

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

ENGLISHMEN WHO GIVE THEIR TESTIMONY FOR THE

Benefit of the English Farmer—Lots of Land and a Grand Farming Country.

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF A SETTLER'S LIFE.

The Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

SIR,—I received the 25 copies of the *ANGLO-SAXON*, and distributed them immediately, and I am pleased to be able to state that as a result one new member has already joined the order and another has put in his application. Now, if every D. D. can secure two applications for every 25 copies of the *ANGLO-SAXON* sent out, I consider the expense a good investment. I trust you will forward me copies at any time, not waiting for me to ask for them, and I promise you they shall be distributed judiciously. While talking to a brother from Lodge Royal Standard last week he told me he did not know there was such a paper in existence, so if you sent one or two copies to Bro. Redpath, President, Qu'Appelle Station, Assa., I think it might be the means of securing you some new subscribers, and while I am touching upon this matter, I would also ask you to exchange copies with "THE LEADER," published in Regina, the sub-editor having joined the S. O. E. quite recently.

Now, with regard to the testimonies of Englishmen who have lived in the Northwest for a number of years, I may say that I have spoken to some, and I think you may expect to hear from some of them shortly. You can easily understand how it is that a man who has lived out here for 8 or 10 years and has not made his fortune, hesitates to make public how it is he has not done so. True, an Englishman with any pluck at all, no matter what he may have been, or what he may have been brought up to in England, can make a living for himself and family (if he has one) supposing he is not afraid to work. But that is a very indefinite expression, as I do not mean afraid to work at just the particular occupation that he was engaged in in the old country, but afraid to turn his hand to any kind of work, and to prove to you that it is absolutely necessary that he should be prepared for any emergency I will give you one example.

A gentleman's son—who by the way was educated for the army, but, like hundreds of others, was plucked—came to Canada 10 or 14 years ago with limited means. His intention was to take up a farm, and he expected at the end of three years, or at the outside five years, to go home wealthy. After looking about for some time he eventually selected a quarter section in the Northwest territories, and commenced operations, but as a minute account of the ups and downs of farm life would be tedious to your readers, suffice it to say, that at the end of the three years he had earned the Government grant, which made him the proud possessor of 160 acres.

In 1886 the crop was a failure all over the country, it was a case of leave the farm and work or starve, and of course he did the former, as he had a wife and two children depending upon him.

One fine day in the fall he left his home, and after walking fifteen or twenty miles, he struck a railway camp and asked for work, a new line then being constructed. He was told to get something to eat and then get to work, and being a true-born Englishman, the first order was readily obeyed, the long walk and keen air having sharpened his appetite. As the days were beginning to shorten, the usual one hour for dinner was dispensed with, and he "rolled out" with the rest of the gang after resting about 20 minutes, and was quickly set to work with the "No. 2" gang, that is, pick and shovel. Before proceeding, let me state that it must not be imagined that his failure on the farm was entirely his own fault, through laziness or lack of energy, as that would be wrong. Want of experience in farming certainly had something to do with it, but dry seasons did the rest.

Now, work on a railway is not so easy and pleasant as it looks, particularly when you are thrown among a set of men who have never done any other kind of work. After working about two months the frost got so severe that the engineers were compelled to shut down, and as the amount earned

was not sufficient to keep himself and family during the winter, they all moved into town, and the man was fortunate enough to get some work as a rough carpenter for another three weeks. Winter had by this time set in in earnest, and it was a winter, stormy and bitter cold. But now a new trouble looked our friend in the face, that he did not have to contend with on the farm, and that was that he had to earn sufficient to pay rent and fuel. To keep the wolf from the door it was necessary to pocket his pride, and thanks to the extreme cold and the long time it lasted, there was lots of coal being burned, so he set to work coal heaving. This work, with other small jobs, enabled him to eke out an existence until spring.

A tradesman who had given him sundry odd jobs during the winter took compassion on him and advanced him \$150.00 worth of goods, in consideration of a first mortgage on his farm, and having some knowledge of business principles he soon worked up a good business, clearing off the indebtedness on the farm and meeting his notes when due. He was thus enabled to continue in business for about five years, when an unforeseen accident occurred which took his business from him and threw him once again on his own resources. I may as well say here that the business not paying as well as he wished, during the last two years, he applied for and obtained some secretarieships to public institutions, etc., so that when he got out of business he still had this outside work to do and he set himself to the task of obtaining more in the same line, and I may add that at the present day he is making a livelihood for himself and family by his pen.

Now, Mr. Editor, what I wish to impress upon the mind of any Englishman who may think of coming out to this western country is this: He must make up his mind to work hard, winter and summer, and be prepared to do any kind of work. Wages now are not so high as they were 10 years ago, but living and rent are proportionately lower. The idea that fortunes are to be picked up on the streets is a myth and there is only one way to make them and that is by earning them.

REGINALD J. STEEL, D.D.
Regina, Assa., 12th. March, 1894.

PENHOLD, ALBERTA.

SIR,—Being a settler in the Red Deer district for over 3 years, I feel safe in recommending this district as a stock and dairying district, also an excellent district for small grains and roots, also for butter and eggs. There is also an abundance of native hay, which is far better than timothy.

There are several people in this district besides myself who came here with small means, and they are now carrying from 40 to 60 head of cattle, and in a fair way of becoming well off. It is also a very healthy country. We are now having creameries erected at Red Deer, Penhold, Innisfail, Bowden and Little Red Deer, which will be the means of bringing in thousands of dollars cash into the district, which I claim as the best district in the Northwest for dairying.

Yours truly,

GEO. FLEMMING.

March 12, 1894.

Anglo-Saxon Lodge, of Morden, Man., are giving a Concert and Dramatic performance on April 23rd., in honor of the day when the immortal William Shakespear was born and died, the proceeds to be devoted to the sick and medical fund of the Lodge.

ALBERTA LANDS.

SEND for our FREE LIST of farms for Sale near EDMONTON. Reliable and remunerative investments. Address, THE EDMONTON REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT CO. (Ltd.). J. D. CLARKE, Secy-Treasurer. P. DALY, Manager. P.O. Box 45, EDMONTON, Alberta, N.W.T.



Department of Railways and Canals.

Montreal and Ottawa Divisions.

NOTICE TO LUMBERERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, from the opening of navigation forward, no crib of timber having a width of more than twenty-eight (28) feet will be locked through the Beauharnois,achine, Ste. Anne, Carleton and Grenville Canals, and further, that each crib, passing through any of these canals must be in charge of three men, whose duty it will be to keep it clear of the side walls or banks.

Non-compliance with the last mentioned regulation will entail a fine of not less than ten dollars in every case.
By order,
EARNEST MARCEAU,
Actg. Suptg. Engineer.
Montreal, 4th April, 1894.

SETTLEMENT OF THE WEST.

IMMIGRATION INTO MANITOBA AND THE TERRITORIES.

The report of the Interior Department for 1893 was laid on the table of the House recently by Hon. Mr. Daly. It shows that the number of homestead entries, although smaller than for last year, is still larger than that for any of the preceding years since 1883, with the exception of 1889, the comparative statement being as follows:

	1892.	1893.
Homestead entries.....	4,840	4,067
Acres of homestead.....	774,400	650,720
Sales, acreage of.....	62,828	46,873

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IMMIGRATION POLICY.

The following paragraph taken from an interesting chapter on immigration in Mr. Burgess' report is worthy of perusal in view of repeated misrepresentation of the government's immigration policy. Mr. Burgess says: "One thing is to be observed with great satisfaction and that is the universal acknowledgment by the close observers among the newspaper correspondents, that if the Government of Canada cared merely for numbers, or quantity rather than quality, there would be little difficulty,

even now, when the governing conditions are so extremely unfavorable, in producing an enormous volume of immigration to this country at comparatively little expense. We do not want people who would either glut the labour market or become a burden upon the country, and we encourage only those who are likely to follow agriculture as a means of obtaining their livelihood."

Advice to English Capitalist.

The Earl of Derby, the ex-Governor General of Canada, made an eloquent and earnest plea on behalf of Canada before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce recently.

He said that the English capitalist should look more carefully than they do into the excellent chances for investment that the Canadian mines, forests and agriculture offer.

Annexation Crumbling Away.

The Times' weekly letters on the Dominion of Canada are helping to shatter any of Goldwin Smith's theories which may be lurking in the minds of Englishmen.

In a recent editorial the Times says that Goldwin Smith's theory, that Canada's only future is annexation with the United States, is crumbling away before Canadian enterprise.

Influx of Immigrants

MR. GRIFFIN HOLDS A HOPEFUL VIEW.

Assistant Land Commissioner Griffin, of the C. P. R., was interviewed recently by a Winnipeg correspondent in regard to the immigration prospects for the coming season.

Mr. Griffin stated that indications pointed to a greater influx from the States than last year. There were numerous enquiries from practical farmers in Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Washington. He believed that the exodus from these states to Canada would be much greater, but from the universal difficulty that is experienced by the settlers in finding a market for their farms, their surplus stock and goods, implements, etc., that they did not require to bring with them, but in spite of this drawback a large number will cross the border. Owing to the unusually large number of applicants for information from Minnesota it was found necessary to send Mr. Forslund the immigration agent, to personally advise the applicants, but he found they had the same difficulty to contend with in regard to disposing of what they wished to leave behind.

"How do you account for the sudden desire on the part of the American farmer to come here?"

"There is no sudden change, and the results are only what we anticipated. There has been a steady immigration from the States for some time, and those who have come are so well satisfied with their condition and prospects that they are urging their friends and relations to follow them while the free land still remains."

"In what parts of the country are they locating?"

"The great bulk will go to northern Alberta this year, as it is a newly opened territory, and they are mostly going in for mixed farming, for which Alberta is admirably adapted. Twenty-eight families and 16 cars of effects are now leaving Clyde county, Kansas, to locate north of Edmonton, and two colonist sleepers have been sent to St. Paul to meet them there."

"Will the immigration from Europe be as large this year?"

"It would be difficult to predict, but the present indications are unfavorable to the formation of such an opinion, but any falling off in this regard will almost certainly be made up from the States, and the class of settlers, owing to their western experience, will no doubt be preferable. American farmers, generally speaking, also come with a fairly good outfit for commencing operations."

English News Notes.

The Queen usually signs about 50,000 documents a year. For her age the Queen lives a very busy life. She rises at half past seven, has prayers at eight after which she walks for an hour, and then works with her secretary until two o'clock.

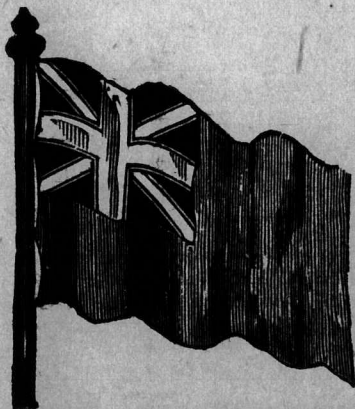
After many years of hard fighting, the Sunday opening of picture galleries in London has just been conceded by the Common council, but only through the casting vote of the Lord Mayor. The council stood eighty-eight in favor and eighty-eight against the motion, and it was amid much excitement that the Lord Mayor gave his casting vote. A motion to reconsider will come up.

The Earl of Rosebery is the most extensive milk dealer in London. He does not, however, have his name on his wagons, as Lord Rayleigh does, but carries on the business under the name of his manager.

The estimate of the time required to construct a bridge across the English Channel, connecting the Southeastern railway of England, with the Northern railway, of France, is seven years. The line of the proposed bridge is twenty-one miles, and the estimate cost of building \$134,000,000. Elaborate plans have been made by the great engineering firm of Schneider & Hesse, in France, and the project is being promoted by the Channel Bridge and Railway Company, of England.

The Naval Estimates for the year amounts to nearly seventeen and a half million pounds sterling, and the programme includes the construction of thirteen battle-ships, thirty-seven cruisers, sixty-four torpedo destroyers, and six sloops.

If the old Roman leared Greek at 80, the modern Grand Old Man, at 84, has attempted to acquire the language of the Basques. Voltaire once said of the tongue: "The Basques say that when they talk together they understand each other, but do not believe it."



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:

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ENGLAND.

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