

to juvenile immigrants (class "c") is limited to those between 14 and 17 years of age. All assistance is for third class ocean and colonist rail transportation, repayable without interest. One feature of the Empire Settlement Agreement provides for nomination in Canada, so that any British subject resident in Canada may nominate a relative, friend or acquaintance who on arrival will be engaged in farming or in housework. The nominator in such a case assumes joint responsibility with the nominee for repayment of any loan that may be made.

The first assisted passage agreement was made in April, 1923. Others followed in 1924 and 1925, continuing, however, the same principle of loan to the adult where necessary of the entire cost of transportation. On Jan. 1, 1926, a new passage agreement came into effect, under which the cost to the adult migrant is reduced to a point where the majority can and do pay the rate, and are, therefore, not required to refund after entering Canada. The agreement of January, 1926, provides ocean passage, third class, from any port in the United Kingdom to Halifax, Saint John or Quebec for £3. The empire settlement rate to Toronto is £4:10; Winnipeg, £5:10; Regina, Moose Jaw or Saskatoon, £6; Calgary or Edmonton, £6:10, and Vancouver, £9.<sup>1</sup> The balance of the fare is made up by contributions and rebates by the British Government, the Canadian Government and the steamship companies. Single farm labourers are required to pay their own transportation at the reduced rates, there being no loans for this class. Houseworkers are required to provide a minimum of £3 and may be loaned the balance where necessary. The adults of agricultural families may be given loans where necessary. Children under 17 belonging to agricultural families receive free passage.

To promote the better functioning of colonization activities in Canada and the proper reception of new settlers, the machinery of the Soldier Settlement Board is now utilized as the Land Settlement Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization. It is the function of this Branch to see that new settlers are directed to lands where they can have the best opportunities of success and to safeguard them from exploitation in the purchase price of their farms. The Land Settlement Branch is assisted, in each of its districts, by advisory settlement boards, composed of outstanding mortgage and loan men and agriculturists, who pass on the suitability of the land and the fairness of the purchase price of all privately owned lands listed with the Branch. The settlement of family units and of groups of former acquaintances or kinsfolk is particularly encouraged.

Provision has also been made by arrangement with the British Government for assisting 3,000 selected British families to locate on farms in Canada, in addition to the passage assistance already outlined. This assistance is advanced by the British Government up to a maximum of £300 per family, and is repayable over a period of 25 years with interest at 5 p.c. per annum. The families must be personally selected, must be approved by both British and Canadian authorities, and must have demonstrated their ability to operate a farm. Settlement is made under the direction of the Land Settlement Branch on farms owned by the Government or acquired for that purpose. Payment of the purchase price of the farm is extended over 25 years with interest at 5 p.c. per annum. It was expected that the 3,000 British families would be transplanted to Canada in 3 years. The movement of the first season amounted to approximately 500 families. More than double that number came the second season and the success of the scheme is assured.

<sup>1</sup> The ocean rate was reduced from £3 to £2 in the autumn of 1926, so that each of the rates quoted above was similarly reduced by £1.