

selected by the Canadian authorities and must be approved by the British authorities. Settlement is made under the direction of the Land Settlement Branch on farms owned by the Government. Payment of the purchase price of the farm is extended over 25 years with interest at 5 p.c. per annum. The agreement contemplated the settlement in Canada of 3,000 British families in three years. Up to the end of 1927 some 2,630 families, including 14,529 persons, had actually been settled. The success of these settlers was considered by both the British and the Canadian Governments justification for an extension of the agreement to cover the settlement in Canada of an additional 500 British families in 1928.

During 1927 an agreement was completed between the British Government, the Canadian Government, and the Government of New Brunswick, which provides for the placement of 500 British settlers and their families on improved farms in New Brunswick during the period from Mar. 1, 1928, to Mar. 31, 1934. The plan follows the general scheme of the 3,000 British families settlement plan which has already met with so much success, except that in this case the Canadian co-operation will be given by the Province and the Dominion working together, instead of exclusively by the Dominion Government. The Dominion Government, through its Department of Immigration and Colonization, will recruit and select the settlers in the British Isles and, co-operating with the Government of New Brunswick, will locate the settlers in that province and extend settlement service through its Land Settlement Branch. The Government of New Brunswick will acquire the necessary farms and will sell them to the settler on terms calling for 25 annual payments with interest amortized at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The British Government will provide funds for acquiring stock and equipment, and for seed, feed and initial payments on farms, which sums will be payable on the same terms as the price of the land.

It is expected that 1928 will see a considerable increase in the movement of British immigrants, especially those of the assisted classes. The nomination system, which has been simplified to avoid delays, has been widely advertised and efforts are being made to increase by this method the movement of young men and young women suitable for farm work and house work, who are as yet without experience in these occupations. The immigration of boys between 14 and 17, coming from their own homes in the British Isles, is on the increase, and 1927 witnessed the largest movement of this sort that Canada has yet secured. Agreements involving the co-operation of some provinces in this special work have already been completed, and it is expected that the system will shortly be extended to cover practically all the provinces of the Dominion.

Further schemes, involving co-operation with Provincial Governments, have been completed with some provinces and are under discussion with others. It is recognized that such co-operation offers the greatest measure of protection to the newcomer and is at the same time the best assurance that the needs of the country will be adequately met. All settlers selected by Provincial Government organizations in the British Isles are given the Empire Settlement assistance by the Dominion Government. While the Department of Immigration and Colonization welcomes co-operation of all organizations and booking agencies, the final selection of assisted immigrants is in the hands of Dominion and provincial immigration officials, thus ensuring that selection is uniform and that the needs and interests of Canada are kept in the foreground.