

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

We take from the Grand Lodge report, furnished to the subordinate lodges, the names and places in which the District Deputies reside, and their fields of labour. If the district officers—who are virtually vested with the powers of Grand Lodge representatives—succeed, as suggested by the Grand Secretary, in opening up a new lodge in each district, they will be doing a wonderful work. We believe it will be done, for there are as yet no over-crowded districts. If all cannot open up lodges they can visit and instruct the lodges already working in their jurisdictions. They should confer monthly, if possible, with the presidents or other chief officers of the several lodges over which they are the recognized head, for all purposes that might be adduced for the benefit of the members of the order. The Insurance Department and the general working of the order would have their immediate supervision. We do not know what responsibilities there are attached to the office, not having had the pleasure of seeing a published report of the work of those officers in the past, but we judge it to be of such importance in the future that the Grand Lodge will see their way clear to publish in the annual report year after year the suggestions and other information offered by these officers. The following are the names and the territory over which they preside as officers of the Sons of England:—

- Bro. C. T. W. Mouat, Port Elizabeth, S. A.—Eastern Provinces, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.
 Bro. Dr. Girdwood, Montreal—Montreal, Stormont, Prescott and Lower Provinces.
 Bro. J. B. Wright, Ottawa—Lanark, Carleton, Dundas and Ottawa.
 Bro. H. B. Savage, Kingston—Frontenac, Leeds and Addington.
 Bro. J. W. London, Belleville—Hastings, Lennox and Prince Edward.
 Bro. R. C. Smith, Port Hope—Northumberland and East Durham.
 Bro. Wm. Brundrette, Peterboro—Peterboro.
 Bro. John W. Lee, Lindsay—Victoria and Haliburton.
 Bro. Wm. Edmett, Port Perry—Ontario (excepting Pickering and Whitby Townships).
 Bro. M. A. James, Bowmanville—West Durham and South Ontario.
 Bro. A. Riddiford, Toronto—Toronto East and East York.
 Bro. Wm. Hall, Toronto—Toronto West and West York.
 Bro. Geo. Dudley, Barrie—North, South and East Simcoe.
 Bro. H. Evison, Collingwood—West Simcoe, Dufferin, Grey and Bruce.
 Bro. J. W. Kempling, R.W.G.V.P., Barrie—Muskoka and Parry Sound.
 Bro. W. Hover, Hamilton—Wentworth, Lincoln, Monk and Welland.
 Bro. W. C. Wilkinson, Woodstock—Oxford and Perth.
 Bro. Thos. Elliott, Brantford—Brant, Haldimand and Waterloo.
 Bro. P. R. Williams, St. Thomas—Elgin, Norfolk, Middlesex and Lambton.
 Bro. Geo. L. Prowse, Windsor—Essex and Kent.

That Day!

It is coming, Anglo-Saxons, it is coming, sure and fast,
 The birth-day of the future world—the death-day of the Past.
 The day when Ope, to judgment, the race of man shall beckon—
 How think you, Anglo-Saxons, are you prepared to reckon?

The day when every thought and deed, aye, every idle word
 Shall start up into life and light, and no excuse be heard;
 When conscience-stricken, stark, and wild, each frantic wretch shall call,
 "Fall down—fall down—ye mountains, and hide us in your fall!"

When fresh and vivid every deed—as when that deed was done—
 Shall burst its veil of dark disguise full in the scorching Sun;
 When the shriek that once struck horror, shall then be shrieked again,
 And the slighted prayer of orphans, and the want that cried in vain.

It is coming, fellow mortals, though we be doomed to die,
 Though hushed must be each cheery voice, and dimmed each glancing eye;
 Though earth be mixed in kindred earth, and dust in dust forgot,
 Yet death is but a journey's stage—the grave a resting spot.

Many may, and must, revive and rise—the spirit cannot die—
 Else reason is but folly—and all our faith a lie—
 And faith and reason tell alike there is a world to come,
 Where the evil shall be punished, and the good be welcomed home.

What shame then, Anglo-Saxons, or what glory may be yours,
 To whom so many noble gifts a bounteous mercy pours;
 To whom on every league of land beneath the blaze of heaven
 A name, a tongue, for right or wrong, is gloriously given!

Oh! ye so highly favoured among the sons of earth,
 Arouse, awake, while duty calls and show the world your worth;
 Retrieve the past, and speed the time, when myriads shall confess,
 "When many came for strife and gain—the English stayed to bless!"

USEFUL MEMBERS.

When a man becomes a member of any society he should be influenced as much by a desire to do good to others as by the selfish motive of securing for himself the benefits which the society has to offer. The most completely selfish are those who never attend after securing membership, except to claim the aid of the society, who never assist in promoting the fraternal and charitable work carried on, and who leave the entire work of conducting the business upon the shoulders of others.

But, of those who attend the meetings of the lodges, the extent of their usefulness is limited by what they do. It can be noted generally that the business done is conducted by half a dozen or so of the members, whose leadership is always accepted, even if directed in lines not wholly satisfactory to the others. Numerous members hardly ever arise to address the chair, and their diffidence is such that they will even allow propositions to become laws, or be placed on record, which they think unwise, or ill-timed. Their silence, in such conditions, is a tacit confession of incompetence, although often arising not so much from lack of ability as from a detrimental diffidence or bashfulness. Other members, radically different, speak too often, but between those who have too little to say and those who have too much, the value to a lodge of the latter is much greater, especially when their self-maintained prominence is caused by excess of enthusiasm and sincere interest, and not by any desire to thrust themselves forward or push themselves into leadership. Young or newly-initiated members should make it a point to acquire a knowledge of their lodge and society laws and customs, and with this attained, they should not hesitate to make their individuality felt in the affairs of their lodge.—*Ex.*

Comments and Criticisms.

[This paper does not necessarily share the views expressed in correspondence published in its columns, the use of which is freely granted to writers on topics of general interest.]

UNION PIC-NIC.

To the Editor of the Anglo-Saxon:

SIR,—The question of a pic-nic has again this year been brought forward. It may not be out of place for me to make a suggestion or two through the ANGLO-SAXON relating to the matter. The picnic held by Derby and Bowood Lodges of this city last year was the first of the kind I had the pleasure of attending, and I must say myself and my family most heartily enjoyed ourselves upon that occasion, and I hope, sir, if the matter is pushed to completion as proposed, that the committee having it in hand will take the same means as was used last year, and arrange for a similar pic-nic at the same place, and at the same time.

While upon this question, I might say that I have held conversation with several of the brethren in the Order as to the advisability of having a divisional pic-nic arranged for after this year, which would take in Montreal, Almonte, and the city of Ottawa, which, in its present standing, would give a support from nine lodges. The pic-nic should take place at Alexandria, which is as near as possible midway between Ottawa and Montreal. Alexandria can be reached within two hours either from Ottawa or Montreal, and possesses one of the finest pic-nic grounds that can possibly be had anywhere. I will not dwell any longer upon the matter, but hope some other member, either in Ottawa or Montreal, will see as I do, and bring the matter up for discussion, either through the ANGLO-SAXON or in the lodge room.

BOWOOD.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE.

To the Editor of the Anglo-Saxon:

In the London *Times* of the 28th December, 1887, there appeared an article commenting on a communication from its Philadelphia correspondent, regarding the number of British (as opposed to those of Irish extraction) residents and voters in the United States. By this it was shown that in 1880 there were 1,500,000 persons of British birth in the adjoining republic, very few of whom had up to that time taken any part whatever in politics, 400,000 of the number being of voting age. Since that time the large majority of those have taken the necessary steps to obtain votes, and have used them on several occasions with decided effect. The first thing that an Irish emigrant does on going to the United States, after completing his statutory residence, is to get himself registered as an American citizen, the next to enroll himself as a member of a political party.