

The Englishman's Calendar.

A List of Events which are Important in British History.

(By N. A. HOWARD-MOORE.)

Date.	Year.
1st Battle at Drum Clogh.....	1679
Howe's victory.....	1794
Fenian Raid Ridgeway.....	1866
2nd King Ethelred baptized.....	597
Thos. a Becket elected archbishop.....	1162
Duke of Norfolk beheaded.....	1574
3rd Attack at Cezimbra.....	1602
See Fight off Point Gaber.....	1653
Prince George of Wales born.....	1865
4th George III born.....	1738
Reform Bill, 1st reading, House of L.....	1832
5th Battle of Stoney Creek.....	1813
6th Battle of Stoke Rudolph.....	1487
Battle of Burlington Heights.....	1813
Sir John A. Macdonald died.....	1891
7th Robert Bruce died.....	1329
River Thames blockaded by Dutch.....	1666
Royal Exchange founded.....	1566
8th Engagement in Camaret Bay.....	1696
1st Parliament at Ottawa.....	1869
9th Battle of Glenhill.....	1710
Geo. Stephenson born.....	1781
10th Dutch fleet approaches London.....	1667
New York invaded by Burgoyne.....	1777
Opening of Crystal Palace, Sydenham.....	1854
11th Parliament of Oxford.....	1238
Capture of Liverpool.....	1644
Death of George I.....	1727
Sir John Franklin died.....	1847
12th Dr. Arnold of Rugby died.....	1842
Boundary Treaty with U.S.....	1846
Poet Bryant died.....	1878
13th Battle off Corrientes Cape.....	1591
Berlin Congress met.....	1878
14th Lord Hastings beheaded.....	1483
Battle of Naseby.....	1645
Last surrender of Edinburgh.....	1689
Sancton Treaty signed.....	1889
15th Battle of Runnymede.....	1215
Magna Charta sealed.....	1215
Surprise of Bass Rock.....	1689
16th Battle of Stoke.....	1489
Winthrop born.....	1593
Battle of Muirkyke.....	1685
Battle of Bunker Hill.....	1775
Battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras.....	1815
17th John Wesley born.....	1703
Joseph Addison (author) died.....	1719
Lord Cunningham died.....	1862
18th Declaration of war with U.S.....	1812
Battle of Waterloo.....	1815
Battle of Bhopal.....	1818
19th Rev. Spurgeon born.....	1834
Alabama sunk.....	1864
20th Capture of Cadix.....	1506
Siege of Athlone.....	1691
Death of William IV.....	1837
21st Edward III died.....	1377
Battle of Victoria.....	1812
Proclamation of Queen Victoria.....	1837
22nd Battle of Bothwell Bridge.....	1679
Napoleon's abdication to England.....	1815
23rd Sinking of the battle ship Victoria.....	1893
24th Battle of Bannockburn.....	1314
Surrender of Dunkirk, Scotland.....	1658
25th Edward V deposed.....	1483
26th Edward IV crowned.....	1461
Gen Wolfe landed at Isle Orleans.....	1759
Repeal of the Corn Laws.....	1846
George IV died.....	1830
27th Cawnpore massacre, India.....	1854
28th Dutch in the Madway.....	1696
Queen Victoria crowned.....	1838
29th Acquittal of seven bishops.....	1688
30th Battle of Beachy Head.....	1690
Ninth Earl of Argyll beheaded.....	1685

[Note: This Calendar is published for the benefit of the Sons of England, and the compiler trusts that it will be of benefit to them, and would be pleased if when errors are found therein, or important historical events are omitted the ANGLO-SAXON be notified so that the necessary corrections can be made.—N. A. H.M.]

Canada and the National Policy.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to thank the brethren for their assistance in connection with my calendar; naturally I cannot put all the items of interest in the calendar, because on some dates there are ten or twelve events, and there is not space for all.

While a sojourner in a foreign land, I feel as though a few words from me would not be amiss. The sentiment which pervades the minds of the people of the United States is that Canada does not amount to much and that she will soon be begging the United States to take her into the union. But when I tell these people of our grand resources, of our great Pacific Railway, our fine public buildings, canals, minerals, and the amount of agricultural produce exported, they cannot believe it. One gentleman was writing an article on annexation, and he heard that I was from Canada. He called on me to get my opinion on this subject, but he soon found out that the sentiments of a Canuck were not as much in that direction as his were, and he went away convinced that Canada was a NATION.

It seems as though the people of the United States think that they can swallow up our own country as easy as they take their dinner, and when they are reminded of Queenston Heights, Lundy's Lane, Chateaugay, and several other engagements in which the Canucks came out victorious, they are surprised. We did it then and we can do it again with greater ease. Canada will not be sleeping when danger is nigh, but will always be on the watch, and when the alarm sounds, which God forbid that it ever should, her sons will be ready to shoulder the rifle and do duty in defence of the dear old flag and the dearer old lady whom all true Britons revere and honor, the world over.

Now that the election is coming on, workmen and mechanics take warning. Let the clamor be for the old N. P., and a loyal Canadian Government, which

we know has always been true to the Old Flag, and the Old Policy, and let every British subject say with him whose grave was decorated on the 6th of this month with the Rose and the Maple Leaf, "a British subject I was born, a British subject I will die."

Yours fraternally,

A SON OF ENGLAND in the United States.

More Activity Required.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

DEAR SIR,—In reference to what you said about the Sons of England in Lake Dauphin District, it is true the Sons of England are lacking very much in Manitoba. I have had a little experience in organizing lodges, and do not understand why our Executive cannot pay some suitable brother to organize lodges.

Four years ago, when I went to Brandon, Man., there was no S. O. E. lodge, and a great many people had not heard of our "Noble Order." I had not been there nine months before a lodge was started with about 40 members. I am happy to say it is growing fast.

I went to Alexander, 16 miles west of Brandon, and organized Ivy lodge, which is doing well. You can guess how proud I was of Sunday, the 24th, when lodge Ivy turned out to attend church with some 25 or 30 members in full regalia to hear Rev. Bro. Robertson, who gave one of the best sermons Englishmen ever had the pleasure of hearing. To show you the enthusiasm which manifests itself among Englishmen in this part of the province, when they learn of our aims, we had one member who came 25 miles to join Ivy lodge.

There are two or three towns where lodges could be opened within 40 miles of this town. What we require for the work is a paid organizer for Manitoba, and if one was employed in each province of the Dominion it would bear favorable results.

Wishing your valuable, and I must say, indispensable paper, THE ANGLO-SAXON, every success.

I remain,

F. COUNSELL,

P.P. Lodge Ivy, No. 212.

Alexander, Man., May 26th, 1896.

[Bro. Counsell, asks the question why more activity is not shown by the Executive in organizing lodges in the west. A provincial lodge will no doubt, be the only means by which the problem can be solved. We fail to see how the lodges can be worked successfully by having to transmit all questions, both trivial and important, to a board of officers who have never visited, nor perhaps ever will become personally acquainted with the needs and requirements of the brethren so far away. We do not believe that proper scope or sufficient power is given the officers—they are made too subservient who administer as proxies for the Executive in the distant provinces. Such tied-up authority is one of the causes of the dormant state of the Order, and it causes a lack of interest where enthusiasm should abound. We hope the Executive will dole out a larger measure of responsibility to the officers in charge, and let the D.D. officers go ahead and organize the Englishmen of the Dominion.—Ed.]

Winnipeg, Man.

Sunday, the 24th instant, at 2:30 p. m., member of the various lodges forming the Winnipeg District, began to assemble at Sons of England Hall, and in half an hour, sufficient members assembled together to form up a line of procession and proceed in due form to Christ Church.

The cortege was preceded by a band of some twenty pieces, playing patriotic airs suitable for the occasion, and immediately followed by the stalwart form and plumed hat of Bro. McDonald of Westward Ho, our time honored marshal.

On arriving at the church the procession formed up, entering in the usual manner, and were received with full choral honors, by the singing of the processional hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers," followed during the course of the service by the "Chimes of England." "Lord, Thou hast been our refuge from one generation to another." The National Anthem. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. S. Milton, rector of Christ Church. In spite of the ameliorations of the Christian spirit which pervades the whole utterance, there were scintillations of vigorous, well-directed thrusts, calculated to penetrate the minds of some of his hearers.

Why is it so?

The weather was all that could be desired. Queen's weather, the mud pretty well dried up, and indeed, about the first really fine day in two months, but what was lacking was attendance of the members. Anyone knowing the number of Sons in the four lodges in this city, and viewing the slim turn out upon this occasion, could only suppose that their members were ashamed to let their fellow-citizens know they were Englishmen. Why is this? Why belong to a National and Patriotic Society with the members of which we cannot put ourselves on equality sufficient to fraternize with them in an annual celebration professedly for the purpose of worshipping God and honoring the Queen?

LONG RANGED GUNS.

For practical purposes from twelve to thirteen miles is the range of the most powerful Armstrong guns now used. This distance has, however, been considerably exceeded by Krupp's 130-ton steel gun, which fired a shot weighing 2,600 pounds a distance of a few yards over fifteen miles. The gun cost \$225,000, and each projectile \$4,750. The 11-ton Armstrong gun has an extreme range of fourteen miles, firing a shot weighing 1,800, and requiring 960 pounds of powder. The enormous expense of these large guns has led to their being practically abandoned, for, besides the actual cost of each shot, the gun itself was unable to bear the strain of even being fired one hundred times. The ambition to attain longer range has been superseded by that of securing rapidity of firing—at once more economical and effective in active warfare.

Emigration to Canada.

HOW THE WORK MIGHT BE PUSHED FORWARD.

An Experienced Official Gives His Views—What is wanted to Attract the English Farmer.

Mr. John W. Down, agent of the Dominion Government at Bath Bridge, Bristol, England, in his report to the Department of Interior, states as follows:—

My experience of many years in emigration matters teaches me to anticipate a great increase in emigration to Canada during the ensuing year. During the summer thousands of Canadians have visited England, and no doubt, have left very favorable impressions of Canada wherever they went. I have always observed that when there has been an exceptionally large arrival of Canadians in this country, the following year has seen a correspondingly large emigration, arising, no doubt, from the influence of the Canadian visitors. This year has certainly seen one of the largest arrivals of Canadians in this country that was ever known. From all the Canadians who visited this office this year, I did not find a single complaint, but on the contrary all of them expressed themselves entirely satisfied with their prospects in the Dominion, and stated their intention to do all they could to induce their relatives and friends in this country to pay a visit to the Dominion to see for themselves what advantages that country offered for successful farming, mining and general business.

I strongly advise a large distribution of pamphlets, leaflets, etc., early the ensuing spring at county fairs, agricultural gatherings, etc., throughout England, which I have no doubt would result in Canada getting a gratifying proportion of the anticipated large emigration of the coming year, 1896.

Mr. Down has had a large experience in emigration matters, and his opinion is worthy of consideration by those who desire to give information and bring the advantages of Canada to the attention of the people in England. The policy to be pursued by Englishmen, when they visit England on a pleasure trip is to bring as clear as possible the resources of Canada before their friends and relations. This would be more effective in results, than any other means hitherto set forth.

What is wanted is something to catch the ear and eye of the farmers of England, and that is a larger circulation of un-official pamphlets—the official pamphlet is well prepared, and the information it contains is most reliable—but it has a weakness, that of being looked upon as a matter of fact, or prepared by officials who have no direct interest in the matter in hand further than they have done their duty, and presented the facts as they stand.

The most reliable and serviceable information, to be presented to the people of England is the publication of articles upon Canadian trade and the many opportunities which every day present themselves and the same being chronicled in Canadian papers and distributed in England among the farmers and other desirable class of people.

AN IMMIGRATION PLANK.
It is evident that the trade policy of the Dominion Government and that of immigration are intimately allied. We hope that the plank in the platform as laid down by Sir Charles Tupper, in his manifesto, bearing upon immigration, will be fully carried out. He says:—

"The Government fully appreciate the need of an increased population in the great farming province of the West, and propose to take all practicable steps, within our means, to induce a large and desirable immigration."

If the Government are successful at the coming electoral contest—and we confess we see no reason why they should not be—we hope the above plank will be put into practicable use. If so, the rapid development of the west must necessarily follow, and the natural result will be that the whole Dominion will be greatly benefited.

Increase of population will bring increase of trade, and as trade follows the flag, Englishmen naturally prefer living under the folds of the old flag. By carrying out the above we believe it would be to the interest of the country and to that of our nationality.

Free Trade reduced the trade of Canada from \$216,750,097 in 1874 to \$151,832,903 in 1879. Under Conservative Administration, instead of a decrease, there was an increase of \$78,786,099 in 15 years.

There has been a gratifying increase in Canadian trade with Great Britain for the past four months. A cable from England says: Oxen, \$355,000; sheep, \$50,000; wheat, \$70,000; flour, \$445,000; bacon, \$50,000; hams, \$55,000; butter, \$15,000; cheese, \$495,000; and lumber, \$335,000. This shows the value of the "Home Country" market to Canadians for their surplus products.

Canada's Dairy Industry.

The United States Department of Agriculture, in a recently published official report testifies to the efficiency of the Canadian dairy industry as follows:

"The (United States) dairy industry should receive immediate attention and efforts should be made to improve its condition, by collecting and distributing information on its subjects and in that manner educating our dairymen. The results obtained in Canada in this direction are very interesting and instructive. It is not many years since cheese from the United States was preferred in London markets to Canadian cheese, and brought a higher price. The Canadian government, however, began a systematic effort to educate the dairymen of that country. Printed information was distributed; practical men were sent to demonstrate improved methods, and the importance of making a higher grade of products was constantly taught.

The result of these systematic and persistent efforts have wrought such great improvement, that Canadian cheese is now preferred in London markets to that of the United States. The Canadians have enlarged their foreign market and secured better prices for their products."

St. John, N.B.

Your last issue, containing the pictures of Bro. Col. Hon. E. G. Prior, and the late Bro. Col. Denison, greatly pleased the S. O. E. members who have subscribed to THE ANGLO-SAXON.

The Marlboro' brethren are looking upon THE ANGLO-SAXON as our main battery, and we will work it to its fullest capacity for the advancement of the S. O. E. in this part of our Dominion.

Yes, let every S. O. E. man subscribe, and you will have your wish, in my reply, from Vancouver to Halifax.

The Victorian Age.

A writer to the Edinburgh Review points out that the population of the United Kingdom has increased during the present reign by one-half; while the addition of territory to the Empire has been tremendous. "Two hundred and seventy-five thousand square miles have been added—a territory larger than Austria—in India; 80,000 square miles—a space as vast as Great Britain—in the rest of Asia; 200,000 square miles—a region as large as Germany—in South Africa and in East Africa, 1,000,000 square miles—or about half the extent of European Russia." The area now totals something like 10,000,000 square miles, and nearly every fourth person on earth "owes allegiance, directly or indirectly to the Queen."

Sunday, May 24th, saw the 77th anniversary of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. Englishmen throughout the world are acquainted with the history of English doings since Victoria came to the throne, to be told of the great good, and the elevating influence the Queen has had on the countries of the world. From every part of the globe, prayers were offered up for the safety and well being of the Queen, from old England, the land of the free, from India with its teeming millions, from Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia. Look at the people who owe their allegiance to the Queen, and see if that is not the highest tribute that could be paid to her and her government.

NOTES.

Sir Robert Wilson's Life has a very timely story. Regnier, the unlucky French general, before Cairo capitulated to the French, tried to overcome the resistance of Mohamed Bey Elfi, who opposed the surrender. "No," said Mohamed, "I am an Englishman." Regnier replied, "You are wrong; it is true that the English are superior to us at sea, but on land they are not even respectable. Why attach yourself to a power that can never aid you?" Mohamed asked, "Is not the sea much larger than the land?" Regnier acknowledged that it was. "Then," said Mohamed, "As the dominion of the English is larger than yours, so must they be greater. I continue English."

An Englishman travelling on the continent engaged the services of a smart courier, and on arriving at an inn one evening, he sent him for the travellers' register, that he might register his name in accordance with the Australian police regulations. The man replied that he had anticipated his wishes, and had registered him as an "English gentleman of independent means." "But how did you write my name?" "I can't exactly pronounce it, but I copied it faithfully from Milor's portmanteau." "But it is not there. Bring me the book." Great was the traveller's amazement at finding, instead of a very plain English name of two syllables, the following portentous entry: "Monsieur Warrantedsolidleather."

Nelson's old ship, the Foudroyant, has been rescued by a committee of patriotic Englishmen from a German ship breaker, and is to be restored to her original condition. She will carry part of her original armament, and will be manned by a crew dressed in the costume of the period. She will then be the only specimen afloat of the "wooden walls" of old England as they once were, and will sail under her own canvas from one English port to another. She will also visit the Naval Exhibition at Kiel, and may even make a trip to the colonies. Notwithstanding the Foudroyant's great age, "her timbers yet are sound." While lying in the Thames recently, she was run into by a passing steamer, but the iron vessel got the worst of it.

Loiges who have wrote us that they are preparing clubs, would send us the number copies they are likely to require, we will send the paper by return mail.

Newfoundland.

Through a subscriber and Bro. Hamersley, of Montreal, the Order will, no doubt, be established in our neighbouring colony, Newfoundland. If the S. O. E. open lodges it will be a means of paying an easy way for annexation to Canada. We trust the proper steps will be taken to bring the Englishmen of that ancient colony in touch with the Englishmen of the Dominion through the Executive.

An article, "Union Jack vs. St. George's Cross," by Bro. G. T. Martin, D.D., of Smith's Falls, our continued stories "Sir Reginald" also "Men and Women who have Made England Great" by Bro. Fred. T. Hodgson, of Collingwood, are in type, but our columns are so crowded with other matter which has been prepared to reach 30,000 readers. We ask our brethren to be patient this issue, we being so close to an important election.

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