

houses that 20 years ago were occupied. Similar conditions are known to exist in various parts of the province of Quebec. If these houses were again inhabited, it would provide acceptable neighbours who could be called upon to supply labor where needed, their children would fill the schools, and all the advantages of social life in country parts would be increased. Women in the rural districts are the greatest sufferers from the want of assistance to share in the work necessary on the farms. By bringing the needs and advantages of such places to the notice of incoming settlers, the Association hopes to do useful work.

### SETTLERS NEED GUIDING HAND

Again, injury is done both to immigrants and to the fair name of the Canadian people, by the unfortunate experiences of settlers of whom advantage is taken for want of a little guidance from disinterested persons having a knowledge of local conditions. Thus, settlers having a limited amount of capital, but sufficient to give them a chance of making a fair start in life in this new country, are induced to invest in land of inferior quality, when, if information could be supplied them by well informed agents as to the relative value of different farm properties offered them, such results could be avoided.

A Canadian pioneer farmer can distinguish between black loam land and sandy soil, and by the use of his judgment and experience, he may obtain a farm that may yield from 20 to 40 bushels of grain to the acre. An honest English settler coming with his family may easily be tempted to buy unproductive or inferior land and may lose all his capital in a vain effort to raise his crops.