

well as from those who think it forms part of the duty of the Financial Secretary to run after each member to collect dues. These individuals represent fully ninety per cent., if not more, of the suspended members.

I submit these remarks for the consideration of our membership at large, and principally for that of the Financial Secretary of each branch. It is a matter which concerns them more particularly, for all the extra work is entailed upon them. A word from them to their representative to the next Grand Council may produce a change for the better.

Yours fraternally,

J. A. Doyon, District Deputy.
Ottawa, 27th Jan., 1896.

QUERY COLUMN.

1. What is the general usage in the matter of installations? Section 98 says "It shall be the duty of the District Deputy to install every branch within his district, etc." The duties of the Grand Deputies seem to imply as much also. On the contrary Sec. 171 says "Any Chancellor may in the absence of the Grand President or his deputy install the officers elect." There appears to be a conflict between those two sections as well, I regret to say, as between many others of our constitution, much debate and expense as it has cost us.

2. Does *shall* in the first line of Sec. 164 of the constitution mean *must*?

ANSWERS.

1. The spirit of the constitution is evident, and the letter too sufficiently clear. The function of installation is clearly the Grand President's. As it is impossible for him to be everywhere to perform the important work, he has delegated his powers, first to his Grand Deputies, secondly to his District Deputies, and thirdly to his special deputies. The Grand Deputy must have an eye to, and provide for, the proper working of the association and see that either he himself or the deputies under him properly provide for the working of the association. In case he or the District Deputies are unable to attend because of other meetings or installations the installation meeting of a particular branch within his jurisdiction, he may as he sees fit ask the chancellor to install for him, and attend as soon after as possible to assure himself that all has been done right. In case of widely removed branches the grand president, advised by his deputy, can make arrangements so that the chancellor will, for installation purposes be clothed with the authority of a deputy. In general as a proper and solemn installation is of the utmost importance, and will not be too well done with the proper officers present, it will be seen how necessary it is to await the Deputy provided he has signified his desire in the matter. Deputies visiting Branches in the discharge of their duties as representing the Grand President, it is unnecessary to say, should be received with all the honors Branches accord to our first officer, himself, and as is usual generally, the meetings they attend should be of the largest and most enthusiastic.

2. *Shall* and *must* are not synonymous terms. If there be other chancellors the retiring president may be elected to any office from the guardship to the presidency. It is often customary as an example of the hearty good will and interests in Association matters of the retiring President and

to prevent the impression that the Guard or Marshall are inferior officers for retiring presidents to fill any of these places and by their exactitude in performing their duties make them desirable posts in the eyes of all. This spirit is warmly commended

INTERESTING LETTER.

Manila, Philippine Islands,
Dec 8, 1895

S. R. Brown, Editor.

Dear Sir and Bro. — Being a member of the C. M. B. A. Carleton Branch, St. John, N. B., and now one year from home and brothers, I consider it my duty to report to you how I found Catholics progressing in these distant lands. I arrived in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on the 23rd of March from Cardiff, England, attended service in the Cathedral on Easter Sunday morning and listened to a grand sermon on the resurrection of our Saviour. The Church is one of the best and most costly buildings I have ever entered. The music during service consisted of brass instruments and violins and a very massive organ, which was most striking and not to be soon forgotten. I found most of the natives Catholics; in fact it is a Catholic country, with the exception of some English and American merchants and bankers. The country is full of rich mineral mines; the only drawback is the sickness which all white people dread, viz., yellow fever; however, thank God, I brought all of my crew out of it all right, and sailed for Newcastle, N. S. W., Australia, on the 10th of May, a distance of nearly ten thousand miles. Nothing of note happened on the passage except a hurricane I experienced on the 5th of June in the Indian Ocean. I arrived at Newcastle on the 12th of July, and need I say how pleased I was to find, after my first day in that port, that there were two nice Catholic churches, one at Newcastle and one on the other side of the Hunter river at Stockton. I found four Irish priests; two had only been there one year. They soon found out who and what I was; and that warm feeling characteristic of the Catholic faith was more than extended to me during my stay at that port. All the Catholic families did everything in their power to make my stay a pleasant one. I have never, during my twenty years of constant travel, received such kindness and attention as that shown me by the Catholic population of Newcastle; and I may here remark, a community of no mean order. It is wonderful how fast school houses have been erected, and the young people are most intelligent and very attentive to their church and duty. This I also have from the clergy. Newcastle is only a young port, so to speak, as it is not yet finished; and to my idea will be the largest shipping port in Australia, as the coal fields are inexhaustible. The nature of the country is good. Climate mild. They grow two crops of oranges each season, which will give the reader an idea of what the country and climate are like. I made many friends at Newcastle, and hope soon to have the pleasure of seeing them again. I sailed from Newcastle on the 1st of August for this port, and arrived, all well, on the 14th of October. The first of the Philippine group, the Island of Cebu, was discovered by Magellan in the year 1521, when he received wounds from poisoned arrows, which caused his death. Other ships were fitted for the expedition by the Castle Crown under the charge of Legaspi and his grand-son Captain

Juan Salcedo, who pushed their way to this port, Manila Bay.

Manila Bay, an expansive sheet of water twenty five miles square, with water deep enough for the largest ships, is situated at the E. part of the Island of Luzon, principal Island of the Philippine group, on the 14th parallel of north latitude and 121 east of the meridian of Greenwich. The City Manila forming the northern portion of the bay is low and covered with brush wood, and where cleared, cocoa nut trees can be seen, also hemp trees. It was founded in the year 1571 and the city council constituted by Legaspi and his grand-son Captain Juan Salcedo as before stated. After taking possession of this portion of the Island, and annexing it to the Castle crown, they landed five priests of the Augustine order under charge of Father Urdaneta, one of the same order. Legaspi had a large house built for himself and party, one built for the priests, and a church which were surrounded by a thick wall 21 to 30 feet through. This wall served as a fortress against the attacks of the Indian natives then true savages. This wall is still in good preservation and the additions since that time enclose now quite a portion of the town. The wall is surmounted with cannons. The clergy began their labours Christianizing the natives, and building churches which are now to be seen everywhere. It may be stated that the Catholic Church and faith is the only one on the Island; the few Scotch, English and American merchants and bankers have no church. The Jesuite order of priests has a fine observatory where a staff of the order is constantly at work. They do much good to the people of the adjacent islands by forwarding them news of approaching Typhoons which are so much dreaded and destructive to property and shipping. They rate and adjust all nautical instruments belonging to ships which visit this port, free of charge, and are most courteous and ready at all times to give the commanders of ships any information they may require. The observatory is a spacious building, the underneath part of which is used for a college where they teach English and French. When speaking to one of the Fathers a few days ago, he informed me that three of them were to the Chicago Exposition and took part in the astronomical work there, representing the East. This is one of the finest observatories on this side of the globe. Their instruments are of the most modern and improved kind. The population of Manila is estimated at 270,000 of which about 250 are Scotch, English and American merchants and bankers. The climate is warm, the barometer registering about 29 degrees in Winter; rain is plentiful during the months of May, August, September and October when the S. W. monsoon blows; and bad weather is generally experienced at the change of those monsoons. The products of the country, hemp, sugar, spices, fruit are in abundance, and forests of valuable hard woods are found throughout the Island. The native Poney, is somewhat smaller than the Sable Island pony and are only used for driving or riding purposes. The water buffalo (caraboa) is amphibious and spends about one third of its life in the water. They are used for hauling purposes and considered not to be fit to yoke until six years old; and they cannot be worked longer than six hours at a time, when they must be let go into the water or

rivers to refresh themselves. A small black bird called by the natives the buffalo bird, is to be seen watching the animal, and when its head comes above water, these birds alight on and feed from the insects which come upon the animals head and body. It is amusing to see these little creatures of the winged creation picking for dear life, and in no way disturbing the buffalo. It appears to me this bird is necessary to keep the animal clean. Other birds of various hues, some very beautiful, are to be seen everywhere. Volcanic mountains are numerous and several of them active. Gold and silver mines are being worked. Telegraphic communication extends through the principal islands and to Europe by way of Hong Kong. China steamers ply between the different islands; and once a week Hong Kong. The mails are brought to Hong Kong by the P. and O. company steamers, from England, and from the West coasts of America by American steamers, and they are forwarded on here by the coasting steamers. European and American Mails arrive about every thirty five days. There is also a Spanish mail direct to here from Barcelona, Spain, every month. Should you think any of the foregoing to be of interest to the members of the C. M. B. A. or worthy of space in your valuable paper, THE CANADIAN, with pleasure I submit the same for your approval.

Yours fraternally,

A. J. Mulcahy
Master of the Ship Kingsport, of St. John N. B.

Installation in the P. E. Island Jurisdiction.

The Island papers report enthusiastic installation meetings in all the branches in that province, together with the lists of the new officers. The new Grand Deputy, the Rev. Father Burke, has made it a point to see all the branches start out for the New Year under the most favorable auspices, being present to install the officers, receive the reports, instruct the membership in their duties and encourage the good work by word and deed. As an instance of the way he inspires confidence and infuses vigor into the association we take the report of the installation meeting at Summerside from the Agriculturist of the 18th January:

On Tuesday evening last, Rev. A. E. Burke, Grand Deputy of the C. M. B. A. for Prince Edward Island, officially visited Branch 217, Summerside. The Grand Deputy occupied the chair and put the business through in good shape. There was one initiation and a good deal of routine business, including the annual reports of the retiring officers, which showed the branch to be in a flourishing condition. At the close of the regular business the Grand Deputy gave a short but vigorous and practical address on C. M. B. A. work, after which he installed the officers elect, who are as follows:

Spiritual Director — Rev. D. J. G. Macdonald.
Chancellor — Dr. J. H. Maclellan.
President — S. M. Bent.
First Vice do. — John E. Delaney.
Second do. — S. J. Cameron.
Recording Secretary — John T. Macnally.
Assistant do. — Jos McCullough.
Financial Secretary — J. B. Strong.
Treasurer — C. Kado (re-elected).
Marshal — O. A. Steele.
Guard — J. R. Noonan (re-elected).
Trustee — Jas. R. Kenny.