

PROPERTY OF MAIN LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT  
OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA

Lent to..... *B. Green* .....

Date..... *7/28* .....

PLEASE RETURN

AL 32 9207-1PM-446



# PROSPERITY

FOLLOWS  
SETTLEMENT IN  
ANY PART OF

# CANADA

---

LETTERS FROM  
SATISFIED  
SETTLERS

Published by  
the Authority of the Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Canada,  
1909.

917.1  
.C212.17

## IMPORTANT

---

Farmers, Farm Labourers and Female Domestic Servants are the only people whom the Canadian Immigration Department advises to go to Canada.

All others should get definite assurance of employment in Canada before leaving home, and have money enough to support them for a time in case of disappointment.

The proper time to reach Canada is between the beginning of April and the end of September.



# CANADA



## LOCATION, POPULATION AND EXTENT.

Canada comprises the northern half of North America. Its southern boundary is the United States; on the east is the Atlantic; on the west the Pacific, and on the north the Arctic Ocean. Its area is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million square miles, about the same as that of the United States and nearly equal to that of Europe. The population is about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  millions or nearly a fourth less than that of Belgium. From Halifax on the Atlantic to Vancouver on the Pacific is 3,740 miles, by rail. From Victoria on the Pacific to Dawson on the Yukon River is 1,550 miles by ocean and river steamer and rail. From Fort William, at the head of Canadian navigation on Lake Superior by the waterway of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, to the tidal seaport of Quebec is 1,400 miles, and from Quebec City to the extreme Atlantic Coast, at the Straits of Belle Isle, is 850 miles. Its most southerly portion is in the latitude of northern Spain and Italy, and the most northerly portion of the main land is in the latitude of Northern Norway.

## FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The Dominion of Canada is a part of the British Empire, and is a confederation of nine provinces. The duties of government are divided between the Dominion and the provinces. The Dominion is governed by a legislature or Parliament which makes the laws. Parliament is composed of two houses, the Commons and the Senate; the Commons elected directly by the people, the Senate appointed by the government. The qualification of voters for the House of Commons varies in the different provinces, being fixed by the Provincial legislatures, but it is either manhood suffrage—one man, one vote—or the property qualification is very light.

The Cabinet, or Government, which administers the laws passed by Parliament, is composed of members of Parliament, who must have the support of a majority of the commons or elective branch in order to hold power.

A change of policy, by reason of a change of government, may occur at any time, and an election to decide as to the views of the people on the change already made or proposed may be held at any time. This is the system known as responsible government, whereby every member of the government is fully and entirely responsible to the people for every

administrative act of himself or his colleagues, and places the people in more direct and absolute control than any other form. The Dominion Parliament controls the criminal law, the militia, the post office, railways, indirect taxation by the tariff and excise, trade relations with other countries, and, speaking generally, all matters of national concern. The Dominion owns and controls the administration of the public lands in the three Central provinces, and throughout Northern Canada. These provinces still contain many millions of acres of agricultural land yet unoccupied and available for immediate settlement. The responsibility for their development rests upon the Dominion Government, which, therefore, takes up the work of promoting immigration.

The provinces are governed by legislatures elected by the people, and have responsible government on the same principles as the Dominion. They are charged with providing the civil law and administering both civil and criminal laws. They provide for education and for municipal government, and for direct taxation in their support and generally all matters of a purely provincial or local nature. Primary education is amply provided for in all the provinces, and in nearly all the provinces it is free.

Although the provinces have the right to charter, aid and construct railways, in practice this right is chiefly exercised by the Dominion.

The provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia have vast areas of public lands which are administered by the governments of these provinces. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have very little public lands left, and Prince Edward Island has none.

Respect for law and maintenance of order are very prominent features of life in Canada, as distinguished from other new countries. Life and property are as safe in any part of Canada—whether in the cities, the mining camps, the forests or on the prairie—as in any part of the United Kingdom, or the best governed country of Continental Europe.

#### OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Pamphlets dealing with each of the provinces individually are published by the Government of Canada and may be procured by application to any of the agents mentioned on page 48 of this pamphlet.

#### ANSWERS FROM SATISFIED SETTLERS.

The following replies received from immigrants to circulars sent to them are appended herewith as showing in concise form the success achieved by settlers in the past and the opinion held by them of the Dominion as a place of settlement for British immigrants:

Name.—*Norman Morrison.*

Address.—*Beauchamp, Saskatchewan.*

Last address in Britain.—*Edinburgh.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—*Dec. 15th, 1902.*

Amount of wages you received, with board, in any of the following years: 1903, \$240; 1904, \$360; 1905, *while I worked, \$30.00 per month.*

Have you entered for a homestead? *Yes.*

Date of entry.—*May 23rd, 1904.*

Improvements on homestead.—*50 acres broken, 10 head of cattle, 5 oxen, 1 horse, house, stable, granary, and all machinery necessary for farm work.*

Value of your stock and implements.—*Stock, \$700; implements, \$600.*

Do you consider you have improved your prospects by coming to Canada? *I have greatly improved my prospects.*

Would you advise Scotch ploughmen, without capital, to come to Canada? *Yes, certainly, if they are willing to work.*

General remarks.—*My capital, when I landed at Shoal Lake, Manitoba, was \$25.00. I may say that I am by no means rich now, but I am comfortably off, and have a home of my own. Although I came to Canada from Edinburgh, and was not then farming, I worked as a ploughman in Inverness-shire, near Beauly, and Fort George for some years.*

Name.—*John R. Duncan.*

Address.—*Box 442, New Westminster, B.C.*

Last address in Britain.—*Goschen, Larbert, Stirlingshire.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—*May 19th, 1906.*

Are you satisfied with your prospects in Canada? *Yes, but realized from the beginning that I had to work hard to succeed.*

If you have engaged in agriculture, give some idea of your success, profits, etc.—*I am not engaged in agriculture, but take an interest in reports available, and the aggressive, earnest settler generally makes good.*

Would you advise British agriculturists to come to Canada? *Yes, in preference to almost any other class, provided they have an intelligent understanding of the difference in environments, and are impressed to adopt themselves to Canadian methods.*

Give any suggestions and advice you may have to offer to newcomers.—*Be a Canadian from the very beginning. Don't boast too much of "the Old Country," and be continually making comparisons. Don't invest the day you arrive, but wait until you have some idea as to values and locations.*

General remarks.—*The Fraser Valley is admirably adapted to fruit growing and agricultural pursuits, and would suit country people from home. Discourage city youths with ideas to ranching. Discourage and use your influence against*

*Oriental immigration. Don't pay cash for your home on arrival, but rather, if funds are not too plentiful, hold a little in reserve for future developments—they are sure to come. Be cautious, but still enterprising enough to be an asset of the country of your adoption.*

**Name.**—Robert W. Forrester.

**Address.**—Hamar, Sask.

**Last address in Britain.**—Haddingtonshire.

**Date of arrival in Canada.**—June 21, 1904.

**Are you satisfied with your prospects in Canada?** *Yes, could not wish for better.*

**If you have engaged in agriculture, give some idea of your success, profits, etc.**—*Our first crop, in 1906, was poor. In 1907 we sold \$1,200 worth of wheat. In 1908 much about the same, but the crop did not yield as good.*

**Would you advise British agriculturists to come to Canada?** *Yes, either with or without capital, as long as they have the experience. We had no capital, but were brought up on a farm and worked on it.*

**Give any suggestions and advice you may have to offer to newcomers.**—*I would suggest that a newcomer hire out to a good farmer, in a good district, for a year or more till he gets into the ways of the country.*

**General remarks.**—*I may say that we are between 25 and 30 miles from a market, which is a great drawback. My brother is at present on a visit to Scotland. He was out a year before me. We both worked out about 2 years. We have 11 head of horses, 5 head of cattle, and a full set of farm machinery all paid for, and 800 acres of land.*

**Name.**—Joseph Bell.

**Address.**—Bowden, Alberta.

**Last address in Britain.**—Belford, Northumberland.

**Date of arrival in Canada.**—May 28, 1907.

**Are you satisfied with your prospects in Canada?** *Fairly well, but we have had two middling seasons.*

**If you have engaged in agriculture, give some idea of your success, profits, etc.**—*I am dairying, ranching, and farming 70 acres of land, broken. I rent a section, and have lots of range; besides I have 70 head of cattle, 20 cows, 12 horses, pigs, etc.*

**Would you advise British agriculturists to come to Canada?** *Well, if they are willing to work, or have money to start a place, it's all right. Plenty of room here for them, but they will not find things as they are in England.*

**Give any suggestions and advice you may have to offer to newcomers.**—*Work or rent a farm till you learn the ways of the country, as things are much different here; or pay for your experience any way. A Britisher is green in Canada.*

**General remarks.**—*Keep out of the hands of the real estate men, or they will locate you in style. Anyone landing in Canada with a few hundred pounds can do well, I think. It is a great country. The only fault I have to it is the summers are short and the winters long; but a very healthy climate to live in as far as I am concerned. It does not trouble me in the least. I would never farm in the Old Country again.*

January 19th, 1909.

**Name.**—*Thomas O'Donnell.*

**Address.**—*Benchonzie, Saskatchewan.*

**Last address in Scotland.**—*Inverness.*

**Date of arrival in Canada.**—*June 20, 1903.*

**Amount of wages you received, with board, in any of the following years:** 1903, \$200, then from \$25.00 to \$50.00 per month.

**Have you entered for a homestead?** *Yes.*

**Date of entry.**—*April 18th, 1905.*

**Improvements on homestead.**—*Completed, but residential duties do not end till June, 1909.*

**Value of your stock and implements.**—*\$636.00.*

**Do you consider you have improved your prospects by coming to Canada?** *Yes.*

**Would you advise Scotch ploughmen, without capital, to come to Canada?** *Yes, but a little capital is advantageous.*

**General remarks.**—*I only wish I had come to Canada years ago.*

**Name.**—*Alex. C. Thompson.*

**Last address in Scotland.**—*North Gask, Port Erroll, Aberdeenshire.*

**Date of arrival in Canada.**—*Dec. 23rd, 1901.*

**Amount of wages you received, with board, in any of the following years:** 1902, \$200; 1903, \$250; 1904, \$300; 1905, \$300; 1906, \$300, 1907, \$300.

**Have you entered for a homestead?** *No.*

**Have you bought or rented land?** *Bought 160 acres, 75 arable, April, 1905, rented it on third shares, and kept hiring out myself until I had it pretty nearly paid up.*

**If so, give particulars and some idea of profits.**—*Paid \$2,500, 3 years ago, and to-day it is worth \$3,500. Besides, I have got \$900 for my share of the crops during that time. I had \$300 when I landed, have been home to Scotland twice, and am now worth \$3,000.*

**Do you consider you have improved your prospects by coming to Canada?** *Yes, by \$3,000 in six years.*

**Would you advise Scotch ploughmen, without capital, to come to Canada?** *Yes. They can be their own landlords in 2 or 3 years, that is, if they keep steady and do not run all over the country and give their money to the R.R. companies.*

(Sgd.) A. C. THOMSON,

Morden, Manitoba.

Name.—*Seth Copeland.*

Address.—*Innisfail, Alberta.*

Last address in Britain.—*6 Gardener's Terrace, Hessle-in-Hull.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—*January 13, 1906.*

Are you satisfied with your prospects in Canada? *Yes.*

If you have engaged in agriculture, give some idea of your success, profits, etc.—*I have only been employed as farm help, and like the work.*

Would you advise British agriculturists to come to Canada? *I do not know much about British agriculture. I never worked on a farm until I came here.*

Give any suggestions and advice you may have to offer to newcomers.—*To be steady, willing and obliging—not to blow about the Old Country.*

Name.—*Francis Green.*

Address.—*Minnedosa, Manitoba.*

Last address in Britain.—*Driffield, East Yorkshire.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—*May 4, 1908.*

Are you satisfied with your prospects in Canada? *Above satisfied. I think Canada a great country.*

If you have engaged in agriculture, give some idea of your success, profits, etc.—*I and my sons have done well, and I have now got my wife and family out, and we intend to become settlers as soon as possible.*

Would you advise British agriculturists to come to Canada? *Certainly, if they be young men who have been farm hands same as we were, and mean to work. They can't help but succeed. There are two chances here to one there is in England.*

Give any suggestions and advice you may have to offer to newcomers.—*Should be placed on farms just as soon as they land. My advice is to hire with a farmer for a year so as to get into the ways of the country.*

Name.—*Frank Southward.*

Address.—*Cupar, Saskatchewan.*

Last address in Britain.—*Manchester.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—*20th April, 1904.*

Are you satisfied with your prospects in Canada? *Yes, quite beyond my expectations.*

If you have engaged in agriculture, give some idea of your success, profits, etc.—*I started on a homestead with a team of oxen. I have all my land under cultivation, and have now bought more land, and have 10 horses and 20 head of cattle.*

Would you advise British agriculturists to come to Canada? *Yes, in fact anyone who can handle horses, and would like free, healthy life, with lots of hard work.*



Give any suggestions and advice you may have to offer to newcomers.—*I would say, let them work with a farmer at least one year before they take up land for themselves.*

Name.—*Robert Shipley.*

Address.—*Summerberry, Saskatchewan.*

Last address in Britain.—*Little Driffield, Yorkshire.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—*June 12th, 1903.*

Are you satisfied with your prospects in Canada? *Yes.*

If you have engaged in agriculture, give some idea of your success, profits, etc.—*Yes, the farming in this country is all right. I am farming 640 acres, and have had good success.*

Would you advise British agriculturists to come to Canada? *Yes, by all means, as I feel sure they would do well out here.*

Give any suggestions and advice you may have to offer to newcomers.—*I would advise them to come well up the country, and rent a farm at first rather than homestead.*

General remarks.—*We have been in this country for 6 years now, and never had any sickness in the family. It is just the place for some good Yorkshire farmers, so they had better come at once, as land keeps going up in price every year, but wheat keeps getting better in price also.*

Name.—*Henry William Sumpter.*

Address.—*Ochre River, Manitoba.*

Last address in Britain.—*159 Kings Road, Reading, Berks.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—*May, 1906.*

Are you satisfied with your prospects in Canada? *Yes.*

*100 golden sovereigns would not get me back to England to work again.*

If you have engaged in agriculture, give some idea of your success, profits, etc.—*Summer, 1906, worked in city, winter on farm for board. 1907, bought two oxen and worked on farm. 1908, homesteaded with 3 oxen, 2 cows, 1 pig, poultry, wagon, plow and sleigh. 1909—the farm contains 9 head of cattle, 6 pigs, 32 chickens, a new plow, 10 bags flour; and, by March, when I settle up, I hope to have \$50.00 in cash to the good.*

Would you advise British agriculturists to come to Canada? *Yes, they could do nothing better if they keep to the farm and homestead.*

Give any suggestions and advice you may have to offer to newcomers.—*Go farming, and don't lose heart if things don't seem very bright for the first few months; take an interest in your work, and your wages will soon rise, and plenty of farmers will be offering you work, which means you get the best pay going.*

**General remarks.**—*Why I like the farm: First, when you get your patent, you have a great insurance policy of at least \$1,000, and no weekly or monthly payments attached to it. Second, your farm is your stock, and no 2½% per year as in England, but interest every week in milk, butter and eggs. Third, your food all comes from the farm, which makes living cheap.*

**Name.**—*John Kidd.*

**Address.**—*Queenstown, Alberta.*

**Last address in Scotland.**—*Humbie Mill, East Lothian.*

**Date of arrival in Canada.**—*June, 1903.*

**Amount of wages you received, with board, in any of the following years:** 1903, \$225; 1904, \$300; 1905, \$300.

**Have you entered for a homestead?** Yes.

**Date of entry.**—*Nov. 10th, 1905.*

**Improvements on homestead.**—*Worth \$500; also 14 head of horses, and 30 acres of land under cultivation.*

**Value of your stock and implements.**—\$800.00.

**Do you consider you have improved your prospects by coming to Canada?** *I do.*

**Would you advise Scotch ploughmen, without capital, to come to Canada?** *I would.*

**General remarks.**—*The wages are better out here, and any one can start for himself in two or three years.*

**Name.**—*Matthew Ferguson.*

**Address.**—*Ministik Lake, Alberta.*

**Last address in Great Britain.**—*Cambelton, Argyleshire.*

**Date of arrival in Canada.**—*June 17th, 1906.*

**Are you satisfied with your prospects in Canada?** Yes.

**If you have engaged in agriculture, give some idea of your success, profits, etc.**—*What I had under cultivation last year (1908) did very well for a first crop.*

**Would you advise British agriculturists to come to Canada?** Yes, of a certain class. *Those who are willing to work, and have experience in agriculture.*

**Give any suggestions and advice you may have to offer to newcomers.**—*I would advise them not to believe all advertisements, as one has to work to make money—here as well as elsewhere.*

**Name.**—*John Comrie.*

**Address.**—*Minnedosa, Manitoba.*

**Last address in Britain.**—*90 George Street, Paisley, Scotland.*

**Date of arrival in Canada.**—*July, 1902.*

**Are you satisfied with your prospects in Canada?** *Very well.*

Would you advise British agriculturists to come to Canada? *Being only a learner, I am hardly competent to give advice.*

General remarks.—*As I was employed in a weaving factory previous to coming here, and knew nothing about farming, you will understand I am satisfied when I tell you I am in a better position than when I came; and, with ordinary success, in a few years will have easily doubled my present property.*

Name.—*George R. Ralston.*

Address.—*Bullocksville, Alta.*

Last address in Britain.—*Galston, Ayrshire.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—*2nd April, 1906.*

Are you satisfied with your prospects in Canada? *Yes.*

If you have engaged in agriculture, give some idea of your success, profits, etc.—*I bought an improved farm, and have been fairly successful. I cannot say definitely re profits, but consider I have kept well ahead all the time.*

Would you advise British agriculturists to come to Canada? *Yes, all classes, but more especially those with small capital—too much money or too little seems to pan out badly,—get the happy medium class.*

Give any suggestions and advice you may have to offer to newcomers.—*Do not invest capital too quickly. Get to know conditions and kind of work before homesteading. I have been three years here, and have just taken homestead and pre-emption.*

Name.—*Eric Bird.*

Present Address.—*Box 12, Gladstone, Manitoba.*

Last address in Britain.—*143 Norwich Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—*April 12th, 1908.*

Are you satisfied with your prospects in Canada? *Yes. A young man, if steady and determined to work, can soon make a home of his own.*

If you have engaged in agriculture, give some idea of your success, profits, etc.—*I have made a great deal more in Canada than I could have in England at the same occupation in the same time.*

Would you advise British agriculturists to come to Canada? *Yes, if they come and are prepared to work hard and rough it. There are endless opportunities.*

Give any suggestions and advice you may have to offer to newcomers.—*Do not bring a lot of clothing, but only what is absolutely necessary. When working in Canada, try and do as the Canadians do, and see things as they see them. Come in early spring.*

**General remarks.**—*I think that if Mr. J. Major had been sent again this year, to our part especially (Suffolk), he would have done a lot of good, as all those who came to this country by his advice are well satisfied, and others would follow, especially if Mr. Major could place them in good homes, and with people whom he knows to be reliable. As the average person in England has such a vague idea of this country, he is glad to listen to one who knows.*

**Name.**—*Donald McCoig.*

**Present Address.**—*Treherne, Manitoba.*

**Last address in Great Britain.**—*Southend, Argyleshire.*

**Date of arrival in Canada.**—*June, 1883.*

**Are you satisfied with your prospects in Canada?** *Highly satisfied.*

**If you have engaged in agriculture, give some idea of your success, profits, etc.**—*Did not farm till 1887, and have always farmed more or less since. Have never had a failure in crops since I started. I had little or no capital when I came here.*

**Would you advise British agriculturists to come to Canada?** *I would advise young men used to farm work to come, supposing they have no capital; also farmers with capital, as I am satisfied that they can do better here than in Britain.*

**Give any suggestions and advice you may have to offer to newcomers.**—*To newcomers, I would advise them to work out on a farm for a year or two, as farming is considerably different here than in the Old Country. Even to men with capital it would be well for them to do so.*

**General remarks.**—*Since coming to this country I have been very successful, and feel satisfied that I could never have made the same success in Scotland. After 25 years of steady application to my duties, I am in a position to retire if I want to do so, and have enough to live on for the rest of my days. The climate seems to frighten a great many. Well, it is cold here in winter; but, for myself, I can say that I have enjoyed splendid health; in fact, better than I had in Scotland. I would say to the young and strong, and those willing to work, also to the older people who have families,—that there is no land on earth where one can make an independence for himself easier than in the Canadian West.*

**Name.**—*John Shields.*

**Present Address.**—*Nook Farm, Nokomis, Sask.*

**Last address in Great Britain.**—*Everingham, Yorkshire.*

**Date of arrival in Canada.**—*March 13th, 1904.*

**Are you satisfied with your prospects in Canada?** *Yes, and I feel sure that I have done far better than I could have done at home.*

If you have engaged in agriculture, give some idea of your success, profits, etc.—I landed in the country with \$700, and worked out for one year, then started on a homestead, 60 miles from a store, on railway, which was up-hill work for a time, but I feel that I am more than repaid for any hardship, as I am within three miles of a rapidly growing town, with the Grand Trunk Pac. and the Can. Pacific railway running through.

Would you advise British agriculturists to come to Canada? I feel satisfied that any general farm hand, who is not afraid of work, will have no difficulty in finding work and good pay, and before long will have a farm of his own.

Give any suggestions and advice you may have to offer to newcomers.—I would advise all newcomers to work out for one or two years and learn the ways of the country, also to bring a good supply of the same clothes as are used on farms at home, as I find they are better quality than the clothes we buy out here.

General remarks.—I have got my deed for the 160 acres of free land that I homesteaded, which is worth \$25.00 per acre. I also bought an adjoining quarter section for \$10.50 per acre three years ago and have it all but 20 acres ready for crop. My stock and implements are worth double the capital I came into the country with. I have 260 acres under cultivation. I had 1,600 bushels of wheat and 1,111 bushels of oats last year (1908).

Name.—John W. Waines.

Address.—Moosomin, Sask.

Last address in Great Britain.—Garton-on-the-Wolds, Yorkshire.

Date of arrival in Canada.—15th May, 1884.

Are you satisfied with your prospects in Canada? Yes.

If you have engaged in agriculture, give some idea of your success, profits, etc.—I have been on a farm for 24 years. I started farming with no money—I had to buy horses and implements and pay big interest on them.

Would you advise British agriculturists to come to Canada? I would advise young men from the agricultural districts of Britain to come to Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Give any suggestions and advice you may have to offer to newcomers.—I would advise two or three young men to come together and take homesteads near one another and all work together, so that one set of implements would do for them all.

General remarks.—In 1884 I took up a homestead three miles from Moosomin—I can say by experience that Western Canada is a good country for a young man to come to.

Name.—*Albert Beetsett.*

Present Address.—*Virden, Man.*

Last address in Great Britain.—*Barnard Gate, near Eynsham, Oxon.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—*1st August, 1908.*

Are you satisfied with your prospects in Canada? *Quite so, in every respect.*

If you have engaged in agriculture, give some idea of your success, profits, etc.—*I have been farming ever since I came out here and I am doing well—I don't wish to do any better.*

Would you advise British agriculturists to come to Canada? *I would, by all means, for there are splendid openings here for anyone to get on, I can assure you.*

Give any suggestions and advice you may have to offer to newcomers.—*I would advise young men to come out here. I wish I had come ten years ago—I have earned double the wages every week since I have been here that I did in the Old Country.*

Name.—*Joseph Wilson.*

Present Address.—*Fort Ellice, Man.*

Last address in Great Britain.—*Hutton, Cranswick, Yorkshire.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—*July, 1887.*

Are you satisfied with your prospects in Canada? *Yes.*

If you have engaged in agriculture, give some idea of your success, profits, etc.—*I commenced with \$5.00 and I am now well worth \$5,000.*

Would you advise British agriculturists to come to Canada? *Yes. This is the country for young farm hands to come to. To confirm this advice, I may say that I have been the means of bringing out all my relations, about 20 in number.*

Give any suggestions and advice you may have to offer to newcomers.—*Get on the land. Work out for farmers two, three, or five years if necessary, firstly to get a little capital, and, secondly, to get experience before starting for yourselves.*

General remarks.—*I worked hard for ten years for farmers in Yorkshire and barely saved enough money to bring me to Canada. I have been here 20 years and have got a good farm of my own, 12 horses, 20 head of cattle, 15 pigs, poultry, and implements and machinery enough to work my farm. I may not have made money as fast as some who have been here the same length of time. but I have steadily built up a good home.*

Name.—*Thomas Elder.*

Present Address.—*Cecil Cottage, 7th Avenue, New Westminster, B.C.*

Last address in Great Britain.—*Over Williamston, West Calder, Mid-Lothian, Scotland.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—*22nd Dec., 1906.*

Are you satisfied with your prospects in Canada? *Yes. I have not engaged in agriculture, and my sons think they can do better in town.*

Would you advise British agriculturists to come to Canada? *Yes, because they can get land on easy terms here.*

Give any suggestions and advice you may have to offer to newcomers.—*Immigrants coming to this part of B.C., if they have more effects than what they are allowed free, should send what they have to pay on all the way by sea to Vancouver.*

General remarks.—*We have a fine climate here, something like the south of England. I have peaches growing in my garden and grapes grow here. Any parties who care for dairy farming might do well here, as milk, butter and eggs are very dear here at present, and have been ever since I came here. Very large crops of timothy hay can be grown, also clover.*

Name.—*Leonard M. Hardy.*

Address.—*Mannville, Alta.*

Last address in Britain.—*Ilford, Essex.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—*June, 1904.*

Are you satisfied with your prospects in Canada? *Yes. I am now entitled to patent of homestead, and getting into working order.*

If you have engaged in agriculture, give some idea of your success, profits, etc.—*It takes time to get things going on a homestead, especially when the first crop (1907), is frozen, but I am now in a fair way to go right ahead.*

Would you advise British agriculturists to come to Canada? *Yes, but some capital is necessary for starting. Single men, without capital, who have the desire to come out, willing to work and steady, should do all right.*

Give any suggestions and advice you may have to offer to newcomers.—*If intending to farm, would suggest them working out for a season or two, with some good farmer, getting best wages obtainable and so learning the ways out here and value of things.*

General remarks.—*I came out about 4½ years ago from England. I worked out for nearly two years, then homesteaded, and first season broke about 50 acres with two oxen, cropped it next season, and also broke a further 25 acres, bought another team of oxen, and third season cropped 75 acres and broke a further 17 acres. My first crop return was 770 bushels wheat and 300 bushels oats, all more or less frozen, the season being exceptionally late. Wheat realized 50c. per bushel, and oats 35c. Second crop 1,200 bushels wheat, 654*

*bushels oats; realized 76c. per bus. for the wheat. Next season (1909) I am putting in 92 acres crop; have sold my oxen and am getting horses.*

Name.—*Joseph Moore.*

Last address in Britain.—*Dalby, Isle of Man.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—1903.

Amount of wages you received, with board, in any of the following years: 1903, \$225; 1904, \$250; 1905, \$300.

Have you bought or rented land? *In 1906 I rented on shares.*

If so, give particulars and some idea of profits.—*In 1907 I had 1,800 bus. of wheat, which I sold at \$1.03 per bus. In 1908 I had 5,000 bus. wheat, which I sold at from 85c. to 93c. per bus.*

Value of your stock and implements.—*I have 9 horses, for which I paid \$1,700, 2 binders, 2 wagons, 2 gang plows, seeder, sleigh, cutter, and household effects, cost \$700.00.*

Do you consider you have improved your prospects by coming to Canada? *Yes.*

Would you advise agricultural laborers, without capital, to come to Canada? *Yes.*

General remarks.—*I have rented a farm of 480 acres.*

(Sgd.) JOSEPH E. MOORE,

P.O. Box 3, Margaret, Man.

Name.—*Thos. J. Clark.*

Address.—*Virden, Man.*

Last address in Scotland.—*St. Boswells, Roxburgshire.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—1882, when a boy, started on my own account in 1898.

Are you satisfied with your prospects in Canada? *I feel well satisfied.*

If you have engaged in agriculture, give some idea of your success, profits, etc.—*My profits, including increase of value in land, would show fully \$1,000 profit per annum.*

Would you advise British agriculturists to come to Canada? *Yes, but preferably those with capital.*

Give any suggestions and advice you may have to offer to newcomers.—*I would advise them to take a position on a farm for the first season, to get into the ways of the country.*

Name.—*John G. Butterfield.*

Address.—*Howick Farm, Tisdale, Sask.*

Last address in Britain.—*Redstead, Howick, Lesbury, R.S.O., Northumberland.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—1st July, 1905.

Are you satisfied with your prospects in Canada? *Yes, quite satisfied.*



If you have engaged in agriculture, give some idea of your success, profits, etc.—I came into this district in April, 1906, and was the first settler in this township. I have now 250 acres cleared and broken. In 1907 I had 160 acres in crop, and my oats yielded 103 bushels per acre. The wheat was also an extra heavy crop.

Would you advise British agriculturists to come to Canada? I should certainly advise British agriculturists to come to Canada where they can, with very little outlay, make a home for themselves, become owners of their land, and earn a much better livelihood than it is possible in England.

Give any suggestions and advice you may have to offer to newcomers.—I would advise newcomers to look around a little before settling, and to work for some farmer until they get accustomed to the ways of the country, for, by so doing, they will save a lot of unnecessary expense in experimenting and finding out the peculiarities of a new country. Anyone with a little capital could not do better than take up land in this locality, which is certainly adapted to mixed farming. All kinds of grain crops grow and yield abundantly; roots of every description also do well. This year I have seeded 8 acres to fall wheat, and if appearances go for anything, it certainly ought to be a success. I have wintered cattle outside, both last and this winter, with no other feed than the straw stacks to feed at, and a wind shelter for nights, which the cattle very seldom avail themselves of. If any immigrants come into this district, I shall be pleased to let them have the benefit of my advice.

Name.—James Graham.

Present Address.—Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

Last address in Ireland.—Rosknowlagh, Co. Donegal.

Date of arrival in Canada.—6th May, 1897.

Are you satisfied with your prospects in Canada? Entirely satisfied, and have been fairly prosperous. Canada for me.

If you have engaged in agriculture, give some idea of your success, profits, etc.—I have been in the blacksmith and implemnets business, but find that farmers who come to this country without, I might say, any money in a few years get to be well-off, with good farms and stock.

Would you advise British agriculturists to come to Canada? Yes, if they come with the intention of bettering themselves, they can make a success here in a few years.

Give any suggestions and advice you may have to offer to newcomers.—I might say that sometimes newcomers expect too much, and think they should get along without much work; but, if they come with the intention of making a home, they will surely succeed. I would advise any young man to come to Canada who has to work out in the Old Country for a

living, for he can hardly ever have a home of his own there, and never can have a farm; but he can have both here in less than five years if he is careful.

Name.—*John Calder.*

Last address in Scotland.—*Arabella, Nigg, Rosshire.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—*Dec. 25th, 1901.*

Amount of wages received, with board: 1902, \$200; 1903, \$250; average since, \$275.

Have you entered for a homestead? Yes.

Date of entry.—*18th May, 1904.*

Improvements on homestead.—*House, stable, granary, one mile of fence around farm, and 40 acres broken.*

Value of your stock and implements.—*Team of oxen worth \$150, cow and calf worth \$40, wagon \$50, plow \$20, and all other necessary implements, all paid for.*

Do you consider you have improved your prospects by coming to Canada? *I certainly have.*

Would you advise Scotch ploughmen, without capital, to come to Canada? *Yes, by all means.*

General remarks.—*I got the half of my fare advanced by Mr. Adamson. Now I have a 160-acre farm worth, at least, \$2,500.*

(Sgd.) JOHN CALDER,

Beckenham, Saskatchewan.

Name.—*Thos. Graham.*

Last address in Scotland.—*Upper Birnie, Johnshaven.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—*21st Dec., 1901.*

Amount of wages you received.—*First year, \$200, rising up to \$375 with board.*

Have you entered for a homestead? Yes.

Date of entry.—*1907.*

Improvements on homestead.—*House and stable.*

Value of your stock and implements.—*I value my homestead and buildings at \$2,500.*

Do you consider you have improved your prospects by coming to Canada? *Most certainly, yes.*

Would you advise Scotch ploughmen, without capital, to come to Canada? *Yes, but I would advise them to keep clear of the cities.*

General remarks.—*I worked on a farm in Scotland for 9 years, and in that time saved as much as paid half my fare to Canada. I arrived in Winnipeg with the noble sum of \$2.25, and the first three years in Canada I saved as much as to take a trip back to see Scotland and the old folks, who are Mr. and Mrs. Graham, of Fettercairn. On coming back here, I saved as much in two years as to make a start for myself*

on 160 acres. Of course, homesteading is not all sunshine, but you are your own boss.

(Sgd.) THOS. GRAHAM,  
Spalding, Saskatchewan.

Name.—*Robert McClurg.*

Last address in Scotland.—*Strathmaddy, Palmure, Kircudbright.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—*June 15th, 1903.*

Amount of wages you received, with board, in any of the following years: 1904, \$275; 1905, \$300; 1906, \$300.

Have you bought or rented land? *I bought 160 acres.*

If so, give particulars and some idea of profits.—*I started farming two years ago, and I have averaged about \$800 a year, and I have not got all my land under cultivation.*

Value of your stock and implements.—*\$1,500.*

Do you consider you have improved your prospects by coming to Canada? *Yes.*

Would you advise Scotch ploughmen, without capital, to come to Canada? *Yes.*

General remarks.—*I would advise all young ploughmen who have good health, and are not scared to do a little work, to come. I would say Canada is the Country.*

(Sgd.) ROBERT McCLURG,  
Melita, Man.

Name.—*James M. Robertson.*

Last address in Scotland.—*Fauldie Hill.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—*13th June, 1904.*

Amount of wages you received, with board, in the following years: 1904, \$250; 1905, \$275.

Have you bought or rented land? *I have rented and bought, and consider, in renting, after paying expenses, I had two years' wages to the good, which was expended on implements.*

Value of your stock and implements.—*Horses, \$800; implements, \$400. This has been gathered since 1904, so will give some idea of the earnings, I having landed with nothing.*

Do you consider you have improved your prospects by coming to Canada? *By a long way.*

Would you advise Scotch ploughmen, without capital, to come to Canada? *If some of the ploughmen in Scotland knew the chances there are in Canada, they would not work long for a farmer in Scotland, and I would say to them—come now.*

(Sgd.) JAMES M. ROBERTSON,  
Newdale, Man.

Name.—*William Wishart Gerrard.*

Last address in Scotland.—*Bardyards, Dalgety, Turriff.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—*April 16, 1904.*

Amount of wages received with board, etc.—*1904-5, \$225; 1905-6, \$280; 1906-7, \$230 for 7 mos.*

Have you bought or rented land? *I have bought half a section (320 acres) on the crop payment plan.*

If so, give particulars and some idea of profits.—*\$1,000 yearly.*

Value of your stock and implements.—*\$1,500.*

Do you consider you have improved your prospects by coming to Canada? *Yes.*

Would you advise Scotch ploughmen, without capital, to come to Canada? *I would advise all country people to come, capital or no, provided they are young and willing to work.*

(Sgd.) W. W. GERRARD,

Manitou, Manitoba.

Name.—*Frank Birss.*

Last address in Scotland.—*Dalbrake, Strachan, Banchory.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—*Dec. 25, 1901.*

Amount of wages you received with board, etc.—*1902, \$200; 1903, \$250; 1904, \$300.*

Have you entered for a homestead? *I have a homestead and pre-emption—320 acres.*

Date of entry.—*21st Dec., 1908.*

Improvements on homestead.—*About \$1,000 in buildings.*

Have you bought or rented land? *I rented a farm of 320 acres for three years.*

If so, give particulars and some idea of profits.—*I gave one-third of all grain crops, and furnished everything, for rent. It takes about another third for expenses, and leaves one-third for profit. Profits average \$600 per year.*

Value of your stock and implements.—*\$2,000.*

Do you consider you have improved your prospects by coming to Canada? *Yes, there is no doubt about it.*

Would you advise Scotch ploughmen, without capital, to come to Canada? *Yes, but they should come in the spring, if possible.*

General remarks.—*Scotch ploughmen are second to none for farm form in Western Canada, provided they have a little push about them, and try to get into the ways of the country as quickly as possible.*

(Sgd.) FRANK BIRSS,

Moose Jaw, Sask.

Name.—*Frederick William Grinnell.*

Last address in England.—*Gloucestershire, Eng.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—*June 15th, 1901.*

Amount of wages you received, with board, in any of the following years: 1901, \$180; 1902, \$200; 1903, \$250; 1904, \$300.

Have you entered for a homestead? No.

Have you bought or rented land? Rented farm last 2 years—800 acres—on half-share profits.

If so, give particulars and some idea of profits.—First year had a hard year, was hailed out, but this year had a good one—4,660 bus. of wheat, 2,800 bus. oats, and 600 bus. barley. This was half the crop.

Value of your stock and implements.—7 calves, 7 yearlings, 2 horses valued about \$600.

Do you consider you have improved your prospects by coming to Canada? Yes.

Would you advise ploughmen, without capital, to come to Canada? Yes.

General remarks.—I came from Gloucestershire, Eng., and met Mr. Adamson in Wales and came out with him. I would like to add that there are a lot of good farm hands in England who, if they decided to come out here, would do well in this country. I am well satisfied with it.

(Sgd.) FRED'K W. GRINNELL,

Box 157, Ninga, Manitoba.

Name.—Alex. Wilson.

Last address in Scotland.—Kindlytree, Aberdeenshire.

Date of arrival in Canada.—Dec. 22nd, 1901.

Amount of wages you received, with board, etc., in any of the following years: 1902, \$200; 1903, \$225; 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, \$325; 1908, \$325.

Have you entered for a homestead? No.

Have you bought or rented land? I bought 160-acre improved farm and realized off crop this year \$270 profit. The crop was put in and taken off by my employer on shares.

Do you consider you have improved your prospects by coming to Canada? Yes.

Would you advise Scotch ploughmen, without capital, to come to Canada? Yes.

(Sgd.) ALEX. WILSON,

Shadeland P.O., Manitoba.

Name.—William Beebie.

Last address in Scotland.—Hillock, Edzell, Forfarshire.

Date of arrival in Canada.—Dec. 17th, 1902.

Amount of wages you received, with board, etc., in any of the following years: 1903, \$200; 1904, \$250; 1905, \$250.

Have you bought or rented land? I rented improved farm 3 years ago, and have been on same place ever since.

If so, give particulars and some idea of profits.—  
\$2,500 in three years.

Value of your stock and implements.—*I think that my stock would value about \$3,000.*

Do you consider you have improved your prospects by coming to Canada? *I have improved my prospects a lot.*

Would you advise Scotch ploughmen, without capital, to come to Canada? *I would advise Scotch ploughmen to come to Canada if they want to be their own masters in a few years. They can do it even if they come without capital.*

(Sgd.) W. BEEBIE,

Box 5, Deloraine, Manitoba.

Name.—*Alex. Cumming.*

Last address in Scotland.—*White Rashes, Turriff, Aberdeenshire.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—*17th Dec., 1902.*

Amount of wages you received, with board, etc., in any of the following years: 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907.—*My wages averaged for the three years I worked out \$260.*

Have you entered for a homestead? *No.*

Have you bought or rented land? *I rented a farm for 3 years, now I have bought a half-section (320 acres).*

If so, give particulars and some idea of profits.—*I would not like to give any particulars in regard to profits, as my crop was hailed out last year.*

Value of your stock and implements.—*\$1,500.00.*

Do you consider you have improved your prospects by coming to Canada? *Yes.*

Would you advise Scotch ploughmen, without capital, to come to Canada? *Yes, I would advise Scotch ploughmen to come here as there are more advantages in this country.*

(Sgd.) ALEX. CUMMING,

Medora, Manitoba.

Name.—*J. N. Edgar.*

Last address in Scotland.—*Inverpeffer, Carnoustie.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—*14th, Dec., 1902.*

Amount of wages you received, with board, etc., in any of the following years: 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907.—*\$35.00 per month.*

Have you entered for a homestead? *No.*

Value of your stock and implements.—*\$2,000, in a threshing machine, etc.*

Do you consider you have improved your prospects by coming to Canada? *Yes, better to live here.*

Would you advise Scotch ploughmen, without capital, to come to Canada? *Yes, but none but ploughmen.*

**General remarks.**—*I have been in this country 4 years altogether, and was in Scotland 2 years.*

(Sgd.) J. N. EDGAR,  
Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

**Name.**—*John McIntosh.*

**Last address in Scotland.**—*Annbank, Ayrshire.*

**Date of arrival in Canada.**—*Dec. 28th, 1901.*

**Amount of wages you received, with board, etc., in any of the following years:** 1902, \$250; 1903, \$275.

*For the last four years I have rented a farm—800 acres—but with 400 acres in crop. After paying rent, the profits were about \$2,000 a year, and sometimes over that amount.*

**Value of stock and implements.**—*About \$3,000. In December, 1901, I arrived in Canada, and I had a \$5.00 bill. That was all the money I had.*

**Do you consider you have improved your prospects by coming to Canada?** *I do. I have 12 horses, 10 head of cattle, a number of pigs and poultry, besides all the implements required on a farm.*

**Would you advise Scotch ploughmen, without capital, to come to Canada?** *Yes, I would for any man who is willing to work, I think it is the best country in the world. I do not see why any farmer should not make a good living.*

(Sgd.) JOHN McINTOSH,  
Manitou, Manitoba.

**Name.**—*John Kidd.*

**Last address in Scotland.**—*Newport-on-Tay.*

**Date of arrival in Canada.**—*April 14th, 1903.*

**Amount of wages you received, with board, etc., in any of the following years:** 1903, \$240; 1904, \$260.

**Have you bought or rented land?** *I have rented land, and have cleared about \$1,000 since 1903.*

**Value of stock and implements.**—*\$1,200.*

**Do you consider you have improved your prospects by coming to Canada?** *Yes.*

**Would you advise Scotch ploughmen, without capital, to come to Canada?** *Yes, certainly.*

(Sgd.) JOHN KIDD,  
Darlingford, Manitoba.

**Name.**—*Alex. McRobb.*

**Last address in Scotland.**—*Woodside of Blyth, Aberdeenshire.*

**Date of arrival in Canada.**—*April 19th, 1906.*

*In 1906 I received \$360, with board, and in 1907, \$400.*

**Have you entered for a homestead?** *Yes.*

**Date of entry.**—*June 3rd, 1908.*

Improvements on homestead.—*Buildings, \$150; 15 acres of land broken.*

Value of your stock and implements.—*Pair of horses and implements, value \$600.*

Do you consider you have improved your prospects by coming to Canada? *Yes.*

Would you advise Scotch ploughmen, without capital, to come to Canada? *Yes, but a small capital would be better.*

(Sgd.) ALEX. McROBB,  
Swift Current, Saskatchewan.

Name.—*Oliver Taylor.*

Last address in Scotland.—*Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire.*

Date of arrival in Canada.—*Dec. 14th, 1903.*

Amount of wages you received in 1903.—*\$200.*

Have you bought or rented land? *I rented one section—640 acres—in 1903, and started with 3 horses, with 140 acres cultivated.*

If so, give particulars and some idea of profits.—*This year I had 3,300 bus. of wheat and 2,000 bus. oats for my share, and also made \$300 working out through the summer. Cleared over \$2,000.*

Value of your stock and implements.—*In seed and feed and ready cash, between \$4,500 and \$5,000.*

General remarks.—*I had only \$50.00 when I landed at my destination.*

Do you consider you have improved your prospects by coming to Canada? *Yes.*

Would you advise Scotch ploughmen, without capital, to come to Canada? *Yes. It is the best thing any good worker can do.*

(Sgd.) OLIVER TAYLOR,  
Velma,  
Via Snowflake, Manitoba.

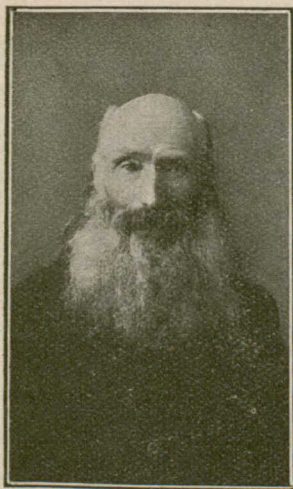
### THE FIRST HOMESTEADER.

Among the farmers of Portage Plains who have attained a degree of pronounced success, may be mentioned John Sutherland Sanderson, who is now past the prime of life, but at sixty-five years of age is yet hale, hearty and active, and follows his agricultural pursuits with deep interest.

MR. SANDERSON ENJOYS THE DISTINCTION OF BEING THE FIRST SETTLER TO TAKE UP A GOVERNMENT HOMESTEAD WEST OF THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE PHOTOS OF HIMSELF AND WIFE, GIVEN ON PAGE 25 OF THIS PAMPHLET ARE THEREFORE OF PECULIAR INTEREST.

Mr. Sanderson was born in Preston Pans, East Lothian, one of the most historic sections of Scotland, September 27th,





*Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Sanderson, of Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, the first homesteaders west of Lake Superior.*



*Mr. Sanderson's Barn.*

1843, and is Scotch descent of both parents for some generations back. His earlier years he spent in that portion of Scotland, and when he grew to young manhood, he went to Edinburgh, and lived for a time in various parts of Scotland.

His attention was attracted to Canada early in the sixties, by letters written by John McLean, in the *Toronto Globe*, and in 1867 Mr. Sanderson embarked for the Dominion. He settled in Ontario, first residing at Fergus, in Wellington County, and on the Western movement originating in 1872, came to Manitoba. He was before the days of the railway, and he came by Duluth, doing the Red River by steamer to Winnipeg. From that city the westward trek began, and with ox-cart and bovine he started out for the new Eldorado. The Portage Plains, now so populated and prosperous, in those days had few farmers or houses.

Mr. Sanderson was impressed with the quality of the soil north of Portage, and took up a homestead near what is now known as Oakland. In 1873 he built a small house, which for quite a few years was the only white man's residence between the town and Lake Manitoba.

During the first year, with his yoke of oxen and plough he broke ten acres and backset from year to year, gradually increasing his cultivated area.

In 1876 Mr. Sanderson wedded Miss Jessie Green, and as a result of the union four children were born, three sons and one daughter.

As the family grew up, all co-operated and worked together, more land was secured, and to-day Mr. Sanderson owns the 160-acre original homestead at Oakland, and 320 acres on other parts of the Plains, which he bought.

Mr. Sanderson started out with nothing. He had to get stock, machinery and supplies on credit, but plodded along. From the first he made progress, and although there were occasional setbacks, they were but temporary, and to-day he and his family own 480 acres of beautiful land, fine buildings, stock, etc., to the value of about \$25,000, and all absolutely free of debt. He is firmly of the opinion that the man willing to work, who can stand a few hard knocks, and avoid drinking intoxicants, can surely make his way in this country.

With regard to Mr. Sanderson, it may be stated that he was not a farmer in Scotland, but had worked in service, and was coachman for the Earl of Lauderdale, Sir George Suthie, and others of the nobility. He gained his knowledge by actual experience, and by industry and desire to succeed has made a decided success of life in the Canadian West.

#### LETTERS FROM SATISFIED SETTLERS.

The following letters from satisfied settlers, giving, as they do, the actual experiences of settlers who have taken up their

homes in Canada, show what can be done by those willing to work and adapt themselves to the conditions existing in a new country.

### A WELSHMAN'S OPINION OF CANADA.

Llewellyn P.O., Sask, January 19th, 1909.

Dear Sir,—Replying to your letter of Dec., I beg to state that I came from Carmarthens, South Wales. On March 15th, 1907, I left for Canada, landing at Halifax, I came to Toronto. Here I received an appointment as farm laborer at a salary of \$20 a month, having at the same time \$25 in my possession. Thinking of bettering my position, I journeyed west and came to Saltcoats, Saskatchewan, about the end of April, whence my brother and cousin, who had come out in the same ship, had gone before me. In two days I received an appointment again as farm laborer at a salary of \$25 a month. I stayed here for four months and then went a little south where I stayed with a friend of mine at a salary of \$30 a month. After working here for about six weeks we both joined a threshing outfit, where I worked continuously for six weeks at \$2 a day. I spent my winter with my same friend.

Respecting my opinion of this country, I consider it a suitable field for industrious and young people of the British Isles who are desirous of bettering themselves, and more especially to those who have a little capital, where they can have no better place to invest their money than by taking up a homestead in Canada and thus secure a home of which they will be proud till the end of their lives. They will thus be free from all anxieties and troubles through which they have to go in such an overcrowded country as the British Isles.

Yours obediently,

(Sgd.) DANIEL JONES.

### AN IRISHMAN'S OPINION OF ONTARIO.

Rockwood P.O., Ontario, January 8, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I am greatly satisfied with this country in general. It is a splendid country for any immigrant who likes to work to come to.

I am an Irish young man, came here in May, 1907. I landed at Quebec and came to Carleton Junction, Ontario. The first place I was sent to I hired a year for \$10 a month. I like this country fine. This is a very nice settlement just here. I am earning bigger wages now.

I am yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) THOMAS SMITH.

## NOVA SCOTIA A LAND OF OPPORTUNITY.

Amherst Point, Cumberland County, N.S.,

February 8th, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in writing to you to let you know my experiences of Nova Scotia. It was in April last that I left "Auld Scotia" with my wife and child and we did not regret the day that we landed in Halifax, where we received such kind attentions from all the immigration officials.

For the first seven months I had been working on a fruit farm in King's County, learning as much as I could all about apple culture. Since then I have been on a large dairy farm in Cumberland County. Our wages at first were \$18 per month, including board and lodging for the three of us. We now get \$25 per month.

I must say that Nova Scotia is a land of great opportunity, the climate is all that can be desired, and we had no difficulty in adapting ourselves to new conditions. I strongly advise all intending emigrants from the old country to stop in Nova Scotia, let them take a trip up the Annapolis Valley and they will not think of going further west. There is plenty of work here for all those who are willing to work hard and steady. Let their motto be "Persevere and Succeed."

For farmers coming out to Canada, with moderate capital, Nova Scotia is the place for them. Mixed farming will pay best; a course at the Agricultural College, Truro, or hiring out with a farmer for a short time will be of great benefit to the newcomer to learn the different ways of the new country.

It is my intention to have a farm of my own shortly, and I don't think I can find a better place for a comfortable home than the "Land of Evangeline" or the world-famed Annapolis Valley.

Yours truly,

JAMES WILLIAM McCOWAN.

## HE LIKES NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. Mary's, New Brunswick, Feb. 18th, 1909.

The Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa.

Dear Sir,—It occurred to me that you might like to hear from an Englishman who bought a farm in New Brunswick five years ago and is glad that he became a citizen of this province.

Though I am not able to boast of a fortune in the short period that I have been here, still we have always been able to meet all our payments and at the same time to live in comfort and enjoy life, notwithstanding I pay hired help the year round.

June, 1903, found me with my wife and family landed at Rimouski, en route to St. John, N.B.

After remaining there for 2 weeks looking around I agreed to purchase the farm I now own, situated in the St. John River valley, one mile from the city of Fredericton by which we are connected by a highway bridge, and so far I have had no reason to regret my choice for location, good neighbors, nearness to schools, churches, markets and transportations by rail or river. It would be a hard matter to conceive a more pleasant home, we have some good land and we can grow all kinds of produce and each year find returns improving. We sell our milk twice daily to a dealer in the city and grow all kinds of vegetables, for which there is ready sale. We also have a large apple orchard, and fruit growing in the St. John valley is coming largely to the front in this province and bids fair in time to equal, if not surpass, the famous Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia. We also grow potatoes and turnips pretty largely, for which we find a ready sale for the Western and American markets at good prices, and also hay and grain crops of all kinds.

This province appeals far more forcibly to me than does any other part of Canada, and for sociability is far ahead of the Old Country, while farming conditions are very much the same.

The climate is dry and healthy, and we have never enjoyed better health than since we came out here. More especially should this province appeal to the farmer in England who has sons to assist him, for then he has no Saturday night, and all they make is their own, while in the winter there is always work and money in the woods. Prices are good for all kinds of products, and farms may be bought at low prices, though in many localities values are increasing, and could you but interest the right class of settlers, I consider there are quite as good prospects for them in this province, nearer home and more like home, as there is for them (with greater hardships) in the West.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) A. BOWDER.

### A SCOTCHMAN OF LAGGAN TELLS OF HIS EXPERIENCE SINCE COMING TO CANADA.

Belwood, Ontario, January 26th, 1909.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter asking for information about my own history while in Scotland and afterwards in Canada:

I was the oldest of a large family and was hired out to farmers when only nine years old, doing such work as a boy of that age was able to do. My masters were very exacting,

making my duties both toilsome and irksome, while the wages were the least part of it, only six shillings for six months with a little addition each season for six years. However, this was good experience, and I became acquainted with farm work, which was of great value to me on arriving in Canada.

We came to Canada in the year 1855, leaving the home land about the first of July, sailing from Liverpool on the 12th, landing in Quebec on the first of September, and reached our destination in the Township of Erin on the 7th.

Poor wages and a large family kept my father from accumulating enough money to pay our passages out, so we had to depend on Canadian friends, who generously advanced part of our passage money. I shall never forget the kind reception accorded us on our arrival, though but a lad of fifteen years of age. Positions soon opened up by farmers to as many of the family as were able to fill them, and by dint of hard labor and faithfulness to duty, we not only paid off the loan but in a few years paid for the first farm. By the year 1865 we accumulated enough to buy another farm in the Township of Garafraxa. I lived on it for eight years and paid off the amount put in by the other members of the family who were all doing for themselves except the youngest brother, who remained on the homestead with father and mother, until they sold it and retired to the town of Orangeville, and lived there to a good old age in comfort and ease, on the proceeds of the farm, with all their family within reach and in comfortable circumstances.

In 1873 I leased the farm for \$220 per annum, made a sale, the proceeds of which amounted to about \$1,000, while the surplus grain was worth over \$500. Since about 1901 my time has been largely occupied in improving the farm, having erected a good brick residence and one of the modern barns, 52 x 64, set on 10-foot high stone walls for stabling for horses and cattle, with cement floors laid all over the ground floor. The water is sent to the stables by a windmill from a drilled well 210 feet deep and is inexhaustible. Our home is our own, a large brick residence, large enough to accommodate a large family, with electric lighting, telephone, hard and soft water, and every convenience that is possible to have in a country home, and what we could never have had in Scotland.

It was due to the earnest and continued entreaties of my mother, who saw nothing but incessant toil and pinching poverty to live for in Scotland, that we left the land of our forefathers and came to Canada, where we all succeeded in making homes that would be impossible to accomplish in the Old Land. We could name many families who emigrated to Canada from Laggan who were equally successful and were as poor as the poorest in Scotland. I care not if a young man has not a dollar when he arrives in Canada, if he has a little knowledge of farming and can handle a team, milk cows and

such like. Keep among the farmers, keep clear of the towns and cities, unless he is a good mechanic, and not even then is it wise to remain in the dumping ground, where so many remain and expect employment. I made a point always to hire for the year with the farmers, a man has his board and if he can get enough in winter to prevent his using the summer's wages he will soon accumulate some money if he chooses. The highest wages I ever received working with farmers was \$13.00 per month for the summer and from \$8.00 to \$10.00 in winter, including board and washing. To-day men get from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month in summer and from \$10 to \$15 in winter. The farmer is the most independent man we have and the farm servant the next, if he hires by the year, and as his board is sure, he has no thought for to-morrow, his labors are such that he has no brain worry, such as is the case in towns and cities to-day. Farm work is now nearly all done by machinery, so that the first necessity is to have a man who can handle a team properly, if he can do that he will succeed, if not he is worth little more than his board until he can. In the past it required men of strength, but to-day intelligence and close attention to duty are the first requisites, including the knowledge above stated.

I am proud to be able to state that my second daughter is a farmer's wife, who has 250 acres of good land adjoining our village and who feeds a large number of cattle each year for the British market, as well as many for the home market. When I am free I go and assist in the work. Last year I cut all the hay on the farm with a mower, amounting to nearly 100 tons.

In conclusion I would say that I would recommend any industrious person to come to Canada with families or otherwise, male or female, if they are willing to make themselves generally useful with the farmers. If people have a little money on arriving, so much the better, if they would place it in safe keeping in the banks and do not spend it in looking for easy jobs, as they are scarce here, until people have earned enough to make homes of their own, which does not need to take many years.

I would deem it a pleasure to correspond with anyone contemplating coming to Canada, from Laggan. I know they would be likely to make good Canadians, being an industrious people.

Respectfully yours,

(Sgd.) HUGH McDONALD.

### CANADA PLEASED HIM BETTER THAN THE ARGENTINE.

Davidson, Saskatchewan, February 26th, 1909.

Sir,—Some time ago I got your circular with regard to statement, or rather letters, wanted to be used in the old

country for emigration purposes. I came out in 1896 to learn farming, and stayed in Ontario for two years on a farm, after which I spent a year at Guelph College, returning to Scotland the last days of 1898. I was in Scotland then until 1900 when I came out to the States on business for an old country firm and after finishing that went to the Argentine for a year for the same business. I was anxious to settle down, however, and came out here again in January, 1904—came straight to Davidson and have been here ever since, with the exception of a visit home to Scotland in the winter of 1906-7. I am a good Canadian and have induced five of my brothers to come to this country, where they are all doing well, although none of them are farming. In conjunction with my own business of a financial agent, I have farmed for the past three years and hope to increase my holding this year. Our local paper here goes weekly to the reading room of my old town in Scotland.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) ARTHUR JAS. ROBERTSON.

### HE LIKES THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE.

Wallaceburg, Ontario, 7th December, 1908.

Dear Sir,—The time of my departure from Scotland was 24th May, 1907, on board the Donaldson Line S.S. Athenian. We had a splendid voyage, which occupied eight days, to Quebec. Quebec seemed a beautiful city, and among our first enquiries was to have the Plains of Abraham pointed out to us; then a splendid run to Toronto per G. T. Railway. Time taken was seventeen hours.

Three Englishmen and myself went to Guelph. I may remark here that on our arrival we counted our cash, the English lads mustered four dollars, while I was considered fortunate in having forty dollars, or £8. Being on a farm at home, I intended taking up the same occupation here and ultimately I found a place to my liking near Mono Road, wages twenty-five dollars per month, which I considered very good pay. Farm work here is a great contrast to the home method, everything is done on the rough and tumble principle here, the farmer tells you, "get the field ploughed, never mind how," which shows that the soil is very fertile even with light ploughing. At home we worked ten hours in summer, here we worked fifteen hours. At home we had six meals each day, here three meals. But it is the money in which lies the difference, at home 16/ or \$4 per week, out of that you paid 12/ or \$3 for board, one dollar left for luxuries. In Canada, £5 or \$25 per month, a decided difference. Naturally, clothing, boots, provisions, etc., are more expensive here. I am living in the midst of a splendid farming country, noted



for corn raising and sugar beets. To the south is a great stretch of marsh land which is of no value. Sugar beets are now extensively grown, farmers seem to favor this industry. The sugar factory, the president of which is Mr .D. A. Gordon, M.P., is situated in town and employs upwards of two hundred men. A short time before leaving Scotland I worked for a large railway company, at 20/ or \$5.00 per week, out of that I paid 12/ or \$3.00 for board, here I have \$1.65 per day, which leaves me \$5 after paying board, a decided betterment.

Personally, I have got along very well. The Canadians are a very kind people, and my best friends are those old settlers many years out from the Land of the Thistle.

(Sgd.) THOMAS RADACK.

### HIS ACQUAINTANCES HAVE SUCCEEDED, AND SO SHALL HE.

Yorkton, Saskatchewan, January 18th, 1909.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your letter forwarded to me I send you these few lines:

I was reared in the Orkneys, but for 16 years I was in South Africa and I came to Canada in 1905. I have taken three crops now off my half-section, the first, in 1906, was a fine crop. In 1907 my crop was badly frozen, and I did not half pay expenses that year. This year I got a light crop, too much hot and dry weather when in short blade, but still this year I managed fairly well so I have nothing to complain about. I am getting established and hope to get on, at least I am trying. Near Yorkton there are a lot of Orkney men and some of them have been here for quite a number of years and several of them are well off now, so I think I can't do better than refer you to some of them who can give you exactly what you require without any need of polish to make their story attractive. John F. Reid, Orcadia, is one; Peter Rousey, Yorkton, P.O., also his brother Robert Rousay, Yorkton P.O. These are the most prominent Orkney farmers here so I think you ought to get a fine letter from each of them as they are well to do now and came here with nothing but willingness, and a good constitution.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) M. CLOUSTON.

### THE ORKNEY AND ABERDEEN MEN ARE HIS FAVORITES.

Saltcoats, Saskatchewan, January 8th, 1909.

Dear Sir,—You letter to hand, and enclosed find what I wish to say. I came to Canada twenty-one years ago and

have been on my homestead ever since. I was farming in the Orkney Isles before I came out here. I have taken out a great many farm hands during the time I have been here and every one of them has proved good settlers. There is a large number of good farm hands in Orkney and Aberdeen that are anxious to come to Canada at the present time. The only way Canada can get the men that will make good farm hands and become good settlers, from Orkney and Aberdeen, is by sending farmers from here that the people know and can trust to tell them the truth and instruct them how to prepare for the passage. A large number of men spend a lot of money for clothes before leaving the Old Country; that is trouble and lost money for them as they can get more suitable clothes and as cheap here, just as they want them. I will give you a letter which you can send to the Orkney Press for circulation and put it into the Aberdeen Press.

Yours faithfully,  
(Sgd.) CHARLES RITCHIE, Sr.

#### ENGLISH FARM HANDS SHOULD SUCCEED IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

Stanbridge East, Province of Quebec,  
December 5th, 1908.

Dear Sir,—I came to this country from England in 1870, from Bloxham, near Banbury, Oxfordshire.

I came when a boy of 16 years, with one dollar left in my pocket, and went to work at farm labor for a number of years, and always found plenty of chances to hire out on farms. I have, by steady work, saved and accumulated a little property. For the benefit of anyone who is thinking of coming to this country who has been brought up to farm work in England, I think the Eastern Townships, P.Q., is a very good part of Canada to come to.

There are chances for men with small capital to carry on farms on shares, and always farm work for young men who are honest and steady and willing to learn the work and ways of this country.

Yours truly,  
(Sgd.) THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

#### REGRETS HE DID NOT SOONER COME TO CANADA.

Bradford, County Simcoe, Ontario,  
February 3rd, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I wish to say I came to this country an immigrant last July, from London, England, and wish I had come five years sooner. I was placed at farm work for \$12.00 per

month, which, considering how little I knew, was good wages. I like the country and climate very much; this is a fine country for mixed farming and the soil is very productive, and I would strongly advise any young man or woman who is healthy and able and willing to work to get here as soon as possible, as there are many opportunities in this country that are not to be had in the Old Land. I find the people very kind and sociable if one does his duty, but they have no use for the man who is looking for soft jobs and not willing to work. The wages for inexperienced men run as high as \$10 to \$15 per month and board, experienced men from \$18 to \$25 per month. There is also a large demand for domestic help at from \$6.00 to \$12.00 per month for capable servants. Everything considered, I think this is one of the finest countries for the working man in the world.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd.) WM. OWENS.

THOSE WHO ADAPT THEMSELVES TO CHANGED  
CONDITIONS HAVE EVERY CHANCE TO PROSPER.

Eglinton P.O., North Toronto, Ontario.

12th December, 1908.

Sir,—In answer to your circular, 3rd December, 1908, I am satisfied with Canada as a place of settlement. I came from Reading, Berkshire, in April of this year, and have been in constant work since, until I got stopped yesterday on account of scarcity of work. My general opinion of this country is that it is useless for a lazy man to come here, and you must be able to turn your hand to anything and not stick to one trade alone. Another thing that struck me was, that as soon as you arrive in Canada you have to drop the Old Country method and style of doing work and do as the Canucks wish it done.

Also it is decidedly a woman's country for work, and a man and wife with female children has a very good chance of making a good living.

In conclusion, I consider a handy man, who means to work and will be amenable to Canadian ways and means has every chance to prosper.

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) W. PAITSON.

RENTED A FARM WITHIN NINE MONTHS OF  
ARRIVAL.

Shelburne, Ontario, Dec. 18, 1908.

Dear Sir,—I came out to Canada on the Empress of Ireland, leaving Liverpool March 20th this year, and arrived in To-

ronto March 30th. We took a place at the Don, then we went to Shelburne and we are here yet. We are now renting a 50-acre farm and are hoping to do well. As for Canada, both I and the wife like it well and are pleased that we came out as there are better opportunities here for anyone that will work, and if there is anyone who would care to write me I shall be only too pleased to answer them.

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) JOS. E. CIELSHAW.

HE IS PROUD OF HIS NEW HOME AND THE PROGRESS HE HAS MADE.

Prairie Home Farm, Vermillion, Alta.,

January 15th, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I take the liberty of writing you respecting a letter which was received by one of my brothers, T. H. Brown, Vermillion, asking him if he would give his experiences of his Canadian life, etc. He being rather reserved, does not care to undertake the work, but has asked me if I would write you on the matter, as he informed me, I have more to show, for the time I have been here, than he has. And that as I have been taking a more active part in what has been going on in this country, holding such positions as Councillor of Local Improvement, Secretary-Treasurer of our School District, to both of which I have been again re-elected this year. I am also Vice-President of the Vermillion branch of the Alberta Farmers' Association, and an active church worker.

I came into the country in 1905, taking up my homestead in December of that year, and I might here mention that I have made application for patent of same, S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec 2, Tp. 52, R. 7, West 4th.

I gather from the letter my brother received that the Government is anxious to make an effort this year to considerably increase the number of emigrants from the British Isles.

I do not propose to write you a graphic account of my experiences, but I am pleased to say that my partner and I have one of the nicest farms in this part of the country, which, of course, is the result of lots of hard work. I have taken snapshots at various times to send home, and I may say, that after being shown around amongst friends, I have from time to time been asked to write letters to different papers, but have not done so up to the present. I have had enquiries at different times from all kinds and conditions of men and may say there are several of them out in this country now, and more to follow this spring.

I remain, yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) EDWIN M. BROWN.

TAKE WHATEVER WORK TURNS UP AND SUCCESS  
IS SURE.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, 10th January, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I just have the pleasure of answering your letter to the best of my knowledge. I was born in Longham, a country place near Oakham, Rutland, England, where I was brought up. I first started to work in the same village when I had just turned 12 years of age. I started to work for a farmer and I hired with him for 9 months, £2 10s. for the nine months, and I stayed on with him for two years and nine months, and the last year I was getting £5 10s. per year with board. Then I went to work for another farmer in the same village and this time I stayed with the farmer for 3 years, and the wages went from £8-0s.-0d. per the first year, second year £11-0s.-0d., third year £14-0s.-0d. then I went to work for another farmer and I worked with this one nine months for sixteen shillings per week, and that finished me with farming; then I left home and went to Somercotes, and Riddings, two small places in Derbyshire.

I left the old country, bound for Canada, on April 13th, 1907. I sailed via New York, to Toronto, which is the nicest city I have been to yet. I was engaged as a laborer in Toronto for \$2.00 per day the first summer I was in the country, and in the fall of the year when the harvesting time came I made up my mind to go west harvesting, where I worked in harvest field for 14 days for \$2.25 per day and board, and after that, when coming up to Winnipeg, I was engaged to drive a team at Lumsden, Sask., for the C.N.R. for \$40 per month and board, and after that I went to the West for 6 mos. at \$30 per month and board, then with the spring of 1908 being dull, I went out to dig trenches for some water works for which I got 20 cents per hour, and after being there a short time I got 22½ cents per hour, and after I had been with them about three months they put me foreman of a job for which I was getting \$2.50 per day until the winter stopped our work.

Now, for giving advice, I would never persuade anyone to come to Canada because there are so many that come who do not like the country and are always running it down, but I myself say the country is just what they make it, by saying which I think rightly that Canada is far before the Old Country for a working man if he will look after himself when he gets here and is ready to turn his hand to anything that comes along. There are a great many who come from the British Isles who will not do anything only what they are used to. Now I think that Canada is a country for anyone to get along in if he comes out and gets into their ways of working and saves a little money, then goes and takes the 160 acres of land for himself. It is far better than working all the time for a farmer, which I don't know much about myself, but I have

friends working for farmers and they tell me that when you work for a farmer you *earn* the money he pays you. I think I have told you all this time, and if you use this letter in any way I hope you will just put it together, for you see that I am a poor letter-writer. I see in your letter something which I had forgotten: I don't know just how much money I had when I arrived in Toronto, but somewhere between 30 and 40 dollars. Canada is far before England for a working man, if he will only look after himself when he gets here. It is no use for a man to throw his money over a hotel bar, he wants to lose all those habits and he will soon be in a position that he would never be in if he stayed all his life in the Old Country.

I remain your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) E. G. WILLIAMSON.

### HE WANTS HIS FRIENDS TO COME TO CANADA.

New Hamburg, Ontario, January 1, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I am just writing you a letter on what you wish to know, what I think of Canada. Well, I think Canada is the right sort of place for the right man who is willing to work. When I came out to Canada I made up my mind to get on, and I did not find everything so easy as in the Old Country, but I found out I was soon getting on well and I soon got a good name, and I am writing this letter for those of my native town which I came from. I have been in this country 10 months, not long, but it is long enough to see and to tell you it is a country for the men who are willing to work in. It is no use to come to Canada unless you come with that intention. I am now going to tell you the difference in the pay that a man gets in England, 14 shillings a week for farm work, then there is the wet weather to lose, and with the 14 shillings you have to find your own board. I know how hard it is to make two ends meet sometimes. Well, when I came out here I came, as I told you before, with the intention of getting on, and the wages I am receiving for the first year is \$150 with board and washing, and I am staying on with the same farmer for the next year, for which I am getting \$200. A dollar values 4s. 2d. in English money, but of course you have to work hard for it. You must not think I am telling you it is a place you get money and no work. Canada is the right place for bettering yourself if you want to do well. I think I have told you as well as I can. I wish all my people, who want to better themselves, would come out here as there is plenty of room for the right kind of men. I used to follow farm work at home, and I had £4 when I landed.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) WALTER STACEY.

HE HAS WORKED HARD AND IS NOW GOING TO  
TAKE A HOLIDAY.

Durban, Manitoba, 8th December, 1908.

Dear Sir,—In the month of September, 1899, I took up a free grant homestead of 160 acres, the N.E. quarter of 26-34-29 W. 1st Meridian, in the Swan River district, for which I paid a fee of \$10.00. At the time I was 100 miles from a railway, a post office, day schools and churches. When I started I had \$200.00 in cash, but I have worked hard since that time, and although I have had many ups and downs, have had good health and worked on. I purchased 160 acres more land from the Canadian Northern Railway Company at \$3.50 per acre, on ten years' payment, with interest at 6 per cent. I have made all my annual payments but the two last, which are not yet due. This year I had 200 acres in crop. I have seven head of horses, three head of cattle and twelve pigs, also good farm buildings, and all my farm implements and machinery. I have very little indebtedness, so that I am safe in saying I am now worth from ten to eleven thousand dollars all told over and above what I owe.

I might say I have had my losses and discouragements also, for, during that time, I have lost twelve horses and had to buy others, but I am getting on very well, and I think Western Canada is the best place on earth for a young man to make a start in life. The railway and post office are only two miles from my farm now, and day schools and churches are close by. A great change in so short a time. I may say that next week I am going to take a holiday trip back to my old home and enjoy myself for the next three months.

Yours truly, (Sgd.) DAVID SHAW.

WISHES HE HAD COME SOONER.

Orangeville, Ontario, December 20th, 1908.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your letter you sent, asking me my opinion of Canada: I came from a little village called Sandon, near Royston, Hartfordshire. I was working on a farm and my wages were twelve shillings a week. I thought I would like to go to Canada, so I left England on the 18th of July and arrived here on the 26th of July. I had about \$15.00 when I landed. I went up to Orangeville and hired with a farmer for four months at \$20.00 a month and board. After my time was up I agreed to stay all winter just helping to feed cattle. I then hired with another farmer on the 1st of April, for four months at \$25.00 a month. I think Canada is the place for all young fellows wishing to get on and save money. The winters are cold, but you can put on plenty of

clothes. I only wish I had been out sooner than I was. Hoping this will be some good in bringing out others, I remain,

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) C. TYRRELL.

ALL WILLING TO WORK AND HAVING GOOD  
HEALTH SHOULD SUCCEED.

Grenfell, Saskatchewan, 8th January, 1909.

Dear Sir,—As you are desirous of having an account of my experiences, I now take the pleasure of giving what information I can. I came from Broughton Astley, Leicestershire, where I was engaged on a farm at 8 shillings a week and board. I came to Canada in May, 1907. I had not the least difficulty in securing work at 25 dollars a month and board for summer and \$5 a month and board during winter; have been getting \$30 a month and board last summer on the farms. I think that anyone who is willing to work and is in good health can soon build a home up for themselves and get a good living.

Yours obediently,

(Sgd.) ARTHUR TURNER.

IF WILLING TO WORK, SUCCESS IS SURE.

S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  16, 43, 13 W. 3rd, Ruddell, Saskatchewan,

November 23rd, 1908.

Sir,—In reply to your enquiry, I beg to say I came to Canada in March, 1904, by Allan Line steamer "Parisian," having booked my passage to Prince Albert, where I found employment in a lumber camp for 6 weeks, then as I found many were going to Battleford district seeking homesteads, I joined their numbers, and took the trail with them, some of whom had already bought oxen. There was no railroad at that time. We made our journey in 10 days.

Arriving in Battleford, we went off in parties until we found suitable homesteads. I took up my homestead 11th of June and started to work at once with a yoke of young oxen on the above quarter in the Goose Lake district, about 20 miles east of Battleford. I commenced drawing logs, which I got within about 3 miles, and built a log shack 14 x 20, and broke 12 acres during the summer and worked at Prince Albert lumber camp during the winter, which enabled me to buy another yoke of oxen. In 1905 I seeded my 12 acres, 8 acres oats and 4 wheat. The oats yielded 35 bushels and wheat 20 bushels to the acre, and broke 55 acres during the summer, which in 1906 I put in wheat, yielding 22 bushels to the acre, the old 12 acres planted to oats, yielding 24 bushels per acre, and worked in lumber camp during winter, having



put my oxen out to a neighbor to winter for me. In 1906 I broke 42 acres which this year, 1907, was planted to wheat, yielding 25 bushels per acre, my old land of 67 acres was planted to wheat, oats and barley—22 acres oats, yielding 1,047 bushels; 40 acres wheat, giving 758 bushels; 5 acres barley, 176, and broke 40 acres, making in all 149 acres broken with two yoke of oxen and self.

My yield for this year was: wheat, 1,761 bushels; oats, 1,047; barley, 176; potatoes, 40 bushels; turnips, 60 bushels, and other vegetables.

This following on the exceptionally hard winter and late spring, should be very encouraging to anyone thinking of starting in Western Canada. I have now completed my three years' homestead duties, have broken 149 acres, built a decent house, have sold oxen and have four horses, built stable, two granaries and other outbuildings, dug well 15 feet and have good supply of water, and have pigs and poultry. The C.N.R. now runs within 7 miles of me, my nearest station being Rud-dell. I started homesteading with \$180, and have now a pretty good outfit of machinery and have had no assistance other than my work and produce. A newcomer must not expect these results unless he is prepared to work, but it is awaiting anyone willing to work and stick to it, and success is bound to follow.

I am afraid, sir, I have made a poor attempt at a letter, but have stated facts and hope you will be able to make it into readable form.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

(Sgd.) H. P. VOKE,

Formerly of East Harptree, near Bristol,  
Somersetshire, England.

HE WILL SEE ALL PARTS BEFORE SETTLING.

Bronte, Ontario, 22nd December, 1908.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter of 5th inst., asking me to write an account of my experiences since arriving in Canada, I shall be very pleased to say what I think of the country—but firstly I must give you to understand that I was not of the working class, but the son of an English gentleman. My father is a member of the London Stock Exchange, and until recently resided in Eltham, Kent. Do not think that I feel in any way superior to my fellowmen, for I am not, and have found the Canadians very hospitable and well educated. I may say that the prospects in this country, not only for a workingman but everyone, is marvelous and the life, country and air exquisite. I arrived at St. John on the C.P.R. steamer "Empress of Britain" landing at St. John, N.B., on 10/4/'08, and located in St. Catharines where I remained un-

til 14th August, when I went out to Saskatchewan in order to see the country and intend next year to go to B.C., as I want to see all the different districts of Canada before I settle on any particular spot or any particular sort of farming. I cannot say enough in praise of Canada and Canadians.

Use this letter or any passage or passages thereof as you think fit. Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) KENNETH L. MASSEY.

### WORK FOR ALL.

Mayfield Farm, Box 52, Lockwood, Saskatchewan.

January 16, 1909.

Sir,—Regarding your letter of December re immigration to Canada from the British Isles, I will state my own experience. I came to Canada in March, 1904, from a little town a few miles from Manchester, Lancashire, England. Over there I had done a little farming, but not much, and although I earned good money, I would sooner be out here by far. The first year I hired out with a farmer to gain experience. When I came to this country I had about \$500, and in 1905 I struck out west to homestead. I located on a homestead, bought three horses and a few implements and started to farm. I have now got just about all my 160 acres broken up and expect a good crop next year, the last two having been very poor, but still I did fairly well out of them. In 1905 we used to go 65 miles to the nearest town and in 1906 we had to go 40 miles. But since then the Canadian Pacific Railway and also the Grand Trunk have built railways through here, and the land that in 1905 was selling for \$5.00 per acre is now from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per acre, and I am 8 miles away from the C.P.R. and 6 from the G.T.P. railways. I had for the first year or two pretty bad luck, my best broncho strayed away and was never found, and the other two horses I left in charge of a neighbor while I worked in the bush and they died. But in spite of that, to-day I have four horses and 160 acres of real good wheat land, a few cattle, pigs, and hens, a nice comfortable house and stable and nearly all my farm machinery. In fact I would not sell out for 4,000 dollars. I don't think I could have done as well as this had I stayed in England, and although I have certainly worked for it all I have enjoyed the work. It is a free life, and what I do like about it is that the hired man is as good as the boss if he knows how to behave himself. For any man or woman (and we certainly lack the latter) who has lots of grit and perseverance and is not afraid of work this is *the* country for them. While anybody with a little capital, that capital can soon be doubled. I will now close, with a hope that any man

or woman earning a precarious living in overcrowded England will save enough to pay their passage and get to a country where there is at least work for all.

Yours, etc.,

(Sgd.) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

### THE FINEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

Findlay, Manitoba, 25th January, 1909.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter I received the other week, I am pleased to give a little account of myself, from the time I left the Old Country up till now. On the 9th of May, two years ago, I left my native village of Langham, near Oakham, Rutland, to set out to Canada and better my position. I was at home a house boy in a grammar school; received the small wage of £8 per year for my work. Although I was rather young to leave home and strike for a fresh country, I determined with my small earnings to set sail for Canada, which place I had heard very favorable accounts of. At my arrival in Quebec and having a few dollars in my pocket, I took the train to Toronto, and was not very long before I procured employment. After being down east for about four mouths I struck for the western part of Canada, arriving in Winnipeg in September. Threshing having just commenced, I easily got employment on a threshing outfit, in which I drove a stook team and received \$2.25 a day and board. I had a run of this of about twenty days, so it brought me in a few dollars. After threshing I took the train for Winnipeg again, and immediately got a position of driving a team. The winter I spent in the bush, where wages are pretty high in the winter months. On coming out in the spring I thought I would like to see life on a farm; there is always lots of work to be easily found there, and it was not long before I got work with a farmer at Findlay, which I am still at, gaining all the experience I can in this branch of farm industry. I like this western country of Canada first rate. I am not sorry for coming out here, the climate I consider healthy and bracing, the winter, although a trifle long, which is the only drawback, but it is very invigorating if a man is warmly clothed. Reading Old Country papers on the subject of the unemployed in England, it is a thousand pities that the government or some of the great labor unions of England could not give some of them every support to emigrate to Western Canada, where they would find all kinds of work for eight months of the year. At any rate, wages are just double of what they could get in England. There is lots of room for employment out here. There are men whom I have met in my travels in this country who give in and go home and say the country is no good, but I should say the men are no good, and not the country

as there is no doubt this is the finest country in the world for the man who wants to make a comfortable home for himself if he is of an industrious turn of mind.

In a couple of years from now it is my intention to go back to my parents in England before settling down for good. I will when at home give this country a good name, as it is worth it. I advise all I can at home if they want to better their position in life comparatively easily, strike for the western part of Canada.

I remain, yours truly,

(Sgd.) J. O. CONDER.

### HIS CHUMS WOULD COME IF THEY KNEW WHAT CANADA IS REALLY LIKE.

Clear Lake Farm, Claresholm, Alta.,

January 17th, 1909.

Dear Sir,—Writing in reply to your letter of a few days ago, I shall be pleased to give you the information you require. I came from Glastonbury, in the County of Somerset, where I had been working for nine years, my home was at Evercreech, a village about ten miles from Glastonbury, but I left home as soon as I was able to leave school. I was one of a family of ten and my father a farm laborer; I had to leave school when I was eleven years old. When I started work I was earning 2 shillings a week and my board, having to pay 15 pence a week for lodgings and find my own clothes. In the nine years I was working my pay rose to 9 shillings a week and my board. My work was to take care of grazing cattle and sheep and do what was wanted on the land. I made up my mind to come to Canada. I knew another man that was coming out, and also an older brother; we left England on the 15th of March, 1907. We were just two weeks on the road and when I got here I had just 5 dollars left. I got work a week after on a farm at 30 dollars for the first month and 35 dollars a month afterwards, and I have stayed at the same place ever since. I had the misfortune to take typhoid fever towards the end of the first summer, but I don't blame the country for that as I would have been just as likely to have got it anywhere else, and although I was almost a stranger to everybody here I had the best of care and several came to see me. I was lucky enough to get a homestead not far from Claresholm and shall have to get on that in April. I have earned enough money to buy three horses, a wagon, and most of the stuff I shall need on my homestead. The man I came out with went back after the first summer and my brother went back last fall, but I have made enough friends since I have been here, so I don't miss so

them. My father was killed in an accident 9 years ago and my brother and I have to keep our home together, between us, and I find I can help them a lot more since I have been out here than I could there. My idea of the country is that it is the only place for a young man, and if a lot of my old chums in England only knew what it is really like out here they wouldn't stay there another week. The work isn't hard and there is lots of it, and the pay is so much better than it is back there. I am afraid I have made this letter rather long, but still it is the best I can do to give my opinion of the country.

I am yours truly,

(Sgd.) WM. J. GRIFFIN.

### NEVER REGRETS HE LEFT ENGLAND.

Chauvin, Alberta, January 26, 1909.

Dear Sir,—In reply to yours, to hand, dated Dec., I am pleased to give you a small account of my experience here. I am a farmer's son and came from Northamptonshire. I sailed from Liverpool May 3rd, 1906, arrived here May 20th, and filed on this quarter May 21st, which was then 55 miles from town. I hired myself out for \$25 per month, with the understanding that the man was to haul to my homestead everything needful on the same, help build a house and dig a well. Also hired him to break me 30 acres, and put up 18 tons of hay, and I came with him in the summer to do it. After that I was working around until the end of Oct., when I came to my homestead where I have been living since that time, with the exception of a few weeks in the summer, during which time I was out breaking for other boys, earning from 6 to 7 dollars per day, with my four oxen. In the meantime I have taken 2 crops off, first 30 acres realizing \$12 per acre, second 37 acres, at \$14 per acre. I have 60 acres now under cultivation and all ready for seed in the spring, my quarter is fenced, good buildings, all machines I require, ten head of cattle besides my oxen. I started with \$600, but have had two bits of hard luck for my house was burnt down with everything in it, which was worth \$300, and a man last Jan. ran off with \$280, which I don't suppose I shall ever get. This country is, in my opinion, very healthy and a good field for young men now in the British Isles who wish to better their circumstances. I myself have never regretted the day I left home, although I was very comfortable there, but had such a great desire to see this country. I intend going home for a trip next fall, if I have a good harvest, and I shall do my best to bring some of my friends back.

I remain, yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) A. PERKINS.

P.S.—I am now 1½ miles from town.

## GOOD OPENINGS FOR THOSE WITH £100 CAPITAL.

Baldur, Manitoba, December 15th, 1908.

Dear Sir,—Yours of 5th instant received, and note what you say. Well, I will just write you a few lines which I think will give you a better idea than filling out your form. The last place I worked in Scotland was Home Farm, Troup, Banffshire, and I arrived in Winnipeg 23rd December, 1901, worked for \$10.00 a month for the winter, and \$30.00 per month for the summer. Then I bought a farm of 320 acres, which I have done very well on. I sold it this fall, and consider I have made \$2,500, besides having \$1,200 worth of stock and machinery. I have now taken a homestead and pre-emption in Saskatchewan, which I will move on to next spring. Now, I am not much on advising ploughmen without capital, to come to Canada, although some of them might do well; but anyone who has £100 or over I consider is foolish to work on any farm in Scotland. My objection to advising ploughmen, without capital, to come to Canada is this,—there is lots of work for everybody from 1st April to 1st November, at good wages; but the difficulty is, no work in winter for such class. What Canada wants is farmers and farm servants with a little capital to open up the good country. A farm servant coming to Canada with some capital should take employment with some good practical farmer for one year to get experience, then get a homestead of his own. He wants to come here with his mind made up to stay, ready to take hold and do anything. He must forget all his old ways, and make himself acquainted as well as possible with the methods of the country. I will say, in closing, any farm servant with £100, as I know lots of them are, and a will to work, cannot do better than come to Canada by 1st April; but the man who is not wanted at home is not wanted in Canada. I shall be very glad to give any of my old friends reliable advice on application.

You are at liberty to use my name and this letter to any advantage you wish, as this is my truthful opinion.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) R. G. BROWN.

## REACHED CANADA WITHOUT CAPITAL, NOW LIVING RETIRED.

Moosomin, Sask, 11th January, 1909.

Sir,—I came from Garton-on-the-Wolds, Yorkshire, and arrived in Canada May 15th, 1884. I am well satisfied with my prospects in this country. I have been engaged in farming since 1884, and have been, I think, fairly successful. I may say that when I landed here I was almost entirely without

means. I sold my farm of 640 acres about a year ago and am now living retired in very comfortable circumstances.

I certainly would advise British agriculturists to come to this country, preferably those who have had practical experience in the agricultural districts of England and Scotland.

My advice to newcomers would be to work on a farm for one season to enable them to get an idea of the methods adopted in this country, and also to give them experience as to the selection of a district wherein to begin operations for themselves. But, after all, I would like to say to the farmers and farm laborers of the Old Country, that there never was a time as good as the present for coming to Canada. The man with a little capital can either homestead or buy an improved farm, and make money right from the start; or the man without means can get a free grant of 160 acres, and will have no difficulty in getting work part of the time at good wages, without going far away from his own homestead.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) WILLIAM WAINES.

#### HOPES TO OWN HIS OWN FARM SOME DAY.

Saintfield, Ontario, 1st March, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I feel it my duty to write these few lines to say how glad I am that I came to Canada. I arrived in this country on the 3rd August, 1907, and worked in Toronto all that fall and winter, starting farming in the spring. I worked for 7 months and a half for 70 dollars, which was not very large wages, but I wanted to learn farming and took the first chance that came. After those seven and a half months I hired with James Baker for 12 months for 160 dollars. It is a good farm, with a new barn upon it and everything up-to-date. I hope to own one myself some day. My age is 21. I only wish I had come to this country before I did for I have wasted many years that would have given me a great deal more benefit. I am very grateful for your immigration Department which has put me into such a healthy and money-making business.

I must now conclude, hoping that every fellow may be as well satisfied as I am.

I remain, yours obediently,

(Sgd.) PERCY L. BARNARD.

## Canadian Government Agents.

Intending emigrants would do well, before deciding upon the particular locality to which to go, to consult one of the Canadian Government agents in the United Kingdom, who will, without charge, gladly give, either personally or by letter, full and reliable details regarding any point upon which intending emigrants desire information. The following is a list of Canadian Government agents in the United Kingdom:

### England.

**Mr. J. Obed Smith**, Assistant Superintendent of Emigration, 11-12 Charing Cross, London, S. W.

**Mr. A. F. Jury**, Old Castle Bldgs., Preeson's Row, Liverpool.

**Mr. H. G. Mitchell**, 139 Corporation St., Birmingham.

**Mr. H. M. Murray**, 81 Queen Street, Exeter.

**Mr. L. Burnett**, 16 Parliament Street, York.

### Scotland.

**Mr. Malcolm McIntyre**, 35-57 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.

**Mr. John McLennan**, 26 Guild Street, Aberdeen.

### Ireland.

**Mr. John Webster**, 17-19 Victoria Street, Belfast.

**Mr. Edward O'Kelly**, 44 Dawson Street, Dublin.

No fees charged by Government Agents.

### NOTE.

The Canadian Immigration Department desires emigrants and booking agents, to distinctly understand that it is not responsible for any statements made by employment bureaus or others in the United Kingdom, or elsewhere, apart from those contained in printed pamphlets or circulars of the Department.

Farmers, Farm Labourers and Female Domestic Servants are the only people whom the Canadian Immigration Department advises to go to Canada.

All others should get definite assurance of employment in Canada before leaving home, and have money enough to support them for a time in case of disappointment.

The proper time to reach Canada is between the beginning of April and the end of September.