

II.

The Opportunities Offered to Britons in Canada.

THOSE who leave the British Isles for Canada go from the real homes of real British people. They are usually classified as "British emigrants," but there are marked differences of temperament, as well as other qualities, which differentiate English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh from each other. It is therefore necessary to realise that the word "British" is not comprehensive enough in this connection. The year before the Great War Canada received 108,000 English, 30,700 Scottish, 9,700 Irish, and 2,000 Welsh settlers—no small army to advise, select and equip.

As for the "homes of the people," these emigrants are drawn from the West End as well as the East End of London, country villages, provincial towns, and factory centres. There are also in Great Britain many excellent institutions for the maintenance, education and care of orphan children, and these supply Canada with very good material. Children of five years and upwards, physically and mentally well, and with some training in their parents' homes or in institutions, are welcomed by the Canadian people, whether they be the children of ex-Service men or not. These children grow up with the country. Thousands who went oversea came back as soldiers of the King, and many laid down their lives for the Empire. What happens to such children, speaking generally and without reference to the war, will be described in a subsequent article, but here it may be said that, whatever may have been their institutional environment in this country, once they leave these shores they rapidly become independent and valuable units of Canadian life.

Children for Canada.

During the last fifteen years 32,000 of these children went to Canada, and only one child for every ten accepted applicants in Canada was available. The scholar in British schools is taught Empire geography. Canada cultivates this feature: it enables the school children, who are the men and women of the future, to study Dominion geography commercially, and it secures the interest of these young people "early in the game."

It is estimated that for the purposes of the war 400,000 household workers in the British Isles left domestic service for munition work or war service of some kind; and while some of them after the armistice returned to their domestic duties, the vast majority did not. From the remainder we have secured already, and are daily securing, desirable household workers for Canada—although not in such large numbers as Canada would desire. These workers receive very high