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THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE.

REPORTS SHOW A VERY SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

Good Work Done by the Society—Lt. Col. White Re-Elected President—Reports of the Officers.

The regular annual meeting of the St. George's Society of Ottawa was held in St. John's Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 6th, the president, Lieut.-Col. White, in the chair. Among the members present were Lieut.-Col. Bacon, Rev. Hy. Pollard, Messrs. W. Lake Marler, T. Starmer, Ald. Fred. Cook, Wm. Mills, treasurer; C. D. Frupp, secretary; Harry Bott, Wm. Gliddon, Geo. Low, sr., F. C. Lightfoot, Dr. Mark, C. F. Winter, J. E. Andrews, Geo. Preston, Rev. A. W. Mackay and others.

A GOOD SHOWING.

The annual report of the committee of management, which was read by the secretary, was an able review of the operations of the society for the past year.

In order to carry on the charitable work of the society satisfactorily, it is absolutely necessary that there should be an income of at least \$200 a year from subscriptions. There is no reason why the members of the society should not exceed five hundred.

Your society has been saved a great deal of expense in obtaining a place of meeting by the kindness of the church wardens of St. John's church and Col. White. At a nominal cost the church wardens have granted the society the use of the Sunday School hall for the general meetings.

On motion of the president, seconded by Ald. Cook, the report was adopted. The report of the treasurer, Mr. Mills, showed the balance at the credit of the society to be \$1,024. The total receipts, including the balance brought forward from last year, was \$1,490, and the expenditure \$435. The report was adopted.

The president read a number of communications which he had received from the presidents of the St. George's Societies in Halifax, Montreal, Hamilton and other cities giving interesting information respecting the doings of the societies in those places.

A cordial vote of thanks was tendered to Col. White for the information.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Lt.-Col. Wm. White, (re-elected); first vice-president, Dr. Mark; second vice-president, Geo. Low, sr.; secretary, C. Downing Frupp; assistant secretary, H. Bott; treasurer, Wm. Mills; chaplains, Revs. Messrs. Bogert, Pollard, Mackay, and Winfield; physicians, Drs. C. R. Church, Powell, Inanson, Sweetland, Horsey and Shillington; solicitor, R. A. Bradley.

Committee of management—Lt. Col. Bacon, Ald. Cook, Rev. A. W. Mackay, Messrs. W. L. Marler, C. F. Winter and H. Bott.

Stewards—Messrs. J. E. Andrews, C. E. Preston, H. T. Pritchard and B. Chilton.

Auditors—Messrs. Wm. Parris and C. Medlow.

Rev. Mr. Pollard, in returning thanks for his election, said it was 25 years that evening since his first election as a chaplain of the society.

Prof. E. E. Prince and Mr. A. Ralph were elected members of the society.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

It was decided to attend divine service in St. John's church on the Sunday afternoon preceding St. George's day and to ask the Rev. Mr. Pollard to preach the sermon.

The annual banquet of the society will be held on St. George's day.

Mr. Frupp and Ald. Cook were delegated a committee to raise subscriptions for the purpose of nominating a life director to the Old Mer's Home.

After singing God Save the Queen the meeting adjourned.

STILL A BRITISH SUBJECT.

In the British House of Commons on Jan. 5, in answer to a question by Mr. Dalziel, the Solicitor General stated that "as a general rule a British subject swearing allegiance to a foreign state did not *ipse facto* cease to be a British subject, but if he becomes a naturalized citizen in accordance with the Naturalization act he ceases to be a British subject." The question arose out of inquiry as to the status of the Duke of Edinburgh after taking the oath of fealty to the German Emperor, as reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Opinions of the Press.

Britannia Still Rules the Waves.
Montreal Gazette.

If half that the critics say is true, the French navy is in a bad way, and the British war alarmists have been making a big fuss with very little reason. There is no doubt that France has been spending a great deal on her navy, but it looks as if she had not got good value for her money. Britannia still rules the waves and seems likely to do so for some time to come.

Hasten the Day.

Toronto Empire.

The mails despatched to England by the White Star steamer *Majestic* were laid down in London several hours before those sent on the New York, of the American line. The *Majestic* landed at Liverpool and the New York at Southampton. In mails, as in freight traffic and passenger travel, the gain of a few hours in time is a great consideration. But the day is not so far off when the Canadian route will knock all others out.

Canada Will Influence British History.

Toronto World.

A commissioner representing The London Times has just made a tour through the Dominion, and in writing to that paper expresses the opinion that the course which affairs take in Canada during the next few years may have a decisive influence upon the direction of British history. The writer touches upon a theme that is beginning to interest Canadians in no small degree. The possibilities that loom up through a closer and more genuine federation of the various countries that form the British Empire are eminently alluring to us Canadians. As soon as the line of the through travel between England and Australia runs through Canada, as it eventually will, the beginning will have been made of a genuine consolidation of the Empire. It is coming and Canadians are well pleased at the prospects.

In conversation use some but not too much ceremony; it teaches others to be courteous, too. Demeanors are commonly paid back in their own coin.

UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

THE POWER OF ENGLAND IN DIPLOMACY.

Freemen! Freemen of the World—History in the Schools—Flying the Historic Old Flag.

Some times we, as Canadians, are apt to forget the greatness of the Empire of which we form a part and become lost in the contemplation of the greatness of this vast Dominion. We are to be forgiven for this, for surely no country in the early stages of its development ever presented such a magnificent sight and object lesson to other peoples as we do with our boundless expanse of land, unequalled the world over for fertility, lakes teeming with fish and forming a natural waterway such as is to be found nowhere else in the universe, rich in timber and minerals beyond calculation, with a steadily increasing population and a system of government such as only freemen like ourselves could found and maintain. Small wonder, *westy*, if we are apt to become absorbed in the proud contemplation of such a glorious heritage.

PART OF THE EMPIRE.

But great as Canada is she is only part of that vast Empire which, by the blessing of God, has risen from the ocean and spreads its influence for good over mankind. The writer of this article will never forget a scene witnessed in the capital of France, a few years after the close of the Franco-German war. A meeting of workmen was called, and gathered in the large hall were representatives of workmen's organizations from all the countries of Europe. As the representation of each nationality rose to address the meeting he was respectfully greeted, but when the British delegate rose the vast audience sprang up and cheered again and again, whilst the words "The freemen! the freemen!" were shouted in half a dozen different languages. These words contained the truth, for Britons are and always have been the freemen of the world. What a thrilling story is that of the battle of the Britons to maintain the freedom of their seagirt isle. We have not space to recount here how Roman, Dane and Norman came to conquer, and ended by commingling with the Scotch and Saxon races, becoming imbued with their spirit of freedom, and marrying with them gave to the world the Britons, who at Rannymede, on Bosworth Field at Bannockburn and Stirling Brig, demanded their rights, and, when needs must be, fought like heroes, even although among themselves, until out of the cauldron of internecine strife there arose the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

MORE HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS.

We would like to see every boy and girl in the schools of Canada asked one day in every week to pause in the rush for learning and contemplate the magnitude of the Empire over which our beloved Sovereign holds sway. Look at the British Isles, forming but a very small speck on the map of the world and placed close to the coast of Europe, whence one would think it would be easy to swoop down on those little islands and capture them in a night. The reverse has been the story in the world's history, for forth from those Isles have gone the navies which swept the seas clear of all foes, and the handful of men who have, against fearful

odds, carried the banner of Britain to victory in a thousand fights. What recked they if at Badajoz or Alma, at Waterloo or Inkerman, the enemy outnumbered them ten to one. They had left the white cliffs of Dover, the sombre vale of Tay, and Shannon's green banks to meet the enemy of their country in his own land, and to save their own dear homes from the sword of the fierce invader. For Britain, home and duty was their watchword, and the handful of British freemen scattered the cohorts of the tyrants like chaff before the wind. The stream of victory has been one of continuity, and if at times an occasional check was given to it, the waters, as it were, gathered up with a mighty effort sent on the current, which flows to-day as it has flown since the days of Creecy and Poitiers.

ENGLAND'S POWER IN DIPLOMACY.

To peruse the columns of a daily paper is to learn at a glance something of the might and majesty of Britain. From the Orient come tidings of the masterhand of British diplomacy settling Chinese and Japanese difficulties, whilst behind the silken glove of the diplomat rides the ever ready navy and from the grim walls of fortresses over which flies the Union Jack, peep the cannons which bid defiance to the world. The Indian Empire, with its teeming millions of dusky warriors to aid in repelling the attacks of Britain's enemies. Verily, Asia is but an appendage of the British Crown.

In Africa the royal standard of Britain floats everywhere, and whether it be on the banks of the ancient Nile or the Zambesi, in Matabeland or the Soudan the British lion has his paw on each fair field, and it is "hands off" to all other nationalities.

Under the southern cross the Australian colonies, New Zealand, Tasmania and the thousands of smaller yet valuable islands are owned by Britain, and under her just and equitable sway a mighty federation of all these southern dependencies will grow up loyal to the old land and making her stronger than ever.

FLYING THE UNION JACK.

On this continent the might of the British Empire is everywhere visible. Not long since the "Sailor's Friend" stood looking at the shipping in New York harbour when a Yankee asked him what he thought of the sight. The reply was, "It is magnificent, but if all the vessels flying the Union Jack were to leave, it would look a miserable show." This was the truth, and so it is the world over. One may travel round the universe and never get from under the folds of the glorious Union Jack. In the councils of the nations the first question is, what will Britain do or say. In the tariff debate at Washington, the naval debate in Paris, the army discussion in Berlin, the Asian policy of St. Petersburg, the Federal bill division in Vienna, the question is always asked, What will Britain say? In Rio the Yankee Admiral recently made a display of fireworks, and threatened to blow somebody to atoms. Nobody was frightened. What the people were anxious about was the action of the British admiral. Everybody knew that the vessels flying the British flag were there for service, not for fireworks display, and had the British admiral ordered the decks to be cleared for action not a ship flying Mello's or Peixoto's colors would have stayed in the harbor a moment longer than was necessary to get steam up and clear out. It is the banner of the free, "the flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze." It flies over us and will forever do so, for unstained our fathers gave it us and so shall we bequeath it.—Orange Sentinel.

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TRUE WORTH. True worth is in being, not seeming— In doing each day that goes by...

DARKEST ENGLAND. "General" Booth is taking a new departure. The 30,000 a year which he required to carry on his "Darkest England" experiment does not come in...

LABOUR ECHOES. Information was promulgated at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, that the new eight hours Government day will come into operation shortly.

A LADY AS MAYOR. The first lady mayor of the British Empire is Mrs. Yates, who was duly installed at Onchanga, New Zealand, recently.

THE LOSS OF THE VICTORIA. A parliamentary paper just published gives particulars of sums handed over to the Patriotic Fund for the relief of widows and orphans of men who lost their lives through the foundering of the Victoria.

THE ILL-FATED PORTALS. The memory of the two gallant young Hampshire men, Sir Gerald and Captain Raymond Portal, is to be perpetuated in a monument in Winchester Cathedral.

prime of life, and with a brilliant future before them, these two young Hampshire men have sacrificed their lives in the performance of the task entrusted to them by the Crown.

A COLONIAL VISITOR. Sir Thos. Mollwraith, the ex-Premier of Queensland, was lately in Canada, having travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway line from Vancouver to Ottawa for the first time.

Hostile to England.

AN ANNEXATION ORGAN'S DISPLAY OF BAD TEMPER.

New York, March 2.—The Sun, which professes to be so anxious to annex Canada to the United States, has a most malignant editorial on Sir G. S. Clarke's article in the North American Review.

"At present Englishmen have much to lose, and Americans have much to gain, by a war between Great Britain on the one hand and one or more of the continental powers upon the other."

The editorial concludes: "Meanwhile it is not our business to help to protect British commerce from the injury which in the event of war with France or Russia, it would undoubtedly suffer from the enemy's cruisers."

The Ottawa Citizen, commenting on the above says:

"Meanwhile, and until the ruin of that obnoxious power is accomplished, England buys about half of all that the United States has to sell. Thus, in the year 1891-92 she purchased \$494,000,000 out of a total of one thousand millions of American exports."

Canada and England.

DEAR SIR—So rapidly do we build up history in these latter days that it may not be out of place, at the close of this fourth centennial year of the Columbian era, to cast our eyes in the direction of a forecast of events to come, in as far as Canada and Great Britain are concerned.

It is the view of a great many well informed people in Canada that our "proximity" renders reciprocal trade relations between this country and the United States absolute and imperative.

By the same rule, if these are the correct premises, then must trade with the Orient be ours also, for in spite of a short and direct route through our territory, England, as compared with ourselves, must forever remain heavily handicapped by distance.

Admitting the foregoing statement to be in the main correct, it becomes obvious that the costly shipment to England of goods from the East by land route through Canada must enable us who are on the spot to furnish the products from that market to our own and contiguous people at lower rates and with greater profit than can now be done by any European country.

If the efforts now being made by the Canadian Government are successful in arranging closer trade relations with India, China, Japan and the Australian group, strange developments may be looked for.

The favourite axiom in British commercial parlance is that "Trade follows the flag." Is that proverb soon to admit another interpretation?

Is the perennial Eastern question to at last receive its quietus at the hands of Canada?

The Eastern trade gone, snapped out of her hands, as it were, by one of her offspring, what matter to England about the fall of the Ottoman empire, and the clutching of the gilded orbs of the city of Constantine by the autocrats of Russia?

But it must be remembered, even if we so desired, it is not an easy thing to get the advantage of England either in war, diplomacy or commerce.

In spite of the competition in manufactures of the underpaid starveling labourers in other countries on the European continent she has hitherto held her own, while, at the same time her own native workers have greatly improved their material condition, and from no other reason than that for all practical purposes her trade is free from custom house robbery and jobbery.

The free trade of England must be looked at from another point of view than that of its enabling her to supply her immense hive of workers with cheap food and other necessities. As with merchants and traders in a small way, so it is with nations on a grand scale. The mass of mankind are workers and rely upon each other for mutual support.

But the day must come, when by reason of the increase of population,

the development of our natural resources, and the greater variety and numbers of our articles of manufacture, we shall not only find it possible but absolutely necessary to adopt the policy of free trade.

Then does it seem that our proximity, to the Orient would be apt to strike a more disastrous blow to Britain's consumers than could the hostile allied fleets of the Old World?

But while we are thus congratulating ourselves on our own future, and in a perfunctory manner sympathising with poor old England on her consequent approaching decadence, let us not forget that she has her proximity for trade also.

The geographical position now, as of yore, renders her the toll-gate of Europe. Ages of experience in continental demands, and requirements of trade, render her merchants far better able to fill them than could be possible for those of a new country.

Yes, we may rest content so far as the future of England is concerned. There are yet no signs of decadence about the fine old tree of which we, her colonies, are the fruit. As time goes on doubtless we shall ripen and drop off to fill our own future destiny, while she will continue to give the world of the future the succession to the intellects of such men as Faraday, Watt, Stephenson, Wheatstone, Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall and others, men who were the first to demonstrate the practicability of compelling the forces of nature to become subservient to the will of man.

T. C. A. Winnipeg, January, 1894.

A Loyal Son of England's Indignation.

To the Editor of The Times:

DEAR SIR,—Wednesday night's Times brings us the intelligence that Lord Aberdeen and family attended the concert given by the world's great singer, Patti, in a Montreal theatre on the evening of the 27th ult.

We, who are loyal citizens of the Dominion, and love our faithful sovereign, feel indignant that such a grievous insult should be tendered to the representative of loyalty within our border and we are proud, indeed, to know that a man with such a spirit and with the courage to exhibit at a critical moment the loyalty he possesses, and teach the people of Montreal a lesson that they will never forget, rules at Rideau Hall.

St. Thomas, Ont., Thursday, March 1st, 1894.

[The above letter convey the spirit of the Order.—Ed.]

Morden, Man.

Anglo-Saxon Lodge, of Morden, contemplate celebrating their anniversary, which occurs on March 23, with a laughable farce; a concert and dance to follow.

F. H. MARTELOCK, Baker, Confectioner and General Crocer, 177 Creighton St., NEW EDINBURGH

FLOUR AND FEED OF ALL KINDS KEPT IN STOCK.

Merry Sons of England.

Bowmanville, Ont.

The annual entertainment and supper of Wellington Lodge, No 19, held in the S. of E. Hall of Bowmanville, Feb. 20th, was a grand success. There was a large attendance of brethren from the Lodges at Hampton, Newcastle and Whitby and a very good attendance of our own. A number of ladies were also present.

Lachine, P.Q.

On Wednesday evening the 7th inst., Supreme Grand Vice-president Bro. J. A. Edwards, made one of his official visits to Royal Rose Lodge, Lachine. He was accompanied by 30 members of the Order from the city lodges.

Halifax, N.S.

After the regular meeting of Lodge Halifax, No. 150, on Friday, the 23rd February, a social was held in their fine hall, to which each member invited his wife, or other friend.

Our worthy president, Bro. Thos. Ibsen, followed with an address which was much appreciated by members and friends.

With music, song and toast, Halifax lodge brought their social to a conclusion about 2 o'clock, a.m. Everyone present spent one of the happiest nights since the formation of the lodge.

There is every reason to believe that Halifax lodge will more than double its number during the present year.

Woodstock, Ont.

Lodge Bedford, No. 21, held their regular meeting in Imperial Hall, on Thursday, Feb. 15th. The meeting was called to Order by Bro. Brett, president. The regular business of the lodge was disposed of until we came to general business, when brother Pittman was presented with a P. P.'s jewel by the officers and members of Lodge Bedford.

Sevent... PAGES... Historical... Prior to... "All the... of the garris... 12th and Ha... non-commis... to be immed... their regim... consisting o... Regiments... and light in... ments (whic... their full... battalion o... three lieuten... ed officers, a... engineers, a... non-commis... with 146 v... and forty fr... Each man t... ammunition... piece, and d... drums to go... regiment. T... ed. The wh... Brigadier-G... semble on... o'clock to n... the enemy's... 58th Regim... command of... to sustain t... At midnig... under arms... being join... Lieutenants... were forme... right being... Triggs, the... Colonel Hu... Lieutenant... The whole s... of all ranks... The right... against the... parable; th... the Bay Sic... mortar batt... the rear, a... batteries, a... found silen... By the t... morning of... and as the r... ed her nigh... waning on... quarter bef... to issue by... rear line;... profound sil... advanced se... the gloom o... the waves u... challenging... "Forward... response; at... that an alar... forward his... extremity... found no op... at once fell... overturning... shovel and... berg's. Regi... Hugo, mis... grenadiers... the mornin... themselves... Battery. I... no alternati... they did ga... fire of the... ed the grea... back the o... Dachenhaus... nies of the... battery, sup... to be en... upon by t... many fell... countering... ing further... The flank... Highlander... and storme... ardour that... guards gave... doing thos... much exper... perious lab... batteries, t... were set in... and smoke... of the early... to the mag... up, the gre... that shook... threw into... timber. In his... out in persc...

PERSONS WANTED IN CANADA.

THERE IS ROOM FOR MILLIONS OF AGRICULTURISTS.

What the Official Hand-Book Points Out. — Information Gratuously 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.

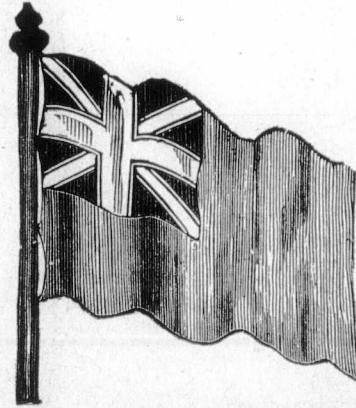
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In our Lodge Room social distinctions are laid aside; we meet on the common level of National Brotherhood. The Society extends over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores. Cast in your lot with us, thereby swelling the grand roll of those bound 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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