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THE  
**ANGLO-SAXON**  
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## NOTICE TO READERS.

THE ANGLO-SAXON goes regularly to some 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 Brit-  
ain and the Empire.

There is considerable speculation in  
S.O.E. circles as to who will be elected  
to fill the official positions this year.  
Some excellent names are before the  
Grand Lodge and we believe a wise  
choice will be made. From all appear-  
ances the position of Supreme Grand  
President will be filled by the election  
of the present Supreme Grand V. P.  
Bro. Thos. Elliott, of Brantford, who is  
well calculated to fill the office to great  
advantage. The position of Grand  
Vice-President will fall to the lot  
of one of the following three members,  
H. White, Port Hope; E. J. Lomnitz,  
President of Birmingham Lodge,  
Toronto, and J. A. Edwards, of Mon-  
treal.

## GRAND LODGE MEETING.

By the time this issue is in the hands  
of our readers the Supreme Grand  
Lodge of the Sons of England will be  
in session at Montreal. The impor-  
tance of the meeting this year cannot  
be overestimated, both in regard to  
the assembling in the great commer-  
cial metropolis of Canada, as well as  
for the fact well known that the Grand  
Lodge Committee will bring up their  
Report for consideration, dealing with  
proposed changes in the Constitution  
of a very far-reaching character, which  
will demand the closest scrutiny and  
deliberate consideration of the Society  
before being accepted. We have no  
doubt, after perusing a copy of their  
Report, that it will be impossible dur-  
ing the short space of time at the dis-  
posal of this session of the Grand Lodge  
to fully and carefully consider and de-  
cide on the recommendations of their  
committee, and that it will have to  
stand over, at least, until another ses-  
sion, so as to allow all the subordinate  
lodges to fully think it over and duly  
instruct their delegates thereon for the  
meeting next year. We must how-  
ever acknowledge the great care and  
study and patient toil the committee  
must have given to the production of  
this Report.

Briefly, the proposed changes consist  
of forming a Sovereign Grand Lodge,  
composed of Past Presidents of Grand  
Lodges, and assuming much of the  
functions and authority of the present  
Supreme Grand Lodge and constituting  
a higher court of appeal and author-  
ity, with all the serious expenses  
connected therewith; provincial or  
other jurisdictions are to be formed  
for the Grand Lodges, composed of an  
Executive and Delegates from five or  
more subordinate lodges, subordinate  
in authority to the Sovereign Grand  
Lodge, and with its own expenses as at  
present; to form a Uniformed Rank  
in the Society with departmental pow-  
ers, officers, privileges and expenses,  
subject to the authority of the Sover-  
eign Grand Lodge; finally, to abolish  
the White Rose Degree as at present,  
making it the working degree of the  
Society and the Red Rose as only the  
first step in the initiation of a candi-  
date. These are the principal changes  
contemplated.

No doubt these suggestions will be  
fully debated at Grand Lodge, but it  
occurs to us that they outline a very  
stereotyped pattern of existing society  
organizations and lose sight largely of  
the practical needs of a National So-  
ciety of Englishmen, with aims and  
objects as embodied in the Society's  
Constitution and Ritual. We rather  
fancy that any national feeling aroused  
in one jurisdiction, by the time it  
had run the gauntlet of all the official

dom existing and proposed to be creat-  
ed, would be so attenuated and per-  
verted on reaching the fountain head  
of authority that even the fathers of  
such movements would repudiate their  
own offspring. If we wished to load  
up this Society with an unwieldy incu-  
bus of officialdom of paltry fuss and  
feathers, and add largely to its expen-  
ses, we should vote to adopt this Re-  
port.

The simpler the machinery is the  
better. Our preference is to leave the  
supreme power with the present Grand  
Lodge, but throughout the Dominion  
to establish District Lodges under the  
authority of the District Deputies  
from lodges conveniently grouped to-  
gether, having enlarged powers of local  
administration and authority; that the  
White Rose be the degree for District  
Lodges and that the Red Rose remain  
as at present, except that its officers  
should not be compelled to hold both  
degrees; that the District Lodges  
should first pass judgment in favour,  
by two-thirds majority, before any pro-  
posals could go from the District to ap-  
pear on the sessional paper at Supreme  
Grand Lodge; that representation at  
Grand Lodge should be by districts  
instead of from individual lodges, one  
delegate going from each district,  
whose expenses should be paid by  
Grand Lodge; that other grand lodges  
be only formed in other portions of the  
Empire, and having similar working  
powers as ourselves to manage and  
control their own affairs in those coun-  
tries, in accordance with the aims and  
objects of this Society, and to subject  
all changes in their Constitution affect-  
ing the principles of the Society to the  
parent and Supreme Grand Lodge for  
ratification. These changes would not  
add a dollar of extra expense to the  
Society as a whole; for certain dis-  
tricts which wished, under approved  
by-laws, could increase the sick pay  
allowance, and if representation to  
Grand Lodge were by districts instead  
of separate lodges, and each district be  
allowed to send one delegate, whose  
expenses would be paid by a capitation  
tax on the whole Society, it would en-  
able every district to be equitably re-  
presented, and from the uttermost  
bounds of the Dominion would mem-  
bers yearly be brought into touch with  
one another and with one central exec-  
utive source of authority, ready and  
able to act promptly at all times. As  
such it would meet all the present or  
future needs of the Society.

Uniformed corps, such as the Naval  
Brigade or any others called into ex-  
istence, are all well,—these would be  
all valuable features as departments in a  
great national society,—but do not call  
for existence of a sovereign grand  
body, and for these reasons we think  
the Report misses the mark to be  
aimed at.

We prefer county government with  
local by-laws to meet local needs, under  
one central national authority, to  
home-rule with co-equal and semi-in-  
dependent powers of separate govern-  
ments with multiplied expenses, and  
overloading the governed with the in-  
ert and expense of fusty officialdom.  
We trust wisdom and patriotism may  
be the guiding influence of action of  
every delegate to Grand Lodge, and  
that national unity may be the apex  
and crowning wish and aim of all  
hearts.

The American jurist George Tecknor  
Curtis says that the United States has  
been trying to secure the annexation  
of the Dominion of Canada for nearly  
ninety years past—and it is not accom-  
plished yet. The Yankees are gener-  
ally accorded the character of being  
able to push matters to a climax in  
short order, but they appear to have  
had a most stupendous task on hand  
for the past nine decades. The trouble  
is that while "Barkis is willin'" the  
buxom young lassie yclept Canada has  
no love for his home or habits and will  
not mate—no not in thrice ninety  
years.

## AN ENGLISHMAN'S DUTY.

It is not often that Englishmen need  
a reminder of the duties they owe to  
the land of their birth. History has  
proved over and again that when the  
plain path of duty has been pointed  
out to the Briton, whether in the army,  
the navy, or engaged in mercantile  
pursuits, so long as that duty was shown  
to be of paramount importance to the  
welfare of his country or his fellow  
Britons, there has ever been a ready  
response to the call for action. The  
ANGLO-SAXON therefore feels that in  
drawing the attention of the English  
readers of this journal to an important  
duty they owe their country there will  
be a ready response once more, al-  
though there may be no glory attached  
to the simple doing of such a duty.

Canada has a vast tract of the best  
land on the face of mother earth lying  
unoccupied in the Northwest; it is  
awaiting the coming of settlers from  
any part of the world; it is obtainable  
on the easiest terms, and success and  
happiness awaits those who settle  
thereon. But the fact is that much of  
this land is being taken up by the en-  
terprising farmers of various nationalities  
who own a different allegiance  
and bring with them customs and man-  
ners totally at variance with English  
thought. These settlers from foreign  
lands make good citizens and we can  
find no fault with them, everything  
pointing to their soon becoming assim-  
ilated to the original Canadian stock.  
But there are thousands of English-  
men in the old land who sadly need  
such homes as Canada now offers.  
They want information and advice and  
it behooves Englishmen to give them  
such aid in this direction as shall assist  
them in their selection of a new land.  
This is a duty we owe our country, and  
if we do it properly the great number  
of our fellow subjects who are con-  
stantly passing from Great Britain  
into the United States will be quickly  
reduced, and they will locate in Canada  
instead. The ANGLO-SAXON is giving  
very valuable information in every  
issue along this line and every reader  
can greatly aid in building up this  
country and serve, at the same time,  
the cause of the motherland, as well as  
help his fellow Britons by constituting  
himself an immigration agent, writing  
home and mailing his friends copies of  
this journal for perusal by intending  
immigrants. Large numbers of the  
ANGLO-SAXON are sent to Great Brit-  
ain every month, but many more  
should be sent and upon such errands  
of goodwill every true Englishman  
can be engaged and thus perform what  
is manifestly his bounden duty.

## SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Through the kindness of the S. G. P.  
of the S. O. E. we present to our  
readers the official report presented by  
him to the Grand Lodge in Montreal.  
It is highly gratifying that the officers  
are able to speak in such glowing terms  
of the harmony and earnestness of  
purpose prevailing among the mem-  
bers.

We fully concur in the recom-  
mendation that adequate office accom-  
modation should be promptly provid-  
ed for the Grand Secretary, and have  
long regarded it as highly desirable  
that the Grand Secretary should en-  
gage in no other duties than those be-  
longing to the Society. His personal  
merits and abilities are so well known  
that it would be superfluous to dwell  
thereon.

We cannot but express our deep sat-  
isfaction with the Grand President's  
remarks, referring to the present con-  
dition of "membership" in the Society,  
and with the remedial legislation pro-  
posed. We are glad to observe that  
he has had the courage of his convic-  
tions, so as not merely to make such an  
announcement at a district meeting as  
he did in Toronto lately, but to boldly  
embody them in his official report.  
Our columns have recently been oc-  
cupied with correspondence on this  
matter, evincing the warm interest felt  
therein.

We cannot conclude our remarks in  
review of this report without express-  
ing our deep sense of the refreshing in-  
fluence experienced in reading the con-  
cluding paragraphs. Words truly, but  
words that have emanated from the  
altar—like burning coals—of a warm  
and patriotic heart, and as such they  
will appeal to kindred hearts and find  
their fervent response. It is language  
worthy of an Englishman, addressed in  
fraternal love to his fellow-countrymen,  
and like good seed sown in good ground,  
it cannot fail to touch a chord respon-  
sive in all true hearts, which will be  
gathered in the happy memories of the  
session, and bring forth abundant fruit  
of good to the Society and to the hon-  
or of Englishmen.

## FARMERS LOSE NO TIME.

WHAT MR. J. J. ANDERSON, OF  
MELITA, MAN., SAYS.

What can be Accomplished on the Prairie  
—Lots of Money in It. Land Taken up  
Fast.

DEAR SIR,—I came to Manitoba in  
1889 on a visit, and was so well pleased  
with the country that I purchased 5 sec-  
tions of land near Melita at an average  
price of \$4.50 per acre, erected a house  
and stable, ploughed 100 acres of the  
prairie, went back to Ontario, sold out  
and moved up here in the spring of 1890,  
bringing Mrs. Anderson and family, one  
daughter and three sons, the oldest 22  
years and the youngest 16 years old.  
I also bought eight working horses and a  
driver. We (I say "we" because I have  
the boys with me, the best backing a man  
can have in this country, on account of  
the high wages men get here) raised  
enough grain for seed and feed for the  
next year and sold 800 bushels of wheat,  
The second year, 1891, we had 320  
acres in wheat, 30 acres of oats; we had  
8,000,880 bushels of wheat and 1000  
bushels of oats. We drew the grain  
from the machine to the elevator and  
sold 6,000 bushels of wheat for 78 cents  
per bushel, 1,500 bushels at from 60 to 70  
cents, the balance I have in the granary  
for seed, etc. We have prepared 500  
acres for crop in the spring. The only  
hired help we had in the two years cost  
us \$79, besides the four cents per bushel  
for threshing.

Some one may ask how so few men can  
do so much work? The answer is we  
have those gang plows, turning two fur-  
rows, each 12 inches wide; each man  
drives two teams, either horses or oxen.  
In this we get over a lot of work in a  
week.

The increase in the value of our land,  
allowing interest on capital invested to  
the present, would net us \$16,000. Far-  
mers contemplating coming to Manitoba  
should lose no time, as the land is fast  
increasing in value, and being bought up  
very fast near the railways.

We like the country very well, and  
think any person willing to work and  
intending to farm can make money, and  
lots of it. We have comfortable stables  
and granary, as well as a good two-  
storey frame house.

For our spring operations in seeding  
we will have four gang ploughs, with two  
teams on each, two teams on the harrows,  
and two teams on the press drill, prepar-  
ing and seeding two acres every round.  
There are still thousands and thousands  
of acres of the virgin soil in this prairie  
country waiting for the husbandman,  
that will pay the farmer who will but  
come and farm it.

Yours truly,

J. J. ANDERSON,  
L. A. Hamilton, Esq., Land Commissioner  
C.P.R., care of G. L. Dodds, Melita.

## North-West Coal.

D. Macrae came down from the Big  
Arch coal seam some 70 miles up the  
river last week to Edmondton, bringing  
a small sample of the coal with him.  
The coal is much harder and closer  
grained than the Edmondton coal, and  
has not the same tendency to check on  
exposure to the weather, although ap-  
parently it is put together in smaller  
sections than the Edmondton coal. Mr.  
Macrae describes the arch as being situ-  
ated on the south side of the Saskatche-  
wan, at the foot of a cut bank. From  
foot to foot of the arch at the water's  
edge is about 300 feet and the centre or  
keystone is about 10 feet above the water.  
Three large seams of coal, one above the  
other, showing in the face of the clay  
bank in the shape mentioned give the  
appearance of an arch. Each seam is  
about 16 feet thick and about two feet  
of clay lies between each two seams. The  
coal is black, bright and hard right on  
the surface, apparently being very little  
affected by the action of the weather.  
This is not by any means, however, the  
greatest showing of coal on the river. A  
seam a few miles further up is between  
60 and 80 feet thick. Mr. Macrae says  
that a number of the coal seams on the  
river are on fire, one being at the Stony  
Rapids, about 40 miles up the river, three  
in the vicinity of the Big Arch and one  
some distance above. One of the fires  
near the Big Arch gives out no smoke  
and only a little steam, which smells  
strongly not of burning coal but of burn-  
ing pitch.

## Whitewood, Assiniboia.

The Moosomin Spectator says: Dur-  
ing a visit to Whitewood a few days ago,  
wonderful progress was revealed in that  
cosmopolitan town. As is well known it  
is the centre of a district noted for the  
remarkably varied nationalities of its  
settlers and the excellence of agricul-  
tural resources. The year 1892 has witnes-

sed a substantial growth in the town, as  
it has also, we are informed, in the sur-  
rounding colonies. Probably the most  
pleasing feature in the view is the grist-  
mill erected by the Whitewood Milling  
Co. When completed it will be a fine  
mill and a valuable addition to the insti-  
tutions of the town. Several new stores,  
both brick and wood, have sprung up  
and there has been a marked improve-  
ment generally. Now that incorpora-  
tion has come, enterprise can be orga-  
nized and directed into channels where it  
will tend to the prosperity and general  
welfare of the town. Whitewood's citi-  
zens look to see in the future still greater  
progress in material and otherwise than  
in the past, a hope that is substantially  
founded. Whitewood is the heart of a  
very rich district and we see nothing to  
hinder it ranking as one of the leading  
towns of the country.

## Wintering Cattle.

Rosser, Man., Feb. 20.—This is a dis-  
trict admirably adapted for raising stock,  
the water and grazing facilities being  
excellent.

Several farmers who have large herds  
have lately begun to raise thoroughbred  
stock with good prospects. On the  
James' farm the thoroughbred calves  
this year are much admired. Mr. Bain  
has a big band of horses and cattle to  
pull through the winter. He is fattening  
a score of heaves for the butcher. The  
Simpsons are wintering 116 head of ani-  
mals; Mr. James between 80 and 90,  
and so on all round. Some cattle are  
kept in open sheds all winter long.

Rosser people have been discussing  
the movement to settle the vacant land  
in the vicinity of Winnipeg by assisted  
immigration and bounties. Many of us  
think that that sort of settlement is very  
likely to bring people who will not be  
likely to benefit themselves or anybody  
else unless great precaution and judg-  
ment are exercised by the agents. Not-  
withstanding the good intentions of the  
promoters such a scheme might easily  
lead to the dumping out on the prairie  
of a lot of shiftless poor people, who  
will help to fill temporarily the vacant spaces  
but may be only cumberers of the  
ground, hating out better men who in  
the near future will be only too glad to  
get land like this at low rates; good land  
located near a large business centre, and  
having ample railway facilities.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Lardeau and Trout Lake City.  
The Lardeau country is what might be  
termed the heart of West Kootenay. It  
is only within the past twelve months  
that this country has received any atten-  
tion from practical prospectors. Mr.  
Haskins devoted the greater part of last  
summer in prospecting there, and has  
been well repaid by the finding of a num-  
ber of claims, all of which are said to be  
very valuable, a number of them assay-  
ing all the way from 200 to 400 oz. a ton  
in silver, while several others are known  
to carry considerable gold. Mr. Haskins  
has completed arrangements for thorough  
development and the coming summer  
will be a lively one in the Lardeau coun-  
try. At the head of Tröht Lake, in the  
centre of this vast wealth, is situated the  
town site of Trout Lake City. From  
this town site can be seen the beautiful  
little lake, stoked with millions of the  
fish from which it takes its name, for in  
no other place are such beautiful trout to  
be found. The waters of the lake are  
connected with the waters of Kootenay  
Lake by the Lardeau River, which is  
some 40 miles long. The Kootenay  
Lake is navigable all the year round,  
Trout Lake City, being situated in the  
centre of this great belt of mineral, miles  
upon miles of which has yet to be pros-  
pected, should at once become a distri-  
buting point for this vast territory.

## An Icelandic Agent.

Winnipeg, March 7.—It is stated on  
authority that Capt. Jonasson has been  
appointed by the Manitoba Government  
as immigration agent for Iceland, and  
leaves for there immediately. He will  
arrange for the disposal of stock and  
effects of intending settlers in order to  
facilitate moving, and to apply part of  
the funds thus obtained toward liquidat-  
ing the amount of the contract with the  
steamship company.

## Seeking the Best Country.

It is stated that hundreds of settlers,  
mostly Canadians, will this year leave  
Washington State for Alberta, passing  
through Revelstoke en route. Mr. T. G.  
Pierce, the Dominion immigration agent  
in Washington State, says that these  
expected settlers are very dissatisfied  
with their adopted country, hence their  
desire to return. Taxation is higher,  
the crops are less productive than of  
yore and the laws are very badly admin-  
istered indeed, those of marriage and  
divorce being scandalously lax. Such  
are Mr. Pierce's statements.