

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, and up to the end of 1928 some 2,669 families, comprising 14,946 persons, had actually been settled.

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 p.c. 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 1929 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. As a result of negotiations carried on during the latter part of 1928, a third class ocean passage rate of £10 was established for British migrants coming to Canada. The previous rate for general migrants was £18:15. The £2 ocean rate is continued for women household workers and for families proceeding to work on the land, with free passages for all members of such families under 19 years of age. Boys under 19 years of age accepted under any government scheme for juvenile farm workers or proceeding under the auspices of a recognized voluntary society, and girls up to 17 years of age proceeding to suitable homes under the same arrangements, receive free transportation.

Agreements for the settlement of British boys on farms in Canada have been entered into between the Canadian Government, the British Government and the governments of a number of the provinces. In Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, reception centres have been established for the reception of British boys, from which they are distributed to suitable farm homes in the province, where they can gain experience in Canadian farming methods, at the same time saving up some capital.

The Governments of Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are co-operating in a scheme whereby when a boy settled under the above arrangement has reached the age of 21 years, has established his proficiency in farm work, and has saved up approximately \$500, he becomes eligible for a loan from the three governments concerned amounting to \$2,500 for the purchase of a farm of his own. This loan is repayable over a period of 20 years with interest at 5 p.c.