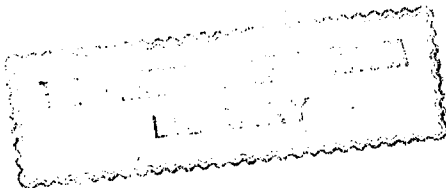


Dep
Coll
W 618

CANADA AND THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

Winnipeg, March 1915.



THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

Social problems change from year to year and from age to age. The earliest problems of European History were political. The German tribes, after overwhelming the Romans and Britons in England, began the great work of state formation and the limitations of nationalities. From the eleventh century to the time of the Reformation we have the struggles which finally determined the spheres of the church and the state. The deciding factors in this mighty struggle were we may truthfully say, the gradual falling down and final break-up of the feudal system; the invention of printing; the invention of gunpowder; the discovery of the new trade routes to India and finally the discovery of America, which moved the centre of the commercial and economic world from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, and through its geographical situation paved the way for ^{the} future greatness of Great Britain as a world power. These, followed by the growth of our present parliamentary system of cabinet government from the year 1650 on; the effect of the French Revolution; the Reform Bill of 1832 and subsequent changes to its principles, have solved more or less, at any rate for the time being, the fundamental problems of state life.

On the other hand, the problems of the social and economic life are now more pressing than at any time in the world's history. The production and distribution of wealth and well-being, the relative opportunity for attaining the best and most desirable things of life, the chances for success, the duty of man to man, and of the social classes one to the other; all these questions are becoming of more importance from day to day, and are the root and are the cause of the mighty streams of humanity passing yearly from the old world to

~~xxx~~ the new, giving rise ~~ix~~ to the "Immigration Problem"
this new Dominion of ours has now to face,

This migration of peoples from place to place is as old as the world. In the Bible we read of the movement of whole tribes from one place to another, exterminating and driving out all who opposed them. Modern investigation has shown ~~ixx~~ that the chief cause for this movement was the pressure of population on the food supply. Late history records the colonial policies of the Greeks and the Romans and in more modern times the race for Empire among the European nations. In their earlier colonization schemes and policies we note two outstanding aims :

1. Religious. The colonization of America has been called the last crusade; we see the religious tone in all the attempts of the French. With Champlain the keynote was "Religion and Discovery".

2. Secular. In this aim we see the gradual disappearance of the religious motive, for example the Conquest of Peru and Mexico by the Spaniards; and we certainly cannot say that the New England Puritans went very far out of their way to Christianize the Indians.

Spain killed the "goose that laid the Golden Egg" by drawing fabulous sums in gold and silver, directly from the colonies, and squandered it in Royal Enterprises in Europe, notably the war on the Netherlands, instead of applying the new found wealth in building up industries. The result was, as might have been expected - an unmitigated curse, which reduced Spain from being one of the Great World powers, to that of a second rate and disorganised people. This was an object lesson to England, so she, instead of looking to bringing in the precious metals, looked to increasing her trade. Hence, the system or policy known as "Mercantilism". In this policy we see, as Schmoeller puts

it, the "Replacing of a local and territorial economic policy by that of the national state." A new national spirit had arisen through competition with Holland and Spain, and we have the beginning of the occupation of the North American continent by the Anglo-Saxon race, ending in the complete mastery of all that portion lying to the North of the Gulf of Mexico, by the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

With the fall of Quebec in 1759 and the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Canadian History proper begins. The population was roughly estimated at about 65,000 souls, of whom about 400 more or less, were English. The announcement of the Government's intention to call a General Assembly was made for the purpose of inducing and giving courage to people to settle in Canada, but there is no record of the number who sought new homes on the shores of the St. Lawrence. They were not many as is evidenced by the antagonism that existed between the first governor and the British settlers, particularly Murray, who, in a letter dated August 20th., 1766, to Lord Shelbourne, complains, "that magistrates had to be appointed and Juries to be composed, from four hundred and fifty contemptible sutlers and traders". However from this date until 1774, the year in which the Quebec was passed, a writer for the "Gentleman's Magazine" in 1774 asserts that some 43730 persons sailed from the following ports in Ireland, namely, Londonderry, Belfast, Newry, Larne and Poutrish, for America. Whether these people eventually made Canada their home, we cannot say. We do know however, that, from the year 1763 on, a large number of disbanded soldiers settled in what are now known as the Eastern Townships, having been granted free lands by the Proclamation of 1763. Again in 1767 Prince Edward Island was given to sixty-seven different proprietors, Scotch Protestants, and during the years 1772 and 1774 we have an influx of Yorkshire Methodists to New Brunswick and

Nova Scotia, establishing colonies in what are now known as Sackville in New Brunswick and Amherst in Nova Scotia. Many other similar attempts were made towards establishing colonies in Canada, with indifferent success but the above with show that, even at this early date, there was a movement and inflow of British settlers, which did much towards holding Canada as a part of the British Empire.

This was the period of strained relations between Britain and the Thirteen Colonies, and with this we have the beginning of the settlement of a body of people known as the United Empire Loyalists. They came from nearly all the original states, but Virginia and New York provided the greatest number. This movement of loyalist immigration flowed in two great streams; one by sea to Nova Scotia and the other, overland to what is now Ontario. By the years 1783 and 1784 there were approximately 28347 in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, while in Upper Canada they numbered some ~~xx~~ 30,000 or more.

In 1785 a party of 500 Scotsmen from Glengarry made Canada their home. Their success induced others to follow and in 1791 Alexander MacDonell conducted a party, and again in 1793 Captain Alexander MacLeod brought out forty families, placing them on the land. Other Highlanders soon followed and founded colonies in Cape Breton and in the Niagara district. In these early years, the Scot played a very important part, not only in the East, but also in the West. Relatives of the MacDonell and MacLeod referred to above played a very prominent part in Selkirk's attempt at establishing a colony on the Red River.

Selkirk, at this time along with many other prominent and influential men in the old land, was devoting a great

deal of time and careful study to social questions. Immigration or rather colonization, it was believed, was the best way to cope with the existing conditions, and many prominent men spent their lives and fortunes in attempting to establish new homes and most of all footholds for future British occupation of the then unknown British North America. Foremost among these men was Selkirk, whose work in this direction is at last being fully appreciated. His first attempt was in Prince Edward Island, the next, at Baldoon in Ontario and lastly, on the Red River in what is now known as Manitoba. This last attempt would, without doubt, have been a success but for the determined opposition of the North West Company together with the indifference of the Hudson Bay officials, supplemented by the influence, the directors of the North West Company exercised over the Executive Council and the Courts of both Upper and Lower Canada. After vainly trying to combat such odds and after spending the major portion of his fortune, Selkirk withdrew and the colony finally disappeared. Many of the settlers turned to the fur trade. Others were taken East and settled on lands in the vicinity of the present city of Toronto.

With the progress of the Napoleonic Wars in Europe the surplus population was being gradually absorbed and countless numbers, who, otherwise would have sought refuge in North America either joined the army or found employment in the rapidly increasing manufacturing industries, in the old land. The period closes with a decline in immigration. The new period, however, is of the utmost importance not only to Canada, but also to the British Empire. Without the inrush of the United Empire Loyalists, without the sturdy ~~pioneers~~ pioneers, Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotsmen, who only needed room and place to give scope to their efforts, the map of North America might have been different than it is today. These are the men and the women who laid the

foundation and paved the way for the greater movement of the succeeding century.

During the present century, that is, the period corresponding in time to the years 1815 to 1915 inclusive, immigration presents an altogether different problem. Roughly speaking, in the first half of the century immigration is almost entirely from the North and Northwestern portion of Europe, latterly, however, and especially the last twenty five years or more, the inflow has come largely from the Southeastern section of Europe and also from Asia. This is clearly shown by the decennial census taken by the Dominion Government.

The first census of the Dominion of Canada, in 1871, showed the total population of Canada as 3,485,761; of these 2,900,531 were Canadian born, leaving a balance of 585,230 to be accounted for by immigration. Of this number 488,304 were from the British Isles and other British Colonies; 64,447 from the United States of America, 24,162 from Germany, 2899 from France, leaving a balance of 5418 reported as coming from all other countries unspecified. The last census, that of 1911, shows the population as 7,206,643, with the origin shown as follows :

British Total		3,896,985
English	1,823,150	
Irish	1,050,384	
Scotch	997,880	
Welsh	24,848	
Others	723	
French		2,054,890
German		393,320
Austro-Hungarian		129,103
Austrian	42,535	
Bukovinians	9,960	
Galacian	35,158	
Hungarian	11,605	
Ruthenian	29,845	
Belgian		9,593
Bulgarian and Roumanian x		5,875
Chinese		27,774
Dutch		54,986
Finnish		15,497
Grecian		3,594
Hindu		2,342
Indian		105,492
Italian		45,411

Japanese	9,021
Jewish	75,681
Negro	16,877
Polish	33,365
Russian	43,142
Scandinavian	107,535
Swiss	6,625
Turkish	3,880
Various	18,310
Unspecified	147,345

1
 TOTAL -----
 7, 206,643

from which we find that out of a total population of 7,206,643, one half, that is, 3,896,985 are of British origin, or in other words 54.07 %. During the last decade, 1901 to 1911, the French element increased 24.59%, the German 26.67%, the Scandinavian 246.42%, and those of British origin 27.22%, while the undesirable element increased in the following ratios, Austria-Hungarians, 610.25%, Chinese 59.84%, Japanese 90%, Italians 319.15%, Jews 369.16%, Turks 130.81%, Greeks 2 1135.05%, and the Bulgarians and Roumanians 1559.60%.

3 For the first half of the century we have no reliable sources from which to get information, but, from information at hand, it is estimated, that, between the years, 1815 and 1820 some 70,438 persons of British origin entered British North America, and, ~~1821~~ in the years 1821 to 1823, 139,269; in 1831 to 1840, 322,485; in 1841 to 1845, 429,044 and in the decade 1851 to 1852 75,478; while the census of 1871 shows the origins of the people as follows :

4

Total population		3,485,761
English	706,369	
Irish	846,414	
Scotch	549,946	
Welsh	7,773	
British		2,110,502
French		1,082,940
German		202,991
Dutch		29,662
Negro		21,496
Indian		23,035
Swiss		2,962
Scandinavian		1,623
Various		2,989
Unspecified		7,561
Total		----- 3,485,761

The great increase of the French population over that of 1763 was largely due to natural causes, so that the chief source of immigration is from Great Britain, and it might be well to glance at the progress of this movement from 1815 on, in detail. In Canada, the war of 1812-14 was followed by a great economic depression, especially in Upper Canada, which, owing to political dissension, the natural character of the French population of the Lower province, its geographical position, necessitated ~~it~~ its inhabitants to bring goods in by the long and rather dangerous overland route from New York or pay the high custom duties demanded by the government of Lower Canada at Montreal. This, however, was remedied by the Canada Trade Act of 1822. The British government by its policy of aiding immigration to Canada in the form of money grants, stimulated immigration. Later in 1830 extreme poverty in Ireland brought the matter more forcibly before the British House of Commons ~~and~~ resulting in the appointment of a commission, which sat from 1831, 1832. This body reported that the inflow of Anglo-Saxons into Canada for the five years ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ preceding 1831, had increased from 9,000 to more than 20,000. Later Lord Durham in his report suggested, that in order to make Canada ultimately British, immigration should be at once stimulated and that help given immigrants should be made more attractive.

2
As a result of this recommendation, "The Colonial Land and Immigration Department" was formed to superintend generally, all emigration from Great Britain. As a direct result of this move, some 339,338 emigrants, at a cost of £4,864,000, of which £532,000 was provided by the emigrants themselves and the balance by friends, left the old land for the colonies on this side of the Atlantic, 3
4 between the years 1847 and 1869, but, as to the exact number

coming and locating permanently in Canada, we cannot say.

The United States also, during this period provided us with a large number of newcomers. As early as 1817 and 1818 ~~XXXX~~ their presence was felt, when they with their democratic ideas of government, clashed with the crusty tory element of the United Empire Loyalists, who had formed the "clique" known in Canadian History as the "Family Compact". Under Lieutenant Governor Maitland, advantage was taken of a clause in an act directed against suspicious foreigners, who had not taken to oath of allegiance, to imprison a British subject who as such did not need to take the oath and to prosecute one Gourlay, a leader among the new arrivals in their demand for responsible government. More dangerous however in this regard were the Bidwells, Dr Rolfe and Captain Mathews and finally MacKenzie. The support these men received was almost altogether from the new arrivals not only from the United States but also from those from the old land. Their efforts were ~~finally~~ finally rewarded with the grant of responsible government by the passing of the Union Act, in 1840, from which date immigration increased by leaps and bounds. This is evidenced by the words of Mr Cavillier, the speaker in the first parliament, when he said that "He was glad to note the rapid increase in trade and immigration which had taken place in the last eighteen months Immigration by the way of the St. Lawrence, which had fallen to not much more than 3,000 persons in the dark year of 1838, went up rapidly in the following years, so that in 1841 it amounted to over 28,000 souls." In 1842 the figures went as high as 44,300.

This period is also notable for the large influx of negroes fleeing from their owners in the Southern States. In the year 1871, according to the first census

they had reached the number of 21,496, while in the year 1851 they were estimated at but 2,102 and in 1861 at 13,166. Their number, of late years has decreased to 18,877 in 1911, although there appears to be another movement of them on foot from Oklahoma and other Southern and central states.

Turning now to the second half of the century, that is approximately from 1870 to the present time, we shall consider of immigration according to races. This may be traced from the various government reports, which from time to time have been published. Starting with Northwestern Europe, from which source the better part of our immigrants come, we shall first consider the Scandinavian Section.

SCANDINAVIANS

- - - - -

2 The census of 1871 shows but 2,989 Scandinavians in Canada, while that of 1911 shows 107,535, an increase of over 100,000. The majority of these people go on the land and have shown themselves to an industrious, hardworking and thrifty settlers. They acquire ~~in~~ the English language very readily, and nearly all become naturalised citizens within a very short time after their arrival. As far back as 1874 they came. In that 3 year 500 or more Icelanders arrived in Canada, largely on account of unsatisfactory conditions in their homeland. Nova Scotia rejected them and in the following year they made their way West to Manitoba, establishing settlements at Gimli, Hnaua and Icelandic River on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, and also in the Glenbore and Baldur districts of Southern Manitoba. They have proved a boon to Manitoba and their descendants are now counted among the best and most enterprising of our citizens. Late reports

show a gradual falling off in arrivals of this desirable class, the average being now little more than 350 per annum during the last decade or more.

As the Icelanders have proved themselves to be desirable citizens so also have the Swedes, Norwegians and Danes. They invariably settle on the land and prove to be of the best class. The majority come from the Western States and are classed as Americans, so it is rather difficult to say exactly the number of persons of Swedish, Norwegian or Danish origin, there really are in the West; however, during the last decade or more over 36,500 Swedes and Norwegians and 2075 Danes entered Canada from one source or another, and the indications at present are that the number of this desirable class to enter Canada in the future will be greatly in excess of what it has been in the past.

Germans

- - - - -

Turning now our attention to the German people, that is to say, all peoples of the German Stock, which will include, Germans proper from Germany, the German portion of Austria, and Hollanders from Holland.

2 The census of 1871 shows 202,991 persons of German origin in the Dominion. In 1911 there were 393,320 Germans, 42536 Austrians and 54,986 Dutch, making in all 490,841 persons of German origin residing permanently in Canada. These figures do not include persons originally of German stock, but now classed as Americans, so a conservative estimate would place the German infusion in Canada at, at least 550,000. As settlers they are of the very best, and although they cling tenaciously to their language and the traditions of the "Fatherland", they do in the course of time, ~~make~~ form one of the best elements we have in our body politic. Mention in this regard must be of the Mennonites, followers of Menno Simmons. Although

not of pure German stock, they have retained their Teutonic characteristics to such an extent that for all intents and purposes they may be considered under this head.

Under Catherine 11 of Russia they were given free lands, religious and political liberty and freedom from military law as an inducement for their settling in the unoccupied territory of Southern Russia. As a result a general movement extended from 1783 to 1788 and intermittently for almost a century thereafter. In 1870, however, the Russian Government withdrew all special privileges hitherto accorded them and immediately ~~the~~ emigration commenced. As early as 1874, over 1500 arrived at the city of Quebec, destined for Manitoba, and the Immigration Agent at Quebec in his annual report refers to them, as being robust in appearance, very mild and temperate, docile and under thorough control of their leaders. They brought a considerable amount of specie with them, as well as drafts for large amounts on various banks. Their clothing was well adapted to the climate of Manitoba, and they were nearly all supplied with fur caps and ~~warm~~ mitts. Such people cannot fail to make good settlers".

For six years or more they continued to arrive in large numbers. In 1855, 3258 landed in Canada; in 1876, 1358; in 1877, 183; in 1878, 323; and in 1879, 248; their early years were but a promise of the future. The census of 1901 shows 31,797 now resident in Canada.

ANGLO-SAXON

- - - - -

The Anglo-Saxon, perhaps from all points of view is undoubtedly the most desirable of all our newcomers. Their source is chiefly the British Isles, the British Colonies and the United States of America. They adapt themselves most readily to Canadian conditions, know the language and

customs of the people, and understand from the beginning the underlying principles of our political, economic and social life. The history of their coming is but a matter of figures shown by the census returns. In the year 1871 the returns showed 2,110,502 persons of British or rather Anglo-Saxon origin in the Dominion. In 1901 there were 3,063,189 while today they number upwards of 3,896,985, showing an increase of over 800,000 in the last decade, or in other words, an increase of 27.22 %. From the United States in the ten years 1901 to 1911, 479,623 new settlers arrived and have made their home in Canada. It must be remembered, however, that they cannot all be classed as Anglo-Saxon, but we have this advantage, that have in most cases become accustomed to Anglo-Saxon institutions and customs, both political and social, and, to a man, can speak and read the English language. There are no signs of abatement in this movement and the prospects are that in the next decade or two the influx from the South will be far greater than it has been in the past.

So much for the Northwestern portion of Europe and the United States. Turning our attention to the other sources from which a large number of our recent arrivals have come, we meet with people not so desirable. Since 1906 no effort has been made to induce these people to come to our shores, still, although all the restrictive regulations now incorporated in our Immigration Act, are enforced to the letter, they continue to arrive in large numbers. In 1871 we have no Galacians, Hungarians or other Southeastern Europeans. Today we have upwards of 300,000, which, without their natural increase (comparatively large among these people) and their continued arrival, not only direct but through the United States, will in the course of a few years form a large and important class in our nation. To realise this, we need only compare the last two census returns :

From	1901	to	1911
Galicians	5,682		35,158
Hungarians	1,549		11,605
Ruthenians	none		29,844
Bulgarians & Roumanians	354		9,593
Russians	19,825		43,142
Poles	6,285		33,365

2 and for the year ending March 31st., 1912, the immigrants from the above countries numbered more than 34,000.

3 Equally, and if not more undesirable, is that portion of our immigrant population that comes from Southern Europe and Western Asia, that is to say, from Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Armenia and Syria. Generally, they come with the sole aim of making a few dollars, sufficient to enable them to return to their native villages and live comfortably for the balance of their days. The Italians, especially, have this end in view. Except for the fruit peddler and hand-organ man, they all engage as navvies. In this work they have few superiors. On the other hand, comparatively speaking, they are very poor settlers. They invariably flock to the large cities, when work is over, huddle in cheap boarding houses, and live under appalling conditions. They have, except on very rare occasions, no sense of shame or remorse, and are constantly quarrelling among themselves. In 1871 we had practically no Italians with us. Today they number 45,411, an increase of some 319.15% since the 1901 census.

The same may be said of the other nationalities referred to in this group. Assimilation is practically out of the question. As producers they are inferior to the Italian. They live under conditions which are a menace to the country; they live almost entirely by trade and barter, trading in the very cheapest kind of merchandise.

Individually and collectively they are not the class we, as a new nation, are looking for and the less we have of them the better. In 1901 we had 1,681 Turks, in 1911, 3880; in 1901, 291 Greeks; in 1911, 3594. In the year ending ~~1911~~ March 31st., 1912, 632 Turks entered Canada; also 144 Syrians, 191 Spaniards, 7,590 Italians, 693 Greeks, so that the influx is, in no way abating.

Lastly, we must consider the figures relating to Asiatic immigration, which is threatening us with increasing numbers from year to year, and especially in the last decade or so. By the first census of 1871, there appears to have been no orientals in the Dominion. In the early eighties Chinese immigration was openly encouraged, as laborers were urgently needed for the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company over the Rocky Mountains. Agitation, however, from the various labor organisations soon gave rise to the imposition of a head tax, which has gradually been increased until it now stands at \$500.00 per head. As settlers, they are industrious, good livers and readily adapt themselves to the customs of the country, in fact, to a greater degree than many Europeans. There is, however, the question of assimilation, which is almost impossible to solve and the more stringent the regulations are to his entry the better for our future welfare. In spite of the large head tax demanded their numbers have increased at the rate of 59.84% in the last decade, the total number in Canada as shown by the 1911 census being 27,774, and should this ratio of increase be maintained it would not ~~long~~ be long before they would outnumber the Canadian on the Western Coast.

The same applies to the Jap, and perhaps more so, although their numbers are not as large as that of the Chinese. However they have increased in a greater proportion during the last decade, than have the Chinamen, their increase being 93%, for the ten years 1901 to 1911. They belong to an emigrating

race, and like the Germans, are full of patriotism for their native land. Should they be allowed to enter the Dominion without restriction, other than expressed in the Immigration Act now in force, they would in a comparatively short time dominate the labor market and through their enterprise and investment of capital, the principle industries as well.

| Between 1901 and 1912, about 15,000 Japs entered Canada. Of late years there has been an apparent falling off due mostly to an arrangement between the Canadian Government and the Japanese Government, restricting the number of Japanese coolies, entering the Dominion in any one year, to a certain fixed number. As long as this arrangement holds good there is little cause for any immediate danger or anxiety on the part of Canada.

Considering the Hindu, we face, probably the most serious problem of all. Although their numbers in 1911 were but 2342, they reached 5203 in the following year 1912. The cry of a "White Canada" immediately arose, and the government was forced to take action, which has resulted in a temporary cessation at least of further immigration. Whether this move on the part of the Dominion Government is constitutional or not, has yet to be decided.

2 Last but not least, and coming from all portions of the civilised globe, are the Jews. Many attempts have been made to establish colonies, but so far with indifferent success. In Southeastern Sakatchewan a colony was established which has so far weathered the storm, but whether it will in the long run retain its identity, depends entirely upon the future. As an undertaking it has not been a success, or rather the success it should have been. This is clearly shown by ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ comparing the district surrounding Hirsch, with that in the vicinity of Oxbow not more than twenty to thirty miles distant. In 1871 no Jews are shown in the census returns. In 1881 667 are shown, while in 1901 there are 16,131 and today we have upwards of 75,000.

The outstanding feature of the Jew is that they one and all, live in the cities. On the 16,131 in the Dominion in 1901, 13,470 lived in the twelve largest cities, while of the 75,681 Jews in Canada, according to the census of 1911, over 51,000 reside in the cities of Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Saint John, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax. Allowing for an equal proportion to their respective populations, in other growing centres, such as Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Nelson Etc., it would not be an exaggeration to say that nearly 90%, if not more, of the Jewish population of the Dominion reside in the cities. Consequently, this fact, coupled with their general mode of life, their extreme exclusiveness making assimilation almost impossible, and the general nature of the business in which they enter, they are not the best type of settlers and the less we have of them, will in the long run, considering the question in its broadest sense, be the better for Canada. As a people they undoubtedly possess qualities which are inferior to none and superior to most, but they are so outweighed by their comparative shortcomings, that collectively and as a whole, we could do very well without them, or at least, bar any future immigration of this class.

This phenomenal growth of population, has had few parallels in History. The task before the pioneer was immense. In 1763 there were but a few thousand settled along the course of the St. Lawrence River, from the city of Quebec to the mouth of the Ottawa. Today the Dominion extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and at this stage it might be well to make note of its geographical position. The shape of the Dominion is indeed unique among the countries of the world - among those at least which count for anything in our modern civilization. It has affected its history so vitally and influences all its political, commercial and social considerations, so strongly today, that a general idea of its physical characteristics will not be out place. If you will glance at the map you will see a straight line, with curves only at at one or two places, running from the Pacific to the Atlantic, a distance of nearly three thousand miles. To the North there appears an illimitable country stretching to the Arctic regions. The important point to be noticed is, that the population of Canada clusters along that Southern Boundary, within a belt of country varying from fifty to two hundred miles in width. Some parts, containing old and well established settlements, are but one hundred miles wide, with absolutely no prospect of immediate extension northward; while in other regions there appears to be no limit to their northward expansion. In this regard contrast any part of the West with that portion lying to the North of the great lakes, similarly portions of the East. Of the 7,000,000 and more persons in the Dominion fully 6,500,00 are residing within one hundred and fifty miles of this line. In the East it is believed that the spread of the people northwards, will not be sufficient, within measurable time, if ever, to alter seriously present conditions there. The Northern Wilderness is generally rough and sterile and the climate of necessity, increasingly

severe. In the West these conditions do not exist, and the belt gradually widens from Winnipeg, West, and will continue to do so until the increasing severity of the weather alone makes further advance impossible. Edmonton, for instance, is more than three hundred miles North of the international boundary line and at the present time settlements are in the process of formation or have been established fully that distance further North on the shores of the Peace River and its tributaries.

Leaving the question of population and its possibilities for the present, and regarding only the physical conditions, the Dominion may be divided into three grand divisions, proceeding from East to West; first, all that portion lying to the East of Lake Superior; secondly, the prairie section from the Lakes to the Rocky Mountain Highland; and lastly the Pacific slope, that is, all that portion lying to the West of the Rocky Mountain Range, or roughly corresponding in area to the Province of British Columbia. During the first half of the century, the Eastern section was brought under control of man and in the latter half the West and the Pacific slope, until today when about 25% of the ~~xxx~~ total population of the Dominion lies West of the Great Lakes, and with the development of the last twenty five years or more, continued, it will not be long before the balance of population will be the other way.

With this cursory survey we may say that the chief causes of the rapid increase of population, so far as Canada is concerned are :

1. Free Land and Cheap Land.

The prodigality and recklessness, with which extensive tracts of land were freely ceded to irresponsible persons and immigrants in the past, seems incredible to us today. Even the poorest individual could have all the land he wanted. As a result the population was scattered and the great wealth of the state in lands passed from governmental

control. Lord Durham in his report, mentions that, out of seventeen million acres of land, ~~xx~~ less than one million six hundred thousand remained unappropriated. He condemned also in no measured terms the old French system of seigneurial tenure, for in the year 1826, while the population had quadrupled, the additional land brought under cultivation only increased by one third.

By the proclamation of 1763, the land system was to be free and common socage. This led to much confusion, and the Quebec act restored certain of the French Laws and Customs, i.e., the French Civil Law and British Criminal Law. However there was no bar to making grants under British tenure. The Constitutional Act of 1791 made British tenure the law in Upper Canada. Later a system of giving lands to leaders of townships, led to jobbery and the grasping of large tracts of land by unscrupulous individuals. Governor Prescott recognised the evil and put an end to it, and in the years 1814 to 1818, few real property transactions took place; but from this period on, we find, that, in giving grants, the government demanded residence qualifications, which have now become one of the essential features of our present homestead laws.

About this time, colonization companies began to extend very materially the fields of their operation, and in this connection we might cite the Canada Company. The granting of the public domain to these corporations was strongly condemned by Lord Durham and from then on a very strong agitation commenced for insisting upon residential qualifications. From this beginning, together with the grants of one hundred and sixty acres of land along the route of the Grand Trunk Railway, which was being built, settlement gradually spread until it has reached its present proportions covering the whole Dominion from East to West. As early as the year 1873, 420 patents were issued, covering in all 67,200 acres of land; in 1880, 1084, were issued covering

173,440 acres; in 1890, 3273 patents were granted, reaching 6491 in 1901 and 21784 in 1911, giving title to 3,710,288 acres of land. Entries for homesteads increased in even a greater ratio, rising from 1376 in ~~XXXX~~ 1874 to 44,479 in 1911 and to 39,151 in 1912, bringing to the Dominion Government a revenue of \$3,780,405.88. Along with this, it might be well to note that the lands sold by the different railway companies and also the Hudson Bay Company, holding grants from the Dominion, amounted to, in the years 1893 to 1912 18,799,694 acres, the average price being, from 2.93 per acres in 1893 to \$13.70 per acres in 1912.

2. General Economic Prosperity.

Consequent upon the above appropriation and settlement of the country, we have an enormous increase in production, especially of grain and farm produce, which in turn necessitates and gives rise to a demand for manufactured goods of all kinds; also means of communication, railways, roads and public works of all kinds. This in turn, increases the demand for labor during the summer when such operations can be carried on, on an extensive scale, which again has a very important bearing on the number of immigrants and settlers that enter the Dominion both from the South and from Europe. Corresponding with this rapid increase in population we note a similar increase in the number of business establishments operating in the Dominion as is shown in the following table :

Year	Estab.	Capital	Employees	Earnings Salaries	Value of Product
1900	14650	446,916,487	339,173	113,249,350	481053,375
1905	15796	846,585,023	392,530	165,100,011	718352,603
1910	19218	1247,583,609	515,203	241,008,416	1165975,639

From this it will be noted that capital employed has increased 179.15% in the decade cited, and 204.17% for the twenty years ending 1910.

Railway constructions shows a corresponding increase.

In 1868 there were but 2270 miles, in 1900, 17657 and in 1911 26727, while the gross earnings rose from \$12,116,716 in 1868 to \$219,403,753.00 in 1912. In 1914 the Comptroller of Railway statistics, in his report for the year, shows that 30,795 miles of railroad, are now complete and in operation, and that for the same period dividends amounting in all to \$30,434,801.00 were paid on railway stock.

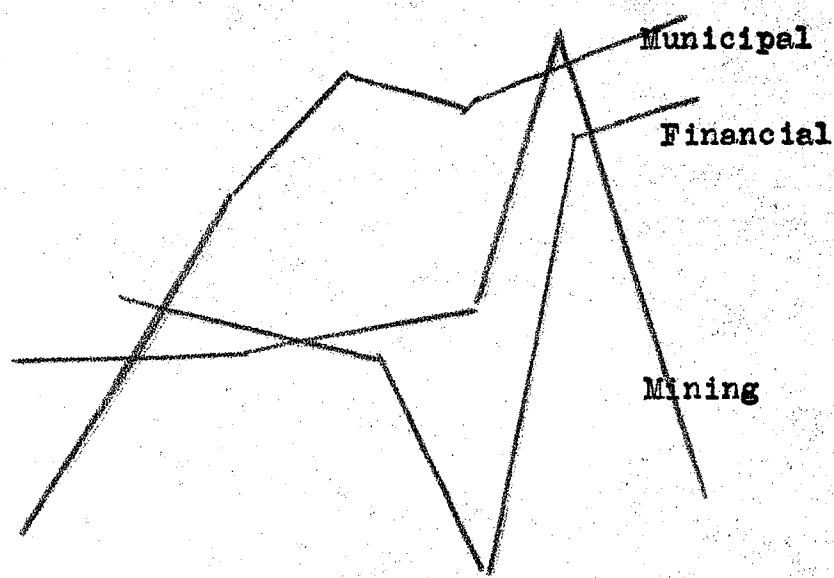
For the same period Banking facilities have increased enormously. In 1868 there was but \$33,317,879 on deposit in the different savings banks, while in 1912 savings amounted to \$1,004,817,876. In the West where the necessity for banking facilities has been severely felt in the past, bank branches have increased almost 1000% in the last decade. In 1901 there were but 71 branches in the West, while in 1911 they numbered 696.

Similar advances in all other branches of trade and commerce can be seen by reference to statistical reports; but perhaps; for general purposes the best barometer is the reception Canadian securities have received in the London money market. This may be best illustrated by reference to the following charts showing the amount of the loans of various kinds advanced by London.

£ Sterling 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911

5 Million

4 "
3 "
2 "
1 "
900,000
800,000
700,000
600,000
500,000
400,000
300,000
200,000
100,000
90,000
80,000
70,000
60,000



Canada's Loans in London, for Municipal, Mining, Financial, land and Lumber Purposes.

by which will be seen the steady and increasing ~~XXXXXX~~ confidence shown in the stability and soundness of the economic position of the Dominion. This brings us to the last and perhaps the most important of the various causes of the great movement of people from the old land to Canada, that is :

3. Pressure of Population on the Food Supply.

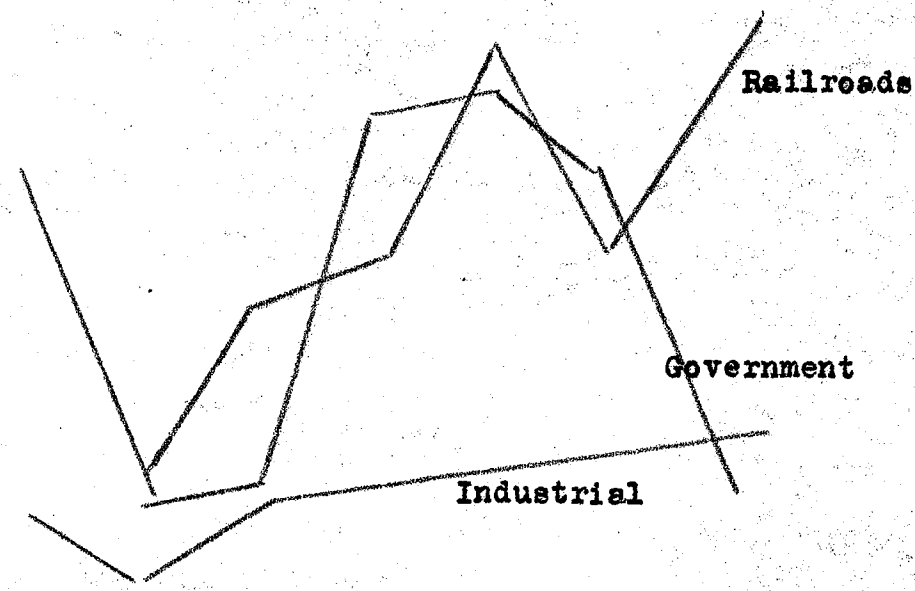
In other words we might call it the inevitable working out, through causes and effect, of "Economic Laws".

In 1800 the population of Europe was in the neighborhood of 180,000,000. Today it exceeds 350,000,000. In England in the early years of the century, the population increased nearly 15% per decade. This rapid increase of population was due to several causes, chief of which were :

(a) The invention of machinery, resulting in an enormous increase in production. This can be best illustrated by reference to the coal ~~XXXXXX~~ and iron trades. The output of coal averaged up to 1850, in England, 64,000,000 tons; in France 4,000,000; in Germany 5,000,000; while in 1870, it had increased to, in England, 162,000,000 tons; in France to 20,000,000; and in Germany to 60,000,000. The output of iron, before the year 1850, averaged in England, 2.2 million tons; in France .4 million tons, and in Germany .2 million tons. In the year 1887, England's yield increased to an average of 7.5 million tons, while that of France and Germany had increased to an average of 1.5 and 4 million tons. The same proportion if not ^a greater proportional increase is seen also in the output of gold. In 1848 this was estimated at \$600,000,000 while in 1890 it is shown as \$5,000,000,000.

£ Sterling 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911

18 Million
 17 Million
 16 "
 15 "
 14 "
 13 "
 12 "
 11 "
 10 "
 9 "
 8 "
 7 "
 6 "
 5 "
 4 "
 3 "
 2 "
 1 "
 900,000
 800,000



Canada's Loans in London, for Government, Railroad and Industrial purposes.

(b) The invention of new methods of communication, which have transformed the life of the world, by three direct means - the telegraph, railroads and newspapers. This marvelous progress of industrial arts has produced an increase in the means of subsistence, which has been the main cause of the rapid and continuous growth of population in Europe and elsewhere. Economic progress outran, by leaps and bounds, political and administrative development, with the natural result, - ill adapted and badly administered laws, discontent, degradation, overcrowding and demoralization at last reaching a point beyond which it became unbearable. Hence, emigration to the new and cheaper lands of America. This, of course, was accelerated by government assistance and by bad crops in various parts of the continent and particularly in Ireland. Also by the numerous attempts at remedying the situation, for example, the consolidation of small holdings in Ireland and the subdivision of the crofts on marriage in Scotland. Generally speaking, all our immigrants for the last century or more can be classed, either as men and women who have found the struggle or urban existence too keen and exacting and turn to the colonies as their only hope, or young men who emigrate for the sole purpose of bettering their position. The former class of late have shown a tendency to contract, owing to the ~~xxxxxx~~ restrictive means adopted by the Dominion Government in its present Immigration Act. However, the latter class is increasing, largely on account and as a result of a propaganda carried on by the different colonial governments.

3 Though induced and stimulated, immigration has only assumed extensive proportions in late years, nevertheless, it was encouraged in a small way as far back as the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The British Government, in order to increase the flow of her outgoing thousands toward Canada, undertook the task of circulating facts about the Dominion. This publicity was sought by means of leaflets,

setting out the ruling scales of wages and the opportunities afforded immigrants of taking up land, the cost of living, and the prices to be obtained for the various articles of cultivation. This literature was scattered broadcast over all England, Ireland and Scotland.

From these early beginnings the work has developed into a science. In this work the government has been ably assisted by the various transportation companies, and also by many land and colonization corporations on both sides of the Atlantic. In his reported dated May 1st., 1912, Lord

2 Strathcona says : "I would strongly urge the necessity for the supply of adequate quantities of literature suitable as to the matter and appearance, giving a substantial amount of information respecting the various provinces - - - - and the advantages offered should be under, rather than overstated". Advertising in the newspapers has also been resorted to, and it is within common knowledge that Canada receives, through the public press an enormous amount of publicity. In this connection in so far as the government is concerned, a persistent regard for conservative facts and figures has been continued, so that the confidence established with the British people regarding official statements rests on a sure foundation. Again, motor cars travel from place to place, spreading information especially at the different fairs and exhibitions throughout the country. In 1912 five hundred and fourteen lectures were given in different localities by this means.

4 On the continent similar plans for spreading information are on foot, offices being maintained at both Antwerp and Paris. In the United States, in order to check the rush of settlers to the Canadian West, various means have been resorted to; banks have curtailed borrowing privileges, and large land companies, having holdings in the southwest have been doing everything in their power to turn the tide, but so far with little result, in so far as any diminution of the number entering Canada is concerned. Offices have been established and

maintained in many of the larger cities of both the eastern and central states, and a similar propaganda is carried on as in Europe.

Collateral to this policy is the duty the government takes upon itself to look after the new arrivals at the different ports of entry and also at the many large centres of the interior from which distribution takes place. Mention, especially in the assistance they offer newly arrived immigrants and also for the assistance they give deserving persons, unable to provide the necessary funds to pay their passage over, must be made of the various benevolent and philanthropic societies, particularly the Salvation Army, the Church of England Society, The London Female Emigration Society, Baroness Burdett Coutts, Lady Gordon Cathcart and many others.

In conclusion we might say, that it is almost impossible to enumerate all the causes which induce men and women to leave their old homes for the new. Very often the reasons are purely personal. Sometimes they are involved and complicated, and are vaguely understood even by those, who move under their influence.

- - - - -

RECEPTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS

- - - - -

Perhaps one of the greatest evils of the whole immigration problem is the congestion of the newly arrived immigrants in our large cities. In consequence the Dominion Government has adopted the policy of looking after them, until such time as they are able to take care of themselves. This work is done ~~xxxxxx~~ under supervision of the Immigration Department. For the period prior to 1820 we have little or no information as to what facilities were offered the new arrivals, to get information as to ~~what~~ the labor requirements of the different sections of the country. Generally they were allowed to shift for themselves. The fact that they were mostly of British origin obviated the evils of the present day.

It was not long however, before provision was made for the reception of the newcomers. The long and hazardous trip across the Atlantic, lasting from two to three months, resulted in great privation and sickness. The result was that on landing many were unable to obtain work, employers fearing that the newcomers might carry infection. In consequence, many were left to the care of friends or charitable institutions. The attention of the British Government was soon called to the matter and grants of money were made from 1820 on, and in 1831 the Canadian Government gave pecuniary aid; while in 1830 a fever hospital was erected at Point Levi.

The following year a very severe epidemic of Asiatic Cholera devastated the Northern portion England and, hoping to keep Lower Canada free from the pestilence, the government established a second hospital at Grosse Isle. In spite of this precaution Quebec was not spared. Durham in his report refers to a case where a shipmaster came up the St Lawrence with upwards of thirty cases of fever on board, and fearing trouble on his arrival at port, landed them on the island of Orleans to shift for themselves. The government, therefore,

made

made the hospital permanent and it has been enlarged from time to time. By 1850 the whole island was occupied and divided into three sections; the Eastern contained the hospital proper; the centre was reserved for the officials and their families, while the western end constituted an isolation station.

Later in 1902, a further appropriation was made by the Dominion Government for the erection of a detention house and a home for the care of the relatives or dependents of those detained. This station has proved so satisfactory that others have been erected and equipped at, St John, Halifax, Montreal, Vancouver and Victoria. Their maintenance is provided for by the acts of 1902 and 1904 and subsequent amendments. Collateral to this regulation, the government, to insure proper control of all arrivals, has incorporated in its Immigration Act, a provision, giving the Governor-General - in - Council, power to appoint immigration officials, at such places as seems proper whose duties will be to enforce the law and all regulations in connection with their admittance, inspections etc. The act also provides that no vessel can carry more than one adult passenger to each fifteen square feet on each deck, and also to every two tons on tonnage of the vessel. Immediately, upon arrival at port, it is the duty of the master of the ship to report the number of passengers delivered and also to furnish a bill of health, but, before landing all passengers must pass medical inspection. Those barred in general are : feeble-minded, idiots, epileptics, insane, diseased, paupers, beggars, prostitutes and criminals of all classes.

To further insure governmental control the Governor-General - in - Council, may, by proclamation, whenever it is thought expedient, prohibit the landing in Canada of any specified class of immigrants, of which due notice shall be given to the various transportation companies. The government also reserves the right to deport within a period of two years

any immigrant, should sufficient cause be shown that he or she is an undesirable. In short the Dominion Government reserves the right to say who shall or who shall not enter Canada and rightly so.

On the other hand, it is the policy of the Government to protect the immigrant in every possible way. The immigrant while on board ship must not be molested in anyway. Regulations in regard to female passengers are very strict. Violations bring bringing a very heavy penalty on the guilty party as well as on the transportation company. On arrival at port, the immigrants may remain on board ship for twenty four hours and are to be then landed free. Shelter is then provided. The act also provides that at the different points of entry no runners or solicitors of any kind, unless licensed to do so, shall solicit or recommend, whether orally or by handbills, any lodging places, hotels or other businesses. The Immigration Department however, does encourage aid societies, not only at the ports of entry, but at all the large cities in the Dominion. One may be formed in each immigration district and must be composed of at least twenty five residents/ shareholders, to the value of twenty dollars each. Their powers when incorporated and approved by the Superintendent of Immigration may be summarized thus :

1. To enter into agreements and contracts either with its members or with other persons for any purpose relating to immigration.
2. To lend money, to borrow money and take security for same.
3. To become a party to a promissory note, bill of exchange etc.
4. To receive assistance in money or in any other way from municipal corporations or other sources.
5. To receive applications for employment from immigrants and for immigrants, applications to go to the district immigration agent.
6. To advance money to deserving immigrants and take security for such advance. The immigrant may bind himself to serve the society, to reimburse the said society for such advance.

together with other similar subsidiary general powers.

This policy supported by the Government Labor Bureau, and other measures of publicity insures and guarantees to the

newcomers, safe and just treatment on arrival, until he is at least able to look after himself. This policy also made possible the Commissioner of Immigration's reply to Sir Rider Haggard's proposition regarding agricultural settlements, that "our arrangements are such that immediately upon arrival of the immigrant if he is looking for agricultural employment, no difficulty whatever is experienced in getting him properly placed. If he is inexperienced from the first, he gets very good wages; if he is inexperienced, then his wages are much less, but they increase as his qualification or acquaintance with the work improves."

2 In conjunction with this policy of assisting agricultural immigrants, the government has established and maintained throughout the Dominion experimental farms, where any and every assistance possible will be given the farmer or prospective farmer, on request. In this respect the governments of the different provinces must be commended for the interest and general assistance they give the agricultural industry, in the way of supplying agricultural colleges and also assistance in the way of pecuniary grants to agricultural societies and other kindred institutions. Mention should also be made of the good work of many of our philanthropic societies, notably among them the Salvation Army, the British Welfare League and the Canadian Welfare League.

- - - - -

EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION

- - - - -

It is axiomatic that the government and institutions of a country are the product in a very large degree, of the circumstances under which that country has developed, and in consequence, that it is, for the time being, not merely the government "that the people deserve", but the only government that under the circumstances is then possible. Of course, it is to be expected as time goes on, Governments and Social institutions gradually change with the changing circumstances. There, however, is an instinct in the make up of most people, that they should retain their own institutions and this, perhaps, in the long run, leads towards the best development of that people. England, for instance, owing to her insular position has developed practically by herself, that is to say, with little or no interference from without. It is true a country may derive great benefit from an infusion from without; but this benefit can only be obtained by a gradual and wise use of the new element through successive generations. Should the present stream of immigration continue as it has in the past, and there is no reason to think otherwise, unless some restriction is placed upon their entry, is there not a possibility, that in the long run, the Canadian element will be the one to lose its identity rather than the immigrant ?

At present the proportion is not any too favorable to the British element. In 1901 they constituted 57.03% while in 1911 they make up 54.07% of the total population. With a decrease of fully three per cent in a decade, what will the proportion be in 1920, in 1930 and 1950 ? ~~EMM~~ Who can say. It is quite obvious that such an infusion going on continuously from all parts of the globe, has and will have a very great effect upon our political, social and economic life.

In the past, immigration has had a marked effect upon the moulding of our political institutions, especially in Quebec;

again, the immigration of the United Empire Loyalists had a very decided effect upon the life of Upper Canada, especially in the fight for responsible government prior to 1837 and subsequently in the movement which finally culminated in Confederation in 1867. Reference should also be made to the effect immigration has had in retaining the northern portion of this continent of North America, as a part of the British Empire, notably in the war of 1812-14 and later in the West through the efforts of Lord Selkirk already referred to above.

In the latter half of the century, however, immigration is from an altogether different source than in the first half and while we may consider ourselves fortunate in beginning life with a system of government based on that of Great Britain and upon the principles of freedom, it is possible and quite probable that this same system of government may give rise to a tyranny that will react upon and stifle the very principles upon which it rests. So far, in no province or city does the foreign population outnumber the Anglo-Saxon, except in Quebec, but the proportion is growing. This proportion it might also be pointed out, does not really give an accurate comparison of the voting power of each as a class, nor does it altogether represent the political power of the ~~latter~~ latter. Among the foreigners there is an unusually large proportion of males of twenty one years ~~and~~ of age and over. It is true that not all the males vote, but of late years this proportion, by means of party manipulation and assistance, is dwindling so much so, that at present the proportion who do not use the franchise is very small. It is only within the last decade, that these evils have excited any apprehension or even jealousy on the part of the Anglo-Saxon element, and the question has arisen, is it right to give these aliens the franchise before they understand or even realise its full meaning and are educated sufficiently to exercise it intelligently. This freedom of granting political privileges, from the broader point of view, certainly has been a wise policy, in so far, as it has prevented more or less, the

formation of a servile class, or any well defined system of class
-es. It has offered every inducement to the immigrant to make
the most of himself and has carried out logically our ideas and
principles of political liberty and equality. In our early
history, with immigration almost entirely from Northwestern
Europe, assimilation was comparatively easy and sufficient to
overcome and carry on the process of evolution without any
serious breakdown. Of late years, however, with the large
proportion of newcomers, coming from the Southern and Southeast-
-ern section of Europe, serious evils have followed. It has
destroyed almost entirely every test for the qualification of
the immigrant to the exercise of political rights, as is evidenced
by recent election contests in Manitoba. According to the provis-
ions of our present Naturalization Act, all that is necessary, is
to file an application supported by an affidavit, the truth
of which is never or very seldom investigated, The applicant
immediately becomes a citizen, with all the rights connected
therewith. The farce of the whole thing is clearly shown
by the wholesale manner in which naturalizations are rushed throug
on the eve of an election, whether federal or provincial. This
means works well for the time being, but the foreigner soon
learns his power, as has been experienced in the Eastern States,
and some of the larger cities of Canada.

Reference in this regard might also be made to the
indirect power, which corporations and associations, employing
and controlling large numbers of individuals, can, by coercive
methods, obtain in both municipal and provincial governments. The
outstanding example of this method of manipulating political
institutions to their own ends is the Roman Catholic Church.
Throughout all history they have exerted this power when and
where possible and particularly among the foreign settlements
in Canada. The Mormon Church also exercises this power, but so
far their numbers are so small, that, except in small localities
they have little or no power.

Another and perhaps one of the most serious results of

this indiscriminate granting of political rights, is the rapid increase of socialism and anarchism. This is not yet so apparent in Canada as in the United States, but, nevertheless, the seed has been sown and we are bound to reap the harvest. Mr James Bryce speaks in many places of the strain put upon our political institutions by this constant immigration.

1 "The immigrants vote - - - - - but they are not fit for the franchise. They know nothing of the institutions of the country, of its statesmen, of its political issues; neither from Germany nor from Ireland do they bring much knowledge of free government - - - - - such a sacrifice of common sense to abstract principles has seldom been made in any country! This is emphasized when we note that of the total foreign born population of twenty one years of age, in the Dominion of
2 Canada, 16.55% cannot read nor write, and this in face of one of the best public educational systems in the world.

What is to be done? Are we to remain idle and let matters drift on as they are; and let the aristocracy of wealth usurp the power formerly held by the absolutist conservative party of Pre-Napoleonic days. Democracy is at stake, and immediate action should be taken to, at least raise the qualification of those entering Canada, by the insertion of a literacy test in the Immigration Act. This should be supplemented by a rigid system of compulsory education and the withholding of the franchise until such time as the immigrant has shown that he is competent to use it intelligently.

SOCIAL EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION
- - - - -

Turning to the Social Realm, that is, the realm which is covered by what may be termed social science, in the narrower sense, we find that no other phase of the Immigration question has aroused so much feeling; and yet perhaps on no other phase of the problem has there been so little accurate information. The morality of the community, its observance of law, its freedom from vice, its intelligence, its thrift and freedom from poverty and finally its social habits and ideals, are just as much indices of its civilization as trial by jury or a high rate of wages. These things, in a word, are the fruits of civilization. In earlier years, the government of Canada had no law respecting the entrance of immigrants. It was soon realised as Marshall puts it, "that the very basis of National well being depends upon the health and strength, physical, mental and moral, of its people". Laws were passed, amended from time to time until now through the inspection of immigrants at the different ports of entry all diseased persons are rejected together with criminals, paupers and any undesirable person in the discretion of the official in charge. As a result of these measures rejections have been made, and transportation companies are more careful as to the health and condition of all passengers accepted at the different ports of embarkation. In 1912, 1697 persons were detained at the seaboard, out of which number 255 were rejected and returned to the country from whence they came. In 1909 and 1910, 209 were turned back and in 1911, 220, thus averaging well over two hundred rejections per year. The chief Medical Officer in his report for the fiscal year ending March 31st., 1912 writes, that in the summary of diseased reported, regarding which official action was taken, it is interesting to note, that by far the largest number of rejections has taken place from Ontario, although the largest increase in population

as shown by the census is in the prairie provinces. The deportations were for the ten years, 1901 to 1910 :

Ontario	2,477
Western Provinces	1,378
-- --	-- --
	3,855

During the same period 707,745 immigrants from the United States entered Canada, or, roughly, seven-nineteenths of the total, and if we are to judge of the quality of the immigrants we are getting by the number deported, it is surely a mark of high quality, that while the deportations for all nationalities were 0.28%, for English 0.53%, Scotch 0.30%, Irish 0.38%, for Americans the percentage was only 0.08%.

Remembering the very large volume of this immigration from the United States, so high in quality, measured from the health standpoint, which here is imminently associated with the social standpoint, it becomes a pleasing prospect to think that, judging from the progress of the immigrants to the Western States, during the past fifty years, so many of their children many of them hardy German, Scandinavian or Russian descent, are entering Canada at the present time, and we may expect that ~~xxxx~~ an even less period will show the children of these and other races, who have come direct from their own countries to Canada to have advanced under more favorable conditions, (climatic and agricultural), better laws and perhaps high social environment to at least an equally high degree of educational advancement, social progress and financial prosperity."

The refers altogether to rejections at the different ports of entry and in general shows that the law is being enforced. However, owing to the necessitous condition of most of the undesirable element, their tendency to congregate in the larger cities, as is shown by the fact, ^{that} the the rural population of the Dominion of Canada has increased but 20% during the last decade, while that of the cities, for the same period, has ² increased in the remarkable ratio of 62%, results in overcrowding with its consequent effect on the health, not only of the persons themselves, but the general health of the whole community. The

Hospital reports of the larger cities both in Canada and the United States show a very large proportion of foreigners as patients, that is, in contra-distinction to Anglo-Saxon. In the city of New York, in order that a more careful test might be made of the physical conditions of the immigrants, than the ordinary reports ~~afforded~~ afforded, and especially of the physical condition of the immigrant after arrival in America, the United States Immigration Commission kept a record of all charity patients entering Bellevue and allied hospitals, during the seven months from the first day of August 1908, to February twenty-eighth, 1909; these hospitals being the ones ~~most~~ that most frequently treat charity patients of the immigrant classes. Records of 23758 cases were taken, of whom 52.3% were foreign born. In regard to the mentally defective statistics from the same hospitals and reports from the United States Bureau of Immigration tend to confirm and throw some light on the relative tendencies of certain races towards insanity and show that certain aliens are more inclined toward insanity than others, and particularly the native born

2 American. In our own city of Winnipeg, the city council has during the last two years spent \$368,748.60 for charitable and relief work, while the estimate for this year, that is the fiscal year 1914-1915 is \$375,000.00. Finally that this problem is a serious matter and is becoming more serious from time to time, is clearly demonstrated by the statement, of the Medical Superintendent, in his report for the year 1912, when he states that "every passenger steamer coming up the St. Lawrence River, landed infectious diseases at quarantine on one or more occasion."

3 CRIME

- - - - -

4 Although the Immigration Act reserves the right to deport all or any immigrant convicted of crime or confessing to an infamous crime within a period of five years after arrival, there can be no possible doubt, but that many succeed in evading the law. Contrary however, to the generally

accepted opinion, that the foreigner is responsible for a large proportion of the crimes committed during any specified period, the reports of the Minister of Justice show that over fifty per cent of the inmates of the Canadian penitentiaries are Canadian by birth and that fully seventy per cent are of Anglo-Saxon origin, Out of an average daily penitentiary population of 1418 in 1907, to 1853 in 1912 In the United States the same result is practically arrived at from investigations in all the larger centres of population. However, court records show, that in cases of personal violence, assault and battery, and offences against public policy, such as ~~xxx~~ violation of early closing by-laws, peddling without a license and similar offences, the foreigner leads, while in gainful violations of the law the native Canadian holds his own with all the other nationalities put together.

EDUCATION

- - - - -

It is of great importance to note, ~~xxx~~ that out of 8092 persons convicted, within the Dominion of Canada, for indictable offences, in the year 1906, 627 were unable to read or write; 6046 had ~~xxxx~~ but the rudiments of an elementary education and the balance are shown as unknown, doubtless belonging to the ignorant class. The same proportion approximately has been maintained to date. Taking the year 1910 as an average instance, we find that 75% belonged to the unskilled laboring class, that 90% use liquor in some form, that 75% live in the various cities, and lastly that over 25% are over the age of twenty one years. And most important perhaps is the fact that 46% are from the immigrant classes.

There, can, from this survey, be no doubt whatever as to the inadequacy of our immigration act, in so far as it excludes criminals. They come in all disguises, and it is no doubt impossible to stop all; however it is possible by means of a literacy test, the treating of the use of alcohol

as a disease, supplemented by an efficient system of compulsory education, to bring about immediate and desirable results. This is clearly shown by reference to educational statistics, relating to the different provinces in which a system of compulsory education, is in force, of course allowing for the gradual growth of new districts, in which schools are under construction. In the year 1913, in the Dominion of Canada, there were 6,323,135 persons above the age of five years, whose educational requirements were recorded in the census of 1911. In that year there were 680,132 persons who could neither read nor write. Ontario leads as having the greatest percentage of those able to read and write, while New Brunswick shows the greatest illiteracy, with Manitoba a close competitor, having 52,651 persons who can neither read nor write. Statistics, however promising, carry us so far and no further. They cannot measure disposition or social inclinations. They are, however, a good barometer and in the long run give us a fair idea of the general effect on the body politic of the newcomers, and emphasize the truth of the statement of Burke, "that you cannot draw up an indictment of a whole nation". In the same way you cannot say that any one particular section is an unmitigated curse or evil. All have their place and so far no serious result, that cannot by means of wise legislation and strict administration of the existing laws, be overcome. Progress, however, in the development of social life is necessarily slow, due, ~~in~~ in a great measure to race prejudice, difference of language and traditions, tending towards caste or separate classes in a community. These, in one or two generations soon break down, especially among the more desirable classes. Investigation in the United States has shown, that the influx of Europeans, has brought about a very marked change in the bodily form of most of the descendants of the immigrants; especially so in the shape of the head and the height of the body. This shows to a certain degree that assimilation is

possible if the problem is dealt with in a scientific way. in a word, investigation has shown in almost all countries and especially so in the United States and Canada that in cases where assimilation is impossible, admittance should be refused absolutely, if we are to develop into a united people.

RELIGION

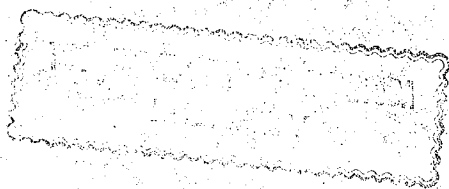
- - - -

Akin and almost as important, in the effect on the future development of our national thought and character, are the fundamental beliefs and principles taught and instilled into the minds of the people and particularly the children, through the churches and other religious institutions. In approaching the subject we approach it from the standpoint of the real end and goal of all our national institutions, political social or whatever they may be, that is liberty, fraternity and the realization of the highest for each and every member of the body politic, and not for the aggrandizement of any one portion at the expense of the others.

This brings us in direct conflict with all religious bodies, whose aims are otherwise, and especially in this connection with the Roman Catholic Church. Although it has lost much of its former official power among the more intelligent nations of the world, it still retains, through its efficient concentration of all church authority in the person of the Pope, now an absolute monarch; through the creation in all the countries, of a parliamentary Catholic party all subject to a common centre; through the enlargement of the clerical body, both secular and regular; through the accumulation of wealth and organization, a social and political power, which is certainly superior to the official power she has lost, and is felt from time to time when emergency arises, as was the case in the Manitoba School question. A glance at statistics will reveal the relative strength of

each, and also, that the majority of our new arrivals from Southern and Southeastern Europe profess the Catholic faith. Although their proportion, relatively to the total population, has decreased from 41.43% in 1881 to 39.31% in 1911 their relative increase per decade is more than that of any other single denomination, being 32.88% ~~xxxx~~ ~~xx~~ for the period 1901 to 1911.

The Mormon Church, another institution having almost as complete control over its members as the Roman Catholic Church, increased for the same period 131.77%. So far however, the population of the Dominion of Canada as a whole, belonging to either or both of these denominations is well below 50% of the total, but should the immigration from Southern and Southeastern Europe increase in the proportion it has for the last fifteen years or more, it is impossible to say to what ~~xxxxxx~~ length these institutions will go in exercising their authority over their members. History has shown to what extent it has been exercised in the past. History has also shown that their power or ability to again exercise it when the time or emergency arrives, is just as strong as, if not stronger, than at any other time in their history. We are not ~~xx~~ arguing against freedom of religious thought in any sense of the term, but against the organised despotism which lurks behind it, a highly centralised foreign organization seeking only to regain its lost official position.



ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION

- - - - -

The very foundation of national and industrial efficiency depends, almost entirely upon the health and strength physical, moral and mental, of the people making up the community, and conversely, the chief importance of national wealth and national greatness, lies in the fact that when wisely used it increases the health and strength of the human race. We have considered the effect of the rapid increase of population within the last century on the health and strength of our Dominion in so far as it relates to the physical and mental; it now remains to consider its effect on the material progress we have experienced, and how such progress affects the people of the Dominion as a whole.

In doing so, we shall first consider the many salient characteristics of the immigrant as a worker or better as a producer, and we notice :

2

1. Lack of technical training.

This is perhaps one of the most important facts in connection with the recent immigration and immigrant labor supply.

2. Illiteracy and inability to speak the English language.

It is a well known fact as shown above that the majority of our newcomers from Europe, come from the Non-English speaking parts of portions. On arrival on this side of the Atlantic, they are practically helpless and seldom have more than enough money to carry them over a week or so, until such time as they are able to secure employment. Progress in learning English, is very rapid and for all practical purposes they acquire enough English to enable them to be understood, in the course of a few months. However a greater drawback is their :

3. Necessitous condition :

This is apparent at all ports of entry, and in the past has resulted in great hardship to the immigrant and a great deal

of trouble and expense to the government. The law requires that all immigrants arriving in Canada shall have at least twenty five dollars in cash on landing to insure support until such time as employment is secured. The result is that in nearly all cases of entrants from European ports, it is imperative that they secure immediate employment. Previous to coming to Canada they have seldom been in a position to take exception to low wages or unsuitable working conditions and consequently they make no demur to either, but take advantage of the first opportunity to secure work of any kind. The result is that necessity makes their standard of living low, and this has a detrimental effect on the general wage to be obtained in the lower grades of labor in the more thickly populated centres. Again a large number of the immigrants are married and have a family to look after. This portion of the immigrant class resorts to a method of living known as the "Boarding Boss" system.

4. Lack of Permanent Interest :

Generally speaking in industrial occupations, the foreigner, constituting the bulk of our present immigration, manifests very little permanent interest in his employment. They constitute a mobile, migratory element, disturbing the wage earning class. This is made possible by the fact, that a large proportion of the immigrants are males and of immature years, or young married couples seeking new homes.

5. Tractability of the Immigrant :

This is clearly shown by the ease with which they are managed in the great factories in both Eastern Canada and in the United States. This quality seems to have been born in them or acquired through environment in the home land. However, it is not as apparent with the second generation, that is to say with those born and brought up in America. This is illustrated by the wage agitations and strikes in the mining districts of both the East and the West. These characteristics

have been felt throughout the whole economic History of the Dominion and also that of the United States, where a rapid expansion took place fifty years ago, somewhat similar to what Canada is now experiencing.

AGENTS OF PRODUCTION.

- - - - -

The immediate direct effect is a large increase in population as has already been shown. Generally the physical condition of the newcomers when landing is sound, and they show every indication in the ordinary course of life of maintaining the standard in their descendants, if it were not for the conditions of life that they are practically forced into. Nearly all are unskilled laborers. However "skilled" and "unskilled" are relative terms. The real value of a man is to be found in his natural vigour of character, But as has been pointed out above, the immigrant through his inability to speak the English language, his necessitous condition etc., has practically no bargaining power whatever and the employer of labor can practically dictate his own terms and conditions. These as has been demonstrated time and again, are scarcely above the "existence minimum". In the East the rougher work around the large factories, and in our large cities is without exception done by the foreigner. The same applies to the West, especially in the lumber camps, railway construction work and other similar undertakings, so much so, that there is a danger to the homogeneity of the Dominion. The result is a rapid and revolutionary change in the organization of industry as is evidenced by,

1. A rapid increase in the use of machinery in our factories.
2. An enormous increase in the number of sub-foremen needed to supervise the immigrants who, through their ignorance and lack of skill require a large amount of supervision. This is clearly demonstrated by reference to the mining industry, where it has been necessary to create special

occupations, the incumbents of which perform the more dangerous or responsible work. To say that the tendency to extreme specialization, so prominent to-day is the result of this large influx of ~~sk~~ unskilled foreigners, would perhaps be altogether too sweeping, nevertheless it has been one of the deciding factors. This has resulted in :

3. Racial displacement of Labor.

Very few men at the present time with any amount of skill or ability would expose themselves to the general conditions of employment brought about by the influx of the foreigner. These conditions have reacted upon the immigrants themselves, and have created conditions, physical, mental and moral, as bad ~~ixms~~ as, if not worse than they left in Europe.

4. Organization of Labor.

Equally if not more important is their effect upon the organization of labor. The immediate effect is that it has made organization in some of the rougher employments almost impossible and in consequence they have the whole field to themselves. Their extreme ignorance makes it very difficult to do anything that would help them. There is a law, to the effect that Canadian employers are prohibited from making contracts with an alien outside of Canada. This law is however only spasmodically enforced and has enabled capital to hold a weapon over the heads of employees, when a labor agitation is threatening. It is a known fact that the Canadian Manufacturers Association maintained a labor office in the City of London, and this threat was used in the Longshoremen's strike in May 1907, at Montreal.

Again, this racial displacement is evidenced by the fact, that the children of the older immigrants are not now entering the occupations of their forefathers. The rapid development has increased the demand for specialized skill and they are one and all entering the learned professions or commercial life.

5 Location of Industry.

As a direct result of the extensive use of machinery and the extreme specialization of skill necessary for management in the large industrial undertakings, the saving made by production on a large scale, the ease, with which ~~such~~ specialized skill in the narrower sense can be attained, bring about a great division of labor and the introducing of a system of interchangeable parts, thus increasing enormously production relatively to the amount of energy expended; has localised industry in the different parts of the country, where the raw material can be most easily obtained. The effect of our new immigration has been rather indirect than direct, in so far as they effect indirectly or directly the conditions which made localization possible. Examples of localization can be had from the economic history of nearly all the larger nations of the world and especially from that of Great Britain and the United States; also in our own Dominion, particularly in Ontario. The time may soon arrive, however, through the development of the many thousands of horse power going to waste, in so far as the present population is concerned, (in the West) ^{when} ~~that~~ the centre of our industrial life will shift from the East to the West.

From the foregoing general survey we can unhesitatingly come to the conclusion that, the immigrant has supplied the major portion of the necessary labor which has made possible the rapid expansion of the last few years, and lastly, that the newer immigration has largely displaced the older settlers from certain employments, so much so, that most of the lower grades of labor are saturated by them, resulting in segregation in the larger cities, followed by overcrowding and kindred evils, giving rise to one of the most pressing problems in our social and political life.

Indirectly also the immigrant has affected the Agents of Production in various ways, namely :

1. By the Wealth they themselves bring into Canada. ~~with~~
This wealth comes in the form of effects, farm

machinery, horses and cattle etc.,. The Immigration Act demands that each immigrant entering the Dominion have at least twenty five dollars in cash. On this basis, with an increase in our population of 1,835,328 for the decade ending 1911, and allowing for the number born in the Dominion the the period stated, namely 947,867, the immigrants as a class brought into the Dominion of Canada, approximately \$20,000,000,00 cash, at the very least. On the balance, many (1751781 to be correct) came from the United States. They are invariably well-to-do farmers, who come to us, to invest in and settle on the cheaper lands of the West. Averaging each as bringing with him \$1,000,00, they would have brought into Canada during the period referred to about \$175,781,000,00.

On the otherhand various attempts have been made to arrive at the actual value of an immigrant to the receiving country. Frederich Knapp has estimated their value at \$562,50 in Germany, and from \$1,000 to \$1,200 in the United States, basing his calculations on the cost of up-bringing. This method however is at best superficial. The real worth of any one individual depends on his capacity, character and natural vigour. Others have valued the immigrant on the basis of so much brute force, at from \$50.00 to \$1,000, as one would value a slave. This estimation has, we are sorry to say, been the basis of their value to many Canadians in both the East and the West. Be this as it may, the real worth of the immigrant to any country is the wealth or rather the amount of wealth he brings into that country plus the result of his application of his own natural or acquired ability, that is to say, his worth as a producer in the broadest sense of the word.

During the last six years the average value of settlers effects brought into the Dominion has been in the neighborhood of \$13,000,000,00. Taking the year 1910, as an average year, the census of manufactures shows that the average production of each

individual engaged in industry was over \$2,000, the total value of products being \$1,165,975,000,00. Looking at the agricultural industry we note that, in respect to the wheat crop alone, production has increased from 31,486,012 to over 183,322,000 bushels in Western Canada alone.

2. Settling the Land.

This in turn has brought a demand for better facilities for transportation; better facilities for financing the crop or rather the harvest season. This influence will continue to be exerted for years to come, for agriculture is and will continue to be the principle industry of the Dominion, especially in view of the fact, that in the Western Prairie provinces there are 260 million acres of land not yet surveyed, and of the total amount of land now surveyed, 149 Million Acres, only 16 million or a little more have been brought under cultivation. The rapid development of the Dominion is reflected in the borrowings in the great money markets of the world. This borrowing affects International Trade, through the exchanges which in turn affects price and reacts on demand and supply. Again political life is affected through the tariff, with its manipulation in favor of favored classes, thus affecting our social and moral life. Thus the result, indirectly, reaches every phase of our national life and increasingly so as time goes on.

Effect on Distribution

- - - - -

The causes affecting the supply of the agents of production exert a co-ordinate influence with those affecting demand over distribution, that is to say, the great increase in population, stimulating production has, by so doing also increased proportionately the demand for the distribution of the wealth thus created, directly and indirectly.

As pointed out above, since 1901 the urban population of Canada has increased some 62% while the rural population for the same period has increased but a little over 17%. The

1 inference is that a large proportion of our newcomers have located in the cities. Consequently they rely altogether on their earning capacity. By congregating as they do they ~~increase~~ increase the supply of the labor they are capable of performing, and have pushed the older inhabitants into competition among themselves for the higher graded employments. In short the effect is a decrease in wages, and a decrease in the general bargaining power of the laboring class as a whole, which is accentuated in Canada by a lack of systematic organization in all departments of labor; the percentage of those belonging to trade organizations of any kind being but 2.02% of the total population. The result is that real wages are lower than they under ordinary economic conditions, should be, considering the question in its broadest sense.

2 COMMODITIES

- - - - -

3 Canada, as has been pointed out, is primarily an agricultural country, and grain is its chief source of income. Grain prices are fixed by the demand and supply ^{for} of such in the markets of the world. On the other hand the necessities of life, that is, clothing, food etc., are controlled largely by the local demand and supply, and more so, in a country like Canada with a high protective ~~tariff~~ tariff, breeding monopoly and supporting it of necessity. For instance in the case of a binder it has been shown, that it can be constructed and laid down ready for use in the city of Chicago for, between fifty and sixty dollars. In Western Canada it costs the farmer in the neighborhood of \$175.00 and from \$160.00 up in the Western States. Should prices rise to a point where foreign competition comes in, the tariff is usually revised upwards with shouts for "National Policy" and "Canada for the Canadians" accompanied with the usual waving of flags. If this is not successful or found expedient the tariff is lowered, accompanied with a greater ratio of increase in the appraisement of the different commodities concerned. The result is the shifting of the tax on the consumers, the bulk of whom are agriculturists and wage earners

4

Secondly, the creation of large dividends for the investor of capital and the stockbroker, followed by an immediate appreciation of stock values. In the years 1909 and 1911 this appreciation of the securities of forty of the larger interests, amounted to \$248,260,000.00. However, since the compilation of these figures, there has been a moderate reaction, but generally speaking a very marked increase has been maintained. This has resulted indirectly to a vast amount of speculation, heavy investments in new enterprises, bringing large returns to banking interests, and this, assisted by the ready convertibility of securities held, diverts a large proportion of the surplus savings of the country into such enterprises, rather than in loans to agricultural interests; thus forcing the farmers to pay larger premiums for what money they do get, thereby contracting the margin of production; preventing intensive cultivation less or more; lessening the rent on land and reducing in the long run, production in all branches of industry, which again tends towards high prices as is evidenced by the experience of Canada during the last few years as is shown by the following chart :

2

1890-91-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-1900-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-

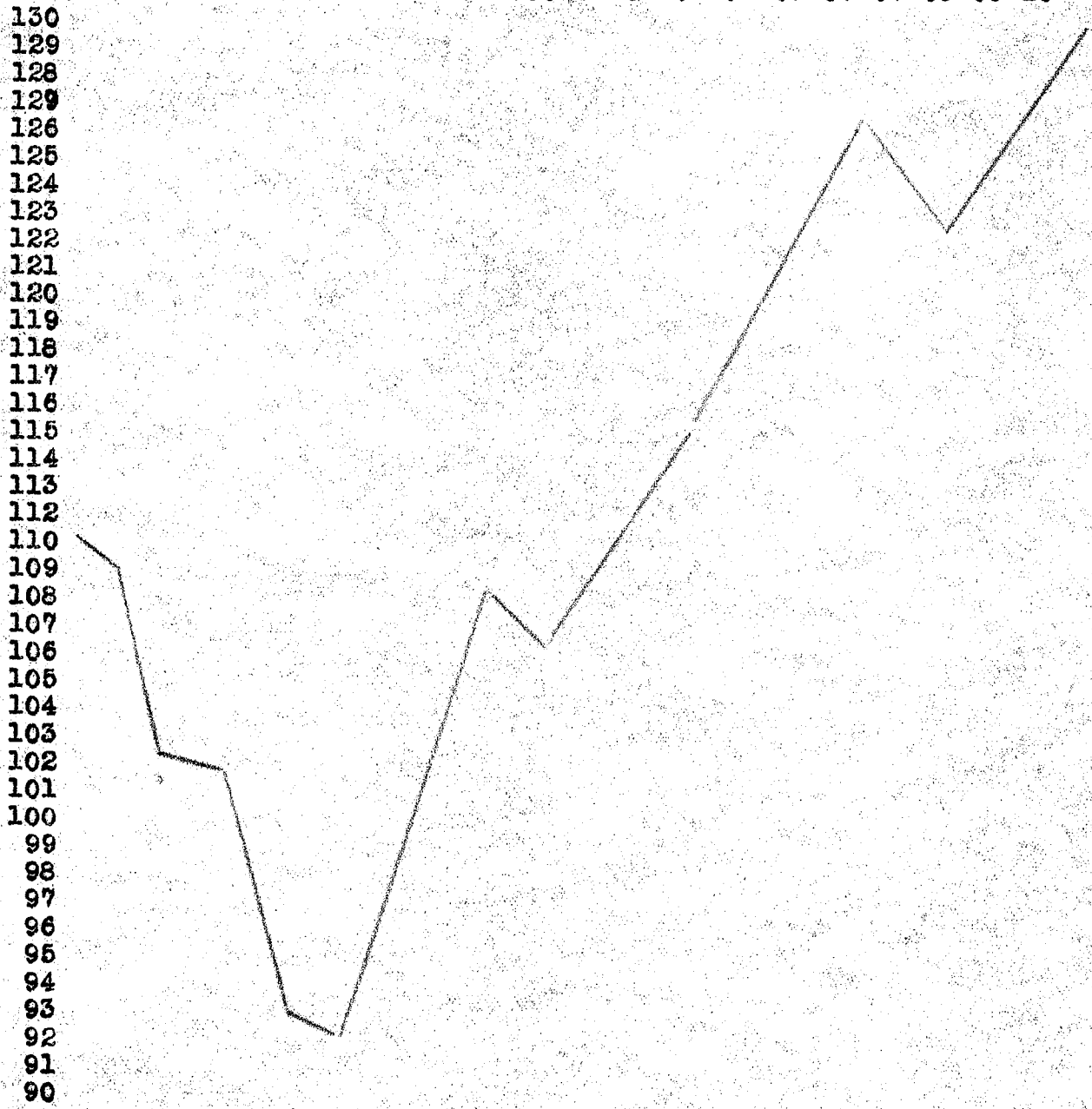


Chart showing Course of Wholesale Prices in Canada
1890 to 1911.

This policy of favoring one industry at the expense of another, in the long run reacts on the favored one, and if continued for very long, tends to eat into the very heart and root of the principles of liberty and freedom; for the whole organization of political social and economic life, in the final analysis are so interlaced and interdependent, that they one and all act and react upon one another.

SUGGESTED REMEDIES

- - - - -

From the foregoing discussion on the subject it would appear that so far the General Immigration Policy of the Dominion of Canada, has been carried out in a fairly satisfactory manner. However there are some extremely important matters on which further legislation or changes in administration might be desirable. Political and economic dangers might to a very great extent be overcome by direct means, while social difficulties might be met indirectly, for like Gresham's Law in the distribution of the monetary circulating medium, a poorer class of individuals tend to drive out the better.

Directly this end may be achieved by :

1. Absolute prohibition of entry to persons with whom assimilation is impossible, or those who are likely to become a charge on the community. Again those persons who do not intend to become citizens, should also be barred.

2. Entry of all should at all times be based on economic conditions, and regulations of ~~increasing~~ increasing severity should be enforced against those now prohibited.

3. There should also be an immediate change in all laws relating to the importation of alien laborers. Importation should be absolutely prohibited until such time as the home supply is supplied with work.

Indirectly the problem may be met by increasing the severity of the requirements of those allowed to enter the Dominion, in the following ways :

1. By a literacy test of some kind, as well as the physical.

2. Increase the amount of money the immigrant is required to have before entry is allowed, basing our calculations on the source from which the immigrant comes. That is in the case of the undesirable element, the head tax should be high, while in the case of the desirable, it should be correspondingly low.

In the early stages of civilization, history has shown that physical causes have acted most powerfully. This applies equally well to the immigration of the present day, and is exemplified in our laws. At present generally speaking, the physical qualifications of our newcomers have been of a high order, but on the other hand when we look to the future, to national development, physical causes being limited fall into the background and national progress can only be explained in terms of the mind. The mental and moral qualities of the greater proportion of our immigrants are certainly not of the highest order, and the time has now arrived in Canada when it is imperative that something should be done to raise the standard, if we are to retain and maintain the traditions of the past. This can be best attained by a rigid system of compulsory education. Historical investigation has shown that the great success of the English speaking people in the world today, not only in self-government and colonization, but in all other branches of life, rests upon our generous system of free education, both school and home, and in the inclination of the parent to compel the children, especially the boys, to rely upon themselves in all the ordinary emergencies of life. Treitschke admits this when he refers to the Anglo-Saxon supremacy of the present day, as being largely due to the widespread use of the English Language. Going behind

this we find that this supremacy rests nearly altogether on our system of education.

Should this policy ^{not} be adopted, should immigration continue to pour in as it has in the last decade, should we continue to sacrifice the future for the present, what will be the ultimate result? Who can say, when such an eminent statesman as Edward Blake, in a letter as late as 1890, said that the North-West was "an empty still".

To those brought up under old traditions, the chief danger threatening Canada would seem to arise from its own too great prosperity. The Greek and the Jew agreed that it was an ominous sign for a man, when all things went smooth to him. The idea that those whom God loveth He chaseth, and that only from the furnaces of trial and affliction can come out the wrought iron of chosen men and peoples, has sunk deep in our conviction and finds apparent justification in the facts of history, and may be repeated in the story of the years yet to come. Perhaps the true moral may be the same as the case of the rich man of the Gospel; prosperity no more than riches is a bar to the attainment of the highest, it only makes the attainment more difficult and more a matter of wonder. Our hope lies in Education; education which will make for character and personal worth; education that will reveal the fundamental laws in all phases of our national life, giving rise to a new moral, intellectual, social, economic and political renaissance, which will bring forth to each and all Canadians, individually and collectively, the highest fruits of Civilization.

- - - - -

- Page 1. - - - -
- Page 2. 1. History of Canada, Egerton Vol 2 p 3
2. " " " " 2 p 7
- Page 4. 1. Emigration from the United Kingdom to North America, Johnson p 5.
2. History of Canada, Egerton Vol 2 p225-26.
- Page 5. 1. Parliamentary Papers 1819, "Red River Settlement".
"Manitoba" George Bryce.
Report of the Hudson Bay Commission 1857.
History of Canada, Egerton p 73-85 p 258
- Page 6. 1. Census of Canada 1871.
2. Canada and its Provinces vol 7 p 517.
History of Canada Egerton
- Page 7. 1. Fifth Census of Canada, Bulletin 13.
2. " " " " 13. p 12, 13, Tab 3.
3. Encyclop Britan vol 18 p 428.
4. Canada and its Provinces vol 7 p518.
- Page 8. 1. History of Canada Egerton vol 2 p 114.
2. Lord Durham's Report Vol 1. p 189
History of Canada Egerton
History of Canada Kingsford
3. Emigration from the United Kingdom to North Amer
by Johnson p 25.
4. History of Canada, Egerton p 93.
- Page 9. 1. Hist of Canada Egerton p 125.
2. Hist of Can Egerton vol 2 p 173.
3. First Census of Canada 1871.
- Page 10. 1. Fifth census of Canada 1911.
2. First census of Canada 1871.
3. Canada and its Provinces p 532 vol #7.
- Page 11. 1. Fifth Census of Canada 1911.
2. First census of Canada 1871
Fifth Census of Canada Bulletin #13 p 12.
- Page 12. 1. Canada and its Provinces vol 7 p 530-540.
- Page 13. 1. Fifth Census of Canada Bulletin 13 p 12.
2. Canada and its Provinces vol 7 p 558.
3. Immigration Act of Canada Ch 93, R S C 1906.
- Page 14. 1. Fifth Census of Canada Bulletin 13 p 12.
2. Report of the Deprt of Interior 1912 p 14.
3. Immigration Act R.S.C.
Immigration Problem Jenks Lauct p 80 on
- Page 15. 1. Fifth Census of Can Bull 13 p 12
2. " " " " " "
- Page 16. 1. Canada and its Provinces vol 7 p 569.
2. " " " " " 569-75.
- Page 17. 1. Fifth Census of Can. 1911.
- Page 18. 1. History of Canada Egerton vol 2 p 1-20.
2. Canada. G.A.Bradley p 42-72.
- Page 20. 1. Hist of Can Egerton p 76 p 125
2. Canadian Constitutional Documents and Development
Egerton and grant, p 1-21.
3. Hist of Can Egerton p 42-56
4. " " " p 62-3
5. " " " p "

- Page 21. 1. Report of the Dept of Interior 1912 p 21 p 18.
2. " " " " " " p 15
3. Fifth Census of Canada Bul 1 p 5
4. " " " " " " "
- Page 22. 1. Report of the Dept of Trade and Commerce 1912 p 44
2. " " " " " " Prt 4 p 30
3. Monetary Times vol 48 p 92.
- Page 23. 1. Monetary Times vol 48 p 92
2. Hist of Europe since 1814 Seignbos p 672 on.
- Page 24. 1. History of Europe since 1814. p 672.
2. Modern Ireland and her Agrarian Problem p 67.
3. Report of the Dept of Interior 1912 p 70
- Page 25. 1. Report of Dept Interior.
2. " " " " p 70.
3. " J Obed Smith, Supt of Immigration p 70
4. Report of Inspector General of United States Agencies
p 76, in report dept interior 1912.
- Page 27. 1. Emigration and Immigration, Smith p 201-24.
2. Emigration from the United Kingdom to the North
America, Johnson p 158-75
3. Report of Lord Durham, p 160
- Page 28. 1. Immigration Act ch 93 RSC 1906 s-4.
2. " " " " s-26-3-
3. " " " " s 30
- Page 29. 1. " " " " s 34
2. " " " " s 6 - 7
3. " " " " s 15-18
- Page 30. 1. Emigration from United Kingdom to America,
Johnson p 324.
2. Report of the Dept of Agric of Dominion and the
Western Provinces
- Page 31. 1. Fifth Census of Canada Bul 13 p 1.
- Page 32. 1. Hist of Can Egerton p 73 78 134 340
2. Life of Selkirk George Bryce.
Emigration from U.K. to Amer p 192, 193, 209, 214
- Page 33. 1 Naturalization Act Ch 77 R.S.C. 1906.
2. Proceedings of the Court of Revision June 1914 Wpeg.
- Page 34. 1. American Commonwealth, Bryce - 67. Vol 2.
2. Fifth Census of Canada 1911 bul 15 p 8.
- Page 35. 1. Princ of Pol Economy Marshall p 193 plus.
2. Immigration Act s 1-30.
3. Report of the Dept of Interior 1912 p 125.
- Page 36. 1. Report of the Dept Interior p 125 plus
2. Royal Commission for Tech Education 1913 parts 1 & 2
p 38
- Page 37. 1. Immigration Problem Jenks p 47
2. Winnipeg Telegram Mar 13 1915.
3. Report of the Dept Inter p 125
4. Immigration Act s 1-6
- Page 38. 1. Reprt Dept Justice 1912 p 2
2. Canada Year Book 1911 p 398 401.
3. " " " " p 401-408
- Page 39. 1 Winnipeg Free Press July 13th., 1913.
- Page 40. 1. Report Immigration Commission for US vol 38
2. Hist Europe since 1814. p 716.

