

PERSONS WANTED IN CANADA.

THERE IS ROOM FOR MILLIONS OF AGRICULTURISTS.

What the Official Hand-Book Points Out. — Information Graciously Given by Reliable Agents.

The following advice to intending settlers coming to Canada is taken from the Official Hand-Book of Information issued in January, 1894, by the Interior Department, Ottawa:

NATURALIZATION.

No question of naturalization arises in connection with the emigration of British subjects to Canada. Settling in the Dominion makes no more change in this respect than a removal from York, Glasgow, Swansea, or Dublin, to London, and a new arrival has all the privileges of a Canadian-born fellow-subject. This is very important when compared with the position of a person who contemplates emigration from the United Kingdom to the United States, for example. It is required that every one from the British Islands who desires to become an American citizen shall take two oaths, one of intention and one of fact, the latter after five years' residence. The effect of these oaths is pointedly and specifically to renounce allegiance to the Queen, to give up one's British birthright, and in the event of war to become an enemy to the land of one's birth.

In some of the States — the great State of New York, for instance — a British subject cannot hold real estate without taking such oaths, and cannot in any of the States exercise any of the political rights of American citizenship without so doing. On the other hand, for foreigners the Canadian naturalization laws are marked by a spirit of liberality, and such persons can transact any business and hold real estate without being naturalized. By residing three years and taking the oath of allegiance they become naturalized British subjects. The oath is one of simple allegiance, and does not require any offensive renunciations. Naturalization confers political and other rights.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Inquiry is often made as to social conditions in Canada, as compared with Great Britain. It may be stated that the distinctions of caste do not exist to the same extent as in the mother country. There is a careful preservation of those traditions which give the general features to English society, but there is no feudal nobility in Canada; almost every farmer and agriculturist is the owner of his acres — he is his own master, and is free to do as he wills. This sense and state of independence permeate the whole social system, and produce a condition of social freedom unknown in older countries.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Canada is a subject on which many persons get astray. Canada is one of the healthiest of countries; the returns of the military stations which existed until recently, and those relating to Halifax at present issued, prove this conclusively, apart from the general healthfulness of the population, which is a subject of remark by all visitors and new comers. The census of 1891 showed that the death rate in Canada was one of the lowest rates recorded on the list of countries which have collected the necessary statistics. It is a significant fact that the complaints against the climate refer, at the present time, particularly to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The statements now being made respecting Manitoba were formerly applied to Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. These provinces, it was said, could never grow fruit to any extent; it would be impossible that they should ever become famous for raising cattle; and the season was manifestly too short to permit of agricultural operations being carried on successfully and profitably. It is hardly necessary to state how completely these allegations have been falsified, and every year is proving the fallacy of similar statements respecting the western provinces. Canada has a reputation for fruit far beyond its boundaries.

Canadian apples probably bring the highest price of any that are imported into the English markets. Those who have visited this country know that it is famous for many other fruits besides apples, and that many species grown in England under glass, such as grapes,

peaches, melons and tomatoes, flourish in Canada in the open air. But Canadian farmers do not confine their attentions entirely to grain and fruit growing.

A GREAT CATTLE COUNTRY.

As a cattle country Canada is taking an important position. Not only are there sufficient cattle and sheep and other animals to supply the demands of its own population, but, on a five years' average, 110,000 head of cattle and over 350,000 sheep are exported annually. The larger proportion of the cattle is sent to Great Britain, while the sheep principally go to the United States. There is no prevailing cattle disease in Canada, so that the farmers are very fortunate in this respect. Horse breeding is also attracting much attention.

There are many articles of Canadian farm produce which are receiving considerable notice in Great Britain, notably cheese, butter and eggs; in fact, the dairy industry is growing more and more important every year. The total value of domestic exports under the heading of "Animals and their produce" and "Agricultural Products," in 1892 was over \$50,000,000; of this the United States took about \$8,300,000, representing chiefly horses, horned cattle, sheep, butter, eggs, apples, barley, beans, oats, peas, wheat, flour, hay and potatoes and other vegetables.

That the climate is not in any way injurious to agricultural pursuits is proved by the increase of the agricultural population, the largely extending area of land brought under cultivation, and the rapidly increasing quantity of produce that is grown and exported. In 1892 the value of the agricultural exports was \$22,000,000.

THE WORK IN WINTER.

It is not generally understood that the farmer in Canada has to perform in the winter very much the same sort of work as the farmer in Great Britain. After the harvest is over he does as much ploughing as possible, until the end of November. Very little actual work is done on the land in either country during midwinter, for equally obvious, though different, reasons. But cattle have to be fed, the dairy attended to, cereals threshed, machinery put in order, buildings repaired, and carting done, which latter, by the way, the Canadian farmer, owing to the snow, is able to do very cheaply. It may be that the spring commences two or three weeks later than in England; but the conditions for the rapid growth of all produce — warm sunshine and a sufficiency of rain — are so favorable that the crops of the two countries are about equally advanced by the middle of July.

The average winter may be taken at about four and a half months — sometimes it is longer by a few days. Between Manitoba and the Northwest and Ontario there is a difference of a few days — in favor of the latter. British Columbia probably possesses the finest climate in North America, having all the advantages of that of England, without its disadvantages. Any Canadian or Englishman who has spent a winter both in the Dominion and in Great Britain will have no hesitation in saying which climate he prefers.

THE TOURIST, ARTIST AND SPORTSMAN

The tourist, the artist and the traveler will find much that is picturesque and grand in the scenery of Canada. The land of Evangeline; the great river St. Lawrence, with its rapids; the old city of Quebec; the Thousand Islands, the great lakes, Niagara Falls and the pastoral scenery in western Ontario; then on through the country north of Lake Superior to Winnipeg and the prairies, until the magnificent mountain, forest and water scenery of the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia is reached, and the eye rests on the waters of the Pacific Ocean.

INDIANS.

The Indian population of Canada numbers about 123,000, located upon reserves in different parts of the country. There is a special department of State to administer Indian affairs, and the Indians are not only peaceable, but contented and happy.

The late Bishop of Saskatchewan, who was justly regarded as an authority on the subject, said, in a very interesting address delivered at the Royal Colonial Institute in 1883, that he looked forward to the day when we should see the Indian population making their bread honestly side by side with the white men who had come into the country as immigrants; and that this would be the direct result of the eminently wise, far-seeing, and thoroughly English policy which had been so consistently pursued by those who had conducted the destinies of the people of Canada.

THE LANDLESS UNITED STATES.

Though for several years past it has been well known to the informed that all the agriculturally valuable land in the United States had been taken up and that free homesteads had become a thing of the past, the press of that country has done its best to conceal the facts, but the time has passed when concealment is any longer possible and in a recent issue the New York edition of The Review of Reviews refers to the question in a way that is worthy of the deepest consideration. In commenting on the opening of the Cherokee strip, which is situated on the north-eastern border of Texas, it says:—

"On September 16, at high noon, the 6,000,000 acre tract of land known as the Cherokee outlet, was in name made open to civilization, and in reality made open to the wildest of the wild orgies by which the distribution of our public lands has so frequently been signalized. Ninety thousand citizens had gathered upon its outskirts and registered their application for a claim, although the whole territory, only two-thirds of which is available for agriculture, would not have furnished quarter section to one half their number. Thousands of these attempted to reach the site of a proposed city by train, but so fearfully did they overcrowd the engines and coaches that speed was impossible, and these found themselves

distanced by those who had come on fast horses, or were on the ground in advance through apparent collusion with the United States Deputy Marshals, who were supposed to insure that all had a fair start and no favor. In the mad rush ten of the intending settlers were killed and a great many of their horses were maimed or destroyed. When evening came every valuable claim in the territory had been staked and the great majority of those who had entered upon this mad race were turned back empty handed. Were there more of these great reservations to be opened to settlement, it would be worth while again to consider whether some method of distribution of the public lands could not be devised by which each home-seeker should receive according to his need, and not each speculator according to his speed. But the time for such reflections is passed. That which makes the opening of the Cherokee outlet of significance is the fact that the end has practically come to the time when, as we used to sing, 'Uncle Sam was rich enough to give us all a farm.'

"Where now shall the land-hungry turn? The wild rush to this last of the government strips gives emphasis to the fact that we may continue to grow as an agricultural nation only by the intensive cultivation of the soil that we have hitherto been content to occupy extensively. We have so far reaped scarcely more than the first fruits of our land. But the problem now before us is not only to make two bushels of

grain grow where only one grew before but more than this, to make one bushel grow where none grew before. Between the 100th Meridian west from Greenwich and the Pacific lies a vast arid region comprising, it is estimated, about two-fifths of the national domain, which has not yet yielded its first crop. To the work of converting into fertile fields this immense tract, designated in our old geographies as the 'Great American Desert,' many home-seekers will turn. The possibility of reclaiming this land is becoming more and more apparent and a movement having this end in view has for several years been accumulating force and energy.

"After all, the lands of Arid America are only for the farmer who has the capital wherewith to water them. But the 'squatter' and home-seeker, where shall he turn? A few may be content to hang about the borders of Oklahoma until still more land is cajoled from the Indians, or the dispute over the little strip of unassigned land is settled by the court; the great fact stands boldly forth there are comparatively few acres of land left for the settler, and but little unoccupied land of any description except the great unreclaimed tracts which in their natural state can be used only for the pasturage of the vast herds now roaming over them. Across the boundary line in Northwest Canada, there are still to be found thousands of acres of fertile unoccupied land. Between the fiftieth and sixtieth degrees of latitude, in the Canadian provinces of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Keewatin, Mackenzie, Athabasca, Alberta and British Columbia, there are nearly five hundred thousand square miles of land well fitted for settlement and farming operations. It will not be long before these lands, through the extension of railroads, will be brought within the margin of cultivation, and afford homes for thousands of farmers with small means now living on this side of the line."

Such a candid admission by a publication of the standing and circulation of The Review of Reviews cannot fail to have an immense influence in directing homeseekers to the vast unoccupied areas of the great fertile belt of the Canadian Northwest, where cereals, closely approaching the northern limit of their growth, attain the highest state of perfection, where live stock thrive on the rich natural grasses which before the advance of civilization supported millions of buffalo and where every branch of mixed farming can be successfully carried on, with the additional advantages of a healthy climate, a sound system of government and the most perfect law and order. There is no doubt of the correctness of The Review of Reviews' conclusion that these lands will "afford homes for thousands of farmers with small means now living on the United States side of the line." During the past two or three years there has been a steady movement from the western and Northwestern States to the Canadian Northwest, a movement which there is every reason to believe will steadily increase in volume. The United States affords today the best field in the world from which to secure immigrants, and the Dominion Government should lose no possible opportunity of working it most thoroughly and systematically. — Western World

THINK OF IT!

WHERE THE "ANGLO-SAXON" CIRCULATES.

In CANADA it goes to the Lodges of the Orders Sons of England and Daughters of England in Manitoba, British Columbia, Northwest Territories, Quebec, Ontario, P. E. Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

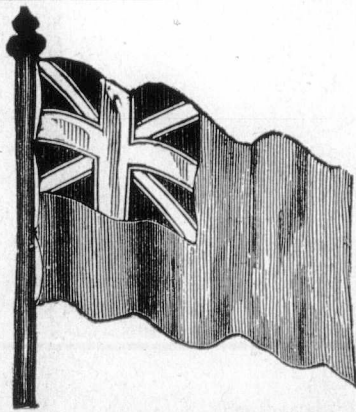
A Reliable medium for Immigration. The ANGLO-SAXON contains news each issue of the advantages of Canada as a field for the tenant farmer of the Old Country to come to and make a home for himself and family.

You will see the list of Lodges on the 7th page, and will gather some idea from that what a circulation it has.

Besides going to the lodges and the officials, it goes to individual members of the Order, averaging some 20 to 50 in each lodge, in every city in the Dominion of Canada.

It goes to Australia, New Zealand, some parts of India, and to South Africa.

It is filed permanently all over the country. It is not a paper looked at and cast aside, but is read eagerly and preserved.



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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