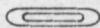


**The Quebec
and Western
Canada Land
Syndicate** Limited

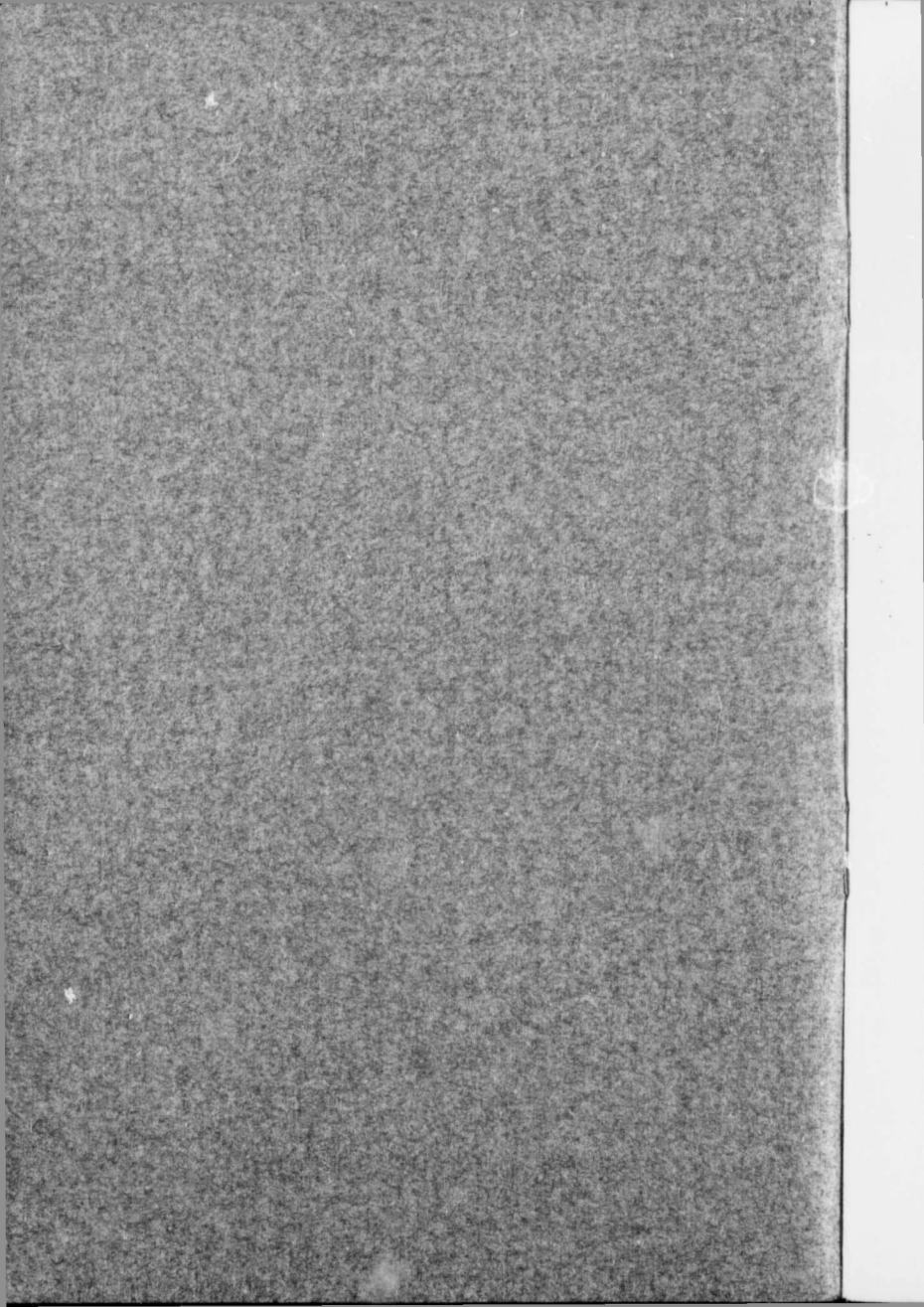
PIERREVILLE. QUE.

Capital autorisé :
\$1,000,000.00

Joseph P. Lefebvre



1910



25

The
**Quebec & Western Canada
Land Syndicate**
(LIMITED)

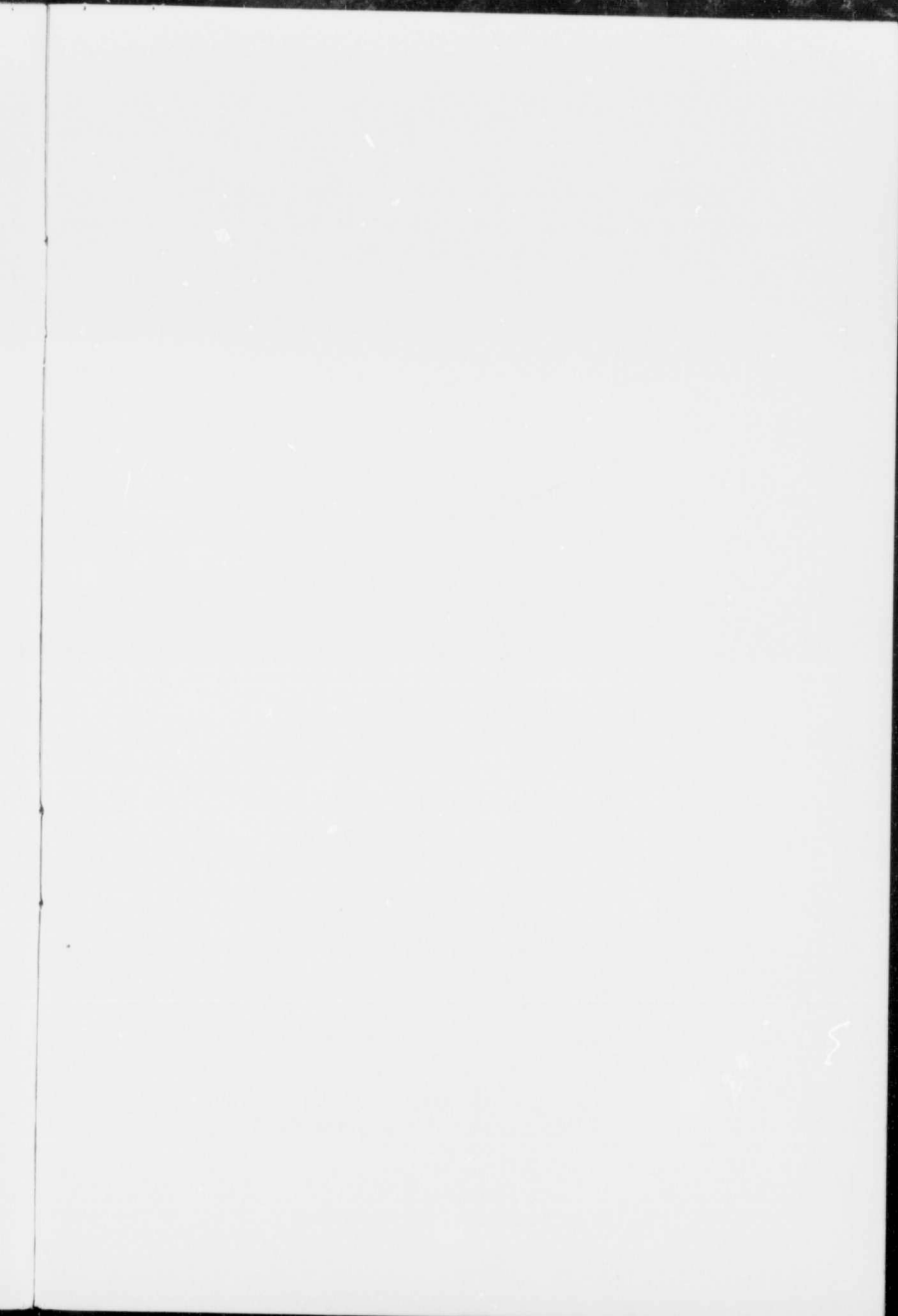


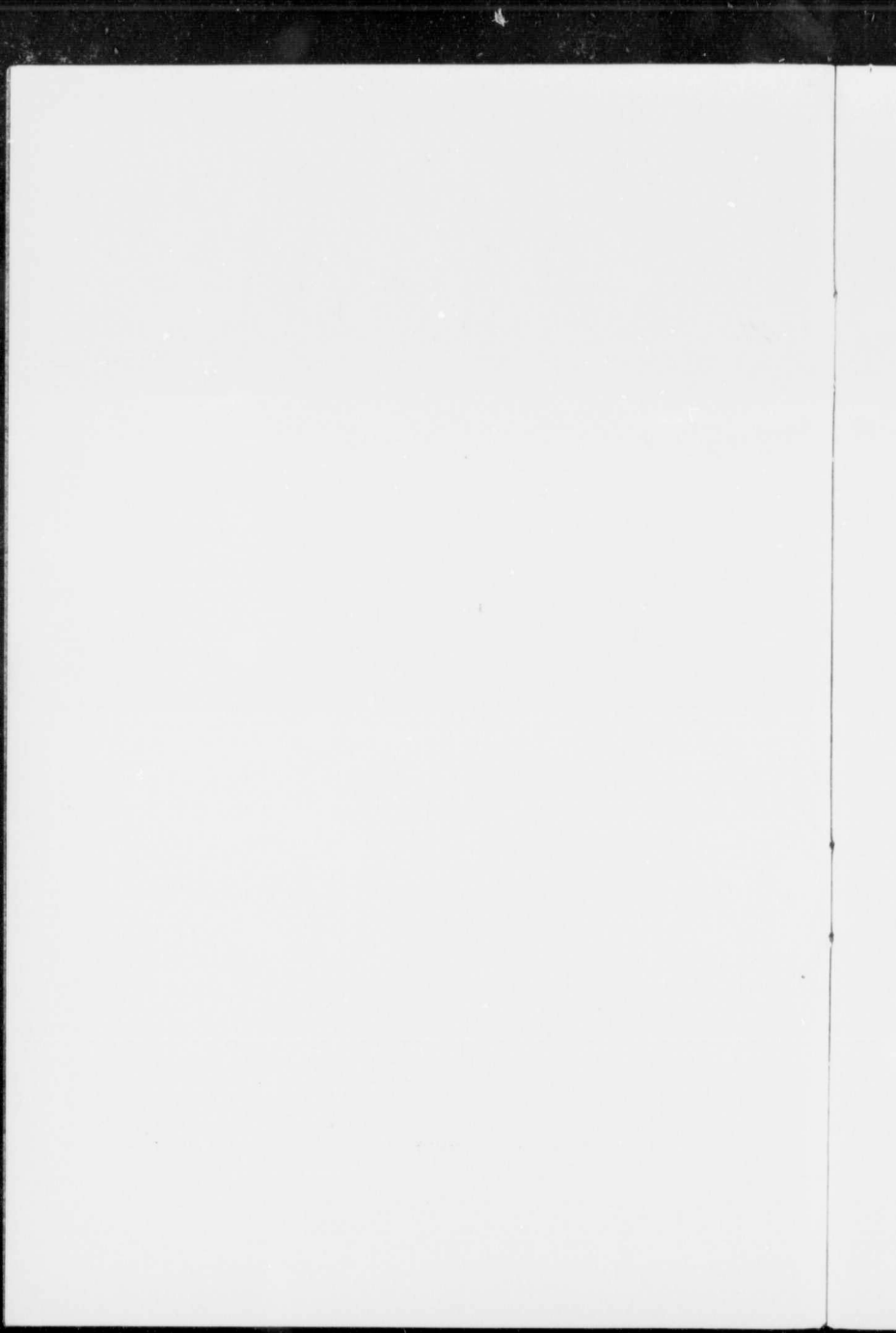
Capital autorisé
\$1,000,000



Bureau Chef : PIERREVILLE, QUE.

1910-30





The Quebec and Western Canada Land Syndicate Limited

Incorporée d'après les lois de la puissance du Canada

Capital Autorisé - - - \$1,000,000

Divisé en 100,000 actions de \$10.00 chacune

DIRECTEURS ET OFFICIERS

Président

Honorable L. JULES ALLARD

Ministre des Terres de la Province de Québec
ST-FRANÇOIS-DU-LAC, QUE.

Vice-Président

GEO. BALL, Ecr., ex M. P.

Président "The Park Realty of Montreal" (Ltd)
MONTREAL, CAN.

Secrétaire-Trésorier

JOSEPH COTE, Ecr.

Industriel et Maire
PIERREVILLE, QUE.

H. A. BORDEAU, Ecr.

Gérant "International Harvester Coy."
MONTREAL, CAN.

A. A. MONDOU, Ecr. N. P.

Gérant Local, La Banque Provinciale du Canada
Gérant Général "The Strathcona Fire Ins. Coy."
PIERREVILLE, QUE.

AIME LAPERRIERE, Ecr.

de Laperrière & Frères, Marchands-généraux
PIERREVILLE, QUE.

Procureurs

ALLARD, LANCTOT, MAGNAN & ALLARD
SOREL, QUE.

Banquiers

LA BANQUE NATIONALE DU CANADA

cap-3

01-CRC

1910

-30

Prospectus

Cette Compagnie est formée dans le but d'acquérir et de cultiver des terres améliorées, dans la Puissance du Canada et plus spécialement dans les Provinces de la Saskatchewan et de l'Alberta, avec pouvoir de subdiviser et de vendre en tout ou en partie les dites terres et aux fins de faire toutes transactions immobilières généralement. Cette Compagnie a obtenu déjà une option avec des termes très favorables sur plusieurs terres de choix et se propose de les cultiver, les subdiviser et les vendre lorsqu'il sera jugé opportun et dans l'intérêt et le profit de cette Compagnie. Le but plus spécial encore de la Compagnie est de diriger les placements de capitaux vers l'Ouest Canadien afin de permettre au Capital de la Province de Québec de partager dans les profits futurs que ne pourra manquer de produire le prodigieux développement de ces provinces dont les conditions économiques sont incomparables.

PROPRIETES DE LA COMPAGNIE

Cette Compagnie a acquise en vertu d'une option expirant le premier Juin prochain (1910), cinq sections de terres toutes adjoignant, de six cent quarante âres chacune et représentant une superficie totale de 3200 âres (3600 arpents), lesquelles propriétés sont situées au Nord de la branche Sud de la Rivière Saskatchewan dans le District de l'Ours Blanc (White Bear Lake District) dans le Sud-Ouest de la Saskatchewan sur le chemin de fer projeté (à être complété en 1911) du Canadian Northern Railway entre Davidson, Saskatchewan et Calgary, Alta. La station de chemin de fer actuellement la plus rapprochée est Kindersley sur le Canadian Northern. Cette ville est située à 120 milles de Saskatoon et à une distance ne dépassant pas 15 milles des terrains ci-dessus.

Des milliers de fermiers américains s'établissent annuellement dans ce District et les districts avoisinants, et aucune partie de l'Ouest Canadien ne peut être considérée plus fertile.

LA RICHESSE DANS L'AGRICULTURE

"Back to the farm" est le cri qui, actuellement, se fait entendre partout aux Etats-Unis et en Europe, et que nous voudrions faire entendre aussi dans cette Province de Québec afin qu'apportant notre part de capital au développement de ces provinces, il puisse bénéficier en retour des immenses profits, qui résulteront de leur développement et de la culture de leur sol.

PRIX D'ACHAT

Le prix d'achat de cette superficie totale de 3200 acres (3600 arpents) est de soixante-quatre mille dollars (\$64,000.00) payable comme suit:—

\$16,000.00	comptant ;
4,800.00, le 1er Juin 1910
3,200.00, le 1er Nov. 1910
8,000.00, le 1er Nov. 1911
8,000.00, le 1er Nov. 1912
8,000.00, le 1er Nov. 1913
8,000.00, le 1er Nov. 1914
8,000.00, le 1er Nov. 1915

avec intérêt à 6% depuis le 1er Juin 1910, lequel intérêt payable avec chaque terme de paiement.

Le prix payé représente donc \$20.00 par acre de terrain. La Cie des Terres du Pacifique vend aujourd'hui ses terrains de \$8.00 à \$25.00 l'acre selon la qualité et la situation. Les Directeurs sont convaincus qu'au prix actuel des terres dans l'Ouest, tenant compte du site et de la qualité du terrain ci-dessus acquis, il est impossible de ne point considérer cet achat comme très avantageux.

Ces terrains auraient pu être acquis en 1905 pour \$6.67 l'acre et en 1908 pour \$11.33 l'acre. Le prix actuel de ces terrains étant de \$20.00 l'acre, il est raisonnable de croire que le prix doublera encore dans quelques années étant donné l'accroissement considérable de la population dans l'Ouest, et le rendement de ces terres.

VALEUR DES TERRES DE L'OUEST "DURANT LES 15 DERNIERES ANNEES".

1894..	\$ 5.00	par acre.
1895..	5.26	" "

1896..	5.69 par acre.
1897..	5.40 " "
1898..	5.35 " "
1899..	5.42 " "
1900..	5.45 " "
1901..	5.44 " "
1902..	5.73 " "
1903..	6.25 " "
1904..	6.64 " "
1905..	6.67 " "
1906..	9.82 " "
1907..	11.33 " "
1908..	11.13 " "

POPULATION DE 12 VILLES DE L'OUEST CANADIEN.

	1901	1906	1909
1. Winnipeg..	42,340	90,153	130,000
2. Edmonton..	2,626	11,167	25,000
3. Calgary..	4,091	11,976	29,265
4. Régina..	2,249	6,169	13,500
5. Brandon..	5,620	10,408	13,000
6. Saskatoon..	113	3,011	12,100
7. Moose Jaw..	1,158	6,249	12,000
8. Lethbridge..	2,072	2,313	10,000
9. Portage La Prairie..	3,901	5,106	7,000
10. Medecine Hat..	1,570	3,020	5,000
11. Prince Albert..	1,785	3,005	7,000
12. Fernie..	1,873	3,913	5,300

VALEUR DE CES TERRES

Comme exploitations agricoles

Pour se former un jugement bien établi sur la valeur financière future de la présente entreprise, il est nécessaire de considérer le passé et le présent de ces Provinces au point de vue de leur profit comme exploitation agricole.

LE PASSE

Les champs de blé en 1902 ont rapporté un profit de plus de six piastres l'acre. Le rendement a été en moyenne de vingt-six (26) boisseaux par acre, ce qui, à 55 cents le boisseau, donnait \$14.30 l'acre.

Il était reconnu alors que tout le travail de labourer et d'ensemencer la terre, de récolter et de porter le grain au marché pouvait être fait pour \$8.00 l'acre; il restait donc un profit net de \$6.30 par acre; or, la terre se vendant alors \$6.00 par acre, le cultivateur gagnait le coût de sa nouvelle terre dans la récolte d'une seule saison, un acre de terre lui rapportant la valeur de ce qu'il avait coûté.

Durant l'année 1903, la moyenne du rendement du blé fut moindre que l'année précédente, mais comme il se vendait 72c., le cultivateur gagnait autant qu'en 1902.

LE PRESENT

Les champs de blé en 1909, dans la Saskatchewan, si l'on réfère aux statistiques compilées par le Gouvernement de la Puissance du Canada, ont rapporté une moyenne de 22 boisseaux par acre (Récolte de blé en Saskatchewan—1909—90, 215,000 minots de 4,085,000 acres) le blé se vendant 87 centins le boisseau, un acre de terre rapporte donc \$19.14 l'acre.

Etant reconnu que tout le travail de casser, acheter la semence, labourer, herser, couper, battre et livrer ce blé à l'éleveur, coûte \$12.00 par acre, le cultivateur fait donc un profit de \$7.14 par acre ou l'équivalent de 35% sur du terrain payé à raison de \$20.00 l'acre, ou de 60%, en tenant compte qu'après une première récolte, ce terrain a une plus value de \$5.00 par acre.

CONSIDERATIONS SPECIALES

Pour mieux apprécier la valeur de ces terres comme exploitations agricoles, il est raisonnable d'ajouter quelques considérations spéciales, sur les statistiques fournies par les Gouvernements, car ces statistiques, bien que véritables, ne font pas toujours justice à la cause de l'agriculture dans un sens large.

Ainsi, il est reconnu que dans ces provinces toutes nouvelles, les premières cultures sont souvent très imparfaites, le capital à la disposition du nouveau colon faisant défaut, il ne peut obtenir de la terre un rendement plus élevé pour les deux premières semences, que de 10 à 12 boisseaux par acre, ce qui a pour effet immédiat de considérablement faire baisser la moyenne de la production.

Il faut reconnaître que le rendement moyen du blé en cette Province, sur des terres bien cultivées, est de 30 boisseaux par acre, car en 1909, un grand nombre de cultivateurs ont récolté 40 boisseaux à l'acre et un assez grand nombre ont même dépassé ce résultat.

Les terres de la Saskatchewan prennent une valeur de \$4.00 a \$5.00 l'acre par an, même en restant incultes. Ainsi le Canadian Northern Railway vendait ses terres de \$12.00 à \$15.00 l'acre avant le 15 Février 1910. Depuis cette date, le prix en a été augmenté de \$4.00 par acre et il n'est pas impossible comme le déclarent d'ailleurs les officiers de la Compagnie, que tenant compte de l'immigration extraordinaire qui se porte vers ces provinces présentement, ces prix ne subissent une hausse au 1er Mai 1910.

Ces considérations spéciales nous portent naturellement à juger la valeur de ces terres comme exploitations agricoles sous un autre aspect financier que celui déjà soumis, car il donne un résultat de 100% de profit par acre. En effet, si un acre rapporte 30 boisseaux de blé et se vend 87c. le boisseau, il rapporte \$26.10 par acre, déduisant de cette somme le coût de la semence, récolte, etc., fixés à \$12.00, il reste un profit net de \$14.10, et en ajoutant à ce dernier chiffre une plus value par acre, de \$6.00, tant à raison de la culture que du développement général, etc., on obtient un profit de \$20.00 sur un acre de terre payé ce prix.

DES EXEMPLES

La ferme de M. S. G. Detchon, de Chicago, Ill., près de Davidson, Sask., dans notre District, ayant une étendue de 4000 acres, a donné un rendement de 120,000 minots de blé.

La ferme du Sénateur Américain, Emile J. Meillicke, de St-Paul, Minn., près de Dundurn, ayant une étendue de 1129 acres, a donné un rendement de 46,000 boisseaux de blé. Ce dernier revendit ensuite 700 acres cassées et labourées, mais non bâties, au prix de \$32.50 l'acre.

Les fermes de grande étendue ont donné les résultats suivants :

	Acres	Boisseaux	Moyenne
T. W. Richardson	100	3,200	32
H. M. Jones	440	11,057	25
Jacoby Bros.	200	6,000	30
A. P. Paterson	220	5,612	25
E. G. Hoppes	600	11,557	20
Ed. Litznow	200	5,000	25
John Schwager	2000	40,000	20
N. E. Beaunmark	500	11,000	22

UN PLACEMENT DE \$100,000

Section 17---Township 9, Rang 18---Ouest 3e Méridien Lethbridge, Alta., 8 Sept, 1908.

Je suis arrivé ici de Lexington, Ky., il y a trois ans.

J'ai acquis 6,000 acres de terre.

En août 1907, j'ai ensemencé 300 acres en blé d'automne.

Au printemps de 1908, j'ai ensemencé 300 autres acres en blé du printemps.

J'ai récolté le blé d'automne en juillet; le rendement fut de 37 minots vendus au prix de 83½ cts.

J'ai récolté le blé du printemps en août; le rendement fut de 27 minots vendus au prix F.O.B., ici de 87½ cts.

Personne avant moi n'avait fait de la culture sur une aussi grande échelle, et l'on croyait généralement que j'étais téméraire de faire un placement de \$100,000 sur l'achat de ces terres.

Or, de la terre déjà récoltée, j'ai un rapport en argent qui fait plus que doubler toutes les dépenses faites pour cultiver.

Le profit net a été de \$20.00 par acre, représentant un intérêt de 10% sur une valeur de \$200.00 par acre.

J'ai acheté cette prairie sauvage au prix de \$7.00 par acre, et je n'en disposerais par aujourd'hui au prix de \$30.00, si je ne savais pouvoir encore acheter d'aussi bonne terre pour un prix moindre que ce dernier.

(Signé),

A. S. BOWMAN.

VALEUR DES TERRES AMERICAINES A DIFFERENTES PERIODES

En référant aux statistiques officielles du Département de l'Agriculture publiées par le Gouvernement des États-Unis, l'on constate que la valeur moyenne des terres par acre,

en 1850, était	\$ 7.89
en 1860, était	14.67
en 1870, était	25.54
en 1880, était	29.15
en 1890, était	36.10
en 1900, était	53.06

Sur une période de dix ans, la récolte moyenne de blé par acre, fut :

Minnesota	14	boisseaux
Wisconsin	13	"
Iowa	11	"
Nebraska	12	"
Dakota	13	"

La moyenne du rendement au Manitoba durant la même période fut de 21 boisseaux, et il est reconnu que la moyenne de la Saskatchewan dépassera celle du Manitoba lorsque les statistiques pourront être établies pour dix années.

Prenant la moyenne du Manitoba comme base, on constate que le prix moyen des terres aux Etats-Unis, en 1900, était de \$53.00 par acre et que la plus grande récolte moyenne sur un terme de dix années fut de 14 boisseaux par acre.

Contre ce fait, les terres de première classe dans la Saskatchewan sont acquises actuellement au prix de \$20.00 par acre, et si proprement cultivées, peuvent se payer avec une seule récolte.

Le prix du Blé :—

1902	1903	1909	1910
\$0.55	\$0.72	\$0.89	\$1.00

RECOLTES EN SASKATCHEWAN

Blé

	Superficie	Rapport	Moyenne
1901	469,953	11,956,069	25.41
1902	580,860	13,110,330	22.57
1903	777,822	15,121,015	19.44
1904	910,359	15,944,730	17.51
1905	1,130,084	26,107,286	23.09
1906	1,730,586	37,040,098	21.40
1907	1,847,708	27,691,601	14.09
1908	3,703,563	50,654,629	13.60
1909	4,085,000	90,215,000	23.00

AUTRES COMPAGNIES

Résultats

"THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY",

Bureau-chef: TORONTO, Ont.

Bureau-chef: LONDRES, Ang.

Cette Compagnie qui fut formée au Capital de \$5,000,000, dans le but de disposer de 2,200,000 acres de terres acquises du Canadien Pacifique, liquide ses affaires depuis 1906.

La cote de cette valeur à la Bourse en Novembre 1906, était \$500.00 haut, \$480.00 bas, l'action de \$100.00.

"CANADIAN NORTHERN PRAIRIE LANDS COMPANY"

Incorporée le 13 Mai 1905.

Bureau-chef: TORONTO, Ont.

Bureau-chef: LONDRES, Ang.

Cette Compagnie fut formée dans le même but que la précédente avec le même Capital. Il fut souscrit et payé \$1,500,000. La cote de cette valeur atteignait \$217.00 à la Bourse de Toronto, le 30 Avril 1909.

La valeur au pair de ces actions était de \$5.00 l'action. Les faits ci-dessus confirment l'opinion des plus grands financiers de ce pays, que le placement immobilier offre plus de garantie et de sécurité que nul autre.

Que dire de ces résultats comparés avec ceux des placements miniers, industriels, etc., etc., de toute nature et où le Capital Canadien-Français a eu à subir sa large part de pertes durant les dix dernières années.

Un placement d'argent dans cette Compagnie achète quelque chose dont le produit assure la subsistance mondiale.

LE DERNIER MEILLEUR OUEST

"The last best West"

Considérations Générales

L'Ouest Canadien se développera plus rapidement que l'Ouest Américain.

Le colon Américain, à l'ouest du Mississipi que l'on considérait alors comme un grand désert qui ne serait jamais propice à la culture,

dut attendre longtemps l'arrivée de la locomotive, tandis que le colon dans l'Ouest Canadien ne rencontre pas dès le début les mêmes obstacles.

L'Ouest Canadien désigné hier encore sous l'appellation de "Territoires du Nord-Ouest" n'étaisait au Parlement de la Puissance du Canada, que quatre députés.

Le prochain recensement en 1911, lui donnera droit à une représentation de Soixante.

Le Grand-Trunk-Pacifique sera ouvert au trafic en 1911 et un grand nombre d'autres chemins de fer sillonneront l'Ouest en tous sens, durant les deux ou trois prochaines années. L'immigration américaine et européenne se fait de plus en plus considérable et dépassera cette année, les plus optimistes espérances.

Le Nord-Ouest Canadien possède la dernière étendue de terre de l'Amérique du Nord, qui peut être acquise à d'aussi bas prix.

Les Etats-Unis possèdent encore, il est vrai, des millions d'acres de terre dans leur Ouest, mais il ne leur reste plus de grandes étendues de terre naturellement aptes à la culture. C'est pourquoi ce cultivateur Américain qui peut vendre sa terre à des prix variant de \$75 à \$200.00 l'acre, selon la qualité et la situation, n'hésite pas à saisir cette dernière opportunité d'acheter à \$20.00 l'acre, du sol encore vierge et plus fertile que celui qu'il quitte.

Il y a dix ans, Winnipeg était sur la frontière, il y a cinq ans, Edmonton était l'extrême limite nord de toute la civilisation dans cette Amérique. Aujourd'hui, cette limite s'étend à des centaines de milles au nord et à l'ouest de cette dernière ville, tandis que se remplit et grandit, de façon extraordinaire, le territoire situé entre Winnipeg et Edmonton.

Les Banques dans l'Ouest Canadien

"UNION BANK OF CANADA"

Etablie 1865

Bureau-chef: QUEBEC, Can.

Capital payé, \$4,000,000.

Succursales:

Province de Québec,	4
" d'Alberta	33
" Manitoba	38
" Saskatchewan	50

EMISSION DE 100,000 ACTIONS A \$10.00 L'ACTION.

Conditions de la Souscription

25% Comptant.	
7½%	1er Juin 1910
5%	1er Nov. 1910
12½%	1er Nov. 1911
12½%	1er Nov. 1912
12½%	1er Nov. 1913
12½%	1er Nov. 1914
12½%	1er Nov. 1915

avec intérêt de 6% à compter du 1er Juin 1910.

Cette émission souscrite donnera \$100,000, dont \$64,000 paieront les propriétés, et le surplus après déduction des frais de développement, de culture et d'organisation, sera appliqué comme suit:—

COUT ESTIME DU MATERIEL

Roulant

2 Engins gaz tractors 35 H. P., à \$3,000.00	\$6,000.00
Charrues pour 2 Engins ci-dessus à \$300 chaque	600.00
2 Rouleaux à \$40.00	80.00
4 Herses à disque, à \$40.00	160.00
20 Drilles à disque "Marker", à \$95.00	190.00
4 Lieuses, 8 pieds, à \$150.00	600.00
4 Voitures complètes, à \$80.00	320.00
4 Herses douces (smoothing), à \$30.00	120.00
1 Machine à Battre	600.00
8 Chevaux, à \$200.00	1,600.00
Fret, 5 Chars, à \$136.00	680.00
Total	\$10,950.00

DEVELOPPEMENT PRELIMINAIRE ET ORGANISATION DE LA COMPAGNIE.

Le coût de l'organisation, lettres-patentes, impressions, livres, papeteries, voyages dans l'Ouest-Canadien, souscription du Capital ne devra pas excéder 10%.

... DISPONIBLE

Il est important que dans une organisation de cette nature, un certain montant soit disponible pour faire face aux éventualités de toute nature et aux dépenses imprévues et impossibles à prévoir.

On est convenu d'appeler ce capital "Capital d'Administration" (Working Capital).

RECAPITULATION

Prix d'achat	\$64,000
Coût du Matériel (approximatif)	11,000
Coût de l'organisation	10,000
Capital d'Administration	15,000
	<hr/>
	\$100,000

ASPECT FINANCIER

Capitalisation \$100,000

3,200 acres à \$12.14 de profit par acre, \$38,848.00, ou 38.84%.

APPENDICE

Le cadre d'un prospectus ne permettant pas les citations, un appendice contenant des extraits de journaux américains et canadiens en fait suite et pour ainsi dire partie intégrante. Nul doute que la lecture de cet appendice ne permette de mieux faire juger et apprécier la valeur financière de cette entreprise canadienne-française, la première du genre.

INFORMATIONS ET RENSEIGNEMENTS

Pour les fins de la souscription et pour toutes autres fins généralement, s'adresser aux Directeurs de la Compagnie et plus spécialement au Secrétaire soussigné.

JOSEPH COTE,

B. P. 125,

Pierreville, Qué.

P. S.—Tout chèque devra être fait "PAYABLE AU PAIR A MONTREAL" et à l'ordre de

**THE QUEBEC & WESTERN CANADA LAND
SYNDICATE (Limited).**

ERRATA

EMISSION DE 10,000 ACTIONS A \$10.00 L'ACTION

Conditions de la Souscription

25% Comptant.	
7½%	1er Juin 1910
5%	1er Nov. 1910
12½%	1er Nov. 1911
12½%	1er Nov. 1912
12½%	1er Nov. 1913
12½%	1er Nov. 1914
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SURPLUS DE CAPITAL DISPONIBLE

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RECAPITULATION

Prix d'achat	\$64,000
Coût du Matériel (approximatif)	11,000
Coût de l'organisation	10,000
Capital d'Administration	15,000
	<hr/>
	\$100,000

ASPECT FINANCIER

Capitalisation \$100,000

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**THE QUEBEC & WESTERN CANADA LAND
SYNDICATE (Limited).**

Extraits de Journaux

Du Mail & Empire, Toronto, April 9th, 1910.

EXPATRIATED SONS RETURN TO CANADA.

Party of Four Hundred and Fourteen Intending Settlers Pass Through Toronto en Route for Alberta. — Eighty Families Represented, Each Being Worth at Least \$1,000 on an Average.

Four hundred and fourteen repatriated French Canadians who have sold their property in the State of Maine to return to Canada and settle in the West, which they believe to be the land of opportunity, passed through the city last night. The train arrived from Montreal shortly after 8 o'clock and remained here for half an hour. Seldom has a more interesting party passed through the Union Station and all seemed optimistic and happy. The trainload represented 80 families, and among the passengers were 110 children, some mere babes. Few of the men were able to speak English, but from three of the four hundred and fourteen a representative of The Mail and Empire learned the motive which prompted these sturdy Frenchmen to sell all they had in the New England States to venture into a new country, where they would find friends of their own race, with an opportunity for their families.

Will Found French Colony.

It appears that during the Winter months Father Bérubé, who went out to Vonda, Sask., with a few followers about five years ago, has been touring the New England States doing evangelistic emigration work among the French-Canadians there. He showed them views of farm lands, operated by some of the party he had brought out, which were producing profitable crops. Those who listened to him reflected and considered their small holdings of rolling and rocky ground in Maine, where only potatoes and a few vegetables could be grown. With a French-Canadian's desire to move in brighter fields,

the number who passed through the city last night decided to sell their property and venture out to Shell River, where Father Bérubé intends forming a French colony. Each of the families and individuals on the train represented at least \$1,000 capital, and many had more. One of them had stowed away \$8,000, and another, who was probably the richest man on the train, was capitalized at \$15,000. Each male intended taking up a homestead in the Shell River district, while many said if the land came up to their expectations they would buy additional property.

First C. N. R. Settlement Train.

The credit of the excursion, however, does not belong entirely to this patriotic and energetic priest, but largely to Mr. Osborne Scott, traveling passenger agent of the Canadian Northern Railway. After Father Bérubé's tour, Mr. Scott went into the New England States to arrange about transportation. The settlers were brought to Quebec and from there to Montreal. At this point Mr. Scott arranged to bring the newcomers out to the west in the Grand Trunk Pacific equipment which the G. T. R. wanted taken out to the West. It consisted of five tourist cars, three first-class coaches and two baggage cars. The route to be taken is via Chicago, Duluth and then north over the C. N. R. to Prince Albert and Shellbrooke. This is the first excursion of repatriated French-Canadians to be brought from the Eastern States to the Canadian West, and also marks the first settlement train moved over the country by the C. N. R. It is interesting to note that Mr. Scott, who was in charge of the party, claims a great grandmother who was in the first party of settlers brought out to the West by the Hudson Bay Company in the year 1763.

"I am going out for the benefit of my sons," said Mr. George A. Daviau, formerly a druggist in Waterville, Maine. "They did not like the drug business," he continued, "and wanted to go out and take up land in the West after they heard Father Bérubé. I have decided to leave my profession and take up land also. My intention is to homestead and then buy up enough land to establish my sons."

Joseph Jastonjuaioi and Horace Henley, who also spoke very good English, were traveling together. About four or five years ago, they said, times became a little hard in Quebec and they lost their positions in the factory where they were employed. At that time the lumbering business in Maine was booming, and there they decided to go. They took up land finally, but got very little return for their money. They had a little saved up and when Father Bérubé came they decided to follow with the others to the new colony. Land in Maine they

claimed, was \$25 to \$50 per acre. They smile at the thought of getting 160 acres of fertile land free. Both men were going to homestead together, and their plan was to start right in and prepare the land for seeding, so that they would have a crop the second year.

Many More Will Follow.

About 8.30 the conductor shouted "All aboard," and there was a rush for the coaches. It was noticeable the number of young people who were among the passengers. They were all well dressed, and one of the railway officials remarked that he never saw a finer body of settlers leave the Union Station. Father Bérubé is expected to be in Toronto within a week or two on his way back to the New England States. He stated to a representative of the Canadian Northern before leaving for Vonda, that he expected that over 25,000 more French-Canadians living in the Eastern States would return to Canada shortly and join their brethren in the colony which is being formed in Alberta.

Du Financial Chronicle, Montreal, April 8th, 1910.

IMMIGRATION.

Seventeen special trains from Halifax and St. John are on their way to the Canadian West with over six thousand immigrants making over 12,000 for the week. About 30,000 immigrants are expected to sail from Liverpool for Canada during the present month.

Du Chicago Tribune, Chicago, April 6th, 1910.

FARMERS FROM U. S. FLOCK TO CANADA.

Officials of Dominion Estimate That 150,000 Will Enter During 1910.

WILL TAKE IN MUCH CASH.

Not Less than \$125,000,000 Will Be Gained Through
Tide of Immigration.

(Chicago Tribune Bureau.)

Ottawa, Ont., April 5.—(Special.)—At the Atlantic gateways and at every point of entry along the international border lines in western

Canada immigrants are now pouring into the Dominion at a rate hitherto unequalled in its history. The newcomers are of a class excellent for physical stamina, adaptability for good citizenship, and possession of independent means.

The immigration department reports that according to present indications fully 150,000 Americans will settle in Canada this year, principally farmers from the western states, who are now pouring across the boundary line to take up land in the Canadian west. The increase in American immigration this year to date is more than 50 per cent over last year, when the total reached nearly 90,000.

The entry certificates this year show that the average amount brought into the country in cash or settlers' effects is \$811 for each man, woman, and child. This means that for the year about \$125,000,000 will be brought into the country from this source alone. Those who are coming in are reported to be the best class of agriculturists in the American west.

From Great Britain it is expected that fully 100,000 immigrants will arrive this year. These, too, are reported by the immigration authorities to be well equipped, both with money and effects, and physically are of better general average than ever before. Ontario and western Canada are getting the bulk of them, although Quebec and the Maritime provinces are gradually attracting a larger percentage than in the past.

The total immigration for the year is expected to run close to the 300,000 mark, or an average of one new citizen for every twenty-three of the present population of Canada.

Du Toronto Globe, Toronto, April 9th, 1910.

A NEW TYPE OF SETTLER FOR CANADIAN WEST.

Over Four Hundred French-Canadians Pass Through the City.

BACK FROM UNITED STATES.

Party Included Eighty Families, With More Than One Hundred Children. — Was C. N. R. Excursion, but a G. T. P. Train.—
The Settlers Well Supplied With Funds.

A party of repatriated French-Canadians, more than four hundred strong, recruited chiefly from the farms and mills of the New England

States, and some from Quebec, passed through the city last night on a splendid train of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway equipment en route to new homes in the Shell River district in northern Saskatchewan. It was the first all G. T. P. train to enter the Union Station.

Bound for Shell Brook.

But although the equipment of the train is G. T. P. It is a Canadian Northern Railway excursion. It is routed over the line of the G. T. R. to Chicago.—From there to the destination it will go over the rails of the C. N. R. or affiliated roads. Mr. Osborne Scott, a C. N. R. travelling passenger agent, accompanied the party. They should arrive at Winnipeg on Monday and at Prince Albert the following day. Shell Brook, their destination, is situated between Prince Albert and North Battleford, and marks the point to which the steel has been laid on this branch of the C. N. R. This special train is the first to go over this route, and its passengers make up the first big movement of French Canadians to the west.

The party included 80 families, and comprised in all 414 persons, of whom thirty were women and 101 were children. Mr. Scott placed the number of families at 80, and the average wealth of each at \$1,000. There are a few well-to-do business men taking the trip, with the idea of establishing their sons on homesteads on the plains.

Back to the Real Land.

In the case of the farmers, the bulk of them had disposed of their holdings with the intention of taking up bigger tracts in the west. Many of them described the soil in Maine as light and ledgy, and only fit to grow potatoes, and the cost of living, they said, was very high. Others had gone down into Maine four or five years ago to engage in the lumbering business. Upon this playing out, they were going back to the land.

To Settle in Our Locality.

In almost every instance the men stated they were seeking the new field on the word of Father Berube, a Roman Catholic priest, who already has a small settlement of contented French-Canadians at Vonda, Sask. Father Berube was down in their districts during the winter months, and it was his glowing accounts of the wonderful possibilities of the plains which was the real cause of the wholesale migration. It is their intention to settle in one locality and found a colony. The priest will meet the party in Winnipeg, and will probably go with them to the end of the journey.

Du Canadian Life & Resources, April Number, 1910.

NOTES OF THE WEST.

"And all nations shall call you blessed; for ye shall be a delightful land, saith the Lord of Hosts."—Malachi 3, 12.

Immigration prospects for the coming season are exceptionally bright, stated Mr. William Stitt, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., upon returning from a visit to St. John, Halifax and other Atlantic ports. The movement of immigrants to Canada has already started, and every boat arriving at the Canadian Atlantic ports brings over a good assortment of settlers in the steerage. From now on, said Mr. Stitt, the accomodation on every Canadian Pacific and other steamer coming from Great Britain to Canada was filled, so far as the immigrant accomodation was concerned, while already enquiries were being made as to accomodation for trips to Montreal as soon as river navigation opened on the St. Lawrence. While last season was an exceptionally good one, it is expected that the present year will considerably exceed it.

Du New-York Herald, New-York, April 3rd, 1910.

100,000 AMERICANS YEARLY MOVE TO CANADA.

They take with them \$100,000,000 and prove the assertion of Mr. James J. Hill that the great Dominion is the only country that has proved good enough for them to emigrate to.

Du Montreal Daily Star, Montreal, April 9th, 1910.

IMMIGRATION RUSH IS UNPRECEDENTED.

Three Months' Sailings Will Exceed Same Period for Past Two Years.

(Special to The Montreal Star.)

London, April 9. — Unprecedented numbers of Britons are departing for Canada. Sailings for the first three months of 1910 are likely to exceed the combined sailings of corresponding periods in the

previous two years. Nearly all the berths on the Canadian-bound emigrant vessels are booked until well into the summer.

The activity of the Canadian emigration office in London is unceasing. It publishes a striking advertisement representing Canada as a huge funnel out of which grain is pouring into Great Britain.

"Canada," it says, "offers you 160 fat and fertile acres for nothing. It is a land of glorious sunshine and opportunity. Wheat costs 30 shillings (\$7.20) an acre to raise and sells for 60 shillings (\$14.40). Two years' rent of an English farm will purchase a freehold of improved land of equal area in Canada, where the field crops brought to the farms in 1909 £120,000,000 (\$600,000,000).

"Wanted, at once, 5,000 experienced farm hands for permanent employment on the farms of western Canada. Average yearly wages, £67 (\$335) with living."

The Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk railways re-enforce the call of the Salvation Army, and advertise, "work guaranteed to men and women in Canada."

Graham Forester, writing in the Daily Mail, declares that Americans are swamping western Canada and urges more Britons to emigrate. The men and women responding this year are of the best quality in the history of the movement. The majority have succeeded at home and many have capital. Numbers of them are travelling first or second class instead of third class.

Du Mail & Empire, Toronto, April 13th, 1910.

EXODUS TO THE DOMINION ALARMS UNITED STATES.

Startling Figures Will be Presented to President Taft and Efforts Made to Stem the Tide.

During Last Fiscal Year 95,371 Persons Emigrated, Taking Nearly \$100,000,000 With Them.

Since March, 1907, Number Crossing the Border Into Canada Was Almost Half a Million.

(Special to The Mail and Empire Over Our Own Leased Wires.)

Washington, April 12. — More than 12,000 American citizens with from \$1,000 to \$5,000 each, practically all farmers and heads of families, expatriated themselves between March 31, 1909, and March

1, 1910. They went from all portions of the country, but particularly from the Middle West, to take up Government homesteads in Canada. The full number of persons who went from the United States to Canada in this period was 95,370.

These figures were compiled as the result of an investigation which has just been completed by Commissioner-General of Immigration Keefe. The figures and information which have been gathered by the Commissioner-General have surprised him, and the influx of American farmers into Canada will be called to President Taft's attention and efforts may be made to stem the tide.

The information discloses the fact that the best type of farmers of the Middle West were the ones who were selling out in this country and taking their money to Canada, there to take up fertile Government lands.

The Bureau of Immigration estimates that the amount of money taken from this country by the 95,370 persons who left this country to make their future home under the British flag averaged \$1,000 to a man, this being, it is said, a conservative estimate. In the period from March 31, 1909, to March 1, 1910, the sum of \$95,370,000 was taken into Canada. The investigation also disclosed that since March 31, 1897, down to March 1, 1909, 425,460 persons left the United States permanently to reside in Canada. If they took with them the same average amount as those who left between March 31, 1909, and March 1, 1910, they took \$425,461,000.

In all cases, the emigrants have taken into Canada \$520,830,000 since 1897, practically all in gold.

Of the 95,378 personnes who left in the last year, 57,576 were American born and 37,576 were aliens who had come to the United States to reside here permanently, but changed their minds.

The Middle West contributed the bulk of American farmers who have sold out their land and belongings and taken up permanent homes in Canada. In the last year North Dakota has lost 3,464 heads of families; Minnesota, 1,741; South Dakota, 522; Michigan, 514; Washington, 510; Wisconsin, 477; Iowa, 430; Illinois, 296; Montana, 184, and varying numbers from every State in the Union, New York contributing 150.

According to figures given out at the bureau to-day, in January, February and March of this year, 244,967 immigrants arrived in this country from all parts of the world, with an average of about \$50 each in their possession.

Du "Oregonian", Portland, Oregon, April 1st, 1910.

THE EXODUS TO CANADA.

The *Oregonian* of Portland, Oregon, publishes the following in regard to the migration of United States farmers to the Canadian West: "The exodus of American farmers to Canada continues to be a phenomenon of the first importance. More of them are crossing the border this fall than ever before, and they are flocking thither from all parts of the country. Formerly it was the Middle West alone which thus lost the heart of its citizenship. Now all sections of the Union suffers alike. Besides the regret which we cannot help feeling over the migration of many thousands of excellent citizens to a country which is certainly foreign, and which may become hostile, the matter has an economic side which causes some concern. The 70,000 farmers who will go to Canada to live this fall will take with them some \$70,000,000 in cash and effects. This is by no means a negligible sum. Added to the annual remittance which the industry of the United States must make to our millionaires living in Europe, to our young women who have endowed impecunious nobles, and to the thousands of travellers who flock to foreign lands every summer, it makes a very appreciable drain on our resources. But, of course, the most serious loss is the men themselves and their families, who have forsaken the land of the free and the home of the brave to dwell under the rule of a monarch.

"Why do they go? Naturally the cheap and fertile land of Western Canada attracts them. Each emigrant goes with a reasonable expectation of bettering his fortune. Indeed, in a few years he may grow rich through the abundant crops he can raise and the increase of land values.

But perhaps that is not the sole reason for the astonishing migration. There is a common notion abroad that in Canada life and property are appreciably safer than they are here. Murders are not so frequent, and are more speedily and surely punished. Mobs and the so-called 'unwritten law' are virtually unknown in Canada. Again, the law is a vastly more ascertainable entity there. Canada does not permit its judges to veto acts of the legislative body. When a statute has been enacted it is known to be the law of the land until it is repealed. This naturally imparts to Canadian civilization a security and stability which we have not yet attained.

"We must remember, in the same connection, that the Canadian protective tariff is far less exorbitant than ours, and much less boldly

arranged for the benefit of special favorites. Hence, there is an impression, very widely diffused, that the Canadians are not so wickedly robbed by the trusts as we are in this country. Reasons like these sufficiently account for the exodus of a body of citizens, whom we can ill afford to lose, but they do not much assuage our regret that they cannot be retained in the United States."

Du Free Press, London, Ont. April 2nd, 1910.

CANADA WANTS TO FILL UP THE LAND.

U. S. Congress Received Report on Dominion's Immigration Methods.

TREK FROM STATES ATTRACTS ATTENTION.

Seven-Eighths Are Classed By the Report As
Farmers or Farm Laborers.

(Associated Press Despatch.)

Washington, April 1. — A report was submitted to Congress today by Senator Dillingham, chairman of the joint immigration commission, in regard to the immigration situation in Canada.

Probably the most important statement made in the report is that Canada wants immigrants whose purpose is to enter agricultural pursuits, either as owners, tenants or laborers and desires to exclude those immigrants whose presence would tend to the congestion of towns and cities.

Another striking feature of the report is the comparison of immigration into Canada during the past decade with that into the United States. This shows that while 70 per cent. of Canada's immigrants during that period came from Northern and Western Europe, and only 30 per cent. from Southern and Eastern Europe, the reverse was true in regard to the immigrants entering the United States. The report says "that no effort is made to secure immigrants from Southern and Western Europe, and unless it is the purpose of such immigrants to enter agricultural pursuits their admission to Canada is doubtful.

After Good Immigrants.

On the other hand it is pointed out, effort is made, through salaried agents of the Canadian immigration department, aided by

sub-agents, to whom a bonus or commission is paid, and by means of advertising, to secure immigrants from the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

Of the total number of immigrants going from the United States to Canada during the past three years more than seven-eighths were classed as farmers or farm laborers. Probably no other considerable movement of population from one country to another says the report, at the present time is so largely composed of agricultural people.

Ten Years' Progress.

From 1900 to 1909 in Western Canada 235,690 homesteads were entered for, more than 66 per cent. of the entries being by immigrants, divided as follows: English, 20.32 per cent.; Scotch, 5.20 per cent.; Irish, 1.89 per cent.; Continental Europeans, 27.67 per cent., and Americans, 44.91 per cent.

Continuing, the report says Canada gives great liberty to her administrative authorities in the matter of rejections of admissions, and allows her officials substantial freedom in the matter of deportation.

All persons who become public charges within two years after landing may be deported. No one is debarred from Canada because of previous arrangements made for securing employment. The Dominion maintains free information of employment bureaus in the principal centres both for the benefit of employers of labor and of immigrants seeking employment, and in dealing with Oriental immigration Canada has adopted a policy which practically excludes Asiatic labor.

The Other Way Round.

There is at the present time a large emigration from Canada to the United States of persons who intend taking up a permanent residence here.

The total immigration to Canada from all sources from 1900 to 1909 was 1,244,597, or a number equal to 26.1 per cent. of the total population of the Dominion in 1910.

While Canada has thus been successful in pursuing immigration along desired lines, she has been equally successful in pursuing a rigid exclusion policy with reference to those classes of immigrants which were not desired. The Canadian immigration law forbids substantially the same classes of undesirable immigrants from landing in Canada that are forbidden under American law.

In dealing with Oriental immigration Canada has recognized the necessity of a policy which practically excludes Asiatic laborers.

Du Montreal Daily Star, April 13th, 1910.

**TO RESTRAIN TIDE OF UNITED STATES
EMIGRATION HERE.**

Estimated 95,370 People, Bringing \$95,370,000 With Them, Came in
During Past Year.

(Special to The Montreal Star.)

Washington, D. C., April 13.—More than 12,000 American citizens with from \$1,000 to \$5,000 each, practically all farmers and heads of families, expatriated themselves between March 31, 1909 and March 1, 1910. They went from all parts of the United States, but particularly from the middle west, to take up government homesteads in Canada. The whole number of persons who went from the United States to Canada in this period was 95,370.

These figures were compiled as the result of an investigation which has just been completed by Commissioner-General of Immigration Keefe. The influx of American farmers into Canada was called to President Taft's attention, and efforts may be made to stem the tide. The investigation disclosed the fact that the best type of farmers of the middle west were those who were selling out in this country and taking their money to Canada, there to take up fertile government land.

The Bureau of Immigration estimates that the amount of money taken from this country by 95,370 persons averages \$1,000 to a man, this being, it is said, a conservative estimate. In the period, therefore, from March 31, 1909, to March 1, 1910 the sum of \$95,370,000 was taken into Canada.

Since March 31, 1897, to March 31, 1909, 425,460 persons left the United States to reside in Canada permanently. If they took with them the same average amount as those who left between March 31, 1909, and March 1, 1910, they took \$425,460,000.

Immigrants Bringing £5,000,000.

Canadian Associated Press.

London, April 13. — Of the party of 450 Salvation Army emigrants who sail for Canada to-morrow, many possess sums ranging up to £100. Taken with last week's batch of three hundred people, it is estimated that the total capital represented is in the neighborhood of £30,000.

The 100,000 emigrants who, it is expected, will leave Britain for Canada during 1910, will take with them capital aggregating nearly £ 5,000,000 in cash.

Hundreds of would-be settlers are now paying £5 extra via New York, because they are made to find accommodation direct.

Du Montreal Star, April 10th, 1910.

THROUGH TRAINS ON G. T. R. FOR WEST.

The first through train on the Grand Trunk from Western Canada left the Bonaventure station at 9.45 this morning, carrying a party of over 500 French-Canadians, who are going to settle in the French-Canadian colony established by Rev. Father Berube near Saskatoon, in Saskatchewan. The route is via Toronto, Chicago, and Winnipeg. A large proportion of this party was made up of French-Canadians who had previously emigrated to the New England States and become factory hands; the remainder came from various parts of the Province of Quebec. They will all take up land, the Government having arranged to give each adult a free farm of 160 acres.

The party, which included many whole families, was a well-to-do one, it being estimated that the adults had in their possession an average of from \$1,200 to \$1,500 each. One head of a family was carrying a bank draft for \$15,000, while a young couple just married had a combined capital of \$5,000. There were only about fifty single men in the party, and these had from \$500 upwards each. These doctors from New England, who are going to settle in the colony, were with the party, and two teachers.

This is the second party of the kind, which has left Montreal for this French Canadian colony, a party of about 100 going on March 30. Altogether this spring over 700 French-Canadians have gone west over the Grand Trunk.

Du Standard & Empire, London Eng. March 25th, 1910.

READY-MADE FARMS OVERSEA.

Departure of the First Party of Emigrants to Alberta.

The first party of settlers on the irrigated farm areas of Alberta under the great scheme devised by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president

of the Canadian Pacific Railway, sails for Canada this week-end by the C. P. R. liner *Empress of Britain*. Many hundreds of applications for these "ready-made farms" have been received by the Lands Department of the Canadian Pacific, and just as rapidly as passages can be secured on the Canadian-bound liners the settlers will be conveyed to their new homes in the fair and fertile Province of Alberta.

We reproduce on this page, by permission of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, a drawing by Mr. C. Daviel, which gives a graphic idea of one of these irrigated farms. Broadly speaking, each farm covers an area of 80 acres, and each farm has direct access to a main road on at least one side. Each has also its own irrigation canal and feeders, its three or four roomed farm-house and outbuildings, and in each case the land is not only ready for immediate occupation, but all the preliminary work to make the farm productive at the earliest possible moment will have already been done prior to the settler's arrival. In addition to all this, the Colonisation Company augments the farmer's own capital by practically making him a loan, to be expended in various improvements. The average land value of each holding is from £ 600 to £ 750, and some £ 300 is expended in breaking the ground, seeding, erecting a house, etc. To this extent the company bears the entire financial burden on a ten-year repayment plan.

It is hardly necessary to say that the splendid opportunities thus offered have been eagerly seized upon by intending settlers all over Great Britain, and of every class. Not only farmers and horse and stock breeders, but accountants, miners, retired Anglo-Indians, civil servants, poultry farmers, veterinary surgeons, and army pensioners, among others, have sent in applications for these irrigated farms. Some of these have capital up to £4000. There are Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotsmen, and Welshmen among their number, as well as a great many Canadians, who know the rich possibilities of Alberta, and even several Australians. It is anticipated that at least thirty farms will be ready for occupation this spring, and probably no fewer than 500 in the course of the summer; and all these will probably be settled between now and the spring of next year.

The varied occupations of this week's party of settlers and the widespread area from which they are drawn will be apparent from the appended partial list of those who are sailing in the *Empress of Britain*:—

- H. C., a Norfolk man, forty-three years of age; poultry farmer, and very successful breeder on a large scale.
- G. F. D., a Yorkshireman of fifty, who has been dairy-farming in Ireland for fifteen years, and is a veterinary surgeon.

- F. J. B., aged fifty, a veterinary surgeon from Lincolnshire.
 D. B., a small farmer and innkeeper from Huntingdonshire.
 W. G., a retired Anglo-Indian, who has been engaged for some years
 in railway work in India.
 C. W. A., an Essex farmer and stock-raiser.
 W. C., an Army pensioner.
 G. R. D., aged thirty-six, a farmer, from the Fen country.
 A. S. A.C., a farmer, from Australia.
 H. G., a Kentish dairy-farmer.
 W. G., and F. N., two crofters, from the Island of Lewis.
 J. E., a coachman and gardener, from Jedburgh.
 R. N., an accountant, from Jedburgh.
 H. W. G., labourer on farm, who has "saved a bit of money to buy
 a farm of his own."
 D. M., an Irishman, a skilled horse-breeder and trainer and veterinary
 surgeon.
 A. G. S., a Glasgow engineer.
 G. P., a Stirlingshire builder.
 A. P., a Leicestershire farmer.
 W. B. S., a retired Indian Civil Servant.

The list also includes, among others, a medical student, a miner,
 and a commission agent.

Taking it altogether, the present year is likely to constitute a record
 in the history of the Canadian Pacific Lands Department in Great
 Britain. Including those who are going out to the irrigated lands in
 Alberta, this week's sailing party will represent upwards of 200 people
 —the largest number of settlers that has ever travelled in one party.
 All belong to the superior class of emigrants—men with special knowl-
 edge of various kinds, strong, in good health, and of the kind that is
 bound to make headway even on land which is less ready than the
 fertile soil of the West to yield up its riches to the cultivator.

A "Standard of Empire" representative had a chat with some of
 the members of the Alberta party with regard to their plans. A typical
 case was that of a cheery Irishman of about forty, who had lived all his
 life among horses and had been in charge of fifty acres of land attach-
 ed to a stud farm. He intends to devote himself chiefly to scientific
 horse-breeding on his eighty-acre lot above Calgary, and will also go in
 for mixed farming and dairy farming, which he calculates will make a
 comfortable living for himself, his wife, his eighteen-year-old son, and
 a brother, until his horses reach a saleable age. There is a great future
 for horse-breeding in Canada, and it can undoubtedly be made a most

profitable occupation. But even if it does not, an eighty-acre farm which will grow anything from wheat to strawberries means a handsome competence, and the horse-breeding will be all profit.

Others of the party intend to take up dairy farming, poultry breeding, and fruit growing, while others will devote themselves to farming pure and simple. One man, who is an expert in the cultivation of every kind of vegetable, will make a speciality of that form of agriculture. But whatever form of cultivation they take up, one glance at these keen-eyed, clean-limbed men is enough to convince one that they will succeed in their undertaking.

Du Standard & Empire, London Eng. April 8th, 1910.

A BRITISH FARMER ON SIR THOMAS'S LAND SCHEME.

"The greatest thing to which the C. P. R. ever put its hand," is the comment of Mr. James Underwood upon the scheme of the C. P. R. to furnish ready-made homes and farms for the British and other immigrants upon the instalment plan.

Mr. Underwood was one of a party of British farmers which passed through the city on Tuesday of this week on its way to the North-West, under the terms of the new policy of the company.

All were respectable, intelligent, with the ruddy hue of health on their cheeks. They expressed the open life of the fields in their physique and wholesome appearance.

Mr. Underwood said that this was only one of many parties which would come out under the new policy of the company.

"Thousand of small farmers and farm laborers are just waiting for a chance such as this. We were rather doubtful about coming out to a new country of the conditions of which we knew nothing. Courages as we might be, we would find it hard to sit down on the naked earth.

"The poor condition of agriculture at present; the difficulty of getting an inch of soil which you can call your own; the exodus of the rural population to the cities; the impossibility of making any advance — all these considerations weigh with our small farming and laboring classes on the other side.

"I will venture to say that many thousands of British settlers will come to this country as a result of this new policy, which gives us something to go to — something ready-made, as it were, so that we can start to work with the sense of hope and expectancy."

Du Winnipeg Free Press, Winnipeg, April 6th, 1910.

EXPECT NEARLY HALF MILLION SETTLERS.

Immigration This Year Will Be Far in Advance of Any Previous
Twelve Month.

POURING IN FROM STATES.

Quality and Numbers Breaking All Records. — Bring Enormous
Capital Into Country.

Ottawa, April 5. — At the Atlantic gateways and at every point of entry along the international border line in western Canada, immigrants are now pouring into Canada at a rate hitherto unequalled in the history of the Dominion, and of a class which both for physical stamina, adaptability for good citizenship and for possession of independent means has never been equalled in the history of the Dominion.

The immigration department reports that with regard both to quality and numbers the influx of new settlers is breaking all records. According to the present indications there will be fully 150,000 Americans settle in Canada this year, principally composed of farmers from the western states.

The increase in American immigration this year to date is over 50 per cent., as compared with last year, when the total reached nearly 90,000. The entry certificates this year show that the average amount brought into the country in cash or settlers effects is \$811 for each man, woman and child. This means that for the year about \$125,000,000 will be brought into the country from this source alone.

Increase from Great Britain.

From Great Britain it is expected that fully 100,000 immigrants will arrive this year. These, too, are reported by the immigration authorities to be well equipped both with money and effects, and are physically of a better general average than ever before came into the country in such large numbers. Ontario and Western Canada are getting the bulk of them, although Quebec and the maritime provinces are now gradually attracting a larger percentage than in the past.

The total immigration, for the year is expected to run close to 400,000, or an average of one new citizen for every 23 of the present population of Canada.

Du Standard & Empire, London Eng. April 8th, 1910.

FEATURE OF THIS YEAR'S IMMIGRATION IS LARGE
NUMBER OF HANDSOME GIRLS.

"One of the interesting features of the immigration so far this season is the number of fine, healthy young women from the Mother Country, who are coming out," remarked a C. P. R. official to The Standard.

"Our officials in the North-West are constantly appealed to for female help of all sorts. Go into any of the new towns or cities of the West and you will find a dearth of women.

"The men come out first, live in a rough way, and while they get on, and settle in the place, there is an absence of homelikeness, which only woman can supply.

"Some years ago, Miss Flora Shaw, you wil remember, came out here for the London "Times," for which she wrote a series of descriptive articles. Among other things, she recommended that the surplus young women of the Old Country, of the better type, women of education, who had not found their place, should come out, and give to the new towns and settlements, the homelikeness which they lacked. She mentioned, how, in some instances, she had noticed the softening effects produced in such cases as showed the woman in her place in the home. She especially recommended that the sisters of young men who had come out and done well, should come out and keep house for their brothers, bringing with them their own refinement, which would improve the whole community. Such young girls would, in short order, become wives, and thus give permanence to new settlements.

Happily Married in the West.

"Well, now," said the official, "that suggestion of Miss Shaw's has borne fruit. Many delicately-reared young women have come out since then and are now happily married and settled in our North-West.

"You could hear English pianos in many a raw settlement.

"Where many of the young men were content with shacks they have now comfortable homes.

"When the woman arrives, more especially when the wife arrives, you see the change. Flowers begin to grow about the place. Lace curtains are seen on the windows.

"While the men do pioneer work, it is the women who make the permanent settlements.

"There is unlimited demand for domestics," said the official, "and you will see, in the groups of women, who pass through the city, and who take the C. P. R. trains for the West, many of a superior type going out to their brothers, their friends going to act as ladies' companions. These will be married shortly, and the North-West will be increasingly attractive in consequence.

Du Free Press, London Ont. April 10th, 1910.

COLONY OF FRENCH IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Father Berubé Tells of Planting Little French Province in the West.

EXPECTS BIG INFLUX DURING COMING YEAR.

Says His Compatriots Are Prospering on the Fertile Western Plains.

(Montreal Gazette.)

Rev. Father Berube, the much-discussed parish priest of Vonda, Saskatchewan, who has been the subject of much criticism amongst French-Canadians for his defence of the school system of the Province of Saskatchewan, was in the city yesterday, and proclaimed the complete success of his efforts to induce his compatriots to settle, in the West. He went even further, "I will succeed," he stated, "in planting a little Province of Quebec in Saskatchewan and others will do the same thing in Alberta; yet we will not tread on other people's toes, for we all live happily and harmoniously together on the Western plains." Abbe Berube, whose writings have been criticized in the columns of L'Action Sociale, was a former member of the teaching staff of the Seminary of Rimouski, and was a vicar at the cathedral of that episcopal town. He admitted that he had traveled much since those days, and had changed his opinions in certain matters, although he never sacrificed a principle in matters of religion or nationality. He had come to look upon the Province of Saskatchewan as the finest country in the world, and for four years he had striven to attract his fellow-countrymen towards the West, with the results that five parishes had been created, containing a population of from two to three thousand, and all were well satisfied with the outlook. On Wednesday he would direct one hundred families to the Western land and on April 8, from four to five hundred additional families will follow the parish priest of Vonda, to the promised land of Saskatchewan.

What Some Have Done.

Speaking of what had been done, Abbe Berube told of one F. X. Loiseau, from the Montreal district, who arrived in the neighborhood of Vonda with \$300 in his pocket, and last season raised twenty thousand bushels of wheat, while others raised from five to ten thousand each. Many of these people had little or no capital when they came into the country. One, he said, with the assistance of three boys, completely broke up four hundred acres, besides making \$600 by working for neighboring farmers and similar records were heard on all sides.

When Father Berube went into that district there was not a bushel of wheat grown in the place, while this last year the wheat product was no less than 800,000 bushels, and no one could tell what the future reserved for that fertile district to which French-Canadians were rapidly drifting, not only from this country, but from the New England States as well. He referred to Rene Dupont's report, showing that ten thousand of French-Canadians went to the neighboring republic last year, and people were criticizing him as a bad patriot when he was striving to lead these people to the Canadian West.

"To be sure we are loyal," said Father Berube. "We are Canada first, of course, but we are British, and have no desire to change our allegiance. I have no hesitation in saying that we do not object to the principle of adding the mother land with a Canadian navy. What foolishness it is on the part of the young men we read about declaring hostility to the scheme of assisting the mother country in time of need."

Education Being Looked After.

The education of the people, he added, was being looked after and the French-Canadians already on the spot were doing well and were thoroughly satisfied with their educational facilities. If there were Protestants in the schools where the Roman Catholics were in the majority, and where catechism was taught, then the others retired, and so it was all through. As for the two languages, they were both taught in the French schools, and that was as it should be.

At Vonda, Abbe Berube said, his next door neighbor was the Anglican clergyman, and they were the best of friends, and so it was all over the parish. He spoke highly of the Galiciens and other foreigners, who were becoming good settlers. All the young men were learning English and even the middle-aged settlers were picking up that language sufficiently to transact their own business when they came into the villages for their purchases.

One of Abbe Berube's first acts in the Province of Saskatchewan, he claims, was in the interest of his people, as he got a certain reader rejected at headquarters. He referred to the Buckley and Robertson reader, in which he showed the authorities of Saskatchewan that history had been distorted to the disadvantage of the Roman Catholics, and consequently the book was withdrawn from the schools.

For Old France, Too.

Asked if we was against encouraging immigration from old France, Father Berube, replied in the negative, saying that although he preferred his own compatriots, there were some very good people from old France, who might do well in the West. He also stated that his experience taught him that there were many people in the New England States to-day who would like to emigrate to the West if they had the means to do so.

Father Berube had been absent from home three months, and everywhere he went the people were most anxious to have reports from the plains, and no one, he stated, could overestimate the extent of the Western movement that he believed would set in very shortly. In his dream of creating another province of Quebec in Alberta and in Saskatchewan, the reverend gentleman stated that he did not want to be misunderstood. He wanted to interfere with the rights and privileges of no one, for all were free in this British country. There were 100,000,000 acres more to cultivate in the West, and why should not this province send her sons out there as the other provinces and countries were doing. The Germans, he added, were already occupying a very handsome position in the West, and all nationalities were welcome in that Western land.

Du Montreal Gazette, Montreal, March 16th, 1910.

NEWS OF RAILROADS.

G. T. P. Will Take Over 1,200 Miles Between Winnipeg and
Edmonton in Early Summer.

BIG SEASON'S WORK AHEAD.

Mr. Archer Baker Left Handsome Estate. — Mr. J. O'Reilly, of
Intercolonial, Goes to National Transcontinental.

Early this summer, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will take over the 1,200 miles of completed road between Winnipeg and Ed-

monton, and will arrange a regular schedule of passenger trains under the operating department. Although this long stretch of steel has been operated both for freight and passengers for a long time it has been run by the construction department, and the service has been chiefly designed for the carrying of settlers and freight. With the taking of the line over by the passenger department a much better service will be given.

Mr. W. P. Hinton, general passenger agent of the G. T. P., at road with regard to the transfer of the completed section of the line Winnipeg, is now in the city conferring with the head officials of the and the train schedules for the coming summer, which will be arranged within a short time. Mr. Hinton stated yesterday that the main line from Winnipeg to Edmonton was now in splendid shape for regular traffic. The company was also operating trains on the Yorkton and Regina and the Tofield and Calgary branches, although these were not yet so well ballasted, and were running chiefly for the convenience of settlers along their route.

"So far," said Mr. Hinton, "the train service on the Grand Trunk Pacific has been mainly in the interests of colonization, not only for the benefit of those who have already settled along the line, but also to bring in new settlers and prospective colonists. In this latter line we have been even more successful than we expected, and thousands of prospective settlers have visited the country, chiefly from the United States, and it is rare that such people look over the country without securing land, while in many instances they return and come back with commissions to buy sections for their friends. In fact one man came back and bought forty quarter sections for friends who had decided to settle in this last west after hearing his impressions of the country. We look for a tremendous influx of these settlers about the beginning of April."

Mr. Hinton said that the country was being rapidly settled all along the line, the prices of land being so ridiculously low in comparison to what could be made out of it within a few years that people were anxious to get in before values went up, so that already a considerable proportion of the land close to the railway was taken up. As it was, the land was increasing in value very fast, so much so that prairie land which was bought last year for \$10 or \$12 an acre could not be looked at this year under \$20, while there was an average increase of values of fully 25 per cent. every year. Naturally land speculators had been busy, and a number of large sections along the line had been bought by people who were simply holding it for higher prices.

As soon as the line was taken over by the operating department, Mr. Hinton said that regular passenger trains would be put on, of a

standard equal to the best on the Grand Trunk, and they expected to do a considerable tourist business this summer.

With regard to the closing of the mountain gap, Mr. Hinton said that this would not probably be finished ready for regular operation before 1912, owing to the difficulty of securing sufficient labor. But during the past year operating the Winnipeg to Edmonton line under the construction department much more business had been done than was expected, both in passenger and freight, a very large quantity of wheat having been handled.

Preparations are under way for a busy summer, both on the main line and branches. A contract was now being let for an extension southerly from Regina to connect with the Soo and Great Northern lines at the border, 85 miles south of Regina, and this would be completed during the coming summer. Another contract had been let for fifty miles north of Yorkton on the Hudson Bay route, to Canora.

Du Montreal Gazette, Montreal, March 17th, 1910.

IMMIGRATION RETURNS.

Show Increase of 112 Per Cent. for February.

Ottawa, Ont., March 17. — (Special.)— The immigration into Canada for the month of February was 10,162, as compared with 4,791 for February of last year, an increase of 112 per cent. The total immigration for the eleven months of this fiscal year was 175,729, as compared with 130,444 for the eleven months of last fiscal year, an increase of 25 per cent. The total immigration from the United States for the eleven months was 86,488, as compared with 50,650, an increase of 71 per cent.

Du Montreal Star, Montreal, April 14th, 1910.

MORE IMMIGRANTS THAN THE CANADIAN LINES
CAN CARRY.

That Canadian steamships cannot handle the immigration traffic which has assumed proportions unequalled in the history of the country, was admitted this morning by local agents. As a result of the excessive demand for berths on vessels bound for Canada many passen-

gers have been compelled to book via New York, at the average increased cost of five pounds.

The White Star-Dominion Line announced this morning, however, that they had added, a steamer to their regular scheduled list. The Southwark has been chosen to take the extra sailing from Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal on May 18th. Accommodation is being snapped up on her, according to reports from England.

Agents when this morning ask for an explanation of the inability of Canadian lines to carry the incoming settlers, said that profits on full passenger lists westbound, would be eaten up on the return journey; there was practically no eastbound freight. The companies could not afford to run vessels under this system, and while New York would be capturing a thin slice of the trade, Canadian ports would get the bulk.

Du Chicago Examiner, Chicago, April 5th, 1910.

AMERICAN EMIGRATION TO THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

What comfort is there in the report that 90,000 men "of the best class of agriculturists in the American West" went over into Canada last year? Or in the further statement that fully 150,000 are expected to swell the Canadian immigration this year?

What are the conditions and what are the reasons that combine to lure Americans from their own country? The great Western lands of the United States are boomed as never before. The government has exerted itself to an unusual degree to entice agriculturists and home-seekers to populate the valleys and the prairies. Land reclamation schemes, schools of agriculture, special inducements of various kinds are held out for the consideration of colonies, while all the benefits of life in the greatest republic of the world are diligently extolled in argument for the settler.

And yet the rush from the United States to Canada continues, and an increase of more than 50 per cent. in American emigration is promised as a result of blessings promised and expected.

It may not be strange that foreign emigration, formerly directed toward the United States, should be diverted to the Canadian Northwest, but why should American citizens be so desirous of leaving their

own country, with its millions of acres of undeveloped land, to settle under a foreign flag and be governed by foreign laws?

This is an interesting question to be taken up in governmental circles in Washington.

Du Montreal Daily Star, Montreal, March 28th, 1910.

AMERICAN FARMERS BRING MUCH WEALTH.

One Train Load Carried \$225,000 into North-West. —

Total Settlers Reach 86,488.

(Special to The Montreal Star.)

Ottawa, March 28. — During the eleven months of the present fiscal year, 86,488 immigrants entered Canada from the United States. The increase is notable with the last fiscal year, when the total was 50,650, and Mr. W. J. White, Inspector of Canadian Government Offices in the United States, expects that this season's showing will be even more remarkable. He states that the new-comers are well provided with money.

"On one train crossing into Canada at North Portal two weeks ago," he said, "the new settlers thereon had in cash or cheques, a total of \$225,000, and in one day which I spent at the St. Paul office the settlers passing through in less than twenty-four hours represented a capital of a little over \$1,000,000.

Statistics gathered from the incoming settler in the last few years show that in round numbers they brought into the country cash or settlers effects of \$1,000 per capita."

Reason for Movement.

Mr. White states that the reason for the movement to Canadian territory lies in the fact that the wheat growing land of the United States is now practically all in the hands of individual owners, and the farmers, with families of sons find it impossible to secure an average for them to cultivate. The result is, that the price of wheat growing land in the Central and Western States is forced up until prices now range from \$50 or \$75 to \$150 or \$200 per acre, according to quality and location.

The American farmer knowing that he can dispose of his property at such advantageous prices and secure in Western Canada virgin soil

at prices in the vicinity of \$15 per acre, where the cost of cultivation is less, and the return greater, is not slow to avail himself of the opportunity.

Du Standard, Montreal, April 4th, 1910.

MANY SETTLERS LEFT FOR CANADIAN WEST.

The first through settlers' train on the Grand Trunk from Eastern Canada, left Bonaventure station at 9.45 a. m., yesterday, and carried a party of 475, most of whom are bound for the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, to settle along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

The train was composed of 10 cars, principally Grand Trunk Pacific tourist cars, and the route was via Toronto, Chicago, and Winnipeg. The members of the party were principally residents of the Eastern States and of the Province of Quebec.

Du Shareholder, Montreal, April 16th, 1910.

BIG RUSH INTO WEST.

There is also an unprecedented rush of population into the West. Whatever the spring had been there would have been a big rush this year, but the early arrival of good weather has undoubtedly helped to swell the set of travel into the West and to bring many people here in March who otherwise would not have come until April or May. The rush is particularly great from the Old Country and the United States, and the immigration authorities look for more than 100,000 farmers from the States to enter Western Canada this year. Already there is very heavy traffic over all roads leading to the points of entry, and even comparatively small firms who have been pushing their land sales in the States for the past year are to bring in their clients by the train load early in April.

Du Devoir, Montreal, mars 24, 1910.

IMPORTANTE TRANSACTION.

Quatre-vingt mille acres de terres se vendent pour la somme de
\$1,000,000 argent comptant.

Edmonton, Alb., 24. — Une importante transaction a eu lieu ici, un million de dollars, argent comptant, a été payé par M. N.G. Beggs, pour 80,000 acres de terres dans le district de Beaver Hill. Les propriétaires étaient MM. J. A. Powell et T. W. Lines, d'Edmonton.

Du Devoir, Montréal, avril 12, 1910.

L'IMMIGRATION.

Huit mille anglais ont émigré vers le Canada dans le cours de la semaine dernière. Pour satisfaire l'augmentation constante de cet exode, les compagnies maritimes sont obligées de s'entendre et de se prêter réciproquement des cabines.

Du Devoir, Montréal, avril 12, 1910.

L'EXODE AMERICAIN

En mars dernier, six mille Américains ont traversé la frontière canadienne pour s'établir dans les provinces prairiales. On croit que plus de huit mille viendront en avril. Hier, cent quatre-vingt wagons chargés de chevaux, de bestiaux, de bagages, ont passé Portal, sur la frontière. Les nouveaux colons sont très bien pourvus d'instruments aratoires et apportent collectivement une forte somme d'argent pour l'exploitation des terres nouvelles qu'ils ont acquises.

Du Devoir, Montréal, 16 avril, 1910.

TOUJOURS DES IMMIGRANTS.

Les trois steamers entrés hier dans le port de Halifax, nous ont apportés près de quatre mille immigrants et les derniers vaisseaux signalés en portent presque autant.

De la Patrie, Montréal, 29 mars, 1910.

L'OUEST CANADIEN

Pendant que de l'Europe et des États-Unis s'établit pour a saison de 1910 un gigantesque mouvement d'immigration vers l'Ouest du Canada; de plusieurs points du Dominion également des milliers de familles font leurs préparatifs pour aller s'établir sur les fertiles terres des nouvelles provinces. Il y a deux semaines, quatre convois partaient de Toronto emportant vers ces régions tant vantées plus de 2,000 personnes. D'ici à quelques jours, 600 familles de la Province de Québec partiront de Montréal pour la même destination. D'autres groupes les suivront prochainement, venant des Provinces Maritimes.

On a compté que 18,000 immigrants sont entrées au pays pendant le mois de mars, et cette semaine, on n'en attend pas moins de 12,000 de la Grande-Bretagne et d'autres points de l'Europe, qui presque tous vont aller se fixer dans les provinces de l'Ouest.

Des États-Unis, outre un nombre considérable des nôtres qui affirment-on, s'orientent vers la Saskatchewan et l'Alberta, c'est par centaines de mille que vont se transporter en 1910 les cultivateurs américains, immigrants éminemment désirables, par que possédant un capital initial qui rendra leur concours extrêmement effectif dans le développement de l'Ouest. Pendant les derniers douze mois, ils sont venus au nombre de 100,000!

Bref, la migration vers ces régions destinées à devenir le grenier de l'Empire, grandit à une vitesse accélérée. Et si nous avons été surpris, dans le passé de l'accroissement si rapide de la population de l'Ouest Canadien, tout indique que l'avenir nous réserve de plus grandes surprises encore.

Cette vogue extraordinaire ne paraît pas près de s'éteindre parce qu'elle repose sur des raisons solides et permanentes, l'incomparable fécondité du sol, favorisée par un climat idéal, et des avantages excep-

tionnels offerts par les gouvernements et les compagnies de chemins de fer.

La Province de Québec, certes, est aussi très fertile. Elle possède de vastes régions très attrayantes, parsemées de lacs et sillonnées de rivières, où l'agriculture devrait trouver une rapide et constante expansion. La réalité toutefois ne répond pas à l'attente. Le surplus de population des vieux centres agricoles est attiré beaucoup moins vers de nouvelles terres à mettre en culture que vers les agglomérations urbaines, ou vers les emplois pourtant peu séduisants qu'offrent les industries de la Nouvelle-Angleterre.

Quand on considère les ressources que nous possédons dans notre province, et les prodigieuses possibilités agricoles que présente la région de l'Ouest, on ne conçoit pas d'abord que dix mille Canadiens-français par année sortent de la Province de Québec, et, s'ils en sortent, que ce soit pour s'expatrier au lieu de se diriger vers ce pays de l'avenir, l'Alberta et la Saskatchewan, les provinces nées d'hier, et qui demain, auront déjà conquis la suprématie dans l'immense Dominion.

De la Patrie, Montréal, 12 avril, 1910.

LES IMMIGRANTS ET L'INTERCOLONIAL

Le Nombre de Trains du mois passé a été un Record

Halifax, N.-E., 9 avril. — L'affluence des immigrants a donné de l'ouvrage aux agents de l'Intercolonial chargés de veiller aux moyens de transport. Bien qu'il ait exigé un grand nombre de trains, ce service n'a souffert aucun retard. Depuis le début de la saison on a envoyé d'Halifax trente-cinq trains spéciaux de plus que pendant la même période de l'année dernière. La semaine dernière, il y avait tous les jours plusieurs trains pour Moncton.

Cette saison sera un record pour le nombre d'immigrants européens débarqués à Halifax et transportés par l'Intercolonial, en route vers l'ouest; cela paraît évident par la façon dont les nouveaux colons ont afflué dans les quelques dernières semaines. Depuis deux mois tous les steamers ont amené un grand nombre de passagers et chaque paquebot en apporte un peu plus que le précédent. La semaine dernière a été la plus chargée; plus de 5,000 passagers ont débarqué à Halifax ont été dirigés ensuite vers leurs différentes destinations. Les agents de l'Immigration et du chemin de fer ont été très occupés et les immigrants on pu repartir promptement.

Le steamer italien "Campania" est en route pour Halifax avec près de 2,000 passagers, il est attendu cette semaine. Un grand nombre de ces passagers seront débarqués à Halifax, le restant se dirigera sur New-York.

Du Winnipeg Free Press, 15 avril, 1910.

C. P. R. LAND SALES THE LARGEST EVER.

Revenues at Castor Office for Month of March are Said to
Total \$1,000,000.

Some idea of the tremendous inrush of people which the province of Alberta will see this year was given to The Capital this morning, by Robt. Shaw, M. P. P., for Stettler, who is in the city to-day in the course of a business trip to Winnipeg.

"At Lacombe yesterday, I saw sixteen cars of settlers' effects going out the "Stettler branch," said Mr. Shaw. "These people for the most part come from the States and are going to take up homesteads away east and south-east of Stettler, to a distance of 75 and 100 miles. Some of them will go down into Saskatchewan. This transportation is going on every day, the rush having been particularly strong during the past two weeks.

"The amount of C. P. R. lands being sold by the C. P. R. agents at Castor is marvellous. The agents told me yesterday that the sales for the month of March amounted to \$800,000. They said that by the end of this week the total land sold would make a revenue of \$1,000,000. The bulk of this money has been received during the past two or three weeks. The signification feature of this is that the sales of C. P. R. lands in previous years have been light in the month of March. This year they have been greater than in the month of April last year.

"I was informed yesterday," added Mr. Shaw, "that 600 settlers per day are coming into the Canadian West through North Portal alone. This is only one point of entry, but it suffices to show that the American emigration is the great factor in the building up of the West this year."

Du Calgary Herald, 12 octobre, 1909.

RECORD WHEAT YIELD.

The Calgary Daily Herald, published to-day, an affidavit of N. J. Heaton, who is located east of Calgary, in which it is shown that this year his spring wheat averaged 48 bushels per acre, while 55 acres of oats averaged 124 bushels per acre. Another field averaged 110 bushels per acre. Mr. Heaton states: "I have farmed in Illinois, Nebraska and Washington, and this beats them all."

Du Calgary Herald, 16 avril, 1910.

THE YEAR IN ALBERTA.

The year 1910 promises to be the very best of all in Alberta. The spring is opening up well. The army of settlers is larger and better than ever. Within the province prospects are very excellent. The grain seems to have wintered well. The spring is early and promises to be very good. Out in the country we see the activity of the railway men, and, more railway will be built in Alberta this year than in any two previous years in the history of the province. Manufacturing establishments are exceedingly active on all sides. Alberta is wonderfully busy.

And from abroad a pleasing sound is heard. The immigration to Western Canada will be greater this year than ever before. The reports show us that the class of immigration is very much higher than in past years and that Canada is to be blessed with the best settlers that the wide world can produce.

We see the activity to get on the land right at our own doors. Hundreds are pouring into the land office daily. The land office steps are a camping ground for the people who brave the night, the dark, the damp, the wind, and the weather to get some advantage in the rush for the homesteads.

On every side there is promise of wonderful things for this province. We are anxious for population. It is coming. For years we have been crying out for railways. We can almost see them over the hills. We are anxious for the development of our resources, for the establishment of manufacturing for the coming of capital. It is all

here. All these wishes have been gratified. We are beginning to realize the fond hopes of many years. This is the Alberta era. The year 1910 is the Alberta year.

Du Lethbridge Herald, avril 12, 1910.

LOCAL COMPANIES BUY THIRTEEN SECTIONS OF LAND.

The Atlantic-Pacific Land Syndicate of Minneapolis, and the Helgerson Land Company, who control the greater part of saleable lands in line of the new Weyburn-Lethbridge extension now building out of Weyburn, have just completed the purchase of another thirteen sections at greatly increased prices over last year. Mr. Larson, president of the Atlantic-Pacific Land Syndicate, states that this purchase closes out practically all meritous wholesale blocks to be had in that section and as a result predicts a rapid rise in land values and that \$40 to \$60 an acre may be looked for within two years. Mr. Larson's long familiarity with Western conditions make his predictions doubly worthy of credence.

Du The Standard of Empire, April 8th, 1910.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Immigration Breaks All Records.

GREAT SHIPBUILDING AND DOCK PROJECTS.

Peril of Imperial Trade.

("Standard of Empire" Cable.)

Ottawa, April 6. — New settlers, all of a high standard, are flocking into Canada now at a rate altogether unequalled in the history of the Dominion. The immigrants are of an excellent type, with plenty of stamina and every indication of adaptability to good citizenship. Very many of them are men of independent means, and practically all of them possess some amount of capital.

The rate of influx is breaking all records, and present indications from shipping offices and other agencies show that the total for the

year is likely to be well over 300,000. When the high average of character and material circumstances of these people is remembered, it will be seen that this must prove a notable year for Canadian development.

From Great Britain it is expected that there will be fully 100,000 new settlers, all of the best class of agriculturists, and most of them well equipped with money, or its equivalents, and with working knowledge.

New Settlers with £ 25,684,932.

The number of immigrants from the United States will not be less than 150,000 this year. These will consist in the main of farmers from the Western States who have sold out their partially exhausted though high-priced holdings there in order to take up the cheaper and far more richly productive land of the Canadian West.

The immigration from the United States is already 50 per cent. in excess of what it was at this time last year, though that constituted a record, and certificates and reports to hand show that the newcomers are bringing in \$811 (£ 166 12s. 10d.) for each man, woman, and child. This means that for the year the United States settlers alone will bring into this country an aggregate of \$125,000,000 (£ 25,684,932), and the United States immigration will not be more than one-half of our total immigration for the year.

"Canada's Century."

These figures are, of course, of high Imperial importance. Apart from that, I am cabling them now in the belief that a little consideration of their purport will help the Home public to realize something of what Canada's present rate of progress and development actually means. Last century's early stages of United States development were not one-fiftieth part so rapid. Actual records prove that. The twentieth century is said to be Canada's. The difference between express train and stage coach travelling fairly represents the difference in speed of development between the nineteenth and the twentieth century on this side of the Atlantic.

Ontario and Western Canada (especially Alberta and British Columbia) are getting the bulk of the new settlers who have arrived so far, but also the Eastern Maritime Provinces are getting a better percentage this year than hitherto.

SASKATCHEWAN.

("Standard of Empire" Correspondent.)

Old-timers living in the city state that in the last twenty-five years there has been only one season that can compare with the present for beautiful sunshine and warmth, and that was in 1904. From all parts of the Province there are reports of seeding being done by farmers, who appear anxious to be the first in their locality to put the seed in the ground, while the work of discing and harrowing in preparation for the seed is general throughout the entire Province.

10,000 Men Wanted.

The whole of the Province is threatened with a big labour famine. Already the cry has gone forth for 10,000 men for farm help alone. Directly seeding starts in earnest 5,000 more men will be required. By the middle of April, according to the city contractors, there will be a shortage of some 2,500 men, 1,000 of whom may be classed as skilled mechanics, principally carpenters, and the balance unskilled labourers. Over two million dollars' worth of buildings have already been contracted for, which, together with the different public works, will bring the sum total up to four millions, should the labour be forthcoming.

That the wages paid this year will be higher than ever before goes without saying: already the rate for unskilled labour is put at front \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day. Carpenters can earn from 35c. to 45c. per hour, and bricklayers and plasterers from 35c. to 65c.

THE CANADIAN OUTLOOK.

Mr. F. C. Salter on Dominion Opportunities.

Mr. Fred. C. Salter, European Traffic Manager of Canada's Grand Trunk Railway System, has resumed his duties in London after six months' visit to Canada and the United States.

"I visited the principal industrial and agricultural districts of Canada, from Montreal to Prince Rupert, the new Pacific Coast city of Canada and the terminal of Canada's Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. I made an extensive tour of the Western and Pacific Coast States of the United States, with a view to comparing the development and industrial activity of the two countries," said Mr. Salter.

"Unquestionably Canada is developing with unprecedented activity. Canada is doing to-day what the United States did during the latter part of the last century. The experience of the United States is a guide to her, and Canada has the advantage of wiser and more benevolent laws, which are adequately and impartially administered in all parts of the country. The marvellous fertility of the soil of Western Canada is now generally recognized and admitted. But the British public do not seem to realize that the climate of this section of Canada is one of the most desirable in the world. It closely resembles that of the middle, Western, and Pacific Coast sections of the United States in which the greatest development has taken place, and from which that country draws her greatest strength. It is not only an ideal climate for growing grain — it is the kind of climate that develops men and makes a strong nation.

"There is one point which I earnestly desire to impress upon the people at Home. Canada can no longer be looked upon as merely an Overseas Colonial shroud, and to-day Canada is a nation possessed of vast territory, with a rapidly increasing population, with boundless resources, and with the aspirations and ambitions which every strong young nation should have. The slumbering, semi-dependent condition which retarded her progress during the nineteenth century very utmost to take full advantage of their heritage of natural resources. They are endeavouring not only to win success but to deserve it. They are striving to fit their country to take its proper place amongst the nations. This is the true Canadian national attitude, and I regret that it is not better and more fully understood by the British Press, the British Parliament, and the British people."

REAL ESTATE IN CANADA.

How Money may be Made.

In connection with general statements which have appeared in the "Standard of Empire" as to the ease and rapidity with which capital can be increased and money made in Western Canada, inquiries have often been received for specific instances. One letter of recent date contains this passage:—

"It is admitted that your general statements have been handsomely backed by particular instances of the success achieved by emigrants who have gone on the land in Canada; but as a business man this does

not greatly appeal to me. What I believe would interest thousands of your readers in England would be evidence of the truth of the general assertion that the investor — particularly of small capital — may make money in Canada, and that without necessarily living there."

The "Standard of Empire" does not keep accounts for investors, and cannot in a general way undertake to furnish such specific details. Also, when an investor makes a handsome turnover he does not often care to let the public know about it. And yet our correspondent's suggestion is a sound one. There are thousands of small investors in Great Britain who would like to have a share in Canada's good things — if only they were sure, and knew how to set about it.

As it happens, particulars have come to hand during the past few days of precisely such a specific instance as is desired. We have been furnished with the facts, the figures, and the name of the investor. And the instance itself is too striking to be missed. It would seem that in the spring of 1900 an Englishman from London visited Calgary, in Alberta, in the course of a quick trip across Canada. He was not able to spend more than a couple of days in Calgary, and he knew nothing about Canadian real estate from personal experience. Neither was he an expert or specialist regarding land in any part of the world. But he was much impressed by what he had seen of Western Canada in his hurried trip, and especially with all that he heard and saw of Alberta and its progress.

In Calgary he felt a strong desire to make some small real estate investment, but he was a stranger, and quite ignorant as to local values. He applied to the real estate firm whose offices he happened to see opposite the hotel in which he stayed, and asked to see the principal: Mr. F. C. Lowes, of Lowes and Company. To Mr. Lowes he explained his position, and asked advice. Within the hour Mr. Lowes motored the visitor out to some lots of land he had in the vicinity of the town. The stranger frankly admitted that he was no judge and could form no opinion. He wanted a recommendation. He was advised to buy certain lots; twelve here and eight there, and gave a draft on his bankers in London for the price of them — £ 646. Ten months later, in the present year, that is, this gentleman instructed Mr. Lowes to sell his twenty lots, if they would realise a profit. Inside of one month from the date of his instructions the lots were sold, and £ 1200 remitted to him. That is, in ten months, his investment of £ 646 brought him in the shape of net profit a return of £ 554, or at the rate of well over 85 per cent, per annum.

The firm concerned have permission to furnish any inquirer privately with the name and London address of the gentleman in ques-

tion, and we have been furnished with particulars of the transaction. It is confidently asserted that this was not in the least an exceptional transaction, but that, on the contrary, Messrs. Lowes and Company can furnish instances of transactions in which double this profit was realised in Southern Alberta and in other parts of Canada. But it is worthy of special notice from a variety of reasons.

Thus details regarding this transaction are available to inquirers. The investor was a resident of London, who frankly admits his complete ignorance of Canadian real estate. As a would-be investor he admitted this ignorance to the firm with which he proposed to do business. He was put to no more trouble in the matter than he would have been in investing a similar sum at his own bank. Without any exercise of skill or ingenuity on his part, he secured within the year a more handsome return for his small outlay than many people obtain in England for capital, plus labour, skill, and expert knowledge.

It is not suggested that there is wisdom in blindfold investment in any country. But this instance should be sufficient to prove, even to the sceptical, that the small investor in England may make handsome profits by investing in Canadian real estate. Ordinary common-sense and the choice of a suitable locality and agent are no doubt requisite. With such an instance before him, the investor in Great Britain should experience no difficulty in finding the most profitable sort of use for his spare capital. It is safe to assert that the values of land in such quarters as Southern Alberta cannot fail to rise, and to rise steadily. For the demand increases year by year, and day by day.

THE FLOWING TIDE IN CANADA.

Building Up a Great Nation.

We have received from Mr. J. G. Turgeon, of Hardisty, Alberta, the following extremely interesting letter on opportunities in Canada:—

“The great tide of Canadian immigration which is now taking place,” he writes, “reminds one of the beginning of the growth of the United States. It is but a few short years since that great country cried for immigrants — and the cry was answered with a rush that has resulted in the building up of a rich and populous nation. Indeed, every newly opening country has, its attractions for the inhabitants of the older parts of the world. As the new mining field allures the

wanderer, so the new country draws to it the settler from the surplus population of Europe.

"Unlike the Frenchman or the Belgian who is lured from civilisation to a life among indolent and often ignorant natives in a country that is devoid of markets for the products of the soil and where the future can never much differ from the present, the Britisher who sails to Canada goes to a country with a civilisation as far advanced as that he leaves behind, with railroads, and markets, schools and churches; whose people speak his language, and are able to meet him on an equal footing, and to join with him in an honest endeavour to advance the country on same lines of progress to the magnificent future which awaits it.

A Cultured Population.

"Canada to-day has a population of seven millions, with a standard of education that is not surpassed by any country in the world. This population is largely divided among farmers, traders, labourers, and manufacturers — all workers, all contributing to the material wealth of the nation. No idle class is found in Canada. No loafers abound there; none are wanted.

"The high quality of its present population is one of the chief attractions that Canada has to offer; and coupled with it is the enormous extent of the country, which makes it possible for Canada, without overcrowding, to sustain a population over four times that of the United Kingdom at present. This large extent of country is not a barren stretch of ice and snow, as was supposed some time ago in Europe. Touching both the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, and extending from the forty-second degree of latitude northward, Canada presents many varieties of climate; but everywhere it is healthy; everywhere the winter is hailed with delight, for everywhere it means a season of sport, and a season of good hard work, with good roads and many facilities which the summer or the English winter does not offer. It is perhaps in Western Canada that the most perfect climate is found. Here the summer is long and warm, with growing rains before the harvest; the autumn is cool and dry, the winter short with a low, dry temperature and much sunshine, while summer follows closely the departing winter. The misconception as to Canada's climate is perhaps what is most responsible for her slow growth during some past years. Britishers, like most Europeans, were frightened of the country; but now that fear is gone, and following its departure has come the rapid growth of the country — the increase of its population, and the unfolding of new Provinces to the West.

"When, in 1885, the first main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway was finished, nearly everybody thought the railroad would be useful only as a through line from the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast. Yet to-day, only twenty-five years later, the Middle West, then considered barren, is generally termed 'the granary of the Empire,' and is served by four through lines of railway and many branch lines, while new roads are under construction in all parts. The wonderful fertility of the soil of Western Canada is now unquestioned. In all parts of the country, from the farthest south to the farthest north, grains of all kinds are grown, and in such quantities that new average records are established every harvest. The soil, with its inexpensive working, is attracting the attention of the world. The farmers of the western United States, who are wide awake and close enough to the scene of action to see Canada's great opportunities, are flocking into the Western Provinces by the thousand, taking homesteads or buying land, populating districts, and helping to build towns where a year previous there was nothing but the prairie. Britishers, too, and Europeans are hastening to the fields of golden grain; the land is becoming occupied, the resources are being developed, and the Empire's greatest nation is fast constructing.

"Yet the British people do not look to Canada as they should. Strongly conservative, they often fear to risk. To cross the Atlantic, to make a new home in a country that, though akin, is yet so far away, is a deterring thought; and though many go, many more stay at home who should be in Canada, where a new start is assured to every comer, and a successful finish with a happy home, to every honest and industrious Colonist.

"Nor should it be thought that Canada is an attractive spot for only the poor or the unemployed, those whom stress of competition has driven to the rear in life's long fight. Canada should appeal particularly to the British farmer who is tilling land the property of another, whose rent-dues eat most of the profit, and the permanent result of whose labour must enrich the landlord rather than himself. For in the great grain fields of the Canadian West all is different. Here every farmer is his own landlord. The land he tills belongs to him, his to work or his to sell. The labour he performs enriches him, the profits are all his own.

"The British investor, too, has a great opening in Canada. It is not merely the opening that is provided by a country in the making, where money invested must in course of time bring a high return; it is the opportunity to take advantage of a crying demand for purposes of legitimate development of resources whose working must bring im-

mensely rich profits to those who guide them. The British capitalist should not forget the lesson of the United States, where far-seeing men with a little money made enormous fortunes by grasping the opportunities that presented themselves in the shape of land waiting to be purchased on natural resources to be developed. The fact that Canada's opportunities are greater than those held out by the United States is proven by the large emigration of American farmers and moneyed men to the Canadian West.

"During the past year Canada attracted many British families, and much British money — the writer knows of many British settlements and of many British investments in Alberta and Saskatchewan during 1909. This year will be still more successful, for good results attract other ventures. Since settlement lessens the area of available free land, and the placing of United States money makes competition keener, now is the time for the British Colonist and the British investor to seize the opportunity offered them, and to play their part in the building of what is destined to be the greatest nation of the world's greatest Empire."

INFLUX OF IMMIGRANTS.

Nearly a thousand British immigrants arrived in Winnipeg yesterday morning. Those ready to engage for work were snapped up eagerly by farmers from various parts of the Province. It is noticeable that these earlycomers are the stamp of men Canada most desires. They are plainly intelligent men and hard workers. Many thousands more are on the way to the West, and others are following them; but the usual cry for labour will be heard as loudly as ever before the harvest begins.

News from Gretna, a town near the border, states that the rush of immigrants from the United States is unprecedented. They are coming from far and near, attracted by the superior advantages of cheap land and fertility to be found in Canada.

Du Lethbridge Herald. April 14th, 1910.

REMARKABLE SCENE AT PORTAL.

Unprecedented Rush of Settlers From Across The Line.

Winnipeg, April 12. — Never in any part of Canada, at any time have the sights been seen which are now to be witnessed daily in North

Portal, Sask. At no port did so many American settlers enter the country in a single day and the rush continues.

Yesterday three trainloads each with sixty car of settlers' effects passed the international boundary. In addition there are three regular daily passenger trains. On the three trains of settlers' effects arriving yesterday, it was estimated that there were about 1,100 horses. In addition, there were many cattle and very large quantities of farm implements.

Sixty cars per day, with approximately 250 people, is the average number now passing that point for points in the west. In March the total for the month was over six thousand and for April it is expected the total will be over eight thousand.

From Duluth is reported 431 happy colonists from eastern sections of the United States and Canada, passing Sunday singing, on their way to new homes in Western Canada. They occupied a special train of nine tourist sleepers. These will carry them in Winnipeg.

Du "Le Prix Courant", 22 avril, 1910.

A TRAVERS L'OUEST.

Notre représentant a eu tout récemment la satisfaction de rencontrer M. P. R. Walters, vice-président de l'Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada, Limited, qui arrivait d'un voyage étendu dans le Nord-Ouest. Voici en substance ce que nous a dit M. Walters :

Après avoir passé quelques mois dans l'Est du Canada, son désir était de voir l'Ouest du Dominion. Malheureusement le temps à sa disposition a été tellement court qu'il ne put visiter que Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon et Banff Springs.

Ce qui l'a le plus frappé c'est l'évidence même de la prospérité du pays, la chose est si apparente qu'il n'est même pas besoin de faire une enquête à ce sujet. Dans toutes les villes et les cités on voyait partout des bâtisses nouvelles et splendides qui seraient un crédit pour n'importe quelle ville même importante d'Europe. Ces constructions montrent qu'il y a au Canada des architectes vraiment capables. Les gens des villes de l'Ouest ont évidemment voulu pourvoir à une certaine expansion pour l'avenir. C'est ce que démontrent amplement de larges rues et en beaucoup de cas de splendides boulevards. Dans les parties de ces villes réservées aux maisons d'habitation, il a remarqué qu'au

lieu de construire des maisons de logement en blocs ou en rangées, on les bâtissait généralement détachées et entourées de jardins dans le genre de villas, ce qui au point de vue hygiénique est une chose des plus désirables. D'autre part, l'absence de jardins et de parcs publics sautait aux yeux.

L'optimisme des gens de l'Ouest a également fait impression sur lui. Tout le monde paraissait prospère et sous l'impression que le Canada était le meilleur pays du monde, les gens pensant que leur ville, leur propre ville en particulier, était le meilleur endroit du pays. Pendant son voyage, il a eu la conviction que les immigrants qui arrivaient cette année étaient d'une catégorie meilleure que ceux qui étaient venus jusqu'à présent. La plupart d'entre eux avaient assez d'argent pour acheter des fermes et se mettre immédiatement à l'ouvrage. Le seul embarras semblait être l'insuffisance d'ouvriers des fermes pour développer complètement les nouvelles cultures. Les chemins de fer qui traversent ces provinces sont administrés d'une manière splendide. Le matériel roulant, y compris les chars dortoirs et les chars restaurants, peuvent rivaliser, s'ils ne leur sont pas supérieurs, avec ceux de tout autre pays au monde.

Dans quelques villes, telles que Calgary, Moose Jaw, et Saskatoon, on ressent l'insuffisance des grands hôtels de premier ordre. Il y aurait une ample opportunité pour faire des placements rémunérateurs dans ce sens, si ce n'était l'incertitude au sujet des licences pour la vente des vins et liqueurs, licences qui ne sont pas permanentes et qui sont cependant une partie des plus importantes de l'actif du commerce d'hôtel.

Il ne fait aucun doute, que le mouvement de tempérance sera bien-faisant pour le pays, mais il est à espérer sincèrement qu'il ne sera pas porté à l'extrême. Des hôtels bien administrés sont une nécessité dans tout pays et spécialement pour une contrée en voie de développement et tout mouvement qui serait une entrave à leur accroissement est à regretter.

Les perspectives d'affaires pour la prochaine saison sont des plus brillantes. Le printemps hâtif a permis de labourer et de semer de bonne heure, et avec une température favorable on peut s'attendre à des récoltes dépassant tout ce qu'on a vu.

Les compagnies de chemins de fer, en étendant leurs lignes, ont pourvu au manquement de plus fortes récoltes, offrant ainsi des débouchés aux districts de colonisation. Comme conclusion, M. Walters s'est montré enthousiasmé, il s'est dit si enchanté de son voyage qu'il projetait d'en faire un autre plus étendu à travers l'Ouest d'ici quelques mois.

Du "Le Canada", 23 Avril 1910.

L'IMMIGRATION AU CANADA

LE NOMBRE D'ETRANGERS QUI SONT VENUS S'ETABLIR
AU PAYS DURANT LE MOIS DE MARS DE CETTE
ANNEE BRISE TOUS LES RECORDS

Les Etats-Unis nous ont fourni, durant cette période, 17,310
nouveaux citoyens.

DURANT L'ANNEE QUI VIENT DE S'ECOULER, 208,794
IMMIGRANTS SONT ARRIVES AU CANADA.

(Dépêche spéciale au "Canada")

Ottawa, 22. — Le total des immigrants qui sont arrivés au Canada durant le mois de mars a été de 33,085 contre 18,464 pour la même période l'année dernière. 17,310 de ces immigrants viennent des Etats-Unis et 15,755 des pays d'outre-mer. Durant l'année fiscale qui finissait le 31 mars dernier, 208,794 étrangers sont venus s'établir au Canada, soit une augmentation de 42 pour cent. De ce nombre total de 208,794, 103,798 sont venus des Etats-Unis et 104,996 des pays européens et asiatiques. Durant l'année 1907-09, il est arrivé au Dominion, un chiffre total de 146,908 immigrants, dont 59,832 des Etats-Unis et 87,076 des autres pays.

L'immigration durant le mois de mars dernier a été la plus nombreuse qu'on ait jamais enregistrée.

MEN WHO KNOW

American Agricultural Editors who toured the Canadian Northern in August, 1909, give results of their investigations

For seven days, beginning August 7th, the following seven editors of leading agricultural journals in the United States closely inspected the country along and adjacent to Canadian Northern lines in Manitoba and Saskatchewan: Prof. Thos. Shaw, one of the foremost authorities in the Northwestern States, who represented the *Orange Judd Farmer* and the *Dakota Farmer*; Prof. E. E. Faville, of Des Moines, editor of *Successful Farming*; Herbert Quick, the Iowa farmer's son who practised law, became mayor of Sioux City, wrote books, and is now editor of *Farm and Fireside*, of New York; E. S. Bayard, of Pittsburg, long time editor of the *National Stockman and Farmer*; C. P. Reynolds of Chicago, Editor of the *Prairie Farmer*. J. Arthur Dixon, Chicago, editor of *Home Life*; and Philip Eastman, of Topeka, editor of the *Farmers' Mail and Breeze*, *Missouri Valley Farmer*, and *Nebraska Farm Journal* of that city.

The party traveled the first day in daylight from Winnipeg to Dauphin, where they were met by farmers who drove them around the district. The second day was occupied in the journey from Dauphin to Prince Albert. The party was joined on the train by farmers from Buchanan, Wadena, and Humboldt. That evening and part of the next morning were occupied at Prince Albert, visiting the Fair, and in meeting farmers and others. The next day they went to Saskatoon, visited farmers thereabouts and made the trip to Zealandia, then the end of the line that has since reached Kindersley. They were accompanied by farmers from that locality, who, next morning, drove them through the newest wheat fields of the newest district reached by the Canadian Northern.

PROFESSOR SHAW

"Never before have I seen crops so uniformly good"

In August, 1905, the writer made the trip over the various lines of the Canadian Northern Railway. In August, 1909, the same lines

and various extensions built in the meantime were traversed. Evidences of progress, in some instances almost incredible, were seen in the marvelous increase in the areas under cultivation, great growth of the towns and villages, and in the elevators built to receive the crops.

The railways run through an agricultural country which, in possibilities of production, is not exceeded on the American continent. Never before had I seen such uniformly good crops of wheat, oats, barley, speltz, and rye. Along the thousand miles and more of this railroad the story was the same. The wheat would run from 15 to 35 bushels per acre, oats would yield from 40 to 80 bushels, and barley 25 to 50 bushels. The wheat crop will unquestionably give an average of more than twenty bushels to the acre.

Vegetable grew with the greatest luxuriance wherever cared for. The roots at the Prince Albert Fair, August 10th to 12th, almost equalled in size the same as ordinarily grown in October.

Production in the province traversed by the Canadian Northern is already enormous. The wheat crop of Saskatchewan alone, in 1908, was more than 55,000,000 bushels. Moderate estimates put the yield of the same at more than 80,000,000 bushels for 1909. The grain crop in 1908 was more than 150,000,000 bushels, that of 1909 will be more than 150,000,000 bushels.

Large as these figures are they but feebly indicate the production that is yet to be. In 1908 the area devoted to the growing of crops was less than 6,000,000 acres, which means that only one acre in twenty-six of the land surface of the Province was in crop that year.

One cannot but notice the amount of area yet unbroken, even in localities where much land is now under crop. The day is not far distant when much of this land will sell for more than \$50 an acre.

To grow wheat at the present time is the great aim of the farmer. He is encouraged in this work by the high price of wheat, by the abundance of the yield, and by the small amount of labor called for.

If the soil is tilled as it ought to be, the crop yield will never grow less, even though wheat and flax should continue to be the main crops grown for an indefinite period, and though they should be sold as now. This can be accomplished through the growing of clover, alfalfa, the field pea, and other leguminous crops. Without question clover can be successfully grown in these areas.

Alfalfa can be grown on large areas in every neighborhood from the Red River to the Rockies — better to the westward than in the East. The character of the subsoil makes this assured.

I would expect not less than twenty-five bushels per acre from the field pea. As a rule the harvesting of the peas could be left to swine. One acre should fatten three to five head of swine, when the yield is twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre.

One crop of clover or alfalfa will put enough nitrogen and humus in the soil to grow three good crops of grain, even though the crop should not be returned to land. The same will be true of peas when thus fed off. Fodder corn can be grown successfully. Nor do I see any reasons why some varieties of corn may not be matured.

E. E. FAVILLE

"I was most favorably impressed with the Great Saskatchewan Plains."

Of the different districts visited in Western Canada, I was most favorably impressed with the great Saskatchewan Plains. It is a district of almost unlimited area of good cheap lands adapted to grain farming.

On its border to the north and east is Saskatoon, the home of the provincial university, agricultural college and experimental farm, affording educational advantages most helpful to a new and growing country.

The entire area of 5,000,000 acres is especially attractive to the settler from the prairie lands of the States. The soil is in friable chocolate loam from ten to eighteen inches deep with a retentive clay subsoil. The surface soil is a "quick soil" that can be easily worked, affording an ideal soil mulch which, if properly prepared in the spring, will conserve the moisture that falls during the seeding and growing season.

I estimate the tillable land in this section at 90 per cent. The soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to the growing of small grain. By proper tillage large annual yields of wheat, oats, barley, and flax are obtained. I found many fields of spring wheat that would yield from 30 to 35 bushels per acre, oats 50 to 60 bushels per acre, barley 40 to 55 bushels per acre. I saw some of the best flax on spring breaking I have ever seen, with an estimated yield of from 18 to 25 bushels per acre.

Winter wheat can, I think, be grown in this section and should be tried as a help in aiding the labor problem, as this crop can be seeded in the fall and thus avoid the rush of spring work. Much wild hay is cut each season. The native grasses are well known for their nutritious value. Brome grass and western rye grass can be grown successfully all over the tract. Garden vegetables and small fruits grow luxuriantly.

The long days of sunshine make vegetable growth rapid; the nights harden the perry of the grain — an ideal condition for wheat growing.

The settlers in the Goose Lake district are progressive farmers from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Eastern Canada. The town of Zealandia, which did not exist when the district was reached by the Canadian Northern less than a year ago, now boasts of four grain elevators, three lumber yards, several general stores, a bank, a three-story hotel, church and school building.

