

ed his majority, George III. took for himself the income of the Duchy of Cornwall. The civil list of George IV. was £510,000, and that of William IV. the same amount. Neither of these monarchs incurred debts that Parliament had to meet, but both, in addition to the civil list, were in receipt of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall.

No doubt the civil lists of the first four of these sovereigns were charged with some public liabilities and abused by unrestricted pensions from which the present civil list is free. But the value of money was generally in those reigns, part of that of George III. excepted, much greater than it now is; all the sovereigns of the house of Hanover had incomes derived from that kingdom, which the Queen has not; and they all had inherited private fortunes, while Her Majesty inherited nothing, and had her father's debts to pay on her accession to the throne. During all these reigns Parliament made separate provision for the members of the royal family.

In the former reign the privy purse appropriation included that of Queen Adelaide, who, on becoming Queen Dowager, had a charge on the consolidated fund of £100,000 a year; whereas the grant to the late Prince Consort was only £30,000 a year. And as the former sovereign had no children, while Her Majesty had nine children, who remained and remain a charge on the civil list until otherwise provided for, the burden on her civil list has of course been much greater than that on the civil list of King William. Notwithstanding the greater pressure, and by means of order and economy, the present civil list has been sufficient for the Queen's expenditure and the nurture and education of the royal family, and out of its economy Osborne has been purchased and built and is maintained.

These civil lists have been granted to the four last sovereigns on their surrender to the nation of the royal hereditary revenues, the casual revenues and droits of the crown excepted. This arrangement, originally peculiarly advantageous to the sovereign, has, by improved care and management of the royal property so surrendered, now become profitable to the nation. Thus, in the accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the commissioners of her Majesty's woods, forests and land revenues for the year ending 31st March, 1869, there will be found two items paid into the consolidated fund—that is, to the nation—amounting to £458,206, or £73,206 in excess of the civil list of the Queen paid out of the consolidated fund; and already in the course of the present financial year the crown lands have contributed to the revenue of the kingdom the sum of £331,000.

The considerable pecuniary balance in favor of the nation on the arrangement of 1837 for the maintenance of the sovereign and the honor and dignity of the crown is, moreover, irrespective of the other substantial advantages the country derives from the arrangement to the great pecuniary detriment of the sovereign, were no such arrangement in existence; for the hereditary possessions of the Crown include the ancient parks in and around London, which, devoted, in consequence of their transfer against the civil list, to the nation, are applied towards the health, the recreation, and enjoyment of the population of the metropolis. Without a civil list charged on the consolidated fund, and thrown on the hereditary possessions of the Crown for the maintenance of her household, and to support the honor and dignity of the throne, the sovereign would be free to utilize all royal property after the manner in which the Marquis of Westminster, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Bedford, and other great metropolitan proprietors have utilized their estates in and about London; and the result would be, that while London would be deprived of its ancient parks, Queen Victoria would be in possession of a much larger income than £385,000, and be in a position to amply provide, without the assistance of Parliament, for her family.

The civil list arrangement puts the public in full possession of these metropolitan amenities, and a large annual profit out of the hereditary possessions of the Crown after payment of a civil list of £385,000 a year. But it throws on the nation the obligation of providing for her Majesty's children on their majority or marriage, and that obligation Parliament has unhesitatingly performed in reference to the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; and will shortly be called on to perform towards the Princess Louise and Prince Arthur.—*London Daily News.*

CONSTITUTION AND LAWS
OF THE
LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

(Continued.)

24th. The yeas and nays shall be taken only upon the request of two members of the Grand Lodge.

25. In all unprovided cases the Grand Master shall decide, subject to an appeal to the Grand Lodge.

26. No Brother shall be permitted to take his seat, speak, or vote, unless clothed in regalia, suitable to his rank and station, in the Lodge.

27. Any Brother refusing to take his seat when the Grand Master's gavel is heard, shall be fined, for the first offence, one dollar; for every successive offence, two dollars; and upon refusal to pay said fines, the offending Brother shall be compelled to leave the Lodge Room.

53. These Rules shall apply to all Lodges so far as they can be applied. "Grand Lodge" shall be held to mean any Lodge, and "Grand Master" shall be held to mean the presiding officer thereof.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

54. His title shall be "The Most Worshipful Deputy Grand Master," and his duties are, to occupy the Deputy Chair when the Most Worshipful Grand Master is present, and to take his place when absent.

THE GRAND CHAPLAIN

55. Shall conduct the religious services of the Grand Lodge.

THE GRAND SECRETARY

56. Is the custodian of the Great Seals, Warrants and Warrant Plate Registers, Rituals, Books, Papers, Correspondence and other property of the Grand Lodge. It is his duty to attend all meetings of the Grand Lodge, and keep a correct record of its proceedings, conduct its correspondence, attend to the preparation of Warrants and Dispensations upon application duly made; distribute to the several Provincial Grand Secretaries the Rituals, Forms, Annual Reports and other printed matter of the W. M. Grand Lodge; prepare for the use of the Committee on Credentials, at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, a list of the members of the Grand Lodge, with the office or position held by each, and present to the Grand Lodge, at each annual meeting, a report of the state and progress of the Association.

GRAND TREASURER.

57. The funds of the Association shall be lodged in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, and that officer shall produce his books at every annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, when the same shall be examined and audited by two auditors, competent Brothers, appointed by the Grand Lodge for such purpose. He shall furnish sureties, to be approved by the Grand Master, and no monies shall be paid out by him except in pursuance of a vote of the Grand Lodge, or on the written order of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and all money votes in the Grand and Provincial Grand Lodges, must originate with the Finance Committee of each respectively.

GRAND LECTURER.

58. It shall be the Grand Lecturer's duty to visit every Provincial Grand Lodge when ordered by the M. W. Grand Master, and give

lectures of the different Degrees, and for that duty he shall be paid his expenses by the Grand Lodge.

GRAND DIRECTOR OF CEREMONIES.

59. It shall be the duty of the Grand Director of Ceremonies to attend all meetings of the Grand Lodge, and all meetings specially presided over by the Grand Master, when the ensign or standard of the Grand Lodge may be displayed, so as to indicate the presence of Head Quarters. He will have charge of all that relates to cavalcades, processions, and public ceremonials. He will marshal and arrange all Lodges, Orders, and Degrees of the Association according to law and usage, and take charge generally of all matters which may relate to the proper order of Lodges, the station and precedence of officers and members, and the dress and insignia to be worn by them.

DEPUTY GRAND OFFICERS.

60. The Deputy Grand Secretary, Deputy Grand Treasurer, Deputy Grand Lecturer, and all Deputies of the Grand Director of Ceremonies shall aid and assist the heads of their respective departments, and shall strictly obey all such instructions as they may receive from them.

THE OUTSIDE TYLER.

61. Shall guard the entrance to the Lodge from the outside, and allow no one to pass until properly tested; he shall, after being satisfied that the applicant seeking admission is entitled to enter, give the proper alarm to the Inside Tyler, and, under no circumstances, shall the Outside Tyler open the door of the Lodge.

THE INSIDE TYLER.

62. Shall post himself at the door of the Lodge, inside. On hearing an alarm from the Outside Tyler, he shall answer the same, and, at the proper time, open the door and ascertain the cause of the alarm; but under no circumstances shall he open the door during the opening or closing services of the Lodge, or during the delivery of any Lectures, or the taking of a vote after the question has been put by the Chair.

63. These duties shall apply to, and be the guide for all officers of all Lodges, so far as they can be applied.

64. The Most Worshipful the Grand Master, and all the Grand Officers, shall be *ex officio*, members of all Lodges they may visit, and be entitled to exercise all the rights of members, except in the distribution of the Lodge funds, the election of officers, and the establishing or amending the By-Laws of the Lodge; and the Most Worshipful the Grand Master shall be entitled to take the chair of any Lodge, when he is present, while such Lodge is in session.

This section shall apply to Provincial Grand Lodges, and such officers of such Provincial Grand Lodges shall have the like powers, and be *ex officio*, members of every Lodge in jurisdiction of such Provincial Grand Lodge.

65. No meeting of the Grand Lodge shall be held except at least twelve companions of the Royal Scapier Order be present thereat.

66. Visitors, being Members of the Order, may be admitted to the meetings of the M. W. the Grand Lodge, with the approbation of the officer presiding.

67. At all meetings of the Grand Lodge, Provincial Grand Lodges, County Lodges and District Lodges, before an adjournment, it shall be determined by a vote in the said Lodges, where the next meeting shall be held.

68. All work of every kind required to be done for, or on behalf of the Grand Lodge, shall be done as the M. W. the Grand Master shall direct.

(To be continued.)

ARGENTEUIL, P. Q.

At the annual meeting of the County Lodge of Argenteuil, Brother Isaac Jekill, County Master, delivered the following address:—

DEAR BRETHREN.—I am happy to meet you assembled once more in County Lodge. Another year of this short and uncertain life has passed away since I last met with you in this place. In taking a retrospective glance at that year, the question presents itself, what have we done to advance the cause of Orangism in this county? Are the sixteen Lodges in this county working as they ought? Is there that zeal and energy exerted that we have a right to expect? Now, brethren, why is this? The common excuse is, absence from home; but that should not deter those that remain from putting their shoulders to the wheel, and moving the car rapidly onward. Let all misunderstandings and petty broils be done away with, and let every loyal Protestant Briton unite in blending and binding the members of the Orange Institution closer together. Let all Protestants join our ranks, and as we are one of the few Protestant Counties in the Province of Quebec, let us make our influence felt as did our fathers in old time before us—when they won and handed down to us that freedom which we now enjoy. In this Province of Quebec we need to pull together, for Papist cruelty and tyranny are making every effort to gain the ascendancy over us. Let me just refer to the Fenian raid of 1870, when numbers of Roman Catholics crossed the border into the United States, not to aid in taking Ireland, but to assist a hungry herd of Irish Papist despots, (led on by the valiant O'Neal,) to put down Orangism and Protestantism, in Canada. And why, I ask you, did they not succeed? Was it because of the thousands of French Canadian, whom our government say turned out so cleverly? No, forsooth! It was the Orangemen and the Protestants of our country that drove back the foe. In looking round this hall I see not a few who were anxious to show a bold and martial front to the enemy on that occasion—men who did not hesitate to leave their homes and their crops at a time, when a protracted absence would have left you and your families without crops or other means of subsistence for the year. "Honor to whom honor is due," however, and to the God of our fore-fathers who was with us and gained us the victory be all the honor. Brethren, unless God be for us, it will avail us nothing. Orangemen should be the light of the world, for they know their Master's will, but how many among us are profitable servants? I regret to learn that notwithstanding that excellent rule of our Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, drinking is sometimes carried on in one or two of your Lodges. This is not as it should be, and I cannot urge upon you too strongly the propriety of closely observing all the rules of the Association. Pay up all your dues and send in your returns regularly. Let each one take an active interest, a real, lively interest in his work. The regular payment of your Lodge dues is an important matter, one that you have sworn to perform, and when you allow yourselves to get in arrears, you absent yourselves gradually and then altogether. By paying up regularly, you will find the payments light. There is quite as much money in the County now as there was fifteen years ago. Remember how our fore-fathers spilt their blood for the privileges we now enjoy. Let us remember their "no surrender," and let us anew rally round our glorious banner of freedom, and renew the obligation of our youth.

The foe is at work, and did the opportunity present itself, the fires of another Smithfield would be kindled in this Country. Arise to action then, and let us recruit our ranks with the brave and the true. Cast all your influence on the right side. Our own strength is perfect weakness, but if we ask God for help He will grant it, for He says unto us: "Ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you."

I cannot conclude without referring to the death of our dear young Brother William Evans, one who was highly respected by all who knew him. I trust he is safely landed in his Heavenly Father's home, "a home not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." I take this opportunity of expressing my sympathy with his friends in their sad bereavement.

Brethren, once more I call upon you to do all in your power to swell the Orange ranks in this county.

Shall rebels vile, rule o'er our isle,
And call it all their own?
Ah, surely no the faithless foe,
Must bow before the throne."

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

ISAAC JEKILL.

Brittonville, February, 1871.

HOUSEHOLD CORNER.

HOW TO MAKE COFFEE.—A correspondent travelling in Sweden was immensely delighted with the coffee served on the steamboats and in the hotels. 'At Upsala,' he writes, 'we determined to find out just how they made such perfect coffee as we had just drunk, and stepped into the neat kitchen of the little hotel; and this was the report: Take any kind of coffee pot or urn, and suspend a bag made of felt or heavy flannel, so long that it reaches the bottom, bound on a wire just fitting the top; put in the fresh-ground pure coffee, and pour on freshly boiled water. The fluid filters through the bag, and may be used at once; needs no settling, and retains all its aroma. The advantage of this over the ordinary filter is its economy, as the coffee stands and soaks out its strength instead, and merely lets the water pass through it. 'Do you boil it?' inquired the learner. 'Na a-a-a-y,' said the maid in simple astonishment that any one should be so wasteful as to send away the precious aroma in steam: should rob that prince of food of that evanescent something which constitutes its nobility, and deprive it of alimant. As soon would one think of throwing away that drop of sunshine, charged with all summer's gold, which lies at the throat of a bottle of Johannisberger.'

WELSH RABBIT.—Cut a pound of cheese in slices a quarter of an inch thick, put a piece of butter, the size of an egg, in a small frying-pan, lay in the cheese about five minutes; let it cook, add two eggs, well beaten, a dessert-spoon of mixed mustard, pepper, and salt; stir up; have ready some slices of buttered toast, turn the cheese over it, and send it to the table very hot.

RICH GINGERBREAD.—Melt together three-quarters of a pint of molasses and a half-pound of butter, and pour them hot on a pound of flour, mixed with half a pound of sugar and three quarters of an ounce of ginger. When the paste is quite cold, roll it out with as much more flour as will prevent its adhering to the board, and bake in a slow oven.

TO MAKE LEMON PIES.—Take the yolks of three eggs; one and a half cups of sugar; one cup of water; one tablespoonful of flour; the juice and rind of one lemon; chop the peel; stir all up together; bake as custard; then beat the white of the three eggs to a froth; add four table-spoons of sugar put on the top, and bake until done.

SNOW CAKES.—Put corn meal into a good sized wood or other bowl, with sugar and salt to the taste; then add twice or three times its bulk of snow, and stir it together with a spoon. When well mixed, it appears like so much dry meal or snow. Fry a little on a hot griddle; if it cooks too dry to turn well, add more snow; if too wet to be light, add more meal; when just right, fry on the griddle in convenient sized cakes, and they will be as light as can be desired.

SNOW PUDDINGS.—Half a box of Cox's Sparkling Gelatine is dissolved in a pint of water, one quarter of it cold; let the gelatine soak for five minutes, and pour the rest of the water on boiling hot. Add to this the juice of two lemons and two tea-cups of crushed sugar. When nearly cool strain through a flannel jelly bag (which I believe is easily explained by a reference to optical science) is the tendency of light colors to increase the apparent size and vice versa. People of more than average size should be cautious about wearing white or very light colors for this reason, although it must always be remembered that proportion and color impress the eye so much more sensibly than mere scale, that this rule is a very subordinate one, and only to be applied after those more important subjects have been thoroughly considered. It should, however, be remembered that more than average size naturally involves a certain degree of conspicuousness, which makes any peculiarity of dress doubly undesirable in such cases. A small person may wear with impunity both colors and shapes, which would be inexcusably striking on a large figure. Nothing goes so far to redeem unusual size as complete repose both in form and color. Much trimming, loose ends, and streamers, frills, and furbelows, and caprices of all kinds are apt to become intolerable when magnified, while on a small scale they may please, by a certain fluttering airiness, which is in keeping with the impression of a tiny creature. But here also proportion may almost reverse the effect of scale. A short heavy figure may even more imperatively need quietness, in dress, than one of twice its actual volume which has run up into slenderness. And this naturally leads me to the second respect in which dress should be adapted to the wearer, namely, character; which, indeed, is scarcely separable from the form on which it is impressed, and according to which such questions as the last should mainly be decided.—*Cornhill Magazine*

AN ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—Beat eight eggs very light, add to them a pound of flour sifted and a pound of powdered sugar; when it looks quite light, put in a pound of sweet finely shred, a pint of milk, a nutmeg grated, and a gill of brandy; mix with it a pound of currants, washed, picked and dried, and a pound of raisins, stoned and floured. Tie it in a thick cloth and boil it steadily eight hours.

DRESS IN RELATION TO FIGURE.—In adapting the dress to the shape and size of the wearer, a certain knowledge of drawing, and of the proper proportions of the figure, is, of course, the chief help. There are, however, a few well-ascertained rules which may safely be taught. One, for instance, is that transverse shapes generally tend to lessen height and increase breadth, while longitudinal forms have the opposite effect. Another well known rule (which I believe is easily explained by a reference to optical science) is the tendency of light colors to increase the apparent size and vice versa. People of more than average size should be cautious about wearing white or very light colors for this reason, although it must always be remembered that proportion and color impress the eye so much more sensibly than mere scale, that this rule is a very subordinate one, and only to be applied after those more important subjects have been thoroughly considered. It should, however, be remembered that more than average size naturally involves a certain degree of conspicuousness, which makes any peculiarity of dress doubly undesirable in such cases. A small person may wear with impunity both colors and shapes, which would be inexcusably striking on a large figure. Nothing goes so far to redeem unusual size as complete repose both in form and color. Much trimming, loose ends, and streamers, frills, and furbelows, and caprices of all kinds are apt to become intolerable when magnified, while on a small scale they may please, by a certain fluttering airiness, which is in keeping with the impression of a tiny creature. But here also proportion may almost reverse the effect of scale. A short heavy figure may even more imperatively need quietness, in dress, than one of twice its actual volume which has run up into slenderness. And this naturally leads me to the second respect in which dress should be adapted to the wearer, namely, character; which, indeed, is scarcely separable from the form on which it is impressed, and according to which such questions as the last should mainly be decided.—*Cornhill Magazine*

HOW TO TAKE COLD.—As the thaw has come, the doctors are looking for an increase of business, and, as every trade must live, we offer a few hints upon the readiest methods of gratifying the fraternity. Persons who are partial to rheumatism should wear thin boots and be careful to keep them well soaked in snow water. A quick fever can be secured by leaving off overcoats. Neuralgia complaints are open to all who walk till they become heated, and then stop at the corner of a street and cool off by a genial chat with some good fellow. Coughs are free to all who will insist upon throwing open their coats in order to catch the gentle South breeze which prevails. The ladies are such thorough experts in this art that we need not offer them any suggestion, but, by abandoning their cloaks and rubbers and resorting to their boots and shawls, they will reach a gruel diet by a short cut.

It is said that gold-fish may be kept ten or twelve years in globes, or other vessels, by following a few rules: 1. Allow not more than one fish to a quart of water. 2. Use the same kind of water, whether spring or river water, and change it daily in summer; every other day in winter. 3. Use deep, rather than shallow vessels, with small pebbles at the bottom (to be kept clean), and keep them in the shade, and in a cool part of the room. 4. Use a small net rather than the hand while changing the water. 5. Feed the fishes with cracker, yolk of egg, lettuce, flies, etc., rather than with bread, and then only every third or fourth day, and but little at a time. 6. Do not feed them at all from November to the end of February, and but little during the three following months.