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Emigration by Selection

The Middle Classes of Great Britain for the Canadian West

(By T. W. SHEFFIELD, of Regina, Saskatchewan)

The Dominion of Canada is today the greatest land in the world of real opportunity, promise, and hope for the progressive people of Great Britain. In approaching the subject of immigration a few general observations will be dealt with in an endeavor to bring out certain salient details relative to the problem as it affects our national life and future progress. It is one which affects tremendously the welfare and progressive prosperity of the Dominion, and if present indications are to be relied upon, must soon become the most momentous problem to be dealt with by the Imperial and Canadian Governments. The gravity of the situation renders it imperative that party politics be eliminated, both parties grasping with the question deliberately and firmly to the highest interests of Great Britain and the Dominion.

Immigration problems under the most approved methods involve vital issues. In the early days it meant simply getting population from any where and everywhere, even from the depths of the lowest and poorest centers of Europe. To get selected population to real efforts, plans, or schemes have been tried. A premium for entry into Canada is no real test for selection. The recent complications necessitating certain modifications of these regulations by the authorities at Ottawa is in itself proof that the present system is not all that could be desired.

To get selected population successfully to settle in Canada, and especially the rich middle provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, means altered conditions in order to bring these vast territories of promise to certain classes in Great Britain who, through cooperation and lack of authentic knowledge of the real conditions, are laboring in limited fields, under severe competition, with capital only earning 3 to 5 per cent. The old method of broadcast publicity and open invitation to the world at large has been simple. But selected immigration will not be quite so easy; new methods will have to be devised, new channels tapped, bringing the moneyed people of the middle classes of Great Britain to realize their opportunity.

In considering this question, the first thought that presents itself is the diversity of our requirements; for example, it is obvious we require different labor and financial interests in Saskatchewan to that of British Columbia. Going further east, not only do agricultural and fruit-growing interests call for a different class of laborers and capitalists, but the larger centers of industry again call for a more skilled and commercial class. The conditions and opportunities of each Province must be taken thoroughly into consideration before adopting any method of appealing to the class alluded to. From careful observation extending from St. John to Vancouver, there is no doubt that the wholesale appeal to the world at large without the slightest regard to the newcomer's qualifications sutting any particular Province has been hurtful, not only to immigrants but to the Dominion and the Provinces.

The first shock comes if, on landing, the newcomer finds there is no immediate opening for his particular training, and not knowing what to do, turns to what he was least of all intended for—the farm, where, if he is energetic and tactful, he may fall in line with the work of a farm laborer. Not possessing these qualities in his character, he soon tires, and seeks refuge in the cities, becoming one of Canada's lost units, and therefore a burden to all concerned.

The foregoing is not directed against immigration with common sense and adaptability, but those who are shipped here with no capital and depressed brains; nor is it intended to depreciate the value of the sturdy, muscular man, who intends to find a field for his labor in Canada, for with the true determination characteristic of the British race, he is certain to obtain a suitable opening for his energies. The first class alluded to is quite general to the observant eye, and examples are too numerous to classify here.

burgeons or strengthen their present staff in the large cities and country towns of Great Britain, where all inquiries relating to employment in Canada could be classified in the order of the greatest demand—such as farm laborers, skilled and unskilled domestic servants, mechanics, railway operators, and laborers in building trades and industries. Where possible men with Canadian experience should be appointed to supervise the branches. The method of classification could be conducted on the card file system, such as prevails in any well-regulated business establishment. Duplicates of these cards would be sent to all the important centres throughout Canada, notice being given to the public in the Dominion that such a system was available for their use on payment of a minimum sum of, say, 50c. By way of illustration, take a farmer residing in Lumsden, Saskatchewan, requiring the services of a competent farm laborer; he would submit his requirements to the head office in Regina, when a card giving the qualifications of an applicant to meet the case as near as possible would be forwarded. This card would be somewhat as follows:

LABOR BUREAU, LONDON.
File No. 1. Card No. 1—Farm Section,
March 21, 1910.

Particulars of Applicant.
Name J. McElen
Town Derbyshire
Nationality British
Reference Good
Experience General farm hand
Salary required General rate
Married Yes
Children One boy, seven years
Age Twenty-nine years
Health Good
Doctor J. Hughes, Derby
What date could applicant come—
once.
General remarks—Good, all-round,
strong man.
(Signed) O. E. SMITH.

ENCOURAGING THE BEST.
No doubt many will imagine this system may become too complicated, but it is not so when administered by modern organizations such as prevails in the postal departments or other well-regulated Government establishments. By the introduction of a system somewhat on the lines mentioned, the undesirable from other countries would hesitate before submitting themselves to such a form of scrutiny, whilst the better classes would appreciate it, recognizing that the authorities are only desirous of taking the best their country could offer, which applies with equal force to all the white races.

Many side issues have been omitted on this important question, but the facts alluded to at least call for serious reflection by those interested in the urgent necessity for reform in the methods of immigration with its unlimited possibilities of good for the Dominion and its future people. Brief reference is made to this to show that present methods of handling newcomers are not all that could be desired. The middle classes of Great Britain have for centuries led in art, literature, science, industry, commerce, and social progress. Their sons and daughters are generally educated at the great public schools and technical institutions, which gives them a high character and grasp of the economical conditions required in the life of building up a nation. At the present time this class is groaning and growing under the burden of heavy taxation and limited channels for the investment of capital combined with sturdy application. New outlets and opportunities are required for their sons and daughters, who, whilst now making a mere living, could without doubt attain undreamed of success in the agricultural and industrial fields of Canada, provided their requirements were intelligently and carefully catered for.

Agricultural Opportunities.
To millions of the middle classes of Great Britain, with their capital averaging from \$1,000 to \$50,000, lie the greatest opportunities in the world for safe investment and industrial progress in the iron, engineering, ship-building trades, manufacture of finished cotton goods, cordages, and binder twine, building materials, sanitary wares, tin trades, food-stuffs, wearing apparel, pottery, pork-packing business, hotels, restaurants, stores, branch houses, building and land investments, biscuit factories, candy factories, boot and shoe trade, bleaching and dyeing, and every branch of trade. Besides, there are wonderful opportunities offered in farming land, that may be purchased cheap now and which will grow in value. In Saskatchewan, the central and

largest Province, good wheat land, improved, can be secured from \$2 to \$10 for cultivated land per acre, yielding thirty bushels per acre, realizing 92¢ cents a bushel, oats 22¢ cents a bushel, and flax \$1.55 a bushel. In this connection, it will be interesting to give the wheat, oats, barley and flax grown in Saskatchewan in 1909:

Crop Area in Acres	Total Yield in Bushels
Wheat	99,255,000
Oats	105,465,000
Barley	244,000
Flax	319,000

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These figures are the best possible reply to the complaint sometimes heard that Great Britain is not taking sufficient financial interest in this country. Our railroad development has been practically financed from first to last by the British investor. Mr. George Parish, an eminent London financial statistician, states that British capital has been invested in Canada to the extent of \$200,000,000. It is practically impossible to check this sum, but it is safe to accept the estimate of Mr. Parish, who not long since lectured on the advantages of borrowing countries of limited capital. The young man, he says, requires to do all those things which other countries have been gradually performed through the centuries, and it desires to do those things quickly. The rapidity with which things move in a young country is so astonishing to those accustomed to the slower progress of the older countries that it is difficult for the two kinds of countries to understand each other. Persons living in the older countries is as rapid as it is said to be.

Illimitable Possibilities.
These remarkable figures should in themselves point out to the middle classes of Great Britain the illimitable possibilities there are for their capital and if they would come out and study the actual conditions at first hand they would soon find out the real opportunities for investing their capital and labor in Canada. Throughout all Canada, and particularly west of the Great Lakes, there are openings where capital could be safely and profitably employed—in industrial openings not least of all. American manufacturers have been quick to seize such opportunities from coast to coast—with advantage to themselves and to Canada. The West would not wish them less, but would be glad to see British industrial interests more in evidence.

However, at the present time there is undoubtedly an awakening on the part of British manufacturers and exporters as to the way in which their Canadian markets are to be cultivated. Alderman H. W. Twigg, chairman of the Bristol Docks Committee, stated recently to the writer in Regina that he will himself arrange for a large party of leading exporters and merchants to travel over Western Canada to see for themselves what a trade-promising country this is. To the thousands of British readers who peruse this article of the *British Overseas* the heartiest invitation is extended to write for real facts and figures of the opportunities for every class of British trade investments.

The position of Canada is unequalled in its opportunity for the expansion of the British race. The right in fusion will bring about clearer ideals of national, provincial, and civic duty in the upbuilding of this mighty nation—Canada.

Monetary Times, loaned Canada more than half a billion dollars, or, to be exact, \$605,453,852, as follows:

Canadian bank shares purchased	1,125,000
Investments with loan and mortgage companies	5,719,774
British insurance companies' investments	9,731,742
Municipal bonds sold privately	10,000,000
Industrial investments	22,500,000
Land and timber investments	19,000,000
Mining investments	56,315,500
Canadian public notations in London	481,061,833
	\$605,453,852

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THE WEST AND ITS CHURCHES

Archdeacon Says Edifices and Work Not Properly Distributed
Toronto, Oct. 2.—As the result of a request made by the Toronto Alliance Board three years ago, two distinguished speakers belonging to the evangelists who had headquarters in the west, spoke in Toronto yesterday afternoon and evening before large audiences.

Rev. Geo. H. Hanson, D.D., Dunfermline, Belfast, addressed the congregationalist and Trinity Church, Association Hall and Cooke's Presbyterian Church.

Lady Edgar Dead
Toronto, Sept. 30.—Word was received today in Toronto of the death in London, Eng., of Lady Edgar, widow of the late Sir James D. Edgar.

British Investments.
In five years the large financial houses of Great Britain, says the

AN OUTLAW TERRORIZES

An Entire Town—A Famous Wisconsin Outlaw Has Son and Daughter Shot—May Revenge Them on Citizens

Winter, Wis., Oct. 2.—"I'm coming in," was the statement made yesterday by Dietz, the outlaw of Cameron Dam, when he heard through a reporter of the Minneapolis Tribune that his oldest son and daughter had been shot and wounded and were now in the custody of the law.

The boy is in a cell in the county jail at Hayward, and the girl under guard in the doctor's care in the hotel at Winter. Since Saturday afternoon Winter has been a village wrapped in fear. That any one man could be so greatly feared by a community of strong bodied men of the words, the sheriff, is nothing short of unheard of. Eighteen more men were deputed Sunday and given arms to protect the town against a single handed siege by Dietz.

This added to the present garrison of five deputies who were sworn in the village Saturday, almost composes the male population of the town.

Although Clarence, the eldest son who was shot in the arm, was moved early Sunday morning to the county jail at Hayward, 15 armed men guarded the town hall. It being expected that this would be the object of Dietz's attack. At the head of the stairs in the Winter Hotel and sitting in a doorway of the room in which Myra, the wounded girl, is confined in bed, six more armed guards have been stationed every night. Men are posted on each corner.

Heretofore those who have feared Dietz because they know he was a man who feared no man, now know that they are justified in increasing their fear ten fold now they are dealing with a father whose two children have been shot and arrested.

When Dietz's own wagon containing his son handcuffed and his daughter unconscious and bleeding in the wagon box, drove into town Saturday on a mad gallop, the deputy sheriff leaped out and intimated that Dietz could be expected right away, as Lester, the boy who escaped the ambush had carried the news to him. Clarence, securely locked in a cell in the town hall, and Myra under heavy guard at the hotel, the town did not feel safe until Clarence had been removed to Hayward.

UNIQUE TEXTURES IN EGYPT.

Silks Discovered in Catacombs Surpass Any Modern Production.
Paris, Sept. 28.—Modern civilization is apt to view with complacency its own wonderful progress since the birth of Christianity, but every now and again some great discovery proves that it is sometimes retrogressive. The recent find by M. Gayet in the catacombs of Antioch of wonderful silks, stuffs and embroideries has revealed to the world textures that are woven as ours are but with more elegance, while the colorings are far more beautiful than any now known.

For many years M. Gayet has been at work in Egypt seeking the hidden treasures that are known to be buried there. Last year a committee composed of Prince de Brancovan, Prince de Fauriol, Louis Stern and others, made it possible for the indefatigable explorer to make another journey. This last expedition to the ancient city of Antioch produced the precious selection which has just been given to the Musee D'Enneray on the Avenue Bois de Boulogne.

The excavations in this old city have brought to light garments and objects which have made for the history of art a record of the greatest value. Costumes and death masks were found intact, and notwithstanding their centuries of age, their textures and colorings have retained in a remarkable degree all their freshness and brilliancy. The long mantle of a bride, with its rich embroideries, veils of Isis and costumes of various patterns according to the rank of the wearer, are some of the trophies that M. Gayet has brought back with him.

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PEARLS CHEAP AS BUTTONS

Japanese Method If Disclosed Would Revolutionize Industry
New York, Oct. 1.—The existence of a secret method of making pearls which if disclosed would make them as plentiful and as cheap as the collar button, was told by Professor Bashford, Dean of Columbia University, to the American Fisheries society.

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RECIPRO NEGOTIATION

May be Delayed
Time-Field Correspondence in October

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—Probably be no reciprocity sent from ton for two or three months. S. Fielding, who has been negotiating for Ottawa today after months' delay in European attention. The work of preparing the coming session constant attention for three weeks. About the mid expects to write tary of State at is in a position of Canada, the tions proposed lents Tafe, Mr. Knox for sugges duct of the nego next conference Ottawa or Wash The government substantial result beneficial alike. While there have expressions again, tion, Sir Wilfrid tration feels that by a majority of the government's interest in Canada. Unless the Un sion there to meet o reciprocity nego event ample pro tained against ur titution in man. However, the fee President Taft successful outco and that there v sonable dealing.

Along with h be made can h time, but t but that the pro merce in na may possibly be sions on some l goods, such as c plements, taken in part. Recipro be discussed. Mr. Fielding v this afternoon w arrival from Mo alarmist reports health. The sl paralysis, the At is not intersting dant zest for w adviser in Mont that the attac acter, and that soon be again h Mr. Fielding h since he left r until today. It v he went on his tings of the W missioners me ago, that sh him. He at orial to consu, there last night, at the central and was met by ing and Mr. T minister of fina Mrs. Fielding ing accompanie The minister of over hi slept ey ly he drove at Metcalfe street wards that the Fielding's cond and all that w

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Though he quid incand the pressure Minard's L Friend.
Minard's L Friend.
Yours truly,
VILANDIE PRERES.