

ESTABLISHED 1867. 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.

Copies of the ANGLO-SAXON can be had at 5 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.

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F. W. Byatt, Stratford.

R. H., Hamilton, writes: "The last issue of the ANGLO-SAXON (June 15) is before me, and I must say it is a treat to peruse its columns. For general information (to Englishmen) it is invaluable, and I am inclined to think it will soon become indispensable to Englishmen in Canada, especially Sons of England. I hope the day is not far distant when we shall find the ANGLO-SAXON in the home of every Englishman in the country." Thanks brother.

WIMAN AS AN IMPERIAL DELEGATE.

Mr. Erastus Wiman, of New York, who attended British Chamber of Commerce Congress in London as delegate from Brantford, Canada, Board of Trade, obtained his appointment by a snap meeting of the council of the board. Although it was supposed, according to the reports received here, that only the catspaws of the conveners of the gathering had been summoned to the meeting, three out of the ten strenuously opposed his appointment. The seven Wimanites were unable to carry his unconditional endorsement, and the resolution of appointment was finally carried instructed the delegate, "to advocate no plan of commercial policy, except such as would commend itself to the mother country and the Dominion of Canada."

As Wiman secured his appointment for the sole purpose of appearing as a representative of Canadian unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, it will be seen that his feathers were considerably clipped. Mr. Wiman got himself appointed as delegate also from Niagara Falls. Here the same tactics were pursued, and a snap meeting called, and Wiman appointed. The pretended organization that appointed

him, by the bye, is legally defunct. He made a bold attempt to get appointed by the Toronto Board of Trade. He was asked if he would, if appointed, advocate reciprocity between Canada and the Motherland. Being unable to give a straight pledge to this effect the board declined to appoint him as a delegate.

Wiman's attempt to force himself upon the convention as a representative of Canadian opinion was an unblushing fraud.

LODGE NEWS.

To the Sons of England, we wish to say a few words. The columns of the ANGLO-SAXON are open for the publication of your lodge news. If you fail to find in each issue records of the meetings of your own local lodges, it is because you omit to send them in. Forward us your lodge news and we will print it. Make it short and to the point, and let it cover every item of interest to the Order. A true member of the Order takes the deepest interest in everything connected with the lodges from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Reading lodge news stirs up emulation, awakens a spirit of enquiry and activity and keeps bright the fires of patriotism. It is good for the brethren of one place to know what those of another place are doing. It is the mission of the ANGLO-SAXON to keep Sons of England throughout British America and Englishmen all over the world in touch. Brethren, do you share of the work; we will do ours.

HON. ED. BLAKE, left Quebec on the Parisian on Saturday, for England, to stand for an Irish constituency on the invitation of the Irish Home Rule party. His acceptance of the invite, and his appearance at Westminster as a member of the British House of Commons are generally expected to lead to a union of the opposing sections of the Irish Home Rule party, under his leadership, and, in the event of Gladstone being returned to power as the result of the approaching general election, his entry into the English cabinet.

This is going to be the banner year for strawberries. Riper, bigger, finer, more luscious or better flavored berries were never seen in the world than we have been producing in this part of Canada the past few weeks. Magnificent berries are already selling at three boxes for 25 cents, and less perfect berries four boxes for 25 cents, and such is the profusion, immense sums of money are being made in the trade. Patches producing \$300 an acre are quite common this year. The outlook is equally good in almost all other kinds of fruits. Unless something unforeseen occurs this promises to be a year of great and unusual plenty for Canada, not only for fruits, but tomatoes and all descriptions of garden stuff.

THANKS, BROTHER.

A Belleville, Ont., brother, writing to express his satisfaction with the ANGLO-SAXON as an exponent of Sons of England interests in British America, winds up with strongly encouraging words, and declares that we deserve success in our "endeavour to give the Sons of England a journal so well worth reading." Many similar letters have been received, nearly all of them containing remittances from new subscribers. It is impossible to write a separate letter of thanks to each brother who has so kindly sent in these expressions of approval, and we beg them all to accept this hearty and sincere acknowledgment. It is unnecessary to make glowing promises for the future or hold out expectations of journalistic brilliance that cannot be fulfilled, and is not expected. We purpose to try to present to our readers all the news we can get and print relating to proceedings of special interest to Sons of England lodges in particular and to Englishmen in general. If we can do this faithfully and well it will satisfy our brethren, and fill the bill, and that is about all we need to trouble about.

HOW TO AMUSE THE BOYS.

Lord Aberdeen is the honorary president of the Boys' Brigade of Great Britain, an account of which we give on another page. Since the publication in the ANGLO-SAXON of the article "How to Amuse the Boys," information has reached us showing how completely the problem has been solved by the organization over which Lord Aberdeen as above stated presides. The boys of the brigade are well drilled and disciplined, become accustomed from the earliest days to take orders and obey them in unquestioning loyalty and faith in their superior officers, and thus lay a foundation of self control

which cannot fail to be of the greatest value in after life. A boy belonging to the brigade enters the ranks of the toilers provided with a training that gives him an incalculable advantage over all who have not enjoyed a similar course of preparation. The drill strengthens and develops his physique, and he forms habits of alertness, promptitude, obedience, fidelity, courage and hardihood which few are likely to acquire who have not been systematically trained. Several of the churches of Montreal have taken up the movement and are about to purchase equipments for the juveniles, and start permanent organization. We strongly advise all Sons of England, who take an interest in the training of the juveniles, to carefully read the article under the head, "Boys' Brigades," in the present issue of the ANGLO-SAXON. We are much mistaken if every Sons of England Lodge in Canada does not quickly take up and put into practice the methods of drilling and training the lads belonging to the Juvenile Lodges, which appear to have been so successful in the Mother-country.

In another column we give an interview with ex-premier Mercier of Quebec, the creator and leader of the French Nationalists of that province. The party he made and which turned on him and threw him out of political life, he now denounces as curs. He further declares anew his adhesion to the doctrine of annexation to the United States, the last desperate resort of a used up professional politician in Canada. Better and stronger men than Mercier have sought consolation for political defeats in the annexation circle, but Canada still lives, and is every year growing stronger, less dependent on the United States and closer to the Motherland. If Mercier would annex himself to the United States no one in this country would regret it.

A WORD TO ENGLISHMEN.

We have received several letters from Sons of England lodges in various parts of the Dominion thanking the ANGLO-SAXON for its efforts in the cause of settling the Canadian Northwest with English immigrants. Englishmen in Canada can do no better service to their fellow countrymen in the old country than by helping this useful work. In our Northwest are millions of acres awaiting the plough, where hundreds of thousands of Englishmen who find it hard to make both ends meet at home could provide for themselves and their families, and in a few years become independent. Instead of paying rent they would own their own farms, and instead of handing over the fruits of their labours to landowners in the shape of tribute for the use of their land they would accumulate wealth in their own right. In this connection a newspaper interview with the Roman Archbishop of Ottawa, published in another column, will be read with interest. The archbishop has been to the Northwest to enquire for himself into the prospects for French Canadian settlers. He returns to give the sanction of the church to an extensive scheme of migration from the old provinces to the Northwest. The prelates of the Roman Catholic church view with growing alarm the influx of British protestants to the prairie lands, and the increasing predominance of the Protestant element. They have determined on a systematic attempt to make the Northwest a French-Canadian and Roman Catholic country. There is room enough for all in Manitoba and the Territories, but we confess to a strong desire to see the English element maintain its present ascendancy. All are welcome to the vacant prairie lands so long as they are willing to do their part in developing the country, but as Englishmen ourselves, we should be sorry to find the English falling behind in the race for the possession of the country. Englishmen in Canada can assist materially in spreading the news by sending home to the old country newspapers and their friends marked copies of this issue of the ANGLO-SAXON, which, as usual, teems with valuable authentic information respecting the soil and capabilities of our great possessions in the far north-western countries of British America.

The Canadian Gazette of London, England, of June 2nd, 1892, says:

"THE ANGLO-SAXON.—This is the title of a journal published in Ottawa twice in every month for the promotion of Canadian interests and particularly with a view to extending the settlement of British emigrants in Canada. In the last issue are several articles well calculated to make Canada favorably known. Among other suggestions is one to the effect that members of the Sons of England Lodges in Canada should devote their energies to securing the right sort of settlers for the vacant lands in the Dominion. No better work than this could engage the energies of Canadians."

WHEAT \$2.50 A BUSHEL. Magnificent Prices for Ordinary Assiniboia Grain Imported by U. S. Dealers for Seed.

A correspondent sends the following: The business men of North Dakota, fully realizing the importance of getting first-class seed wheat, made a most careful inquiry as to what spot in America the most perfect seed wheat could be obtained, the qualifications necessary being a perfectly sound, hard wheat possessing a large percentage of gluten, free from rust, smut, weevil or any disease to which wheat is subject, it must also be hardy and productive. The only spot in America where wheat possessing all the above qualities could be found was in the Canadian Northwest! Below, for the benefit of your readers, I give a facsimile copy of a circular got up by the business men of North Dakota, addressed to the farmers of that state. After reading that circular, is it any wonder that farmers wanting land are rushing up to secure free land possessing such qualities? Here is the circular referred to. It speaks for itself.

ASSINIBOIA SEED WHEAT Weighs 63 to 64 pounds to the bushel on test, yields 45 bushels to the acre, free from noxious weeds, one of the finest samples ever brought into the state.

It is needless to tell the farmers the importance of a change of seed from a high northern latitude to the Red River Valley.

Here is an opportunity—lose it not—the supply is limited; first come; first served.

The wheat will be imported in bags, two and a half bushels in each, exclusive of which, and delivered at stations where sufficient orders may be given, the price will be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Quantity and Price per bushel. 20 Bushels or more... \$2.00, 10 to 20 Bushels... 2.25, Less than 10 Bushels... 2.50.

Samples may be seen in Fargo at J. C. McKendry's Feed Store, Broadway, who will take orders, and in Grand Forks at the office of Smith & Newton, 10 and 12 Third Street, North, or at Griggs House.

Address orders to SMITH & NEWTON, or J. LEWIS, Grand Forks.

The Immigration Policy of the Government.

Mr. A. M. Burgess, acting deputy Minister of the Interior, was examined at last week's sitting to the Agriculture and Colonization Committee about the future immigration plans of the Government, in respect to the management of immigrants after their arrival in the Dominion. After explaining that the transfer of the immigration branch to the Department of Interior was made only last April, and that there had not been time to have the new system properly organized, he outlined what the new system was. In the first place the immigration offices throughout the Dominion have been abolished, except at the Atlantic and St. Lawrence shipping ports. The Dominion Government will thus no longer devote its energies to doing immigration work for the provinces.

Another set of officials which has been abolished is the land guides, whose places are to be taken by local men, old settlers, who will be employed in this work by the day, according as their services are needed. Parties of immigrants landing from ocean steamers will henceforth be looked after from the time they land until they have taken up homesteads or obtained employment as the case may be, by special employes of the department chosen for their special fitness for the work, who can speak the language of the immigrants. Mr. Burgess stated that the new system is expected to effect a saving of some \$27,000 per year. The probable net saving he placed at \$21,000, assuming the cost of superannuation to be deducted from the gross saving.

Found Homes In Canada.

On page 3 of this issue will be found a number of letters from settlers in Northwestern Canada, and the Eastern Townships, which Englishmen will read with interest. The story of the wanderings of the Eastern townships settlers in the United States, and their return to Canada, wiser though poorer men for their visit to Uncle Sam, is a good one, and should be widely circulated.

Another interesting account is that of a Minnesota farmer who left the United States for Assiniboia, and found a prosperous home under the British flag. Two other letters are from a Michigan, U. S., and Dakota, U. S., farmer respectively, and present in a sober, quiet, matter-of-fact way experiences which will be regarded by Englishmen in the motherland, who are thinking of making new homes for themselves in America as amongst the most valuable evidences they have seen of the attractions of Canada as a field for English colonization.

More of Uncle Sam's Farmers Come to Canada.

The following telegram, dated Winnipeg, Man., June 21st, has been received by Mr. A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior:

"Another party of 50 arrived to-day from North Dakota, and left for Edmonton."

"Code's party of Michigan delegates have returned from Edmonton, delighted. Have a good report from them." (Sgd.) G. H. CAMPBELL.

Homesteads Taken by Michigan Farmers.

Winnipeg, Man., 17.—Mr. A. R. Code immigration agent, who accompanied a party of Michigan, U. S., farmer delegates through the Northwest on a prospecting tour, returned to the city yesterday. The fact that the delegates have made application for nineteen homesteads is sufficient testimony of the good opinion formed of the country. They are now returning to Michigan to settle up their affairs there and bring out their families from the United States to Canada.

Immigration Report for 1891.

The report of immigration for the past year, presented by Mr. Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, shows that the English headed the lists of transatlantic settlers. The total immigration was 82,165, of whom 17,900 were English. Scandinavians came next in the over-sea list with a total of 4,300. Of the remaining immigration, which came in through the United States, 23,000 were reported as returned Canadians of all nationalities, principally French.

The total "foreign born" population of Canada according to the census of 1891, was 645,705.

Beulah.

Beulah, June 19.—Crops are beginning to look well here. We had a heavy shower of rain last night, which will do a great deal of good.

Mr. Wm. Buzza has brought another farm here, which shows his confidence in this part of the country.

Dundee.

Dundee, June 20.—The rain of the 10th, brought the wheat on in great shape. It is from 12 to 16 inches high now. We had our annual June frost on the 15th. The potatoes were out a little, and some of the wheat, but nothing of any account.

Quite an amount of land is being broken up again this year.

Rosser.

Rosser, June 14.—The hot weather, day and night, is telling on vegetation. Crops of all kinds are growing so fast that they seem to be jumping cut of the ground. They never looked better at this time of the year. Grain is eight inches high in many fields.

There will be an abundance of wild fruit this year. The cherry and saskatoon bushes are blossoming luxuriantly and the strawberry plants promise a big supply of berries.

Some of us who are fond of flowers have noticed that the purple anemone "the most venturesome of spring blossoms" has a double. When the flower has faded the plant has a fantastic shape for a short season and then goes to seed. Consul Taylor, who has been spoken to on the subject, says that it is probably from this seed the new flower springs, for it is apparently a new flower coming at a later and warmer season; these flowers are minus the downy covering which is so marked a feature on the first comers. In color, in the stalk, and in other particulars the two flowers are unlike.

Middle Church.

Middle Church, June 20.—The crops are looking very well after the recent rains, and are somewhat in advance of what they were at this period last year.

Carberry.

Carberry, June 16.—The fine weather and frequent rains have had their effect on the crops, and grain never looked better at this season of the year. Some fields are covered with grain from 15 to 20 inches high; the growth is very rapid and the crop promises to be heavy.

The cheese factory that was started here this spring is proving a great success. The farmers are patronizing it liberally, considering it a good thing for the neighborhood. Their cheese is being sold in the stores here and is pronounced good.

Geo. Roger, the miller, is putting about \$6,000 worth of new machinery in the mill here, making it first class in every particular, and expects to have it running in about six weeks.

Morris.

Morris, June 15.—The rains have been heavy and will no doubt put threshing back some, but it was greatly needed for plowing purposes. The farmers are doing a large amount of breaking this year, and the crops never looked better for the past eight years.