

show that he has won an enviable place in the affections of his brethren. The organizing interests were represented at Leeds by Bros. Walter Batty and Ronald McDougall, both veterans whose records have won for them many tokens of esteem.

Another opportunity to study the conditions under which the Order has to win its way in Great Britain was afforded by a kind invitation from Bro. James Boddy, D.S.C.R., to attend with Bro. James Marshall and officiate at the institution of a new court at Lowestoft, in Suffolk county, on the east coast, some seventy miles north of London. The route to Lowestoft was through one of the most charming, albeit one of the oldest and least changed, portions of England, where even the old windmills of past generations still keep time with the swing of their great wings to the hum of the machinery below. There is nothing fancy about these ancient structures, outwardly at least, but the movement of their wings never fails to suggest the stubborn indifference of the Englishman as to whether his pace is pleasing or otherwise to his neighbor; and they not unfrequently remind one of the fabled mill of the gods, which, while grinding slowly, is reputed for turning out very fine goods. Bro. Boddy presented for inspection a full charter list, and when, in the evening, we met face to face the material which it represented, any shadow of a doubt that may have lingered in our minds about the success of the Order in Great Britain vanished. After an admirable address by Bro. Marshall additional applications were secured; then Court Suffolk Pioneer was duly instituted, Bros. James Marshall, James Boddy, and A. H. Hitchman, D.S.C.R., taking part with the writer in the ceremonies. This court, which has a promising outlook, is one of a number being organized with a view to the establishment of a High Court for the east of England.

One of the most pleasant functions in which an enthusiastic Forester could desire to participate was the joint installation of the officers of the three courts located in the city of Bristol. This quaint, ancient and picturesque city, nestling among the hills near where the Avon joins the Severn, is indissolubly linked to Canada by the ties of Cabot's discoveries, as well as by generations of profitable commerce; and it is linked also to the Foresteric world by three strong and progressive courts, with others in sight. The new Cabot monument, towering far skyward from the top of the most prominent of Bristol's many hills, and visible for miles at sea, will keep alive the patriotic sentiment, while the monument of good work well done, which the I.O.F. courts are erecting, will mark Bristol as a city of renown in the great realm of Fraternity. A visit to the meeting of the High Standing Committee of the High Court of the South of England, at 5 o'clock, furnished the opportunity for a handshake and consultation with High Chief Ranger Price and High Secretary Blamey, as well as the other members of the body, as also with two officers of the High Court of Wales, who, like myself and Bro. Marshall, were admitted to the chamber. The fact came out at the High Standing Committee meeting that the increase in members during the first half of the present High Court year exceeds by twenty-five per cent. the increase of the whole of the previous year. The installation ceremony followed in due course; then came a sumptuous repast, partaken of by upward of seventy as bright, intelligent, respectable Foresters as one could well desire to look upon, presided over by

Rev. Henry Denning, a prominent Church of England clergyman, who is High Chaplain as well as Chaplain of the court of which he is an active member. A similar function at the ancient city of Bath, twelve miles from Bristol, on the following evening, though on a less extensive scale, added to the already excellent opinion formed of the personnel of the I.O.F. in the old land, while a ramble through the place earlier in the day gave me a chance to glance at the famous old abbey established five centuries ago, and the site of which has been occupied as a place of worship for more than a thousand years, and at the extensive hot baths which abound in the city, including the old Roman bath, apparently established during the occupation of Britain by the Romans, but subsequently buried beneath ruins for many centuries. The evening following the Bath meeting found Bro. Marshall and myself at the bustling city of Dover, where there was also the installation of officers to be performed, new experiences to be gained, fresh acquaintances to be formed and favorable impressions to be strengthened. Dover is in the jurisdiction of the High Court of London, and the genial High Secretary, Bro. Wm. Stott, acted as our official escort, and made it very pleasant for us; as he did also on the following evening when the officers of Court Streatham (as fine a body of men as it has ever been my privilege to meet with in any society) were installed in due form.

The average Englishman is very conservative in his methods and manners, even where most democratic. He is not often moved by either sentiment or impulse or glittering promise to take up a new idea, or to part with his gold without a certainty of profitable return. He takes no man's word for the correctness of the idea or the safety of the investment, but insists upon investigating the theory or figuring out the transaction for himself; and when he has completed the process, he knows about all there is to know of the matter, and accepts or rejects according as he may be convinced of its worthiness or unworthiness. His prejudices are strong, but he is not unreasonable; he will listen to what one has to say about any matter, reason it out with himself first and with his opponent afterwards, or vice versa, as circumstances may dictate. If convinced, he as frankly accepts as he formerly firmly opposed; and there is no half-heartedness in the Englishman's acceptance of whatever he believes to be worthy of his confidence. Independent Forestry has been under the Englishman's searching investigation for about five years. During that time he has learned nearly all there is worth knowing concerning it; indeed, he knows more about it than the average Canadian or American who has been alongside, or even in the midst of it, for twice the length of time; and the educational process has brought him almost to the point at which unreserved acceptance takes place, and which will undoubtedly be reached in the near future. The English Independent Forester is an intelligent Forester, because he has studied out every principle involved in the system. His membership has been secured by appeal to reason rather than to impulse; it is the result of conviction rather than of sentiment, the outcome of positive knowledge rather than of blind acceptance of a popular theory, and is therefore all the more substantial in its staying qualities, and genuine in its heartiness. It is safe to assume that the average member of the I.O.F. in Great Britain knows more about the fundamental principles of