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ALBERTA, N. W. TERRITORIES.

THE LODGES GATHERING ENGLISHMEN TOGETHER.

GRAND LODGE DELEGATE—A DINNER—INNISFAIL VISITED AND LODGE ALBERTA'S OFFICERS INSTALLED.

Calgary, Feb. 8th.—The annual Xmas dinner of Lodge United Roses, No. 117, came off on Dec. 26th, at the Queen's hotel, and was as usual a very successful affair. The beef and pudding excellent, and besides, we had charming music from a good string band while discussing the viands, and afterwards rousing songs and choruses, which the Sons know so well how to render and appreciate.

On Thursday, January 4th, Bro. G. C. King, D.D., attended the regular meeting of the lodge for the purpose of installing the officers elect for 1894, who are as follows:—

President, F. G. Topp; past-president, E. Cave; vice-president, J. T. Child; secretary, E. Doughty; treasurer, O. Copas; chaplain, Rev. W. F. Webb; committees, F. H. Leakey, W. J. Edwards, J. E. Eckersley, H. Perkins, J. Lowndes, W. H. Lee; inner guard, H. A. Shelley; outer guard, John Jones; surgeon, Dr. R. D. Sanson; auditors, J. H. Wilson, J. S. Mackie, Owen Bott; trustees, W. H. Boorne, F. Tillyard.

Grand Lodge delegate, G. C. King, P. P. and D. D.

After the closing of the lodge, a goodly number of the brethren adjourned to Bro. Skinner's Palace hotel, where a pleasant hour was whiled away with speech, ventriloquism, mesmerism, thought-reading and song.

It is very interesting to notice former services rendered to the lodge by some of the newly installed officers. Thus Bro. Cave has filled the offices of vice-pres. and president; Bro. Topp, treasurer, trustee and vice-president; Bro. Child, inner guard and chaplain; Bro. Doughty, secretary (nearly three years) and trustee; Bro. Copas, 1st committee-man; Bro. W. J. Edwards and J. H. Eckersley, committeemen; Bro. J. L. Wilson, trustee; Bro. J. S. Mackie and F. Tillyard, committee; Bro. W. H. Boorne, auditor.

Bro. F. H. Leakey is organizing a S. O. E. cricket club, and Bro. Lowndes a minstrel troupe, with every prospect of success, while committees have been struck to arrange for socials and other functions; so that we may say with the poet: "It shows its life in every limb, what should it know of death."

Many new members are coming in, and in every way the lodge is apparently prospering.

INNISFAIL, ALBERTA.

The following members of the S.O.E. went to Innisfail on Monday, January 22nd, for the purpose of assisting the district deputy, Mr. G. C. King, in re-organizing Alberta Lodge, No. 180, of the same society:—E. Cave, F. G. Topp, F. Leakey, O. Copas, Rev. W. F. Webb, F. J. Boswell, T. Skinner, J. Jones, W. H. Perkins, E. Leakey, W. H. Boorne, J. E. Eckersley, G. Allen, F. Tillyard, W. J. Edwards, and J. L. Wilson.

The brethren met in the lodge room at Innisfail at 6.45 p.m., and at once proceeded to the business of the evening, which was not concluded till 12.15, when the lodge closed.

At 12.30 a.m. the members of Alberta lodge entertained their visitors from Calgary at the Innisfail hotel, where

about 40 of the brethren sat down to an appetising spread prepared by hostess Mrs. Murray and staff with their usual catering ability. After ample justice had been done to the good things on the table, music, both instrumental and vocal, was the order of the day. It was well on towards daylight before the festivities were concluded, all present having mightily enjoyed themselves.

The names of the officers of the re-organized lodge are as follows:—

President, G. W. West; past president, S. P. Fream; vice president, A. W. Gillingham; secretary, J. Pinchbeck; chaplain, Rev. H. B. Brafbier; surgeon, Dr. George; Committee, W. J. O. Bourchier, W. Aspinall, A. Lennon; inner guard, S. H. Smith; outer guard, T. Rollin; trustees, R. Page, E. F. Calvert; auditors, F. M. Rogers, W. J. O. Bourchier, S. P. Fream.

With such good material, it is confidently expected that Alberta Lodge will go ahead and prosper.

The Calgary contingent arrived home on Tuesday's train. Both on the way up and back, singing, to the accompaniment of guitar and bones, was heartily indulged in, thus pleasantly relieving the tedium of what is usually a weary monotony.—Calgary Tribune.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

LYDFORD LODGE, S.O.E., AND ROSE OF ENGLAND LODGE, D.O.E.

The above lodges held a very successful "At Home," in the Sons of England Hall, Front st. There was a large attendance of the friends of the Order. Chief Newton, president of Lydford lodge, occupied the chair. During the evening refreshments were served by the ladies. The large programme was varied and very entertaining. The singing was particularly good.

Bro. Rev. A. L. Geen gave a fine address on the aims and objects of the Order.

Bro. Thos. Waymark took for his subject the aims and objects of the Daughters of England.

Bro. H. Tammadge gave an interesting address on the aims and objects of the juvenile branch of the society.

The entertainment was brought to a close by singing the of the National Anthem.

NOTES.

The ladies' lodge, Rose of England, is rapidly gaining in membership. Its influence has been felt in many ways, and we hope to make a still more rapid increase in membership to the D. O. E. after the "At Home."

Lydford lodge is making members every meeting; the officers are zealous and full of push for the Order.

The addresses on the aims and objects of the several branches of our Society were particularly interesting from the fact that the three gentlemen who delivered the addresses are men of experience in the working of the Order.

GRAVENHURST, ONT.

DOVER LODGE, NO. 72.

At our last regular meeting, Thursday, Jan. 11th, President Geo. Forth in the chair, the regular routine of business was disposed of, until we came to the installation of officers, when Bro. John Skitch, D. D., took the chair and installed the officers for the present year. Bros. Newton and Forth were appointed Grand Lodge delegates.

I am also glad to report the lodges in this district in a flourishing state, financially and numerically.

J. SKITCH, D. D.

What They Say.

An Under-the-Surface Idea.

Hamilton Spectator.

In Count Mercier's apology for his dynamite son, and in much else that was said in the court, there is an under current of the idea that "England" is a sort of foreign nation, with a little weakness for a dead man named Nelson, and that the foreigners should be allowed to indulge in their foolishness in New France, without dynamite interference.

In Unity is Strength.

St. John, N.B., Sun.

There are many ideas as to the future constitution of the Empire, but at home and in the colonies alike there is now an almost general desire and intention to keep the Empire together. It was almost a truism at one time that when British colonies grow strong enough to stand alone they would naturally separate from the Empire. The contrary view now prevails. The best thought of Britain and the colonies says that as the colonies grow stronger their united strength should be used for their mutual good and general support against the outside world.

English International Courtesy.

The Independent, New York.

We have an admirable illustration of international courtesy and self-control under the most provoking circumstances in the attitude of the English Government towards France in reference to the deplorable blunder which has resulted in the slaughter of British troops by the French in the interior of Sierra Leone, in which some thirty officers and soldiers were killed. It is explained that the French force, which appears to have been out of its territory, mistook the British soldiers in the darkness of night for a hostile party of natives, and made an instant attack upon them by surprise. It would seem unpardonable, and yet the English are very careful to make no complaint, to acknowledge that it was an error and to make reparation as easy as possible. This is one of the bright sides of diplomacy which shows Christianity has something to do with it and which reflects credit upon the English people.

BRANTFORD, ONT.

Salisbury Lodge, No. 42, held another very successful meeting in their hall, on the 18th ult. The installation of new officers was conducted by S. G. P. Elliott, Bro. W. C. Day, being installed as past-president; W. Irwin, president; Chas. Dunnett, vice-president; T. W. Smart, secretary; J. H. Adams, treasurer; committee, J. Taylor; W. Fisher, T. Harper; W. Pierce, chaplain. There was one initiation, and three propositions. Bro. Thos. Elliott, the genial S. G. P., who was the installing officer, congratulated the lodge on its financial and successful progress during the past year.

At the close of the installation Bro. Elliott, called upon Bro. W. C. Day, and presented him, on behalf of the officers and brethren with a very beautiful P. P. jewel, and highly applauded him for the very efficient manner in which he had performed his duty. Bro. Day made a suitable reply.

All the wars of Napoleon Bonaparte cost his country £255,000,000, while the wars of Louis Napoleon cost France £412,000,000. The former made the enemy pay most of the expense; the expense of the wars waged by the latter was borne by France.

A HARD WORKER.

Bro. E. J. Lomnitz, President of Birmingham Lodge, Toronto, was in Ottawa last week on business. Bro. Lomnitz is one of the best informed members of the Sons of England, his position necessitating a great deal of travelling, bringing him in contact with a large number of members, and his visit to lodges in country places are sources of pleasure to the brethren. He has been instrumental in forming some five or six lodges this year. His tact and general knowledge will we hope, be appreciated at the coming Grand Lodge. Bro. Lomnitz is Grand Lodge representative from Islington Lodge, No. 151, Fredericton, N. B., and to elect him to a place on the Executive Board of the Supreme Grand Lodge would be giving to the lower provinces an honour they are entitled to.

NEW LODGE CARDS.

It is with pleasure we draw the attention of members of the Order to the two new cards which appear for the first time in our columns. See page 189, Arnprior, Ont., George Richman, president; H. G. Smith, secretary, and Forest of Dean, No. 192, Westville, N. S., Thos. Floyd, president; Jos. Wm. Madden, secretary. To give prestige to our Order, nationally and socially, every lodge should have its card in the ANGLO-SAXON.

GENERAL S.O.E. NOTES.

Bro. Geo. Turner, the able and energetic President of our strong and ever-increasing Epping Lodge, has been unanimously re-elected to his office for the third term. I wish him and also his brethren success.—Rcseau correspondent of the Orillia Packet.

Report has reached the ANGLO-SAXON that Rynnymede Lodge of Selkirk, Man., are doing well and prospering.

Bro. H. Lewis, Burlington, Ont., is the representative of the ANGLO-SAXON in that district. We trust the members will assist Bro. Lewis in his efforts.

Lodge Wellington, Bowmanville, Ont., is going to have an entertainment and supper Feb. 20. We hope to get a full attendance of members, and to make them acquainted with the newly-elected officers. Invitations have been sent to several of our neighboring lodges, so we expect to have a royal time.—F.R.D.

A communication from New Glasgow, N.S., will appear in next issue, also Bro. J. W. Carter's article on the Beneficiary, and report of the first annual dinner of Victory Lodge of St. Catharines.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

LANSDOWNE LODGE, NO. 25.

At our last meeting an interesting feature was the presentation of a P. P. jewel to Bro. T. H. Martin, our late president, by Bro. G. Carpenter, who spoke a few words on the satisfactory manner in which the brother had filled the office. Bro. Martin thanked the members for the jewel, also for the great assistance they had rendered him during his term of office.

In 1821 Great Britain had 3,572,000 houses, whose rental value, was £20,000,000; now there are 7,100,000 houses; rental value, £134,700,000.

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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 AEsop 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 with-out 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 BUEES 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 apochryphal, 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 mal-evilent 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

or half-sovereigns, as far as possible, or a post office order may be obtained on the place of destination in Canada.

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 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.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

There seems to be an impression that the Pamir difficulty between England and Russia will be settled amicably before long.

The presence of Tching Tchang, the special Chinese envoy, is a proof of the interest taken in this pressing question by the Pekin government.

It has been acknowledged that in view of the difficulty of establishing a common frontier in vague and little-known regions, 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 British 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.

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.

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 3,025,900 square miles.

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

Table with 2 columns: District Name, Sq. Miles. Includes Manitoba (73,956), Kewatin (282,000), Assinibola (89,535), Saskatchewan (107,092), Alberta (106,100), Athabasca (104,500), British Columbia (383,300).

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.

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.

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.

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.

THE GOLD FIELDS. The tangled mass of the mountain ranges are seamed through and through with veins of precious metals.

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.

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.

[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.

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.

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.

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

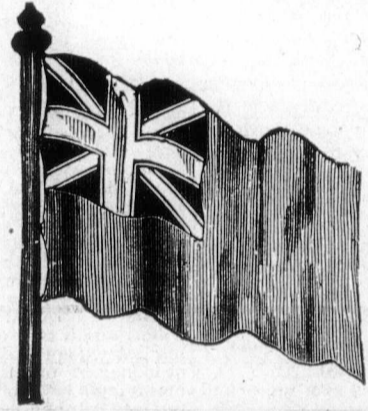
For the United States, 149,150, a decrease as compared with last year of 889.

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 4,688.

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.



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.

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.

"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, Assiniboia 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 £500,000.

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.

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.

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.

