

During 1927 an agreement was completed between the British Government, the Canadian Government, and the Government of New Brunswick, providing 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 except that in this case the Canadian co-operation is being 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, recruits and selects the settlers in the British Isles and, co-operating with the Government of New Brunswick, places the settlers in that province and extends settlement service through its Land Settlement Branch. The Government of New Brunswick acquires the necessary farms and sells 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 provides funds for acquiring stock and equipment, and for seed, feed and initial payments on farms, which sums are payable on the same terms as the price of the land.

As a result of negotiations carried on during the latter part of 1928, a general third class ocean passage rate of £10 was established for British migrants coming to Canada. This became effective Jan. 18, 1929, replacing the previous rate of £18:15. The £2 ocean rate is continued for families proceeding for settlement on the land under an approved settlement scheme, with free passage for all members of such families under 19 years of age. Boys between 14 and 18 years of age accepted under any government scheme for juvenile farm workers or proceeding under the auspices of a recognized voluntary society, and girls between 14 and 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 British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, reception centres have been established for the reception of British boys, who are then 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 a boy, settled under the above arrangement, who has reached the age of 21 years, has established his proficiency in farm work, and has saved up approximately \$500, becomes eligible for a loan 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.

Medical inspection prior to sailing was introduced in 1928 with a two-fold object: (1) to prevent hardship to the migrant by putting the inspection back as near as possible to his place of origin, thus doing away with the migrant selling his home and making a long and expensive journey to Canada with the chance of being turned back at the port of entry in Canada; (2) to protect Canada against having to deal with numerous mentally or physically defective immigrants who would require hospital or other care at Canadian ocean ports.