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**THE ANGLO-SAXON**

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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.

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Subscribers to the ANGLO-SAXON who commenced before the present number, will receive the 8 page issue fortnightly, free of further charge, until the end of their respective terms of subscription.

In the last issue of the ANGLO-SAXON, reference was briefly made to the satisfactory progress of the Beneficiary Fund of the Order Sons of England. We understand that applications continue to increase, and there is every indication that the fund is on the high road to exceptional prosperity. Under the prudent management of the officers who have charge of it, this important branch of the order is no doubt destined to become an agent of great usefulness, a blessing to thousands of families, an encouragement to thrift, and one of the mainstays of the Order. The brethren will find no cheaper, safer or better investment for spare dollars than in the Beneficiary branch of the S. O. E. B. S.

**GIVE US A GALA DAY.**

In another column we print a letter calling on the Ottawa Sons of England not to let the year pass without the annual trip to some pleasant resort within easy reach. We strongly commend the matter to the active spirits in the order and hope there will be immediate action. Once a year is seldom enough for Englishmen, their wives, children, sweethearts and friends to meet together for festive purposes. A trip to Brockville as proposed, would cost very little, and would certainly be largely patronized. Such an opportunity to meet the brethren all along the line, and at Brockville, as well as those who would be sure to come up from Montreal and all points along the Grand Trunk, is too precious to be wasted. We English meet far too little in the gala way, and it would be a great pity if for want of a few devoted workers, the Englishmen and Englishwomen of the capital of Canada should be denied their excursion this year.

Come, wake up, and get the thing into shape without further delay.

**ENGLISH AND SCOTCH.**

"A Scot" writes suggesting that the word "Englishmen" should be recognized by Sons of England lodges as covering all natives of the United Kingdom. The suggestion comes from a reference in our Winnipeg correspondent's last letter to the subject of admitting Scandinavians in some way to the benefits of the order of the Sons of England. No doubt our Winnipeg correspondent will be heard from further in the matter, and other members of the order may feel disposed to express their views briefly in these columns. Originally we believe there was a feeling in favor of extending the privileges of the order to natives of the United Kingdom and their descendants in this country, but finally it was decided to limit the membership, as the designation finally adopted signifies, to sons of that part of the isles strictly defined as England. There are many members of the order, however, who have always felt a strong desire to enlarge the constitution so as to admit natives of Scotland as well as of Wales. "Elsewhere in the empire," as "a Scot"

remarks, "and in foreign countries, the word England is understood to mean the whole United Kingdom, and therefore" he goes on to say, "all its natives should be looked upon as Englishmen." A great many travelled and large minded Englishmen and Scotchman no doubt regard the pride of separate race and nationality as injurious to the common weal of the United Kingdom and its inhabitants, and would willingly blot out the distinctions of the past, but facts are facts and history makes two peoples out of the dwellers in the northern and southern portions of the island, and the order Sons of England is deliberately intended to be national in the same sense that St. Andrew's Society is nationally and essentially Scotch. There is nothing, however, in the constitution in the remotest way antagonistic to the race who people the country north of the Tweed. On the contrary, one of the objects of the order as defined by the constitution, is "the support and maintenance of the British connection," a matter in which English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh are alike concerned. There being already a recognition of community of interests in the constitution, we shall wait with interest any expressions of opinion that the letter from "A Scot" may call forth.

**BRACE UP, OFFICERS.**

We are sometimes asked for advice how to proceed in the case of lodges where attendance on lodge nights is falling off. In attempting to deal with this matter we must start with the fundamental fact that lodges where attendance begins to fall off do not interest the members; it is clear if members were interested they would not stay away. What then is to be done to make the meetings interesting? To understand the situation we must examine the objects for which the lodges were originally founded. These objects may be broadly stated as the cultivation and maintenance of English national interests and British connection, and organization for material benefits. It is safe to assume that 90 out of every 100 men who have joined the order did so for the above purposes; the remainder may have done so for political, party or personal ends other than those for which the order was established.

As regards the first, the conclusion is obvious that if they are not interested it must be because the objects for which they joined are either lost sight of or not kept prominently in the foreground. Such being the case, who are to blame for this state of things; and what is the remedy? We imagine there can be no blame attached to anyone but the officers of the lodges where the evil complained of exists, since nobody but the officers have anything to do with the management, and with the care of the machinery provided to accomplish the work of the Order. The remedy is, the intelligent and thorough performance by the officers of all the duties for which they were elected. We cannot indicate in the columns of a public newspaper the details of such duties. It will suffice to say that if the officers were to see that every lodge night a special subject for consideration was indicated in the programme and communicated to the members, and that subject carefully adhered to, the address of the evening and subsequent speeches being strictly limited as to time and scope, and the strict rules of order observed, there would be no lack of attendance. We say there would be no lack of attendance, because there are endless subjects of debate in which Englishmen in Canada consider themselves vitally interested which have never been touched at all by most of lodges, and which the members should be able to influence for their own and the public good. Men who joined the Order in full confidence that by organization and union, principles dear to the heart of every Englishman would be promoted, quite naturally drop out when they find that weeks, months and years pass by and not the slightest attempt is to deal with them.

Let the officers of lodges where the attendance is falling off brace up and give themselves a shake and rouse themselves out of their torpor, and good will result. Immediate interest will be awakened, the life's blood of the lodges will be stirred, the old members will crowd the meetings and new ones knock at the door for admission, and what should be dearer than all else to the heart of every true Englishman, there will be the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and obligation loyally observed. Instead of stagnation and inanity, let there be life and vigor; instead of empty forms sleepily observed let there be an energetic fulfilment of the plain requirements of the ritual, and where death and dissolution now threaten there will be patriotic fire and a new course of usefulness.

**BRITONS IN THE CENSUS.**

The very large increase of the English born element in the population of Canada as shown in the analysis of the census returns printed in the ANGLO-SAXON of July 15, is attracting considerable attention, not only in this country and the States but in the mother country. It seems to be the almost unanimous conclusion that the policy and agencies which have produced this result will if steadily adhered to, and improved and reinforced as necessities arise, gradually turn the great stream of English emigration and capital into Canada, and thus quickly supply at last the elements the Dominion has so long imperatively needed to build up her industries. We should be glad to see immigration from Scotland and the north of Ireland largely increase during the next decade; and trust that no effort will be spared by the government to make the advantages Canada has to offer to settlers and capitalists known throughout those sections of the isles as well as in England. England, however, as the most densely populated and hitherto the most prejudiced in favor of other fields of settlement, will continue for some years to come to need the most assiduous cultivation. In the meantime the increasing English born population of Canada as shown in our analysis already referred to is most satisfactory.

**COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENTS.**

We have lately enquired into the assessment payments of a large number of benefit societies and life insurance concerns doing business in this country and the United States. The results are somewhat remarkable. If the figures on which we have based our comparisons are correct, the Beneficiary branch of the S. O. E. B. S. costs the members all the way from 25 to 50 per cent. less than similar institutions across the border, and well-managed Canadian beneficiary societies generally exhibit results not much less satisfactory. The main reason, appears to be that the death rate averages lower in this country than in the States, and as between our own home institutions the Sons of England death rate is conspicuously low. Unusual care is taken to admit only to the Order of the Sons of England sound and able-bodied men, as active members entitled to benefits, and in this respect the Order compares most favorably with any institution in existence. When an ordinary member seeks admission to the Beneficiary branch he must go through a second examination. The scrupulous care and business-like manner in which the work is being done is beginning to produce its legitimate results. The S. O. E. Beneficiary Branch is on the high road to become one of the most prosperous and powerful institutions of the kind in the world, if the careful management so far shown is scrupulously adhered to.

**TOO LATE.**

Lodge meetings open and close too late. After faithful application to his business all day, an ordinary man is not able to sit down in a room four or five hours and then get sufficient rest and sleep to attend to his engagements next day and preserve his health. Health, with most of us, is our best stock in trade. Accumulated wealth, shelves filled with goods, big bank accounts, possessions in land and houses, are nothing without health; whilst to the man who has little of either but whose health of mind and body is his chief reliance, and who has his way to make, health is everything. If lodges would consult their true interests they would not make their meetings too much of a strain on the average member, but whilst exacting his time and attendance for the good of the order let him off with a small dose as the case absolutely requires. Most men leave their work at 6 o'clock, some as early as 5, and at quarter to 7, nine-tenths of the population are ready for going out or whatever may be on hand. Why not meet at 7 or sharp at quarter past, and not allow the opening of the lodge to go beyond 7.20. Then, by rigid and salutary enforcement of the rules, the ritual proper could be got through and a rattling debate on the questions before the lodge completed about 9. At half-past 9, every man should be over the threshold on the way home, to be in his bed by half past ten and up at his usual hour in the morning. There are drones among us of course as among other races, but the average Englishman in Canada is up and around at 6 to half past in the morning in order to be betimes at his daily round, and the man who does that and stops talking outright till eleven or twelve o'clock is drawing more on his vitality than is prudent for anyone no matter how strong; and the sooner he stops it the longer he will be spared to be a light, support and comfort to those depending on him and his fellow-countrymen, and to perform all the duties of life with the heartiness and thoroughness which is the truest zest and enjoyment to a born John Bull.

**DISEASED CATTLE FOR FOOD**

AND INFECTED COWS MILKED DAILY FOR FAMILIES.

A Serious State of Affairs in the Mountains of New Hampshire, Supposed to be One of the Healthiest Parts of the United States.

We learn from an Ottawa gentleman, who has just arrived from a stay in the State of New Hampshire, that tuberculosis is very severe among the cattle. In one place alone not fewer than 144 cows had to be killed. When the presence of tuberculosis among the cattle was detected, none of the farmers would allow it. Official action was resented, but the rapid spread of the disease left the officials no alternative and a large number of animals have been slaughtered. Attempts were general to

**EVASION OF THE LAW**

and prevent the slaughter of infected cattle. The particular lot of 144 above mentioned were being milked during the time they were diseased, and the milk was being sent daily by the milk train to Boston and distributed among hundreds of Boston families. This occurred in the very healthiest parts of New Hampshire, in the mountains, which were supposed and obstinately declared to be

**FREE OF EVERY DISEASE**

especially among live stock. If the most healthy mountain regions were so infected, our informant asks, what must be the condition of the cattle in the outlying and unhealthy valleys which are never entirely free from fever and various kinds of diseases that prevail among live stock? The people in the neighborhood of stock farms where the disease had broken out and who persisted in treating the reports as false, were "all broken out with sores." There was also a regular outbreak of

**HOG CHOLERA.**

It proved a very dangerous form of disease and spread rapidly. The pork is full of myriads of little white worms. There are some thirty trains a day to Boston, many of which carry this milk, and the live and slaughtered stock from the surrounding districts. There are scores of buyers going through the country picking up cheap stock for the canning factories. Very few of these men have had veterinary training, and not one in twenty would know a case of hog cholera or tuberculosis if he saw it.

Our informant, who is thoroughly conversant with all forms of live stock diseases, says it is well known, and there is not a shadow of doubt about it, that diseased hogs and cattle are killed and

**TAKEN TO THE CANNING FACTORIES.**

These buyers in their ignorance of disease buy up not only diseased hogs and cattle, but old horses and pelt sheep, which are drawn to the cars and shipped every day to Boston, there to be slaughtered, no doubt, or at all events a large proportion of them, for butcher's meat, or for canning. Not only are the buyers ignorant, but few of the farmers are acquainted with the nature of many dangerous diseases among their live stock. To illustrate this, he mentioned one case out of many which had come under his personal notice. In the neighborhood where he was stopping he accidentally came across a glandered horse, and called attention to it. The local veterinary surgeon thereupon ordered the animal to be shot. The farmer refused to obey, insisting there was nothing of a dangerous character the matter with the animal. The veterinary surgeon thereupon had to shoot the infected animal himself. The farmer was next ordered to bury the infected carcass, and this also he refused to do, and it had to be done for him.

Taking one thing with another, it would seem that instead of a relaxation of vigilance by the British Government in regulating the importation of United States meat imports, it is impossible to be too severe.

**AMPLE ROOM FOR ALL.**

What the Rev. Abbe Morin says of Settlement in the Northwest—Harmony Between all Races and Creeds.

The correspondent of the Empire at Montreal has had an interesting conversation with the Rev. Abbe Morin, the founder of the thriving parish of Morinville, in the Edmonton district. The rev. gentleman is one of the most enthusiastic advocates of North-west immigration that can possibly be met, and possesses an ever growing belief that a greater Canada is being steadily and surely built up between Lake Superior and the Rocky mountains.

"This year's crop looks splendid," said Mr. Morin, "and with another week's good sun, a great yield for 1892 will be assured." To give the reader an idea of what can be done in the space of one year, Rev. Mr. Morin placed the follow-

ing data at the disposition of The Empire: On the 17th of March, 1891, the pioneers of Morinville began their little colony, and to-day 575 acres of land are taken up, while 1,656 bushels of seed grain and 375 bushels of potatoes are in the ground and everything points to

**A MAGNIFICENT HARVEST.**

Sixtyfive entire families from the province of Quebec are settled in Morinville, besides the heads of 145 other families who have come into the neighborhood, taken up land, and will send east for their wives and children a few months hence. This newly-formed French-Canadian colony has a population of 355 souls, which has probably increased since their pastor's departure. They have one mail a week, and the Dominion Government is about to provide them with a post-office. From the number of people now

**PASSING THROUGH MONTREAL**

to the Canadian Prairie country from the manufacturing centres of New England and other parts of the Eastern States, it looks as if the great question of repatriation was on the eve of being solved. Besides numbers being sent to St. Albert, the Canadian Pacific forwarded, the day before the above was written, some 150 who had come from Livermore Falls and Lewiston, Me., West Quincy and Webster, Mass., while quite a few came from Great Falls, N. H.

This movement has to a great extent been brought about by Mr. Carufel, assistant general colonization agent for the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Carufel informs the Empire that it is a great mistake to suppose the mass of his compatriots in the factory towns of New England are in a prosperous condition. Work has not failed completely, but they are idle at least half the time, and so much has been said about getting back to Canada under the old flag, that not only do the working people desire to take up land in the North-west, but a number in very fair circumstances are getting clear of their property in order to swell the tide of immigration that is rolling over our western domain. The HOMESTEAD SETTLEMENT COMPANIES located at Winnipeg and elsewhere guarantee these people three month's work at from \$35 to \$40 per month, upon their first arrival in the country, so that all may have a chance to carve out a home. Rev. Mr. Morin corroborates most heartily everything contained in the Rev. Mr. Carufel's statement a fortnight ago, relative to the complete harmony that exists in the Northwest between the settlers of different races and creeds. With the Presbyterian minister in question he can say that there is ample room for all.

**A WARNING TO ENGLISHMEN.**

Interesting Letter from a Man who Was Taken In and Done For.

Englishmen who have been reading Dakota land speculators' literature and are thinking of going to that part of the American continent to make a home will be interested in the following letter recently sent to the editor of the Ottawa Journal for publication:

TO THE EDITOR: On an average about one crop in five in Dakota is abundant, the other four are failures. It is not the fault of the land but of the weather. Three or four years drought with one year of showery weather is the rule. The three years preceding last year were years of famine. Whole counties in Dakota were starving. Demands were made on the public treasury to supply the inhabitants with food and seed for the next year. Collections of food and old clothes were taken up around Grafton, Minto and Forest River for the distressed. Numbers deserted their farms, which were hopelessly mortgaged. Interest on money was extortionate, twelve per cent. and twelve dollars bonus. This means that you gave a note for one hundred dollars at twelve per cent. and received eighty-eight dollars, that is you paid over twenty-five per cent. interest the first year. Rich farmers who had left Canada years ago and invested their all in Dakota farms were in financial difficulty, and it will take two years of exceptionally good crops to give them the same wealth they had when entering the country.

There is no work whatever during the winter months and for days together people do not see their next neighbors. They live a sort of Bruin life and sleep half the time. Contrast this with our winter employment, lumbering, cutting cordwood, etc., and also contrast our enjoyment.

Coal is \$11 a ton and good hardwood \$7 to \$7.50 a cord.

Forest River is a pretty name for a river which is stagnant in midsummer and which in many places could be stepped over. These are facts from one who lived within twelve miles of Forest River, and I submit them for the consideration of intending emigrants.

A. F.  
P. S.—The house in which I lived, as well as the next two houses, has been scattered by a cyclone since I left.

A. F.  
Ottawa, July 28, 1892.