

## APPENDIX No. 1

At each one of these offices a regular immigration propaganda is carried on throughout the year. Advertisements appear in the newspapers, and each newspaper carrying a departmental advertisement inserts twice a year a column and a half of reading matter pertaining to western Canada, which is prepared under the supervision of the department, bringing to the attention of the readers of the paper items of interest which are likely to induce people to emigrate here. At the present time advertisements are appearing in about 5,000 newspapers. In addition to the display advertisements and reading matter referred to, special articles on Canada are from time to time provided to such papers as are willing to accept them, in addition to which numbers of newspaper associations are taken through the country at departmental expense, the members of which provide articles on their trip, and publicity is thus secured which could in no other manner be obtained.

Next to newspaper advertising the exhibits at fall fairs, in rural villages, and county towns is the next best method of advertising in the United States. These exhibits are seen by exactly the class of people wanted in Canada, and no stronger argument can be made to them than a view of the produce of this country, which compares so favourably both in quality and quantity with that grown in the United States. From the regular offices and at exhibitions are distributed large numbers of the pamphlets prepared by the department. In the United States the department has 45 sub-agents, who issue to intending settlers certificates which entitle them to a cheap rate on Canadian railways, besides giving to the intending immigrants information which would be of use to them. These sub-agents are paid a commission of \$3 on men, \$2 on women and \$1 on children under eighteen years of age, belonging to the farm class, whom they send to the Dominion.

The literature distributed by the department in the British Isles, the Continent and the United States is compiled in Ottawa. Great care is taken that all statements are absolutely correct, and every effort is made to keep the maps and statistical information strictly up to date. Some of the pamphlets deal with the Dominion as a whole, while others deal with individual provinces. Besides distribution from the offices outside of Canada, a large amount is distributed direct from the head office.

When immigrants from Europe and the British Isles commence their journey and arrive at a British ocean port, they are, before going on board the vessel for Canada, inspected by a Board of Trade doctor and a doctor of the company upon whose steamship they intend to travel. During the voyage they are seen at least once daily, and once during the trip an individual medical inspection is made by the ship's surgeon, whose duty it is to report, on a departmental form, to the Canadian immigration doctor, any cases regarding whose physical or mental condition he may have reason to have doubt. These cases are given special attention, and since the introduction of this system the work of the ship's surgeon has shown marked improvement. Upon arrival all the immigrants are carefully examined by the Canadian immigration doctors and civil examiners, to see that they thoroughly comply with the existing laws and regulations. During the calendar year 1909, 155 British immigrants were rejected at ocean ports, and during the calendar year of 1910, 252 British immigrants were rejected at the ocean ports. Of these numbers it may be interesting to you to know that in 1909, 21 were rejected for insanity and 7 for tuberculosis, while in 1910, 19 were rejected for insanity and 20 for tuberculosis. After being passed by the immigration officials, immigrants attend to the checking of their baggage and arrange for their inland transportation, after which they embark on special trains and proceed to their destination. Owing to the large number of arrivals from the United States it was felt that some system of inspection along the international boundary should be inaugurated, and in April, 1908, a system of border inspection was established and gradually extended until the present, when all recognized routes of travel are covered by departmental officials. In 1908-9, there were rejected 4,580 intending immigrants, which increased to 8,997 in 1909-10