

rush to the Prairie Provinces, where they could get land for nothing and make money by wheat raising. Nowadays, a good many who would have done this are finding that they can do at any rate just as well in the Province where they were born.

Still, once a habit has grown up it does not die out in a day. Many boys will continue to go away into the towns or migrate to the West; and for years to come there is certain to be a great demand for men on Ontario farms, especially as the amount of work to be done is increasing so largely with the extension of the orchards.

Accordingly, both the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government are trying to get men of the right stamp from the Old Country. To keep out men of the wrong sort, various regulations have been made. Emigrants with a bad moral record, or physical disabilities likely to make them a burden on the community or a disgrace to it, are kept out altogether, or shipped back to Europe when the facts are known. It has also been decreed

that ordinary emigrants must have £5 each in their possession on landing,—or £10 if they go over in the winter. But emigrants who are going to do farm work are so badly wanted that they are specially exempted from this rule, if they have some definite situation to go to,—which is very easy to arrange, as the Government officials and the best emigration organizations always have the names of thousands of farmers asking for men. They must also have the necessary means of getting to the point where employment awaits them.

It is the experienced and qualified man, naturally, who is wanted most; and, next to him, the man without experience who is determined to learn and to become qualified. Unfortunately a great many men have gone out from England who seem unable or unwilling to learn. They not only exasperate the farmers who give them work, but create a prejudice against their fellow-Englishmen who are of quite a different stamp.

Many men who have gone over without any knowledge of farm work have by sheer determination gained experience enough in a very short time to make themselves highly useful and therefore highly valued.

A friend of mine in one of these orchard districts, a man who knows practically every farm and its occupants, says:—"Most of the hired help around here is from the Old Country,—

generally Englishmen and Scotsmen, with some Irishmen. Some who came from towns have had rather a hard time of it, chiefly because of their own defects; but nearly all the immigrants have done well and are saving money. The next generation of all these immigrants will be our farmers, and they will be emphatically all right.

"For example, there's Mr. A. When he came over five years ago he was so poor that I had to help him. Now he has a rented farm of 100 acres and he is doing really well on it. Then there's Mr. B., who had been a coachman or hostler near Edinburgh. He has a rented farm, got some live-stock, and is going ahead. Mr. C., another old-countryman, has bought a 25-acre farm and is doing well. Mr. D., an ex-policeman from Glasgow, a magnificent man, started here as a farm-labourer, worked his way up, and was able to help C. by lending him £100."

On a fruit farm in the same district I found an Englishman who