

**The Preferential Terms
FROM A
Free Trade Point of View.**

The animated debate now proceeding in the Dominion parliament is being followed with interest by every English speaking nation. The new American Tariff has called forth protests from many countries, but Canada is first in proposing effective retaliation. "If you will not meet us fairly in mutual trading" the Dominion says in effect to the United States "we will see if we cannot get the better of you in Europe and especially in your principal foreign market, the United Kingdom." The carrying of this scheme into execution is that of framing two general tariffs, the first to maintain the existing high duties, with a few exceptions, and the second to offer preferential terms to England and any other country which will accord satisfactory terms to Canada in return. Up to June 1896 the preference will be to the extent of one-eighth of the duties charged under the ordinary tariff, except on a few specified articles, and after that a reduction of one-fourth. The arrangement is to apply to this country immediately, and to other countries as soon as any of them will grant fairly reciprocal terms to Canada. The policy thus set forth is a bold one, and, provided that it is not based on delusive hopes in a particular direction, is sagacious. There is no doubt that if Canada imports more freely from us, we shall take more of its products in return; but anything further it would be unwise to count upon. Mr. Fielding, in describing the new fiscal proposals of the Canadian Government, admitted that there was a strong feeling in this country against such preferential treatment of the Dominion as would involve the imposition of duties, for that purpose, on goods from foreign countries, and that there could not be a more unpopular proposal than that of putting a duty on corn. But he proceeded to hint at the possibility of England being induced hereafter to change her policy in this respect. The action of the Canadian Government will, no doubt, strengthen the movement in this country in favour of Imperial trading federation; but we are bound to point out the practical impediments in its way are enormous, apart from the strong bias of the masses of our people in favour of Free Trade. At present the proportion of our extraneous wheat supply derived from Canada and our other Colonies is quite insignificant, and even if we were able to offer special advantages to them, it would be some years before they could grow sufficient for our requirements. As to meat, with the exception of frozen mutton and lamb, the bulk of our supply not produced at home comes from the United States and Argentina. In dairy produce alone could our needs be supplied by Canada and Australasia with any approach to promptness. There is no doubt that our Colonies would be very rapidly developed if we were prepared to change our fiscal policy in such a manner as to impose duties on imports from foreign countries, while admitting Colonial produce free; and it would require fewer years than some people suppose to render the Empire self-supporting in respect of the main articles of food. It is obvious, however, that such a policy would need to be a lasting one in order to yield such results, as the necessary development of our Colonial resources could not be effected without a guarantee of permanence, for a considerable number of years at least of the advantages which alone would render that development profitable. For example, the extensive emigration to the Colonies, and the great expenditure of capital that would be needed to enable them to supply us with all the wheat we consume, might lead to the wholesale ruin of the investors if, after a few years of preferential treatment, our colonists were once more exposed to the competition of the United States and Argentina in the not improbable event of their being driven to offer Free Trade. But if we were willing at the present moment to adopt a system of Protection against foreign countries, combine with Free Trade within the Empire, have we power to give an effective guarantee of permanence? The question has only to be asked in order to show how extremely difficult it would be to average the terms of an Imperial Fiscal Union on a satisfactory basis, even if the people of the Home Country were ready to abandon Free Trade, which there is no reason to suppose. After all, what Canada now proposes is only a moderate return for the generous treatment of her by the mother country, to which Mr. Fielding did full justice.—*London Standard, of 27th April.*

A WONDERFUL VARIETY.

According to a memorandum which has reached the Militia Department the Sons of the Empire will be present in great variety of race and uniform at the Jubilee on the 20th of June. The following is the detail of troops:—From Jamaica 42, Hong Kong 24, Ceylon 60, Sierra Leone 12, British Guiana 32, Trinidad 26, Cyprus 12, Gold Coast 23, Lagos 22, Strait Settlements 50, Dyak 26, Malta 50, Canada 200, Queensland 20, New South Wales 52, Cape of Good Hope 30, Victoria 41, Natal 20, West Australia 25, and New Zealand 50. It is estimated that the number of mounted men in the foregoing will be about 250.

ENGLAND'S DEFENDERS.

A Million Soldiers and 500 War Ships Available in Case of Trouble.

Sir Richard Temple, Bart., M.P., in his review of "Sixty years of the Queen's Reign," summarizes the present condition of the British land and naval forces as follows:—

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The present state of the (officers and men) of the British Empire on land may be set forth thus:

Regular forces, home and colonial.....	150,000
Army reserve.....	85,000
Militia.....	122,000
Yeomanry.....	11,000
Volunteers.....	232,000
European forces in India.....	77,000
Total.....	683,000

The native army of India numbers 145 men. The Native Indian States have 20,000 men specially organized for Imperial service. Besides these, they have nominally large forces, out of which one-third may be taken as effective for at least home service in the British sense of the term—quite 100,000. To this must be added the colonial militia, or volunteer forces (officers and men), embodied and trained:

The Canadian Dominion.....	34,000
Jamaica.....	2,000
Cape Colony.....	7,000
New South Wales.....	6,000
New Zealand.....	8,000
Queensland.....	3,000
South Australia.....	2,000
Victoria.....	5,000
Total.....	67,000

This, added to the previous figures, brings up the total to 1,015,000. Inasmuch as in a widely-scattered dominion some item will escape enumeration, the sum total may be stated at over a million of men. This represents a peace establishment consisting of men either under arms actually or ready to be placed under arms at the shortest notice.

THE FLEET.

The present strength of the forces of the British Empire at sea might be set forth thus:

Battleships.....	42
Port defence vessels.....	23
First-class cruisers.....	48
Second-class cruisers.....	50
Total armored or protected.....	163
Sloops, gunboats and others.....	181
Total.....	350

The torpedo craft are in number, 155. Grand total..... 505.

There are 10 battleships of the first-class building—a matter of prime importance—besides 22 cruisers.

The present number of officers, seamen and marines is 94,000.

Creameries in the Northwest

Prof. Robertson, Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, speaking to the Winnipeg press representatives on the 7th inst., says seven new creameries are being started together with eight new cream collecting and separating stations tributary to the creameries. The department takes charge of nine creameries which had fallen into financial difficulties.

The creameries are located at South Edmonton, Westaskiwin, Red Deer, Innisfail, Calgary, Maple Creek, Moosejaw, Regina, Prince Albert, Qu'Appelle, Indian Head, Wolsely, Grenfell, White Wood, Moosemin and Yorkton.

The Gold Storage plans of the Department of Agriculture are intended to provide improved facilities for the export of all parts of Canada in handling dairy products, eggs, meats and fruits for shipment to England. A descriptive account is given on page five of this issue of plans of the Government in reference to the storage of sterned goods.

St. George of Merrie England

AND
Canterbury Lodge S.O.E., Collingwood.

[Communicated.]

The regular meeting of Canterbury Lodge of S. O. E., Collingwood, happened on the 23rd inst., St. George's Day, and the members of the White Rose Degree, had previously determined to celebrate the occasion. After lodge proceedings were over, the members retired to the banqueting room where a splendid repast had been prepared by purveyors Bro. Eldon, Wingrove and Johns. The tables were handsomely decorated with various British flags, the Royal Standard, jubilee emblems and a fine bust of Her Majesty. Every chair was filled, and after an appropriate blessing by the chaplain, in which some good sentiments were invoked, the jolly Englishmen made a raid on the menu, which contained many things to tickle the appetite. The Havana cigars used were imported for the occasion by Bro. Hawkes.

After each member had satisfied his internal wants, the real fun of the evening commenced, which consisted of the following programme:

"The Queen" by the chairman, President Lockton, responded to by all singing the National Anthem. Song, Bro. Hawkes. The Governor-General and our Dominion, was responded to by all present singing "The Maple Leaf," after which Bro. Mills gave a stirring address on the glories and beauties of this land of ours. The day we celebrate, being St. George's Day, and the natal day of England's greatest name, that of the immortal Shakespeare; Past District President Nettleton replied to the Shakesperian portion of the toast, and eloquently described the Poet's works, and showed how much the world was indebted to the great mind of the wonderful man. He quoted several passages from Shakespeare's work, which had a bearing on this, the Jubilee year. His peroration was eloquent in the extreme, and he closed with a quotation from "The Merchant of Venice," which he applied to Her Majesty. "Wishing you all the joy that you can wish." Songs, "The Ivy Green," by Bro. Hodgson; "The Mistletoe Bough," Bro. Misgrove; "Rhine Wine," Bro. Lockton; "Old King Cole," Bro. Mills; "Ye Mariners of England," Bro. Johns, and "Cork Leg," by Bro. Eldon. "St. George and His Dragon" was the next subject, replied to by a visiting member who humorously gave an account of the terrible battle between St. George and the beast on Henslow Heath, and of the wonderful feats that were made on the fight, and how the fighting Saint punished the ribs of the Dragon over the 'art and knocked the wind out of him, thereby winning the fight. He described the dodges that were resorted to to get into the grounds to see the fight without paying for seats, and how the kinematoscope folks got "dropped in" for a good sized sum, without being able to get good pictures of the fight. He told the story of the Saint going to Coventry and running for the City Council, and they would not have 'im, as they wanted all the city boodle for themselves. Hence, the term, "send him to Coventry." Poor St. George, we cannot help heaving a sigh and dropping a tear when we think of the manner the people of Coventry used him after he had "dewed" the terrible Dragon; "it was" said the speaker, "another evidence of man's inhumanity to man." The address was full of humor and some pathos.

"Our beloved Order," was replied to by Bro. Porter and Bro. Godden, followed by songs, short speeches, and stories. The accompanist was Bro. Amper. Toast-maker, Bro. Hawkes. It was an enjoyable evening, well and patriotically spent. "God Save the Queen."

[The above was crowded out last issue.]

A large number of lodges have enquired if the rate per subscriber in Clubs of 20 are still open. Yes, we will take Clubs at the same rate.

APPRECIATED

Readers Who Know a Good Thing When They See It.

Winnipeg, May 8, 1897.
I herewith send you a list of members of Westward Ho lodge, 65 names, which please mail one copy each issue for one year.

Westward Ho members are a unit in saying the money paid for the ANGLO-SAXON is well spent.

Yours fraternally,
JOSEPH HARRISON.

Sarnia, Ont.,
April 5, 1897.

Our lodge, Bridgewater, have decided to accept your offer for 20 copies. Enclosed you will find P.O. order to cover payment for first quarter. We all think very highly of the ANGLO-SAXON, and wish it the patronage it deserves.

Yours fraternally,
G. W. MARRIOTT.

Bracebridge, Ont.,
April 7, 1897.

At the last meeting of lodge Lancaster, a resolution was passed to take 20 copies of the ANGLO-SAXON monthly, payable quarterly. Wishing you success.

Yours fraternally,
J. C. DAVIDSON.

Cornwall, Ont.,
April 7, 1897.

The members of lodge Victoria decided at last meeting to have 20 copies of the ANGLO-SAXON sent them every issue, and they are well pleased that you have adopted this means of circulating the ANGLO-SAXON, it will place the paper upon a solid basis throughout the Order. We hope you will meet with success in every lodge of our beloved Order.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN SUGDEN.

Aylmer, Ont.,
April 2, 1897.

I have much pleasure in sending you a list of subscribers for another year—the boys all like your paper and wish it every success.

Yours fraternally,
J. A. ELLIOTT.

Moncton, N.B.,
May 3, 1897.

I am glad to inform you that lodge Shaftesbury will subscribe for another year for the whole lodge—about forty-one members.

Yours fraternally,
C. E. NORTON.

Hamilton, Ont.,
April 26, 1897.

I have much pleasure in informing you that lodge Osborne decided to renew their subscription to the ANGLO-SAXON for another year. Mailing list for 40 members enclosed. Wishing you every success.

JAMES MAYNARD.

Regina, N.W.T.,
May 6, 1897.
Please find enclosed order from lodge Empress of the West for 20 copies monthly.
S. A. CLARK, D.D.,
Act. Secretary.

Winnipeg, Man.,
April 13, 1897.

Lodge Shakespeare decided to subscribe for 20 copies of the ANGLO-SAXON monthly.
FRED. CLARK, Sec.

Moosomin, N.W.T.,
April 14, 1897.

I have much pleasure in sending you order for 20 copies monthly.

G. F. CASTLEDEN.

[While thanking the lodges above mentioned, we take this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt and appreciation of the many similar expressions from the various lodges, which space will not permit us to further mention this issue.]

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