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THE ANGLO-SAXON

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All communications for insertion to be addressed to "Editor, THE ANGLO-SAXON, Ottawa, Ontario," and to be written plainly and on one side of the paper only.

All letters respecting advertisements and subscriptions to be addressed to the "Business Manager."

THE ANGLO-SAXON goes regularly to Sons of England lodges and branches of the St. George's Society in all parts of Manitoba, the British Northwest Territories of Canada, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; to branch societies of the Sons of St. George in all parts of the United States, to Clubs, Reading Rooms, Emigration Societies and similar institutions in Great Britain and Ireland, and to British citizens generally throughout Canada, the States, Great Britain and the Empire.

Copies of the ANGLO-SAXON can be had at 6 cents each for mailing to addresses in the old country by the out-going mails; or they can be sent from the office of publication on the addresses being furnished.

THE RESPONSE.

In response to our reminder that the sixth year of publication of the ANGLO-SAXON had commenced, new subscriptions for the year 1892-3 are now coming in. We have pleasure in acknowledging the votes of those staunch friends in the lodges who are sending us lists of 10, 15 and 20 new subscribers at a time. What we asked for was a list of at least 20 members of each lodge. Some lodges are sending the full twenty names, but some have sent lists of ten, though in the latter cases it is generally intimated that another list will shortly follow. If the responses continue to come in liberally we shall have no reason to regret having asked the lodges for a vote of confidence and approval. Most of the lodges will have met before the publication of the next issue of the ANGLO-SAXON, and judging from what has already been done among the few lodges that have met, we are not unreasonable in expecting a goodly number of lists of 20 subscribers each. If this expectation should turn out to be well founded our duty will be agreeably lightened during the current year by the prompt manner with which the lodges have rallied around us.

OUR WESTERN CONTEMPORARY

That excellent journal the *English Canadian* comes to hand with many features to recommend it. Some members of the Order S. O. E. have erroneously supposed that the ANGLO-SAXON and its western contemporary were rivals for the honor of solely and exclusively representing the Order in the field of journalism. Nothing could be more unfounded. Each paper has its own separate field of usefulness which it is cultivating to the best of its ability. Our contemporary is aiming at the production of a first-class literary journal, which every English family in the Dominion might read with interest and advantage. Its editor, a man of rare attainments, and its able management, are apparently resolved to spare no trouble or expense to turn out a readable literary paper that shall be a credit to Canadian journalism. The sphere of the ANGLO-SAXON is entirely different. In our columns there is very little cultured or high class family reading. The ANGLO-SAXON is simply and solely a bright, business-like, newsy record of the Sons of England doings, and of practical affairs affecting the material interests of Britons in Canada and British connection, and especially those of Englishmen settled in this country. We deal, first, with Sons of England reports; second, with British immigration, as affecting British material interests and supremacy in the Dominion; third, with events in the Motherland. In these departments of news we have no rival and expect none, as we have made the field specially our own, and there is no desire on the part of any other newspaper in Canada to attempt the unprofitable and hopeless task of coming into an area already fully occupied. On the other hand our contemporary fills a void as a caterer in the higher walks of

periodical journalism in Canada and fills it so well, that if we had the inclination and qualifications to enter into it ourselves, we should be deterred by the knowledge that the work was already so ably done there was no room for a competitor. So each paper is fulfilling its own mission in its own way, and doing it to the satisfaction of its own supporters. There is plenty of room in Canada for both, and if our wishes prevail the two papers will advance together in usefulness and prosperity as time rolls on in fair proportion to the growth and progress of our adopted country.

In 1871 there were in Manitoba 16 schools, attended by 816 pupils. In 1887 there were 464 schools, 581 teachers, 16,940 pupils on the rolls, and an average attendance of 8,715. In 1890 there were 627 schools and 840 teachers, 23,256 pupils on the rolls, and an average attendance of 11,627.

NO. 1 HARD.

A large number of marked copies of the ANGLO-SAXON will no doubt be sent to Great Britain by the outgoing mail, with the story of the harvesting of this year's wheat in the Great British Northwestern prairies of America, and the other prairie news contained in this issue. The evidence is unanimous that this year's crop is even more valuable to the country than that of last year. It is not so heavy, for the harvest of 1891 was phenomenal in many parts of the great northwest, but the quality is still finer, and a much larger proportion will grade No. 1 Hard, that is to say, the finest wheat in the whole world, and worth by several cents a bushel more money than will be paid for any wheat produced in the Northwestern States or anywhere else. These facts convey in a nutshell all that is necessary to prove to intending emigrants on the other side that our Northwest is the right place for the British who are in search of new homes under happier auspices to emigrate to if fertile land is what they are after. There are still upwards of 200 million acres of vacant lands in the Northwest awaiting occupation, an area more than equal to the territory of six nations each with the same area as England. In other words our Empire in Northwestern America contains enough land waiting for population to till it and turn it into farms, to drop England into one corner of it and still leave room for five more Englands without crowding.

This year's harvest, coming after the big one of 1891, should prove a good advertisement among the farming classes of Great Britain, of the British domain in the great northwestern area of America. Every Briton in Canada should constitute himself an Immigration Commissioner and interest himself in making the news known through the country press in the old country.

Nearly 31,000 have settled in the Canadian Northwest this year, against 16,000 last year.

SOTCH AND IRISH BROTHERS.

Our Fredericton, N.B., correspondent mentions in his interesting letter in another column a claim made at the Islington lodge dinner for the admission of our Scotch and Irish fellow subjects to the Order S. O. E. B. S. We shall be glad to receive brief expressions of opinion on the subject from members of the Order.

He also reports President Beckwith's remarks respecting Imperial Federation, and the fact that all references to the subject at Fredericton as well as at Stanley on a previous occasion were loudly applauded.

The more we hear of the brethren in the Maritime Provinces the more we are impressed with the fact that they are among the soundest and staunchest members of the order. Their example will bear forth good fruit and prove contagious.

By the bye we note that our correspondent reports the membership of Islington lodge in one year to have almost reached that attained by the prosperous sister society of St. Andrews in 70 years. As Mr. G. F. Gregory, one of the visiting brethren from St. Andrews society, very appropriately asked, if Islington Lodge S. O. E. was such a particularly healthy infant what would it be at maturity?

Our valued contemporary the *Canadian Gazette* quoted from us an interesting letter from Winnipeg in a recent number, and inadvertently credited it to the ANGLO-SAXON of Winnipeg, instead of giving our place of publication as Ottawa. We should feel much obliged to any of our contemporaries who credit us with extracts if they would kindly note that Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion is the place of publication of the ANGLO-SAXON.

ALGOMA'S VACANT LANDS.

ROOM FOR MILLIONS OF PROSPEROUS PEOPLE.

The Residents of the Great District Working up to the Need of Inviting Immigration.

We briefly noted in our last an interesting pamphlet respecting the advantages of Algoma as a field for settlement, and promised to refer to it at greater length in the present number of the ANGLO-SAXON.

The pamphlet is issued by a committee of gentlemen interested in developing the great unsettled region known as Algoma. It opens with the following statement:—

"This great District of Algoma, (miscalled a District, in area and undeveloped resources a Province,) although it contains millions of acres of the finest agricultural stock raising and fruit growing lands in the world, although there is room, within its confines for the surplus population, not only of older Canada, and of the older of the United States, but of Europe, and although it is the nearest and most accessible field of Immigration and Colonization in the world to-day, lying as it does in the center of Canada, and being within twenty-four hours' journey by rail or steamer from almost any part of old Ontario or Quebec, has never attracted any attention as a field of Immigration or Colonization.

There are thousands of tenant farmers in England, Ireland and Scotland, who toil on from year to year, and work hard, and never can get on, and then all their lives remain landless. It is a fact that any English farmer can buy out and out—absolutely—and stock—a good farm in Algoma of one hundred and sixty acres, with the same capital it would require simply to stock a farm in England of one hundred acres. After stocking his English farm he would not own it."

We understand that another pamphlet is about to be put into circulation affording still further information likely to be needed by emigrants in the old country. In the meantime, in reply to a letter from the ANGLO-SAXON, the following communication has been received:—

In regard to vacant lands: There are millions of acres of Crown lands in this district owned by the Dominion Government, surrendered Indian lands and lands open for settlement and purchase. There are whole townships of surrendered Indian lands, both on the fertile islands of Manitoulin and Cockburn and on the north shore of Lake Huron and the River St. Mary; and there are also Free Grant lands, 20c. an acre lands, both on the main land and St. Joseph Island.

The object of the recently formed A. L. & C. Co. is, of course, "to settle Algoma," and the pamphlet which is now in the press (an edition of 10,000), entitled "Algoma Farmers Testify," will contain full information about the free grant (Qnt.) lands, the 20c. an acre lands, and the names and addresses of the Crown Lands Agents in the district, facts respecting the surrendered Indian townships, in addition to the older and settled townships—the front townships—and also a map of the District showing all the settlements.

The pamphlet will contain letters, statistics, statements, etc., gathered from actual settlers, proving conclusively the great agricultural stock-raising and fruit-growing resources of this great district of Algoma, the "New Ontario," the "New Northwest." It will give evidence as to the climate, the rich soil, its adaptability for cattle and sheep raising, the white clover which is indigenous to the soil of Algoma, and grasses of all kinds and their rapid growth, which do not grow at all in a prairie country, the abundant supply of pure spring water, not alkali, brackish water and hurricanes in summer, etc., etc., as in Dakota and other States.

The A. L. & C. Co., have already aroused the sympathy of the entire district. Their object, aims and purposes have been heartily endorsed at large and representative meetings of farmers in different parts of the District called to consider immigration and colonization matters, and also by several public and representative bodies throughout the district, the municipal council, Boards of Trade, the District Agl. Society and several township agricultural societies, Farmers' institutes and also by the Grand Juries in the district in their presentment at the assizes.

Although this great district, in size and area a province, has not been "boomed" and advertised, yet it is a fact that there are a great many townships both on the main land and the

islands all containing as fine agricultural and stock-raising lands as the sun shines on anywhere on this continent, waiting the incoming of the settler.

The gentlemen, who compose the A. L. & C. Co., are all well known and influential men in their communities and in the District, and are also aware that the claims of Algoma have been greatly neglected, and are determined to take a bold stand in colonization and immigration matters in her behalf. They believe thoroughly in the necessity of fostering a truly loyal Canadian national spirit, and want "Canada for the Canadians," and the "Canadians in Canada."

There is room in this great district for the surplus population of Europe, and it is deplorable to see the thousands that are yearly coming from Great Britain going to the United States. These don't stop in Algoma, because the country has up to the present been to them a sealed book. They can find better land here, better climate, better markets, schools, churches, and all the comforts of life and none of the privations they will meet with whither they are going. By staying in this "New Ontario," this "New Northwest," they will remain under the "Old Flag."

Besides the tenant farmers and others of Great Britain, the Company are also endeavoring to attract emigration from Germany, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and are publishing both German and Scandinavian editions of their "Algoma Farmers Testify."

Saskatchewan Lands \$3 an Acre.

Winnipeg, Sept. 5.—The month of August is looked upon by dealers in farm lands as a period when the offices can almost be closed, so very few transactions take place in that time. The farmers are always busy in that period gathering in the crops and the demand naturally is very light. Notwithstanding these circumstances, during the past month the C. P. R. land department have disposed of 24,000 acres at a realization of \$81,000. The sales for the corresponding period last year were 9,000 acres at a return of \$36,000. There will be noticed a falling off in the price and this is due to the fact that a large proportion of the sales were made in the Saskatchewan Valley country, where the prices for all lands is placed at \$3 per acre.

During the past eight months the company sold farm lands to the extent of \$1,033,000, and if the sale of town lots were included the figure would be increased a quarter of a million dollars more.

The First Wheat at the Mills.

The Ottawa agent of the Ogilvies received a despatch from Winnipeg, Saturday 10th inst., informing him that the first consignment of this year's crop of wheat had just been received at the company's Winnipeg mills. The grain was all grading No. 1 hard, of extra fine quality, showing that the crop is the best that province has had for three years.

The English Market for Canada's Dairy Products.

Hon. E. Dewdney, Minister of the Interior, has received a letter from a firm of well known producers in Liverpool, England. It alluded to the report published in the Canadian Gazette of the firm's shows of Canadian dairy produce at the Yorkshire show, and adds:—"At our stall we had samples of cream and butter and are pleased to say merchants generally spoke highly of the quality. We have several inquiries for a considerable quantity to be held over in Canada till September and October. It is generally believed in the trade that Canadian butter is steadily gaining ground here, and our exhibit of eggs proved beyond a doubt that if properly handled they can be brought forward even at midsummer and sold in perfect condition on this side."

Settlers all the way from Chili.

The fame of the fertility of Canadian Northwest soil has extended to Chili. Word has been received at the Dominion immigration offices at Winnipeg that between forty and fifty German families, who have been residing in Chili for twelve years would leave in a few days for the Canadian Northwest. They were induced to come through resolutions passed by the Swiss and German colonists' union of Ercilla, Chili, expressing faith in the Canadian Northwest. They will likely take the route up the Pacific to Vancouver, crossing the Rockies and settling near Edmonton. Some of the men have plenty of money and are willing to buy land. The correspondence received states "we have fully decided to come."

A 3,000 ACRE PRAIRIE FARM.

ONE OF THE BIG WHEAT DOMAINS IN HARVEST TIME.

\$36,000 Made by One Thrifty Farmer as the Results of His Year's Work in the British Northwest.

Senator Freeman Talbot, of Minnesota, writes a letter from Brandon dated Aug. 27, from which we take the following extract:

Brandon is one of the most progressive cities in the great British Northwest to-day. The hum of industry is heard in all her streets and I believe that she gives remunerative wages to a greater number of laborers and to mechanics this season than any other city in this country gives or could afford to give, grading streets, putting in waterworks, building great brick blocks, handsome brick and frame dwellings, sending out into the rich agricultural country on all sides, binders, threshing machines, binding twine and building material, lumber, brick, nails, shingles, paints and oils, etc, leading a stranger to believe that the Canadians are

FAST MAKING A COUNTRY

here that will in the not very distant future attract tens of thousands from not only the old world but from different states of the American union. Scores of Americans come into Manitoba every month, and all express delight and wonder at the busy life, steady onward prosperity and indomitable push of a people that some unprincipled newspaper hirelings have long described as poor, discontented and hoping for annexation. No weed of the annexation family takes root in the soil of this prosperous country.

THE SANDISON FARM

Last week in company with Mr. Hiam, of the Dominion Land department, in Brandon, I visited the far famed Sandison farm, some six miles across the river from Brandon. But though I had frequently read glowing descriptions of the work done by Mr. Sandison I had no proper conception of the magnitude of Mr. Sandison's operations, and now I know that my feeble efforts to describe this grand agricultural success in Manitoba must fall far short of the real state of things as they are on the mammoth farm of the indefatigable, thrifty Scot. Examine these figures and wonder, 3,000 acres in wheat; 9 two horse teams took out from Brandon on Friday 9,000 lbs. of twine to tie the crops, 18 binders were to enter the field; 60,000 bushels of No. 1 hard is Mr. Sandison's estimate of his crop this harvest. All goes to the elevator as fast as threshed, all taken by the teams belonging to the farm; 1,000 loads of wheat,

\$36,000.

at the lowest estimate will be paid for the production of one Manitoba farm owned and managed by Sandison, sole proprietor. Five hundred acres of oats, none ever sold here, all fed to the horses on the farm. Fifty-two men are employed here during the summer and from 12 to 14 in the winter, 27 two-horse teams always on hand, and four carriage-horses, three pairs of oxen and five cows.

This farm within some six miles of Brandon is but one of Mr. Sandison's farms, since no man can tell to what extent he will in time cultivate the productive soil of

PEARLESS MANITOBA.

The best indication of what he may do in the next season is to inform the reader that 12,000 bushels of seed wheat is to be stored safely for sowing in the spring of 1893. Three hundred and fifty trees set out last season to beautify the grounds around the costly edifice that is now being erected for the future home of the Sandison's are showing a most thrifty growth. The store house is 50 x 30 feet, two stories high, having a cellar 44 x 26, and so protected that no frost can ever penetrate its walls. This building is not made of the usual quarry stone, but cut by skilled hands from the boulders found on the prairie; all made square for the outside walls, the stone all of the hardest granite, and of various shades of color. No doubt when the house shall be completed it will be one of the most complete, enduring and costly private homes in the country. No strike on Sandison's property;

\$5.50 PER DAY

is paid to the stone cutters, and to all others in goodly proportion. The farm buildings are of the best and most commodious description, though not the most costly; stables 350 feet long, 10 feet in height and frost proof; the building for the reception of machinery, carriages, etc, and for seed alone is a substantial frame building 100 x 50 and 18 feet post. The building is all finished in the most improved style. Great strength is required as many thousand bushels of wheat are stored in it from one season to another.