

## CORRESPONDENCE

## The \$3.00 Bonus.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN.

Dear Sir and Brother—I am delighted to see in THE CANADIAN that the number of new brothers who in our Association is increasing every month since the \$3.00 bonus has been adopted.

I do not think it is open to discussion now that this system has infused a new life in our society at places where it appeared to sleep in lethargy and has stimulated the zeal of many brothers who up to that date, took little interest in our progress.

In the week the brothers whom I had occasion to meet, all favor the continuance of the measure.

Any one who will take the trouble to compare the amounts expended to defray the expenses and salaries of our organizers with those paid under the bonus system, and compare also the results obtained from both of them, will soon come to the conclusion that this latter is more effectual and more advantageous. I have no doubt that our organizers have discharged their duties with all due diligence, and I would be very sorry, indeed, if my remarks were to be construed as casting any reflection upon them. But I consider that paying according to results is a safer mode of increasing our membership than the one previously in force. Every brother feels he is interested in the work and becomes a canvasser.

There is also that other feature of this system which speaks volumes in its favor. The per capita tax paid by a new member recoups the association for the \$3.00 paid at the time of his initiation.

I sincerely hope that the different branches will strongly urge the Grand Council to keep this system in force until the meeting of the convention, in August, 1900, when the matter may be more fully discussed.

Yours fraternally,

A. C. LARIVIERE.

Rec. Secy. Branch 250

St. Boniface, Man.

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. Yes. Persons desiring to be social members in any C. M. B. A. branch must make application to said branch and must give their correct age. If they are over eighteen years old and under fifty they must have been rejected for beneficiary membership. They must be balloted for, elected and then initiated.

The following, taken from Section 155 of our Constitution, explains the matter: Such members must be under eighteen years of age or over fifty, or if over eighteen and under the age of fifty years, must have been rejected upon a due application for membership by the Supervising Medical Examiner. They must pay the regular initiation fee of \$2.00 and the monthly dues proposed by the branch to which they belong. They shall not be allowed the right to vote on any question appertaining to the beneficiary or reserve funds, nor shall they be allowed to vote on the election of a representative to Grand Council Conventions, or on an application for membership of any candidate who is an applicant under our present beneficiary system, or any other beneficiary system that may be hereafter introduced. In all other respects they must submit to the by-laws and Constitution of the Association. They shall not be eligible for any office.

2. The regular meetings of the branch shall be held at least semi-monthly, at the time and place prescribed in the by-laws or in a standing resolution of the branch. See Section 156 of Constitution. The Grand President, however, has power to grant a dispensation to a branch to hold meetings only monthly.

3. In a branch with a membership of not more than twenty-five, five members may constitute a quorum to transact business.

4. If the President, First Vice, and Second Vice-Presidents are absent, the Senior Chancellor present shall preside, but if said officers are all absent and no Chancellor present, there can not be a regular branch meeting held. It certainly shows a great lack of interest in the affairs of the Association among the officers of a branch when there is no eligible person present to preside at a regular meeting.

5. According to Section 160 of our Constitution the resident pastor of the parish in which the branch is located is the Spiritual Adviser of such branch whether he is a C. M. B. A. member or not.

6. An expelled member shall not be received into any branch of this Association without the consent of the branch from which he was expelled. See Section 192.

7. Yes. By-laws may be adopted for the creation and management of a sick benefit fund among the members of any branch; but of course the Association or incorporated body has nothing to do with such fund. See the last sentence of Section 209.

## BRO. CAMPBELL'S APPEAL.

Tilbury, Ont., June 18, 1900.

S. R. Brown, Esq., London, Ont.

Dear Sir and Brother—Kindly have the following report of our appeal, on behalf of Bro. Wm. Campbell, published in THE CANADIAN.

Br. No.

112 Montreal, Que.	1.00
113 Montreal, Que.	1.00
162 Moncton, N. B.	2.50
13 St. Marys, Ont.	1.00
214 Joggins Mines, N. S.	1.00
86 Deseronto, Ont.	2.00
24 Montreal, Que.	1.00
79 Cananque, Ont.	2.00
107 Dorchester, N. B.	1.00
38 Cornwall, Ont.	1.00
12 Berlin, Ont.	2.00
30 Maldstone, Ont.	2.00
31 Guelph, Ont.	1.00
49 Toronto, Ont.	2.00
288 Downeyville, Ont.	1.00
117 Portage du Fort, Que.	1.00
20 St. Alexandre, Que.	1.00
283 Picton, N. S.	1.00
9 Kingston, Ont.	2.00
21 Westport, Ont.	2.00
217 Fraserville, Que.	1.00
12 Wellington, P. E. I.	1.00
15 Quebec, Que.	2.00
11 Brantford, Ont.	2.00
11 Smith's Falls, Ont.	2.00
11 Three Rivers, Que.	2.00
6 Ayr, Ont.	1.00
23 St. Boniface, Man.	2.00
12 Owen Sound, Ont.	2.00
8 Batham, Ont.	2.00
11 River Harbor, Que.	2.00
11 St. John, N. B.	2.00
10 Dublin, Ont.	2.00
11 St. Jean Baptiste, Man.	1.00
21 Hamilton, Ont.	1.00
17 Kirkira, Ont.	1.00
15 Toronto, Ont.	2.00
28 L'Orignal, Ont.	2.00
13 Brechin, Ont.	1.00
24 Barabois, N. B.	2.00
24 Glace Bay, C. B. N. S.	2.00
62 Canard River, Ont.	1.00
20 Cardigan Bridge, V. E. I.	1.00
22 Chatham, N. B.	2.00

Total..... 260.50

Yours fraternally,

T. J. H. LARIVIERE,  
Sec. Branch No. 250.

To cook potatoes au gratin, chop cold boiled potatoes rather fine; mix them with an equal quantity of cream sauce; turn them into baking dish, cover the top with Parmesan cheese and bake in a moderate oven until a golden brown.

## BRANCH 231 TO REV. FATHER FORSTER.

Simcoe, Ont., June 25, 1900.

Resolution passed at a special meeting held this day of Branch 231, Simcoe, Ont.:

Resolved that since it has pleased His Lordship, Bishop McVay, in the wisdom of his office to remove from our midst Bro. Father Forster, Treasurer and Spiritual Adviser of Branch 231, we, the members of this branch wish to express our sincere regret at the removal of our esteemed brother and Spiritual Adviser, who has ever taken an active interest in C. M. B. A. matters, and who has done much to place our branch in its present state of efficiency. Not only in matters pertaining to C. M. B. A. affairs do we regret the removal of our beloved and esteemed Rev. Brother, but we fully recognize the benefit we have received from his good advice while in our meetings assembled.

Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be drafted by our Recording Secretary, a copy presented to Brother Father Forster, and a copy sent to the Catholic Record, and to the official organ of the C. M. B. A.

J. F. FOWLER, M. A., President.

W. E. KELLY, Rec. Sec.

Interesting Selections from the July Ladies' Home Journal.

## SERVING FRUITS AT TABLE.

How They Make the Strongest Appeal to the Eye and to the Palate.

Strawberries may be served with or without the hulls. If they are hulled they must be handled lightly and the hulls taken off just before serving time. When served with the hulls on strawberries should be neatly arranged around the edge of individual plates with a little powdered sugar in the centre of each plate. When eating take them by the stems, dip into the sugar, and eat them from the hulls.

Raspberries and blackberries do not, as a rule require washing. They must be handled carefully in looking them over; bring soft they are easily bruised. Arrange the raspberries on a flat glass dish, sort of tossing them up into a pyramid. One may sprinkle over a small amount of currant juice and serve them with powdered sugar.

Plums, if served raw, may be put in a flat dish or basket garnished with greens and passed just as one would serve peaches. They should be peeled before eating. Pears and apples may be served in the same way.

Cherries are palatable raw, but without doubt they are more digestible when cooked.

Peaches are more attractive when served in their own skins. Serve just at the right temperature, not warm but still not overcooked. This makes all fruits sour.

Grapes are tastier served in a flat, open basket, decorated with their own foliage.

Watermelons and cantaloupes are always best served simply chilled—not cold enough to be unpalatable and tasteless, but with no tinge of warmth.

The very fat man and the very sick man who are not insured are alike burdens to themselves.—Rainbow.

The question is not whether you can afford to insure, but what will your family do for want of your earnings after death.

## CHILDREN RUST IN SUMMER.

Some Light Mental Divergence During Vacation is of Great Benefit to Them.

"That children do rust out during the long summer vacation is unquestionably a fact," writes Edward E. Rawson, in the July Ladies' Home Journal. "That several weeks of the already too short school year must be spent in rubbing off the rust before the advance can be resumed, all teachers know. But that is not the worst of it. When the rust is removed the former lustre is not restored. The child's brain is not in a receptive condition: it has been allowed to rust. Children prefer regular employment, provided it be interesting. However glad they are when the last day of school comes they are quite as glad to resume their work in the fall even if its interest is not great. A boy—or more frequently a girl—will sometimes overwork, not because he is pushed, but because he is permitted. Very seldom will either a boy or a girl choose to do nothing. One may endeavor to do things other than those we require, and so be called idle or lazy, but to be doing something is the natural condition, and the condition that is preferred. So strong is the instinct to be active in both mind and body that when left to themselves our children will find something to do in spite of us, and too frequently it is something that might better not be done."

## A WOMAN'S TRUE WORK

It is Not Her Mission in the World to Make Money, but to Make a Home.

The work of a woman in the world is not to make money, but to make a home: her true business in life is that of wife and mother. That is true with regard to nine out of ten of these pretty girls who are dithering about now in caps and gowns, and cherishing the fondest hopes that they may some day be learned Fellows and Deans. They will marry perhaps, or remain single, helpful sisters or aunts. They will have houses to manage, marketing to do, stupid cocks to guide, babies to rear, sick children and men to nurse. Not once in a woman's life perhaps will she be called upon to quote from an Assyrian Babylonian epic, or to dissect a cat. But three times every day a meal must be cooked under her supervision. At any minute, be she cook or countess, she may be called upon to make a poultice for a sick child, to change the sheets under him, to know why the bread is sodden and the meat uneatable, to give medicine intelligently to the baby in her arms. The college, be it remembered, takes the girl for four years out of family life in which this kind of training would be given to her. Its controllers, in their anxiety to develop her brain as fully as that of a man, forget the woman's life which is inextricably placed before her, and do not fit her for its inevitable work.

At home a woman should be guided in her manner of dressing by an even greater desire to please than elsewhere. Her husband may be the most unobedient servant of men, but he will know when she looks neat and attractive, with hair newly dressed, and some pretty arrangement about the bodice of her gown. The practice of wearing sordid finery at home cannot be too strongly deprecated.