

ESTABLISHED 1887.
THE
ANGLO-SAXON
OTTAWA, CANADA.

PUBLISHED,
On the 1st and 15th of Every Month.

THE ANGLO-SAXON CO.,
P. O. BOX 296,
OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA.

E. J. REYNOLDS, Manager.

MONTREAL REPRESENTATIVE.
BRO. G. I. RICHARDSON.

Ottawa, - - - Canada,
FEBRUARY 15, 1894.

NOTICE TO READERS.

THE ANGLO-SAXON goes regularly to Sons of England lodges and branches of the St. George's Society in all parts of Manitoba, the British North-west Territories of Canada, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; to branch societies of the Sons of St. George in all parts of the United States, to Clubs, Reading Rooms, Emigration Societies and similar institutions in Great Britain and Ireland, and to British citizens generally throughout Canada, the States, Great Britain and the Empire.

TOLERATION.

We have been informed that many members of the Sons of England belong to the P. P. A. As to the accuracy of the report we have no voucher beyond mere rumour, but to whatever extent it may be true we deem it our duty to suggest to such of our members (if there be any) the following considerations:—

There is a fable in Æsop which relates a contest between the Sun and the Wind. A Man wearing a heavy cloak was journeying along a road and it occurred to the Wind to bet with the Sun as to which of them could make the Man relinquish his cloak. The Sun accepted the wager. Thereupon the Wind blew with extreme violence upon the Man. But the Man only clung the more tightly to his cloak the harder the Wind blew. Becoming exhausted, the Wind requested the Sun to try what he could do. The Sun complied by shedding his warmest rays upon the traveller. The latter, finding himself getting hotter and hotter, took off his cloak and, for a while, carried it on his arm, but soon he became so tired of carrying even the lightest burden on so warm a day that he threw it away rather than take it any further.

The Fable is none the less suggestive and true for being a Fable, and we may derive a useful moral from it. Our Roman-Catholic fellow-citizens represent the Man in the Fable. Shall we blow upon him with the keen Winds of Opposition and criticism, or shall we endeavour to bring him to understand his true relations towards us, and by kindness and sympathy show him that we regard him as a brother? This is what the ritual of the Order teaches, and this is what we have bound ourselves to practice. The French-Canadian is a good fellow at heart. He is gay and sociable, fond of his home and children and devoted to his country. It is true, he is very ignorant about many things, but take Jean-Baptiste in the woods or at the shanties and you will be surprised to find how much he knows. He furnishes the most picturesque element in our Canadian life.

We Englishmen have not come to this country to breed enmities amongst the different sections in the community. We leave that sort of thing to Irishmen, who seem unable to live peaceably anywhere. Jean-Baptiste and John Bull have had their little fight together and are none the worse for it. Neither will we quarrel with Jean-Baptiste because he is a Roman, Catholic and we are Protestants. Of course we naturally think he would be

better off, both morally and materially, if he were to cast off the incubus of the Roman Church. On the other hand, if Jean-Baptiste ever thinks about the matter at all, which we doubt, he probably wonders how we get along without priests and nuns, monasteries, convents and churches.

The attitude of the Sons of England, and of Englishmen generally, in regard to Quebec is one of extreme friendliness towards the people of that Province. We are not misled by the outcry of M. TARDIVAL, on the one hand, and *Le Monde*, on the other, in regard to the Government's refusal to interfere with legislation in the North-west Territories. M. TARDIVAL represents the priests, who are never satisfied, and *Le Monde*, the politician of MR. MERCIER'S stripe, who is by turns an Ultramontane or a Patriot. When we say "patriot," we mean DR. JOHNSON'S definition of that often misused term. "Patriotism: the last refuge of a scoundrel." It stands to common sense that SIR JOHN THOMPSON, after backing the Jesuits' Estates Bill, the preamble to which was distinctly insulting to the British Crown, could not with any decency, interfere with North-west legislation. You can't have "Provincial Rights" and "non-interference" one day, and the Dominion veto the next, and we are afraid our Jesuit friends have over-reached themselves as usual. The outcry does not proceed from Jean-Baptiste. He, poor man, finds ample occupation in his little shifts from wheat to barley, from barley to oats, from oats to hay, to escape the heavy exactions of the ecclesiastical tithe. Poor Jean-Baptiste is still inarticulate and will remain so until he is permitted an education not wholly restricted to the Catechism and his duty to the Church. Speaking of education, we are reminded of a story told by ARTHUR BUES to the effect that a friend of his, who had prepared a text-book on arithmetic, for the use of the schools in the Province of Quebec, found, to his amazement, that it was rejected by the Council of Public Instruction (composed largely of R. C. bishops), because it contained no reference to the Blessed Virgin! It is no matter whether the story is apocryphal, it is none the less true. When one considers the illiteracy of the people of Quebec, the natural result of the sort of schools they have, it is difficult to know whether to be more amused or indignant at the demands of the Church that the Quebec system of education shall be extended to other parts of our fair Dominion. But it is always the policy of the Catholic Church to gain control over education; the order of Jesuits, most crafty, most Roman of the Romanists, has especially devoted itself to the work of education and to making education subservient to their church. Macaulay has somewhere said that they have discovered the exact limit to which education can be carried without danger of emancipating the human mind. We realize how true that is when we think of Quebec.

THE ENGLISH-CANADIAN.

In our last issue we stated that we had been requested to announce that the *English-Canadian*, published at Toronto, was not authorized to represent the Sons of England Society. The statement has given great umbrage to our little contemporary. In its last number, (we beg pardon, latest number,) the *English-Canadian* devotes two columns to prove, not that our statement was incorrect, but that the ANGLO-SAXON is the pocket-organ of P. S. G. P. STROUD, and that it was that gentleman who inspired the malvolent paragraph. We regret to say that the *English-Canadian* is misinformed on both points. BRO. STROUD has no connection whatever with the ANGLO-SAXON. He neither inspires the articles in the paper nor is consulted with regard to them. When BRO. STROUD ran for President; during the period that he was President, the

ANGLO-SAXON never once referred to him editorially. That ought to be sufficient proof that this journal is not BRO. STROUD'S pocket-organ.

But to return to the main question: as to the authority for the paragraph which has so much excited the *English-Canadian*. The truth is, the Grand President was so pestered with letters enquiring whether this new enterprise (the *English-Canadian*) was being encouraged by the Executive, that he requested us to make the announcement we made. When one comes to think that there are already over two hundred newspapers and periodicals published in Toronto, many of them of a more or less ephemeral character, and that new ones are starting up from day to day, one cannot help feeling with PRESIDENT ELLIOTT that a busy man had other things to do than to spend his time answering enquiries about a new publication of which he knew nothing except that he and the Executive had no connection with it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Many of the District Deputies have taken advantage of the offer made to them and have applied for extra copies of the ANGLO-SAXON for distribution among Englishmen not yet included in our Society. It is, however, necessary to remind some of them that these applications must invariably be made through the S. G. P. We trust that a big push will be made to establish another half dozen lodges before Grand Lodge meets. We really need only three new lodges to top the record, but the arithmetical ratio calls for six. A good deal depends upon the amount of zeal which the D.D.'s display within the next six weeks.

When the Beneficiary system is changed from a straight assessment to a monthly payment, we may expect to see a big jump in our membership. The present plan is unwieldy and inconvenient.

We should like to see Grand Lodge make a change with regard to the surplus funds of lodges. Some of our lodges have unnecessarily large surplus funds. It would seem a better plan to vest all the lodge funds, with the exception of the 25 cent dues, in the Supreme Executive, and let the latter arrange to give each lodge a sufficient credit at the bank to cover probable sick and funeral payments. Of course, this arrangement could only be made applicable to cities and towns where there are banks. The 25 cents dues would amply cover lodge expenses and leave something over for a contingent fund. This plan, or something like it, would tend to prevent the splitting up of lodges, which has been rather an evil in Toronto, for example—members would have to stick together, or the 25 cent dues would not cover expenses.

In making this suggestion we are not advocating spoliation. Lodges like Kent or Albion, with large surplus funds, might be inclined to object. But what control has either Kent or Albion over its surplus? None whatever, so far as we are aware. Birmingham Lodge, which has a small surplus, places the interest on it in the contingent fund. But neither Kent nor Albion does this, and the consequence is that in both cases the surplus is growing to unwieldy proportions.

CAIRNGORM, ONT.,

Feb. 6th, 1894.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

Dear Sir,—I read in the last number of *Imperial Federation League Journal*, that you are publishing a journal in the interest of the Canadian Branch of the League. I have to reply to an annexationist, and wish to know if you can furnish me with any speeches or pamphlets bearing on the question of annexation as a possible future for Canada.

Yours truly,

E. HUSBAND.

[A number of most excellent pamphlets have been issued on this subject by MR. J. CASTELL HOPKINS, of Toronto, to whom we beg to refer our correspondent.—EDITOR.]

PERSONS WANTED IN CANADA.

THERE IS ROOM FOR MILLIONS OF AGRICULTURISTS.

What the Official Hand-Book Points Out.—Information Gratuitously 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:

THE TIME TO EMIGRATE.

Generally speaking, the best time to emigrate, for all classes, is the early spring. The agricultural laborer will then find his services in demand in the busy period that always comes during seed time in Canada; and the agriculturist who intends to take up land for himself will arrive at the beginning of the season's operations. The agriculturist who goes to Manitoba may, by getting in a crop of oats or potatoes during the month of May or the first week in June, contribute greatly to the support of himself and family during the first year. Or again, if the agricultural laborer arrives in summer, about harvest time, he will find great demand and high wages for his services during the harvest months, and he will have no difficulty in getting on well from this point.

The farmer, too, who desires to take up land, if he comes in the summer time, may see the crops growing, and may thus have an opportunity to choose at leisure the most advantageous location. In Manitoba and the Northwest the summer and autumn months are the best for moving about the country in search of land—or, as it is commonly called, "land hunting" for a suitable spot on which to settle. Having selected it, he may proceed to erect his house and make preparations for living over the winter; and, if he means to do this, he may make his start with great advantage in the spring from being on the spot.

The Government does not now offer assisted passages to any class of emigrants. All are required to pay the ordinary fares charged by the steamship companies. Emigrants are also required in every case to pay their railway fares from the port of landing to their destinations, and to provide their own food. Emigrants, must, therefore, have enough money for such expenses in addition to their ocean passage, and to provide board and lodging until they can procure employment. It may be stated that some of the British railway companies offer reduced rates to the ports of embarkation to emigrants proceeding to the Dominion. These may be ascertained by inquiry at the passenger agencies or railway booking offices. The Canadian Pacific Railway also offers a special rate to emigrants from Quebec, Montreal or Halifax to Manitoba or other points in the west.

Inquiry is often made whether there is any system in operation by which money is advanced by the Government for the passage of laboring persons, to be repaid after arrival in Canada. It is therefore as well to say plainly that there is not. To secure a berth in the steamers it is necessary to send a deposit of £5 for a saloon passage and £1 for an intermediate or steerage passage, to the steamship company or to the agent, the remainder to be paid before the passengers go on board.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has a continuous line from Quebec, on the Atlantic, to Vancouver on the Pacific. Trains leaving Quebec, say on Monday, arrive at Winnipeg in the forenoon on Thursday, and at Vancouver on the following Sunday. The fares from Quebec to Winnipeg and westward include the colonist sleeping cars.

The steerage passengers, being so well provided with food on the steamships of the principal lines, need not think of supplying themselves with any kind of provisions.

DURING THE PASSAGE.

As soon as the emigrant gets on board the steamship he should make himself acquainted with the rules he is expected to obey whilst at sea. These are always displayed in several parts of the vessel. He should do his best to carry them out, to be well-behaved, and to keep himself clean. He will thus add not only to his own health and comfort, but to that of those around him. If he should have any grievance or real cause of complaint during the passage he should at once make it known to the captain, who will naturally seek to have justice, as well for his own interest as for that of his ship and his employers.

The master of the ship is responsible for any neglect or bad conduct on the

part of the stewards, or any of the officers, or the crew. All steamships carrying emigrants have doctors on board; and in case of sickness any emigrant will receive medical care and medicine, with such comforts as may be considered necessary by the doctor.

The large steamships have stewardesses to look after the female portion of the steerage passengers, who have separate and isolated accommodation on the better class of steamers.

LUGGAGE.

The attention of the emigrants cannot be too particularly directed to everything about their luggage. In the first place, it is very desirable that they should not encumber themselves with unnecessary articles, as these, besides causing them a great deal of trouble, may in the end cost a good deal more than they are worth.

On the steamship bills the passenger will find stated how many cubic feet of luggage will be carried free on board. It may, however, happen that the number of cubic feet which the steamship will allow is very much heavier than the 150 lbs. weight allowed to each passenger on the western railways.

The railways in Canada are very liberal with emigrant luggage and will let pass anything that is not very much out of the way. On some, however, the luggage is weighed, and anything in excess of 150 lbs. per passenger is liable to be charged for. A family or party going together may have their luggage all weighed together, and no charge will be made unless there is an excess above an aggregate of 150 lbs. for each. The Canadian Pacific allow 300 lbs. for each adult going west of Winnipeg but not beyond Calgary. Many heavy lumbering things sometimes carried by emigrants are not worth paying the excess of freight for, and can be better and more cheaply purchased on arrival at their destination. The luggage and boxes or trunks of every passenger should be plainly marked with his name and destination. Padlocks should be avoided, as they are liable to be broken off.

All heavy luggage and boxes are stowed away in the hold, but the emigrant should put in a separate and small package the things he will require for use on the voyage; these he should keep by him and take into his berth. Labels may be obtained from the steamship company.

Emigrants sometimes suffer great loss and inconvenience from losing their luggage. They should, therefore, be careful not to lose sight of it until it is put on board ship; it is then perfectly safe. Upon arrival in Canada it will be passed by the Customs officers and put into what is called the "baggage car" of the railway train, where it is "checked" to its destination. This means that there is attached to each article a little piece of metal with a number stamped on it, while a corresponding piece, similarly numbered, is given to the passenger to keep until his destination is reached. The railway is then responsible for the safety of his luggage, and will not give it up until he shows his "check." This custom has great safety as well as convenience.

Agricultural laborers should not bring any of their tools with them as these can be easily got in Canada, of the best kind, and suited to the needs of the country. Generally speaking, the farming tools used in England would not be suitable for Canada.

Mechanics and artisans, encouraged to go out, may of course bring their tools; but they must bear in mind that there is no difficulty in buying any ordinary tools in Canada at reasonable prices, and that it is better to have the means of purchasing what they want after reaching their destination than to be hampered with a heavy lot of luggage on their journey, causing them trouble and expense. As a general rule, the tools made in Canada are lighter and better adapted to the needs of the country than those made in the old country.

OUTFITS.

Young men going out to learn agriculture, or to start farming, often deem it necessary to take out most expensive outfits, in the shape of clothes, etc. This is a mistake. All that is wanted is one's old clothes, a better suit or two for leisure wear, and a good supply of summer and winter underclothing. Anything else can be procured in Canada equally well, at about the same price, and very much better adapted to the country.

MONEY.

In bringing out money from the United Kingdom it is better to get a bill of exchange or a bank letter of credit, procurable from any banker, for any large sum, as then there is no danger of its being lost. Any smaller sums are better brought in sovereigns