

## WHERE IMMIGRANTS GO.

### DO NOT UNSETTLE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN COUNTRY

Good Class of People Are Recent Arrivals—They Go to Farms and Have Come Prepared to be Reasonable in Their Demands.

The continued rush of immigration to **Canada** from Great Britain and the United States has proved the capacity of the country for the assimilation of new blood without materially unsettling economic conditions.

At the close of last week twelve Atlantic steamships arrived within twenty-four hours at the port of Halifax. Down the gang-planks of these vessels poured two thousand people, two-thirds of whom were British subjects and the balance Russian refugees or people from southern Europe. The **foreigners** were booked through to Chicago, a city that has been and still is the entrepot for tens of thousands of these people. As to the balance who remained in **Canada**, they simply disappeared from sight without creating even a ruffle on the sea of labor. Eight hundred, most of whom were English or Scotch, went direct from Halifax to the Northwest, and probably three hundred reached Toronto. It is doubtful if one out of ten remained in Toronto. On the arrival of the trains they lined up in the Immigration Office and were one by one booked out to positions on farms throughout Ontario.

"The British immigrants who come over now, with but few exceptions, have been impressed before sailing that the only assurance they have is that they may go to work on the farms," said Immigration Officer Tutt yesterday. "The men who hesitate we urge to leave the city, and as we never see them again it is probable that they do."

There is a sharp contrast between the British immigrants who are coming out to-day and those who were coming out last March. At that time there was a flood of East Ham people, who had grown up in the crowded streets and breathed the metropolitan air of London. These people clung to the city, and many seemed to be utterly without ambition. Farming positions, with long hours and small pay, they spurned. Some of the better type began to appear as laborers on building work, and a few were noticed on street work. Whatever fears were expressed by the labor organizations at that time soon ceased, for as an element of danger in the field of labor they no longer cause concern. Many of the Englishmen who are coming out to-day have wives and families and healthy-looking little children. They want work and a home, and have come to fight anew the battle of life in a new land. They arrive by the trains from the east, and, asking few questions, usually leave on a branch line train for some Ontario farm, where there is much work and plenty to eat, where there is a warm home and a section schoolhouse where the children may grow up intelligent men and women—the citizenship of the future.