteen miles from the Capital town of St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.

The Association holds farms in portions of the Eastern Provinces of Canada especially suitable for children. These districts are chosen as being—

1. The nearest portion of the Empire to England.
2. Considerably warmer than the N.W.
3. Especially suitable for fruit growing.
4. In most respects closely resembling the British Isles.

The farms, and houses upon them, are selected by the Association so as to be near primary and within reach of secondary schools—and also of railway, church, and doctor.

The Homes are arranged to contain never more than twenty children under the same roof. Each Home is under the management of a head lady. Under her are one or two other ladies, according to the size of the Home. These ladies teach the elder girls cooking, washing, and practical housework. The Farm is worked by a Canadian farmer, who teaches the older boys farm work, and supplies the Home with butter, milk, vegetables, etc.

Each Farm Home is superintended by an Hon. Committee of local Canadian ladies and gentlemen appointed for the purpose.

A competent medical officer inspects the children every quarter and reports to the London Committee.

The children in the Farm Homes are brought up on the same lines as the Canadian children in the surrounding farms, no distinctive uniform is worn, and the children mix freely with their neighbours, and attend the same school.

The experiment of the past eighteen months has proved a complete success.

It has shewn that children benefit immensely by country air, wholesome surroundings and open air life. Weak and sickly as some were on leaving England, the doctor reports

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1790

3296²⁷

Scheme for the benefit of Pauper Children and for the Reduction of the Rates.

1.—The capital expended upon the existing institutions for pauper children is enormous, and works out at £250 to £275 per bed ; or about £54,000 for every 200 children.

2.—The sites alone cost frequently as much as £12,000 to £18,000.

3.—Notwithstanding this the children rarely have more than two or three acres on which to stretch their limbs. Barrack schools are universally condemned, and "Village Homes," with thirty to fifty children in each, and paid servants to do all the work, cease to be in any sense Homes, and possess none of the advantages of such.

4.—The only alternative system is boarding out, theoretically excellent, but practically impossible to extend to the extent required, and also open to many objections, as for instance—that the physique of even the country children is no longer very satisfactory, and that they show little or no love for the country, or inclination to remain and work upon the land.

5.—Emigration has been and is being carried out by some few Guardians and by many charitable organizations, but none appear to take out children under about nine years of age : none take out children feeble in mind or in body, and none attempt to bring any of them back.

6.—I propose, therefore, that our Guardians be empowered and persuaded to purchase, or hire, a number of small farms, preferably in Nova Scotia, or in any of our Colonies, and well away from any town.

7.—That these farms be capable of receiving 15 to 20 children, as well as the persons in charge of them.

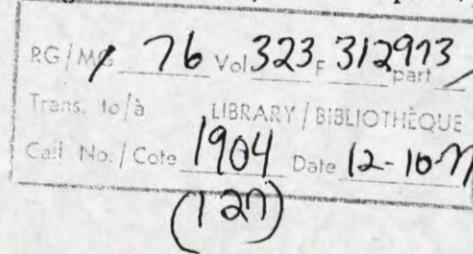
8.—That anything resembling or tending towards institutions or training schools should be carefully avoided.

9.—That each farm should have from 200 to 300 acres of land.

10.—Timber (or lumber) built farms, substantial and comfortable, and affording the accommodation required, are easily built or bought in Canada at an approximate cost of, say, £1000 for the buildings, and £1 per acre for the land = £1200. At English rates the respective cost would be about £4000 and £2000 = £6000.

11.—Costly buildings and costly sites are no sort of benefit to children, morally or physically.

12.—I suggest that two *ladies* and about two servants be placed in charge of each farm, under the supervision of a practical gentleman farmer, or other inspector, all appointed and paid by the Guardians.



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SCHEME FOR THE BENEFIT OF PAUPER CHILDREN AND FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE RATES.

- 1.—The capital expended upon the existing institutions for pauper children is enormous, and works out at £250 to £275 per bed; or about £54,000 for every 200 children.
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- 11.—Costly buildings and costly sets are no sort of benefit to children, morally or physically.
- 12.—I suggest that two *ladies* and about two servants be placed in charge of each farm, under the supervision of a practical gentleman farmer, or other inspector, all appointed and paid by the Guardians.

[P.T.O.]

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Copy of a letter addressed to—

MRS. ELLINOR C. L. CLOSE,
101, EATON SQUARE,
S.W.

Elaborating the Canadian portion of her Scheme for the emigrating of 750 of the 7,000 young children, over whom the Guardians of England and Wales exercise parental rights.

By WILLIAM REED LEWIS, from New Brunswick, Canada; at present residing in London, and engaged upon Emigration work.

4, PARK PLACE,
ST. JAMES'S, S.W.,

DEAR MRS. CLOSE,

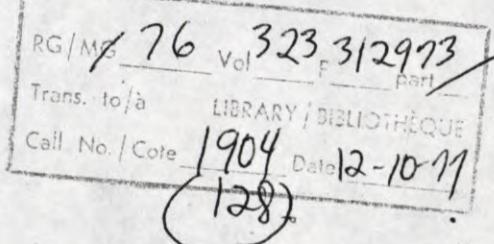
28th June, 1904.

Your paper of 5th inst., certainly affords ample food for thought, and, being familiar with the surroundings and conditions prevailing in Canada, I am very glad to avail myself of your suggestion, that I prepare a scheme, based upon my knowledge of the value of property across the water, and upon my personal experience of building and of farm life there. The scheme, which I submit in this letter, is an elaboration of the one you have thought out, and which we have on several occasions discussed.

I take it that you intend to secure a locality free from dampness and fogs, such as prevail along the coast and in the more eastern parts of the maritime provinces, and at the same time be near a port, in order to avoid both the fatigue and expense of travel.

In proposing to you the neighbourhood of Fredericton, New Brunswick, I can confidently state that it is always entirely free from fog and dampness, well drained, and abundantly watered: moreover, it is within sixty miles of St. John, the Eastern terminus of the trans-continental Canadian Pacific Railway, and a port which, always free from ice and fog, is open all the year, and so, when Quebec and Montreal are ice bound, St. John is the winter port of Canada.

The *prompt* purchase of the land I consider a most important matter, some of the owners will not hesitate to advance their prices, if they see the least chance of "doing" anyone, and, while a portion of the tract is not held in that way, much of it is, and *quiet* and *caution* should be used in effecting the purchase.



1793

Telegraphic Address: "DECLATOR, LONDON."

Canadian Labour Bureau,13, CHARING CROSS,
LONDON, S.W.

At the present time I have vacancies to be filled in the following trades:—

Iron and Steel Trade.

Trade.	No. of Hands Required	Average Wages.
Engineers' Labourers ...	25	5/- to 6/- per day
Foundrymen ...	25	5/- to start per day
Ship Platers and Fitters ...	25	10/- to 11/- per day
Machinists ...	60	6/- to 12/- per day
Outside Erectors ...	28	8/- to 9/- per day
Handy Men ...	6	5/- to 6/- per day
Fitters ...	50	1/3 per hour and bonus
Blacksmiths (Carriage and Engineers) ...	13	8/- to 12/6 per day
Brass Finishers ...	20	1/- per hour
Brass Polishers ...	6	
Machine Helpers ...	6	7½d. per hour
Metal Polishers ...	10	40/- to 75/- per week
Pattern Makers ...		37/6 to 60/- per week
Assistant Rolling Mill Men ...		8/- to 20/- per day
Stranders ...		8/- to 20/- per day
Guide Mill ...		8/- to 20/- per day
Bar Mill ...		8/- to 20/- per day
Shear Men ...	5	8/- to 20/- per day
Heaters ...	10	8/- to 20/- per day
Moulders ...	75	1/3 per hour
Boiler Makers ...	75	11½d. to 1/1 per hour
Boiler Helpers ...	10	6½d. to 7½d. per hour
Brass Moulders ...	16	
Wire Drawers ...	10	8/- to 11/- per day
All-round Iron Workers ...	1,200	Varying from 8/- to 12/6 per day

Woodworkers and Furniture Makers.

Sanding Machinists ...	2	7/- to 8/- per day
Dovetailers ...	2	7/- to 8/- per day
Sawyers ...	4	7/- to 8/- per day
Carpenters and Joiners ...	150	1/3 per hour
Cabinet Makers ...	120	27/6 to 50/- per week
Bench Hands ...	80	40/- to 50/- per week

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Handy Men	6	5/- to 6/- per day
Fitters	50	1/3 per hour and bonus
Blacksmiths (Carriage and Engi- neers)	13	8/- to 12/6 per day
Brass Finishers	20	1/- per hour
Brass Polishers	6	
Machine Helpers	6	7½d. per hour
Metal Polishers	10	40/- to 75/- per week
Pattern Makers		37/6 to 60/- per week
Assistant Rolling Mill Men ...		8/- to 20/- per day
Stranders		8/- to 20/- per day
Guide Mill		8/- to 20/- per day
Bar Mill		8/- to 20/- per day
Shear Men	5	8/- to 20/- per day
Heaters	10	8/- to 20/- per day
Moulders	75	1/3 per hour
Boiler Makers	75	11½d. to 1/1 per hour
Boiler Helpers	10	6½d. to 7½d. per hour
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All-round Iron Workers	1,200	Varying from 8/- to 12/6 per day

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Sanding Machinists	2	7/- to 8/- per day
Dovetailers	2	7/- to 8/- per day
Sawyers	4	7/- to 8/- per day
Carpenters and Joiners	150	1/3 per hour
Cabinet Makers	120	27/6 to 50/- per week
Bench Hands	80	40/- to 50/- per week

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Wheat Growing in Canada

BY

WILLIAM SAUNDERS

Director Dominion Experimental Farms

1836-1914

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF

G. BOGUE SMART

INSPECTOR OF

BRITISH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN AND RECEIVING HOMES

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

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1904

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1905

Box 329

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No.

Immigration Committee

Board of Home Missions - United Church of Canada

MR. C. M. BOWMAN, WATERLOO
CHAIRMAN

MR. J. A. TORY, TORONTO
TREASURER

REV. C. E. MANNING, D.D., TORONTO
SECRETARY

The Church Nomination Scheme of Immigration

Application Form for a Young Man over 17 years of age to work on the land, on a Yearly engagement.

What It is:

1. Great Britain for years has been suffering from a large surplus of population. Canada needs more people willing to settle on the land and develop her natural resources. Thousands of splendid young men are willing and anxious to emigrate. Great Britain is so anxious to have them stay within the Empire that she is prepared to spend up to £3,000,000 each year to further Empire Settlement Schemes. The Church Nomination Scheme of Immigration has been devised to secure for Canada the best British stock possible, and at the same time strengthen the churches by selecting men vouched for by sister churches in Britain.

How It Works:

First: Any minister or congregation in Canada which has a farmer member who employs help *by the year*, and who would like to secure British labor, should fill out an application form and send it to A. MacLaren, The Hostel, Norval, Ont. It will then be forwarded to our representatives in London, England, who, in co-operation with the Churches in Great Britain, will select the help asked for, assist them with all necessary details of emigration, health examination, transportation arrangements, and see them on board for Canada without delay.

Second: The London office cables date of sailing of each emigrant to our Office in Toronto, which notifies the farmer making the application and the local church minister of the probable time the newcomer will arrive at the nearest railway station.

Third: The local church is responsible for seeing that the immigrant is established in community life and related to the church. This end could be furthered by introducing him to some congenial group of his own age, by getting him to take part in the social and recreational life of the community, by giving advice, and by generally acting the Big Brother, until the newcomer feels at home in this new land of opportunity.

General Remarks:

The selectors in Britain are taking pains to choose only those who have shown that they have backbone and willingness to overcome difficult conditions. We, on our part, should choose with such care, the homes where these newcomers are to be placed, that they will be assured of fair play and a real opportunity to make good.

What Clergymen and Others Can Do to Help Put the Scheme in Operation:

1. Announce the plan to your congregations.
2. Phone all interested reliable farmers identified with your church and ascertain who of them want to engage *all-year-round* help.
3. Have them fill out fully the application for help.

Extra copies may be secured from A. MacLaren, Norval, Ont.

4. Maintain your interest in the newcomers until they are properly settled and established in this country.

Note:—This scheme refers to those over 17 years of age and not to those under that age.

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Immigration Committee
Board of Home Missions - United Church of Canada

MR. C. M. BOWMAN, WATERLOO
 CHAIRMAN

MR. J. A. TORY, TORONTO
 TREASURER

REV. C. E. MANNING, D.D., TORONTO
 SECRETARY

The Church Nomination Scheme of Immigration

Application Form for a Young Man over 17 years of age to work on the land, on a Yearly engagement.

What It is:

1. Great Britain for years has been suffering from a large surplus of population. Canada needs more people willing to settle on the land and develop her natural resources. Thousands of splendid young men are willing and anxious to emigrate. Great Britain is so anxious to have them stay within the Empire that she is prepared to spend up to £3,000,000 each year to further Empire Settlement Schemes. The Church Nomination Scheme of Immigration has been devised to secure for Canada the best British stock possible, and at the same time strengthen the churches by selecting men vouched for by sister churches in Britain.

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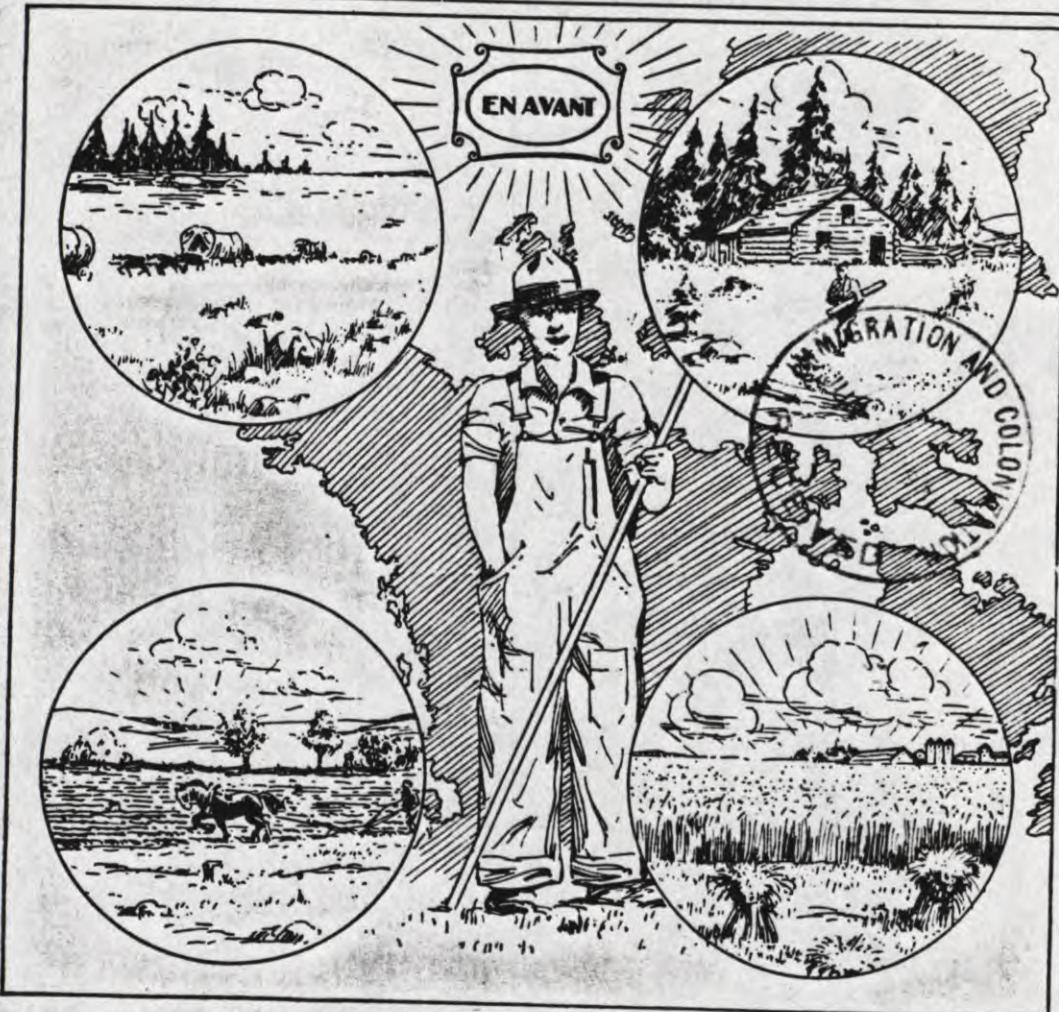
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THE VANGUARD

VOL. NO. 2.

JUNE, 1931

No. 3



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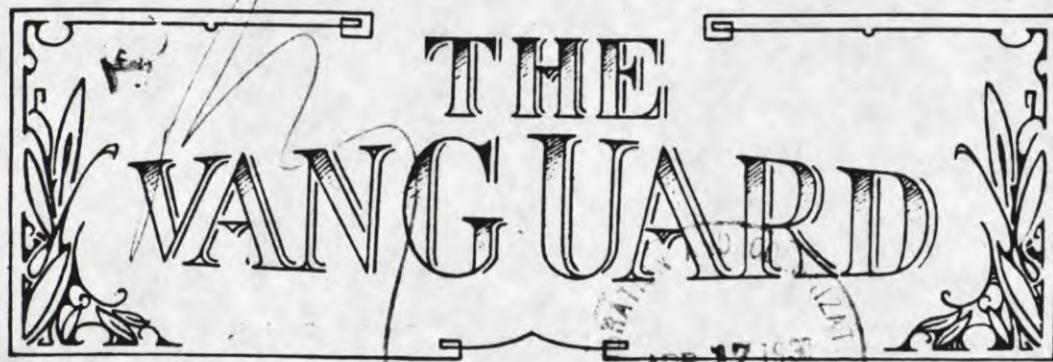
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UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA.

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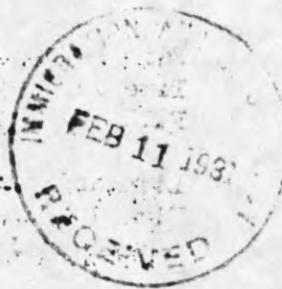
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THE GUARD

VANGUARD



VOL. I. NO. 8.

JANUARY, 1931.

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of

Boys and Young men settled in Canada under the joint Auspices

of the

Immigration Departments

of the

English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh National Councils

The United Church of Canada.

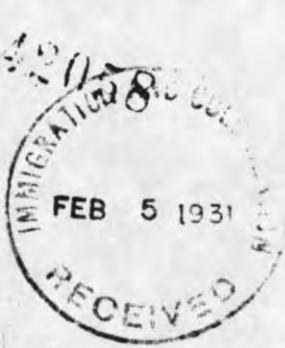
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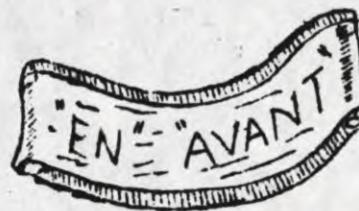
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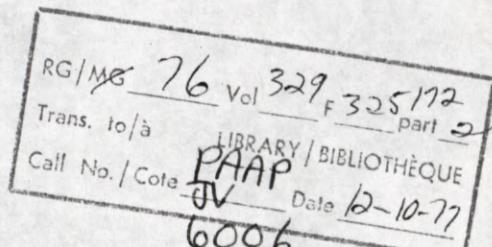


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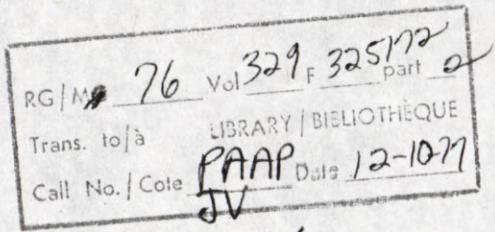
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PARISH OF FULHAM.

Report of Miss M. C. Miles, Guardian of the Poor of the Parish of Fulham, after her visit to the homes of the Children emigrated to Canada by the Fulham Board of Guardians, 1903-1904.

I arrived at Montreal on August 13th, 1904, and devoted five weeks and four days of my stay in Canada to travelling over Southern Ontario and part of the Province of Quebec, interviewing officials, both Government and Municipal, inspecting the Receiving Homes belonging to Immigration Agencies, and visiting children who had been placed out by some of these Agencies.

At Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion and the seat of Government, I approached the subject theoretically, interviewing various officials with the view to ascertaining the methods by which they worked in dealing with the children, and the prospects that were open to them when they had grown up and passed beyond the control of the Guardians. I found every official I approached most ready to give me any information I desired, and willing to afford me every facility in acquiring it.

I naturally gained a great deal from Mr. G. Bogue Smart, the Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes, who has been appointed by the Dominion Government, at the request of the Local Government Board, to visit yearly each of the children emigrated to Canada by British Boards of Guardians. He occupies an office, when not on his tours of inspection, in the Department of the Interior, and it was here that I saw the great Register which he keeps of all the Poor Law children who have been immigrated into Canada; against each child's name is entered its Canadian address, age, date of each inspection, and other remarks, so that the location of any Poor Law child in Canada may be ascertained at once by enquiry at this office. I also saw some of the correspondence he had held with the Immigration Agencies after he had visited the children they had placed out, noting his recommendations as to any modifications in their conditions which he might deem necessary, which recommendations, he assured me, he always ascertained were acted upon. He keeps on friendly terms with the Immigration Agencies, so that they regard him rather as a kindly adviser than a meddling intruder. When visiting the children he told me he made a point of interviewing each child by itself, so that it might speak to him quite freely. I had an opportunity of gathering in what light the children regarded him, by reading some of the letters they had written to him, which were very friendly and appreciative in tone. In the course of conversation he told me he did not consider there could be one standard of home for every child, but that he gauged the character and capacity of the child, and then judged whether it was placed suitably. As he pointedly remarked, children differ greatly in physique, mental and physical capacity, character and temperament, and all this should be taken into consideration when judging as to whether the child is suited to its surroundings or no. The same child would be miserable and unhappy in one home, but perfectly happy and satisfied if moved to another, and thus an entirely different report would be obtained by effecting this change. In the same way an utterly different effect would be produced by the same home on two different children, one would have a good effect on the child, the other the reverse, thus it is clear that it is impossible to fix on any one standard of home, only experience and trial can determine on its suitability or the reverse.

The Inspector assured me that he could safely affirm that 95 per cent of the children who came under his notice turn out well. He often came across, in the course of his travels, those who have grown up and obtained excellent positions for themselves, and, given a healthy body, sound mind and good principles, there is no reason why every child should not succeed in such a country as Canada.

During my subsequent travels I visited seven Receiving Homes for British Immigrant children, five for Protestants and two for Roman Catholics. I noticed that all these Homes, especially those in the country, were well administered and calculated to impress the Canadians favorably. I observed, during my stay in the country that Canadians have a great regard for appearances; one lady, who has lived there many years, assured me that a Canadian would on no account be seen going to a shabby church! Thus it is very important that the style of house from which they receive our children should be as presentable as possible and resemble in no way the shabby, mean looking structures which philanthropic establishments sometimes present in this country. In fact, of those institutions whose English as well as Canadian headquarters I have visited, I observed that the Canadian home far surpassed the English one in everyway. If in, or within easy reach of a town, the building was always provided with a telephone, an indispensable necessity in Canada. Poor Law children and those gathered from other sources are all treated alike, so that, once having left these shores, they leave their pauper taint behind them, nor need it ever be fastened on them again.

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Union Nationale Française DE MONTREAL

Société de Bienfaisance

MAISON DE REFUGE

Fondée le 20 Octobre 1886

Assemblées Générales Spéciales du 10
Nov. 1907 et du 13 Sept. 1908.

Assemblée Générale Annuelle du 25 Oct. '08

Médaille d'or décernée par la Société Nationale d'Encouragement
au Bien, de France.

l'Union Nationale
Française



pour services
éminents rendus
à l'humanité

RAPPORT DU PRESIDENT POUR L'EXERCICE 1907-1908

71 Avenue Viger,

MONTREAL.

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Union Nationale Française

Société de Bienfaisance.—Maison de Refuge.

71 AVENUE VIGER, MONTREAL.

Montréal, le 17 Octobre 1908.

Monsieur,

Vous êtes prié d'assister à l'Assemblée Générale Annuelle de l'Union Nationale Française qui aura lieu Dimanche après-midi, le 25 courant à 2 heures TRÈS PRÉCISES.

ORDRE DU JOUR :

Rapport du Président pour l'exercice 1907-1908.—Affaires Générales.—Election du Conseil d'Administration e. des Censeurs.

Le Secrétaire : B. HUBERT. Le Président : JULES HELBRONNER.

Cher Monsieur,

Pour permettre à nos membres de discuter le bilan de l'exercice de 1907-08, il est nécessaire de leur donner un résumé des remarques contenues dans le rapport qui sera présenté à l'assemblée générale.

La propriété du No 71, Avenue Viger, bien qu'ayant coûté \$23,500, figure à l'actif pour la somme de \$30,000. Les travaux exécutés et en cours d'exécution représentant une somme de \$5,638 cette somme de \$30,000 équivaut au prix d'achat, plus les améliorations apportées à l'immeuble.

Cette évaluation de \$30,000 n'est que provisoire. La valeur réelle de notre immeuble est de beaucoup plus élevée, bien que sa valeur marchande n'ait été que de \$23,500. Cette propriété a coûté, il y a quelque quartier d'année, \$45,000 au propriétaire qui l'a bâtie, alors que les terrains, la main-d'œuvre et les matériaux étaient de beaucoup au-dessous des taux actuels. La baisse de sa valeur marchande est due au déplacement des quartiers résidentiels ; à sa grandeur et à ses dispositions intérieures ne répondant plus aux besoins modernes. Par contre cette propriété convient parfaitement à notre usage, à nos services et si, pour une cause quelconque il nous fallait la quitter, nous devrions en trouver ou en construire une à peu près semblable.

Cette maison a donc toute sa valeur pour l'Union ; l'an prochain elle devra figurer au bilan pour cette valeur, qu'il conviendra de faire établir par des experts.

Dans cette nouvelle demeure nous ajouterons à nos services, une infirmerie et un dispensaire et nous pourrons mettre cinquante lits à la disposition de nos compatriotes malheureux. Rien ne peut mieux donner une idée exacte de la nécessité, de la progression et de la vitalité de notre œuvre que le nombre de lits que nous avons pu installer dans les immeubles que nous avons successivement occupés. Dans le premier nous avions 6 lits ; dans le second 16 ; dans le troisième, l'immeuble actuel, nous en aurons 50.

Les recettes et les dépenses relevant des transactions foncières ont été soigneusement séparées des dépenses et des recettes ordinaires.

Nos dépenses ordinaires ont été considérables : \$8,418 ; alors que nos recettes n'ont été que de \$7,465. Il n'y a cependant pas de déficit, mais nous avons complètement absorbé la balance en banque au 15 octobre 1907 balance qui, de fait, appartient aux recettes ordinaires de l'exercice.

L'année, comme on dit, a été très dure : nous avons dépensé autant pendant les mois d'été que pendant ceux de l'hiver. Les tableaux suivants vous permettront d'apprécier l'augmentation des charges que nous avons eues à supporter en 1907-1908.

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DE MONTREAL

Société de Bienfaisance

MAISON DE REFUGE

Fondée le 20 Octobre 1886

Assemblée Générale annuelle du 27 Oct. '07

Rapport du Président

Pour l'Exercice 1906-1907

55 Avenue Viger, - - - - Montréal
Après le 1er Mai 1908, 71 Avenue Viger

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DE MONTREAL

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MAISON DE REFUGE

FONDÉE LE 20 OCTOBRE 1886

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Pour l'Exercice 1905-1906

55 AVENUE VIGER,

MONTRÉAL

Typ. C. A. MARCHAND, 40 Place Jacques-Cartier, Montréal.—Canada.

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Union Nationale Française

DE MONTREAL
SOCIÉTÉ DE BIENFAISANCE

MAISON DE REFUGE

FONDÉE LE 20 OCTOBRE 1886

Assemblée Générale annuelle du 28 Octobre 1906

Rapport du Président

Pour l'Exercice 1905-1906

55 AVENUE VIGER,

MONTRÉAL

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Union Nationale Française

de Montréal

SOCIÉTÉ DE BIENFAISANCE

MAISON DE REFUGE

FONDÉE LE 20 OCTOBRE 1886

Assemblée Générale du 30 Octobre 1904

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Rapport du Président

Pour l'Exercice 1903-1904

55, RUE DUBORD,

MONTRÉAL

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Union Nationale Française

de Montréal

SOCIÉTÉ DE BIENFAISANCE

MAISON DE REFUGE

FONDEE LE 20 OCTOBRE 1886

Assemblée Générale du 25 Octobre 1903

Rapport du Président

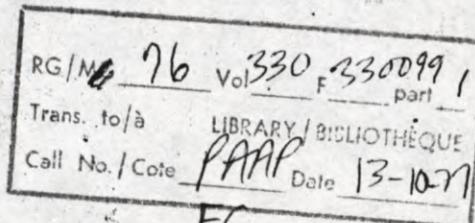
Pour l'Exercice 1902-1903

ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE DE L'OUVROIR

ET DES DAMES PATRONESSES

55, RUE DUBORD,

MONTREAL



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Union Nationale Française

SOCIÉTÉ DE BIENFAISANCE
(SECOURS, REFUGE, DISPENSNAIRE, BUREAU DE PLACEMENT)
347, AVENUE VIGER, MONTRÉAL (Canada)

Montréal, 17 janvier 1924.

Monsieur et cher Compatriote,

Vous êtes prié d'assister à l'assemblée générale annuelle des Membres de l'Union Nationale Française, qui aura lieu le dimanche 27 janvier prochain, à deux heures et demie de l'après-midi, au siège de la Société, 347, avenue Viger.

ORDRE DU JOUR:

1. Lecture du procès-verbal.
2. Rapport annuel du Président.
3. Toutes questions pouvant intéresser la société.
4. Elections du Conseil d'Administration, de trois censeurs et d'un censeur suppléant.

Le Président:
PAUL SEUROT.

Le Secrétaire:
MARCEL NOUGIER.

N. B.—Les membres de l'Union Nationale Française, qui n'auraient pas encore payé leur souscription pour l'année 1924, sont priés de le faire avant l'ouverture de l'assemblée.

Bilan de l'année 1923 (du 1^{er} janvier au 31 décembre)

ACTIF.	PASSIF.
1. Propriété 347, avenue Viger. Valeur estimée . . . \$50,000.00	
2. Terrains aux cimetières :	
Cimetière de la Côte des Neiges, prix d'achat . . . 4,385.20	
Cimetière du Mont-Royal, prix d'achat . . . 125.00	
3. Bibliothèque ancienne (livres seulement), valeur estimée 200.00	
4. Bibliothèque Vallon et ses meubles, valeur estimée . . . 4,000.00	
5. Ameublement, literie, lingerie, vaisselle, ustensiles de cuisine et matériel des fêtes, valeur estimée . . . 2,000.00	
6. Un bon international de Lyon 1934 à 6% n° M-12475, valeur au pair 1,000.00	
7. Trois bons internationaux Ville de Soissons 1936 à 6%, n° O-432, O-433 et O-434, valeur au pair . . . 300.00	
8. Fonds pour la construction de monuments aux cimetières, Banque d'Epargne 125.67	
9. Comptes courants :	
Balance à la Banque d'Hochelaga \$423.26	
Balance à la Banque d'Epargne 178.47	
Balance à la Home Bank 1,325.73	
	1,927.46
10. Somme en caisse au 31 décembre 1923 400.00	
11. Fonds de réserve :	
Compte à la Banque d'Epargne 94.71	
Trois obligations à lots de 500 frs. Ville de Paris 1919, n° 1,066,423, 1,091,732 et 2,638,383.	
Une obligation à lots de 500 frs. du Crédit National n° 3,516,131.	
	\$64,558.04
	\$64,558.04

Note : Les 3 obligations de la Ville de Paris et l'obligation du Crédit National ne font pas partie du Capital inaliénable de la Société, mais sont le produit de recettes ordinaires de la société placées temporairement au fonds de réserve. D'autre part, le bon de la Ville de Lyon et les 3 bons de la Ville de Soissons font partie du capital inaliénable de la Société, tel que prévu au par. 1, Article 27, Titre X des Statuts.

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Union Nationale Française de Montréal

SOCIÉTÉ DE BIENFAISANCE
MAISON DE REFUGE
fondée le 20 octobre 1886

Assemblée générale annuelle du 31 janvier 1920

RAPPORT

de M. ALFRED TARUT, Président
pour l'exercice 1919

347, avenue Viger, Montréal

Tél. Est 862

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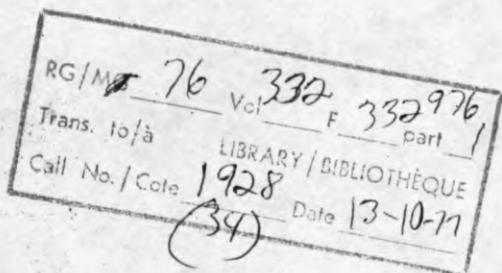
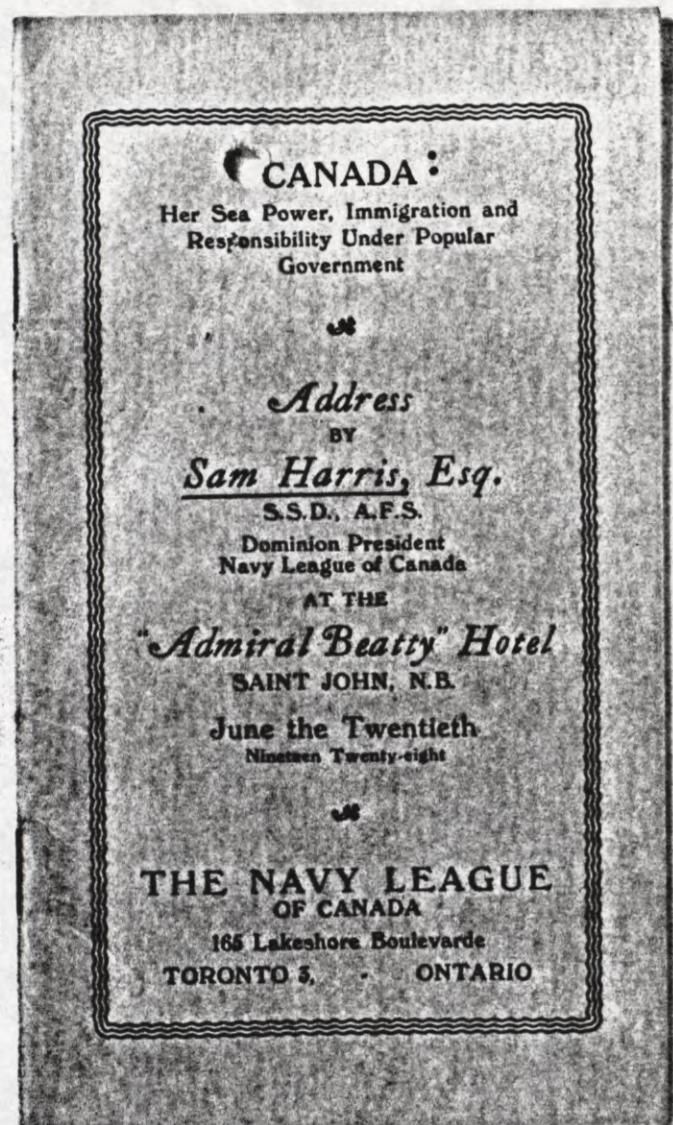
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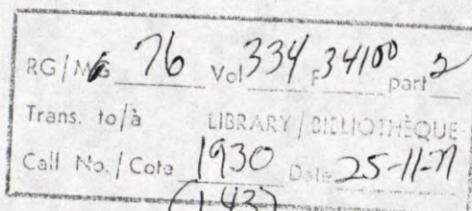
REPORT

SUBMIT ED TO

THE HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
CANADA ON SOME PROBLEMS IN THE
LAW OF NATIONALITY

By

W. P. M. KENNEDY



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

Kennedy, William Paul McClure, 1879-1963.

~~1880-~~

1836

Fore on Missions Conf. for all communions.

1837

TEN DAYS in CANADA



Dr. E. Stanley Jones

Undoubtedly the best-known missionary-evangelist in the world to-day, honoured and beloved by the Churches of all Communions both in the East and West. Author of "The Christ of the Indian Road" and other books of which 750,000 copies have been sold and two of which have been translated into no less than nine different languages and several Indian dialects.

* * *

An Announcement of Unusual Interest

By arrangement of the Foreign Mission Secretaries of the various Communions, Dr. Stanley Jones will spend ten days in Canada. The centres and dates for which conferences have been arranged are as follows:

MONTREAL - -	Sunday and Monday, February 11, 12
OTTAWA - - -	Tuesday and Wednesday, February 13, 14
TORONTO - - -	Thursday and Friday, February 15, 16
LONDON - - -	Sunday and Monday, February 18, 19
HAMILTON - - -	Monday and Tuesday, February 19, 20

* * *

For Programme of Conference at your centre see page 3.

1934

RG/MG 76 Vol 334 34100 2 part

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Foreign Missions Conf. for North America.

1838

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(11)

1839

MARCH 27th, 1915



TRAIN RUN ON PACIFIC STANDARD TIME.

R. MARPOLE,
VICE-PRESIDENT

L. D. CHETHAM,
DIST. PASSENGER AGENT

VICTORIA, B.C.

1840

Canada.

LIST OF PORTS

WITH

OUTPORTS AND PREVENTIVE STATIONS

Corrected to 1st September, 1907

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS,
OTTAWA, 1st September, 1907.

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OTTAWA, 1st September, 1908.

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OTTAWA, 1st September, 1908.

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LAKE ONTARIO & BAY OF QUINTE STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
General Offices, KINGSTON, ONT.
H. H. Gildersleeve, Gen. Manager. E. E. Horsey, Gen. Pass. Agent.

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General Offices, KINGSTON, ONT.
H. H. Gildersleeve, Gen. Manager. E. E. Horsey, Gen. Pass. Agent.

THE JACKSON PRESS, KINGSTON

1843

THE BAY OF QUINTE ROUTE

A COMPLETE REVIEW
OF THE
SCENIC BEAUTY
OF THE
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PASSING DOWN THE AMERICAN
UP THE CANADIAN CHANNEL
IN ONE DAY'S EXCURSION
FROM ROCHESTER, N.Y.

NO effort is spared to make the room service as perfect as art can devise, the stewards and being selected for capability and experience.

RATES OF PASSAGE

For continuous trip from Rochester to The Islands and return, including Rochester	way to Summerville
With stop-over privileges at Thousand I	Single berths
Double berths	\$1.00 ea

Meals served à la carte.

"ACROSS THE LAKE."

Excursion Tickets on sale at very Reasonable Rates
(On Rebate Plan)

SPECIAL SUNDAY EXCURSION

BEGINNING JUNE 28th.

ROCHESTER TO COBOURG OR PORT HOPE ONLY

The above tickets are limited to continuous round trips

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(87)

1844

Box 331

1845

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35292

FRANK G. CARPENTER'S LETTERS FOR 1905.

Up-to-date Stuff for American Readers ::::: Panama—Cuba—Canada :::::

Panama will be a live subject in the next Congress. Uncle Sam will at once begin spending millions on his great ditch, and President Roosevelt may possibly complete the Canal during his administration.

Cuba, the Baby Republic, has become a new country since the war. We are giving it reciprocity. Americans are settling there and it is a dependency of the United States. Just what it is to-day I want to show.

Canada is at last on the boom. The land is bigger than the United States or Australasia—big enough to make 33 Italies, 18 Germanies or 30 United Kingdoms. Only one-fourth is occupied. One-third has not been explored. Nevertheless Canada has nineteen thousand miles of railways. It has big cities, rich mines, the greatest wheat lands of the globe, and a big American trade. Within the past ~~few~~ years about 200,000 American farmers have settled there and it is swallowing up our farmers' boys by the tens of thousands. I shall start in at Quebec and travel across the country to the Pacific Ocean.

LETTERS FROM PANAMA.

I shall sail for Panama next month, armed with introductions from the United States Government and others, which will give me reliable information. Among the letters will be:

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CANALS.

I have seen all the great canals of the world, and in an introductory letter will compare them with Panama. The Suez Canal and its enormous business. What it costs to go through it. The Corinth Canal which cuts Greece in two. The great canals of Holland. The Canal at Kiel. The Manchester Ship Canal. China, the canal country of the world. The canals of India, France and Germany.

A TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLAR JOB.

Pen Pictures of the Canal as it is to-day, made upon the grounds. Its cost.

BIG CANAL PROBLEMS.

The Culebra Cut and the Bohio Dam. New Machinery. The big electric plant. Harbor improvements which will cost millions, etc.

UNCLE SAM'S TEN MILE STRIP AND CHANCES FOR AMERICANS.

Showing just what Uncle Sam has in Panama and its possibilities. The plantations, mines and other resources. How lands are held, etc., etc.

LABOR AT PANAMA.

Engineer Wallace's \$25,000 job. What engineers get. Openings for college boys. Common labor and the trades unions. Can white men work at Panama? Wages and hours. Cost of living and how to live.

THE WORLD'S BABY REPUBLIC.

A talk with the President of Panama. The new government and its leaders. Its resources and possibilities. Will the neighboring Colombian States come in? An object lesson to all Spanish-American Republics.

THE NEW REPUBLIC OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

Central America is scared over the possible foreign policy of President Roosevelt. A Convention has just been held at Corinto to form a union, a new United Republic to prevent American encroachments. I shall give the status as I find it at the Isthmus. Up-to date information about Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras and their American Trade.

COLOMBIA IN 1905.

Our mad Sister Republic and Panama. Will the Panama Republic absorb her? The enormous resources of Colombia. It has produced \$700,000,000 in gold and has the richest farming

lands of South America which will be opened up by the Panama Canal

1846

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(83)					

Carpenter, Frank George, 1855-1924.

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Annual Report
of
**The
Womens
Welcome
Hostel**
Toronto



Incorporated 1906

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Annual Report
of
**The
Womens
Welcome
Hostel

Toronto**



Incorporated 1906

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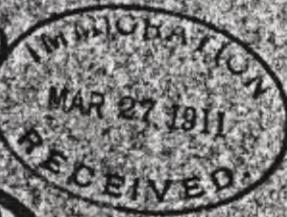
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
WOMENS WELCOME HOSTEL

For 1910



TORONTO

INCORPORATED 1908

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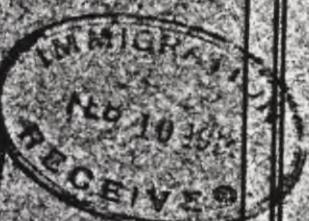
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Womens Welcome Hostel

For 1913



52 ST. ALBANS STREET
TORONTO

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
WOMENS WELCOME HOSTEL

For 1911



3 ST. ALBANS STREET
TORONTO

INCORPORATED 1908

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OF THE

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For 1912



52-53 ALBANS STREET
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OF THE

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For 1910



TORONTO

62 ST. ALBANY STREET



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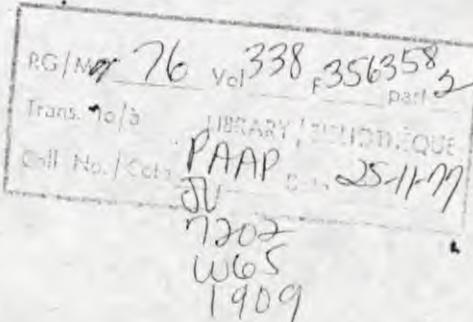
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
WOMENS WELCOME HOSTEL
For 1909



TORONTO



INCORPORATED 1906



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•Annual Report of The Womens Welcome Hostel



TORONTO

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of the

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OF THE
Womens Welcome Hostel
For 1916

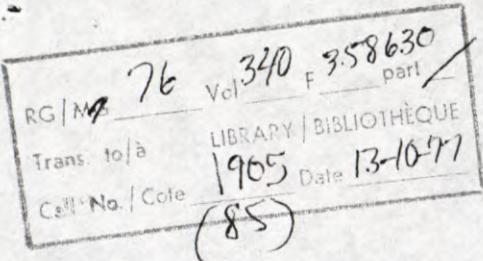


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**COMMERCIAL
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OF CANADA

Second Annual Edition

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Cloth Cover, One Dollar
Paper Cover, Sixty Cents

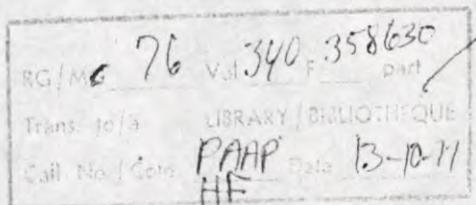
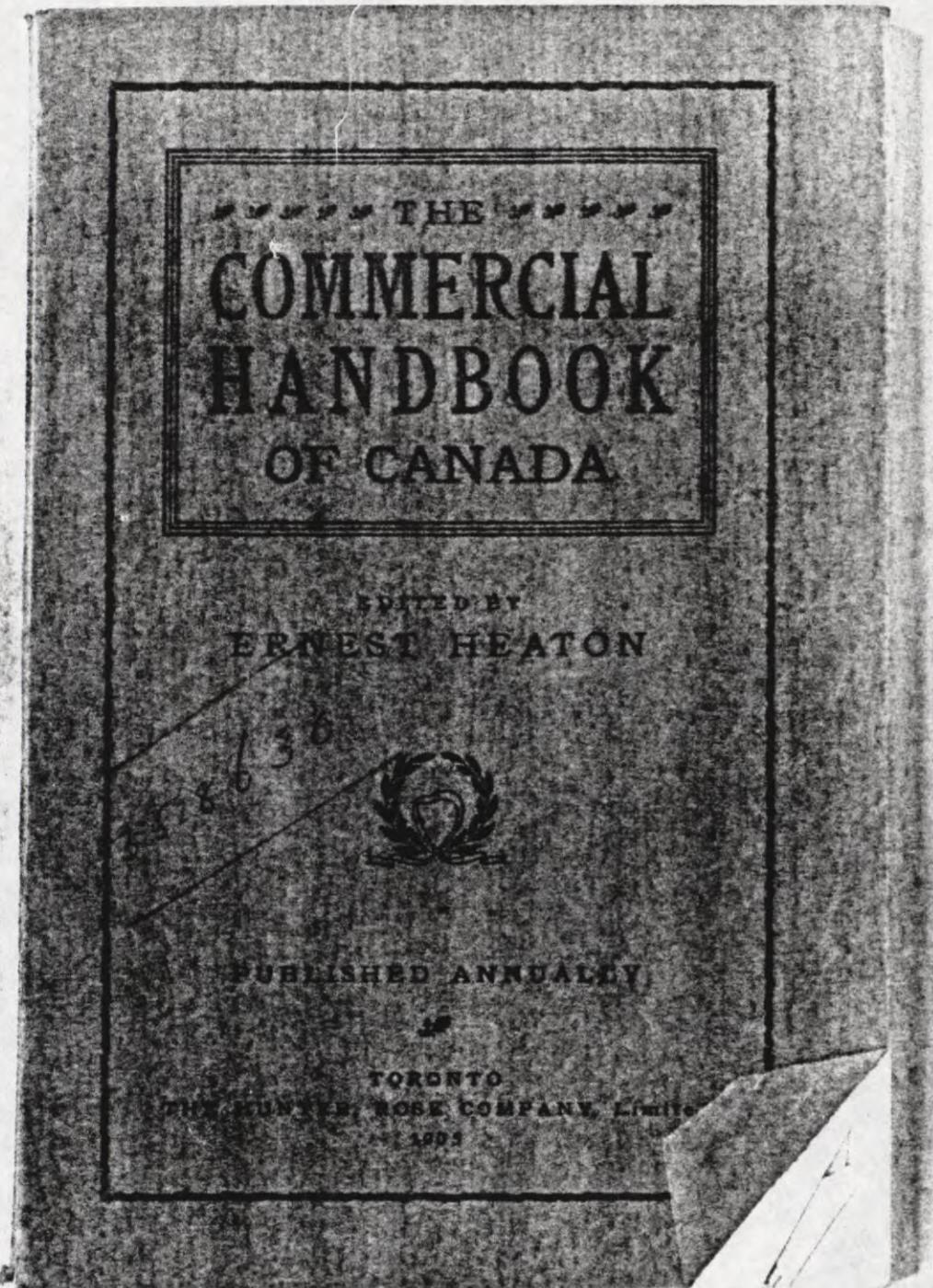
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Messrs. Ratcliffe, Dunbar & Co., 1 Lombard
Court, Lombard St., London, E.C.

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1860

Heaton's commercial handbook of Canada ... 1st -
year; 1905-

Toronto, Heaton Publ. Co. [etc] 1905 -

v. ill. maps 19cm.

T. v.: 1905-07, The Comm. hand. of Canada.

1908-23, Heaton's annual; the

board of trade register

1924, Heaton's annual:

register

1925 - Heaton's

and

and municipal

Editors: 1905-24? Ernest Heaton (with J. B. Robinson,
1909-15)

I Heaton, Ernest, ed.

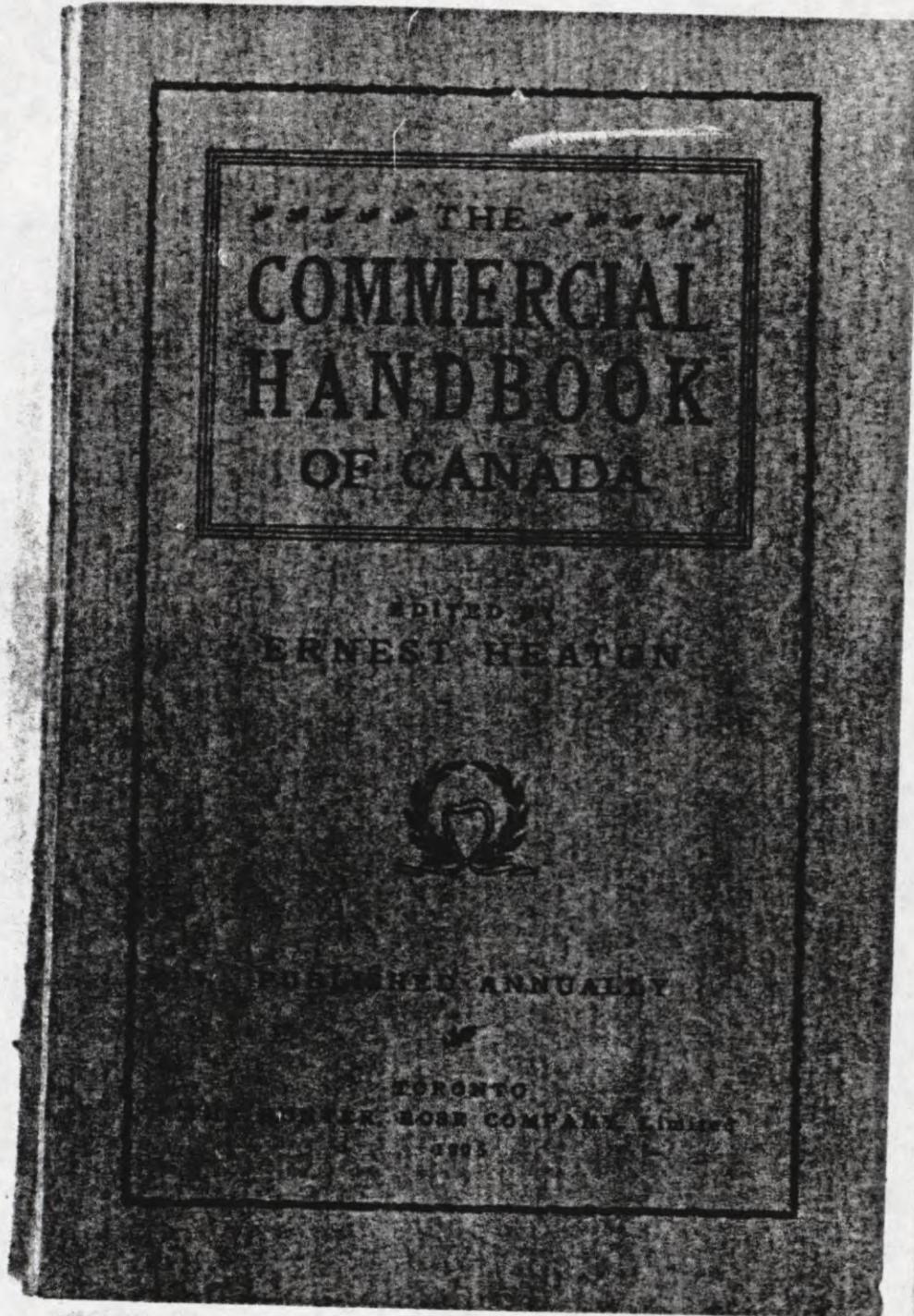
II Robinson, John Beverley, ed.

III The commercial handbook of Canada.

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THE
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OF CANADA.

Is a Nation-wide System of Employment
Offices operated by the several
Provinces in co-operation with
the Federal Government

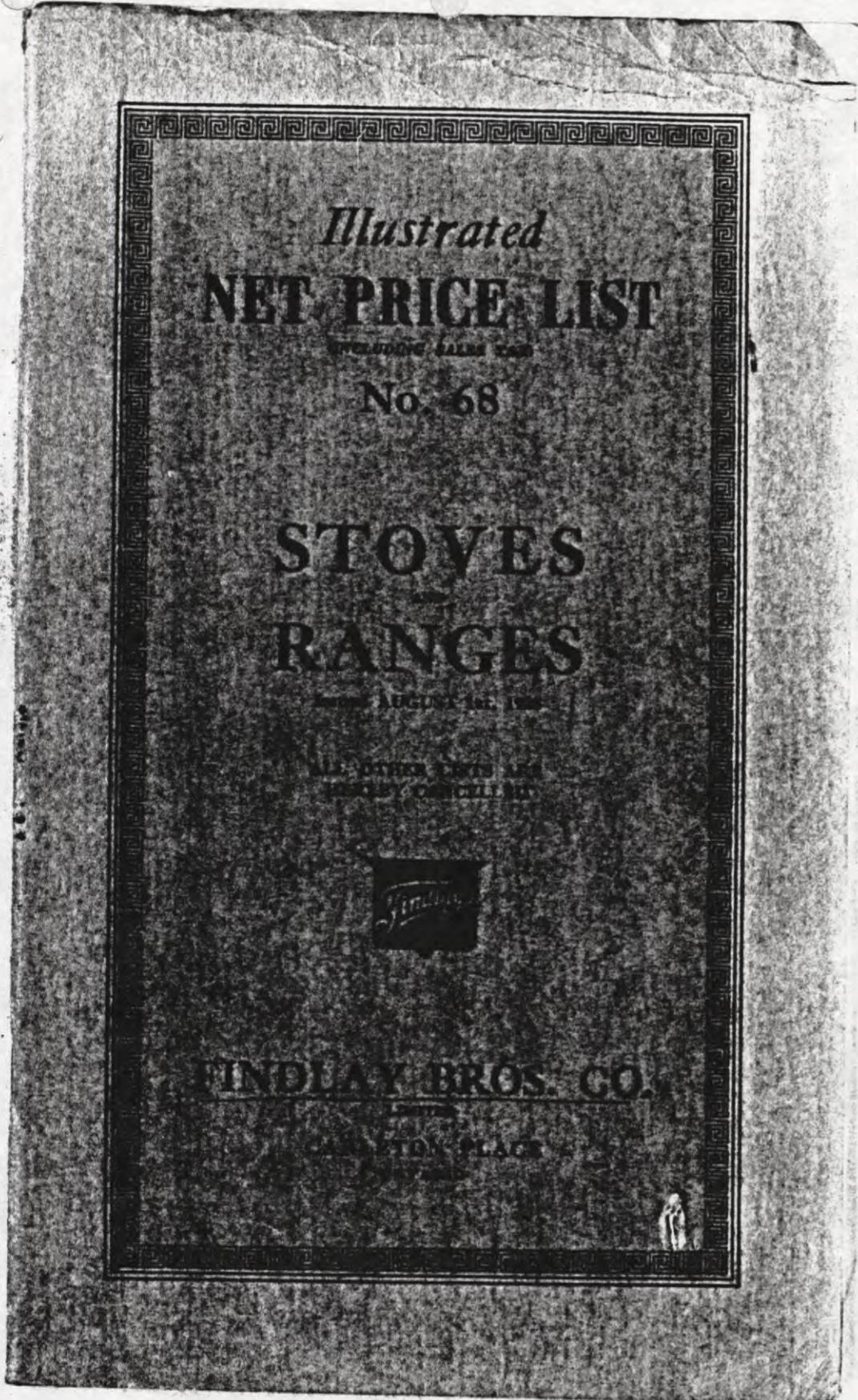
Employers seeking workers and work-
ers seeking employment are urged to
patronize the nearest local office. The
office at each centre provides facilities for
serving both men and women, in both
skilled and unskilled occupations.

Offices are located in the following
centres:—

CITY	STREET ADDRESS
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —	
Halifax, 92 Argyle St.	
Halifax (Women's), 24 George St.	
New Glasgow, 168 Forbes St.	
Sydney, 43 Wentworth St.	
<i>New Brunswick</i> —	
Chatham, Town Hall.	
Moncton, 284 St. George St.	
St. John, 85½ Prince William St.	
<i>Quebec</i> —	
Hull, 191 Main St.	
Montreal, 8 St. James St.	
Quebec, 407 St. Paul St.	

(1863)

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1864

Gt. Brit.

O.S.D. 25.



TRAINING CENTRES
for
WOMEN
who wish to settle Overseas.



The Elms, Market Harborough: The Cooking Class.

ISSUED BY THE

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE OVERSEAS SETTLEMENT DEPT.,
(The Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women),
Caxton House, (West Block) Tothill St., London, S.W.1.

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THE OVERSEA SETTLER

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED
"THE IMPERIAL COLONIST"

Vol. 4 No. 8 MONTHLY NOV., 1929

A BULLETIN

For the use of Committees, Organisations,
Lecturers and all interested
in the Development
and Settlement
of the British
Empire



ISSUED BY THE OVERSEA SETTLEMENT
DEPARTMENT OF THE DOMINIONS OFFICE
CAXTON HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON,
S.W.1.

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1866

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(77)				

Report
on the work of
Migration Committees
in
North East England
for the Period
1st January, 1930, to July, 1931.

(1867)

362200

Empty Lands

MANCHESTER
Feb 14

To the Right Honourable Lord Middleton, M.C., President ;
 The Honourable the Lord Mayor of Leeds (Alderman) Geo.
 Ratcliffe, J.P., Chairman ;
 and the Members of the Yorkshire Voluntary Migration Committee.

Gentlemen,

It is our privilege to report that in accordance with the resolution passed at a meeting of your Committee held on the 6th day of July, 1928, we sailed from Liverpool on the 27th July, 1928, for the purpose of investigating the labour conditions prevailing in Canada, and the possibility of successfully inaugurating a scheme for the seasonal employment of British workers.

We arrived in Montreal on the 3rd August, 1928, and immediately got into touch with the officials of the Federal Government at Ottawa and with transport organizations at Montreal. From them we received suggestions and advice which later proved to be of incalculable value to us in the pursuit of our enquiries.

In order that we might become acquainted with the conditions under which emigrants are conveyed from this country to Canada, transported from the port of landing and accommodated during the short period they may be awaiting allocation to their respective spheres of labour, we inspected the third-class accommodation on the steamships, the colonist cars on the railroads and the immigration halls at Winnipeg. We have no hesitation in recording our satisfaction with everything we saw and cannot help contrasting these conditions with those under which the early pioneers of the Empire left the Homeland. We mixed with the emigrants and gathered much information as to their difficulties in the Old Country, their opinions as to the facilities then afforded for their comfort and convenience and their ambitions as to the future. Generally, they believed they were going forward to success and they appeared to be the right type of people to make good in a new country.

We travelled westward over the southern line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., stopping at numerous places en route and on our return eastward journeyed on the northern line to Winnipeg via Edmonton and Saskatoon. In addition to travelling from point to point on the main lines, we used the branch trains where it was necessary to do so, and also travelled over vast areas by motor car.

We saw various farming methods in active operation, viz.:—ranching, wheat-growing, mixed, dairy, fur, and poultry farming, fruit growing and market and truck gardening; including operations on the irrigated lands of Alberta and British Columbia—the engineering works connected therewith being worthy of special mention.

On every opportunity we entered into conversation with all classes of people—with employers and employees (whether they were native Canadians, experienced settlers, or men lately from Britain); with ministers and officials of the Federal and Provincial Governments and representatives of the Civic Authorities; with the farmers and farm labourers; with prominent educationalists and commercial leaders, and with very many others interested in the spiritual, moral and physical welfare of Canada's present and future citizens. These discussions on migration problems took place in the railway trains and on the steamboats, in the offices, hotels and cafes of the cities and towns; in the homes of the people (rich and poor), and on the Prairie fields of the West and the fruit-growing lands of Ontario and British Columbia. In our interviews with all sections of the community, we stated that if

the proposed scheme for seasonal migration were approved and adopted by the respective governments, the Yorkshire Voluntary Migration Committee would aim at sending out 10,000 men from the county of Yorkshire during 1929.

We inspected the Government experimental farms at various places and also several marketing plants and industrial undertakings depending upon the products of agriculture.

By such personal interviews and inspections we were enabled to obtain first-hand information of the methods of farming, wages paid and the conditions of employment; to observe the general friendly feeling existing between the employer and employee, and to note that the farmer works as energetically as any of his men.

We are convinced that Canadians desire and prefer British migrants. They welcome any scheme which will stimulate the introduction of Britisher into their great country. "Empty lands await willing hands," and anyone who is prepared to work and to adapt himself to the conditions of a new country should speedily make good. Unfortunately, despite the generous schemes of "assisted passages," granted to British nationals, they have failed to come forward in sufficient numbers to meet the ever-growing demand for labour, in fact although many thousands more are needed now than were required in 1914, the number of British migrants to Canada has declined, and there appears to be a marked disinclination to seek more favourable conditions Overseas. Meanwhile, other nationals, without the generous facilities enjoyed by the Britisher, have not been slow in taking advantages of the situation. Aided by loans from relatives and friends already domiciled in Canada, or emigration organizations of their own countrymen, they have come forward in ever-increasing numbers and whilst many in the distressed areas of England are enduring great privations, these men of foreign stock are enjoying apparent prosperity. We are convinced that a most vigorous campaign is needed to arouse the Britisher in this country to a realization of the great opportunities awaiting him. In conjunction with such campaign we submit that if it were possible to institute a system of co-operation with the present organizations in Canada for the "placing" of British labour, it would perhaps enhance the value of security which would appear to be an important factor with migrants from this country to the Dominions, and be a means of securing solidity of purpose. Already, this country (as a part of the Empire) is realising the advantages and benefits due to the establishment of a Board for the fostering of trade within the Empire, whose ambition it is to increase the sale of Empire goods in Empire markets. For the same reasons we urge the setting up of an organization to encourage the fluidity of labour within the Empire; in other words "British Labour in the countries constituting the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The scheme of seasonal employment as an aid to emigration was most enthusiastically received in every part of the Dominion. Naturally many criticisms were put forward (we expected them) but on full knowledge of the scheme being obtained, all opposition vanished and promises of assistance were readily offered. In every case we were urged to send the men over in April in order that they may become

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1868

ALD. RICHARD THORPE,
(Ripon City Council.)
Vice Chairman Yorkshire Voluntary
Migration Committee.

Yorks

Plaid

(29)

REPORT OF ~~RIPON~~ PROCEEDINGS

TEL. 38

AT

YORKSHIRE CONFERENCE

HELD AT THE TOWN HALL, LEEDS, ON MONDAY,
5TH DECEMBER, 1927.

362200

119/est

Migration of Labour.

Upwards of one hundred representatives from various public bodies in Yorkshire, attended a conference, convened by the Ripon City Council and held by the courtesy of the Lord Mayor of Leeds (Alderman George Radcliffe), in Leeds Town Hall, on Monday afternoon, to consider the question of the migration of labour in aid of emigration. The Lord Mayor of Leeds presided, and he was supported by Lord Lovat, Under Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, and Chairman of Overseas Settlement Committee; Mr. Win. Lunn, M.P., formerly Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade; Lieut.-Col. C. H. Hudson, M.V.O., J.P., Northumberland, and Alderman R. Thorpe, of Ripon, who has been solely responsible for giving the matter prominence. The delegates from Ripon included Councillors C. Harker and G. H. Newton, with the Town Clerk (Mr. J. Henry Gough), representing the Ripon City Council; Mr. W. Dale and Alderman Lavin (representing the Ripon Board of Guardians); Councillor J. Hainsworth, Mr. Coverdale and Mr. W. W. Benson were also present. The other delegates present were:—Messrs. R. B. Holt, Tadcaster Guardians; P. H. Wilson, Dewsbury Guardians; J. Wardley, Adwick-le-Street U.D.C.; J. Lawson, Sculcoates (Hull) Guardians; M. Wilson, Whitby U.D.C.; E. J. L. Rymer, York Guardians; S. Green, Miss L. Todd and J. A. E. Mitchell, Keighley Guardians; T. E. Pearson, Settle Guardians; J. Chyles and A. Norton, Richmond; B. Clayton, Selby Guardians; Whitworth Crowe and A. E. J. Lant, Rotherham R.D.C.; W. E.

Hardy, Selby U.D.C.; R. M. Jackson, Doncaster Guardians; W. Parsons, Tadcaster R.D.C.; A. Roberts, Doncaster Guardians; H. M. Marshall, Doncaster Guardians and R.D.C.; G. Price, clerk, Hemsworth R.D.C.; Gabriel Price, Hemsworth Guardians; A. Pickles, Bradford City Council; W. E. Warburton, Hornsea U.D.C.; C. B. Bendelow, High Commissioner for New Zealand; R. Ditchburn, Pontefract Guardians; W. Rhodes, Birstall U.D.C.; W. Barber, Pontefract Guardians; R. Driver, Wharfedale Union; David Little, Leeds Unemployment Committee; A. E. Harrison, Leeds Unemployment Manager; T. H. Grange and W. C. Denton, Shipley U.D.C.; M. Simpson, Whitby U.D.C.; Wm. M. Galleway, A. Sample and M. Young, Whitby Guardians; Halles Lockwood, Milfield U.D.C.; G. Foster, York Union; T. Lee, Settle; P. Cheeseman, Selby U.D.C.; T. E. B. Bates and A. J. Shaw, Darlington Guardians; A. Braham, and H. Schofield, Thurnscoe U.D.C.; Geo. Melvin, Town Clerk, Bridlington; J. Potts, Hemsworth R.D.C.; R. C. Walker, Selby; Thos. Byass, Driffield; G. W. Thompson, Ilkley; H. L. Hartley, Whitwood U.D.C.; A. J. Dobbs and F. Marshall, Leeds City Council; J. H. Whitley and H. O. Hillary, Bingley U.D.C.; J. Berry, Earby U.D.C.; W. Dobson, Ilkley U.D.C.; T. J. Amies, Pontefract Guardians; J. C. Watson and N. Dufton, Birkenshaw U.D.C.; G. W. Boyes, Knaresborough U.D.C.; J. T. Morrell, Knaresborough, R.D.C.; Wm. Johnson, Knaresborough Guardians; H. Eddy, Knaresborough U.D.C.; A. W. McCracken, Adwick-le-Street, U.D.C.; A. Ford, Adwick-le-

(1869)



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1870

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

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INVESTIGATOR OF FUGITIVE MIGRANT CHILDREN AND RECEIVING HOMES

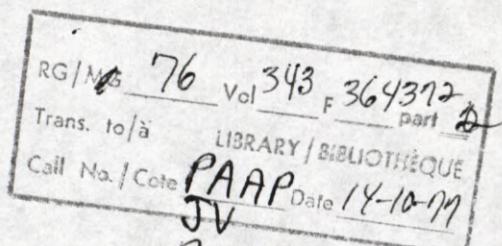
EDMONTON

EDGAR SMART

INVESTIGATOR OF FUGITIVE MIGRANT CHILDREN AND RECEIVING HOMES

EDMONTON

(1871)

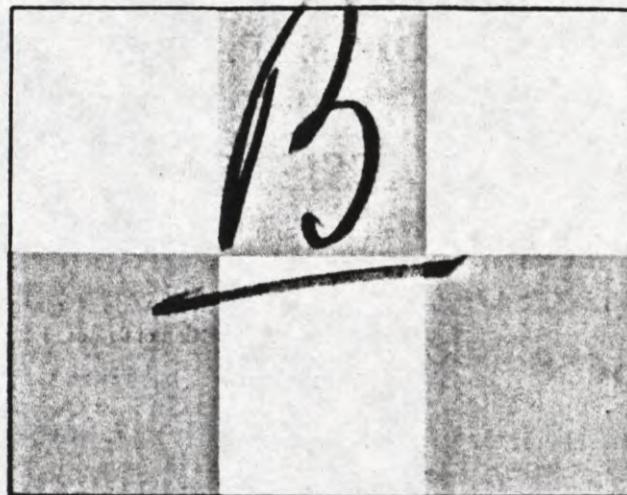


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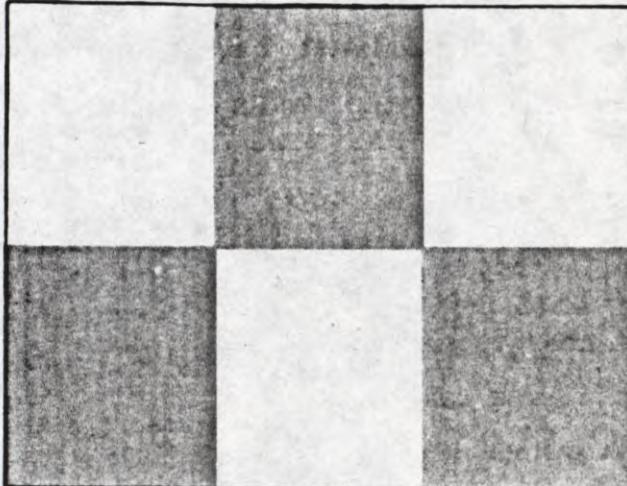


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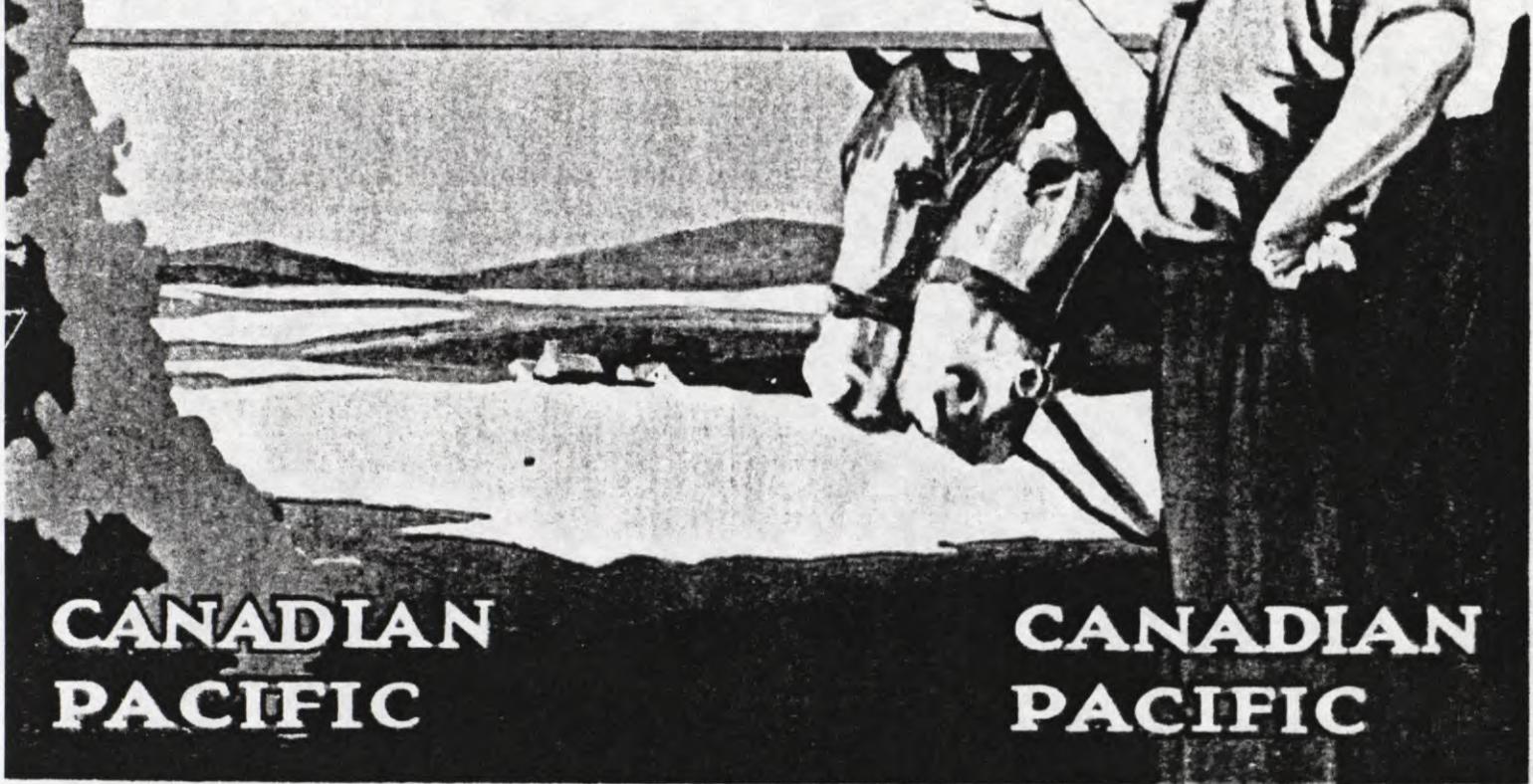


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1873

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1875

Nova Scotia Laws,
Statutes



CHAPTER 8.

An Act to Assist in the Settlement of Vacant and other unoperated Farms, and to Relieve the Un- employment Situation in the Province.

1932

(With Amendments)

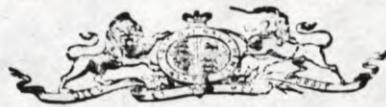
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1876



CANADA.

COST OF LIVING.

*Retail Prices of Provisions, Groceries &
Goods, Clothing, House Rent, &c.*

The following particulars of the cost of living in the various parts of the Dominion have been extracted from the tables on this subject appearing in the *Canada Labour Gazette* published by the Dominion Government. Each of these main divisions of the family budget was made the subject of a special investigation by the Department of Labour at Ottawa, and the information obtained was classified by groups of centres in each Province:—(A) containing populations of over 10,000; (B) of from 5,000 to 10,000, and (C) of localities with populations of less than 5,000.

The particulars given overleaf apply throughout to centres under class A, namely, to the larger towns in Canada, and therefore they represent the maximum average cost of living; the prices of most of the articles included have a tendency to be lower in the smaller towns and rural centres.

The returns were obtained mainly from the retail storekeepers, as well as independently by the regular correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the chief cities of the Dominion, and they show the actual prices averaged during the past year for the classes of the articles named most in demand.

The information thus furnished may be accepted as thoroughly representative of the present cost of living in Canada. The prices are, of course, liable to variation from time to time, and are given solely for the purpose of enabling intending emigrants to form a general but reliable view on this important subject.

Pamphlets and information are supplied gratis and post free, and may be obtained on application personally or by letter from
The Office of the Commissioner of Emigration for CANADA (Mr
W. T. R. PRESTON), 11-12, Charing Cross, London, S.W., or from
the following Canadian Government Agents:—
Mr. A. F. JURY, Old Castle Buildings, Preston's Row, Liverpool.
Mr. G. H. MITCHELL, 43, Cannon St., New Street, Birmingham.
Mr. J. B. WALKER, 52, St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.
Mr. JOHN WEBSTER, 14, Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
Mr. E. O'KEILY, 17-19, Victoria St. (corner Waring St.) Belfast.
Mr. H. M. MURRAY, Western Mail Buildings Cardiff.

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An English Emigrant's EXPERIENCE IN WESTERN CANADA.



BROOKE ARTHUR A

Peel
1911

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The Times.

Victoria Daily Times.

1878

"ON A GENUINE VALUATION"

08

The Times

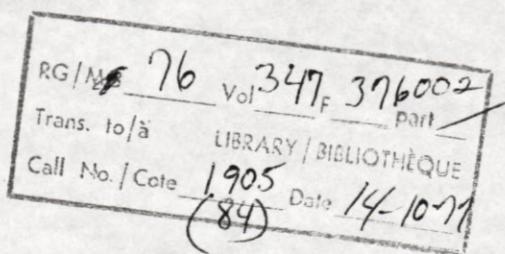


1879

Celebrating the Twenty-first Anniversary of the
establishment of the Times and being an illustrated
review of the development of British Columbia and
the advantages it has to offer the investor and settler.

Victoria Daily Times

1880



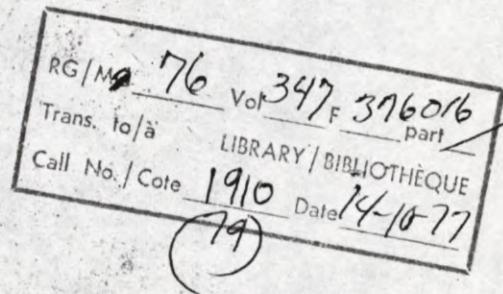
1881

EDMONTON

CANADA



Compliments of
The Edmonton Board of Trade



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(78)

The Economist (London)

1882

How It Looks

To a Leading British
Financial Paper

376016

"The Economist,"
of London, England,
on the Resources of
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

1883

188402

ONTARIO
ALBERTA
EDMONTON

P.D.
1884
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1884

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IMMIGRATION BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

OTTAWA, CANADA, NOVEMBER 15th, 1906.

CIRCULAR TO STEAMSHIP BOOKING AGENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

SIR—This circular takes the place of my circular of March 20th last, and I beg to inform you that the following rules will come into effect respecting tickets sold to emigrants arriving in Canada on and after the 1st January, 1907.

(1). Bonus will be paid provided the regulations of the Department are complied with, upon tickets to Canada sold to British subjects, whose occupation in the United Kingdom has been for at least one year, one of the following, viz.: Farmers, farm labourers, gardeners, stablemen, carters, railway surfacemen, navvies or miners, who have signified their intention of following farming or railway construction work in Canada; and female domestic servants.

(2). Bonus is only payable on emigrants landing at Canadian ports, excepting those landing at Portland, Maine, during winter.

(3). The bonus will be £1 on each person of prescribed classes, 18 years of age or over, and 10 shillings on those between 1 and 18 years of age. No bonus on infants, tourists, returning Canadians, prepaid tickets, or persons of other occupation than one of the above named, or on persons mentally or physically unfit. To obtain bonus on saloon passengers it is necessary to obtain the certificate of one of the accredited agents of the Government in the United Kingdom.

(4). In order to enable the Department to pay bonus it will be necessary to have the evidence that it is due supplied on the prescribed form.

(5). No bonus will be paid to the head offices of steamship or railway lines.

(6). No bonus will be paid to booking agents misrepresenting the conditions in Canada, or whose advertising does not meet with the approval of the Immigration Department.

(7). Payment will be made monthly, and accompanying the cheque in each case, which will be issued at the Canadian Government office in London, Eng., two statements will be sent to the payee, one giving the name, age and ticket number in each case of the passengers on whom bonus is allowed; and the other giving name and particulars of passengers on whom bonus is not allowed, stating also the reasons for such disallowance.

(8). A supply of blank forms for use under this system has already been sent to the line for which you act as agent, and from whom you may obtain a supply. The agents are particularly requested to refrain from sending any claims on persons not fully coming within the requirements as to occupation, etc. If the head of a family comes out in advance of his family, bonus may be claimed later on the members of the family when tickets are purchased for them, the bonus being allowed in the meantime on head of family alone. Booking agents should secure and retain the home address of the emigrant or his friends.

To ensure the payment of bonus, in respect of passengers of the classes above mentioned landed in Canada, a certificate may be secured from one of the accredited agents of the Department in Great Britain or Ireland, as per form printed on emigrant's application ticket. The persons entitled to sign this certificate are as follows:—

J. BRUCE WALKER, Asst. Superintendent of Emigration, 11 and 12 Charing Cross, London, W.C.

A. F. JURY, Canadian Government Agent, Old Castle Building, Preeson's Row, Liverpool.

G. H. MITCHELL, Canadian Government Agent, Newton Chambers, 43 Cannon Street, Birmingham.

ham.

H. M. MURRAY, Canadian Government Agent, Exeter.

JOHN WEBSTER, Canadian Government Agent, 35 and 37 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.

ED. O'KELLY, Canadian Government Agent, 17 Victoria Street, Belfast.

And any others who may hereafter be appointed for that purpose.

Your obedient servant,

W. D. SCOTT,

Superintendent of Immigration.

1886

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IMMIGRATION BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Supplementary Circular

OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1906.

To Booking Agents in the United Kingdom:—

It is the desire of the Immigration Department of Canada to have the most friendly relations with the Booking Agents of the United Kingdom. With a view to preventing misunderstanding it is deemed desirable to set forth in plain terms the purpose of the Government of Canada in pursuing an active immigration policy, and the reasons governing it in the conduct of that policy.

The bonus to Booking Agents of one pound on adults, and ten shillings on children between one and eighteen, is given to make it worth while for the Booking Agent to use his best exertions in securing for Canada the particular classes of people upon whom the bonus is paid.

In a country with a population of nearly fifty millions, such as the United Kingdom, which has no new territory for occupation, there must necessarily be a large yearly increase of population, which must either find an outlet or add to the congestion of the great cities. Every year there is a very large movement of people from the United Kingdom to North America. For a long time the larger part of this yearly movement went to the United States and a very small part to Canada. That which went to the United States was lost to the Empire; the part which went to Canada aided in building up the Empire.

It is not the expectation of the Government of Canada to increase unduly the outflow of people from the United Kingdom, but it is its desire to turn to the benefit of the Empire in Canada a greater proportion of the natural and necessary annual outflow from the mother country.

The Canadian Government in confining the bonus to emigrants of certain callings has selected those callings which may fairly be expected to fit people for the opportunities existing in Canada. By making special exertions to secure these classes for Canada, the Booking Agents will be doing their best for the emigrants themselves, for Canada and for the Empire.

It is believed that, although the classes particularly desired by Canada might find a field for employment at home, the removal each year of some part of the natural increase there will leave room and opportunity for others who would, under other circumstances, be crowded out of these advantages.

The classes of people on whom bonus is paid by the Canadian Government are expected, by reason of their experience at home, to find scope for their abilities in the occupation of the vacant lands of Canada, in employment upon the lands now occupied and cultivated, or in the railway development now in progress. And while it is not asserted that people of other callings or conditions of life should not come to Canada, or may not find a career open to them in this country, it is desired to have it well understood that the Government of Canada assumes no responsibility with respect to any other immigration than that of the classes mentioned as eligible for bonus payment. It is not asserted that the farmer or farm labourer is necessarily a more desirable citizen than any other, but it is a simple fact that the demand in Canada is for people to occupy the as yet vacant lands of the country, to aid in the cultivation of those already occupied, and also to assist in providing additional transportation facilities. This it is which justifies the Government in assuming the expense of immigration effort. To go beyond the attempt to meet these requirements would be to use the money of certain classes of Canadian taxpayers for the purpose of securing competitors against them in their several callings, for which they would naturally hold the Government to account.

For these reasons Booking Agents will be good enough to understand that the present large bonus is only offered to secure the fullest compliance with its conditions and they must expect the officials of the Immigration Branch to look strictly into every bonus claim made, not as showing any lack of faith in the Booking Agents, or as discriminating against any class of people, but simply as a matter of business to make sure that money is not being paid except on the due fulfilment of conditions that have the sanction of all classes of the Canadian people, who, in fact, are paying the money.

1887

Gt. Brit. Emigrants' Info. Off.

593621

CIRCULAR No. 1.

1ST OCTOBER 1906.



Emigrants' Information Office,
31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

Office hours, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

NOTE 1.—The Emigrants' Information Office was established by Her late Majesty's Government in 1886 for the purpose of supplying intending emigrants with useful and trustworthy information respecting emigration chiefly to the British Colonies, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office.

NOTE 2.—The Notice Boards of this Office are exhibited, and the Circulars may be obtained free of charge, at more than 1,100 Public Libraries, Urban District Councils, and Institutions; and the Handbooks and additional information may also be obtained at the Public Libraries at Manchester and Swansea, and the Mitchell Library at Glasgow. There are collections of the products of the various Colonies at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, and information is given with regard to them, which may be of interest to intending emigrants.

NOTE 3.—Letters to the Emigrants' Information Office, need not be stamped, but prepayment for Handbooks must be made.

CANADA CIRCULAR.

The following publications are issued by this Office, and may be obtained post free from the Chief Clerk, 31, Broadway, Westminster :—

Price.

I. A Quarterly Poster—exhibited in all Post Offices	Free	
II. Quarterly Circulars on Canada and the Australasian and South African Colonies. They will be sent regularly to anyone desiring them	Free	
III. Circular on the Emigration of Women	Free	
IV. The following Handbooks :—			
Canada	... price 1d.	Tasmania	... price 1d.
New South Wales	" 1d.	New Zealand	" 1d.
Victoria	" 1d.	Cape Colony	" 1d.
South Australia	" 1d.	Natal	" 1d.
Queensland	" 1d.	Transvaal	" 1d.
Western Australia	" 1d.	Orange River Colony	" 1d.

Each of the above Handbooks contains a Map.

Professional Handbook : showing the necessary Colonial qualifications for barristers and solicitors, chemists, civil engineers, civil servants, commercial travellers, dentists, medical men, mounted riflemen, nurses, police, railway employees, surveyors, teachers, &c.	3d.
Emigration Statutes and General Handbook : dealing with all British Statutes on Emigrant ships, and Emigration ; Emigration Societies, &c.	3d.
All the above 14 Handbooks and Maps, bound together	2s.
V. Pamphlet on the West Indies, with Map	6d.
Pamphlet on Newfoundland, with Map	1d.
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1888

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and South Africa ——————
[1905 - 1915]

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Afro-aborines

1889

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CANADA EMIGRATION

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

At Central Points in

ENGLAND SCOTLAND

WALES NORTHERN IRELAND

IRISH FREE STATE

OFFICIAL LIST OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION CENTRES GIVING TIMES and DATES of ATTENDANCE

Arranged by the Canadian Department of Health

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North Atlantic Passenger Conference
18, James Street, Liverpool.

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No. 1. Oct. 31, 1927

1890

ATTACHMENT "K"

CANA EMIGRATION

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

At Central Points in

ENGLAND SCOTLAND

WALES NORTHERN IRELAND

IRISH FREE STATE

OFFICIAL LIST OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION CENTRES GIVING TIMES and DATES of ATTENDANCE

Arranged by the Canadian Department of Health

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North Atlantic Passenger Conference
18 James Street, Liverpool.

713, 29
C35
1928
No. 1

No. 1. APRIL 1, 1928

(1891)

NORTH ATLANTIC PASSENGER CONFERENCE

ANCHOR LINE
 ANCHOR-DONALDSON LINE
 ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
 CANADIAN PACIFIC
 CIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

CUNARD LINE
 FURNESS LINE
 HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
 HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
 LEYLAND LINE

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD
 RED STAR LINE
 THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
 UNITED STATES LINES
 WHITE STAR LINE

CANADIAN EMIGRATION MEDICAL EXAMINATION

NORTHERN IRELAND

Supplementing Circulars 4F/27 and 5/27, the Chief Medical Adviser, Canadian Department of Health, London, now advises particulars of the dates and centres of Medical Examinations for the Northern Ireland area, as overleaf.

In cases where it is specified that appointments are necessary, it is essential that these be made during the week previous to examination dates, otherwise it will be impossible for the doctor to make the examination on the day desired.

Agents have already been advised by Circular 5/27 regarding the procedure to be followed by prospective emigrants in presenting themselves for this Medical Examination.

Particular attention is drawn to the necessity of passengers being in possession of the Card of Identity with photograph attached when presenting themselves for examination. This is most important.

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(32)						

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

18, JAMES STREET, LIVERPOOL

January 14, 1928

1892

To Agents in the Liverpool Area—

Circular No. 4g/27

North-West England, North Wales, S. Yorks., Lincs.,
and parts of Salop, Derbyshire, Staffs., Notts.

NORTH ATLANTIC PASSENGER CONFERENCE

ANCHOR LINE
ANCHOR-DONALDSON LINE
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
CANADIAN PACIFIC
CIE. GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

CUNARD LINE
FURNESS LINE
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
LEYLAND LINE

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD
RED STAR LINE
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
UNITED STATES LINES
WHITE STAR LINE

CANADIAN EMIGRATION MEDICAL EXAMINATION

To facilitate the entry into Canada of all intending settlers, the Government of Canada intends, at a given date shortly to be announced, that the final medical examination shall be undertaken in this country by Canadian Medical Officers attached to the Canadian Department of Health.

Until such time as the contemplated plan is complete, the Department of Health will make arrangements to examine any intending emigrants for Canada from your district who may offer themselves for examination—

**On and from December 5 next
at the places, dates and hours enumerated overleaf.**

It must be explained, however, to intending emigrants that this optional examination will entail a further examination on landing in Canada until such time as the full scheme indicated above is in operation, and intending settlers for Canada offering themselves for examination must also be informed that this optional examination does not relieve them from the further medical examination on arrival in Canada.

This optional or try-out examination is being introduced in order that the necessary experience may be gained with a view to ensuring the satisfactory operation of the full scheme when in effect.

This medical examination will be free of charge to the emigrant.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

18, JAMES STREET, LIVERPOOL

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(31)

November 25, 1927

RG/M	76	Vcl 348	333 part 5
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Call No. / Cote	1927	Date	14-10-11

(32) 1893

To Agents in the Glasgow Area—
Argyllshire, Perthshire, Forfarshire,
and all counties South thereof

Circular No. 4h/27

NORTH ATLANTIC PASSENGER CONFERENCE

ANCHOR LINE
ANCHOR-DONALDSON LINE
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
CANADIAN PACIFIC
CIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

CUNARD LINE
FURNESS LINE
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
LEYLAND LINE

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD
RED STAR LINE
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
UNITED STATES LINES
WHITE STAR LINE

CANADIAN EMIGRATION MEDICAL EXAMINATION

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Until such time as the contemplated plan is complete, the Department of Health will make arrangements to examine any intending emigrants for Canada from your district who may offer themselves for examination—

**On and from December 8 next
at the places, dates and hours enumerated overleaf.**

It must be explained, however, to intending emigrants that this optional examination will entail a further examination on landing in Canada until such time as the full scheme indicated above is in operation, and intending settlers for Canada offering themselves for examination must also be informed that this optional examination does not relieve them from the further medical examination on arrival in Canada.

This optional or try-out examination is being introduced in order that the necessary experience may be gained with a view to ensuring the satisfactory operation of the full scheme when in effect.

This medical examination will be free of charge to the emigrant.

Outlying Islands of Argyllshire

Emigrants wishing to proceed to Canada from the outlying Islands of Argyllshire who cannot come to established centres of examination may be examined by a Roster doctor on receipt of authority for same from the Medical Examiner, Department of Health for Canada, 109, Hope Street, Glasgow.

Such emigrants, before presenting themselves for examination to a Roster doctor must have obtained covering authority from the Canadian Medical Officer, 109, Hope Street, Glasgow.

The fee for examination by a Roster doctor will be paid by the Department of Health for Canada.

It is requested that shipping agents, when notifying the Canadian Medical Officer of prospective emigrants they may have for Roster examination, be careful to give the emigrants' correct address and also the proposed date of sailing.

If the prospective emigrant wishes to take the responsibility of proceeding to Glasgow without prior examination to sail, he may be examined in Glasgow by an Officer of the Canadian Department of Health, at 109, Hope Street.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

18, JAMES STREET, LIVERPOOL

December 5, 1927

1894

Gt. Brit.

To Agents in the East and South-East of England.

Circular No. 4b/27

NORTH ATLANTIC PASSENGER CONFERENCE

ANCHOR LINE
ANCHOR-DONALDSON LINE
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
CANADIAN PACIFIC
CIE. GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

CUNARD LINE
FURNESS LINE
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE
HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
LEYLAND LINE

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD
RED STAR LINE
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
UNITED STATES LINES
WHITE STAR LINE

CANADIAN EMIGRATION MEDICAL EXAMINATION

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Until such time as the contemplated plan is complete, the Department of Health will make arrangements to examine any intending emigrants for Canada from your district who may offer themselves for examination—

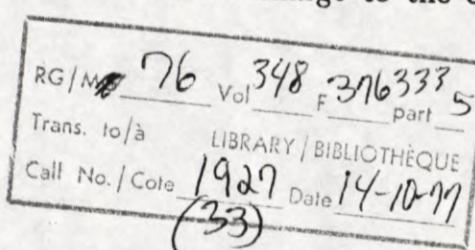
On and from November 7 next
at the places, dates and hours enumerated overleaf.

It must be explained, however, to intending emigrants that this optional examination will entail a further examination on landing in Canada until such time as the full scheme indicated above is in operation, and intending settlers for Canada offering themselves for examination must also be informed that this optional examination does not relieve them from the further medical examination on arrival in Canada.

This optional or try-out examination is being introduced in order that the necessary experience may be gained with a view to ensuring the satisfactory operation of the full scheme when in effect.

This medical examination will be free of charge to the emigrant.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
18, JAMES STREET, LIVERPOOL



November 3, 1927

Box 349

1895

MENTAL HEALTH

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE CANADIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE

Vol. VI.

TORONTO, JANUARY 1931

No. 1

EMPHASIS NOT CORRECTLY PLACED IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS CURRICULUM

Canadian Medical Students Get Circumscribed View of Mental Health Says Dr. Mitchell in Report

SULT OF QUESTIONNAIRE

Criticism of teaching programs in Canadian medical schools is expressed by W. T. B. Mitchell, Director of The Mental Hygiene Institute of Montreal in sending to The Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene the report of a sub-committee appointed to mine existing conditions from the midpoint of the promotion of mental health.

The emphasis at the present time is obviously on the frankly pathological aspect of the psychiatric problem," Mitchell writes. "The student is now getting a fairly circumscribed view of mental health situation, and in view of the changing attitude, generally, with respect to the whole question of mental health, "one might question whether or not the emphasis is correctly placed." The report is based on results of a questionnaire sent to the eight medical schools in Canada, and is made possible through the kind co-operation of the elective faculties. The text of Dr. Mitchell's report follows:

General Psychology

Six schools require a course in general psychology. Two do not include such a course. The lecture hours vary from five to thirty. There is no required experimental or laboratory work. In two instances the instruction is given by psychologists, in two instances by psychiatrists. In one school provision is made for an elective academic and laboratory course of one hundred and twenty hours.

In four schools provision is made for instruction in abnormal psychology, in three of which it is elective, in three required. In four schools no provision is made for such formal instruction. In

"IMAGINARY" SICKNESS OFTEN A SERIOUS SYMPTOM

There are no imaginary sick people. All suffer, and are worthy of your compassion. But there are legions of those sick in whom the most careful examination can verify no physical trouble, to whom one delivers a favorable certificate for the life insurance company, and yet who, during months and years, suffer martyrdom and present the most extraordinary of functional troubles.

—C. F. Martin, M.D.

from six to sixty. In three of the schools providing instruction in abnormal psychology the courses are given by psychologists, in one by a psychiatrist.

All eight medical schools require courses in clinical psychiatry and in all some provision is made for the students to make contacts with frank psychiatric types in hospital wards or in out-door clinics. The hours of required instruction vary from twelve to fifty. In one school there is an advanced elective course of one hundred and twenty hours in addition to the required course.

Mental Hygiene

In three schools there is provided a required course of instruction in mental hygiene. The hours of instruction vary from three to fifteen and are given in relationship either to the course in psychiatry or the course of instruction in the department of public health and preventive medicine. In the majority of the schools it is stated that the mental hygiene aspects of psychiatric problems are discussed incidentally in connection with the instruction in psychiatry. In McGill University this is done.

IMMIGRATION SERVICE GUARDS PUBLIC WELFARE BY STRICT EXAMINATION

Medical Officers Must Be Alert to Detect Certain Types of Mental Cases

EPILEPTICS HARD TO SPOT

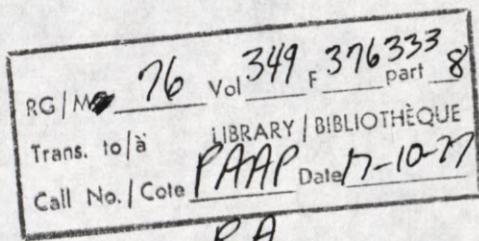
Erronious though it may be, there is fairly widespread belief that the majority of those in our mental hospitals and other public institutions are of immigrant origin, and there is a corresponding inclination to throw the responsibility for this condition upon the immigration authorities. On the other hand, there are some who feel that the authorities are on the side of strictness in preventing intending immigrants from entering, and sometimes in bringing about deportations when for one reason or another their vigilance on entry has been circumvented. In view of these criticisms, the following memorandum, prepared for a recent meeting of the Dominion Health Council by Dr. J. D. Pagé, Chief, Immigration Medical Service, Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa, is of timely interest:

Dr. Page's Report

"Every now and then sensational reports from newspapers and other sources regarding the deportation of immigrants who have been in Canada for a few months to several years, create the impression in the casual reader's mind that the medical inspection of immigrants leaves much to be desired. Even some members of the medical profession, unacquainted with the excellent results which are being achieved from the extension overseas of our immigration medical service three years ago, are apt to think that the change then made was not justified, and that it is money wasted to pay for this new branch of the service.

"You will, I think, at once agree that if there is one class of immigrant against which this country must be guarded it is the mentally defective, not only for its own sake but because of its effect on

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See back for

MENTAL HEALTH

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

E CANADIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE

VI.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1931

No. 2

SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH MINISTER ANNOUNCES PROGRESSIVE PROGRAM

ludes Training School for Mental Deficients, Out-patient Mental and Child Guidance Clinics

MISSIONER IS APPOINTED

Mental Health has taken its place in Saskatchewan as a major consideration of government, according to a statement made to Legislature on February 13 by Hon. Dr. D. Munroe, Minister of Health for the province. He announced at the same time appointment of Dr. J. W. MacNeill, superintendent of the Battleford Mental Hospital, as Commissioner for Mental Health, and outlined a comprehensive program both for the prevention and the treatment of mental disorders.

The problem of mental health in Saskatchewan is an acute one, he said; "it can definitely be predicted that in the schools of the province today there are over 8,000 boys and girls who, in the absence of preventive treatment, will sooner or later become inmates of our mental hospitals, if present trends hold. There are over 4,000 children in these same schools so retarded mentally that they cannot profit by the regular curriculum."

Further, there are thousands of people, neither insane nor mentally deficient, who nevertheless, are suffering from some crippled form of mental or nervous disturbance.

A Major Problem

In provincial mental hospitals, he pointed out, are rapidly being filled to capacity, necessitating the building of new wings in two or three years; and in view of the conditions it is necessary that every incial government should develop machinery to cope with this major problem in mental health. Saskatchewan is now taking first steps towards this end.

We must therefore effect an organization on a business basis that will co-ordinate the mental health activities under one," said Dr. Munroe. "This head shall



HON. F. D. MUNROE, M.D.
Minister of Health for Saskatchewan

consists of three major activities; prevention, treatment of incipient cases, and treatment and control of developed cases."

Under the first head comes the development and extension of special classes in schools of the province, he explained. There are already seven such classes, three of them in Regina and four in Saskatoon, with an enrolment of 113 pupils, while 4,000 children need such assistance.

Next is the establishment of out-patient mental clinics and child guidance clinics. These, he said, would be commenced primarily in Saskatoon under Professor Laycock, where some progress has already been achieved in initiation.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN.
RECOGNIZES IMPORTANCE OF
MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING

For First Time Congress on Medical Education Stresses Psychiatry and Mental Hygiene

By C. B. FARRAR, M.D.

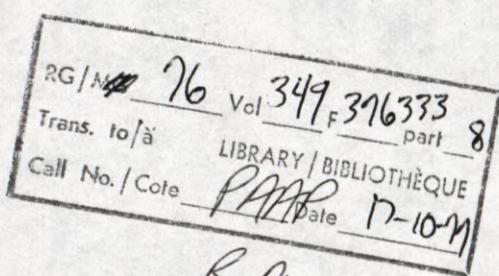
The 27th Annual Congress on Medical Education held in Chicago, February 16 of 18, 1931, was of particular significance in being the first in which the subjects of psychiatry and mental hygiene occupied a major position on the program. Three entire sessions were devoted to these subjects, which were dealt with from the standpoint of national and state public health, of institutional practice, community service, and child welfare, and in connection with general hospital and private medical practice. It was the first time that this distinguished body of educators, who, in a sense, are the spokesmen of the American Medical Association, officially recognized and declared the momentous part which the mental sciences should play in medical education.

It was especially appropriate that the sessions should be opened with an address by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior. Dr. Wilbur sounded the keynote of the Congress in his emphasis upon the need for more intensive investigation and improved facilities for teaching in all aspects of the subject of mental health and disease. Dr. Wilbur set down the following objectives:

Psychiatry the Keynote

1. Medical students and physicians need more adequate training in psychiatry.
2. There should be internes in every hospital for care of the insane. The presence of the inquiring student would do more to advance pathology, increase autopsies and develop research in our mental hospitals than any other factor.
3. More of the research energy of the medical profession should be diverted into the difficult fields of psychology and psychiatry.
4. Education of the public so that they will view mental diseases as they do other diseases.

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Canada

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Copy for Mr Blair

NATIONAL HEALTH



IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF IMMIGRANTS

INSTRUCTIONS TO MEDICAL OFFICERS

ISSUED BY

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL
HEALTH, CANADA
OTTAWA

1929

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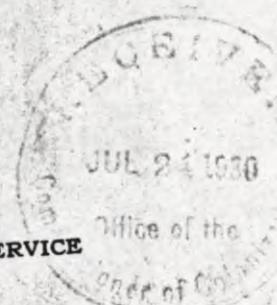
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Medical Board
sec & 40 - Sect. 20

NATIONAL HEALTH



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IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF IMMIGRANTS

INSTRUCTIONS TO MEDICAL OFFICERS

ISSUED BY
DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL
HEALTH, CANADA
OTTAWA

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Dept. of Health. Immigration Medical Service.

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IMMIGRATION BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

Instructions

Medical Requirements
for
Immigrants to Canada

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of the
MINISTER OF MINES AND RESOURCES

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

Instructions

Medical Requirements
for
Immigrants to Canada

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Ontario.

1904

MEMORANDUM

on the

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF EMIGRANTS

Dr. Owen Clarke

Medical Adviser to Ontario Government

In The United Kingdom.

1949

Ontario. Dept. of Health.

1905

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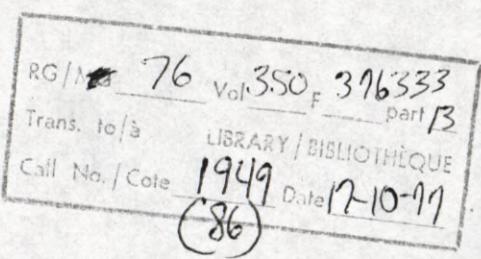
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MEMORANDUM
on the
MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF EMIGRANTS

Dr. Owen Clarke
Medical Adviser to Ontario Government
In The United Kingdom

Copy for:
Mr. A.L. Jolliffe,
Director, Immigration Branch,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

1907



1908

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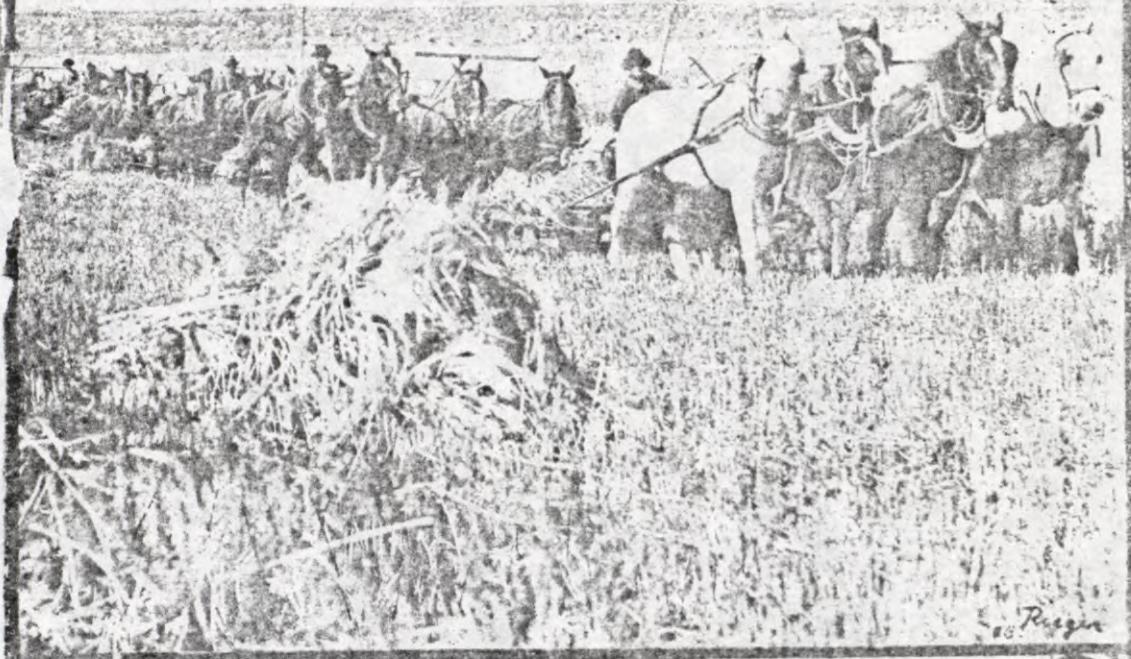
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1909



UJ HAZÁNK

POLITIKAI, TÁRSADALMI, ISMERETTERJESZTŐ

ÉS SZÉPIRODALMI KÉPES HETILAP.

OUR NEW COUNTRY

Political and Social Illustrated Hungarian Weekly.

2 szám, I. Évfolyam

NEW YORK, 1906, DECEMBER 9-én

No. 2. VOL. 1.



A MAGYAR KÖZÖNSÉGHEZ!

Husz éve immár, hogy mint ujságíró rovom a fehér papirra a fekete betüköt és ez emberöltön keresztül mindenütt a közönség érdekében működtem. Még pedig becsületes lélekkel és öszinte szívvel. Egy hirlapírói tiszta mult áll a hátam mögött.

Ez alkalommal is, midön e lap szerkesztése és kiadásába kezdtem, a közönség iránti szeretet biztatott és bátorított. minden szép és jó eszme harcosa leszek a jövőben is.

Egész erőmből arra fogok törekedni, hogy egy népszerűen megszerkesztett lapot adjak a közönség kezébe. Ezek után hiszem és reméllem, hogy az amerikai magyarság engem és törekvéseimet támogatni és pártolni fogja. Senki sincs Amerikában, aki velem szemben a magyar közönség régebbi szeretetével kérkedhetnék.

Mikor az „Amerikai Nemzetör“ mint magyar lap még egyedül állt Amerikában, szerény személyem volt ugyszólva az egyedüli uttóró, ki a magyar közönség társadalmi és egyleti életét közügynek tekintettem.

Ezek után felkérem a derék amerikai magyarságot, hogy az „Uj Hazánk“-at meleg pártfogásába részesíteni sziveskedjék. Ugy mint a multban, a jelenben is becsülettel ráfogok erre szolgálni.

Az „Uj Hazánk“-at minden jóavaló amerikai magyar figyelmébe ajánlom.

MISKOLCZI HENRIK,

A magyarok bejövetele
(Feszty Árpád hires festménye.)

1910

Uj Hazánk (OUR NEW COUNTRY)

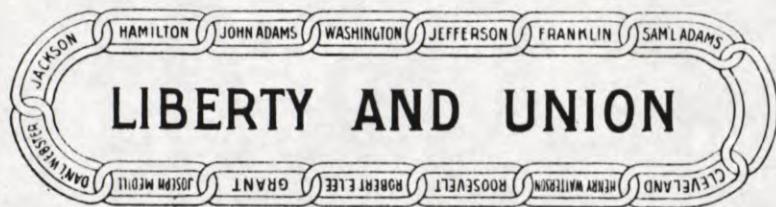


Politikai, társadalmi, ismeretterjesztő és szépirodalmi képes hetilap.

1906 december hó 2-án

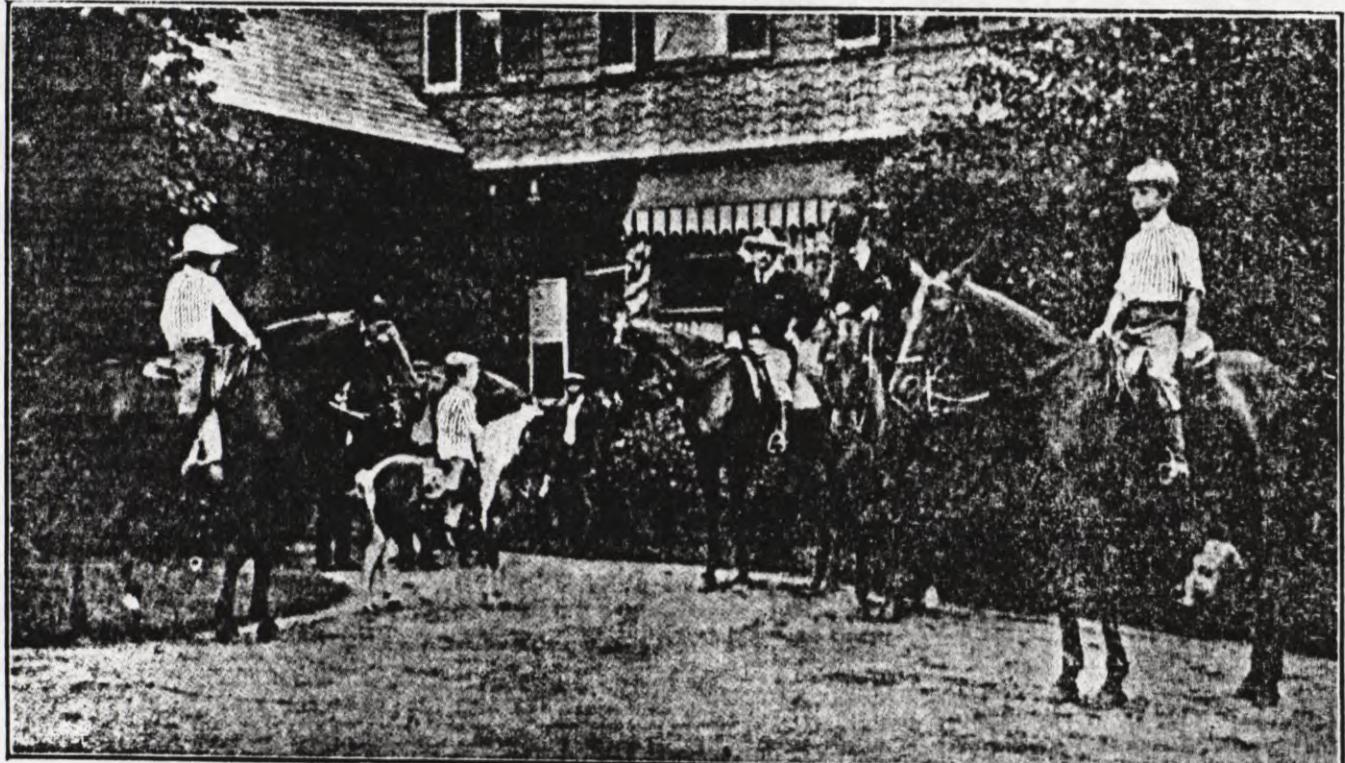
NEW YORK

(Mutatványszám) (First Edition)



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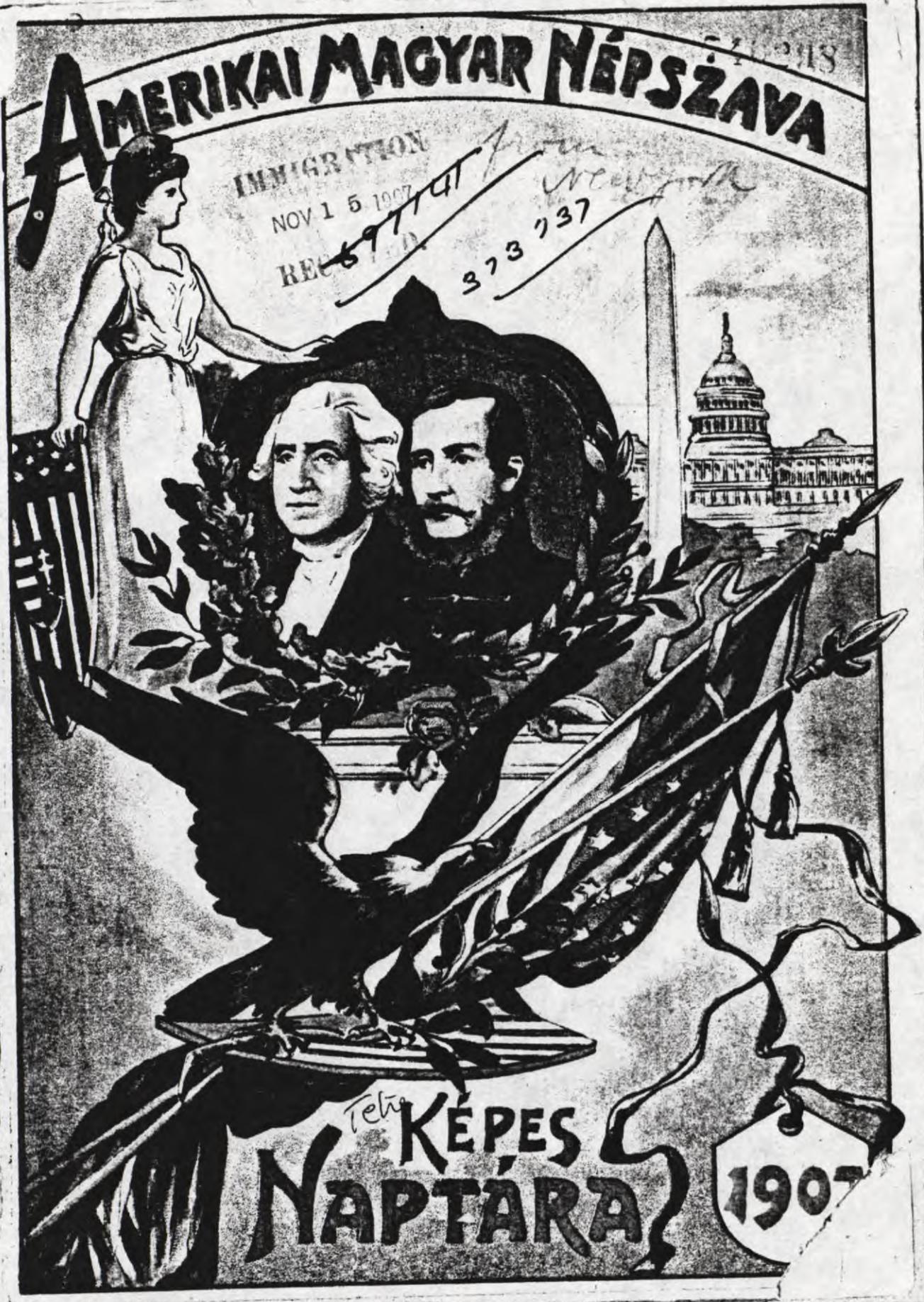
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Roosevelt családja kirándulásra indulóban

1911

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(1912)

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1913



UJ HAZÁNK

POLITIKAI, TÁRSADALMI, ISMERETTERJESZTŐ
ÉS SZÉPIRODALMI KÉPES HETILAP.

OUR NEW COUNTRY
Political and Social Illustrated Hungarian Weekly.

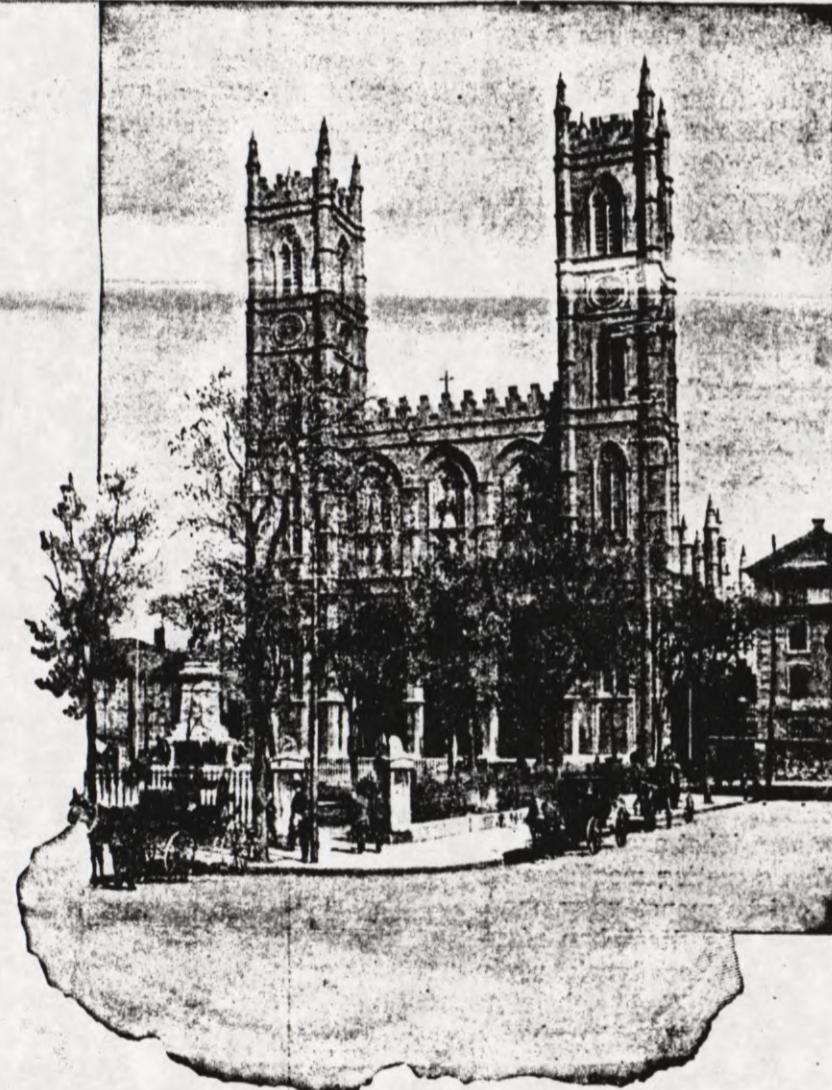
3 szám, I. évfolyam

NEW YORK, 1906. DECEMBER 16-án

No. 3. VOL

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Templom Syracuseban, hol Kossuth apánk 1852-ik évben, Amerikában létekor első nagy politikai beszédét tartotta



1914

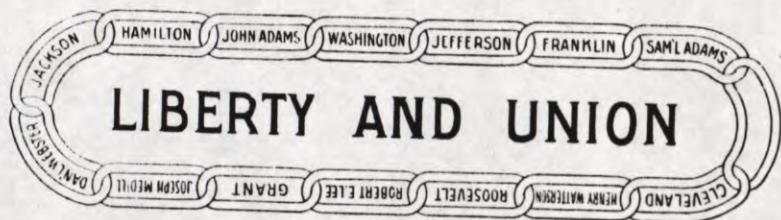
Új Hazánk (OUR NEW COUNTRY)

Politikai, társadalmi, ismeretterjesztő és szépirodalmi képes hetilap.

1906 december hó 2-án

NEW YORK

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Roosevelt családja kirándulásra indulóban

1915



UJ HAZÁNK

POLITIKAI, TÁRSADALMI, ISMERETTERJESZTŐ

ÉS SZÉPIRODALMI KÉPES HETILAP.

OUR NEW COUNTRY

Political and Social Illustrated Hungarian Weekly.

4. szám, I. Évfolyam.

NEW YORK, N. Y., 1906. DECEMBER 23-án

No. 4. VOL. I.



WISHING YOU A
MERRY CHRISTMAS

.....És a jó gyermeketől megjelentek az angyalok, hogy szép ajándékok hozása mellett boldog karácsonyt kívánnak a kicsinyeknek,

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no. 4

64 szám. III. Évfolyam

NEW YORK, N. Y., és PASSAIC, N. J., 1906. CSÜTÖRTÖK, DECZEMBER 20-án

1916

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A BEVÁNDORL

KARÁCSONYI SZÁMA

Szerkeszti: SINGER MIHÁLY



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