

This Canada of Ours

BY G. W. JOHNSON.

We have made us a Dominion
In this region of the west;
And this Canada of ours
Is the land we love the best;
For our homes are halls of plenty,
We have peace on every hand,
And our people are as noble
As the lords of any land.

We have many little Edens
Scattered up and down our dales;
We've a hundred pretty hamlets
Nestling in our peaceful vales.
Here the sunlight loves to linger,
And the summer winds to blow;
Here the rosy spring in April
Leapeth laughing from the snow.

We have lakes as broad as oceans
To transport our surplus grain;
And, we've mighty, rolling rivers,
To convey it to the main;
We have oaks to build us navies
That have stood since Noah's flood,
And we've men to build and steer them—
Men of skill and dauntless blood.

We have springs of healing waters;
We have everdaring rills
That encircle in their journey
Half a thousand happy hills.
Tell the oppressed of every nation,
Him that digs and him that delves—
If they'll cast their lot among us
We will make them like ourselves.

For the west shall be a garden,
And its glories be unfurled,
Till its beauty is a by-word
With the peoples of the world;
And the east shall build us shipping
That shall whiten every sea,
And the boast of this Dominion
Shall be British liberty.

And if foes too strong oppress us,
On a little island shore
Dwells a lion that can shield us
By the terror of his roar.
For its flag that rules the ocean
Is the monarch of the shore—
It has braved a thousand battles,
And can brave a thousand more.

'Neath its folds, in silent sorrow,
We will wrap our fallen brave,
But we'll wave it high in triumph
Over every traitor's grave;
Till in spite of foe and traitor
By the world it shall be seen
That we pride in our Dominion,
Love old England and her Queen.

And our fathers up in Heaven,
In the leal-land far away,
Looking down with pride upon us
To each other there shall say:—
"These our children emulate us,
Tread the righteous path we trod,
Live in peace and honest plenty,
Love their country and their God."

Adjusting a "Wife" Value.

A German insured his dwelling for \$4,000. The dwelling was destroyed by fire. The adjuster found, after full investigation, that the house was over insured and that a new dwelling, larger and better, could be built for \$3,000, which amount the insurance company offered him in cash. The German at first objected, but finally accepted the \$3,000. He said his house was insured for \$4,000 and that he had paid premiums on that amount, and therefore he should have the full amount. Some weeks after he had received the money he was called upon by a life insurance agent, who wanted him to take out a policy of life insurance on himself or on his wife. "If you insure your wife's life for \$4,000," the agent said, "and she should die, you would have that sum to solace your heart." "Dat be hang!" exclaimed the German. "You 'surance fellows ish all tiefs! If I insure my wife and my wife dies, and if I goes to de office to get my \$4,000, do I gits all the money? No, not quite. You vill say to me, 'She wasn't worth 'bout \$3,000. If you don't like de \$3,000 ve vill give you bigger and a better wife!'"

Hard on American Ladies.

Some of the American papers are telling what they call a good story of a well-known Presbyterian minister of Toronto, who, it is said, not long ago attended a small dinner party while visiting in New York. It was a dinner among the "upper ten," at which the ladies sat down to table.

"What did the ladies wear?" asked the minister's wife, who was anxious to get a pointer from her husband as to the latest fashions.

"Well, my dear," responded the husband, "really, I could not tell from what I saw above the table, and you know I am too much of a gentleman to look under it."

Fraternal Gems.

"Sow an Act and you reap a Habit;
Sow a Habit and you reap a Character;
Sow a Character and you reap a Destiny."
—[Thackeray.

"Unless man can erect himself above himself,
How poor a thing is man!"

"Sweet Mefoy is nobility's true badge."
—[Shakespeare.

"Gentleness: the unarmed child."
—[Emerson.

"They Seek Their Meat."

The lamb stopped nursing; and the ewe, moving forward two or three steps, tried to persuade it to follow her. She was anxious that it should as soon as possible learn to walk freely, so they might together rejoin the flock. She felt that the open pasture was full of dangers.

The lamb seemed afraid to take so many steps. It shook its ears and bleated piteously. The mother returned to its side, caressed it anew, pushed it with her nose, and again moved away a few feet, urging it to go with her. Again the feeble little creature refused, bleating loudly. At this moment there came a terrible hissing rush out of the sky, and a great form fell upon the lamb. The ewe wheeled and charged madly; but at the same instant the eagle, with two mighty buffetings of his wings, rose beyond her reach and soared away toward the mountain. The lamb hung limp from his talons; and with piteous cries the ewe ran beneath, gazing upward, and stumbling over the hillocks and juniper bushes.

In the nest of the eagles there was content. The pain of their hunger appeased, the nestlings lay dozing in the sun, the neck of one resting across the back of the other. The triumphant male sat erect upon his perch, staring out over the splendid world that displayed itself beneath him. Now and again he lifted his wings and screamed joyously at the sun. The mother bird, perched upon a limb on the edge of the nest, busily rearranged her plumage. At times she stooped her head into the nest to utter over her sleeping eaglet a soft chuckling noise, which seemed to come from the very bottom of her throat.

But hither and thither over the round bleak hill wandered the ewe, calling for her lamb, unmindful of the flock, which had been moved to other pastures.—[Charles G. D. Roberts, in May Lippincott's.

Women Bread Winners.

What can the unmarried women of the household do for a living is now agitated in many a family. If brought up on the farm they have no taste for the occupations of city life that are already more than crowded. They do not all want to be school teachers. Is there nothing congenial with their tastes out of which a good living can be made? Yes, there is a wider horizon for them than city life offers. There is room in the dairy, without hard bodily work, if they will use their brains. Fine butter makers are in demand, the makers of fancy cheese are sought for. Six months of diligent study and practical application will master either of these branches of dairying. The woman, to succeed, must have some education and natural love of study to master the subjects, or a determination not ordinarily to be found in either sex. The field is open to those who have the courage to cultivate it.

New Uses of Aluminum.

The uses of aluminum are becoming more and more varied. Visiting-cards and railway-tickets are now made of it, and there have even been attempts to utilize it for bank-bills and other commercial paper, as sheets of it one-tenth of a millimeter thick are lighter than many of the thicker varieties of paper. But one of the most interesting applications of the metal is that due to George E. Marks of New York—the manufacture of artificial limbs. Surgeons have hitherto hesitated to perform partial amputations of small parts owing to the impossibility of replacing such parts artificially, but this fear is no longer operative. The metal is employed in the form of a very thin sheet having the exact form of the member and serving to support the weight of the body. This is filled with India-rubber, which serves by its elasticity to lessen shocks.

Gold Mining in South America.

Statistics just published show that gold mining in British Guiana is making considerable progress. In 1892 the quantity of gold exported was 131,425 ounces, and in 1893 the output was 142,000 ounces. So far all the gold has been obtained by alluvial washing, but mining has now been started on quartz reefs in the northwest district on the Bartina, and also on the Demerara rivers. About half the output for 1893 was obtained from one district comprising the Potaro River, Conawaruk, and other tributaries of the Essequibo River, which district alone gives employment to upward of 3,000 men. The Government has sanctioned a railway to connect the Demerara and Essequibo rivers, so as to avoid the rapids on the Essequibo.

Milking Reindeer.

The process of milking a herd of reindeer is singular, and we have often watched it with interest, especially when, after a long tramp across the fields, we looked forward to a share of it ourselves. Attended by the sharp-nosed Lapland dogs, the herd appears, its members packed closely together and forming a prominent feature. As they approach nearer, one hears a grunting exactly like swine, and a curious, crackling sound, produced by the contact of innumerable horns and limbs. They are then driven into an enclosure, each animal is lassoed in its turn over the horns, and dragged up to an erection in the middle, where it is milked. The quantity afforded by each is only about as much as would fill a claret glass, but the milk is extremely rich and nourishing.

Tailless cats with purple eyes are common in Siam.

[ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.]
GRAND COUNCIL OF ONTARIO, ROYAL ARCANUM.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND REGENT.

11 CAMERON PLACE, TORONTO, ONT., April 3rd, 1894.

To the Officers and Members of the Grand Council of Ontario, and all Subordinate Councils,
—Greeting:

BRETHREN,—
You are hereby notified that in accordance with our constitution, the Grand Council of Ontario, Royal Arcanum, will convene in its Ninth Annual Session in St. Andrew's Hall, Alexandra Arcade, James street north, Hamilton, Ont., on Wednesday, the 9th day of May, 1894, at ten o'clock a.m.

The Committee on Credentials will be in attendance at the above named place at 9 o'clock a.m. May 9th, before whom every Representative, Alternate or visiting Past Regent must present himself, who may desire admission to the Session, and who has not received the Grand Council degree.

No Representative or Alternate will be admitted from a Council that is at the time of the Annual Session under suspension by the Supreme Council on an assessment. In case the Representative of a Council cannot attend, he shall notify his Alternate in good time, and see that he gets the proper certificate.

Each member of the Grand Council and the Representatives are expected to wear a Past Regent's jewel with red ribbon.

Members are particularly requested to have all business to be presented ready at the opening of the session, and in writing.

The Regent of any Council will be admitted as ex-officio Representative when neither the Representative or Alternate are able to attend the Session, but he must have written evidence of their inability to attend, and have certificate under seal of the Council showing that he is the Regent.

I hereby appoint the following Committees: Credentials—Brothers James Brandon, Toronto; A. C. Attwood, Vanneck; J. M. Byrens, Hamilton. Mileage—A. B. Munson, London; A. D. Ellis, Simcoe; W. G. Reid, Hamilton.

District Deputy Grand Regents are hereby requested to report to me at once, in accordance with Article 29, Grand Council Constitution.

The Grand Secretary has been notified of the following hotels and rates:—Royal, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day; St. Nicholas, \$1.50 per day; the American, Dominion, Franklin, Commercial and Tocher's Temperance Hotel, \$1.00 per day.

Secretaries must notify Representatives of the time and place of meeting, and see that their credentials are handed to them, at the same time calling their particular attention to the instructions hereon as to reduced fares, which, if complied with, will save trouble and annoyance.

The members of the Executive Committee are hereby notified to meet at the Grand Secretary's office at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, May 8th, 1894, for the transaction of important business.

On Tuesday evening, May 8th, 1894, at 8 o'clock, a public meeting will be held in the Association Hall, Hamilton, under the auspices of the Grand Council. The Grand Regent will preside. An address will be given on the Order by Bro. J. A. Langhitt, Deputy Supreme Regent, of Pittsburgh, Pa. The very best musical and literary talent available has been procured to make this public meeting both pleasant and profitable. Grand Council Officers and Representatives who can make it convenient to be at this meeting are cordially invited to be present. The admission to this meeting is free by ticket, which tickets can be easily procured from members of the Order on reaching Hamilton.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Grand Council this 3rd day of April, 1894

Attest:
LYMAN LEE,
Grand Secretary.

J. W. HICKSON,
Grand Regent.

MEMO REGARDING REDUCED FARES.

Reduced Fares will be granted to delegates and their wives when accompanying them to Conventions, Conferences, Meetings, etc., of organized Societies, on arrangement with General Passenger Agents of the different railways, at one first-class and one-third for round trip if fifty or more attending; and at one first-class fare and two-thirds if less than fifty attending.

Delegates must purchase first-class, full fare, one way tickets while traveling to the meeting and obtain a receipt on standard certificate for purchase of ticket from agent at starting point, within three days of date of meeting or committee meetings prior to general meetings (Sunday not included). Secretary of convention or meeting will then fill in same, and certify to the number attending the meeting who have paid one-way, first-class, full tariff railway fares when traveling to it, and hold standard certificate receipted therefor, and the ticket for the return portion of trip will be issued at fare in accordance with above and on the conditions of certificate, which must be surrendered to the ticket agent at place where convention or meeting is held, or nearest junction, at least ten minutes prior to time train is due to leave. The return trip to be made by the same route as going trip.

A standard certificate receipt will be supplied free by the agent only from whom the ticket for the going journey is purchased. No other form of certificate will be recognized.

The German Weavers.

The wages paid to weavers and those engaged in the textile industries in Germany are extremely low. The condition of this class is, indeed, almost hopeless. Long hours in ill-ventilated and close quarters and a minimum allowance of the plainest food have so reduced the majority of artisans as to make them physically incapable of outdoor work of any kind. The usual fare for a weaver is a breakfast of thin coffee with dry bread broken in it. Dinner consists of potatoes, potato soup, or meal soup, with dry bread. For supper there is either thin coffee with dry bread, or soup. Meat is purchased in small quantities on Sundays and holidays by the better paid; for the great mass it is a luxury beyond reach. The character of the food never varies from year to year; winter and summer it is always the same.

Not the Same.

"Yes," sniffled the hypocrite, "I shed tears, or I would shed them if—"

"Here, let up on that," interrupted the other man; "there's a difference between a shed and a would shed," and the sorrow boom was fired.

When You Strike
A FORTUNE

You won't need to insure,
But Circumstances

Will Strike Hard

on your family if you
have no fortune to leave
and are not

A Royal - - -
Arcanum Member.

Do You Know ?

It is said that Fraternal Orders do not, as a rule, support the publications devoted to their interests. This formerly was quite generally true. Now, however, every Society worthy of the name is adopting an official organ, and thus

KEEPING UP WITH THE TIMES.