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THE ADVANTAGES OF CANADA FOR EMIGRANTS.

PAPERS BY

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AND

THE REV. F. W. WEBBER, A CANADIAN CLERGYMAN;

AND

APPENDICES CONTAINING GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT CANADA,
AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE CANADIAN EXHIBITS, AND
THE AWARDS THEY OBTAINED, AT CHICAGO.



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INTRODUCTION.

THIS pamphlet has been prepared for the information and guidance of clergymen. Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner for Canada, is frequently consulted by clergy of various denominations concerning the emigration of persons in whom they are interested. In response to a request from him, the Rev. John Lightfoot, D.Sc., M.A., Vicar of Cross Stone, Todmorden, and the Rev. J. Cavis-Brown, M.A., Minor Canon of Chichester Cathedral, &c., have been good enough to prepare papers on the subject, based on their visits to Canada; and a third paper has been written by the Rev. F. W. Webber, a Canadian clergyman, who is at present in this country engaged in deputation work for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Some general information about Canada is also appended, as well as a short paper on the Canadian exhibits at Chicago.

The High Commissioner desires to say that he will at all times be pleased to hear from clergymen who feel an interest in emigration, or who may be consulted by their parishioners on the subject. In any case in which he is able to recommend emigration, he will not only supply all the necessary information, but will furnish intending emigrants with letters of introduction to the agents of the Government in Canada, which they will find useful when they reach the Dominion.

Few countries possess such advantages as Canada in the matter of churches and schools. Law and order prevail, justice is fairly and impartially administered, and all the comforts of civilisation are obtainable. Farmers generally own their acres; good markets exist for their produce; and taxation is light. Farm labourers have the chance of becoming farmers themselves, if they show the necessary steadiness, energy, and thrift. All these classes, and, in fact, all industrious and capable men, may make homes for themselves in the Dominion, and provide for the future of their families, in a way that would not be possible in this country.

Sir Charles Tupper has been led to issue this pamphlet in order to supplement the valuable work connected with the moral welfare of intending emigrants that is being performed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, through its Emigration Committee, and its organising secretary, the Rev. John Bridger, Vicar of Rainford Lanes, who may always be addressed at the St. Nicholas's Vestry, Liverpool.

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17, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.

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A PAPER ON EMIGRATION TO CANADA,

BY

The REV. JOHN LIGHTFOOT, D.Sc., M.A.,

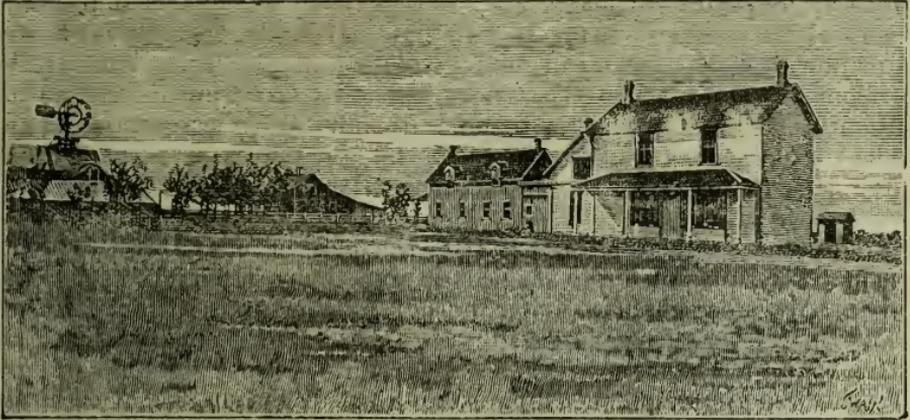
Vicar of Cross Stone, Todmorden, Yorks.

I HAVE been asked to write a few lines on the subject of "Emigration to Canada." My competency to say anything on this subject is entirely derived from the several visits I have made during the past few years to British North America. Of course, the advice of people who have lived in Canada many years would have a value quite different from that I am able to give. But still my testimony can have certain special advantages claimed for it, and which will give it some distinct value. My several visits to the country have been entirely connected with the splendid work amongst emigrants conducted and maintained by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. In this way I have been brought into contact during the past few years with hundreds of emigrants of all sorts, and I have kept up an occasional correspondence with many of them, so that I have personal knowledge of the fortunes and misfortunes of not a few in the new country of their choice. Then, too, my work has brought me into contact with large numbers who have been out in the various Canadian provinces for many years, whose testimony as to the condition of life there has always been a matter of special interest to me. My connection with emigrants has not been confined to intercourse with them on their voyage out, but through the courtesy of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway officials, I have had the opportunity of seeing well-nigh every phase of the settler's life in different parts of the Great Dominion.

It is not easy to say in a few lines all that should be said on the matter of emigration; no mere general statements are of much practical value; but I should like to indicate the right sort of people who, in my opinion, should be encouraged to emigrate, and also those who should be dissuaded from it.

What to Do with our Sons. In England, especially amongst the better middle class, the problem, "What to do with our sons," is becoming increasingly urgent. The professions are overstocked; our elementary schools are yearly turning out hosts of children well equipped for every kind of clerical work. In every line of business, competition is getting increasingly keen, and openings offering any definite prospect are exceedingly difficult to find. Then, too, money is so cheap in England, and the rate of interest in sound securities so small, that many who in times past were comfortable in the possession of an adequate and

assured income, now find themselves pinched and crippled in no small degree. Now, I think a very large number of people amongst what is known as the better middle class, and to whom the conditions of English commercial life are a source of perplexity, would do well to study the question of emigration in respect to their children's future. There is an opening in Canada, and an excellent one too; but, of course, there is a right and a wrong way of seeking it.



A FARM-HOUSE, SOUTHERN MANITOBA.

A widow lady, whom I knew well, told me a few years ago that her son had decided to emigrate. He was just the right person, a strong, active youth of some 22 years of age. The mother, at no small self-sacrifice, scraped together some two hundred pounds, so that her boy might have a fair start in the new country. At the time he started he had no definite plan as to his future, nor, indeed, had he any practical knowledge of agriculture, or any other work. His idea was to go out into the country, look round a little, and take the most promising thing that "turned up." I regret that at the time I had no knowledge of the subject, and could suggest nothing better, although my common sense ought to have told me that things don't turn up in this casual fashion either in Canada or anywhere else. The young man went, but in less than two years he was home again, penniless, and with nothing but evil to say of the country and its people. He had left England in the autumn (the worst possible time), and had passed the winter in several of the larger cities, spending his little stock of money in seeking what is *not* to be found in Canada—viz., "a light, well-paid post for a young gentleman with no previous experience." When his money was well-nigh gone he began to seek work further in the country on some of the farms. Now, from spring to harvest, work is always easily obtainable, and wages are good. Labourers joining a farm for the busy season are invariably provided with some kind of employment during the winter. But there is no demand for casual labourers in the winter, and our young friend appears to have had many hardships to put up with, and when he did find work it appears to have been too

severe for his liking. The story he told touched the heart of his disappointed mother, who managed to send him sufficient money to return home. He came, and, alas! since his return he has continued the same aimless, unprofitable life that he appears to have lived before.

Now, I need not say, this is exactly the way *not* to do it, and yet I can say from personal knowledge that the opinion of many in England as to the chances of a colonist in Canada is based upon what they hear of cases such as this. I could give abundance of testimony of an entirely opposite character, and, indeed, shall ever be glad to do so privately to anyone writing to me; but may I add, that all interested to know the real facts, can obtain volumes of absolutely trustworthy evidence by applying to the various Canadian Government Emigration Agents. What I wish now to do is to offer a few suggestions to any who seriously contemplate emigration for themselves or their children, and in particular to those who have a small amount of capital at their disposal.

First, I would repeat that it is the most unwise thing to do to go out to Canada on the chance of something "turning up." You must have some definite aim; indeed, unless there is some definite position offered, it would be doubtful wisdom to go to Canada at all. This applies, of course, to what may be termed the "lighter callings." To this general statement there is one great exception, *viz.*, *Agriculture*. Anyone, rich or poor, may go out, and in their measure, with certain prospect of doing well in this department, *if* they are prepared to work. Here there is always an excellent prospect, providing, of course, you go the right way about it.

You must remember that farming is not learnt in a few days. Even those who have had a good deal of experience in English country life will find much to learn and unlearn when they get out to the North-West.

Let us take a typical case: A parent wishes to settle his boy. He is able to find a few hundred pounds which he wishes to spend to the best advantage to start his boy in life. Now parents sometimes see advertisements in English newspapers that Mr. A—, or Mr. B—, ostensibly a prosperous farmer in some part of Canada, is willing to take a few youths to train as farmers. A considerable premium is expected, and large inducement is offered in the way of promises as to what will be done for the young men at the conclusion of their engagements. Let me say at once that I believe the bulk of such advertisements are simply unreliable. My experience is limited, but I have never known one satisfactory case, and I have known of many that have turned out downright swindles; my advice is, to eschew all such offers.

Now, there are many ways of gaining experience, but undoubtedly the best, where a little money is available, is to send the youth to one of the Canadian Provincial Agricultural Colleges, where practical farming is taught on the very best methods adapted to the country. Two years spent at one of these admirable institutions will enable a young man to settle in the country under most advantageous circumstances. The cost of such training for two years need not exceed £100, and since the students receive wages for all the work they do on the

College Farm, this amount may be materially lessened by those who are willing to work.

Of course, a young man going out, who is willing to rough it, may in a year or two gain adequate experience by hiring himself as a labourer on some farm. If a youth goes out at the right season (*i.e.*, in the spring) he will obtain such a position with comparative ease. In this way the money may be reserved until experience has been gained, and the youth is ready to take a farm on his own hands.

The following is a quotation from the Government Official Handbook, on this point:—"When the necessary knowledge has been obtained, there are abundant openings before the young man, and the final choice must depend upon personal taste. It must be remembered that away in the North-West, pioneer life on free grants of land involves some hardships, and the absence of many of those social surroundings that a man has been accustomed to in the Old Country; but where the inconveniences are bravely faced there are many advantages to compensate. A man gets a free grant of agricultural land—half a mile square (160 acres). If he wishes for more he can purchase it from the Government, or from the Railway Companies, for an almost nominal sum. Of course this is rich but unbroken soil."



AN ONTARIO FARM

Capital Required. Now, let us see what capital the young settler will require. I am assuming that either as a student in one of the Colleges, or by actual work as a farm labourer, he has acquired the requisite experience—that he knows what to

do and how to go about it. He has got a free grant of 160 acres; for the entry to this he has paid about £2. Any further amount of land he can purchase for about 12s. per acre. Next he will want a house, plain furniture, farming implements, and the like. Actual experience teaches that a man will find himself able to purchase all that is required, and get over the first year, for something less than £200. Many prosperous men have commenced with £100, or even less. Again, a vast amount of preliminary hardship may be dispensed with by taking over a farm with a house already erected, where the land has been worked for some time. These improved farms are always easily obtainable, but, of course, somewhat more capital is needed. But, now, think for one moment what this means. Far more than this amount is required to enter as *tenant* upon any small English farm. In Canada you are from the very first your own landlord; taxes are extremely light; there is a good and immediate market for all you can produce; and whether you go in for wheat-growing or stock-raising (but mixed farming is much preferable), *your livelihood is certain, and your path to independence assured*—with ordinary good fortune, associated with hard work, and the exercise of energy, perseverance, and judgment.

Whilst this pioneer life is the cheapest method of settlement, it should be remembered that in the older parts of the various provinces it is always easy to purchase an improved farm. This is perhaps better for people of middle age. In this case hardship is avoided, and the advantages of social life are always present. I need not add that here, as elsewhere, farms can always be rented on most advantageous terms.

*Openings for
Farmers and Others.*

To put the case briefly, Canada offers a most excellent opening for young men with moderate capital, who desire to become prosperous agriculturists. The country has a fine healthy climate; its government and institutions promote the formation of a manly, self-reliant character; its educational advantages for children are singularly efficient; and the pathway to independence is clear to all industrious and persevering men.

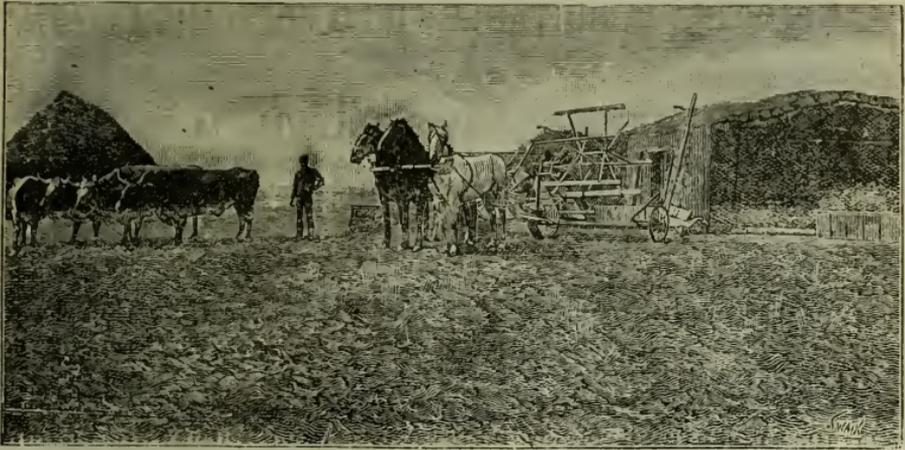
I have not spoken of the mineral wealth of the various provinces. Its extent is undoubted. Time and capital are alone required for its development.

*Farm
Labourers.*

For able-bodied young men, who cannot at present take a farm, but who are willing to work, there are abundant openings as farm labourers, where good wages and cheap living are obtainable. Money can be saved in this way until a sufficient amount is stored up to enable a man to set up for himself. There is always, too, a large demand for female servants, who are well paid, and who live in Canada under conditions infinitely more pleasant than their sisters in England.

In these days, when one hears so much about agricultural distress and starvation wages, no kinder advice can be given to those who feel the pressure of life most keenly, than to turn their thoughts to this vast country of Canada, with its bright young life and promising future. I know somewhat of its possibilities, and my testimony is clear and distinct in its favour. This is a much better policy than the frequent

migration from the rural districts to large cities and towns, which not only tends to lower the moral tone of the people, but adds to the congestion of population, and increases the ranks of the unemployed.



A CROFTER STABLE AND FARM-YARD.

*To whom Emigrants
should Apply.*

Lastly, may I advise any people going out to send particulars of the time of sailing, &c., to Rev. J. Bridger, St. Nicholas's Vestry, Liverpool, the representative of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Care will be taken that all who do so will be under constant supervision until they reach their destination, and they will be safe from many dangers which beset the stranger in a new country. By the kindness of the great steamship companies, Mr. Bridger has abundant facilities for assisting emigrants, and, owing to his being in correspondence with many of the clergy and other people in Canada, can often give advice, &c., as to employment there. Besides which, both in England and at every point of arrival in Canada, there are to be found willing and reliable Government Emigration Agents, who will give the best possible advice and direction to all who may apply for it.

Any letter addressed to me on the subject of this paper I will gladly answer.

JOHN LIGHTFOOT, D.Sc., M.A.,

Vicar of Todmorden, Yorks.

“CANADA—A SUITABLE FIELD FOR EMIGRATION.”

A PAPER BY THE

The REV. J. CAVIS-BROWN, M.A.,

Minor Canon of Chichester Cathedral, &c.

I TAKE pleasure in complying with the request of the High Commissioner, that I should express the opinions I formed, during my travels in Canada in 1892 and 1893, about that country as a field for emigration. I may state briefly, in advance, that the conclusions I came to, as the result of my observations from Quebec to Victoria, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, were nearly all favourable.

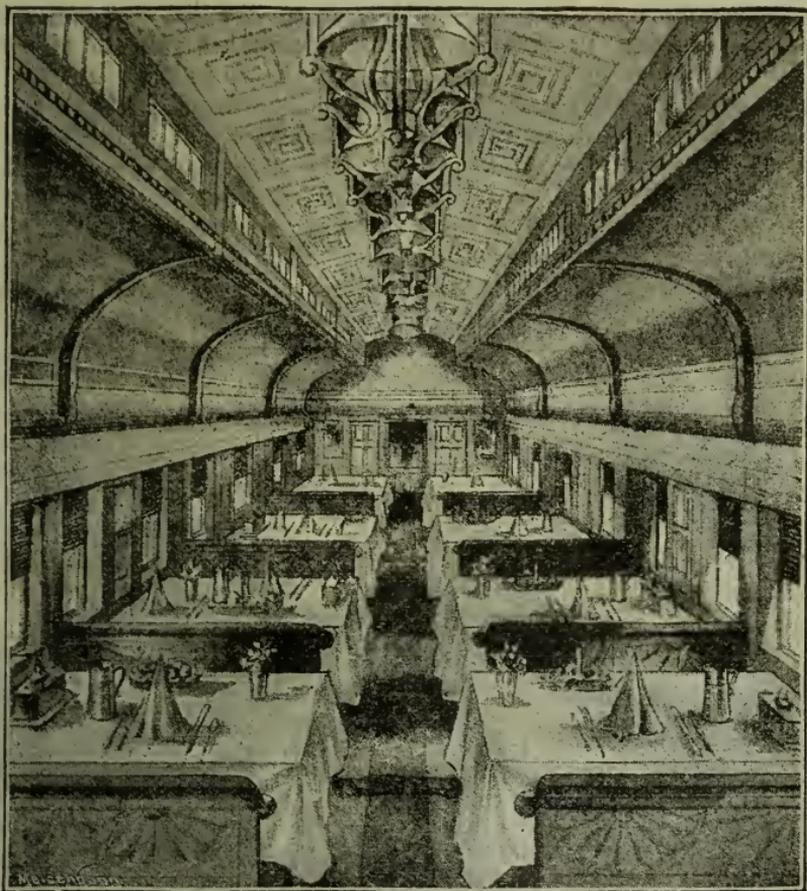
To whom Intending Emigrants should Apply. I did not come across a single person settled in the country who expressed dissatisfaction with his experience, or who wished to return for good to his former condition at home.

The Church of England, through the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, is doing much for the care of emigrants. This work was initiated some years ago, and is still superintended by the Rev. J. Bridger (Vicar of Rainford, near St. Helens), to whom, at St. Nicholas' Vestry, Liverpool, all intending emigrants should apply for information and advice. Female emigrants going out alone should do this in all cases. It is impossible to estimate the valuable help this Society gives, at such a crisis in the lives of emigrants, on both sides of the Atlantic and during the voyage. I went out at the end of May in each year as S. P. C. K. Chaplain in charge of emigrants on the voyage. The steamship lines take all possible care to secure the comfort of steerage passengers, who are carried and fed for a very low fare. The food provided is excellent and abundant. Every day specimens of it are brought to the captain to be tasted, and on these occasions I have “sampled” it myself, and found the soup, for example, quite as good as that supplied to the saloon passengers on the voyage. In addition to holding frequent services, I made it my business to give information and advice, and to offer introductions in the new country.

Port of Landing. The arrangements at Quebec for receiving the emigrants are as nearly perfect as possible. The resident S. P. C. K. Chaplain meets every steamer, and can frequently at once give valuable advice to those who want situations.

For emigrants who are going out to the West are provided suitable waiting and dining rooms, and they can buy good food and bedding, at most moderate rates, for their long journey. The railway cars are

so constructed that at night they can be readily converted into comfortable sleeping rooms.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY DINING CAR.

None of the hardships and inconveniences so graphically described by Mr. R. L. Stevenson in "Crossing the Plains" (*i.e.*, the United States to San Francisco), are endured by emigrants crossing Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railway. All over the country, the Government arrangements for receiving, helping, and advising new-comers are excellent. I saw nothing like them in the United States.

Extent of my Travels. Last year I visited Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and Sarnia; thence crossed the States as far as Denver, back to St. Paul (Minnesota), entering Canada again at Grenna, and thence to Winnipeg. From the last place eastward to Port Arthur, by steamer through the Lakes to Owen Sound, and back *via* Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec. This year, after leaving Montreal, I went through the States right across to Puget Sound, and thence by steamer to Victoria, B.C. After a trip to Alaska, I returned

to Victoria, thence to Vancouver, where I took the Canadian Pacific Railway, and travelled right through the mountains to Calgary, Medicine Hat, &c.

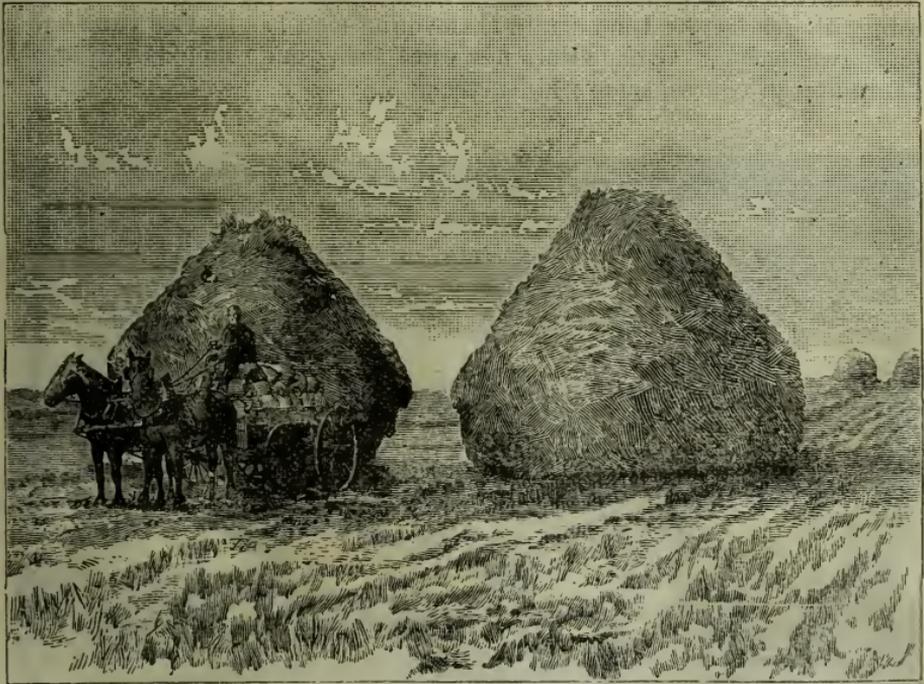
At Dunmore I digressed southward to explore the coal district around Lethbridge, in Alberta. After traversing part of the States again, I went through New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. I have thus seen, though somewhat hastily, all the more accessible parts of Canada, except the level prairie region between Dunmore and Winnipeg. But this part is said to be almost exactly the same as the country about Winnipeg, which I did see. In addition, I have travelled over the greater part of the United States, and so can compare the advantages of both countries. Everywhere I conversed with everybody I could, and tried to elicit reliable information. First of all, I would say that the Canadians are a most law-abiding people. Nowhere is seen any of the rowdyism and lawlessness of many Western towns in the States, and Sundays are well observed. This, in my opinion, is no small blessing, for obedience to the laws makes a prosperous nation.



IMPROVED FARM.

Openings for Settlers. There does not seem to be much opening for settlers in the province of Quebec. In Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, many of the earlier settlers have moved on westward, so that it is possible to obtain improved farms at moderate rates. This movement does not arise from any disadvantages of soil and climate, but for family reasons. While a farmer in the older provinces may not have the means to start his sons in his own neighbourhood, the sale of the farm often provides a sufficient

capital to establish the whole family comfortably in the West. Here there would appear to be excellent opportunities for young, educated farmers with moderate means. Even professional men succeed as farmers in these parts. Near Lake Simcoe, north of Toronto, there is quite a little colony of retired naval officers. The pioneer life in Manitoba and the North-West is thus avoided: there is ample society and comfort: schools and markets are within easy reach. Here also domestic servants and labourers are in great request. Canada is the Paradise of domestic servants; they command good wages and are made very comfortable; no respectable emigrant going out for service need ever want a place. Small farmers and labouring men would have the best opening in Manitoba, and the provinces further west. The best time to go out is in the early spring, and during the first year at least, it is advisable to work on some farm. A good look round can then be taken, the conditions of life ascertained, and a suitable piece of ground for settling upon selected.

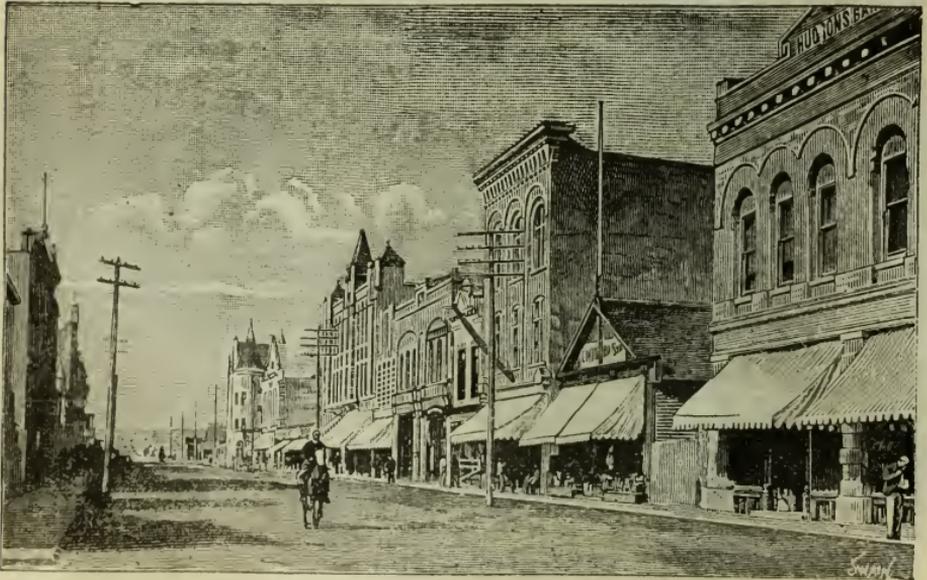


WHEAT STACKS, MANITOBA.

The Prairies. The land all around Winnipeg for very many miles is flat prairie. The soil is dark, easy to work, and does not need to be cleared, as trees are not numerous. It is the great corn-growing region, but mixed farming is becoming much more popular. There is room for thousands of emigrants, each of whom can obtain a free grant of 160 acres. The winters are said to be severe, and I know that the summer is hot; but both are tempered by the dryness of the atmosphere. In summer the chief

pest is the mosquito, but perhaps this made especially for myself, as a tasty, unhardened stranger. In this part of the country, if a man will work, and for a few years will endure a little hardship—such as comparative isolation, not much society, loss of some of the comforts he has been used to in England—he will do well, and his children may rise to some of the chief positions in the country. The same remarks apply to the country west of Winnipeg, which is of the same character.

I do not consider that this is a good part of Canada for sons of professional men, officers, &c., to settle in. Many such are to be met—some, failures at home, “bad lots” exported by their families—some, who came out with the best intentions, but found their early training quite useless in this country. I remember one young man, son of a clergyman in Sussex, who went out with a young bride on the same steamer as myself. He had a dog, a gun, beautiful clothes, little money, less brains, and talked largely of what he was going to do in Manitoba. He seemed to expect that everyone would be pleased to welcome him, that there would be quite a rush to build a house for him, and set him going, *all for love!* I am afraid that young man has by this time had a rude awakening. Canada does not want such young men as this at all. There are, of course, some who succeed.



CALGARY

It appeared to me that the life further west still—the ranch-life in the foot-hills of the Rockies, north and south of Calgary—was most suited to young men used to the country life of an English gentleman. But knowledge and capital are required. Then there is the life in the North-West Mounted Police—a splendid body of men—with plenty of adventure and excitement.

Travelling westward from Calgary, the Rocky Mountains are soon entered. The scenery traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway between Banff and Vancouver is superb. I have seen nothing like it even in Alaska or the Cañons of Colorado. I had not the opportunity of exploring the district of the Kootenay and Columbia Valley, and, further west, the Okanagan district. But all agree that it is a splendid country for ranching, as well as corn-growing, and that there is plenty of room for good agricultural settlers. The district, too, is rich in minerals, and the climate is not so severe as that of the prairie region, but, on the other hand, land is dearer.

From all I saw of British Columbia, both mainland and the Island of Vancouver, the district appeared to me to be very favourable. Near the coast-line the climate is quite mild, and it is a grand country for fruit and trees. Market gardeners would do well out here. At present Chinamen seem to do most of this cultivation.

On Vancouver Island is found in very large quantity the only good coal on the American Pacific Coast, so there is undoubtedly a great manufacturing future before this part of the Dominion. The fisheries are also of world-wide fame. Although it seems a long way from England, it is in reality only a journey of a fortnight. I was delighted with all I saw of British Columbia, and should like to see more of it some day.

General Conclusions. A man is valued for what he is in himself, in Canada, and his trade is no barrier to his social progress. Comparing England and Canada, there is certainly a better and quicker return for the amount of capital or labour in the latter, than is possible, in the majority of cases, in the former. If a man goes out determined to make his way, a feeling that here he has ample scope will soon get possession of his mind. Willingness to work, and to take the work which presents itself, ought to be dominant. Unmarried young men, who will bear this in view, will find plenty of room and opportunity: only let them first be cautious—over-cautious—of whatever capital they emigrate with, and look well before they leap. There is a grand future before the country, and I heartily recommend it as a field for British emigrants. There are Government Agents both in this country and in Canada, who are always ready to help intending emigrants with their counsel and advice.

J. CAVIS-BROWN, M.A.,

Minor Canon of Chichester Cathedral, &c.

4th November, 1893.

WESTERN CANADA.

Reports about Canada. TALKING of Canada in the dining-room of a Derbyshire vicarage the other day, a lady remarked to me, "We hear such contradictory reports of that country, that it is hard to know what to believe." Another lady, who has two sons farming in Manitoba, a day or two later, remarked in my hearing, "There must be some fascination about the place, for my younger son, who was ordered away from England on account of ill-health, and joined his brother on his farm with the intention of staying only a year, at the end of that period, did not wish to return, but made up his mind to remain permanently." The latter lady was in possession of definite information on which she felt she could confidently rely; and, although evidently from the conversation, her sons had by no means painted only the roseate side of their experience, she had formed a decidedly favourable opinion of Canada.

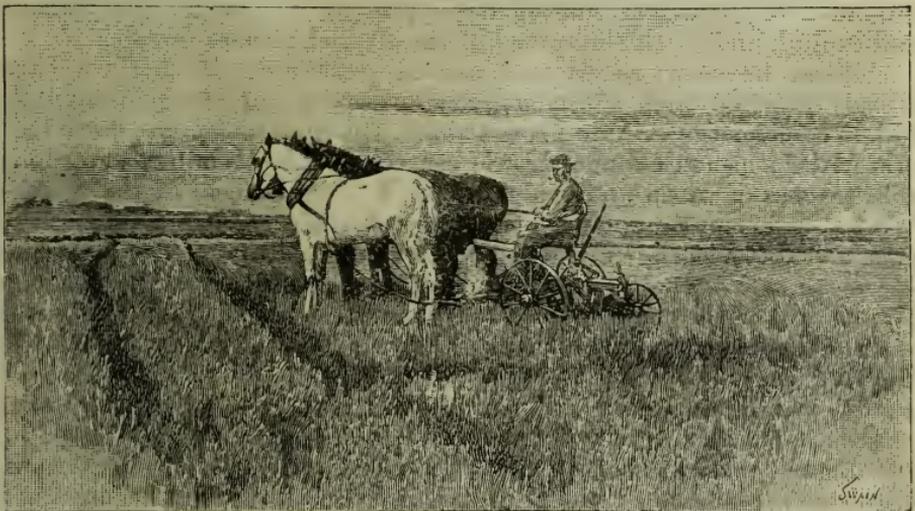
The majority of English people who give the subject any thought at all, are in the position, it would seem, of the former—they do not know what to believe. It is a pity, for the sake of a more general knowledge of the facts in regard to this great colony, that Englishmen do not more often pay it a visit. I do not know of any disinterested person who has travelled through Canada who has had any doubt whatever left that it offers an exceptional opportunity to the settler. If he be a man interested for the nation, I have noticed that by the time he reaches Winnipeg the question he puts most eagerly is, "How do the Canadians regard the idea of annexation to the United States?" He has evidently at last, if not before, become acutely conscious of the value of the country, and his chief anxiety now is in regard to its retention.

A Good Country for the Emigrant. Whether, therefore, Canada is a good country for the British emigrant, is no longer problematic. The proofs of the fact are there on the ground for every observer, with his eyes open, to see for himself, in teeming farms and orchards, great railways and busy water-courses, half a score of rich and handsomely built cities, and hundreds of prosperous towns and villages. The people to whom all these for the most part belong, were themselves, or their recent ancestors, emigrants. Many an English farmer with a moderate amount of capital would, under present conditions of agriculture in England, greatly better his condition by emigrating to one of the *older* provinces of the Dominion, of which I have now been mainly thinking. By so doing he would become one of a class who, on the whole, enjoy greater independence and more substantial comfort—even luxury—than any other; from whose sons, too, have been drawn most of the leaders in the professional walks of life in Canada.

But I would confine what I have to say now, in the main, to that *newer* Canada, which offers even greater advantages to the new-comer

than the old ever did,—which previously to 1870, when it became part of the Dominion, was monopolised by the Hudson Bay Company for its fur trade, and has been made easily accessible for settlement only during the last 10 or 12 years by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Here, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, stretching away from the boundary line of the United States in a north-westerly direction for a distance of from 1,200 to 1,300 miles, lies the great corn belt of the American continent, where that wheat was grown which in 1892, at the International Millers and Bakers' Exhibition in London, took the Champion Gold Medal as the best in the world.

Canada has the name among some people in England of being a very slow colony. I do not think that even old Canada really deserves this name. But certainly slowness is not characteristic of the North-West. Its growth has been phenomenal. With the collapse of the "boom" a few years ago, it received a severe set-back; and because impossible expectations were not realised, many went to the opposite extreme of thinking rational expectations groundless. The proof of the real vitality and worth of the country is that its progress has gone on steadily, spite of set-backs through greedy over-speculation—gone on with increasingly rapid strides. The city of Winnipeg itself is a standing monument to the natural productiveness of the country. This is almost wholly a distributing centre—its advancement is not due to the existence of extensive manufactures—and yet in 20 years it has grown from a group of huts and teepees, with a population of a few hundreds, into a well-built and busy town of 30,000 people. How could such a city spring up in the midst of the prairies with nothing to support its trade? But Winnipeg is not alone—there are Portage-



A KILLARNEY CROFTER PLOUGHING.

la-Prairie, Brandon, Regina, Calgary, and Edmonton, and a dozen other thriving towns with populations varying from 500 to 5,000 inhabitants;

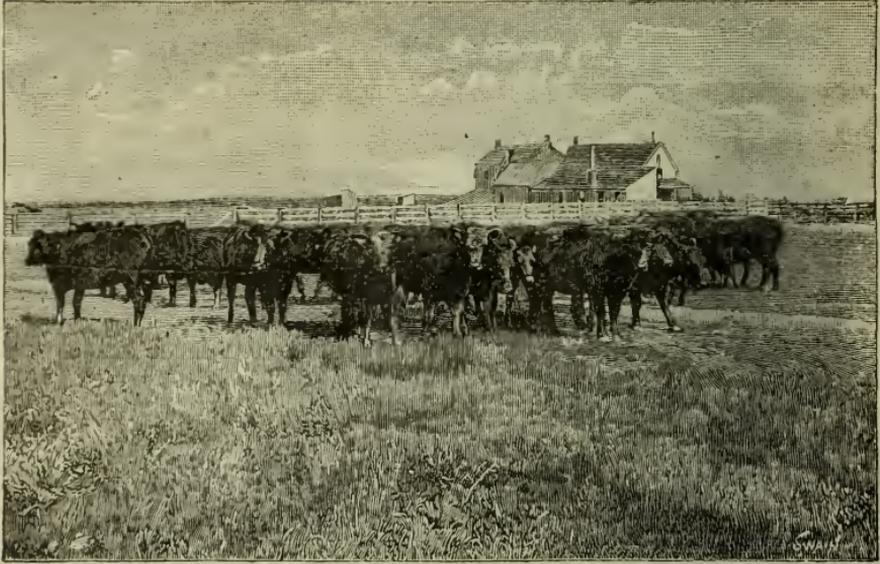
and new centres are springing into life all over the North-West at the rate of from 15 to 20 a year. Had the country not proved an assured success as a home for the settler, the rapid progress, even the existence, of these towns would be inexplicable. But nothing strikes the traveller more than the railway which now spans the whole of this vast area, and by which he has travelled 1,423 miles from Montreal to Winnipeg, and may go on if he chooses over the gigantic Rockies and Selkirks to Vancouver and Victoria, on the Pacific Coast. The Canadian Pacific Railway is undoubtedly one of the great achievements of our age, and the country which carried it out, and now for the most part feeds its traffic, so that last year its earnings amounted to 20 millions of dollars, its profits being eight and a half millions, may be liable to misrepresentation, but has certainly passed the stage where misrepresentation can weigh, save in the minds of the unthinking or ignorant. Such a railway could not have been put on the sound financial basis it enjoys without vast resources in the country through which it is built, and this for a thousand miles is Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Fertility. For the first few miles after leaving Winnipeg by this railway for the West, if he has not already learned the cause, one is surprised at seeing so much unoccupied land. There are many hundreds of acres in the neighbourhood of the city which in the early days of settlement were sold by the half-breeds to speculators, who held it for a high price, and, as formerly happened with the environs of Chicago, year after year settlers have passed these by and gone on farther west. Now, it seems, land can be bought in this section at extremely reasonable rates; and as it includes some of the richest soil on the continent, those who have the enterprise to break ground here are almost sure of ample present returns for their labour and capital, and, with the spread of the city, of ultimate wealth.

Soon, however, as we are carried westward, all that we have already inferred from the commercial prosperity of the country finds fullest confirmation. As we speed along, the prairies become dotted all over with farm-houses and granaries, surrounded by seemingly interminable reaches of wheat and oats and barley. The farmers of the North-West have evidently not as yet gone as extensively into raising cattle, pigs, and sheep as they might have been expected to do; but what one sees of these are of the best. Indeed, one farmer told me he thought Manitoba a better country for cattle than for wheat. This gentleman—a most reliable man, who has had 16 years' experience in the North-West, during which he has always kept from 10 to 125 head of cattle—has never lost a horse or cow, and but one calf, which broke its back by a fall.

I was much interested last September, while visiting at various places along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the accounts given by different farmers of the country and of the methods of farming. There was but one story told of the country itself, both soil and climate. One man, quoting the expression of an old Scotch-woman, said he thought it “a God's blessing to have such a country to come to.” And this, put in different phraseology, was practically the

year with another, the harvests in Western Canada have, I believe, been equal to those of any other country in the world. But last summer some localities suffered a good deal from dry weather; and yet in those very places there were farmers who got a first-rate yield, because of proper attention to summer-fallowing and ploughing.



GALLOWAY CATTLE ON A MANITOBA FARM.

*Mixed
Farming.*

I found some difference of opinion as to the comparative merits of wheat and mixed farming; but without doubt men are coming more and more to recognise the superiority of the latter. And one of these, in a conversation on this subject, remarked that it was "a disgrace to the farmers here that they buy what they need in the way of butter, eggs, bacon, &c., instead of raising it." And certainly at the present time there is really no excuse for making mistakes about farming in the Canadian North-West. Not to speak of the Farmers' Institutes, and the thoroughly interesting agricultural journals published in the country, the Government affords every facility for obtaining information as to the best methods and times of ploughing, seeding, and harvesting, and is anxious to impart this information. No more courteous as well as capable set of men could be found for this work than the managers in charge of the Government Experimental Farms. The intending settler calling on or writing to these, at Ottawa, Brandon, or Indian Head—three which I visited last autumn—can get all the information he wants for beginning and carrying on his work. These farms themselves are an inspiration; and in their abundant crops of grain and vegetables of all sorts, and fine sleek cattle, represent what can be done all over the North-West by intelligent farming.

*Life on the
Prairie.*

English people, I believe, are sometimes discouraged by the hardships attributed to life in Canada. For my own part, I do not think the Anglo-Saxon race is deteriorating; and when you consider the toil and hardship the early settlers of Ontario—which is now the garden of Canada, abounding in wealthy farmers—went through in clearing bush farms, they must be effeminate indeed who are afraid to face the difficulties of the prairie. The hardships to be encountered in settling in the North-West are those which are inseparable from beginning life in any new country. The conditions are more or less unfamiliar, and one must grow accustomed to them. But what, because unfamiliar, seem at first defects, often turn out to be positive advantages. The farmer accustomed to a hilly region thinks the plains will be dreary should his homestead of 160 acres (which is the grant made by the Government to every male settler of 18 years of age, and to every head of a family, on the payment of an office fee of £2) happen to lie away from the bluffs and woods. But as I was driving over the prairies a few months ago with a young farmer who had been accustomed to the hills and forests of Ontario, he told me he should never care to go back amongst the old scenery to live; he had come to very much prefer the bracing air and joyous sense of freedom characteristic of the prairies; and remarked, in regard to the farmers settled in the neighbourhood through which we were passing, in decidedly expressive if not particularly elegant phrase, "You couldn't drive them out with a club."

Climate. And so with the climate, which is one of the great stumbling-blocks to the imagination of many. To those familiar with it, it seems incredible that anyone should really prefer the damp cold, fog, and slush of an English winter, to the dry, clear air and sparkling snow of Western Canada at the same season. We certainly have some very cold days there; but, personally, I have suffered more from cold in England during two months than during the whole of two winters in Manitoba. The difference between the cold of a humid atmosphere and that of a dry, clear one, can only be realised by experience. In Western Canada the bright sunshine takes the sting out of winter, so that, instead of being depressed by it, as in England, one never feels so full of energy and buoyant life as during winter. And the same cause operates to make summer an agreeable season. The thermometer often shows a degree of heat which in a humid climate would be unendurable: in the North-West, except on rare days, one does not suffer from it at all, and then only through over-exertion. In consequence of this dryness of our atmosphere, at periods when the newspapers record numerous cases of sunstroke in places along the Atlantic seaboard, hardly any occur in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. And for winter and summer alike, as a native of Canada I have had experience of the milder climates to be found in various places within the vast limits of the Dominion, and in others below the line which separates us from the United States, but I have found none quite so health-giving as that of the North-West. Instead, therefore, of the

climate being a hardship, in my view, few could emigrate to the North-West Territories without improving on the one they are now living in. Climates vary, however, even in different localities of the North-West, and those who prefer a less strenuous winter than that of Manitoba can go to Alberta; while in British Columbia the emigrant will find a climate milder than that of the South of England, where snow hardly ever falls except on the tops of high mountains.

Work. As to the hardness of the work on the prairies—talking at Winnipeg last July with a young gentleman of the neighbourhood who had spent three and a half years on a bush farm, he said: “The Manitoba farmers do not know what real work is; they have made their money too easily. The last year or two wheat has been low in price, and now they find they have to work harder.” But, at the worst, “life here is comparatively easy. During the winter there is really no work except to feed the cattle, keep the house supplied with wood, and draw what wood will be needed during the rest of the year. Growth is very rapid in the North-West, on account of the extremely long days, and a very short period sees the ground ploughed, the seed sown, and a harvest reaped.” I happen to know this gentleman’s father, and that he had been brought up in Great Britain with the prospect of having unlimited means at his disposal. And yet he said that farming in Manitoba was a happy life—much happier than living in England, even on a competency. “Of course, if you have all kinds of sport—hunting, shooting, fishing—at command in England, you can have a glorious time; but many without the taste, or sufficient means for these, are miserable—are insufferably bored through not knowing what to do with themselves. One sometimes gets tired of the farm, but after a day or two in town I will go back and turn in to work as usual, and be glad to do so.” In the same strain an English farmer recently remarked to a friend of mine who met him in Winnipeg, that he liked an occasional visit to the town, but was always glad to get back again to his farm. There, surrounded by his family, he had all he wanted in the world. He had the satisfactions of social life, and of regular and successful work, and he had his regular pleasures. The season for shooting opens on the 15th of September, and he told my friend that he looked forward to it—already had his coveys of birds marked.

There are whole colonies, indeed, in the North-West whose members enjoy all the advantages of country life in England. They have their fox and wolf hunting, and their regular seasons for the best bird-shooting in the world. For, while the buffalo is extinct in Western Canada, and all large game scarce, wild ducks and geese, plover and prairie chicken or grouse, attracted by the grain shelled out in stubble fields, become more abundant, rather than less, as the years go by, and are a regular resource to the sportsmen of the towns as well as to the farmers themselves.

Profits. But, if the life of the settler in the North-West is not an unpleasant one, is it, in view of the present low price of wheat or corn, a profitable one? No

doubt the farmer there feels the low prices, like the rest of the world; but not as the English farmer does. His expenses in producing are not half as great. A very large item of outlay in English agriculture is the cost of manuring: this is entirely unnecessary in the North-West; there are whole centuries of richness stored up in the soil, and fertilising it simply means a large crop of straw, with little or no grain. Then, practically, all a farmer makes in the North-West goes into his own pocket. There are no workhouses to maintain, no tithes, hardly any taxes of any kind. And so almost all the farmers I met last autumn were in excellent spirits. Those who had worked their land with intelligence and energy had, as a rule, crops from which they expected to clear comfortable sums, notwithstanding the low quotations for wheat. And at the worst conceivable prices, how very much better off are the farmers of Western Canada to-day than those who 50 years ago, in Ontario, carried their wheat in waggons 100 miles to York, now Toronto, and sold it at 1s. 6d. ($37\frac{1}{2}$ cents) a bushel!

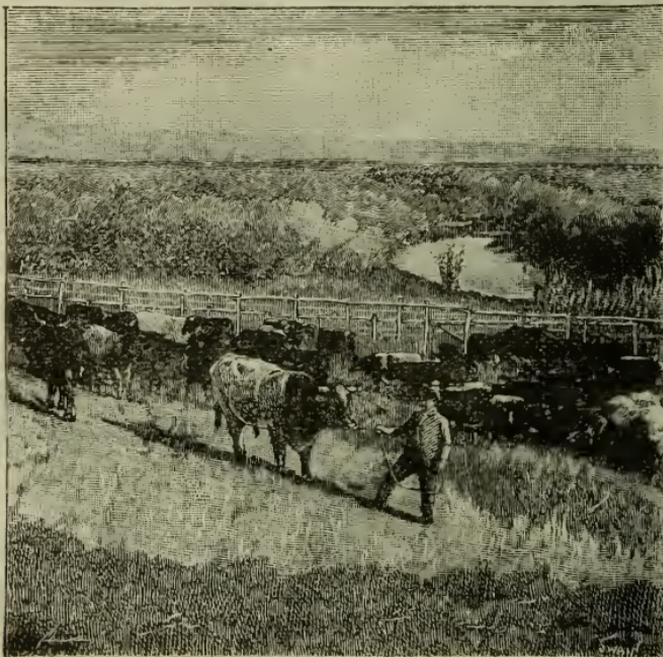


ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, QU'APPELLE.

Churches and Schools. But there are other considerations than those of gain. Is Canada a good place to bring up children in? There can hardly, I think, be any better. Schools are to be found almost everywhere in the North-West, and in Manitoba alone there are already 600. And if the farmer wants his son to study for one of the professions, he can send him to St. John's College, Winnipeg, or to one of the other colleges working in connection with the University of Manitoba, where he will receive an excellent collegiate education for a sum which is merely nominal. If he wishes to bring his boys up to mercantile life, the

towns constantly springing up in Western Canada, as well as those already established, offer abundant opportunities for getting them positions which will be more or less lucrative from the start.

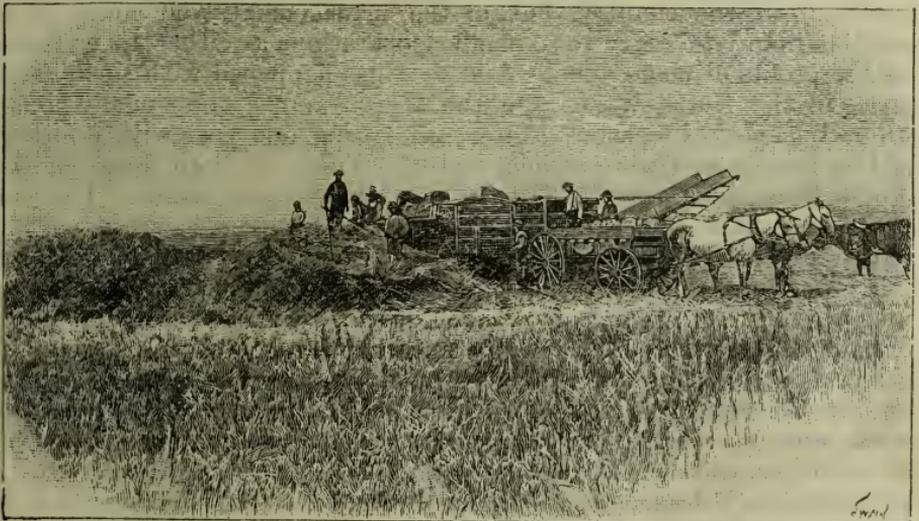
And, then, more and more the Church is being brought to the door of the settler. I need not enlarge on this aspect of life in Canada; but surely, as long as children are born into the world, and marriage continues, and suffering and death are inevitable facts of human life, this will be felt to be one of the richest blessings a country can offer to the emigrant. And in Manitoba and the North-West Territories much has been already done, and strenuous efforts are still being put forth to secure that the means of Divine grace which are provided in such abundance to the Briton at home shall not be lacking to him in the land of his adoption.



CATTLE IN THE QU'APPELLE VALLY.

Taking it all in all, I know of no country which offers so many advantages to the emigrant as Western Canada. If you compare it with the United States, you find it free from the desolating cyclones which so frequently spread ruin through many localities of the Union. Our educational system, as I know from personal observation, is more thorough; and there is a soundness about Canadian institutions generally that seems to be lacking in the United States. The lawlessness which one finds in localities there is simply unknown in Canada,

and our judicial system, and consequently the administration of justice, much more healthy. In the Dominion, too, we have a sounder monetary and banking system; and during the recent financial disturbances in the United States, Canadian commerce has kept on the even tenor of its way without even a tremor. As against 500 bank failures on the other side of the line, the only one which occurred in Canada was due to wholly local and peculiar causes which had been suspected some time before. And lately, at the World's Fair in Chicago, it was learned by numbers who before were ignorant of the fact, that Canada can compete with the more populous country in the products of her industry. These indeed embrace a very wide range, and on the Fair grounds, to the question put to the guards, "Where are the Canadian exhibits?" one received the reply: "The Canadian exhibits! They are everywhere. Every building has them. Just look for the British flag, and there you will find them." But in all the results of farming industry Canada was pre-eminent. It was amusing to watch the people climb up the stairs to get a look at the top of the 11-ton Canadian cheese. The immensity of it staggered them. But that cheese, both by its size and its quality—for Canada took the highest awards of the Exhibition for this product of the dairy—only symbolised the vast natural resources of the country. The live stock of the Dominion was, I believe, equally successful with cheese in the results of the competition. And by her magnificent display of minerals, many became aware for the first time that Canada has a wealth in all the products of the mine which perhaps surpasses that of any other country in the world.



CROFTERS THRESHING.

Comparing Canada with the other colonies of the Empire as a field for the emigrant, it has one obvious advantage—it is so very much

nearest than any of these. But it is evident, also, that the climatic conditions of the Dominion are much more favourable to the English type of character. In Australia and New Zealand, in India and Africa, the Briton, it would seem, tends to lose characteristics which have always been regarded as distinctive of him, and gradually to assimilate to the Southern type. It is a question whether, in those climates, he does not lose something of that depth and seriousness of character, along with part of the heroic energy and endurance which have made him the leader in the enterprise of the world. Certainly a climate which is intensely hot in summer, and is unbalanced by a strenuous winter, cannot be expected to nourish as vigorous a type as that of the British Isles. With hardly any of the disadvantages, Canada possesses all the climatic advantages of the motherland; and there, it would seem, the imperial English are destined to remain as energetic and daring, as full of enterprise and power to achieve, as of yore. We may expect, too, to see a type developed in Canada superior to any now found below the Canadian frontier, retaining more completely the characteristics of the mother country, holding on to the traditions of the past with a firmer grasp, loyal to British history, and sympathetic with British hopes and fears and interests.

*Who
should Go.*

As to the class of emigrants suitable to Manitoba and the North-West Territories, there is no doubt that anyone of any class, socially, with a fair amount of intelligence, industry, and physical strength, can succeed on the land there. I have met men of various classes who are engaged in farming, and all alike are evidently succeeding. It is sometimes said that large farming is a failure. If so, it is not the fault of the country, but of the management. Of course it is possible in any industry to so conduct operations as either to consume all the profits or make none. And so it has happened with some large farms in the North-West. On the other hand, I know men who, by properly supervising their estates, are, taking one year with another, adding largely to their original capital. There are two farms in the North-West, each over 1,500 acres, not far from each other. The one is over-manned and badly managed. In a district where spring ploughing is the rule, the manager insisted last year on the traditional fall ploughing. Moreover, at harvest there was a lack of promptness in gathering the crop, so that much of the grain was allowed to shell out on the ground. His yield was computed at 7 or 8 bushels per acre. His neighbour avoided these mistakes, used the result of experience in the country as to method, engaged just men enough to do the work, was punctual to the season both in sowing and reaping, and, in consequence, had a yield, on an average, of 35 bushels to the acre, with proportionately larger profits on his increased crop. The question as to large and small farming in Western Canada, as elsewhere, it seems to me, resolves itself into a question of ability. There are far more men who can work a small concern than there are who can work a large one, in whatever occupation. It is not different in farming in the North-West. If a man expects success merely because he is able to ride a horse and give orders, it is rather pre-

posterous for him to blame the country if he happen to find out his mistake. It is even more necessary that the large farmer should know his business than the small. But, given the proportionate organising and executive ability called for by the larger enterprise, much more will be made out of 2,000 than out of 200 acres.

Then there is the farmer with from 500 to 1,000 acres. Men of this class, like those just mentioned, hire all the manual labour, and, like them, may come under the head of "horseback farmers." And there are many of these who have been eminently successful in Western Canada, not only in a few favoured spots, but all over the country. I know some of these who last year had a yield from which they expected to clear between £500 and £600. Others, indeed, make less, but still enough to deserve the name of genuine success, who, while many English farmers have year by year found their original capital gradually slipping from them, have during the same period been constantly accumulating. And so I believe the tenant farmer of Great Britain could do nothing better for himself and his family than pull up and go to Manitoba or the North-West Territories. Or, if he feel himself too old to make a new start and get accustomed to new ways, then let him, at least, for their sake, send his sons and daughters.

But by far the largest class of emigrants to the North-West will be those who, with little capital, are content to do much of the manual labour of farming for themselves. And men of this class, knowing something of agriculture, have met with splendid success, when those going in on self-confident ignorance and money alone have egregiously failed. There are scores of these worth to-day from £600 to £3,000, who 10 years ago could not show an aggregate sum of £50. - Such succeed by being satisfied with small beginnings, and gradually increasing their operations as their growing capital permits. Many of them have worked out for a year or two with one of the farmers already established in the country, and so have added both to their experience and their capital, before taking up land for themselves. As there is not the same distance socially between the employer and the employed in Canada as in Great Britain, this can be done with real pleasure as well as profit. And many young Englishmen whose traditional instincts would make the condition of a clerk in England well-nigh unendurable to them, are working on farms in the North-West with perfect content and independence.

In the North-West, artisans have turned farmer with marked success, now plying their trade, now driving the plough or the mowing machine, until the time comes when they feel the farm calls for all their care, and more abundantly rewards their toil than anything else.

And for the domestic servant there could hardly be a better field than Canada. Both in town and country much higher wages can be obtained than anywhere in England; and a good servant, especially in the country, will be made to feel entirely at home. Good English domestics, going to Winnipeg, are almost sure of immediate employment.

All alike, however, who contemplate emigration to Manitoba and

the North-West Territories, or to any other part of the Dominion, should communicate with the Canadian High Commissioner, 17, Victoria Street, London. Through this office they can obtain just the kind of information they most need in going to a new country, and letters of introduction to persons who can be of the greatest assistance to them on reaching their destination.

F. W. WEBBER,

*Deputation in England for the Society for the Propagation
of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.*

THORNHILL RECTORY, YORKS,
January, 1894.



EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

APPENDIX A.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT CANADA.

General Information. The Dominion of Canada includes the whole of British North America to the north of the United States, and has an area of nearly 3,500,000 square miles. It is divided into eight separate provinces, and the population at the last census was 4,829,411—viz.: Prince Edward Island, 109,088; Nova Scotia, 450,523; New Brunswick, 321,294; Quebec, 1,488,586; Ontario, 2,112,989; Manitoba, 154,472; the North-West Territories, 67,554; British Columbia, 92,767; and unorganised Territories, 32,168. The extent of the country will be better understood by stating that it is larger than the United States without Alaska, and nearly as large as the whole of Europe.

Constitution and Government. The government of the country has at its head the Governor-General, the representative of Her Majesty. The Dominion Parliament consists of the Senate and of the House of Commons, and the government of the day is in the hands of the majority, from whom the Privy Council, or the Cabinet, who act as the advisers of the Governor-General, are taken. The members of the Senate are nominated for life by the Governor-General, and the duration of the House of Commons is fixed by the Act as five years. Each province has also its local Parliament, in some cases of two Houses, as in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec, and in others of only one, as in Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia. The head of the Provincial Government is known as the Lieutenant-Governor, and is appointed by the Governor-General. The constitution of Canada is contained in the British North America Act, 1867, which defines the powers both of the federal and of the local Legislatures. It may be said, generally, that the former deals with matters concerning the community as a whole, and the latter with subjects of local interest. Twenty-seven years' experience has demonstrated that the country has made great progress under the existing institutions, and the principle of union is recognised by all political parties as the sure foundation on which the future of the Dominion depends. There is a free and liberal franchise in operation, both for the Provincial and Dominion Parliaments, which gives most men the benefit of a vote. In the provinces there are county and township councils for regulating local affairs, such as roads, schools, and other municipal purposes, so that the government of the Dominion is decentralised as far as practicable, in the spirit of the Imperial legislation before mentioned.

Climate. Nothing connected with Canada is so much misrepresented and misunderstood as its climate, but it has only to be experienced to be thoroughly appreciated. It is warmer in summer and much colder in winter than in Great Britain; but

the heat is favourable to the growth of fruit and the crops, and in every way pleasant and beneficial, and the cold is not prejudicial to health or life. In fact, Canada is one of the healthiest countries in the world. The winter lasts from the end of November or the beginning of December to the end of March or middle of April; spring from April to May; summer from June to September; and autumn from October to the end of November. The seasons vary sometimes, but the above is the average duration of the different periods. The nature of the climate of a country may be measured by its products. In winter most of the trades and manufactures are carried on as usual, and, as regards farming, much the same work is done on a Canadian farm in autumn and in winter as on English, Scotch, or Irish homesteads. Ploughing is not possible, of course, in the depth of winter, but it is done in the autumn and early spring, and in the winter months cattle have to be fed, the dairy attended to, cereals threshed, machinery put in order, buildings repaired, carting done, and wood-cutting, and preparations made for the spring work, so that it is by no means an idle season. One thing is perfectly certain—that the country would not have developed so rapidly as it has done, and the population would not have grown to its present proportions, had the climate been unfavourable to the health, prosperity, and progress of the community. Of course there are good and bad seasons in Canada, as everywhere else, but, taken altogether, the climate will compare very favourably with other countries in similar latitudes.

Temperature. As the temperature in Manitoba and the North-West Territories is frequently referred to, it is desirable to quote official statistics bearing on the question. The mean temperature at Winnipeg in the summer is $60\cdot3^{\circ}$, and during the winter 1° ; Brandon, $58\cdot1^{\circ}$ and $-1\cdot8^{\circ}$; Rapid City, $62\cdot2^{\circ}$ and $2\cdot7^{\circ}$; Portage-la-Prairie, $61\cdot8^{\circ}$ and $12\cdot6^{\circ}$. In the North-West Territories, the summer and winter mean temperatures at the specified places are as follows:—Regina, $59\cdot2^{\circ}$ and $-2\cdot4^{\circ}$; Calgary, $55\cdot6^{\circ}$ and $12\cdot2^{\circ}$; Edmonton, $55\cdot2^{\circ}$ and $11\cdot3^{\circ}$. It is very evident the temperature only very occasionally reaches the various extreme limits that are sometimes mentioned, or the mean winter temperatures could not be anything like the figures above quoted.

Products of Canada. Reference has been made elsewhere to the agricultural products of Canada. The country also possesses great wealth in the timber contained in the immense forests, and in the minerals of all kinds, including coal, gold, silver, iron, copper, &c. Then, again, the fisheries along the extensive coasts, both on the Atlantic side and on the Pacific, and in the inland waters, are most valuable and varied, and are valued annually at several millions sterling. The principal fishes are salmon, trout, cod, herring, mackerel, halibut, and haddock. Oysters and lobsters are also most numerous. The manufacturing industry already occupies a most important position, and is growing more extensive every year. Almost every kind of manufacture is carried on. This activity is not confined to any one part of Canada, but is apparent in all the older provinces,

and will no doubt in time extend to the western parts of the Dominion also.

Mortgages. Reference is sometimes made to some Canadian farms being mortgaged. It should be borne in mind, however, that a proportion of the Canadian farmers start with little or no capital. In order to provide capital in such cases, the farm is mortgaged, but the loan companies, as a rule, do not advance more than half the value of the properties. The interest paid bears no comparison to the rent of similar-sized farms in the United Kingdom, and the fact of the existence of a mortgage, in these circumstances, is not detrimental to the position of the farmer. Not only is the interest invariably paid, but the experience is that the loans are paid off as they mature. The losses of the Canadian companies are comparatively small, and the investment, therefore, is a good one to the lender, and an advantage to the farmer.

Trade Imports and Exports. Canada's trade—import and export—amounts to nearly £50,000,000 per annum, and is largely with Great Britain and the United States, the balance being exchanged with European countries, the West Indies, South America, Australasia, China, and Japan. The figures given above only include the outside trade, and do not embrace that done between the various provinces. Free trade, in its entirety, exists within the boundaries of the Dominion, and the local business is very large, as the tonnage carried on the railways and canals and on the coasting vessels will show. It may be stated that the revenue now amounts to about \$36,000,000 per annum, of which about \$20,000,000—equal to 17s. per head of the population—is obtained from customs duties on goods imported into Canada.

Markets. Markets, either within or without the Dominion, exist for all the products of the country, and no difficulty is found in this respect. New markets have been provided by the establishment of lines of steamers to the West Indies, Australasia, China, and Japan, which are now in operation. Canada is well served with railway and water communication, and the shipping owned in Canada is so large that it occupies a high place in the list of ship-owning countries of the world. A railway extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and each province possesses excellent railway accommodation; in fact, there are over 15,000 miles of line in operation at the present time. The rivers and canals have been so much improved of late years, that the largest ocean-going steamers can moor alongside the wharves at Quebec and Montreal, and it is possible for a vessel of 500 tons burden to pass from the Atlantic into the great lakes. The enlargement of the canals now in progress, which is to be completed in 1895, will permit ocean vessels of 2,000 tons gross burden to pass to the head of Lake Navigation without breaking bulk.

Social Distinctions. The distinctions of class do not exist in Canada to the same extent as in the mother country. There is no law of primogeniture, and there are no paupers; a feeling of healthy independence pervades all classes, which no doubt

arises from the fact that every farmer is the owner of his acres, is his own master, and is free to do as he wills—a state of things conducive to a condition of freedom unknown in older countries. Then, again, taxation is comparatively light, and many social difficulties, still under discussion in Great Britain, were grappled with in Canada years ago. Religious liberty prevails; there is practically free and unsectarian education; a free and liberal franchise exists; local option in regard to the liquor traffic is in operation; the duration of the Parliament does not exceed five years, and the members are paid for their services; marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been legalised; and there is no poor law system, although orphans and the helpless and aged of both sexes are not neglected, being cared for under the municipal system. And, again, a good system of local government is at work in every province. The system of education in force—under the supervision and guidance of the Provincial Governments—enables the best education to be obtained at a trifling cost, and therefore the poor, as well as the rich, can make themselves eligible for the highest positions in the country. In principle the system in operation is the same in the different provinces, although the details may differ somewhat. In each school district trustees are elected to manage the schools for the inhabitants, who pay a small rate towards their support, the balance being met by considerable grants from the local governments.

British subjects settling in Canada do not require to be naturalised. They are entitled to all the same rights and privileges as their fellow British subjects who may have been born there; indeed, the removal of a family to Canada makes no more difference in their position, as British subjects, than if they had gone instead to any city, town, or village in the United Kingdom. Of course it is a different thing if they go to the United States or any other foreign country. In that case they must renounce their birthright, and their allegiance to their sovereign and their flag, before they can enjoy any of the political advantages of citizenship; and in many parts of the United States land cannot be bought, or sold, or transferred, excepting by naturalised persons.

Intending settlers in Canada are strongly advised to communicate, either personally or by letter, with the nearest agent of the Canadian Government in Great Britain (see) before they leave, so as to obtain the fullest and latest advice applicable to their cases. Cards of introduction to the Government Agents in Canada are also supplied to desirable persons. Any information supplied by these gentlemen may be thoroughly relied upon.

Then, again, on reaching Canada, or at any time afterwards, the nearest Government Agent should be consulted, as they are in a position to furnish accurate particulars on all matters of interest to the new arrival.

The Dominion Government has agents at Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, and St. John, the principal ports of landing in Canada; and the various Provincial Governments also supervise immigration as far as possible. At Toronto, Ontario, the Superintendent of Immigration is Mr. D.

*Government
Agents in the
United Kingdom.*

*Government
Agents in
Canada.*

Spence, 65, Simcoe Street; and in Victoria, British Columbia, Mr. Jessop, the Provincial Government Agent, should be consulted. The following is a list of the various Immigration Agencies under the supervision of the Department of the Interior:—

Winnipeg, Man. { Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
in charge of Outside Service in Manitoba
and the North-West Territories } Mr. H. H. SMITH.

Agents at Ports of Call for Steamships in Canada:—

Mr. E. M. CLAY ...	Halifax, N.S.	Mr. P. DOYLE ...	Quebec, Q.
„ S. GARDNER ...	St. John, N.B.	„ J. HOOLAHAN ...	Montreal, Q.

Dominion Lands Agents in Canada who act as Immigration Agents:—

W. H. HIAM ...	Brandon, Man.	THOS. ANDERSON	Edmonton, N.W.T.
W. G. PENTLAND	Birtle, „	C. E. PHIPPS ...	Oxbow, „
JOHN FLESHIER ...	Deloraine, „	E. BROKOVSKI ...	Battleford, „
W. M. HILLIARD...	Minnedosa, „	GEO. YOUNG ...	Lethbridge, „
W. H. STEVENSON	Regina, N.W.T.	T. B. FERGUSON	Salteoats, „
AMOS ROWE ...	Calgary, „	JOHN MCKENZIE	New Westminster,
J. G. JESSUP ...	Red Deer, „		B.C.
JOHN McTAGGART	Prince Albert, „	E. A. NASH ...	Kamloops, B.C.

The best time for persons with little or no capital to go out is from April to July—the earlier the better. Domestic servants may start at any time of the year.

No Assisted Passages. There are no free or assisted passages to Canada. The full ordinary steamship fares must be paid by all immigrants, and they must also have enough money in addition to pay for their railway fares from the port of landing to their destination, and to provide board and lodging until work is secured. The Government does not render any assistance in these matters, and all new-comers must be self-supporting. The Government Agents do not book passengers, and intending emigrants are advised to consult the local steamship agents on that subject. Neither do they recommend any one line more than another. They are quite impartial in both respects.

Booking Passages. It is not necessary to say anything in detail about the various steamers going to Canada, or about the fares. All such information can be obtained from the advertising columns of the newspapers, or from the steamship agents, who are to be found in every town or village. Passengers are recommended to take through tickets (including ocean and rail tickets) to their destinations in Canada. They are issued by the steamship companies, and in this way it is often possible to save money—as through tickets often cost less than the ocean ticket and the Canadian rail ticket if taken separately. Many of the railway companies in Great Britain issue cheap railway tickets from various places to the ports of embarkation, such as Liverpool, London, and Glasgow, and in these cases information may be obtained from the railway booking offices.

Luggage. Passengers should pay particular attention to the labelling of their luggage, and labels may be obtained from the steamship companies. They should also bear in mind that the steamship companies only carry free a limited quantity of baggage,

according to the class of ticket taken, and that the railway companies may charge for anything over 150 lbs. weight. The Canadian Pacific Railway carry 300 lbs. free for emigrants proceeding to Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Care should be exercised in deciding what had better be taken to Canada. Furniture, and heavy and bulky goods of that description, had better be left behind, as the freight charged for extra baggage makes it an expensive luxury; all household requirements can be purchased in the country. Agricultural implements and tools should not be taken out, as the most improved articles of this description adapted to the country can be purchased in any village in Canada. Skilled mechanics and artisans, when recommended to go out, may take their tools, but they must remember what is stated above, and also that in the Dominion all these things can be bought at reasonable prices. Emigrants may be safely advised to take a good supply of underclothing, heavy and light, for winter and summer wear, house and table linen, blankets, bed-ticks, and any other articles of special value which do not take up much room.

Settlers' effects are admitted free of customs duty if they come within the terms of the following clause of the customs tariff:—

Settlers' Effects free of Customs Duty.

Settlers' Effects, viz.:—Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts, and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale: provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also that, under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the North-West Territory by intending settlers, shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.

Wages. Wages—which, of course, vary from time to time—are, as a general rule, from a quarter to one-half higher than in Great Britain, but in some trades they are even more. The cost of living is lower, upon the whole, and an average family will, with proper care, be much better off in Canada than at home. There are very good openings in Canada for the classes of persons recommended to go out, but it must be borne in mind that hard work, energy, enterprise, and steadiness of character are as essential there as in any other country. Indeed, perhaps they are more necessary; but, on the other hand, there is a much better chance of success for any persons possessing these qualities, and who are able and willing to adapt themselves to the conditions of life obtaining in Canada.

Capitalists. Persons with capital to invest will find many openings in Canada. They can engage in agricultural pursuits, taking up the free-grant lands or purchasing the improved farms to be found in every province, or in mining, or in the manufacturing industries. Again, a settled income will be found

to go much farther in Canada, and while the climate is healthy and the scenery magnificent, there are abundant opportunities for sport; and the facilities for education are not to be excelled anywhere.

Where to go. Young men should go to Manitoba, the North-West, or British Columbia. Older men, with capital and young families, should go to one of the older provinces, and either buy or rent an improved farm. This, however, is only a general statement, and individual cases must be decided by the special circumstances of each. In Manitoba and the North-West, and in some parts of British Columbia, pioneer life on free grants, or away from railways, is attended with a certain amount of inconvenience, and an absence of those social surroundings which may be obtained in the older settled parts of these and other provinces, and this fact should be borne in mind by those who are considering the subject. But even in these districts improved farms may be purchased at reasonable rates.

Capital necessary. It is difficult to lay down a hard-and-fast rule as to the amount of capital necessary for farm work. The answer depends on the energy, experience, judgment, and enterprise of the person who is to spend the money, the province selected, whether free-grant land is to be taken up or an improved farm rented or purchased, and many other details. It may safely be said, however, that if a man has from £100 to £200 clear on landing, and some knowledge of farming, he is in a position to make a fair start on the free-grant land in Manitoba and the North-West; but it is generally advisable to obtain some experience of the country before commencing on one's own account.

Farm Servants. There is a large and growing demand for male and female farm servants in every part of the Dominion. Machinery of various kinds is in daily use, but labour is scarce notwithstanding, and good hands can in the proper seasons find constant employment. Many persons of this class who started as labourers now have farms of their own in some of the finest parts of the Dominion. Market gardeners, gardeners, and persons understanding the care of horses, cattle, and sheep, may also be advised to go out.

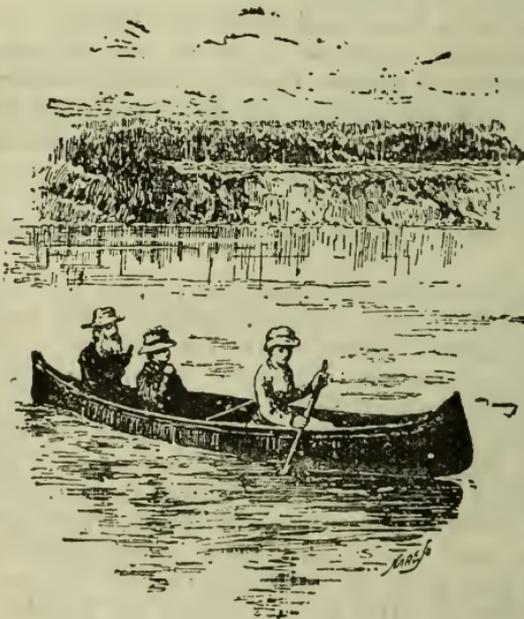
Domestic Servants. So far as numbers are concerned, perhaps the largest demand of all is for female domestic servants. The wages are good, the conditions of service are not irksome, and comfortable homes are assured. Domestic servants should go at once on their arrival to the nearest Government Agent. These gentlemen often have in their offices a list of vacant situations, and will refer applicants to the local ladies' committees, so that they may have the benefit of supervision and guidance, until they are satisfactorily placed. Servants should, however, take their characters with them, and must bear in mind that good records are just as indispensable in Canada as elsewhere. They may safely go out at any time of the year.

Other Classes of Labour. There is little or no demand for females other than domestic servants. Governesses, shop assistants, nurses, &c., should not go out unless proceeding to join friends able and willing to aid them in getting

employment. Mechanics, general labourers, and navvies are advised to obtain special information as to their respective trades before going out. The demand is not now so great as it was a few years ago, and such men, especially with large families, are not encouraged to set out *on the chance* of finding employment. They may be safely advised to start when going to join friends who advise them to do so, or if they have the inclination and the knowledge to enable them to change their callings and become agriculturists.

Clerks, draftsmen, shop assistants, and railway *employés* are not advised to emigrate unless proceeding to appointments already assured. Any demand for labour of these kinds is fully met on the spot.

No encouragement is held out to members of the legal and medical and other professions, schoolmasters, and persons desiring to enter the military and civil services, to go to the Dominion, especially in cases where immediate employment is necessary. There are always openings and opportunities for men of exceptional abilities with a little capital; but, generally speaking, the professional and so-called lighter callings in Canada are in very much the same position as they are in the United Kingdom, the local supply being equal to, if not greater than, the demand.



CANOEING.

APPENDIX B.

THE CANADIAN EXHIBITS AT CHICAGO.

The Canadian exhibits at the Chicago Exhibition having been referred to in several of the delegate's Reports, it has been considered desirable to publish such facts as are available as to the success which the Dominion obtained on that occasion in competition with the world. The American Press are unanimous in conceding that Canada will reap a greater benefit from the World's Fair than any other country. The variety of the vegetable products of Canada served to illustrate in a manner, hardly to be shown in any other way, the climate and the fertility of its soil; while the exhibits of mineral wealth, of its fisheries, and of its manufacturing industries demonstrated the possibilities of future development.

It may be said that Canada was unrepresented on many of the juries connected with several of the groups of exhibits, and on others the Canadian members were of course in a minority. It is eminently satisfactory to find, therefore, that the awards in all classes of exhibits have been so numerous, and frequently coupled with remarks of a flattering nature.

The following is an extract from the report of the British Consul at Chicago to the Earl of Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the Chicago Exhibition:—

Canada has been brought prominently forward in a manner which can scarcely fail to assure permanent benefit. Its chief exhibits were natural products, though the colony was represented in every department except electricity. Its cheese and butter exhibits were remarkable, and gained a disproportionately large number of awards, beating all competitors; Japan is understood to have sent a special commission to examine and report on the methods adopted by the colony in these matters. The show of animals, especially sheep, met with great approval. The quality of Canadian fruit was generally recognised. The exhibit of grain and other products of the north-western provinces has shown what can be grown, and as a result many inquiries have been made with a view to settlement in those parts. The same applies to British Columbia, regarding which province overtures have been made by quite a colony of Austrian subjects for settlement, with a view to fruit-growing and general farming.

The Canadian exhibits in this important department were excelled by none in quality and appearance. The excellence of the wheat was the subject of general comment, and a considerable demand has already arisen on the part of United States farmers for seed grain from Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Canada obtained 1,016 awards in this group, including 776 awards for cheese and butter. This does not comprise the awards obtained by Manitoba, which have not yet been received. It is understood that in the tests for quality, made under chemical analysis on behalf of the Exhibition authorities, Manitoba No. 1 Hard Red Fyfe wheat gave the very best results.

Cheese and Butter. The exhibitions of cheese and butter were the largest of their kind ever made on the North American continent. Two competitions were arranged for Cheddar or factory cheese, in the months of June and October. In the first named, the United States entries numbered 505, and the Canadian 162. There were 138 prizes awarded, of which Canada took 129, and the United States 9. Thirty-one exhibits of Canadian cheese also scored higher points than the best United States cheese. In the October competition for the same class of cheese, made previous to 1893, there were 82 entries from the United States, and 524 from Canada. There were 110 prizes offered, and Canada secured them all. There were also 414 awards for cheese made in 1893. Of these, Canada obtained 369, and the United States 45. In these two competitions, therefore, the United States entered 587 exhibits and took 54 prizes, as against Canada's 686 entries and 608 prizes. There were three judges for cheese, two for the United States, and one for Canada. The significance of this result is enhanced when considered in conjunction with the difference in the population of the two countries—65 millions against 5 millions. Canada now exports several millions of pounds of cheese per annum more than the United States to the English market, her exports to the mother country having risen from 30,889,353 lbs. in 1875 to 127,843,632 lbs. in 1892. In the butter competition, Canada took 27 awards. The great development of the cheese industry in recent years has interfered, no doubt, with the expansion of the butter trade. The steps, however, that have been taken of late years to encourage this industry are having effect; and the Dairy Commissioner of the Dominion has expressed an opinion that within five years' time the manufacture of butter in Canada will be equal to that of cheese, both in quality and quantity. In 1893 Canada exported 43,193 cwt. of butter to Great Britain.

Agricultural Machinery. The absence of awards for Canadian agricultural machinery is explained by the withdrawal of the exhibits from competition, it having been decided that machines adapted to field work should be judged by field tests. As this would have necessitated bringing duplicate machines to Chicago at great expense, or the spoiling of the actual exhibits for show purposes during the remainder of the Fair, the greater number of Canadian and United States exhibitors withdrew from competition. Professor Thurston, the chairman of the jurors on agricultural implements, and consulting mechanical engineer to the Exposition, stated that in design, finish, and smoothness of operation the Canadian machinery was equal to anything in the Exhibition.

Horticulture. Canada obtained 65 awards. The list included seven different awards for Canadian grapes—a valuable tribute to the climate of the country. The small number of awards is due to the fact that awards were only given to collective exhibits, and not to individual exhibitors, or for each variety of fruit shown. With regard to the vegetable display, it was admitted that the Canadian exhibit was greatly superior to any other. Both fruit and

vegetables won the highest praise from the jurors for variety, excellence, and quality; and in this connection the report of the British Consul is especially interesting.

Canada more than sustained at Chicago her splendid *Live Stock*. record at Philadelphia in 1876 in this department, the live stock and poultry exhibited having secured more than one-half of the total prizes offered. In cattle, with 184 entries, Canada took 104 prizes, 17 medals, and 3 diplomas; against 532 entries of the United States, and 306 prizes and 13 medals. In horses, Canada had 96 entries, and 44 prizes, 2 gold medals, 10 medals, and 3 diplomas; the United States, 446 entries, 257 prizes, 6 gold medals, 12 medals, and 4 diplomas. In sheep, Canada, with 352 entries, secured 250 prizes, 5 silver cups, and 8 diplomas; against the United States' 478 entries and 193 prizes. In swine, Canada's 68 entries obtained 64 prizes, and the United States' 96 entries 67 prizes. In poultry and pet stock, Canada was awarded 501 prizes with 1,147 entries, and the United States 671 prizes with 2,453 entries. The grand totals were: Canada, 1,847 entries and 1,175 prizes; the United States, 4,005 entries and 1,494 prizes. This must be regarded as a very great success especially when the populations of the United States and Canada are taken into account. All the Canadian sheep and swine were bought by the Commissioner for Costa Rica.

Fish and Fisheries.

The committee of jurors considered the Canadian fish exhibit the best and most complete in the Exposition. Twenty-four individual exhibitors also obtained medals.

Mines and Mining.

No single exhibit in the mining building attracted more attention, and came in for more favourable comment, than the Canadian display; and the fact that there were 67 collective exhibits which took gold medals and diplomas in competition with other countries, speaks highly for the variety and richness of the mineral resources of the Dominion. The collections of ornamental and precious stones were much admired, and orders were subsequently received from two of the leading manufacturing jewellers of New York. The nickel ore exhibits were mentioned as being higher in grade than any other shown at the Fair. Canadian copper also obtained a flattering award; and the fine exhibit of anthracite and bituminous coal from all the mines in the North-West Territories, now being worked, attracted a great deal of interest.

Machinery.

The machinery exhibit was a small one, but almost every exhibit took a prize, 43 gold medals and diplomas falling to the Dominion. Professor Thurston, chairman of the jurors, and consulting mechanical engineer to the Exposition, stated, in an address, that in design, finish, and smoothness of working the general machinery shown by Canada was equal to anything shown; and that, as compared with the exhibit made in 1876 at Philadelphia, Canada had made greater relative progress in manufacturing, since that time, than any other nation taking part in the Exhibition.

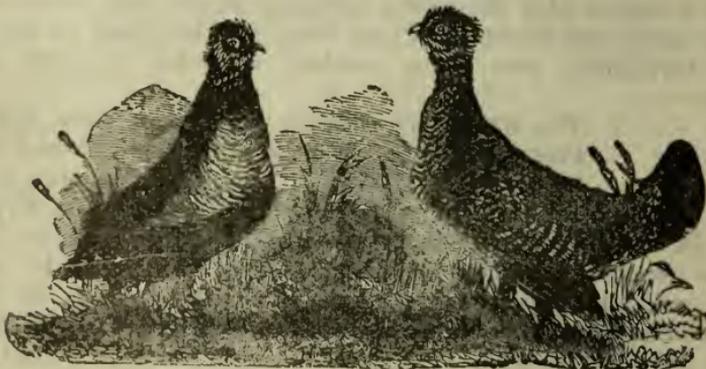
In this department Canada obtained 30 medals and diplomas. The Canadian Pacific Railway train was referred to as the finest and most complete on exhibition, which reflects great credit on the position manufacturing enterprise has reached in Canada.

The great development in the industries of the Dominion is illustrated very aptly by the following return, taken from the census of 1891:—

	1881.	1891.	Increase.	Per Cent.
Number of establishments ...	49,923	75,768	25,845	51·8
Capital invested	\$165,302,623	\$353,836,817	\$188,534,194	114·0
Number of employes	254,935	367,865	112,930	44·43
Wages paid	\$59,429,002	\$99,762,441	\$40,333,439	67·86
Cost of raw material	\$179,918,593	\$255,983,219	\$76,064,626	42·3
Value of products	\$309,676,068	\$475,445,705	\$165,769,637	53·5

Canada had a most interesting exhibit of manufactures, which secured 124 awards, and drew an appreciative statement from the president of the jurors on textiles—a member of the Austrian Commission, and himself a manufacturer of high-grade cloths in Austria—to the effect that the progress made by textile manufacturers in Canada had been more rapid during the last five years than that of any other country showing industrial products. It will be remembered by many readers of these pamphlets that Canada's display of manufactured articles at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1886 attracted much attention.

The educational system of the Dominion has a world-wide reputation, and the exhibits in that department were naturally, therefore, an object of sustained interest throughout the course of the Exhibition. 191 awards were obtained by Canada. No better evidence of the excellence of the display can be had than that in a section supposed to be the smallest among the Canadian exhibits, such a large number of awards should have been secured.



PRAIRIE CHICKENS.