

NEBRASKA FARMERS TESTIFY

TO THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST
AND ITS RESOURCES.

The following testimony, sent to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, shows the beneficial results of the policy of the Immigration department in sending through the country practical farmers:

We, the undersigned, having been selected by our neighbors and friends as delegates to accompany Mr. A. E. Hetherington to the Canadian Northwest, beg to submit to you a report of our observations in that country. We left Nebraska on September 11th and proceeded to Winnipeg, where we remained one day and then went west to Brandon; passing through some of the finest wheat fields we ever saw, particularly at Portage la Prairie. Arriving at Brandon at night we remained at that promising town till morning, and were then driven by Mr. Hetherington through a very fine country to Souris, where we remained one morning, being very much impressed with the beauty of this part of the country as a farming district. On our way back to Brandon we called at the large stock farm of Mr. J. E. Smith and examined some very fine stock. We were then taken to the Experimental Farm, which we consider an institution of untold benefit to the farming community of Manitoba and the Territories. Proceeding west on the Moosomin local train we remained there over night, and were driven through another nice piece of farming country around that flourishing town. We visited the farm of Mr. T. Bobier, where we got some very fine samples of barley and peas and saw some very good vegetables and some garden corn quite ripe, showing that some varieties of corn will ripen all right in Manitoba.

BRITISH FARM DELEGATES.

Boarding the train for the far west we met a fine delegation of British farmers who are looking over the country in the interest of the farmers of the British Isles. We spent a pleasant time in their company until Indian Head was reached, where they got off for the purpose of seeing that part of the country. We consider the Canadian Government are acting wisely in bringing such men through the country, as their testimony must result in much good. Going north on the Calgary and Edmonton railway we were pleased to note the numerous signs of settlement along the way, and all we met were enthusiastic as to their prospects and the future of the country in general. Most people were too late getting in last spring to put in much crop, but any who did have land ready have very fine samples of wheat, barley and oats. At Edmonton a team and guide were provided and we were taken over a magnificent stretch of country to St. Albert and along the Sturgeon River until we arrived at the residence of Mr. Sutherland, where we were kindly received, and generously requested to remain for the night, which we very readily agreed to do. We were surprised to find such hospitality as was shown us, he refusing to accept anything for the trouble of himself and family. We drove from there to Fort Saskatchewan and back by the south side of the river.

PASSING FLOURISHING FARMS

and the heaviest crops it has ever been our good fortune to behold, in fact, they have to be seen before any one can form an idea of their magnitude. We are satisfied that no man can make a mistake in coming to this district to settle, but one will have to go a long way for a homestead, which is the only drawback. Land can be bought here close to town for \$5 to \$10 an acre on good terms, but for homesteads one will have to go along the line of the proposed railway from Moosejaw or Battleford to get some of the choicest land. On the 23rd we returned back as far as Olds, where are located a number of Nebraska people, who are without exception well pleased with the country and the change they have made, and all speak very hopefully of their future prospects. We spent several days driving over this district, and were entertained in an exceedingly hospitable manner by the Innis Bros., Mr. George Batho, of the St. George Hotel, Mr. John McIntosh and others. After examining the country and quality of the soil well, we concluded to homestead here, as we found land to suit us at a reasonable distance from town. In conclusion we desire to thank you, and through you, your agent, Mr. A. E. Hetherington, for the many favors shown us through him and for his untiring efforts to please

us. Thanking you again for the many privileges on our trip of inspection and assuring you that we can fully recommend our friends and neighbors to come to the Canadian North-West to procure lands, we are

Yours with great respect,
PETER JAFFERY,
Dickens, Lincoln Co., Neb.
THOS. J. SNIDE,
Papillion, Sarpy Co., Neb.

EAST-END EMIGRATION FUND.

In their 12th annual report the committee of the East-end Emigration Society state that very steady and continuous success has, during the past year, attended the efforts of the fund. From Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand they have received most encouraging reports. They had had this year 220 letters from their emigrants, all of a satisfactory character. Captain Gretton, their secretary, had again visited Canada, and seen 600 persons emigrate thither by the united efforts of the fund and the emigration sub-committee of the Charity Organization Society. These 600 souls represented 112 families and 18 single men. With eight exceptions he found them all prosperous and contented. They appeared perfectly satisfied with their prospects and with Canada. The degree of prosperity usually increases with the length of time that emigrants have been in the Dominion. Last year the committee sent 462 persons to Canada and the colonies. During the 11 years of the fund's existence they had assisted no less than 4,471 persons to emigrate. Of the persons emigrated this year there were 83 families, amounting in all to 381 souls. Although the fund had dealt with a large number of absolutely destitute families, the emigrants among them had contributed this year £434 towards their expenses. London Times.

HOLDING OUR OWN.

Galt, January 7th.—On January 3rd, there was a very fair turn out of the members to meet our D.D., Bro. I. Taylor, of Guelph, who performed the duties of Installation in his usual affable manner. He said he was very pleased to congratulate us on the small amount of sickness we had had during the past year. We are a small lodge; but owing to the small number of our countrymen in this neighborhood we should not be ashamed of our numbers, for we are able to show a clean sheet. We have made a few new members during the year and also have the satisfaction of assembling in our own lodge room independent of using our lodge funds for the purpose.

We formed a Hall Trust Fund among the members, sent around the HAT and collected \$135, which we invested in a lease of hall and lodge furniture; it is not much, but we are proud of our own home, even if it is in the Scotch town of Galt.

P.S.—In your last issue you say that Lord Ebury is the oldest Peer in England. Allow me to say that he has been dead now some months. I was born near his country seat, Richmanwath, Herts, and knew him well.

C. SQUIRE.

The death of Lord Ebury removed an honest and courageous Protestant from the scene of conflict. He had long been conspicuous as a faithful son of the Reformation, though for many years the infirmities of age had restricted his activity. He was the third son of the first Marquis of Westminster, and uncle of the present Duke. As Lord Robert Grosvenor he entered Parliament in 1822, as member for Shaftesbury, being then twenty-one years of age. He represented Chester from 1826 to 1847, and Middlesex afterwards, until 1858, when he was raised to the peerage as Baron Ebury. He died at the ripe age of ninety-two.

—Sir George Lewis, the famous London lawyer, it has been said, knows enough to hang half-a-dozen of the biggest men in the city. He said the other day: "I have not kept a diary for over twenty years. When I found that my business was becoming so confidential I determined that I would never chronicle another thing; so when I die the confidences of London society die with me."

—Mr. John Chessell Buckler architect, of Melbury, Cowley St. John, Oxford, England, has just completed his 100th year. He practised as an architect till the ninetieth year of his age, and his record goes back to nearly sixty years ago, when, after the fire at the House of Parliament in 1834, he obtained the second premium for designs for their reconstruction.

AN INFLUX OF SETTLERS.

Canada's Western Lands Being Taken Up by New Comers Who are Well Satisfied.

Amongst English people the term "America" is generally applied to the United States; most people forget that Canada constitutes the major portion of the North American continent. During the past two years there has been a great migration from the Western United States to Manitoba and the North-west Territories of Canada. Partial failure of crops, depreciation of prices of prices of farming products, etc., have been potent factors in inducing this migration. A fair sample of the condition of the farmers in some of the Western States during the past year is afforded by the following extracts from letters from farmers in Washington and Idaho regarding the prices of produce in those States. These letters have been received by Capt. Holmes, General Immigration Agent for the Dominion Government, who has visited these States and is personally acquainted with the writers. For instance, one farmer says: "Horses may be had for \$10 up to \$25, weighing from 10 cwt to 13 cwt. Cows may be bought for from \$10 to \$15, and registered bulls from \$15 to \$25. Wheat sells for from 30 to 40 cents a bushel."

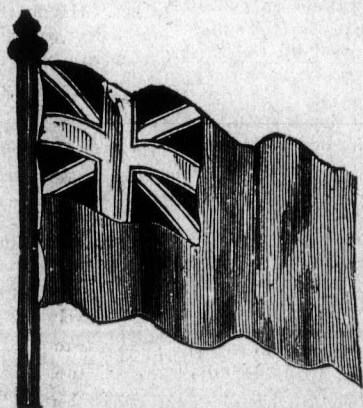
"People come here to see this great fruit country, as the irrigation companies call it, but are disappointed to find the water privileges completely in the hands of these companies. The

far we have here simply to pay taxes to the State and United States Government, and to the water companies, and have nothing left for themselves."

Another writer says: "If you know of any farmers in the Canadian North-West who want registered cattle, send me their addresses and I will procure the cattle for them cheaper than they can raise them. Some of us have offered our lands at less than half what we paid some years ago, and if we succeed in selling we shall make up a colony of forty or fifty families and go to the Canadian North-West in the spring."

Capt. Holmes is sanguine that the movement of population from the States to Canada, which has just commenced, will largely increase in volume during the next two or three years. He says that there are millions of acres of fertile lands in the Canadian North-West open for settlement, where wheat can be raised at an average of 30 cents, or 1 shilling and 3d. a bushel. For cattle raisers there are thousands of acres of the finest grazing lands in the world, the average hay crop from which is from three to five tons per acre in the natural state. In regard to the question of fuel, which is a very important one to the farmers of North-West Canada, this has been solved by the discovery and opening up of vast coal beds in that country, and also by the fact that there is a plentiful supply of timber in any of the mixed farming regions sufficient to last for the next forty years.

Capt. Holmes has travelled the whole territory from Winnipeg to the Rockies, and, except at a few points along the line of the C.P.R., he says the water supply is abundant and the quality first-class. As a country for the settlement of English farmers with small capital no better location could be chosen.



ENGLISHMEN!

Leaving the Old Country for Canada

Will find it to their advantage to keep THIS PAPER in their possession. On page seven will be found the locality of the LODGES of the Sons of England, extended over the whole Dominion. When you reach your destination, look up the nearest Lodge to your place of residence, and at once join your fellow-countrymen. You will meet brother Englishmen, who have years of experience in Canada and who will kindly impart to you their knowledge; Englishmen who will gladly extend to you the right hand of fellowship on your arrival.

The advantages of the Sons of England Benevolent Society are manifold, among others, to foster the loving memory of Old England; caring for each other in sickness and adversity; to bring into organized union all true Englishmen, to maintain the liberties and integrity of the British Empire.

In our Lodge Room social distinctions are laid aside; we meet on the common level of National Brotherhood. The Society extends over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores. Cast in your lot with us, thereby swelling the grand roll of those bound together in fraternal sympathies—

"A union of hearts and a union of hands,
A union none can sever;
A union of homes and a union of Lands,
And the flag, BRITISH UNION, forever."

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned Grand Lodge Officers:

THOS. ELLIOTT, BRANTFORD, ONT., Grand President.
J. A. EDWARDS, MONTREAL, P.Q., Grand Vice-President.
W. R. STROUD, OTTAWA, ONT., Grand Past-President.
B. HINCHCLIFFE, TORONTO, ONT., Grand Treasurer.
JOHN W. CARTER, TORONTO, ONT., Grand Secretary.
And District Officers in the following Provinces:
A. S. DODSON, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.
J. H. BELL, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.
REV. CANON COOMBS, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
DR. G. P. BELL, Qu'Appelle Station, Northwest Territories.
G. C. KING, Calgary, Northwest Territories.
CAPT. G. W. ROBERTSON, Victoria, British Columbia.
W. B. TOWNSEND, Vancouver, British Columbia.

ENGLAND.

A. J. CRASTON, Nichol's Building, Playhouse Yard, Golden Lane, Barbican, London, E. C.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW TORPEDO-BOAT CATCHER.

A satisfactory trial trip was made on Saturday in the *Havoc*, which has been built for the navy by Messrs. Yarrow of Poplar. The *Havoc* is the fastest vessel in the British, and probably in any fleet, and has been specially designed with a view to the destruction of hostile torpedo-boats. Lying off the town pier at Gravesend, the first of fourteen of the destroyers looked anything but beautiful. The main point, of course, is her speed. The torpedo-boats which she has to destroy can steam out anywhere between 22 and 24 knots. The *Havoc* at her official trials has done rather more than 26 knots an hour in boisterous weather during a continuous run of three hours' duration. At times her speed was as much as 27 knots, or 31 miles, an hour, so that she could easily give points to an average stopping train. With this high rate of steaming, too, she steers exceptionally well. On Saturday, when she ran down the Thames as far as the Mouse Lightship, and was content to do a modest 20 knots, there was an almost complete absence of vibration, and it was stated that she is practically free from this reproach even at her highest speed. Propelled by twin screws, and with engines capable of developing 3,500 horse-power, this vessel of 180 feet long and only 18½ feet beam can carry a sufficient coal supply to enable her to run some 4,000 miles at low speed. In all she has no fewer than fourteen steam engines, and how her complicated machinery, with all its ramifications, has been packed away below so as to leave room for a complement of forty-two officers and men is little less than a marvel.—Westminster Gazette.

The offering of prizes by the Canadian Government to the school children of Great Britain for the best essays on Manitoba and the Northwest Territories is a novel method of advertising for a government, but it may prove effective, and cannot be very costly. It is probably a Van Horne idea, and was apparently suggested by the example set by officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who gave prizes for similar papers to the young people of the Maritime Provinces. Even the best of these essays will not be accepted as standard authority; still, the study of the amount of Canadian history that is called for and the cramming in other branches of the enquiry may be useful to the youth of Great Britain, whose parents and friends also will probably have their attention directed to Canada by this special study of their children. It would not be a bad idea for our Canadian youth to learn something more about Canada than they know already. The study of Canadian geography, Canadian resources and Canadian people should receive more attention; and if prizes will alone avail to secure this attention, by all means let prizes be provided at the public expense. A few thousand dollars so invested might lead to very beneficial results.—Witness.

A RESERVE FUND OF \$5,508.

The quarterly report of Middlesex Lodge, No. 2, Toronto, read at the meeting held 10th January, 1894, shows a membership of 302; Receipts from all sources for the past year \$2,806.49; paid for doctors, \$438.40; sick pay and assistance, \$88.87; invested capital, \$5,465.55; in Treasurer's hands, \$414.58; liabilities, \$281.74; leaving a reserve fund of \$5,508.39. This is actual cash, no furniture or regalia is taken into account. Lodge Middlesex stands the healthiest, wealthiest and soundest Lodge in the Dominion.

THINK OF IT!

WHERE THE "ANGLO-SAXON" CIRCULATES.

In CANADA it goes to the Lodges of the Orders Sons of England and Daughters of England in Manitoba, British Columbia, Northwest Territories, Quebec, Ontario, P. E. Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

A Reliable medium for Immigration. The ANGLO-SAXON contains news each issue of the advantages of Canada as a field for the tenant farmer of the Old Country to come to and make a home for himself and family.

You will see the list of Lodges on the 7th page, and will gather some idea from that what a circulation it has.

Besides going to the lodges and the officials, it goes to individual members of the Order, averaging some 20 to 50 in each lodge, in every city in the Dominion of Canada.

It goes to Australia, New Zealand, some parts of India, and to South Africa.

It is filed permanently in over the country. It is not a paper looked at and cast aside, but is read eagerly and preserved.