

or half-sovereigns, as far as possible, or a post office order may be obtained on the place of destination in Canada. Sovereign and half-sovereign coins have always their absolute par value, which is fixed by law. On silver—shillings, florins, half-crowns, etc.—the immigrant will lose a trifle in exchanging them for Canadian currency.

It is advised that farmers and all others who come to Canada with means should, immediately on their arrival, deposit their money in a bank. The savings bank connected with the post office, for the security of which the government is responsible, allows a fair rate of interest on deposits. The savings banks in connection with any of the chartered banks allow varying rates of interest, and deposits in any of these banks are especially protected and absolutely sure. Time should be given to look carefully about before investing, that step being of the last and greatest importance. The money, while the immigrant is looking about, instead of being in danger of being lost, is on the contrary earning; and the owner of the money may, with great advantages in many cases, take any suitable work that may offer, and thus have time to learn more fully and particularly the ways of the country.

WAGES.

The rates of wages vary in the different provinces and according to circumstances, but on an average they are from 20 to 40 per cent higher than in Great Britain, and the opportunities for exceptionally good craftsmen are much greater in the Dominion than at home.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

There seems to be an impression that the Pamir difficulty between England and Russia will be settled amicably before long. A recent despatch from St. Petersburg, printed in the *London Times*, says: "The negotiations on the Pamir with China on the one hand and England (representing Afghanistan) on the other have hitherto, been carried on only by fits and starts, but it would now appear that they are about to be resumed more actively in order to finish in the spring."

The presence of Tching Tchang, the special Chinese envoy, is a proof of the interest taken in this pressing question by the Peking government. There is reason to believe that England, too, is anxious to arrive at a prompt conclusion. It is impossible as yet to forecast even approximately the lines of settlement. It may, however, be mentioned that there is an evident intention on the part of both England and Russia not to approach too near each other, but to leave between their territories and even their spheres of influence, Afghanistan on the one side and China on the other, to exercise suzerainty over the intervening regions.

It has been acknowledged that in view of the difficulty of establishing a common frontier in vague and little-known regions, inhabited by various peoples, the simplest and surest way to avoid inevitable complications and possible conflicts is to have buffer states."

The announcement that the Amir is about to pay a visit to England is a strong indication of the success of the recent Durand mission, under Sir Mortimer Durand, to Cabul.

The new clock at St. Paul's Cathedral is now in working order. In 1891 the old works, after 182 years' service, were declared worn out and Lord Grimthorpe, who designed the famous clock at St. Stephen's, was consulted on the plan of the new one intended for St. Paul's. The clock, which was started on the 21st ult., is the largest in the kingdom, bigger even than that of Westminster. Its pendulum is 15 feet long, weighs 7 cwt., and has a two-second beat. The ceremony of starting the new clock was performed by Miss Alice Gregory, daughter of the dean.

Sir John Astley, at a recent gathering, gave some amusing examples of his experiences in the Crimea. In the great match played at the Alma he said that the Russians sent down some tremendous big balls from the heights, and in front of him was a famous cricketer who was a splendid wicket-keeper. As their ranks opened out to give the deliveries of the Russians room, a ball made a ricochet to the right, just missing them. "Why don't you stop that, Duff?" said Sir John. "It had to much pace on for me," replied Duff, "and I thought it was all right with you at long stop."

Baron Solvyns, who was found dead in bed in London the other day, had been Belgian minister at the Court of St. James for more than twenty years.

TELL THE ENGLISH FARMER OF

The Canadian Northwest,

ITS POSSIBILITIES AND WONDERFUL RESOURCES.

THE COUNTRY WHERE THE TENANT FARMER CAN MAKE A HOME FOR HIS FAMILY IN A FEW YEARS.

Few people realize that before the purchase of Alaska, Canada was larger than the United States, but such was the fact. The territory of the Dominion is 3,456,383 square miles, while that of the United States was but 3,025,000 square miles.

The area of the organized districts of the Northwest is as follows:

	Sq. Miles.
Manitoba.....	73,956
Kewatin.....	282,000
Assinibola.....	89,535
Saskatchewan.....	107,092
Alberta.....	106,100
Athabasca.....	104,500
British Columbia.....	383,300
	1,146,483

Beyond these provinces and districts lies an unorganized territory with an area of more than sixteen hundred thousand square miles.

West of the great belt of wheat country is an enormous area not adapted to the production of cereals, but admirably suited for the raising of cattle, horses and sheep. Dr. J. B. Hulbert, of Ottawa, says in regard to this:—

"The entire area is fit for pasturage, as the native grasses grow over the whole country, even to the shores of Hudson's Bay and the Arctic Ocean, and down the Mackenzie to the sea, and all the region in the valley of the Mackenzie and its tributaries is fit for the production of summer grass. Through all the country east of the Great Lakes of the Mackenzie River system the grasses are like our June grass. The Dominion embraces the chief pasture and meadow lands of North America, and these, with their accompanying flocks and herds, are of more importance than wheat lands."

THE COAL SUPPLY.

In a territory so vast and so little explored it is not likely that more than a mere fraction of its mineral riches are known. The coal area of the Northwest is estimated at 65,000 square miles, with from 5,000,000 to 9,000,000 tons under each mile. Fuel will be in no wise lacking for future settlers in this great country.

THE GOLD FIELDS.

The tangled mass of the mountain ranges are seamed through and through with veins of precious metals. More than \$53,000,000 of gold alone has already been taken out from the mines of British Columbia. Mines of gold are worked also on the Lake of the Woods. Salt, sulphur, asphalt, petroleum, metals and minerals of every kind and sort lie beneath the soil, waiting the needs of the coming millions who shall one day make the great Northwest their home.

THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Manitoba, being the first portion of Rupert's Land to be inhabited and developed, it has of necessity made greater progress than the territory to the west of it.

From a population of 62,260 in 1881, it rose to a population of 152,506 in 1891, an increase of 90,246 in 10 years. The total acres occupied in 1881 was 1,511,435, and in 1891, 4,416,592. In 1881 only 45,750 acres were in wheat, which rose in 1891 to 806,471 acres, and there were 1,000,000 acres in wheat in Manitoba in 1893, yielding 16,000,000 bushels of the finest wheat that was ever put through an elevator—an average of 16 bushels to the acre, while Ontario only yielded 15½ bushels; Wisconsin, 12½; Minnesota, 13; Iowa, 11½; Nebraska, 12½, and Dakota, 12½ bushels—and it was not a good year for yield in Manitoba either.

118,807 bushels of oats were raised in 1881, and 8,470,212 in 1891. They only had 11,800 horses in 1881, but could boast of 86,753 in 1891, and their cows ran up in the same period from 17,624 to 82,614. The farmers of Manitoba made 4,857,132 pounds of butter in 1891 as against 857,868 pounds butter in 1881. In 1881 there were only about 130 miles of railway constructed and operated in Manitoba, now there are in Manitoba and the Territories 6,372 miles of railway.

[We will continue the balance of above descriptive article of the Northwest and its resources in our next issue. We are indebted to Massey's Illustrated Magazine for February for the same.]

OFF FOR OLD ENGLAND.

Last week an Englishman, from Manitoba, Mr. Tom Seaman, passed through Ottawa, on a visit to his former home in the old country. During a conversation he spoke freely of the advantages of the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest as a place peculiarly suited for the Englishman of push. He, accompanied by three brothers, arrived in that province some eleven years ago without any means or experience in the ways of the country. To-day they could not be induced to sell their property and leave the country for \$20,000. Mr. Seaman is postmaster at Seamo, as well as township clerk. He is, therefore, in a position to speak from knowledge, such as not possessed by most men, of the wonderful resources of the Northwest, and will, while in England, advocate the coming to this country of that most needed class of people, the tenant farmer.

Mr. Seaman expressed a strong desire to have, upon his return to Canada, a Sons of England lodge established in his locality, feeling sure that the establishment of our Order in their midst is just what is wanted.

He thanked the *ANGLO-SAXON* for devoting its columns so freely and powerfully to spreading the news of the great Canadian Northwest for the benefit of Englishmen in England.

Miss Rye's next batch of girls will leave Liverpool for Canada in March or April.

LARGE EMIGRATION TO CANADA

THE ENGLISH INCREASED CONSIDERABLY LAST YEAR.

FALLING OFF IN SCOTTISH AND IRISH EMIGRATION.—FULL RETURNS.

The emigration returns for the year 1893 have just been published by the Imperial Government. The departures of all nationalities, foreign as well as British, from British ports during the last twelve months numbered 307,750, showing a decrease this year as compared with those of last year of 13,647.

The British emigrants numbered 209,117, a decrease of 925.

Of these 134,302 were English, an increase this year of 487; 22,660 were Scottish, a decrease of 685; and 52,155 were Irish, a decrease of 747.

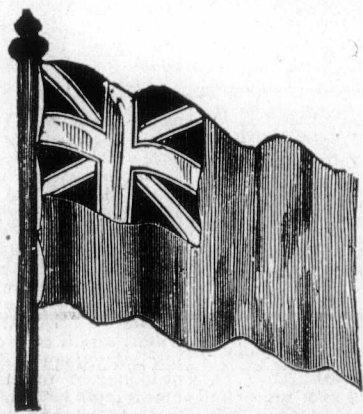
The destinations of the emigrants were as follows: For the United States, 149,150, a decrease as compared with last year of 889.

For Canada, 24,750, an increase of 1,505, entirely due to the increase in the English emigrants to the Dominion.

For Australia, 11,264, a decrease of 4,686.

For South Africa, 12,092, an increase of 3,201.

The foreigners going to the United States numbered 64,100, a decrease of 21,082; this is largely due to the increased numbers of Continental emigrants who sail from foreign ports. The foreigners going to Canada numbered 25,612, an increase for the year as compared with last of 7,000.



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:

THOS. ELLIOTT, BRANTFORD, ONT., Grand President.
J. A. EDWARDS, MONTREAL, P.Q., Grand Vice-President.
W. R. STROUD, OTTAWA, ONT., Grand Past-President.
B. HINCHCLIFFE, TORONTO, ONT., Grand Treasurer.
JOHN W. CARTER, TORONTO, ONT., Grand Secretary.
And District Officers in the following Provinces:
A. S. DODSON, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.
J. H. BELL, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.
REV. CANON COOMBS, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
DR. G. P. BELL, Qu'Appelle Station, Northwest Territories.
G. C. KING, Calgary, Northwest Territories.
CAPT. G. W. ROBERTSON, Victoria, British Columbia.
W. B. TOWNSEND, Vancouver, British Columbia.
T. TEAKLE, Quebec City, Quebec.
A. D. THOMAS, Fredericton, New Brunswick.
REGINALD J. STEEL, Regina, Assinibola District, N. W. T.

ENGLAND.

A. J. CRASTON, Nichol's Building, Playhouse Yard, Golden Lane Barbican, London, E. C.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

It is gratifying to find that as a result of the British occupation, the Egyptian Budget for 1894 shows a surplus of £500,000, and it is proposed to further reduce the Land Tax by £200,000.

Before the end of this century Egypt will probably have added £4,000,000 a year to the value of her produce, if the mixed European Commission which has been invited to visit Egypt this winter decides definitely on the construction of the great storage reservoir in Upper Egypt. There are several schemes, but whether that of Mr. Cope Whitehouse is adopted or not, he is entitled to thanks for agitating the question these many years, when the highly paid irrigationists were plodding along the beaten tracks of their canals.

TORONTO S. O. E. NOTES.

Bro. Jas. Bond, whom we mentioned in our last issue had secured a verdict against the Street Railway Co. for \$500, we are sorry to learn has to fight the company over again, they having appealed against the award.

Dr. John S. King has appealed through the Evening News, to the citizens of Toronto, to aid Bro. Bond in fighting the railway company in their appeal.

Lodge Chesterfield held a special meeting on Feb. 3rd to discuss the proposed new constitution; the lodge room was crowded, nearly every lodge in the city being represented.

All the lodges in the city are opposed to the amalgamation of the two degrees. Some are in favor of making districts for the W. R. Degree, some are also in favor of districts electing the District Deputy.

A very pleasing affair took place at Manchester Lodge on Monday last. Bro. John Ayre, who has occupied the position of treasurer of the lodge for the past thirteen years, was presented with a beautiful illuminated address, showing the esteem in which Bro. Ayre is held by the brethren of Manchester Lodge.

Norfolk lodge has issued an appeal to the city lodges, asking the co-operation of their Grand Lodge delegates to vote against the amalgamation of the two degrees, also to support the abolition of the clause compelling members to take the W. R. Degree before taking office in the lodge.

At the next regular meeting of Albion Lodge W. R. Degree business will be dispensed with, as the members intend having a smoking concert instead. Refreshments will be provided. Albion has quite a number of good singers, so that a jolly good time may be expected. The meeting will be on Feb. 22nd.

Hammersmith Lodge held their first annual concert on Friday last in Dingman's Hall. Bro. Ex-Ald. Small, of Rugby Lodge, occupied the chair. A good programme was rendered. Bro. Vennell, president of the lodge, gave a speech in which he outlined the objects and benefits of the Society. Refreshments were served during the evening.

We are sorry to hear that Bro. Seaton has been laid up for the last few weeks with la grippe. We trust he will soon be able to attend to business again.

Hull Lodge has been unfortunate in losing one of their best working members, Bro. Thomas Lloyd, who, after but a short illness, died on Feb. 4th. The funeral took place on Feb. 6th at St. James' cemetery. A large number turned out to the funeral. He was a member of Class A and B of the Beneficiary.

The grim messenger has again visited London Lodge. Since our last issue Bro. Blake has passed over to the great majority. He was highly respected by all who knew him, and will be greatly missed from the lodge room. We understand he was a beneficiary member.

Bro. Sam. Hines, the genial past president of London Lodge, has been elected Deputy Grand President of the Daughters of England.

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.