

HIGH GRADE WHEAT.

REPORTS OF THE THRESHING OF THE HARVEST OF 1892.

Absolute Certainty that the Quality will be the Highest ever Produced even in Manitoba.

The following reports are down to Oct. 8:

GLENBORO.

There is more grain being marketed here this year than any year since 1887, there being from 4,000 to 8,000 bushels marketed and stored daily. The prices are low, ranging from 51c. to 54c., the sample is good. The greater bulk is No. 1 and No. 2 Hard.

EDEN.

Harvesting is completed and everything being considered an excellent harvest has been reaped, wheat running from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, and oats about 50. Owing to the threshers having concentrated upon this neighborhood the bulk of the work in that line is done.

BOISSEVAIN.

Peter Henderson has an eleven acre field of oats near Boissevain, the product of which is 1,000 bushels.

Farmers are said to be well pleased with the yield in the Boissevain district. It runs from 20 to 30 bushels per acre.

BEULAH.

The yield of wheat per acre here is larger than was expected. The highest yield reported so far is twenty-six bushels to the acre.

DELOIRINE.

Wheat has come into this market in lively fashion this week, the average daily delivery being about 5,000 bushels, most of which has gone 2 Hard.

WELLWOOD.

Threshing is in full blast, and the yields are various, all the way from 15 to 30 bushels per acre. Among those who have the latter amount are W. Orr and A. Thompson.

OAK LAKE.

Wheat is booming. Farmers are rushing it in, but they are storing a great deal. The price is 54 cents for good 2 Hard.

KILLARNEY.

Threshing is advancing rapidly in the country around yield; is light, but of good quality.

CARMAN.

Grain buyers and others who are in a position to know say that over 125,000 bushels of wheat have been marketed at Carman already this season. On Thursday last 11,000 bushels were marketed. Nearly the whole of the wheat marketed is of the highest grade.

SASKATOON.

The wheat is beautiful, thrashing in full blast. Though the yield comes somewhat behind the expectations, the grain is a first-class and the quality more than makes up for the quantity.

GREENFELL.

Wheat is turning out about 25 per cent. below the exaggerated estimates of a month ago; the sample however more than makes up for the low yield.

WILLISTON PARK.

Harvest has been over some time. The grain and root crop has turned out well considering the cultivation given them. However the present crops prove that with proper cultivation we may expect immense crops here. Stock has done well this summer and hay has been plentiful though the season has been so dry.

MELGUND.

Harvest is over in this vicinity and quite a number of farmers have had their threshing done. Owing to the fine weather everything was well harvested.

SHIPMENTS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

Owing to the low prices which rule at present there is a feeling among farmers to ship their wheat direct, says the Virden Chronicle, and we believe that if they do so it will turn out to their advantage. During last season Messrs. Adamson & Co. sent five lots of 8,000 bushels each to Liverpool, for customers. Four of the lots were 1 Regular and one lot 3 Hard, and from inquiry we learn that the prices realized yielded a net return of about eight cents per bushel over what would have been got for the same grades of wheat on this market at the time the sales were made.

SHIPMENTS FROM McDONALD STATION.

One hundred and thirty-two cars of wheat were shipped from McDonald during the past three weeks. It nearly all graded No 2 hard.

THRESHED OVER FORTY THOUSAND BUSHELS.

Westbourne, Oct. 7.—McMillan Bros., Hearn threshers, threshed 4,180 bushels of oats in one day and had to set seven times; the last two hours they threshed 1,200. They have been threshing 20 days and in that time have threshed 46,500 bushels of grain. All the grain shipped from here this season has graded one and two hard.

VACANT LANDS IN GRENFELL DISTRICT, N. W. T.

Interesting Information for British Readers Who are Looking for New Homes in the West.

Grenfell, N.W.T., Sept. 30.—In answer to your circular of August 8th, I have much pleasure in forwarding all the information I possess. There is a considerable amount of both homestead and syndicate land in this neighborhood, though settlers are constantly arriving and much land is already taken up. The syndicate land is owned principally by the C. P. R., the Canada Northwest Land Co., the Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Co., the Netherlands Land Co., and the Hudson Bay Co., and the price ranges from \$3 to \$5 per acre. The crop record for the whole settlement last year averaged very nearly 30 bushels an acre for wheat, 45 bushels for oats and 38 bushels for barley. This year the wheat is estimated to average 20 to 25 bushels an acre, oats 35 to 40, and barley 30 to 35 bushels. Roots are always a good yield, though not yet cultivated extensively.

There has been no summer frost in the settlement since 1888, and then the damage done was only partial, the bulk of the standing grain escaping injury, and though some settlers' crops were damaged, yet on adjacent farms not only the grain escaped, but also delicate garden vegetables such as tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, etc.

Intending emigrants would do well to come provided with a large stock of determination, a fair supply of muscle, and a reliable quantity of brain power. Those with some capital would do well to start with some stock. As we will have a cheese factory running next season they will be able to get some return for their labor long before they can have the land yielding a profit. Those without enough capital to start them with stock should work out for a year or two, using their brain power and muscle and keeping in reserve their determination to succeed when they do start.

There are a large number of English settlers in this locality, most of whom are doing well and making money.

Plenty of Land at \$2.50 an Acre.

In reply to a letter of enquiry as to the vacant lands awaiting settlement around Longlaketon, Assiniboia, the ANGLO-SAXON has received an interesting statement from Mr. James Russell, the postmaster at that place. From this it appears that there is a good deal of vacant land in this district ready to be taken up by settlers.

The price of these lands is very low compared with lands of similar quality anywhere in the States or in the more eastern parts of British Northwestern America, being only \$2.50 an acre. It should be noted that there is plenty of free homestead land to be had throughout the country, with the great advantage of being easily accessible, being close to a railway. Lumsden station, on the Prince Albert Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is only 11 miles distant.

As to the farming capabilities of this part of the British Northwest, the yield of sound, good wheat, averaged over say the past six years, in all parts where farms have been started around Longlaketon, is 18 bushels, of oats 30 bushels, of barley 40 bushels, of potatoes 200 bushels.

In this country there is no frost whatever before about the 25th of August, or, generally speaking, the first of September. There was none to hurt corn before the 20th of September. This country cannot therefore be said to be subject to greater misfortune from sudden drops in the temperature than England is from hard weather, nor so much, take one year with the other, and allowing the outside margin for any occasional damage from low temperature, the average product of good, sound ripe grain is many bushels to the acre higher than in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and other Western States.

Men Wanted Badly.

Mr. W. R. Grundy, of the real estate firm of Chambers, Grundy & Co., Winnipeg, has returned to that city from the south after an absence of three weeks. Among the places visited were Grand Forks, Fargo, St. Paul and Minneapolis. He was a delegate to the reciprocity conference held at Grand Forks and spent a few days driving over the country for some miles north of that city, one of the most favorite sections in the Red River Valley.

Twenty bushels of wheat to the acre in that locality is considered an unusually big yield. The rate of interest on mortgage is 12 per cent. and still the farmer prospers. In Manitoba the average yield is nearer 30 to 40 bushels to the acre and the rate of interest on balance of purchase money 8 and 7 per cent. Mr. Grundy said: "Why should the farmers of Manitoba not be more prosperous under the more favorable conditions existing on this side of the line."

Land from three to five miles outside of the small towns in the Red River valley in North Dakota is worth from \$25 to \$30 an acre.

In Manitoba land is cheaper, the yield larger and the rate of interest smaller. The good land in North Dakota is all under cultivation. A great deal of Manitoba is unoccupied. What Manitoba wants is population—farmers to till the land."

WESTERN MANITOBA.

A LOOK OVER SOME OF THE SETTLED PARTS.

Description of Oak Lake District—What has been Accomplished in a few Years by the help of Inflowing Population.

Oak Lake Oct. 5.—There is still a good deal of good farming land in parts of Manitoba waiting to be taken up, but the western portion of the province is being rapidly settled and already gives promise of being one of the most prosperous sections. Some parts of it are comparatively but little known, yet merit more than a passing notice on account of the fertility of the soil and general prosperity attending the efforts of settlers who have gone in there within the last few years. The section around Oak Lake station, 165 miles west of Winnipeg, is a notable instance of this. Six years ago there were few if any settlers in that locality, but now there is the flourishing village of Oak Lake, and a thickly settled and prosperous farming community around it.

THE SOIL.

In the vicinity is a fine sandy loam, the fertility of which has been fully established by the large quantity of grain that has been marketed at this point, in the last three years.

Only a few years ago, it was the winter home of vast herds of buffalo that sought shelter in its forest glades and many bluffs. It was an historic spot in Indian life, and Hudson Bay traders yet living recount interesting reminiscences of its aborigines. The buffalo are extinct, and the nomads, too, save some 600 Sioux Indians who are exiles from Dakota as a result of the Custer massacre. Their reservation is a few miles northeast of Oak Lake. The region is noted for its

SCENIC BEAUTY.

The prairie is undulating and covered with beautiful bluffs. The latter are interspersed at intervals with many fertile farms, covered, at this season, with countless numbers of stacks of grain. Herds of cattle and droves of sheep have replaced the buffalo, giving evidence that settlers are fast realizing the importance of mixed farming. The Leland House and two other hotels cater to the needs of the farmers who market their grain at this point. There are two large elevators at the station. The principle feature of the place, however, is the magnificent roller mill of Leitch Bros., with a grinding capacity of 250 barrels a day. This is one of the finest mills outside of Winnipeg in the province, and has every modern appliance. There is a grain elevator adjoining the mill having a capacity for 35,000 bushels of wheat, and another warehouse that will store an additional 25,000 bushels. Already from 40 to 50 teams per day can be seen selling or storing wheat at the elevators. This average will keep up for the next three months, during which time some

500,000 BUSHELS

of wheat will be marketed. There are a number of fine stores in the village, Mr. E. Dickson, M. P. P. for Lumsden, being one of the leading merchants. One is forcibly impressed in watching the farmers drive into town with the fine horses they own. The writer of this sketch was treated to a drive some five miles north to the Assiniboine valley behind as fine a pair of thoroughbred horses as ever trod turf. The Messrs. Leitch settled at Oak Lake in 1887, and success has rewarded their enterprise. Their fine establishment is a boon to the Oak Lake country and a credit to the province Manitoba.

The scenery is very picturesque at the valley of the Assiniboine to the north as well as around Oak Lake.

A LOVELY SHEET OF WATER.

Some six or seven miles south-west of the town. The lake, now that the shooting season has set in, is a resort for sportsmen from all parts of the province. Geese, duck and even swans are plentiful and the bluffs abound with chicken, making the region a veritable hunter's paradise. A singular incident has occurred owing to Plum Creek having become disconnected with the lake. Pike or jackfish that once were so plentiful, are now extinct, the Indians having fished all that remained. No regret is expressed at this, for when the new fish, hatchery is in operation, a fine opportunity will be afforded for stocking this lake with white fish, trout, carp and other good varieties of food fish. There is a large French half-breed settlement and Belgian colony in the vicinity of Oak Lake.

CROFTER SETTLERS VISITED.

The British Northwest Declared to be the Land for men who want to be Independent.

Belmont, Man., Oct. 6.—The Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON is respectfully requested to insert the enclosed account of a visit to the Crofters' Settlement. In accordance with telegraphic instructions from Mr. W. B. Scarth a deputation consisting of Mr. Ronald McDonald, representing Lady Cathcart, John Dyke, Chief Dominion immigration agent in England, and Mr. Borrodale, the representatives of the Northwest Land Company, were met at Belmont, Man., by Frank Bennett. After looking round the settlement they were taken down to Donald Fraser's farm. Donald came out to this country with his father, John Fraser, about three years ago. His father dying shortly afterwards Donald took hold of the business and commencing with ten acres in crop, has this year some seventy-five acres under cultivation.

They then drove through the whole Crofter settlement north of Pelican Lake, round Belmont and Hilton, calling upon the two McDonalds, Donald Stewart, Angus Morrison, Dugald McKenzie, Angus McLeod Rodrick and Ronald McKay, and other Crofters, and after viewing from Mount Cairn-gorne Mr. Burnett's lake and the fine country as far as Brandon, Glenboro and Cypress river they proceeded South to Pelican Lake.

McDonald McDonald remarked that in no other country could people have improved their situation in so remarkable a manner as the Crofters have done in Manitoba. After going through the Killarne Crofter settlement, with which they were impressed most favorably, and from personal interviews with individual Crofters such as John Nicholson, John McKay, Donald McDonald, Donald McLeod, John Morrison, Murdo Graham, Murdo Stewart, John McKenzie and Renetta McAuley the deputation report they cannot but recommend but this is the country for Crofter emigration.

They had a long talk with Donald Stewart and his very estimable wife, both of whom could not help but acknowledge that for any Crofter and his family who wanted to make themselves independent this is certainly the country to come to."

ALBION LODGE NO. 1.

Resolution of Condolence.

We are sorry to have to report another death in Albion Lodge. Bro. S. Mitchell who had been on the sick list for the past eighteen months died at Lakewood, New York, on Oct. 5th, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. The funeral took place from his residence on Saturday Oct. 8th. A large number of members attended to pay their last respects to their deceased brother.

At the last regular meeting of the lodge the following resolution of condolence was passed and a copy ordered to be sent to the widows of Bros. Mitchell and Ramsden.

Resolved—We the officers and members of Albion Lodge desire to tender to Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Ramsden our heartfelt sympathy in the great affliction through which they have been called to pass, in the loss by death of their husbands.

While we mourn the loss of two esteemed brothers they mourn the loss of a true partner in life, and while we shall miss them from our midst, we know that much more they shall miss their welcome voice.

We pray they may take comfort in the thought that all trials are sent by our Heavenly Father in love, and that they may rely on him who has promised to be a Father to the Fatherless and a friend to the widow, and we also earnestly pray that they may be consoled and comforted by the assurance that all things work together for good to them that love the Lord.

Signed on behalf of the lodge,

R. C. WORSFALL, Pres.

CHAS. E. SMITH, Sec.

Lodge St. Asaph, Longford Mills, Ont.

Lodge St. Asaph, No. 139, S.O.E.B.S. held its quarterly meeting, Sept. 16, 1892, Bro. Geo. A. Bradley, President, in the chair. During recess a subscription was made on behalf of Bro. Chas. Brooks, when the sum of \$10 was subscribed by the members present, the list being in the hands of Bro. Geo. Langridge, the energetic first guide of the lodge.

Afterwards the list was handed to the employees of the Longford Lumber Co.'s mills, when the handsome sum of \$80 was subscribed.

The lodge also provided an efficient nurse for this brother. "How is this for Fraternity?"

Lodge St. Asaph, No. 139, held its regular meeting, Oct. 7, 1892, President, Bro. Bradley, in the chair.

During regular business the report of the auditors was received, showing the lodge to be in a prosperous condition.

Total number of members 28; cash in hand, \$77.42. This we take to be a good showing for one and one-half years' existence in a small village.

A "GLOBE" EXPOSURE.

SOMETHING THAT ENGLISHMEN SHOULD KNOW.

The British North-West, as represented by which British Capital has been directed to the Dakotas, is a Reluctant Witness.

Every Englishman in Canada who reads the papers knows there has never been published in this country or any other a newspaper more uncompromisingly devoted to the advocacy of closer relations between Canada and the United States and belauding the latter country at the expense of our own, than the *Toronto Globe*. Its ceaseless depreciation of this country's resources, and exaltation of the wealth, power, influence and attractions of the United States as a field for the employment of capital, brains, muscle and enterprise, have done more to damage British North America in Great Britain and to drive our own foolish young Canadian people away from home to seek their fortunes in the States, than all other press influences combined.

Latterly, this same *Toronto Globe*, doubtless with the idea of obtaining fresh material for articles damaging to the country's interests and for rosey pictures of the splendors of the States, sent a commissioner into the British Northwest and the Dakotas. It was taken for granted the result would be a series of articles attempting to explain away the magnificent harvests and prosperity of our own land, and the unhappy condition of whole settlements in the Dakotas. Instead of this, the *Globe* publishes a series of reports from its commissioner in which the latter, utterly unable to discover the slightest material for discrediting the British Northwest is compelled to give facts and figures disclosing nothing but peace, progress, healthy activity, marvelous advance in wealth, crops far better than any state in the Union can boast of, and a soil and climate that United States settlers declare to be so superior to their own that they are coming across in droves and settling and making their homes with us.

As regards the Dakotas, the *Globe* correspondent talked with many settlers in the Yorkton region, British N. W. T., from the Dakotas and other parts of the United States. All the Dakota men told the same tale of year after year in Dakota of drought and blighted crops, with blizzards burying the cattle in winter. "I saw old men and women," says the writer, "with hair as white as snow, who actually broke down as they tried to tell me something of what they had gone through, and children whose earliest recollection is but of trouble in their father's house."

A Mr. McConnell, with whom the *Globe* man put up, said that in seven years in South Dakota he had a fair crop one year—eighteen bushels of wheat to the acre—but of all his other crops, and he put in five, the best showing in any year was six bushels to the acre. Hot winds and want of rain cooked the wheat as it grew, and want of water prevented stock farming.

Enquiring how it was that this state of affairs was not more generally known, the *Globe* correspondent was told that in consequence of the vast sums of capital sunk in South Dakota the most strenuous efforts were made to conceal the truth, and any man who attempted to assist the people to get away was reviled and traduced by the merchants and money-lenders.

"Several of the colonists who had been to see if they could better themselves in Nebraska," he adds, "declared things were little better there for farmers, and that hundreds of them were abandoning their farms. Fuel was another draw back. No wood could be got, so, while money lasted, the settlers burned coal, costing \$9 and \$10 a ton and when they became too poor for that they used dried manure, which they euphoniously termed coaline, exactly the same fuel used by the coolies of India."

All the settlers were simply delighted with their new home on the British side of the frontier in British Northwestern America. There can be no more reluctant witness to these facts than the *Toronto Globe*. A few more such exposures and the old country emigrating classes whose money have done so much to build up the States will begin to see that the Western States are played out forever as a field for British investment and settlement, and that no country in the wide world offers so ready, cheap and certain a road to acquiring and owning, not merely renting, farming land and making new and happy homes, as British Northwestern America.