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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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The following brethren represent the ANGLO-SAXON:

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Hon. C. H. Tupper, Dominion minister of Marine and Fisheries, has left for England to prepare the English case for the Behring Sea arbitration.

The news printed in another column that Princess Louise with a large party of titled ladies will visit Ottawa en route to or from Chicago next year, will be read with interest. The hearty manner in which the Princess has helped forward various undertakings calculated to promote a more accurate knowledge of Canada's advantages as a field for English capital and settlement is not forgotten in the capital of the new Dominion.

On the second page of to-day's issue will be found a most valuable contribution on the movement in Canada for closer relations with Great Britain. All Englishmen resident in Canada will have closely followed the recent developments both in this country and across the Atlantic in the direction indicated. The contribution printed on our second page brings the story down to the most recent events of note, and should be preserved for future reference by every son of England who takes an intelligent interest in the welfare of the land of his adoption.

DISPENSING WITH THE MIDDLEMEN.

We are glad to find from the London Graphic that English buyers of horses are beginning to appreciate the fact that the growing English demand for serviceable young animals can be more satisfactorily supplied by Canada direct than through the United States. The States have found England her most profitable customer for superfluous horseflesh. Large quantities of fine young stock raised in Canada and taken across the line have been shipped by scores to the other side as Kentucky stock, and brought highly remunerative prices even after payment of the prohibitive duties placed by cousin Jonathan on Canadian products, and the heavy expenses of transport by rail

and ocean. It is satisfactory to know that Canadians and Englishmen are beginning to deal with each other direct, and avoid the middleman, cousin Jonathan. If Canadian stock can be bought by United States dealers and taken over the line, heavy duties paid, shipped to England and sold at a profit, how much more profitable would it be to sell direct? McKinley's bill after all, is proving a blessing in disguise in bringing English buyers and Canadian sellers into touch, and creating an entirely new trade direct with England instead of its being conducted as for so many years through United States channels, and to the profit and employment of United States dealers and all connected with them. Thanks, McKinley.

The present issue of the ANGLO-SAXON is a good one for mailing to relations in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. The entire press of Ontario, British Columbia, and Manitoba, will be searched in vain for such a compilation of interesting news from the northwest as appears in this issue. We print in compact and readable form the cream of the news gathered from all parts of the prairie province and territories. Nothing that could be sent home to relatives in the old country would bring half so clearly to the minds of our fellow Englishmen in the motherland a true picture of the land we live in.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

The convention of the British Empire Trade League which is to be held in London on Thursday of next week, the 23rd inst, will it is hoped lead to important results. Public opinion in England has been directed as it never was before, by the recent declaration of the English prime minister in favor of a retaliatory tariff, to the question of an imperial fiscal union, or free trade within the empire. It is evident Lord Salisbury has touched the right keynote in announcing that self preservation calls for vigorous action in defence of British trade interests, menaced as they are on all sides by hostile tariffs designed to keep out British goods from every market in Europe and the United States, British markets being at the same time free to all alike. The convention will be addressed by men who have made it their special business for some time to study the trade question from the imperial and colonial standpoint, and much valuable information calculated to strengthen and educate public opinion will be laid before the convention and find its way through the usual press channels to the country. Among the papers to be read is, we learn, one by Sir Charles Tupper on "the wheat growing capacity of Canada." This and other similar papers respecting the productions of Canada, Australia, India and other great sub-divisions of the Empire, will bring together in a focus a mass of proof that the Empire contains within itself every known product required by Britain for the sustenance of life, and for the arts and manufactures, everything indeed that is produced anywhere in the whole world that is used for human consumption. The establishment of the fact should go a long way to convince the people of Great Britain that it is sheer folly to go on discriminating as the present tariff practically does under existing conditions, against themselves and in favor of competing producers.

It is understood that Hugh McKeller, the well known immigration agent who has done such excellent work for the local government and who has been located the past year at Moncton, N.B., is to be appointed chief clerk of the Manitoba department of agriculture, a position rendered vacant by the death of J. W. Bartlett.

JUBILANT OVER CROP PROSPECTS.

Manitobans are jubilant over the crop prospects. One of them, A.M.P., now attending his parliamentary duties at the capital, speaking to the representative of an Ottawa contemporary, said the seed bed is the best in years, and the average sown is about ten per cent greater than last year. Official reports show that the grain is from 2 to 4 inches high, and a full return is ensured. Threshing last year's enormous crops is now resumed and although the grain has been standing in stack since last season, it is turning out good in color and sound.

"W.J." Winnipeg, writes a letter which we publish in the hope that it may elicit the opinions of members of the S. O. E. B. S., on the subject referred to, namely, relations between the Sons of England of Canada, and the Sons of St. George in the United States. It appears to us undeniable that a friendly understanding between the two bodies is an object greatly to

be desired. We shall be glad to receive and publish any letters on this interesting topic, short and to the point like that of "W. J." Our space is too limited to print lengthy communications, as we are already finding a difficulty in making room for all the material of interest and value to Englishmen sent to us from all parts of the Dominion for publication in the ANGLO-SAXON. The question is a proper one for discussion, and our columns are open.

A POINTER.

The Winnipeg correspondent of the ANGLO-SAXON again calls attention, in his interesting letter on page seven, to the necessity of a vigorous effort to extend the order of the Sons of England in the prairie province and territories. He declares that half the population is English, and protests against their being allowed to drift into the many societies from across the line which are working so hard and so successfully in the British northwest to establish branches of their institutions. Our correspondent in a previous letter described these alien societies as "sapping the foundation of our country's loyalty and engrafting the worst features of the American (United States) system in the hearts of our people?" We commend the remarks of our correspondent to the thoughtful consideration of all who have it in their power to promote the unification of the English race in the Northwest.

We hope to be placed in a position shortly to announce that arrangements have been made for a vigorous campaign of S. O. E. expansion in the British Northwest.

A. C. CLAUSEN, chief grain inspector of Minnesota, says there will be a shortage of from 40,000,000, to 50,000,000 bushels from last year's yield of wheat in North and South Dakota and Minnesota.

The British admiralty has again reported in favor of the Canadian route for British reliefs for the Pacific. It is probable therefore that the experiment of sending detachments of troops from England to India will shortly be tried. The saving of time by the Canadian route as compared with the slow old roundabout voyage, means immense sums of money saved to the British taxpayer.

If any city in Canada should support a Sunday paper, one would suppose Montreal would fill the bill. Nevertheless "Sunday Morning" has ceased publication after five issues. The Canadian atmosphere is evidently not yet congenial to Sunday papers.

Premier Robson's Trip to England.

Premier Robson, of British Columbia, after paying a short visit to Ottawa, has left for England where he will confer with the Imperial authorities in the crofter settlement scheme, in which the premier is much interested. A short interview was accorded a reporter, and the premier in glowing terms described the present appearance of the Pacific province; how the fruit was nearly ripe, the air balmy and invigorating and every city and town a bower of flowers.

Speaking of his mission, Mr. Robson said that two bills had passed the legislature, one granting \$750,000 for the purpose of settling crofters along the coast to work the deep sea fisheries. The other was an agreement entered into between the Vancouver Developing company by which they agreed to settle a certain number of crofters to engage in fishing, the province agreeing to pay a certain amount for each one. Mr. Robson will confer with Lord Lochian, secretary for Scotland, in the matter, and is quite certain the scheme will be successful. Major Clarke, formerly of Winnipeg, will be manager of the company and overseer of the crofters.

The premier, who is accompanied by Mrs. Robson, her niece, Miss Lizens, and his secretary, will return home in two months. It is understood that he will shortly receive the appointment of lieutenant governor of British Columbia.

Mr. Laurier and Lord Roseberry.

Mr. R. G. Code, secretary of the Ottawa branch of the Imperial Federation League, Ottawa, has received a letter from A. H. Loving, secretary of the League, London, in which he is congratulated upon the prompt way in which he (in a letter published in the Ottawa Citizen) corrected Mr. Laurier's misquotation in the House of Commons from a speech delivered by Lord Roseberry, President of the League, at the Mansion House, London, in 1889.

Mr. Loving says: "It was a very glaring misquotation, and I hope that, as you suggest, it was unintentional. Still, it is difficult to imagine how Lord Roseberry continued for three years after such a speech to be president of the League. Mr. Laurier, however, did the league service by evoking the speech which followed by Colonel O'Brien."

SWEDEN TO MANITOBA.

FROM DAY LABOR TO FARMING
AND STORE-KEEPING.

A Settler Tells the Story of His Rise from Poverty to Affluence as the Result of His Taking up Land in the British Northwest.

The following was given in answer to a request by C. O. Swanson, who is on a journey through Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, to take a general outlook of the country, and to see what the chances are for the settlement of Scandinavians.

"I will in the following give a full statement of my ten years' stay in this country. I came from Sweden without any means whatever and began to work on the C. P. R., and after two years I took up a homestead of 160 acres, and I have had good crops every year, and can say that it pays well to do farming. I believe ranching is one of the best things a man can do where the pasturing and hay land are good. In regard to COLONIZING

I think it is best for the Scandinavians to settle amongst the English and Scotch farmers, of whom they may learn the best methods and the most profitable way of carrying on farming.

Many think they need not learn to farm, as they knew how to do that in the Old Country, but they will soon find out that there is much to learn, if they would make farming profitable.

This place was not much of anything when I first came here. Anybody could get free land anywhere they wished, but it was not long before it was taken up by people from Ontario and other provinces, and farms could be got then for \$10 which to-day are worth \$2,000. I have sold my farm for a very good price. I

AM NOW A MERCHANT

here in this village, which will soon be a little city. The village has three elevators and a good grist mill which will grind 500 bushels of wheat per day, and it is not an uncommon thing to see from 15 to 100 farmers a day with their wheat in the market which to-day brings 60c for No 1, and frost bitten from 40c to 50c per bushel. About one fourth part of the wheat in this district was touched a little by the frost, but brings a very fair price. They have raised on an average of 25 bushels per acre.

I have now given you a pretty, good statement of my experience here. I would advise my countrymen to try their luck in Manitoba and the Northwest, unless they are well situated where they are.

In regard to churches we have four English denominations, Presbyterian, Church of England, Methodist and Baptist. We often have visits from Swedish travelling preachers, who stop over to look up the few Swedes here. We are only three Swedish families here now and it looks to me that all are in good circumstances, and have nothing to complain of, and you will find schools all around. You need not go more than four or five English miles before coming to a school house, which are well patronized.

GOOD FOR DAY WORK AND FARMING ALIKE.

I can say the chances are good for a man who wants to work; he can do well; if he doesn't want to farm he can get other work. A carpenter gets \$2.50 per day and men with other trades get in proportion. A common laborer gets from \$20 to \$30 per month and board, and there are many inquiries after all kinds of laborers.

It seems by the daily papers that immigration from Dakota increases rapidly. They first send delegates here and when they have found that Manitoba and the Northwest suits them better they leave their farms as they have had no crops for three or four years, and come here to make their homes, and we are glad to get them, as there is plenty of room for thousands upon thousands.

Now if any of my countrymen should read this and distrust any of its contents, I would refer them to the bank of Oak Lake or the Imperial Bank of Canada, in Brandon, Manitoba, where they will find whether what I have said can be relied on.

B. HOLLONGRIST,
General merchant,
Oak Lake, Manitoba.

The total immigration to Manitoba and the Northwest from eastern Canada and Europe from the first of the year to the third week of May was 19,223. Up to that period last year it was less than 8,000.

A CONCOCTION TO MISLEAD ENGLISHMEN.

A Story Framed to Deceive Intending Settlers in the British Northwest.

Mr. Whitney, a passenger agent of the Great Northern railway of Dakota, U. S., stated recently, that some of the Dakota settlers' families who went to the British Northwest, had returned to Dakota. As this concoction has been made expressly to be quoted by United States newspapers and press agencies, and cable to England, too wide a publicity cannot be given to the fact that it is a barefaced and desperate misstatement.

The following letter to the Winnipeg Free Press from W. A. Webster, of Aberdeen, North Dakota, offering to pay \$100, if a single such family can be found, should be widely circulated:

"A copy of the Free Press has reached me here containing a letter from a North Dakota paper purporting to be a statement made by Passenger Agent Whitney, of the Great Northern in which he mentions my name as an emigrant agent that slandered South Dakota. He also says that 'a few' persons left Dakota last year for the Canadian Northwest, and that all that had sufficient money returned to Dakota. Now, if he made the latter statement he knew it was a falsehood when he uttered it.

"I had charge of the South Dakota exodus last year. I shipped from the Aberdeen district 1,500 souls and 120 cars of settler's effects or their equivalent (many drove through). That is what he calls 'a few.' Now, if he can find me one family after locating that returned here I

WILL GIVE HIM \$100.

"What would they come back here for? To grow seven bushels of wheat per acre? To haul water two miles? To gather ox dung for fuel? To pay 40 per cent interest on loans? To pay excessive taxation? To sell steers for 2 cents per pound? To sell cows for \$10 each? So, having escaped those pleasant pastimes, they have bid both them and Dakota good-bye, and they have said so in print, and Mr. Whitney knows it."

His other statement that I slandered Dakota is just as false. If he will cause to be printed in the leading columns of the Dakota newspapers the letters that I have in my possession which I have received from Dakota farmers, I will give him \$500. If he will after that, cause to be printed in the same columns of the Dakota newspapers the reports of the Dakota farmers' delegates who visited the Canadian Northwest during the past year, and made a report on its agricultural resources, I will give him \$200. Then let the world judge who slandered Dakota.

"Let me tell Mr. Whitney, while I am at it, that I have shipped up

FOUR TIMES AS MANY THIS SPRING, as I had done last year at the same date. And let me tell him further, that the letters that the settlers of last year wrote back to their friends during last winter and this spring assisted me very much in this movement. I would just like to know where the value (to Dakota) of Mr. Whitney's 'sneers' come in? Yes, Mr. Whitney, in spite of your sneers, they are going where the 'governmental requirements and local conditions and the habits and the customs of the people are 'quite unlike' those existing on this side of the line."

The Flag Incident in Montreal.

[Ottawa Journal.]
The recent incident in Montreal where some volunteers returning home from parade forced a storekeeper to haul down the stars and stripes is exciting considerable comment. Some Canadian papers are tumbling over each other in their haste to denounce militiamen. We do not notice that any of these highly indignant journals suggest that people in this country should have more sense than float foreign flags on our national holidays. In the present instance it is peculiarly repugnant that Canadian papers should froth at the mouth over the folly of the militiamen, because the British flag is never allowed to appear in the United States without insult.

If those Canadian papers that are so extremely indignant about the incident would do a little more to educate their constituents into a generous pride and love of their country and its emblems, there would be fewer American flags waving in Canada to arouse the ire of hot-heads.

Mr. Van Horne says Calgary will have a new station this summer. In regard to the completion of the extension south it was learned that the contractors of the C & E will beat Calgary in June and that some work will be done in connection with the line via the Crow's Nest Pass. Enquiry developed the fact that there is no truth in the reports relative to the C. P. R. taking over the Alberta railway.