

not a state of affairs of which we can feel proud, and it calls for a serious effort to put the provision for the general defence of the Empire upon a reasonable and definite footing." If however we enquire what the Committee is going to do about it, and what the "serious effort" is, to which they refer, we find that all they propose is "that these facts should be brought officially to the notice of the colonies." Truly this is "a lame and impotent conclusion." The "serious effort" has very much the appearance of a joke. The Committee must know that if the Colonies are to be called on to contribute to Imperial Defence it must be on an equitable basis, and on that point the Committee have nothing to suggest. They must also know that to suggest taxation without representation is contrary to the spirit of the age and here again they neglect to particularise. Surely, after ten years study of the subject, the Committee ought to be in a condition to suggest a cure for the present state of affairs, and we again venture to suggest that they should "out with it" in their next publication.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Beneficiary members should remember the calls are monthly now.

We again publish the "Official Circular" issued by the Executive to the lodges throughout the jurisdiction of the Order.

Englishmen of Merriton! see to the protection of the Old Union Jack, and make those Yankee hoodlums respect it.

There would be a large addition to the membership of the Order during the present year, if each member should try to bring in just one new member what grand results would be obtained! Let each individual member get blank applications and try it.

Every effort and every thought of the members should be bent to the idea how they can best assist each other, and how they can bring forward the aims of our Order to the notice of Englishmen unacquainted with them. The day is long past when we must use economy either of thought or money in extending the aims and advantages of the Sons of England.

The Supreme Grand Secretary has felt it incumbent upon him to write to the Anglo-Saxon an explanatory letter on the working of the new Beneficiary law. A number of the brethren do not fully understand the way which it is necessary to send in returns and collect the calls from Beneficiary members. The letter should be carefully studied by the Secretaries, and read out in their respective lodge rooms, it would avoid any misunderstanding, also avoid further inquiry, etc. All information can be got from reading the letter.

Each individual member doing business with the Executive should feel it his duty to write upon decent ruled paper. Recently communications have been sent written on shop-paper or wrapping paper, its shape and clumsiness seriously interferes with its proper filing. The Executive officers have a great deal to do, and when they are compelled to wade through a folded sheet of wrapping paper, written in lead pencil, it is enough to irritate the most sober minded individual.

A District Deputy officer has returned to us copies of the Anglo-Saxon sent him, marked refused. The brother need not feel himself under the necessity of having to subscribe for the paper personally. The Executive does that for him. The copies sent to D.D.'s are done with the double object of assisting and keeping them posted as co-labourers with the Executive as to what is going on in the Order throughout the Dominion. The usefulness of the Anglo-Saxon has been declared by District Officers in the past as assisting them in the labor of organization, etc.

Provincial and district lodges are now becoming themes of popular discussion among a large number of lodges. Ottawa has caught the flame and see necessity of having such machinery as outlined in last issue by Bro. Dr. Chas. A. Hodgetts, D.D., for Centre Toronto. It has been brought prominently forward in the Ottawa district by Bro. Wm. Teague, D.D., and concurred by the members of each lodge where discussed. During the coming fall we expect to have one fully organized, when at the next Grand Lodge we hope legislation will be introduced by making such lodges workable. We hope the brethren will consider this matter and discuss it in their respective lodges, and be prepared to take action thereon.

A general national observation of the 1st of July took place throughout the Dominion, and the Sons of England enjoyed the day with picnics and excursions. We take this opportunity to bring to notice the fact which is made apparent from the want of unity and district organization. Within a radius of 50 miles of Ottawa we have six lodges of the Order, with five in the city, all of whom could be formed into a district lodge and work with one united object. As a result of this lack of unity each place has its local celebration, whereas, if wise efforts were put forward one demonstration in the name of the whole Order in the district would prevail. We will suggest that Bro. R. Neapole, of Pembroke, and Bro. Wm. Teague, of Ottawa, communicate with each other with the object of bringing this matter to the official notice of the lodges under their jurisdiction. In unity there is strength.

WILL SOON GET TO WORK.

Preparation for campaign work will soon be in order. Would it not be well for the Executive officers, or some one specially appointed by them to go to cities and centres where there efforts would be used to advantage, and address the members upon topics of interest to the society. We have a tremendous amount of energy in the rank and file, and to get this energy roused to activity, it must be done through the Executive—our Order must be moved by the Supreme Head. The Supreme officers have had a very trying time since Grand Lodge meeting in adjusting the changes made, now that is over their efforts will be bent upon adopting an effective campaign among the members, assisted by the D. D. officers, which should result in a great and lasting good to the Order. Each member in turn should make an effort to bring in at least one new member into his lodge. We have enough material to draw from to accomplish this, and we hope that the Supreme Grand President will shortly issue an address to the Order outlining a policy from which the members should be guided. With the fact that our Order is acknowledged to be the best patriotic and benefit society in the Dominion, there is no reason why we should not draw into our ranks 10,000 new members this year. There are at present some 400,000 Englishmen in Canada, therefore our recruiting ground is large.

THE S. O. E. BOYS.

Doubtless, before long, the juvenile problem will force itself to the front for consideration by the Executive. For years past efforts have been made to bring this question to the foreground. At Port Hope, in 1890, it was debated with a good deal of zeal, and many reasons then advanced in opposition to the juvenile lodges, which at that time seemed logical, cannot be considered as bearing upon the question now. A tinge of military drill would be an attractive feature if introduced in the formulas laid down in the constitution governing the organization of the boys' lodges.

A number of influential men in our Order, such as Dr. Tracy, Belleville, Dr. Atkinson, Gananoque, and Dr. Smythe, Kingston, and other far-seeing and thoughtful Englishmen, who are by their knowledge of passing events, continually advocate the interest of the juveniles. We have published addresses by these gentlemen delivered to the boys, there utterances were full of the spirit of loyalty and duty. Let each district, each lodge, and each individual member make it a duty to move in the matter for juvenile organization.

We hope to commence in the Anglo-Saxon a series of short stories or articles interesting to the boys, but above all we would like to see our senior members introduce and carry out a series of essays, upon military or political events relating to the Empire, with the object of inducing the boys to take part at these lodge rooms.

DISTRICT DEPUTY OFFICERS.

In another column we publish the list, as far as filled up, of the District Deputy Officers of the Order in Canada. This important office is held by men of shrewness, men who have the best interest of the Order at heart, men who are laboring to advance the interest of their fellow-countrymen, and who work unreservedly and zealously for the Sons of England. Our society is now holding that unique position which brings within its grasp a large amount of influence, socially and politically, and a great deal depends upon the officers who are called to fill the important position of district deputy Grand Lodge officers.

The labor they have to perform is in part a labor of love—there is a great deal of labor which it is a duty to perform—but a great many questions connected with the working of the Order come within their sphere for consideration. They are held responsible by the Executive for the proper working of the lodges within their respective jurisdictions, thereby a great deal depends upon the success or otherwise of the Order. True, for a time, some look upon the position only from the honor it brings as an Executive District Officer, but that idea soon passes away and they find the ideal of the position is to work in the interest of the Order with unremitting zeal. It may be an impossibility for some officers to be able to organize new lodges in their district, but they can add strength to the lodges already established.

The district deputy should be an officer able to propound any question asked of him in connection with the several branches of our Order, the juvenile, beneficiary, and all details of organization, etc. In fact the District Deputy should be a leader among men.

THE ENGLISH PREDOMINATE.

On looking over the speeches recently delivered in all parts of the Dominion, dealing with the school question in Manitoba, we note with pleasure that frequent reference was made to the nationalities of the province, and agree that the English predominate. The population of the province of Manitoba is now about 200,000, and the greater part of the settlers are of English origin. The Hon. Mr. Sifton, Attorney-General of Manitoba, speaking at Hoganville, Ont., on the school question said:—

"The population of Manitoba is composed largely of Protestant and English, with but 20,000 Roman Catholics out of 200,000. The people of Manitoba wanted to work out their destiny, and make the province one of which they and the whole Dominion might be proud."

It is evident that the English people have taken hold of the Northwest, and it is there our immigrants are now flocking, and by their energy and perseverance, and loyalty, they will build up a wonderful country throughout the western part of this Dominion.

Commenting upon the school question, and the efforts put forth by the Roman Catholic church, the Toronto News recently said:—

"No matter what may be the outcome of the struggle over the school question, there is no possibility of establishing a French province either along the banks of the Red River or the Saskatchewan. The balance of power, once in the hands of the French, has passed to the Anglo-Saxon. Of the 60,000 people in the territories, according to the last federal census, one-half were born in Great Britain. French influence in Canada is permanently limited to the area east of Ottawa."

The English dominate throughout Ontario, and are now a factor in the political and commercial consideration of the Dominion. The European immigration to Canada has fallen off, the past year or two, but the English immigration has remained about the same.

ENGLISH IMMIGRATION.

ITS IMPORTANCE TO ENGLISH-MEN IN CANADA.

10,000 Englishmen Each Year Come to Canada—The Emigration Question a National One.

The most important of Government documents presented to the House of Commons during the present session of Parliament, was that of the Interior Department, by the Hon. T. M. Daly, it contains many interesting facts Englishmen should study, from which we take a few notes.

The work of the Immigration Branch of the Department of Interior, must be viewed from a national standpoint. The English, including children, are put down as staying in Canada during the year 1894, as 7,501; Irish, 657; Scotch, 849; Germans, 565; Scandinavians, 368; French and Belgians, 469.

It will be observed the English outnumber the other six nationalities. Immigration is a field of thought which Englishmen, both in England and Canada, must, in the future, take a deep interest.

There are very few families, and very few members of the Sons of England, who are not bound by ties of relationship to the Mother Country. The national aspect of immigration to Canada is decidedly English, who are coming to Canada to make homes for themselves and families, and consequently such a movement will bring more national wealth and brotherly sympathy within our sphere. Therefore, as a society for promoting mutual and national interest, we must become personally interested in the immigration problem of this country, when it is the English who are coming to Canada at the rate of 6 to 1.

We quote a very significant paragraph from the report, by the Deputy Minister, Mr. A. M. Burgess, it reads as follows:

"It is unfortunate that our fellow-countrymen in Great Britain and Ireland do not realize sufficiently that by their comparative neglect of Canada as a field for emigration in recent years, they are allowing the choicer lands of the Crown to fall into the hands of Scandinavians, Germans, Belgians, French and other European nationalities, and particularly people of these nationalities, who have come into Canada by way of the United States."

We are pleased to have such words from the deputy minister, his knowledge and experience qualifies him to speak upon the question, and his remarks should be headed, at least by the English people.

The Fort William Echo speaking recently upon the immigration question said:

"There is nothing in the policy of the Dominion of Canada that requires attention and serious consideration more than that of immigration. Questions of internal policy are for the most part matters of detail, but there is nothing more vitally important to the ultimate success of a young country than the settling of it with a desirable population. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that the policy of Canada in this respect has not been as prolific of good result as might have been anticipated."

What is wanted is to convince the Englishman, who is susceptible of schemes and schemers, by good reliable articles published in English-Canadian papers, and circulated in England among the class of people which it is desirous of securing as immigrants to Canada. As a rule the efforts of agents are more centered in towns and cities than among the agricultural class in the country districts and villages.

Canada is in want of more Englishmen of the agricultural class, men with a little capital and experience, who will not drift into our cities, but men who will stop on the land and work it for a future home for his family and the interest of their adopted country.

We have an abundance of land and ample facilities to reach it, and by a united effort and judicious management we should homestead 10,000 Englishmen with their families, every year in Canada. The Sons of England, as a Society are doing a good work in this connection.

English News Notes.

THE QUEEN'S NEW SECRETARY.

Sir Arthur John Bigge, has been appointed by the Queen to be her private secretary, in place of Sir Henry Ponsonby, who has been very ill for some time. Sir Arthur is said to have remarkable courtesy, talent and tact. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Artillery, when appointed, but the Queen made him a knight as a further mark of her esteem. Sir Arthur Bigge, K.C.B., C.M.G., comes of an old Northumbrian family, being the son of the late Rev. J. F. Bigge, Vicar of Stamfordham, Northumberland. He is in his forty-sixth year. In 1881 he married Constance, daughter of the late Rev. W. F. Neville.

The Duke of Hamilton's only daughter, 11 years years of age, inherits a fortune of \$800,000 a year.

Eton, the most famous of British Public schools, now has 1,019 students. Among them are four earls and seven eldest sons of peers.

Out of 1,486 women who have been students in English colleges for women at Newnham, Somerville, Holloway, and Girton, only 208 are reported as having married, while 600 are engaged in teaching.

Letter carriers in London sometimes become crazy because of the vast number of streets which have the same name. There are 24 Victoria streets, 241 Cross streets, 240 Albert streets, 212 Church streets, and 191 Queen streets.

It appears from a Board of Trade return just issued showing the loss of life at sea that out of 218,317 persons employed in British merchant ships in 1893 there were 1,792 who lost their lives by drowning or other accident. This gives a proportion of 82 per cent. of 1 in 123.

Lord Balcarras, eldest son of the Earl of Crawford, who was returned recently for the Chorley division of Lancashire, is only 24 years of age. He was educated at Eton and Magdalen Hall, Oxford, having between his school and college days been a private pupil of Mr. Arthur Benson, a son of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Prince of Wales, always most correct in matters of etiquette, has two sorts of cards, one reading "Albert Edward," the other "Le Prince de Galles," the French term being more often used in Royal circles than the other. French being the universal language of Royalty, all the monarch's have their visiting cards for general use inscribed in the Gallic tongue.

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