

THE CANADIAN

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Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada

And mailed to members on or about the 10th of each month.

Members are invited to send us news, news or information that will be of benefit to the Association. Communications upon subjects of interest to C. M. B. A. members will always be welcome, but anonymous letters and letters where the Manager does not consider for the welfare of the Association will not be published.

Correspondents will please remember that copy must reach us before the 15th of the month, if intended for publication in the following month's issue, and that space is limited and brevity much desired.

Address all communications to

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ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

LONDON, JULY, 1899.

C. M. B. A. PROGRESS.

In a previous issue we drew attention editorially to the great strides the C. M. B. A. was making in the Province of Ontario. It is safe to say that in point of members, in the excellent qualities of the risks obtained, in the influential character of the work, we are having a record breaking period for the C. M. B. A. And the most edifying and encouraging feature of this growing time is the fact that the great influx of new members has been obtained in fields already tilled. This shows that where our noble Association is best known it is best respected, and where the benefits it has conferred on mankind from the hour of its birth have been seen and felt—it is in these places the people love it most. Should this not be a guarantee of good faith to all who desire to seek membership in fraternal societies? Is it not a text for every brother who wishes to work for the C. M. B. A. to found a sermon upon? Could there be any stronger appeal to reason, to our judgment, to our commercial instinct, than the fact that where the C. M. B. A. has been doing business for years, where every fact in connection with its history is best known, it is able to make for itself a record without a parallel in the history of fraternal insurance in this country. What a source of great rejoicing this should be to us, all! How this should stimulate us one and all to renewed exertion on behalf of our Association! Six months of 1899 have gone, and what has our insurance in the C. M. B. A. cost us? Only seven assessments. What organization, fraternal or otherwise, can compete? It is impossible to conceive that our work could be successfully carried on at less expense. Now, with our platform as herein outlined, we feel we can appeal to our brothers all over Canada, where there is work to do to be up and doing. Wherever there is a C. M. B. A. Branch now, and there are good members obtainable, they should be obtained, and with proper work they can

be obtained. Wherever there is a Catholic congregation with sufficient eligible material to form a Branch there a Branch should be formed. Let ceaseless energy and sound judgment be still our guides, honesty of purpose, uprightness in all our transactions, a filial obedience, love and veneration for Mother Church—let us cherish these principles always, and the glorious work we are doing will continue.

CONSUMPTION CONTAGIOUS.

Consumption is the most prevalent and the most fatal of diseases in Canada. Last year in the Dominion there were 3,000 more deaths from consumption than from all other infec-

the communicable nature of the disease.

Twice as many die from consumption as from all other infectious diseases combined.

As the poisonous germs of consumption are disseminated largely through spits, or matter expectorated by diseased persons, special care should be taken with this substance to prevent the spread of contagion.

There should be no spitting in public buildings, conveyances or on the streets. Persons with cough should always use a handkerchief or vessel provided for the purpose. The former should be burned and the latter purified frequently by some strong disin-



RIGHT REV. FRANCOIS XAVIER CLOUTIER, Bishop of Three Rivers, Que.

tious diseases. In Ontario one person in every 1,000 of the population dies annually from consumption. Last year the Province lost 2,500 wage earners from this disease, which means a direct loss of \$2,500,000, and an indirect loss of an almost incalculable sum besides.

Consumption is contagious, and therefore many deaths from this disease might be prevented. It is also curable, in many cases, when taken in time.

The hygienic remedies for consumption are pure air and pure food.

Physicians should impress upon all consumptive patients and their friends

fectant. In street cars and other public conveyances, and in public buildings, placards forbidding spitting should be posted.

In order further to avoid danger from infected dust, the rooms occupied by consumptives should have no carpets or unnecessary furniture, ornaments, curtains, etc. The floor should be wiped with a damp cloth, and no broom used. The room should be frequently disinfected, and invariably after the death or removal of a patient.

There are duties and responsibilities resting upon citizens and municipalities alike, the careful observance of which cannot but result in great benefit to the community, and the saving of many lives.

LOYALTY AND THE CORONATION OATH.

We have received from a respected correspondent, writing over the signature "A Jacobite," a letter stating that the resolutions passed by a number of Catholic associations in Canada, and especially by branches of the C. M. B. A., in regard to the shameful Coronation Oath, which, under the present laws, the British Sovereign is obliged to take, touch upon dangerous ground, as they unconsciously attack the statute of 1701, which is known as the "Act of Settlement" the purpose of which was, according to our correspondent, to exclude from the throne "all the descendants of Charles I."

This is not quite accurate, inasmuch as Queen Anne, who came to the throne in 1702, by virtue of that Act, was a descendant of Charles I., being his grand-daughter; and if there had been descendants from Anne they would have been recognized under the same Act. The Act of Settlement was passed, therefore, to exclude only the Catholic branch of the descendants of Charles I. In accordance with this Act "the succession was transferred, on the death of Anne, from James Francis and Charles Edward, the son and grandson of James II., to the descendants of Sophia, the grand-daughter of James I.

It is, of course, by this Act, also, that Queen Victoria came to the throne.

Our correspondent "Jacobite" points out that this Act of Settlement "was by no means popular, and was passed in the Commons by a majority of 1, a fact which is generally ignored in history books. The figures were,

Table with 2 columns: Issue, Votes. For the Bill: 119, Against: 117, Majority: 1.

We admit fully that this very small majority was obtained by a foreign military terrorism, but we are not prepared to accept the conclusion of "Jacobite," that the British Empire should return to the support of the Stuart dynasty. The present dynasty has now ruled for a long period, to the general satisfaction of the people, notwithstanding some blots upon the administration of justice, especially in Ireland, and it would be disastrously subversive of a well-established order to attempt to overthrow the Government as now constituted, whatever might have been legitimate a century and a half ago. Maria Theresa of Modena, and now of Bavaria, who is said to be the legitimate representative of the Stuart line, is a stranger to the British Empire, whose sympathies are, no doubt, quite foreign to us, and we could not for a moment think of transferring our allegiance to that lady, however deserving of honor and respect she may be in her present sphere.

The infamous Coronation oath, which is prescribed by that anti-Catholic