

DOMINION ODD FELLOW

Official Organ of the Grand Lodges of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces

WEEKLY: \$1.50 PER ANN.]

TORONTO, ONT., THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1895.

[VOLUME XV. No. 27.]

POST CARD LODGE NOTES.

CALGARY, ALA.: The Odd Fellows gave a smoking concert in their hall on Monday night, when, with a good programme of songs and music by the orchestral society, a pleasant evening was spent.

VICTORIA, B.C.: The funeral of the late pioneer James Johnston took place on the 7th inst., from the family residence on Simcoe street, where Rev. W. Leslie Clay conducted services; at the cemetery the impressive ritual of the Order being read by the Noble Grand and Chaplain of Victoria Lodge, No. 1, in the presence of the members of the Order and a large number of sympathizing friends.

CORNWALL: The members of Oriental Lodge have moved their furniture and other belongings to their new rooms, in the Snetsinger block, which will rank for size, comfort and convenience with any in Canada in towns of the same size. The lodge will meet in the new rooms next Tuesday, and will have an open meeting about the first of December, when the public will be invited to see the premises.

GUELPH: There was a very good attendance at the regular meeting of Reliance Lodge, Monday evening, and considerable important business was pushed through. One candidate was initiated into the mysteries of the Order and the Third Degree was conferred on one brother. The report from the District Plenic Committee was read and adopted. A couple of visiting brothers briefly addressed the lodge, after which it closed in regular form.

VANCOUVER, B.C.: At the last meeting of Pacific Lodge, business of importance was transacted and the Third Degree was presented to two applicants. The degree team worked well together and the large audience of assembled brethren were delighted with the demonstration. Some fine speeches were delivered and the desirability of holding an entertainment, social and dance in about a month's time was debated. A good committee was appointed to draft out a scheme in that direction and report.

TORONTO: The attendance was necessarily small at Queen City Lodge, owing to the extreme weather of Monday last. However a few of the "faithful" transacted important business. Bro. Jno. Ball graced the meeting with his presence, and gave his fellow members the benefit of his council. "John" has not been attending very regularly of late, but then the District has a prior claim on him. On account of Concert Committee meeting, the carpet balls were dispensed with—the V. G. being spared a defeat.

TORONTO: The Toronto Lodge at its last meeting appointed the writer lodge correspondent. Although the night was very wet and unpleasant, still there was a good attendance. Bro. L. H. Pease, P. G., gave a reading, and Bro. Levey a song, which were well received. Bro. Leader paid the lodge a visit. The Toronto Lodge is progressing. We have two candidates

ready for initiation. We regret to learn that Bro. J. B. King is laid up again; the lodge extends its sympathy to Bro. King. The lodge has a committee appointed to consider the desirability of giving an entertainment soon.

L. H. P.

CHATHAM: Chatham Encampment held its regular session on Thursday night last. Committee on paraphernalia reported that the additional supplies would be on hand next meeting. Western City Lodge met last Monday night, a great deal of important business being transacted. One proposition was received and one candidate elected. Next Monday night the initiatory degree will be conferred. The members of the Western City Lodge famous Degree Staff are specially requested to be on hand. Let there be a good turn out so as visitors can see the beautiful work that can be done by this excellent degree staff.

CHATHAM: Chatham Lodge met as usual in their rooms, with Bro. Fife, N. G., in the chair. One proposition was read, and a candidate—W. A. Wanless—was instructed in the mysteries of the initiatory degree. Applications were also made for the First Degree, which will be put on next lodge night. A large attendance was present and a great deal of work gone through with. A degree team has been formed under the leadership of Bro. John McCorvie, and in a short while we may look for good work. Bro. Garrett, of Lambton Lodge, was reported sick; Bro. Blackburn, who is now at the General Hospital, is improving finely.

TORONTO: The attendance at Canada Lodge last Friday night was not as large as it should have been. There are a great number of brothers who might startle the regular attendants by putting in an appearance occasionally. The officers, in any event, might try to be present at periodic intervals. This remark does not apply to the current incumbents of the chief chairs. Noble Grand Morrison has shown himself an able and attentive presiding official, and his successor, Vice-Grand Porter, if we are to judge by the frequent occasions on which he has wielded the authoritative gavel, will adequately sustain the position of that important functionary.

ST. CATHARINES: Empire Lodge had the largest attendance last Thursday night during the present term. There was only one officer absent. The interest in the work is increasing from week to week. Bro. J. W. Grote gave notice that he would on next meeting night propose two new names for membership. The regular routine business was transacted with despatch. Empire Lodge has so far had a very successful term, the first claim for attention or pecuniary aid has yet to be presented. The regular work being closed, the Lodge Team took the chairs and initiated one candidate in their usual happy manner, after which light refreshments were partaken of. Several visiting brethren congratulated Empire Lodge on its continued prosperity. I might say the latch string is always out, and the new stained glass transom over the door of the lodge lights up the way to the same. Visiting brethren always welcome.

PACIFIC.

TORONTO: At the regular meeting of Prospect Lodge, last Friday, we were favored with a visit from Bros. E. M. Clapp, P. G., and W. J. Graham, P. D. D. G. M., of the Toronto Lodge, and Bro. J. T. Robinson, of Napanee, No. 85, who expressed themselves as much pleased with the tone and vigor of the lodge; and we must say that, for a baby, it is showing remarkable vitality and vivacity. Every meeting is lively and interesting, and it is quite a frequent expression among the members that they have enjoyed themselves very much. After regular business, an hour is usually spent in a pleasant "At-Home" style. At the last meeting Bro. Clapp, assisted by Bro. Graham, conferred the Third Degree upon three brethren who had found it impossible to attend Degree Lodge, and never anxious to attend lodge in working session. We thank the visitors for their attention, and cordially invite as many as can to spend an evening with us.

M.

TORONTO: Metropolitan Degree Lodge held its regular monthly meeting on Wednesday, 20th inst., and we regret to say the attendance was not large. We trust the next meeting will see the usual number present. The First and Second Degrees were conferred upon thirteen candidates, showing that the subordinate lodges are still working. It was the first night of nomination of officers for 1896. We hope the next night will see many willing workers present. A very agreeable feature of the evening was Bro. Macdonald's neat speech, referring to the entertainments provided for the visitors in September, and in consideration of good time enjoyed by the members of his lodge, and the expense incurred by the Degree Lodge, he said he had much pleasure on behalf of Laurel Lodge in handing to the Degree Master the sum of \$5.00 to assist in defraying these expenses. This was highly appreciated by this lodge, and a hearty vote of thanks was extended to Laurel Lodge. Who will be next?

M.

KINGSTON: No. 59 had strong competition in the matter of attendance last Friday night, from the fact of Gilmore's band being at the Opera House, but notwithstanding such a counter-attraction a representative number of the members were on hand who went home from lodge well satisfied with their choice. The First Degree was conferred on one brother, and applications were received for one admission, First and Second Degrees respectively. The Entertainment Committee reported that the joint committee of No. 10 and No. 59 had decided on an "Odd Fellows' At-Home," to be held early in January next, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, and were given power to act, which is equivalent to saying that a successful union entertainment will result. But, as is often the case, an item that was not on the regular programme for the evening, attracted the greatest attention of the members, viz., to what extent must a brother be incapacitated from pursuing his usual avocation before he is entitled to benefits? The case was a similar one to the Hamilton case referred to Grand Lodge at its last session; and No. 59 wisely acted on this precedent and the brother was granted the benefits claimed, while incidentally the Visiting Committee came in for a mild criticism which will doubtless bear good fruit in the future. The proof sheets of our new By-Laws were received, and came in for the approval and commendation of the brothers who have that matter specially in charge. But how could it be otherwise? They are the work of THE DOMINION ODD FELLOW!

W. G.

LITTLE DUTIES.

I dare not pass them over,
The little duties mine,
Nor think the least unnoticed
By him, our Lord divine.

The task however humble,
He gives my hands to-day,
Most surely for the present
All nobler tasks outweigh.

Enough to know he orders,
Enough to win his smile;
Then most distasteful duties
Grow beautiful the while.

All lowly, loving service
To me seems strangely sweet,
Since the King, Creator, Saviour,
"Once washed disciples' feet."

It must be grand and glorious
To do great things for him—
We might see great in little
Where not our faith so dim.

I watch vast fields of labour,
Which other workers fill
With deep and earnest longing
Like them for Christ to till.

Perhaps my single acre,
Some precious seeds may yield,
Which stronger hands will scatter
Upon a larger field.

God knows, and I am leaving
My life work in His care;
Without His aid and blessing
No fruitage can it bear.

But O, to know my duty,
Then never from it swerve,
Nor heed if great or little,
So I but truly serve!

—Mrs. Mitchell in *Christian Observer*.

A SALON PICTURE.

(Vanderpoel.)

Just a cradle standing empty, in the twilight's
purple gray,
Covers tossed and pillows showing what it nestled
yesterday,
And a woman worn to silence by the passion of
her pain,
Gazing blindly, dumbly at it, stretching trem-
bling hands in vain;
Just the hour when once the baby nestled closely
to her breast,
With soft, clutching fingers, soothing all her tired
nerves to rest,
Ah! the downy head of yellow and the tiny vel-
vet cheek;
Ah! the blankness of forever—and she sinks down
pale and weak
'Neath the burden of her sorrow—hard against
the cradle's side
Pressing tight her aching bosom where the wound
throbs deep and wide.
Drooping low her head so heavy in a yearning,
loving reach,
Till her cheek the cold wood touches, with a pit-
iful, dumb speech.
"Empty! Empty!" sigh the shadows, creeping
close about her ear,
And she clasps a weak arm over that she may no
longer hear.
Still a lullaby the winds sobs in the casement o'er
and o'er,
And her heart shall hear its echo, crooning to it
evermore;
"He hath given He hath taken; blessed be His
name on high."
But that little empty cradle is the mother's Cal-
vary.

—Carolyn Waldoe Wad.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S HIGHLAND HOME.

A HIGHLAND DANCE AT BALMORAL.

After a day's successful deer-shooting, one of the sights of the season at Balmoral or Abergeldie Castle, but chiefly at the latter, is a deer-dance, wherein the deer do not dance, but lie impassive and dead enough, head and tail, in numbers of two, three, or more, at the chief entrance. After the royal dinner—and

the darker the night the better—long heavy torches, called "sownacks," made of splints of dry bog fir bound together with green birchen withes, are lighted and held aloft by a number of stalwart kilted Highlanders, a piper or two, splendidly radiant in tartan and silver, strike up a march, and the royal sportsmen, accompanied by all the princesses, ladies, and gentlemen of their suite, come forth into the lurid circle to view the trophies of the day. After inspection and remarks, a torch is handed to each of the princes, invariably dressed in full Highland costume, four or more of whom take their places at the head of a long line of jagers, keepers, foresters, and gillies, each with a flaming torch, to dance a reel. The piper manipulates a strathspey and reel from his drones and chanter, and all foot the light fantastic "Highland Fling," with whoops and yells and wild hurrahs. To the quick pulsations of "Monymusk" and "Hulachan," tartan kilts and plaids, brawny limbs, and jewelled belts and dirks, fleet and whirl in wild yet measured confusion beneath the lines of scintillating flame. But the powers of muscle and lung soon flag on the dull gravelly surface that serves for dancing-floor. A bonfire is made of the "sownack" stumps, amid a chorus of cheers that resound far through the dark welkin. Jingling glasses are charged with the "strong wine" of the country, and emptied to toasts, by the dancers; then royalty seeks its bed-chamber, the great clock overhead chimes forth some hour near midnight, and the grand spectacular display is over—for a night.

All the royal family are fond of dancing, and among the "events" of their sojourn in the Highlands, balls, to which tenantry and servants are all invited, have held a prominent place. As might be expected, life is gayer at Abergeldie than at Balmoral. At these balls all social distinctions are disregarded. The one fiat is "dance," which the Highlanders are not slow to do. Their dancing is characterized by much vigorous leaping, kicking, swinging reeling, thumb-cracking, and interjectional "woochs."

Another occasion of merrymaking that comes with birthdaylike regularity is the great Scottish festival night of Halloween, celebrated on the 31st of October of each year. The mystic rites of that evening, so graphically portrayed by Burns, are somewhat in abeyance of Balmoral, but instead, the Highland custom of robbing witch-spells of their terrors, through the cleansing agency of fire may here be witnessed in all its pristine glory. Blazing "sownacks," carried round the castle literally in hundreds after sunset, constitute the purifying media, and form, especially at a distance, a sight that must be seen to be fully appreciated.

All these amusements are varied by the attendance of first-class concert and dramatic companies. There is no monotony. The tone of everything said and done, grave as well as gay, is decidedly healthy. Life goes "merry as a marriage bell," whose chimes bring to recollection the fact that Balmoral has ever afforded idyllic facilities for courtship. Besides the Imperial Prince of Germany, here the Grand-Duke of Hesse and the Marquis of Lorne, wooed and won their brides. In each case there was far more wooing and fewer "reasons of state" than sentimental outsiders are in the habit of believing.

Royalty in its free, unassuming, and joyous intercourse with the Highland character of proverbial independence meets with no coarseness of feeling or action, no fawning formalities, no dissimulation, and no mistrust. The social gap between the monarch and the peasant is here bridged with a facility as graceful, as cordial, that might well be imitated by the noble and commoner elsewhere.—From "Queen Victoria's Highland Home," by J. R. Hunter, in *Harper's Magazine*.

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as a remedy for every womanly ailment, as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nerve, and a complete cure for all the derangements, painful disorders and chronic weaknesses peculiar to the sex.

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THE MODERN NEWSPAPER.

We sometimes meet with the individual who boasts that he has no use for a newspaper whatever. And what kind of a specimen of the genus homo is he? A man with narrow ideas; of meagre culture; of small public spirit; of little genuine knowledge of to-day; who is forever being taken advantage of in all his business transactions because he is ignorant of market value and ruling prices and has no knowledge of industrial opportunities. Such a man is universally poor, and will always remain so. He will be a plodder, living in ruts, and moving only in well-worn grooves.

It is impossible to keep pace with the world of to-day without the newspaper, which is as much a factor of modern progress and modern intelligence as the public school. Without it of what small value would be those modern inventions, the telegraph and the great ocean cables, which register the pulse-beats of the world. The man who can do without the newspaper, is a selfish man, caring little for the well-being of the community, interesting himself not at all with the needs and wants of others; content with the simple management of his own little affairs, believing, perhaps, that "the sun do move," but that it is no affair of his. So long as bread and butter are plenty upon his table, and his crops ripen to abundance, or his business brings him enough of necessities he does not trouble himself farther.

The newspaper—the honest and legitimate journal of the present—is also the best friend of the law, order and morality that the public possesses. It is unhesitating in its courage in laying bare the evils which exist in society and which demand extermination. The man of crime fears it as he does the avenger of blood, or he knows that it will not hesitate to hold him up to public execration and punishment. It is the sleuth hound of justice, which never sleeps and never rests. It is the friend of the innocent, doing all in its power to further his cause and bring him relief. It is the aide-de-camp of science, bearing to the general public the marvel of its latest discoveries and flashing their light across the world. And in the time of war, when mighty armies are struggling on bloody battle-fields, with what a keen eye it scans the contest, and how swift it is to give tidings of defeat or victory. The lightning press then seems instinct with woe or rejoicing, for it holds the epitome of human life everywhere, and the thinking and progressive world of to-day could no more do without it than it could dispense with the light of the sun. If there are here and there men who feel that they could do without it, they belong to a genus which is neither numerous nor flourishing, and for this we may well be thankful.

The picture is not overdrawn, for the man who would keep pace with the world of to-day must keep himself in touch with it, and possess a sympathetic knowledge of its ever-varying changes and needs. And there is no other power in the universe of man that will enable him to do this but the daily newspaper, which is the mirror of the world's life and the apostle of its progress. To the really intelligent man it is as actual a necessity as his food and raiment, and he would as soon think

of dispensing with the one as the other. It is impossible to live to-day the isolated life of the past.—Los Angeles, California, Times.

A GREAT COMMANDMENT: DON'T WORRY ABOUT THE MORROW.

"Take therefore no thought for the morrow. —Matt vi. 34.

This is one of the passages that Mr Robert Ingersoll reads and pronounces it folly. But is it not rather one of the wisest sentences ever uttered? The original means, "Take no anxious thought," or, in the language of every-day life, "Don't worry." Christ applies it to the future, to food and drink and shelter and raiment. He saw clearly that the anxiety about the evils of to-morrow, that never come upon us, causes a million-fold more suffering and death than the evils that come. He saw that multitudes perish of worry about the hunger and thirst and exposure that never come, for every one that actually dies of real hunger, thirst and exposure. Christ showed His infinite wisdom in avoiding the supreme folly of Mr. Ingersoll, and saying, "Don't worry," instead of saying, "Don't perish of hunger, or thirst, or cold, or exposure." He at the same time showed His infinite beneficence in revealing that universal and loving providence in which every one who will "seek first the kingdom of heaven" can find sure refuge from the dread and the worry. Is there any lesson that a hurrying, worrying world so needs to learn as this one of safety and peace from the lips of Jesus? Is not this a great commandment with promise?—Extract from "Hints at the Meaning of Texts," in *The Homiletic Review*.

THE BROKEN BUCKLE.

You have read in history of that hero who, when an overwhelming force was in full pursuit, and all his followers were urging him to more rapid flight, coolly dismounted, in order to repair a flaw in the horse's harness. Whilst busied with the broken buckle the distant cloud swept down in nearer thunder; but just as the prancing hoofs and eager spears were ready to dash down upon him the flaw was mended, the clasp was fastened, the steed was mounted, and like a swooping falcon he had vanished from their view. The broken buckle would have left him on the field a dismounted and inglorious prisoner; the timely delay sent him in safety back to his bustling comrades. There is in daily life the same luckless precipitancy and the same profitable delay. The man who, from his prayerless awakening, bounces into the business of the day, however good his talents and great his diligence, is only galloping on a steed harnessed with a broken buckle, and must not marvel if, in his hottest haste or more hazardous leap, he be left inglorious in the dust; and though it may occasion some little delay before hand, his neighbour is wiser who sets all in order before the march begins.—Rev. James Hamilton.

The Chinese have an academy of manners that prescribes etiquette for the whole empire.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF PAIN CURED IN AN INSTANT.

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OTTAWA.

It is pleasing to note the large number of warm-hearted brothers who welcome the suggestion of a home for our aged and indigent members, their wives or widows, and for the better education of the children of our departed brothers.

We are often amazed at the progress our Order has made and is making in the Republic south of us, but let us look at the most progressive jurisdictions, and what do we find, colleges and homes standing out in bold relief, an enduring monument to the untiring benevolence of our fraternity.

Ask the reason of this success and hear what they say: "A blessing from the Almighty has certainly followed the Order ever since it saw its duty to our orphan children, for we have nearly four times the membership in this State as compared with 1888 (five years previous), the year the plan was adopted by the Grand Lodge."

For the honour of our Order in Ontario we would fain believe that the neglect of the fourth command or injunction of our Order is in "appearance only, and not in reality." The only foundation for such assurance is the payments made by our lodges to their widows. During the past year the average payment made was one hundred and six dollars and twenty-nine cents, the year before the average paid was seventy-nine dollars and ninety-four cents. In the face of this we may well ask ourselves, "Is the importance of this fourth command properly understood?"

There is no doubt our Order has given, and is giving almost daily, both liberally and willingly, to most deserving charities, but if we neglect those of our own family, on what ground do we stand? We are also very zealous in our remembrance of our departed brethren.

Let us not forget that by greater care for the living we show greater respect for the dead. The advantages of a home are far in advance of any other method of extending to the deserving the Christian hand of fellowship and brotherly love.

By such means we not only reach the orphan children of our deceased members, but also the aged and indigent, who in days gone by gave freely of their substance for the advancement of our Order, and though now the victims of adverse fate in the struggle of life, we cannot like the Levite of old leave them to perish by the wayside, but rather taking the part of the good Samaritan, lead them to a place of safety.

If the membership would contribute one cent a week for three years we would have sufficient capital to embark in this most desirable enterprise.

Evidence is not wanting to show how individuals (though not members of our

Order) and committees have been drawn towards this work and through their munificence the completion of homes have been hastened.

That magnificent structure, the Odd Fellows Home of Massachusetts, is supported by a per capita of twenty five cents a year.

"We're beaten back in many a fray,
But newer strength we borrow,
And where the vanguard camps to-day
The rear shall rest to-morrow."

NEWSLETS.

Colia Lodge, D. of R., held their first concert of the season in Odd Fellows' Hall, Janeville, on the evening of the 13th inst. Grand Senior Warden George Bell occupied the chair. That he made an ideal chairman goes without saying. The concert was one of the most pleasing of the many held, and our fair Rebekahs were warmly congratulated on its social success. Refreshments were served at the close of the concert.

On the evening of the 20th, Hazel Lodge held an "At Home" in Odd Fellows hall, Bank street. Rev. Dr. Campbell made a very acceptable chairman during the literary and musical portion of the programme which was exceptionally fine, the different pieces receiving well-merited applause. At the close of the concert dancing commenced, and the small hours were well in, before the programme was concluded. Refreshments were served during the evening in the adjoining hall. Altogether the evening was a most enjoyable one.

Earncliffe Lodge will hold a smoking concert on the evening of the 27th inst. A good time is anticipated, and as there will be no admittance fee we trust a large acquisition to their membership will ensue.

There is a strong feeling for another suburban lodge. The D.D.G.M. has been over the ground, and if he considers there is material for a healthy lodge a petition for a charter will be forwarded early in the new year.

Past Grand George E. St. George, of Ottawa Lodge, was married last week to Miss Ettie Simms, sister of Brothers Harry and Arthur, also of Ottawa Lodge. We wish them every happiness in their journey through life.

While some were enjoying song and dance others of our membership have been called to pass under the rod of affliction. F. L. Vandusen, of Ottawa Lodge, mourns the loss of his beloved wife. The sincere sympathy of the membership goes out to our brother in the dark hour of affliction. J. H. Doherty, P.G., of the same Lodge has the sympathy of his brothers in the death of his daughter. A Dowsley, of Rockcliffe Lodge, has received the condolence of the membership in the loss sustained by the death of his mother.

"Finished thy work and kept thy faith
In Christian firmness unto death."

A. W. C.

DISTRICT MEETING AT EAST TORONTO.

On Tuesday evening of last week, notwithstanding the disagreeable character of the night, there was a fairly good attendance of members and the District to accompany D.D.G.M. Ball on his first official visit to East Toronto Lodge. A special car was chartered for the occasion, so that we were under shelter. There was no discomfort felt until we reached the end of the track. In good time, however, we all found ourselves under the hospitable roof of the East Toronto brethren, and were cordially received by the N.G. and Bros. Barry, Nettleton and many others. The N.G. having first briefly welcomed the visitors, quickly disposed of necessary business and then surrendered the gavel to the D.D.G.M., who promptly placed the various items of a practical, rather than an elaborate, programme before the meeting. Bro. Burton, P.G., P.D.D.G.M., was the first speaker, and he gave a vigorous and happy address; and during the evening favoured the brethren with a couple of racy readings which were loudly cheered. Bro. Robt. Home, P.G., of Queen City Lodge, read a well considered paper replete with useful suggestions. Then Bros. Blackett Robinson, Sheppard and Barry in turn took the floor and contributed to the evening's store of information and entertainment. A song from Bro. Nettleton varied the proceedings. The East Toronto brethren are famous for their hospitality; and now we made our way to the dining-room, where a substantial supper was spread out for the hungry visitors. After justice had been done to the good things provided, songs and speeches followed, until the District Secretary called "time," when a rush was made for the car and our various homes. The universal verdict was: East Toronto Lodge knows how to entertain.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Frederick Paulding, who appears as the leading support of Gladys Wallis at the Princess this week, is himself one of America's foremost players. He has played Romeo to Margaret Mather's Juliet, and latterly was seen in the great production of "The Rivals," with Joseph Jefferson, Mrs. John Drew and the late W. J. Florence. Miss Wallis will be seen in "The Cricket" all the week.



SEALD TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for dredging, Collingwood Harbour," will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 7th day of January next, inclusively, for the deepening of the Harbour of Collingwood to the depths mentioned in the combined specification and form of tender and within the area shown on the plan to be seen at the Harbour Master's Office, Collingwood, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 12th Nov., 1905.

A CENTRAL INSURANCE FUND.

It is pretty generally conceded that there should be a fund at headquarters, the common property of all our lodges, that could be drawn upon when the necessity arises. The need of such a fund is clearly evinced by the number of different directions in which the matter is being discussed and the attempts which have, in the past, been made to furnish such a safety valve.

We cannot, if we would, change our basic principle which is the lodge system; the plan which provides that lodges must individually be the custodians and the disbursers of their own monies. There is a strength in this system which is not found in the case of societies whose every dollar is paid into a central fund. Our lodges, under this individual plan, are, as a rule, more careful to see that none but the really deserving, and those fully entitled, are made the beneficiaries of any of their funds. And the moneys, which carefully managed lodges accumulate, are a source of pride to the members and of strength to the Order locally. Several places in this Jurisdiction could be pointed out where the home resources of the lodge, or lodges, of our Order exceed those of all the other societies (however numerous) located in that town or city. The members of lodges thus fortunately circumstanced are naturally averse to handing over the funds they have so carefully husbanded, and watched the growth of with such pride, to a central fund and be thereafter required to take a common standing position with lodges whose income has been recklessly handled and even, in a few cases, squandered in ways which do not commend themselves to the good judgment of level-headed men.

It was because of this feeling that the scheme of consolidation—which was erroneously supposed to mean a merger of the entire funds of all lodges—proposed a few years ago, did not commend itself to the members generally. But, because this plan was not then adopted, it does not follow that our members are opposed to considering some system which will act as an insurance fund; will be fair and equitable alike to the young and the old, the poor and the wealthy lodges. We require a fund which can be drawn upon where lodges have, in any one year, had an excessive death or sick rate, or where one member has been for an unusual length of time a charge upon the local funds. Instances are on record in our lodges where one brother has drawn sick benefits—at full rates—for seven years, for ten years, and even for nineteen years. Other cases could be cited where lodges have had a large number of death claims to meet in quick succession. One instance came under my observation, where a lodge which pays

\$40.00 funeral and \$150.00 widows' benefit, lost five members in seven months, calling for payments amounting to \$950.00, while there was, at the same time, an unusually heavy drain upon the treasury for sick benefits. This state of affairs was not the fault, it was the misfortune, of the lodge, and it is in such cases of misfortune that we feel the urgent necessity for a method—forming a part of the working of the Order—whereby the more fortunate could come to the assistance of their less fortunate sisters. And it must be done in such a way as to remove all idea of beneficence; like our sick and funeral benefit it must come as a right and not as a charity.

Then we have to consider the case of new lodges just starting out. The members of such would like to be assured of a fair and reasonable amount for sick and funeral benefit, but are compelled to take the matter largely on trust. In a country place, with only twenty members at the start, all that is paid in for initiation and degrees is required to pay for the charter and books, to fit up a hall and to purchase regalia and paraphernalia. The dues of the twenty members for six months would amount to \$60.00, which is all that would be available to meet a death, should one occur, between the sixth and ninth month of their existence.

Now, if we had a fund from which a certain part of the benefits could be paid the members of new lodges would have a much more abounding faith in the ability of the Order to promptly pay all obligations that fall due. Old Odd-Fellows, now hesitate to draw out of their old lodge to help start a new one, because in the one the benefits are absolutely assured while in the other they are somewhat problematical. We suffer from this cause. Often a profitable opening for a new lodge is missed for no other reason.

The plan upon which payments should be made from this central fund will permit of considerable discussion. In a multitude of councillors there is (sometimes) wisdom. Suggestions in this direction will be in order. My own idea was to pay a fixed amount, say fifty dollars, on the death of every member; this amount to be, of course, supplemented by such a sum as the local body felt it was able to pay. And to assume two-thirds of the sick pay after a brother had been on the lodge for a certain fixed period, say six months. Bro. R. N. Sheppard, of Toronto, a brother who has devoted considerable study to the question, and with whom the writer has frequently exchanged views, thinks it would be better to pay from the central fund all the sick benefits after the local lodge has paid out an average of five days sick benefits to each member good on its books; this being the average sickness spread over the entire membership of this Jurisdiction in 1893.

But a discussion as to how the fund is to be distributed, as to how also it is to be raised (some brother may say "first catch your hare"), and what amount is needed may be left to another issue.

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Next Week—"Thrillby."

SUNDAY READING.*GOOD AND ILL.*

The wild bee sucks from bitter thyme
A savory, luscious honey,
And gathers sweets from noisome marsh
As well as flowers sunny.
The oyster in her silent home
Conceals a grievance cruel,
Till from her painful cross and wound
Is wrought a precious jewel!

The leaves assailed by blighting blast
With hectic flush are tainted,
Yet gorgeously in aftermath
The forest kings are painted;
And Winter gives a biting kiss
From chilling lips and hoary,
Yet clothes the palace and the wood
With wondrous, matchless glory!

The gathering clouds confront the sun
With threatening storm and thun-
der
That spoil our day—but respite comes,
A beauty and a wonder!
And base-born smoke, soaring to heaven,
Obscures the blue so tender,
Yet lies at feet of dying day
A wreathed, crimson splendor!

The opal's luster is a flaw
Of fissure and refraction,
The ruby's glow a cosmic throe
In sudden, fierce contraction;
And what is good and what is ill
Lies far beyond our knowing,
And what is fair and what is foul
Seems only in the showing!

And we in life's perplexities
May spare our pain and guessing,
Since bees and bivalves teach us how
From evil to gain blessing;
Lo! in the very train of ill,
Hope's visions are attending,
And days that spring in leaden gloom
Have oft a golden ending!

—Congregationalist.

PULPIT, PRESS AND PLATFORM.

Rutherford: There are depths of love in Christ beyond all that we have seen. Therefore dig deep, and labour, and take pains for Him, and set by as much time for Him as you can. He will be won by labour.

Great Thoughts: A personal dignity which cannot take care of itself cannot be protected by incessant guarding. The quality of a great creative nature is unconsciousness, and this is also the characteristic of a great character.

Mid-Continent: Cease fretting and begin praising. Quit murmuring and begin singing. The Lord is the same Lord. He will deliver in the future as He has done in the past. Sometime He may hide His face for a little while but for eternity He will never forsake.

Gladstone: No wave on the great ocean of Time, when once it has floated past us, can be recalled. All we can do is to watch the new form and motion of the next and launch upon it to try, in the manner our best judgment may suggest, our strength and skill.

Dr. Wm. M. Taylor: Christ fits His sinners through manifold experiences of sorrow and pain for the highest service. He writes their best sermons for them on their own hearts by the sharp stylus of trial. Such as He would make most eminent in His service, He takes furthest with Him in to Gethsemane.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward: Reading above all things widens one's world; it takes one to new scenes and gives one new friends. Perhaps this is especially so in regard to fiction. It is within the power of good imaginative literature to transport us into another world. And what is true of fiction is still more true, or quite as true, of biography.

Ryle: However false or unhealthy religious feeling may sometimes be, the great truth still remains behind, that feeling is the secret of doing. The heart must be engaged for Christ or the hands will soon hang down. The effections must be enlisted in

His service, or our obedience will soon stand still. It will always be the loving workman who will do most in the Lord's vineyard.

Frederick W. Robertson: There are few temptations more common to ardent spirits than those which lead them to repine at the lot in which they are cast, believing that in some other situation they could serve God better. If each such man had the spirit of self-surrender, the spirit of the Cross, it would not matter to him whether he were doing the work of the mainspring or one of the inferior parts. It is his duty to try and be himself—simply to try to do his own duty.

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A Startling Admission.

In New York City, for five consecutive years, the proportion of Deaths from Consumption has been three in every Twenty Persons.

Epidemics of Cholera, Yellow Fever and other diseases of similar character, so terrible in their results, occasion wide spread alarm and receive the most careful consideration for their prevention and cure, while consumption receives scarcely a thought, yet the number of their victims sinks into insignificance when compared with those of consumption. Comparatively few people know what to do for their loved ones when they see them gradually lose strength, lose color, manifest feeble vitality and emaciation, or develop a cough, with difficult breathing, or hemorrhage. Cod liver oil was for a long time given in all such cases, but the poor success attending its use coupled with its nauseating taste has led many practitioners, as well as the public at large, to place their main reliance in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It deserves early attention and will prove effectual not in every case but in a large percentage of cases, and we believe that fully 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption can, if taken in the early stages of the disease, be cured with the "Discovery." Dr. Pierce does not ask people to believe until they have investigated for themselves. A pamphlet has been published having the names, addresses and photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies which will be mailed free to those sending for it with their name and address upon a postal card, or you can have a medical treatise, in book form of 160 pages, mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experiences.

Address for Book, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

HEALTH AND HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Wear old loose kid gloves when ironing, as they will save many callous spots on one's hands.

A delicious tutti-frutti may be made by taking a tablespoonful each of many kind of preserves and adding to it a quart of sweetened cream, using half a pound of sugar to one quart of cream.

A slice of bread toasted to a delicate brown and moistened with the juice from a hot, rare beefsteak is a little variation from the regulation toast, and appreciated by the invalid to whom small attentions mean a good deal.

A fine catsup can be made of cucumbers. Chop fine four good-sized onions, peel and take out the seed of three dozen ripe cucumbers and put in the bowl with the onions and chop; drain off the water and put in preserve jars. Heat a quart of vinegar, adding a scant teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, a tablespoonful of salt, and one of ground cloves; when just warm, turn over the chopped cucumbers so the jars are full, seal, and put in a cool place. Try it on fish.

A RELISHABLE BREAD PUDDING.

To be at its best, bread pudding must be carefully made. Take about four slices of stale bread, or its equivalent in fragments, remove all the crust, and pour about two cupfuls of boiling milk over them. Beat this thoroughly, until it is free from lumps, add one well-beaten egg, then stir again until the mixture is like thick cream. Add a little nutmeg, vanilla or other flavoring. Butter a pan, pour in the pudding, and bake in a quick oven. It should be put into the oven about fifteen minutes before

serving, as it is sent to the table immediately upon being done. It will have risen into a very light and delicate loaf, which is extremely relishable. It may be served with hard sauce, or any dressing which is most like.

A FAMOUS REFORMER.

REV. C. J. FREEMAN SPEAKS OF HIS LIFE AND WORK.

He has Written and Preached on Both Sides of the Atlantic—Recently the Victim of a Peculiar Affliction From which he was Released in a Marvellous Manner.

From the Boston Herald.

No. 157 Emerson St., South Boston, is the present home of Rev. C. J. Freeman, B.A., Ph.D., the recent rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Anacosta, Mont. During the reform movement which has swept over Boston, Dr. Freeman has been frequently heard from through the various newspapers, and although a resident of a comparatively recent date, he has exerted much public influence, which has been increased by the fact that he was ten years ago on a commission appointed in England to investigate the troublesome question of the vice of great cities.

He has preached before cultured audiences in the old world, as well as to the rough pioneers in the mining towns of the Rocky mountains, and his utterances as well as his writings have been in the line of progress and liberality, well-seasoned with practical common sense. Dr. Freeman has written this paper a letter which will be read with interest. He says:

"Some five years since I found that deep study and excessive literary work, in addition to my ordinary ministerial duties, were undermining my health. I detected that I was unable to understand things as clearly as I usually did; that after but little thought and study I suffered from a dull pain in the head and great weariness, and all thought and study became a trouble to me. I lost appetite, did not relish ordinary food after eating, suffering acute pains in the chest and back. There was soreness of the stomach, and the most of my food seemed to turn to sour water, with most sickly and suffocating feeling in vomiting up such sour water.



REV. C. J. FREEMAN, B.A., PH.D.

"At this time I consulted several physicians. One said I was run down, another said I had chronic indigestion; but this I do know, that with all the prescriptions which they gave me I was not improving; for in addition, I had pains in the regions of the kidneys, a very sluggish liver, so much so that I was very much like a yellow man, was depressed in spirits, imagined all sorts of things and was daily becoming worse and felt that I should soon become a confirmed invalid if I did not soon understand my complaints. I followed the advice of physicians most severely, but with all I was completely unable to do my ministerial duty, and all I could possibly do was to rest and try to be thankful. After

eighteen months' treatment I found I was the victim of severe palpitation of the heart, and was almost afraid to walk across my room. Amid all this I was advised to take absolute rest from all mental labour. In fact, I was already unable to take any duty for the reason that the feeling of complete prostration after the least exertion precluded me from any duty what every, and it appeared to my mind that I was very near being a perfect wreck. As for taking absolute rest, I could not take more than I did unless it was so absolute as to rest in the grave. Then it would have been absolute enough.

"It is now quite three years, since, in addition to all the pains and penalties which I endured, I found creeping upon me a peculiar numbness of the left limbs, and in fact could not walk about. If I tried to walk I had to drag the left foot along the ground. The power of locomotion seemed to be gone, and I was consoled with the information that it was partial paralysis. Whether it was or not I do not know, but this I do know, I could not walk about and I began to think my second childhood had commenced at the age of 41 years.

"Just about two years ago or a little more, a ministerial friend came to see me. I was sick in bed and could hardly move, and he was something like old Job's comforter, although not quite. He had much regret and commiseration which was a very poor balm for a sick man. But the best thing he did say was this: 'Did you ever see Pink Pills?' I said, 'Who in the world is he?' He said, 'Why do you not try Pink Pills?' He said good by very affectionately, so much so that doubtless he thought it was the last farewell. Nevertheless, after thinking a little, I just came to the conclusion that I would make an innovation and see what Pink Pills would do. I looked at them, and I said can any good possibly come out of those little pink things? Anyway, I would see. I was suspicious of Pink Pills, and I remembered the old proverb: 'Sospetto licentia fede.' 'Suspicion is the passport to faith.' So I took Pink Pills, and Pink Pills I swallowed. But one box of them did not cure me, nor did I feel any difference. But after I had taken nine or ten boxes of pills I was decidedly better. Yes, I was certainly improving, and after eight months of Pink Pills I could get about. The numbness of the left limb was nearly gone, the pains in the head had entirely ceased, the appetite was better. I could enjoy food and I had a free, quiet action of the heart without palpitation. In fact, in twelve months I was a new creature, and to-day I can stand and speak over two hours without a rest. I can perform all my public duties which devolve upon me, without fatigue, and do all the walking which I have to do, and am thankful for it. I can safely say I was never in a better state of health than I am to-day, and that I attribute it to the patient, persevering use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"I fully, cordially and strongly commend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all or any who suffer in a similar way, and feel sure that any one who adopts Pink Pills with perseverance and patience cannot find their expectations unrealized or their reasonable hopes blasted. But he will find that blessing which is the reward of a full trust in a true and reliable remedy. I shall always wish and desire the greatest success for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and always cherish a deep feeling of gratitude to the friend who first said to me buy Pink Pills. I have tried them and know their true value, and am truly glad I did, for I have found them from a good experience, to do more than is actually claimed for them."

"Very faithfully yours,

C. J. FREEMAN, B.A., Ph.D.

Late rector of St. Mark's, Montana."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give a new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervousness, headache, the after effect of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—their never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

The DOMINION ODD FELLOW.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND LODGES OF ONTARIO, QUÉBEC, MANITOBA AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

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The Dominion Odd Fellow.

Editor: C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, P.G., P.C.F.

Special Contributors:

J. B. KING, G. SEC., ONTARIO, and F. C. WILLSON, P.G.

CORONTO, THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1895.

Don't get behind in your dues.

It is not what you say you will do, but what you do, that makes the impression.

Silence, secrecy and calmness of temper are unmistakable marks of a true Odd Fellow.

The next visit of the D.D.G.M. and District Committee will be to Albert Lodge, on Friday, 6th December.

Wanted, a correspondent in every lodge. Who will volunteer to send us in news and help ' good work along?

No representative tax is collected from the Grand Lodge of Sweden, as it cannot, on account of the distance, send a representative.

We are always glad to see young members taking an active interest in the work, and qualifying themselves to step in and fill the place of any officer who may be absent.

The death is announced of Bro. J. G. McCausland, of Canada Lodge, which sad event took place on Sunday, 17th inst. The funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, was largely attended.

Bro. Dr. G. B. Smith, Physician to Covenant Lodge, has resumed practice, after four months' absence in Europe. Our good brother looks as if he had enjoyed his outing.

An advertisement in a fraternal journal always brings trade to your store, and enlarges your acquaintance among the members of the Order. Advertising rates made known upon application to this paper.

The man who creates most trouble in his own lodge, and who is the greatest fault-finder at Grand Lodge, is usually the man who is least noted for work calculated to build up the Order or promote its fraternity.

The strength of the Order lies in the subordinate lodges, and the strength of the lodges is in the individual members in adherence to the principles of the Order, and the performance of the obligations of the individual brother.

The best thing a young man without capital can do is to persuade some capital woman to become his wife, and then resolve to work for the capital. Don't wait "to get rich." A young man seldom does that until some good woman helps him.

We are pleased to learn that arrangements are about complete for the Grand Concerts to be given in Massey Hall on New Year's Day. Tickets will be in the hands of the committee in a few days. A full report will be given next week. This concert deserves the support of every Odd Fellow in the District.

Grand bodies may confer upon subordinate lodges, Encampments and Rebekah lodges the right to install their officers in public, provided that the ceremony be conducted by an officer of such grand body, a district deputy grand master, or grand patriarch, provided they use the form prescribed by this Grand Lodge.

Brothers, don't nurse hurt within your breasts; life is too short to cherish ill-will toward each other. If you have been wronged let it pass. What difference does it make when in a few years you pass hence to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns? Is it worth while to hate each other?

At the session of grand bodies, in lieu of regalia, heretofore prescribed, a ribbon may be worn of the color of the highest degree the member has attained, having attached thereto any jewel which he is entitled to wear, provided that the Grand Lodge may adopt a badge of uniform size and design, the color to conform with existing regulations.

Every lodge occasionally wants printing done. We are seeking to advance the interests of your lodge, by advocating the principles of Oddfellowship. We are prepared to do any kind of printing your lodge may require. By giving your printing to the DOMINION ODD FELLOW you are helping those who are laboring for the success of the objects for which your lodge was established.

Grand Secretary King is still confined to his room; Bro. F. C. Willson is threatened with typhoid; Bro. Samuel Wilcox is able to be out of bed, although it will be two or three weeks yet before he can move round; and Bro. Carter is still a very sick man. We hope that Bro. Willson's

threatened illness may be averted, and that the other brothers above mentioned may soon be convalescent.

The Grand Lodge Journal has just been issued. It is a portly, handsomely printed volume of 436 pp., substantially bound in full cloth and suitably lettered. The index is unusually full, a feature that will certainly commend the book to anyone who may have occasion to consult its pages. In fact Grand Secretary King deserves much credit for his able preparation of every portion of his report. Without disparagement to other Grand Secretaries we can truthfully say that the Ontario Journal is in every respect by far the most complete report reaching this office. Good for Canada.

DISTRICT VISIT TO PRINCE OF WALES.

The visit of the D. D. G. M. and District Committee to the Prince of Wales Lodge, on Tuesday evening, was quite successful as to attendance and interest. N. G. Jamieson and the members of the lodge received the visitors with the usual honours; and D. D. G. M. Ball was invited to take the chair. After a few preliminary remarks from the D. D. G. M., expressive of his pleasure at meeting with the members of Prince of Wales Lodge, he proceeded with the evening's programme. In quick succession we had a song from Bro. Brooks, of Prospect Lodge; a reading from Bro. Morrison, of Albert Lodge; an address, full of information and good advice, from Grand Representative Donogh, P. G. M.; a song from Bro. Sara, of Queen City Lodge; a brief and pointed address from Bro. Ashe, of Markham; and a spirited recitation from Bro. Bell, of Queen City Lodge. Then coffee, cakes, fruit and sandwiches were discussed, followed by a song by Bro. Sawyer, and a popular recitation, "The Emblems of the Order," by Bro. G. W. Post, P.D.D.G.M., who is always well received on such occasions. P. G. Ramsay, of Floral Lodge, gave a practical address, in the course of which he asked two or three practical questions, which received practical answers from the D.D.G.M. Bro. Blackett Robinson, of Covenant Lodge, urged that our great organization did not make use of the press as largely as might be made profitable, to let the public know the many good features of the Order. He did not refer to the fraternal press, but to the local newspapers wherever a subordinate lodge was located. Bro. Morrison, of Prince of Wales Lodge, brought the proceedings to a close with a well-rendered song; and the D.D.G.M., after thanking all and sundry for their presence and services, asked the N.G. to take the chair, who closed the lodge in the usual way.

A CANADIAN ODD FELLOW HONOURED.

Nothing very surprising in that. Our brethren who make their homes in the Western States frequently have conferred on them the highest positions in the gift of their fellow citizens. The cause of the preference is not far to seek. Canadians are usually found to be competent, faithful and equal to the creditable discharge of all duties they may undertake. Bro. George C. Thomson, whose career is depicted in the following extract from *The Idaho Odd Fellow*, is no exception to the rule; and it goes without saying that he will so carry himself as to honour Canada, enhance his own reputation and advance the prosperity of our beloved Order.

Our contemporary says:—Brother Thomson is one of those active working Odd Fellows, who says little, but thinks a great deal, and is always ready to act at the proper time. He was born at Brockville, Ontario, October 12, 1858, losing both parents when quite young. He only received a common school education, and, after finishing his studies, learned the trade of baker and confectioner, thus, at the age of 18, we find him foreman of a large cracker factory in his native town.

On the 16th day of March, 1880, Brother Thomson began his fraternal career, having been admitted a member of Brock Lodge, No. 9, on that date, taking the old five degrees, No. 9 being the oldest lodge in Canada—instituted in the year 1816. On November 4, 1881, he was made a member of Brock Encampment, No. 9. He was granted a withdrawal card from his subordinate lodge in 1887, for the purpose of becoming a charter member of Gold Hill Lodge, No. 261, located at Rat Portage, Ontario. He was also a charter member of Golden Encampment No. 70, instituted at Rat Portage, September 15, 1888.

About this time Brother Thomson bid adieu to his friends and brothers at the latter place and "came west," locating at Cœur d'Alene City, Idaho, where he still resides. On the 7th day of August, 1890, he applied for and was granted a withdrawal card from Gold Hill Lodge, No. 261, and on July 25, 1891, became a member of Cœur d'Alene Lodge, No. 34, of this jurisdiction, and we are informed that it is due to his untiring efforts that No. 34 ranks at the present time among the first of Idaho lodges.

In 1893, he was elected a delegate to the Grand Lodge of Idaho, which met in Boise City. He attended the session and was appointed Grand Chaplain by Grand Master Figgins. Since that time he has steadily advanced, having been elected Grand Warden at Lewiston in 1894, and Deputy Grand Master at the recent session of the Grand Lodge at Caldwell.

A USEFUL CIPHER.

The following Cipher, Code and Key, for use between lodges, Relief Associations, etc., was adopted and recommended at the last meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge. We are not, fortunately, as much troubled by tramps and frauds

as our brethren across the border; at the same time, we feel confident that this Cipher and Code will frequently prove of great service. Cut it out and preserve for future reference.

HOUSE.—Is in our city holding a Visiting Card from your lodge, and asking of us financial assistance.

FUNDS.—Shall we aid him, and draw on you to the extent of.....

CASH.—Is in our city asking financial assistance and claims membership in your lodge in good standing.

RIVER.—Has your lodge a member in good standing by the name of.....

BOAT.—He is an expelled member, and has not been in good standing for.....

WHITE.—We don't know any such party, and he does not belong to our lodge.

GRIP.—Draw on us for the amount of expenses incurred.

CAUTION.—Look out for a fraud named.....

SECRETARY.—He has a fraudulent Card.

FINAL.—A member of your lodge died here.

BLOCK.—He is a fraud, and if he has a Card or other papers from this lodge they are forgeries.

RED.—Holding a Visiting Card from your lodge, and here.

GREEN.—Wire instructions to us at once as to the disposition of his remains.

YELLOW.—Is in our city and very sick. Claims membership in your lodge. Shall we give him attendance on your account?

PURPLE.—We think best to bury him there.

LODGE.—Forward remains to this place by.....

REGALIA.—Assist him, and we will honour draft to the extent of.....

HELP.—Will your lodge pay nurse hire, and how much per day?

ABOUT FUNERALS.

The small attendance of the brethren at the funeral ceremonies of our Order, as compared with former times, causes regret and awakens enquiry as to what has brought about the great change. It also suggests the possibility of the modification of the programme of services as laid down in the book of forms. In this article we wish to express some thoughts bearing on this subject in the hope that some apology may be found for the decreasing interest, and some remedy discovered for the evil so justly complained of by the brethren generally.

When the Order was first established in our State, our numbers were comparatively few, and funerals only at comparatively wide intervals. Furthermore a funeral procession, conducted by a marshal, armed with the emblems of his office, with the members of an organized body, clothed with an attractive regalia, and wearing badges of mourning, and at the grave performing an impressive burial

service as the body was consigned to its mother earth, was a novelty that commanded respectful attention. Besides, the members themselves realized the force of the injunction so faithfully impressed on the mind during the ceremonies of the lodge-room "to bury the dead," and literally obeying the injunction, attended the last obsequies to the deceased brother in fulfilment of a semi-religious obligation, binding alike on all the members. Another thing: The place of interment was usually near at hand, and the time consumed was comparatively brief from the beginning to the close of the ceremonies. But now all is changed; it may not be for the better. The membership is wonderfully increased; the novelty is lost in the frequency of funerals; the ceremonies, including the religious services at the home or church, are protracted to an undue length; the cemetery is two or three miles away, and the brother who attends is kept from his home or business a full half day. This repeated many times in the year becomes a heavy burden on the labouring man, a greater tax than he can afford without detriment to his family. Hence he stays away, and as the influence is contagious, few are present at funerals in these days, unless the deceased is a man of great prominence, or the ceremony takes place on Sunday. In the latter cases, there is generally little need of complaint.

As an offset to some of these reasons for non-attendance at funerals, and in themselves valid excuses, we have one or two suggestions to offer. In the first place as Odd Fellows, with sacred obligations to keep in good faith, we should be willing to make some sacrifices in order to show proper respect to deceased members. At the same time, the family of the deceased should, in some measure, consider the convenience of the lodge members. If the funeral is at the house or the church, the ceremonies of the Order should occur immediately after the close of the religious service, if one is held. And when completed, the lodge should be dismissed, except the bearers, the Noble Grand and Chaplain, especially if the interment is miles away. At the grave a very brief committal ceremony is all that is necessary. In this way the health of members is not endangered by exposures to all kinds of weather; the valuable time of working men is saved; the expense lessened, and all proper respect paid to the memory of the departed brother. Now, why not adopt the system hereby outlined, and make it well-nigh universal? Certainly it is time for reform in this matter, and if our suggestions should be adopted, we believe the effect would be seen in increased attendance at funerals, with generally satisfactory results. We believe the experiment is worth trying.—*Selected.*

CANADA'S HARVEST SONG.

Dicite in psalm, et in his dicite psalm.

Canadians join your voices
In anthems loud and long,
The land in peace rejoices
With jocund harvest song.

Our fields so richly fallowed,
Our lands so bravely tilled,
Have had their increase hallowed,
Our barns are more than filled.

A Western song comes soaring
From out the fields of grain,
Their boundless yield outpouring
With wealth beyond contain.

With cheers our shores are ringing
And shouts of joyful glee,
The fishermen are singing
They're back at home from sea.

The lumberman has floated
By many a rapid stream,
His mighty logs devoted
To mast or ponderous beam.

The miner in the mountains
And far off deep ravine,
Has shown us the fountains
Of glittering metal's sheen.

Thus all have done their duty,
All working to one end,
This land in all its beauty,
'Tis ours to mar or mend.

Then chant your anthems proudly,
To God your voices raise,
Sing now, Canadians, loudly,
And all His mercies praise.

R. E. K.

THE COST AND THE PROFIT OF LIBERTY—I.

The cost is certainly great. Every step in the progress of a nation to full liberty costs. The development of Canada shows that. Its public expenditure, when the executive was independent of the popular branch of the Legislature, amounted to a mere trifle. With responsible Government came more taxation. Confederation widened our liberty but increased our expenditure. When we undertake all the responsibilities of a nation a demand will be made for new outlays. Quite true, but who would vote for going back to a military régime, or to the Constitution of 1791, or to the days of the Family Compact, or to the condition of isolated Provinces, separated from each other by hostile tariffs? So, to shrink from sharing the responsibilities as well as the privileges of full nationhood, is to prefer slavery or dependence to the freedom of manhood. The only questions to be considered are: (1) Will it cost us less to incur the responsibility alone or in alliance with the wealthiest Empire in the world? (2) Will it be more natural to share the cost with our Mother Country or with a foreign nation?

The example of Canada shows that liberty costs. The example of the United States is even more telling, because it has attained full liberty. The first cost was prodigious in blood and treasure. For years the land was drenched in blood. The paltry tax which occasioned the War of Independence would not have amounted to one thousandth part of the expense of the war. Thereafter, the cost of the Federal and State Governments greatly exceeded the expenditure of colonial days. The United States found it necessary to have a fleet, and the war of 1812-15 proved its efficiency. Britain at the time was the acknowledged mistress of the seas, and while every one believed that the United States land forces could over-run and capture Canada, no success was looked for on the ocean. But the men-of-war that had swept the navies of France and Spain out of existence found different metal in their kinsfolk. By designing its ships on sound principles, by building them of the best material, by arming them with a greater weight of metal, and giving them guns of longer range, and by providing more numerous crews and first-rate sharpshooters on the fore top, the United States gained glory where failure would have been no disgrace. Then came the final struggle, from 1861 to 1865, for freedom from the slave power. Then, as Lincoln put it, for every dollar wrong from the bondman's unrequited labour for two hundred and fifty years, God exacted another dollar and more. The cost

was incalculable, but it had to be incurred. The government of the world is conducted on just principles, and these will be vindicated. What is the United States now paying for the necessary expenses of nationhood? Its annual military and navy expenses are \$80,000,000, and it also pays out \$140,000,000 to some 900,000 pensioners, though more than 30 years have gone since Lee surrendered his army and Jefferson Davis tried to escape in petticoats. No one seems to think the amount excessive, either. If we were part of the United States, what would our share of this expenditure come to? To \$17,000,000, annually, as we are one-thirteenth of their population. As it is, a Canadian pays about one-seventeenth of what his neighbour considers necessary for national unity and national honour. Yet the United States has no possible enemy on land, and no colonies or dependent races outside its own continent to care for. That is what our next-door neighbours consider their freedom worth, and they would pay twice as much rather than be "a dependency." The fact that they are able to pay it so easily shows their wealth as well as their spirit, and shows that liberty has a magic power of opening out new channels of development, formerly unsuspected. The disproportion is actually greater than 17 to 1, because every State in the union has, in addition, a militia force, in some cases admirably equipped, whereas in Canada the whole military outlay is borne by the Federal Government. What is the explanation of this startling disproportion? Is it that our neighbours are seventeen or twenty times as rich as we? Impossible. Have we not been told, by the highest authorities, that we are prosperous, while they are suffering under financial depressions. Is it that they are spending too much? They are the best judges on that point, and they do not think so. On the contrary, both parties are pledged to an increase of the navy and to additional coast defences, while an attempt to lessen the pension budget was speedily stopped; and even if not one dollar should be spent on pensions, our share of the war bill—in the event of our joining the States—would be six or seven millions annually, instead of one. No, the simple explanation is that we are "a dependency." Britain pays the bill for the whole empire, the bill, by the way, being less than that of the States, and when there is trouble on our Atlantic Coast or in Behring Sea, or in any part of the world where our sailors, travellers, traders or missionaries go we shout for British frigates and gun-boats, and at the same time point with pride to our "National Policy." If we separated from Britain, impelled by the instinct that a grown up people should be independent, what would the cost be? Let the example of the States, of the smallest European country, or of any one of the eighteen Central and South American Republics supply the answer.

Can this condition of things last? It cannot. Do we profit by it? We do not. What should be done? I shall try to answer this question in another communication, contenting myself at present with the remark that I am not going to propose an immediate annual expenditure for militia and naval purposes of twenty, or seventeen, or six, or even of two millions.

G. M. GRANT.

"SQUARING OFF" THE UNITED STATES.

If there is one thing more surprising than another in our friends, the Americans, it is the persistency with which they cling to the idea that Canada, at heart, desires annexation to the Republic, and is only waiting for the time and opportunity to throw herself into the arms of Uncle Sam. The New York Sun regrets that Canada is not yet part of the American Union. It would like to see the United States "squared off" by Canada's coming in. Here is what it says:

"the first quarter of our century there was a great domain added to the territory of the United States through the Louisiana purchase. In the second quarter another vast addition to our territory was made through the acquisitions from Mexico. In the third quarter yet another extensive addition was secured through the purchase of Alaska. So far, but only so far, the fourth quarter of our century has been unlike each of the three preceding quarters, in that it has brought no addition to the territory of the American Union. It seems to us that the last of the quarters of the century ought to be at least as good for us as the other three were. We are pleased with the news from Canada that an independence party of a republican kind is on the stocks

there. Canada is a region of a good shape and size, lying alongside of this country, the only part of the North American continent that is under a foreign yoke, a royal dynasty, a European flag. If it were to unite with us before the end of the fourth quarter of the century it would be happy for the first time. By this union the 19th century would be rounded off, and our country squared off, as neatly as one could desire. There would be something to show in America for every one of the four quarters of the century."

The Toronto World makes these amusing remarks the subject of an editorial in which it is pointed out that Canada cannot lend her assistance to "squaring off the United States," because she has, "with no little pleasure and enthusiasm," committed herself to "another idea still more inspiring and gigantic than the one set out so beautifully by the New York Sun. The Dominion of Canada," continues The World, "is an integral part of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen. It is of much more importance to the world at large that the British Empire be rounded up than that the United States be squared off. The United States is local and confined to a single continent. The British Empire is cosmopolitan, its sway extending over every continent, and on every sea in the world. An Empire with such vast and remote possessions requires a right of way through every continent. The Dominion of Canada is a necessary part of the Empire; and however badly the United States requires squaring off, the Empire cannot and will not consent to any squaring off that interferes with her own autonomy." With these sentiments *The Week* is quite in accord. The only thing about *The World's* editorial to which we can take exception is its title, "The Voice of the Tempter." There is no temptation to Canadians in annexation.—*The Week*.

CANADA'S RELATION TO IMPERIAL DEFENCES.

There are many people who would like to see Canada contribute something towards the maintenance of imperial defences. As a matter of sentiment, such a policy would meet with popular favour; but it is human nature to get all you can without paying for it; and the average voter in this respect is very human. At the same time it is difficult to see that we could be any better off, so long as Great Britain treats us as generously as she has done in the past, if we did add to our present burdens by making an annual grant to the British Exchequer for this purpose.

If, however, we cannot contribute money we can contribute men. The inhabitants of the Colonies are under existing regulations excluded from the British army and navy. Not long ago a British man of war, off Newfoundland, had to refuse a number of men who wanted to join the navy, and this incident has drawn attention in England to the fact that in the Maritime Provinces are to be found some of the best sailors in the world, and that many of these men, who wish to see service, have gone to the United States.

Would it not be a graceful act upon the part of our Government to make overtures to the British authorities with a view to having the regulations of the British army and navy altered so as to allow recruits to be enlisted at any rate in the Eastern portion of the Dominion? Such a course might appear a little inconsistent in view of the fact that we are spending money to encourage immigration; but it is a well-known fact that the Maritime Provinces have not increased in population, and that their young men do not migrate to the western part of Canada but to the neighbouring States. The presence of Canadians in the standing forces of the Empire cannot but tend to draw more closely together our relations with the Mother Country.

Colonel Otter is advocating the training of Colonial non-commissioned officers and men at Aldershot and other military schools in Great Britain. Might we not reciprocate in the matter of military training? We have, at Kingston, a military college which has been acknowledged by the army authorities in Great Britain to afford as good, if not a better, training for army officers than can be obtained in the English training schools. Without increasing the machinery or the expenses a much greater number of pupils could be accommodated. But according to the terms of the act of Parliament, regulating the conduct of Kingston Military College, cadetships are limited to British subjects whose parents, or themselves, have resided in Canada for three years preceding candidature. If this restriction were removed the cadetships throw open to boys residing in Great Britain, and the commissions obtainable from this school increased in number, in

course of time many English parents would see the wisdom of sending their sons to be trained for the Imperial Army in Canada instead of sending them to a "crammer" to be "coached" for Woolwich or Sandhurst at home.

Under the present system in England everything is staked upon competitive examinations. If the lad fails in this he is sent to the Colonies, often with disastrous results. If young Englishmen were to receive their military training in Canada, they would, at the same time, receive a broad education in acquiring knowledge of the country and making friends here, which, in the event of failure at the examination, would be of incalculable value, should they decide upon making their home in this country. This is the true solution of the farm pupil problem.

ERNEST HEATON.

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

The news alike from the European and the Asiatic dominions of the Sultan is still of a very grave and disquieting character. The more recent cable messages state that Armenians are being massacred everywhere in Asia Minor. More than a hundred thousand are reported to be dying of starvation and exposure. The agitation against the Christians of Northern Syria is extending, and there have been massacres near Aleppo. Anti-Christian placards have been torn down by the police at Scutari, Albania, where a dangerous agitation is said to be in progress. The Kurds have made two separate attacks upon the Armenians at Gurun. The weary negotiations of the past months have produced nothing except a more profound agitation, which now seems likely to end in an outburst of anarchy throughout Armenia, Macedonia, Anatolia, Arabia, and even Crete. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary it is still doubtful whether any serious impression has been made on the Sultan. It is thought by some of the well-informed that his Majesty is a fanatic, by others that he believes himself beyond the reach of Europe, as many of his private advisers certainly do, and by yet others that he is striking out in blind terror at all whom he suspects. It is asserted that the Mussulman mob believes that the Palace will not punish its outrages. As we have already stated the six Powers, who wield among them the effective force of Europe, have, with the full consent of the United States, represented to the Porte that the disorders must be stopped at once by military force, or the Powers will be compelled to take measures of their own to bring them to a close. The Sultan is said to be alarmed to the verge of insanity at the assembling of the foreign fleets at Salonica Bay, and that he has sent urgent messages to the Valis of the disturbed districts ordering them to suppress the disorders. But this is probably only another subterfuge. The work of calling out the army reserves continues slowly. There seems to be much difficulty in finding proper equipment, ammunition, and supplies for the men when they are assembled. The situation is further complicated by the Young Turks' movement. It favours a constitutional government, and it is said that much of the onslaught upon Armenians is permitted so as to distract attention from the Mohammedan agitation against the Sultan. The revolutionary movement is spreading in spite of the extraordinary efforts made to suppress its leaders. The life of the Sultan is in danger, and the Ministers have all been threatened. The navy is disturbed to such an extent that the Minister of Marine dares not go on board a war vessel. None can tell what a day might bring forth. At first the sympathies of Europe were wholly with the Armenians. But they have forfeited to a very large extent the sympathy originally extended to them by embarking in frankly revolutionary projects. They have done all in their power to aggravate the situation. The problem to be settled is the deposition of the Ottoman caste, and there is no means conceivable of settling it peaceably except a demonstration of visibly irresistible force.

When a candidate has become a full-fledged member of the Subordinate Lodge no time should be lost in making him acquainted with the next higher degree—the Encampment branch. Inform the new Odd that there are no degrees in this or any other Order more beautiful or impressive than those of the Encampment branch. When the opportunity presents itself do a little missionary work for the Encampment branch.

THE FAIR REBEKAHS.**Officers of the Provincial Convention
DEGREE OF REBEKAH.**

President.....	SISTER ELIZABETH LEE Kingston.
Vice-President.....	SISTER L. E. RYAN Toronto.
Secretary.....	SISTER MAGGIE WADDELL St. Thomas.
Treasurer.....	SISTER DODSON Chatham.
Warden.....	SISTER KATE ROBERTSON Collingwood.
Inside Guard.....	SISTER HAMON Ottawa.
Outside Guard.....	SISTER MILLAR Deseronto.
Chaplain.....	SISTER BASCOM Galt.

**THE REBEKAH "OPEN-DOOR"
LAW.**

Notwithstanding the bold and determined opposition to some of the provisions in the Rebekah Code adopted by the Sovereign Grand Lodge in 1894, the net increase in this branch of the Order in the past year has been a surprise to many, and satisfactory to all. It was predicted that many lodges and members would be lost to the Order by the enforcement of the provision for the admission of eligible ladies who were in no way connected with the brothers of subordinate lodges by blood relationship; also of that which abolished the payment of stipulated weekly sick benefits by Rebekah lodges.

These two features of the code were the most objectionable, and their repeal at the session of 1895 was demanded by several jurisdictions. After a year's trial, the result shows a net gain in lodges, 335; in membership (brothers 8,385, sisters 14,362), 22,747. The decrease occurred in Georgia, Kentucky, Lower Provinces, Nebraska, Utah, and Washington, opposing jurisdictions.

December 31st, 1894, the Rebekah branch reported 3,627 lodges, 225,189 members (brothers 102,215, sisters 122,974); \$337,600.40 receipts, \$45,313.94 relief. While the Rebekah lodges increased 335, and gained 22,747 members, the Encampments added 53 subordinates, and decreased 1,772 in membership.

That the code was defective and not properly digested with the existing laws, was apparent to every one who attempted to divine its true intent and meaning. As to how much of the previous legislation had been repealed, and what provisions of law had been retained, were matters of uncertainty, and led to numerous questions and a variety of opinions. As the code was in force from the date of its adoption, lodges were in doubt as to whether they should revise their by-laws in accordance therewith, or continue to work under the constitution provided for their government by their respective Grand Lodges, until the latter amended their Rebekah constitution to conform to

the code. Hence there was no uniformity nor consistency in the placing of the legislation of 1894 in the Rebekah lodges, and the object of reform measures was defeated in many instances, to the detriment of the best interests of this branch, in the past year.

At the session of 1895 many changes and amendments were submitted; notably by Colorado, Kentucky, New York, Pennsylvania, Washington, Wyoming, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Utah, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts. Nearly the whole line of propositions were either indefinitely postponed or rejected on a direct vote, by a large majority. The Sovereign Grand Lodge, apparently, was in no mood to retrograde in its action of 1894. Where the code had been fairly tested, in the true spirit of progress, it was found to supply that which the previous system lacked—a new field for recruiting the lodges. Where it was condemned without trial it resulted, of course, in a failure. Had the Rebekah lodges in the large cities of each jurisdiction employed the same means of ascertaining the practical advantages of the new code that those in the out-lying towns and small villages did, the opposition in a measure would have subsided, and fewer complaints, in the line of amendments, would have been submitted to the grand body.

In districts where Rebekah lodges are dependent upon one or two subordinate lodges for their supply of members, their resources are too limited to maintain a successful Rebekah lodge. The open field will add interest in the lodge, make the Order and its principles better known outside, and increase the membership in the subordinate lodge. Heretofore the Rebekah lodges have depended upon the male members for introducing their qualified female relatives. Under the new law the subordinate lodge will undoubtedly gain membership through the influence the Rebekahs will bring to bear upon their male relatives and friends who have kept aloof from the Order—good men who cannot be reached through other solicitations. It was a capital stroke of good policy on the part of P. G. Sire Nicholson, in submitting, as he did, the "open-door" proposition to the committee last year; and every Rebekah lodge in the Order should be thankful to him for the service he has rendered this branch.

Many lady organizations succeed and prosper without dependence upon male societies, and draw their membership exclusively from among their lady friends and neighbors. Why not the Rebekah lodges also? With an intelligent code of laws, and freedom from the dictation and control of boorish male members, the Rebekahs are capable of managing their lodges and transacting the legitimate business for which they were instituted.

When they err in law, the error can generally be traced to the erroneous advice or influence of some over-zealous brother.

With another year's trial, and a generous and hearty yielding to the best tests of the new provisions of the code, it may find favor with the opponents of last year. If it fails to meet the wants of the Order, and proves to be a detriment to progress, harmony and prosperity, the Sovereign Grand Lodge may accept the convincing proof, and repeal or modify the present Rebekah law.—*Medole in The Popular Odd Fellow.*

BELLEVILLE.

At a largely attended meeting of Mizpah Lodge, held last Monday night, the following address and presentation took place prior to the departure of Dr. Walker for California.

To A. D. Walker, Esq., M.D.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—It was with great regret that we were obliged to accept your resignation as Physician of our Lodge, and the more particularly so as the cause was not only so imperative, as to afford us no opportunity of asking you to withhold it, but to necessitate your removal from amongst us—from the loved city of your birth wherein you had established a pleasant home, acquired by your ability a large and lucrative practice and won the esteem of the whole community—to a more genial clime, where, we hope, health and happiness await you and yours. The demands of your profession have left comparatively little opportunity for fraternal meetings with you in Lodge, but we have ever found you loyal to and active in support of the grand principles of our Order. It is, however, of your services to the members of our Lodge, who have found it necessary to seek your aid as their physician, that we desire most strongly to express ourselves—to voice our appreciation of your skillful diagnosis and successful treatment of their cases, your faithful and unceasing attention to their requirements when danger threatened and your unvarying kindness and brotherly feelings. These are matters which none of those who have come under your charge will ever forget, and in token thereof we ask your acceptance of this locket, which we trust you will ever wear as a testimony of the regard of your brethren of Mizpah Lodge. Our best wishes will follow you to your new home, and we trust that we may have the pleasure of again meeting you at an early date fully restored to health and vigor.

Signed on behalf of the Lodge:—
Casper Wills, N.G., A. H. Thompson,
V.G., J. T. Osborne, R.S., R. S. Bell, P.G.,
R. H. Ketcheson, P.G.

Belleville, Nov. 25th, 1895.

The Doctor was taken completely by surprise and made a very feeling reply. He said that so long as he lived he would ever remember the members of Mizpah Lodge. Several of the members spoke very feelingly at the departure of Bro. Dr. Walker. Among these were Bros. P. S. Bell, E. J. Mills, G. S. Tickell, S. Burrows, Hugh Walker and others. An invitation was extended to all to adjourn to the banquet hall where oysters and other good things were provided. The company then dispersed at a reasonable hour.

J. T. O.

ONTARIO'S GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

The following letter has been addressed to each Recording Scribe in this jurisdiction:—

DEAR SIR AND PATRIARCH:—At the last session of the Grand Encampment of Ontario, held at Picton, on the 23rd of July, 1895, the Committee on Districts reported (in part) as follows:—

"Your committee are decidedly in favor of an extension of the district system, wherever it is found practicable, but find that the limited time at our disposal does not permit of anything like a satisfactory grouping. We therefore recommend (carrying out the suggestions in Paragraph 3 of the Grand Patriarch's report) that a Special Committee be appointed by the incoming Grand Patriarch to gather the necessary information during the recess, and report to this Grand Body at its next session."

This report was adopted, and carrying out its recommendations, the Grand Patriarch has appointed a Special Committee consisting of Patriarchs A. H. Blackeby, of Galt; S. D. Swift, of Petrolia; W. J. Graham, of Toronto; Robt. Meek, of Kingston, and Frank B. Jeffery, of Stratford.

This committee has decided that the jurisdiction might, with advantage to the Order, be grouped into twenty-five districts, and they have further agreed to the following grouping:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| No. 1—Windsor.
Esex. | No. 13—Toronto (2).
Newmarket.
Aurora. |
| No. 2—Chatham.
Blenheim.
Wallaceburg.
Dresden. | No. 14—Oshawa.
Bowmanville.
Whitby. |
| No. 3—St. Thomas.
Aylmer.
Woodstock.
Ingersoll. | No. 15—Port Hope.
Cobourg. |
| No. 4—Brantford.
Waterford.
Norwich. | No. 16—Lindsay.
Peterboro' (2).
Norwood. |
| No. 5—St. Catharines.
Niagara Falls. | No. 17—Belleville (2).
Trenton.
Picton.
Stirling. |
| No. 6—Hamilton (2).
Dundas.
Jarvis. | No. 18—Kingston (2).
Napanea. |
| No. 7—London (2).
Mt. Brydges.
Strathroy.
Parkhill. | No. 19—Ottawa (2).
Carleton Place.
Arnprior. |
| No. 8—Sarnia.
Pt. Edward.
Petrolia.
Forest. | No. 20—Brockville.
Cornwall.
Prescott. |
| No. 9—Goderich.
Exeter.
Wingham. | No. 21—Rat Portage. |
| No. 10—Stratford.
Guelph.
Berlin.
Galt. | No. 22—Chapleau. |
| No. 11—Walkerton. | No. 23—Fort William. |
| No. 12—Collingwood.
Barrie. | No. 24—Montreal (1).
St. Johns.
Farnham. |
| | No. 25—Quebec.
Sherbrooke. |

Will you please have the matter brought before your Encampment for discussion and notify the undersigned, by letter addressed to Galt, Ont., whether this draft of groups is satisfactory to your members, and if not satisfactory what changes they have to suggest.

The silence of your Encampment will be taken to mean that you are in favor of the districts as herein drafted. With fraternal good wishes, I am, faithfully yours,
A. H. BLACKEBY.

GRAND LODGE SESSION AT SARNIA.

DEAR EDITOR.—In your issue of October 31st, I note an article in which you argue in favor of a permanent location for the Grand Lodge meetings, the ground of objection being the decision to hold the meeting of the Ontario Grand Lodge in Sarnia. The question for the place for the next meeting was fairly fought out at the last session of the Grand Lodge, and was fairly won for Sarnia by a presentment of the superior advantages of our town as a place for the meeting, and I do not think it is fair to "go behind the returns," and raise objections after the question has been settled. If Sarnia had lost, the Sarnia representatives would have cheerfully accepted the decision of the Grand Lodge, and we think that those who opposed us should do the same. The Sarnia representatives made a good and successful fight for their town.

The Odd Fellows of Sarnia will do their best to make the Grand Lodge welcome, and make the meeting a success; and they hope that all the members of the Order everywhere will join loyally with them in doing the best they can for the Grand Lodge meeting, and for the cause of Oddfellowship in general. We have excellent and sufficient hotel accommodations, good railway facilities, the best climate in Canada for a summer place of meeting, with our cooling breezes from Lake Huron and the St. Clair; and against these advantages the only objection that anybody has been able to advance is that it will cost some of the lodges a dollar or two more to send representatives to Sarnia than it might to send them somewhere else. The members from the west never raised that objection when the meeting was held in the East, and it is not fair for the eastern people now to urge that as an objection against a meeting place in the West. Fair play should be the motto, and the same rule for all.

A SARNIA ODD FELLOW.

[We have not said a word against Sarnia as a place for holding the next session of the Grand Lodge. It will answer just as well and no better than a score or so of towns that might be mentioned. Our plea was for a central, permanent location, where our annual meetings could be held with the least expense to the membership in Ontario, and with the greatest comfort to the representatives. We are very sure that the Sarnia brethren will do everything in their power to give a hearty welcome to Grand Lodge next August; and that the visitors will have a pleasant outing on that occasion goes without saying.—EDITOR.]

A lodge in Trenton, N.J., has a band made up from its own members. A good thing; we ought to have more of them. This is the case in Belleville, Ont.

AN ACTIVE BROTHER.

In every lodge there is at least one active member, who is at the head and front of every movement. If there is to be an anniversary celebration or social gathering of any kind, under the auspices of the lodge, the active brother is the prime mover therein; with his tireless activity and persistent push, whatever is undertaken is made a success. But for him each Lodge would have to chronicle a series of ignominious failures.

And so with the regular affairs of the lodge. He is ever to be found in his place in the lodge on meeting nights, and in the absence of officers is ready and willing to fill any of the chairs. If there be any subject for discussion, he is the principal speaker, not that he is in love with the sound of his own voice, or that he is unduly opinionated, but because he knows more than any of his fellow-members about the question at issue, having given more time and thought to lodge matters than any of the others.

If a committee is to be appointed to perform a given work, he is naturally picked out for its chairman, for it is known that if there was any work to do by that committee he will do it, and what he can't do himself he will inspire others to do.

Upon his back is heaped whatever burden presents itself. The active brother is made a drudge and cart-horse of the entire Lodge, and he is weighed down and driven remorselessly.

And what thanks does he get for it? If mention be made of his many activities, the usual response is: "Oh, he likes it, it just suits him," and the members who do nothing rather pride themselves on their good nature in permitting the active brother to work himself to death.

The fact is they are willing that he should do the work, and when their conscience accuse them of sloth and recreation duty, they try to justify themselves by impugning the motives of the active brothers.—Lodge Secret.

To Smokers

To meet the wishes of their customers The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., have placed upon the market

A Combination Plug of

"T & B"

SMOKING TOBACCO

This supplies a long felt want, giving the consumer one 20 cent plug, or a 10 cent piece or a 5 cent piece of the famous "T & B" brand of pure Virginia Tobacco.

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GRAND LODGE DIRECTORY

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GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF MANITOBA

Grand Patriarch—J. R. Alexander, Winnipeg. Grand High Priest—A. McCormick, Winnipeg. Grand Senior Warden—Thomas Lyons, Winnipeg. Grand Junior Warden—M. E. Snider, Portage la Prairie. Grand Scribe—D. E. McKinnon, Winnipeg. Grand Treasurer—John Erzinger, Winnipeg. Grand Representative—D. E. McKinnon, Winnipeg.

GRAND LODGE OF MANITOBA.

Grand Master—W. J. May, Carberry. Deputy Grand Master—H. B. Rose, Winnipeg. Grand Warden—John Morrow, Boissevain. Grand Secretary—R. H. Shanks, Winnipeg. Grand Treasurer—D. E. McKinnon, Winnipeg. Grand Representative—Dr. W. J. Roche, Minnedosa; J. Tucker, Moomsion.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF ONTARIO.

Grand Patriarch—J. J. Reed, Montreal. Grand High Priest—Geo. Ross, Hamilton. Grand Senior Warden—Geo. Bell, Ottawa. Grand Junior Warden—W. C. Fraze, Montreal. Grand Scribe—M. D. Dawson, London. Grand Treasurer—Ed. Beltz, London. Grand Representatives—A. H. Blackley, Galt; S. S. Merrick, Carleton Place.

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Grand Master—H. W. Rogers, Amherst, N. S. Deputy Grand Master—S. T. Rogers, Moncton, N. B. Grand Warden—Thomas B. Grady, Summerside, P. E. I. Grand Secretary—J. C. P. Fraze, Halifax. Grand Treasurer—J. H. Balcom, Halifax, N. S. Grand Representative—C. B. Allen, St. John, N. B., and W. Stetson Rogers, Halifax, N. S.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

EDMONTON. Friendship Lodge, No. 7, meets every Wednesday in the Masonic Hall at 8:00 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Officers—Geo. T. Bragg, N.G.; Wm. R. West, V.G.; W. H. Clark, Secretary; Thos. Houston, Treasurer. R. 5

MEDICINE HAT. Medicine Hat Lodge, No. 3, meets every Thursday at 8 o'clock in the Carlton Hall. Officers—Wm. Cousins, N.G.; T. Perritt, V.G.; J. Cook, R.S.; T. W. Ireland, P.S.; F. J. Reynolds, P.G. R. 15

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

BRANDON. Brandon City Lodge, No. 6, Friday, 8 o'clock. Lodge-room, Fleming Block, Rosser Ave. Officers—E. Daniels, J.P.G.; Geo. Aske, N.G.; Fred. Lambert, V.G.; E. Wiswell, R.S.; J. F. Howard, P.S.; J. A. Russell, T. R. 15

NEEPAWA. Neepawa Lodge, No. 16, Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows' Hall, in Hutchings & Bemrose's Block. Officers—Joseph Yates, N.G.; W. G. Harrison, V.G.; W. F. Young, R.S.; R. D. Young, P.S.; C. D. Bemrose, P.G. Treas. R. 25

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE. Portage Lodge, No. 3, Tuesday evening, Odd Fellows' Hall, Saskatchewan Ave. Officers—W. A. Crisp, N.G.; J. H. Hewitson, V.G.; F. P. McPherson, R.S.; J. Dodlmore, P.G. P.S.—M. B. Snider, P.G., Treas., P. O. Box 455. R. 14

MORDEN. Nelson Lodge, No. 9, Friday evening, Officers—H. B. Brown, N.G.; W. T. Rogers, V.G.; S. M. Batzram, R.S.; B. C. Chubb, P.S.; Harry Metkile, P.G., T. R. 13

WINNIPEG. Manitoba Lodge, No. 1, Friday evening 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Princess St. and McDermott Ave. Officers—Chas. May, N.G.; Geo. Clements, V.G.; J. W. Baker, P.G. R.S.; H. C. Dumas, P.S.; J. R. Alexander, P.G., Treas. R. 35

WINNIPEG. North Star Lodge, No. 4, Tuesday evening in Friendship Hall, McIntyre Block. Officers—O. H. Dingman, N.G.; J. R. McNabb, V.G.; R. L. Elliott, R.S.; John Simpson, P.G., P.S.; John Erzinger, Treas. R. 14

WINNIPEG. Minnesota Lodge, No. 7, Thursday, 8 o'clock. Friendship Hall, Main St. Officers—E. G. Barwell, N.G.; J. Daug, V.G.; F. Kenny, R.S.; G. W. VanVleet, P.S.; Johnson Douglas, P.G., T. R. 15

MARITIME PROVINCES.

HALIFAX. Mystic Lodge, No. 18, Thursday evening, Odd Fellows' Hall. Officers—Sam J. Porter, N. G.; W. J. Forbes, V.G.; J. A. Laidlaw (P. O. address, 77 Lower Road, Halifax), P.G. R.S.; R. S. R. Longwell, P.S.; John H. Sutherland, P.G., T. C. P. Blithen, J.P.G. R. 13

ST. JOHN, N.B. Siloam Lodge, No. 29, Monday night, 1.0 O. F. Hall, 87 Union St. Officers—Fred. A. Wright, N.G.; Thos. M. Cromwell, V.G.; P. S. Manks, R.S.; Arthur G. Blakslee, P.S.; John Jackson, T. R. 14

PROVINCE OF BRIT. COLUMBIA

DONALD. Solkirk Lodge, No. 12, meets every Thursday at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Officers—John Palmer, N.G.; W. H. Bowes, V.G.; Jas. Mathie, P.G.; Secretary: A. W. Denman, Treasurer. R. 35

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

COATCOOK. Victoria Lodge, No. 16, meets every alternate Tuesday at 7:30 p.m., over Shurtliff's Hall. Officers—E. W. Akhurst, J.P.G.; John Hyslop, N.G.; Thos. Grady, V.G.; E. A. Akhurst, R.S.; W. E. Clark, P.G.; P. S. E. Wetherell, T. W. E. Clark, P.G., D.D.G.M. R. 15

DANVILLE. Golden Rule Lodge, No. 13, Friday evening, Odd Fellows' Hall, McCallum Block. Officers—N. C. Armstrong, N.G.; H. R. Henderson, V.G.; E. A. Mountain, P.G. R.S.; F. Foster, P.S.; J. E. Andrews, Treas. R. 13

JACHUTE. Laurentian Lodge, No. 14, Tuesday p.m., Olivet Hall. Officers—Robt. McArthur, N.G.; Geo. McGregor, V.G.; Robt. Law, R.S.; Alex. Riddell, Treas. R. 15

MONTREAL. Mount Royal, No. 1, Monday at 8 p.m., Odd Fellows' Hall, 231 St. James St. Officers—Chas. Griffith, P.G.; N.G.; J. Goodfellow, P.G.; V.G.; Chas. Lane, P.S.; S. Roman, P.G., S.P.; L. Silverman, P.G.M., Treas. R. 14

MONTREAL. Mizpah, No. 3, Thursday evening, 13 Victoria Street. Officers—W. Chambers, N.G.; Jas. B. Campbell, V.G.; A. E. Edson, R.S.; A. Grant, P.G.; P.S.—W. A. Bell, P.G., T. R. 15

MONTREAL. Duke of Edinburgh, No. 4, Tuesday, 8 p.m., 3 Victoria St. Officers—W. Kennedy, J.P.G.; J. Stevenson, N.G.; J. A. McWattie, V.G.; N. Wood, R.S.; J. S. McCallum, P.S.; A. W. Childs, T. R. 12

MONTREAL. Beaver Lodge, No. 6, Tuesday, 8 p.m., Unity Hall, 596 Wellington St. Poin. St. Charles. Officers—A. Carmichael, N.G.; Geo. McGowan, V.G.; A. W. Stareley, P.G.; (P. O. Box 76, Point St. Charles), R.S.; F. W. Bertridge, P.S.; R. H. Livingstone, P.G., Treas. R. 15

MONTREAL. The Excelsior Lodge, No. 12, meets every Tuesday evening at 251 St. James St. Officers—Geo. M. Brown, N.G.; J. E. Lanktree, V.G.; James M. Salmon, P.G.; J. E. 296) R.S.; F. W. Milburn, P.S.; A. E. Hinton, T. R. 15

QUEBEC. Albion Lodge, No. 2, Wednesday, 8 p.m., Odd Fellows' Hall, 14 D'Autrel St., Esplanade Hill. Officers—A. P. Doolidge, N.G.; Jas. Kelly, V.G.; A. Jno. Toakle, R.S.; 71 St. Augustin St.; H. Hull, P.S.; R. J. Edwards, P.G., T. R. 15

RICHMOND. Pioneer Lodge, No. 7, Odd Fellows' Hall P. O. Tuesday, 8 p.m., Officers—F. Halligan, N.G.; A. E. McLaughlin, V.G.; L. V. Verrill, P.G.; R. S., Box 86, Melbourne, P. O.; Wm. Davis, P.S.; G. G. Gymer, P.G.M., T. R. 15

MONTREAL. Montreal Encampment, No. 1, at Odd Fellows' Hall, 251 St. James street, second and fourth Wednesday, 8 p.m. Officers—A. E. Alson, C.P.; F. Brown, P.G.; Jos. Wilson, Jr., S. W.; Walter Adams, J. W.; J. E. Edson, R.S.; J. A. Finlayson, P.C.P.; P.S.—A. W. Stareley, P.C.P., Treas. R. 15

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

BRAMPTON. Golden Star, No. 101, Thursday evening, Crawford Building. Officers—E. J. Martin, N.G. Geo. Pulver, V.G.; J. J. Manning, R.S.; J. Perry, P.S.; J. Reynolds, Treas. R. 37

BRANTFORD. Harmony Lodge, No. 115, Tuesday, 8 p.m., in hall corner Duomo and George Sts., opposite the Post Office. Officers—F. J. Calbeck, N.G.; E. Burk, V.G.; J. G. McIntosh, R.S.; Jas. W. Tutt, P.S.; S. M. Thomson, T. P. O. Box 266. R. 15

BROCKVILLE. Broze Lodge, No. 9, Tuesday evening, Odd Fellows' Hall. Officers—H. C. Todd, N.G.; G. G. Grubler, V.G.; C. C. Lyman, P.G., R.S.; W. H. Cole, P.G.M.; P.S.—John Brivies, P. S. Treas. R. 35

BROCKVILLE. St. Lawrence Lodge, No. 137, Thursday, 7:40 p.m., in hall corner Duomo and George Sts., opposite the Post Office. Officers—John W. Pask, N.G.; S. W. Bell, V.G.; J. H. Nute, P.G.; Box 561, R.S.; H. B. Costes, P.G., P.S.; W. W. Wood, P.G., T. R. 15

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CARLETON PLACE. Stella Lodge, No. 125, Friday evening in their hall, Taylor's Block. Officers—J. D. Armstrong N.G.; Alex. Weir, V.G.; N. D. McCallum, R.S.; Dr. McInnis, P.S.; A. H. Edwards, Treas. R. 14

CHAPLEAU. Missanabic Lodge, No. 195, Tuesday, 8 p.m. Odd Fellows' Hall. Officers—Archie McLaren, N.G.; J. Doula, V.G.; J. M. Austin, P.G.; R.S.; Chas. Murphy, P.G. P.S.; J. B. Dexter, P.G., Treas. R. 15

CORNWALL. Oriental Lodge, No. 163, Monday, 8 p.m., in McDell's Block, Pitt Street. Officers—W. E. Holmes, N.G.; P. G. Thos. Hope, V.G.; F. Bissett, P.G. Rec. Sec.; F. E. Green, P.G., Per. Sec.; J. B. Atchison, Treas. R. 15

CUMMING'S BRIDGE. Earncliffe Lodge, No. 283, Wednesday, 8 p.m., Riverside Hall. Officers—W. Jandrew, N.G.; Jas. M. Doran, V.G.; Jno. Turnbull, P.G.; R.S.; F. J. Hamon, P.G.; P.S.; B. Sinn, P.G., Treas. R. 14

DICKINSON'S LANDING. Fellowship Lodge, No. 303, second and fourth Thursdays, at 8 p.m., in Odd Fellows' Hall. Officers—W. J. Ransom, N.G.; Oliver Raymond, V.G.; F. H. Ransom, R.S.; F. D. McCleverty, P.S.; Dr. Weagant, P.S. R. 16

EAST TORONTO. East Toronto Lodge, No. 265, Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall. Officers—W. J. Johnston, N.G.; J. Hewitt, V.G.; R. G. Beatty, R.S.; F. Nettleton, P.S.; W. H. Givens, Treas. R. 15

FERRIS. Ferris Lodge, No. 73, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Commercial Buildings. Officers—Robt. J. Corbett, N.G.; Fred. Young, V.G.; Geo. W. Featherston, P.G.; S. B. H. Perry, P.S.; John Craig, Treas. R. 15

FLORENCE. Florence Lodge, No. 196, Monday, at 7:30 p.m., in Odd Fellows' Hall. Officers—H. E. Holmes, N.G.; J. J. McGuire, V.G.; D. McDonald, R.S.; Eugene Walker, P.S.; Isaac Unsworth, T. R. 15

FOREST. Royal Oak Lodge, No. 108, Monday evening, Lodge Room, King St. Officers—E. J. Flavin, N.G.; O. S. Cornell, V.G.; D. A. Buchanan, R.S.; H. Barron, P.S.; A. F. Steel, Treas. R. 15

FORT WILLIAM. Algoma Lodge, No. 267, Thursday, 20 o'clock. Officers—A. McNaughton, N.G.; T. Kenrick, V.G.; W. T. Rutledge, R.S.; P. F. McCallum, P.S.; N. Hamilton, Treas. R. 16

GALT. Waterloo Lodge, No. 107, Monday, 8 p.m., Officers—T. G. Wilson, N.G.; J. T. Donaldson, V.G.; A. G. Bruce (P. O. Box 433), R.S.; W. A. Dennis, P.G.; P.S.; F. Hogg, Treas. R. 15

GANNANOQUE. Gannanoque Lodge, No. 114, Monday, 8 p.m. Odd Fellows' Hall. Officers—H. K. Carr, N.G.; C. H. Cotton, V.G.; Fred Arthur, R.S.; John Munden, P.G.; A. E. Meggs, P.G., Treas. R. 15

GUELPH. Bellance Lodge, No. 89, Monday evening, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Windham and McDowell Streets. Officers—Wm. Goodwin, N.G.; Bro. Stehens, V.G.; John Colson, R.S.; S. Law, P.S.; C. E. Horning, T. R. 15

HAMILTON. Excelsior Lodge, No. 44, Thursday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall, John St. Officers—J. A. Robins, N.G.; M. Fenton, V.G.; S. Robbins, R.S.; Jos. Tinsley, P.G.; P.S.; E. Schultz, Treas. R. 14

HAMILTON. Unity, No. 47, Wednesday, 8 p.m., Odd Fellows' Hall, John St. Officers—Wm. Anderson, J.P.G.; H. J. Evans, N.G.; Robert Douglas, V.G.; Oliver Beatty, R.S.; Alf. McCandlish, P.S.; Alex. McKay, M.P., P.G., Treas. R. 15

HAMILTON. Victoria Lodge, No. 64, alternate Tuesdays, in Odd Fellows' Hall, John St. Officers—Frank E. Walker, N.G.; Mack Reid, V.G.; E. E. Richardson, 62 Market St., R.S.; Abner Fraser, P.G., P.S.; W. R. Davis, T. R. 15

HAMILTON. Crescent, No. 104, Friday evening, Odd Fellows' Hall, John St. North. Officers—Jno. Brodie, J.P.G.; F. Mitchell, N.G.; S. Aiken, V.G.; Geo. G. Britton, 173 S. Market St., South, R.S.; R. J. Faulkner, P.G., 123 Queen St. South, P.S.; F. Charingtowi, P.G., Treas. R. 14

HAMILTON. Minerva Lodge, No. 197, alternate Wednesday, 8 p.m., Odd Fellows' Hall, North. Officers—Robert Turnbull, N.G.; Jas. Houghton, V.G.; John Thomson, R.S.; 24 York St.; Wm. Brooks, P.S.; Jas. Ronald, T. R. 15

KINCARDINE. Pentangore Lodge, No. 172, Tuesday evening, Odd Fellows' Hall. Officers—Wm. M. Mandy, N.G.; R. A. Eastale, V.G.; R. D. Hall, R.S.; Edward Fox, P.S.; Geo. Swan, Treas. R. 15

KINGSTON. Kingston Lodge, No. 59, Friday, 8 p.m., in Odd Fellows' Hall. Officers—W. Cochran, J.P.G.; E. J. Adams, N.G.; F. Thompson, V.G.; F. W. Aylesworth, 307 Bagot St., R.S.; J. Wilson, P.S.; J. Laturney, P.G., Treas. R. 15

KINGSTON. Catarauqui Lodge, No. 10, Tuesday, 8 p.m., in Wilkinson's Block, corner Princess and Montreal Streets. Officers—J. P. Kennedy, J.P.G.; J. R. Donaldson, N.G.; J. Nicholson, V.G.; R. S. Douglas, R.S.; O. V. Bartles, P.S.; A. W. Newlands, T. R. 15

LEAMINGTON. Leamington Lodge, No. 140, Thursday, at 8 p.m., in Odd Fellows' Hall. Officers—Walter Starr, N.G.; Wm. Williams, V.G.; W. T. Easton, R.S.; James Neil, P.S.; Jas. Hamblin, T. R. 14

LINDSAY. Lindsay Lodge, No. 100, Monday, 8 p.m. Officers—Robt. Chambers, N.G.; Alex. Fisher, V.G.; J. Henderson, R.S.; E. Williamson, P.S.; G. H. Mathie, T. R. 15

MIDLAND. Midland Lodge, No. 274, Friday evening, at 8 p.m., in the Wallace Block, Officers—E. G. Stokes, N.G.; V. G. J. A. Stafford, Treas.; John Hill, Sec'y. R. 15

MOUNT FOREST. Garnet Lodge, No. 139, Tuesday evening, Odd Fellows' Hall, Halsted's Block. Officers—D. L. Stewart, N.G.; G. J. Reid, V.G.; John Corley, R.S.; E. E. Snider, P.S.; John T. Skales, T. R. 15

NEW HAMBURG. Nith Lodge, No. 96, Thursday, 8 p.m., in Berger's Block. Officers—Otto E. Frerich, N.G.; J. J. Fox, V.G.; Alex. Fraser, R.S.; Louis Ritz, P.S.; Wm. Schaff Treas. R. 15

NORTH BAY. North Bay Lodge, No. 271, Tuesday evening, in Ferguson's Block. Officers—Geo. E. North, N.G.; L. Shaw, V.G.; J. A. Ross, R.S.; E. W. Ross, R.S.; Dr. Orruthers, Treas. R. 15

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

NORWICH Haydn Lodge, No. 152, Friday evening, 8 p.m. sharp, Odd Fellows' Hall, Miller's Block. Officers—J. D. Horspath, N.G.; H. V. Eggen, V.G.; Chas. G. Holet, R.S.; R. K. Panter, P.S.; J. C. Panter, Treas. C2

OAKVILLE Oakville Lodge, No. 132, Monday, 8 p.m., Odd Fellows' Hall. Officers—J. C. Ford, J.P.G.; A. J. Conder, N.G.; J. J. Teasdale, V.G.; Chas. B. Husband, R.S.; Geo. R. Carson, P.S.; Chas. F. Doty, Treas. C5

OWEN SOUND Owen Sound Lodge, No. 180, Thursday, 8 p.m., Parker's Block, Poulett St. Officers—A. C. Priest, N.G.; Geo. H. McLaughlin, V.G.; Geo. P. Creighton, P.S.; R.S., P.S.: A. E. L. Malone, Treas. B3

OTTAWA Ottawa Lodge, No. 224, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Bank and Sparks Sts. Officers—Geo. Fraser, N.G.; Wm. Moore, V.G.; Thos. Wood, R.S.; F. W. May, P.G.; P. S. G. Bell, P.G., T. J5

OTTAWA Carleton, No. 240, Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Sparks and Bank Sts. Officers—A. B. Manson, N.G.; J. J. Caruthers, V.G.; A. T. McKinnon, R.S.—A. E. Mattice, P.G.; P.S. John Smith, Treas. H5

OTTAWA Rockfield Lodge, No. 278, meets in Borbridge Hall, Rideau St., every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Officers—J. A. M. Jacques, N.G.; A. E. Ripley, V.G.; E. W. Raper, R.S.; W. J. Fairbank, P.S.; J. G. K. Pearce, Treas. Visiting brethren always welcome. D3

PARIO Grand River Lodge, No. 91, Thursday evening. Officers—Jas. R. Inksater, N.G.; John Adams, V.G.; Wm. Fraser, R.S.; John Stevenson, P.S.; David Chalmers, T. G6

PARRY SOUND Parry Sound, No. 189, Monday 8 p.m., Odd Fellows' Hall, James St. Officers—Jos. Bregg, N.G.; Geo. Molyneux, V.G.; S. Mouton, P.S.; Jno. Clark, R.S.; John Galna, T. A5

PERTH Fraternity Lodge, No. 264, Monday evening. Officers—J. D. Bower, N.G.; W. A. Morris, V.G.; F. W. Hall, R.S.; T. A. Wright, P.S.; R. S. Meighen, P.N.G., T. A5

PETERBOROUGH Peterborough Lodge, No. 111, Thursday, 8 p.m., Odd Fellows' Hall, corner George and Hunter Sts. Officers—T. Hooper, N.G.; James McClelland, V.G.; A. McFarlane, R.S.; W. J. Green, P.S.; S. Clegg, T. J4

PETROLEA Friendship Lodge, No. 65, Friday evening. Officers—W. J. Clark, N.G.; D. Rossford, V.G.; J. J. Matthews, R.S.; Geo. Watson, P.S.; John Sinclair, Treas. C5

PORT HOPE Durham, No. 78, Tuesday evening. Officers—H. C. Brundett, N.G.; W. T. Greenaway, V.G.; Walter Williams, R.S.; J. H. Magill, P.G., P.S.; Hugh Walker, P.G., Treas. J5

PRESCOTT Amity Lodge, No. 80, Thursday, 7.30 p.m. Officers—Freman A. Scott, N.G.; Wm. J. Wiley, V.G.; J. E. Adams, R.S.; G. S. Wardrop, P.G., P.S.; and Isaac W. Plumb, P.G., Treas. F5

RAT PORTAGE Gold Hill Lodge, No. 261, Thursday, 8 p.m., Garfield Hall. Officers—H. Barnes, N.G.; W. J. Taylor, V.G.; N. Schuur, R.S.; E. S. P. H. Clark, P.G., P.S.; Geo. Barnes, P.G., Treas. K4

RENFREW Marion Lodge, No. 131, Monday, 8.30 p.m., Stewart's Block. Officers—John Stewart, J.P.G.; E. N. Jory, N.G.; R. Armstrong, V.G.; H. W. Airth, R.S.; James Guthrie, P.S.; James Clark, T. B5

SAULT STE. MARIE Arthur Lodge, No. 281, meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Travelling Brothers cordially welcomed. Officers—James Jackson, N.G.; George Webber, V.G.; Geo. Sutherland, R.S.; Geo. Leaman, P.S.; Wm. Brown, Treas.; Wm. Turner, J.P.G. K5

SMITH'S FALLS Rideau Lodge, No. 241, Monday evening. Odd Fellows' Hall, Gilroy's new Block. Officers—R. McGillivray, N.G.; E. A. Anderson, V.G.; H. Sutton, R.S.; G. S. Secher, P.S.; D. P. Hamilton, P.G.M., Treas. G5

SUDBURY Sudbury Lodge, No. 282, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Odd Fellows' Hall. Officers—T. N. Kilpatrick, N.G.; David Johns, V.G.; J. N. Doyle, R.S.; G. J. Oliver, P.S.; J. W. Hardy, Treas. R5

TORONTO Broadview Lodge, Dingman's Hall, corner Broadview Avenue and Queen, Monday, at 8 o'clock p.m. Officers—G. T. Pender, N.G.; A. J. Jackson, V.G.; E. James, R.S.; W. J. Clark, For. Sec.; T. Farr, Treas. R5

TORONTO Canada Lodge, No. 49, Friday, 8 p.m., Odd Fellows' Hall, Yonge and College Sts. Officers—Jas. A. Morrison, N.G.; G. A. Porter, V.G.; H. E. Terry (19) Jayas, R.S.; John Anderson, P.S.; W. Menzies, T. E5

TORONTO Covenant Lodge, No. 12, Tuesday evening, Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Yonge and College Sts. Officers—Jas. H. Templeman, P.G.; Geo. P. Duke, N.G.; W. B. Robinson, V.G.; Chas. Woodall, 431 Ontario St., R.S.; Edwin Hill, P.S.; J. B. Carter, T. C5

TORONTO Queen City of Ontario Lodge, No. 56, Monday evening, Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Yonge and College Sts. Officers—Chris. E. Robinson, N.G.; Geo. A. Kingston, V.G.; A. Maccoomb, 10 Orford Avenue, R.S.; Geo. C. Mortimore, 4 North street, P.S.; Jas. Robertson, T. G5

TORONTO The Toronto Lodge, 46, 71, Monday, 8 p.m., Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Brunswick and College Aves. Officers—E. E. Saunders, N.G.; R. S. Anderson, V.G.; D. B. Cockburn, R.S.; 30 Division St.; E. S. Dayman, P.S.; L. H. Pease, Treas. I5

TORONTO Laurel Lodge, No. 110, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Yonge and College Sts., 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Officers—W. T. Murray, N.G.; Dr. E. F. Bowie, V.G.; W. L. Brown, R.S.; John W. Watson, P.S.; Chas. Collett, T. E4

TORONTO Albert Lodge, No. 194, Friday, 8 p.m., Odd Fellows' Hall, Queen St. and Denison Ave. Officers—A. G. McFarlane, N.G.; Robt. MacLean, V.G.; R. N. Sheppard, R.S.; E. C. Morrison, P.S.; Harry Sherris, T. H5

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 230, Tuesday night in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Queen and Liggar Sts. Officers—J. Jamieson, N.G.; F. L. Craig, V.G.; F. Hawke, 150 Macdonell Ave., R.S.; R. Gray, P.S.; R. Johnston, T. D5

TORONTO Prospect Lodge, No. 314, meets every Friday evening in hall, corner Alice and Yonge streets. Officers—J. F. Leader, N.G.; W. F. Bilger, V.G.; N. W. Forsyth, R.S.; 212 Carlton St.; J. S. Robinson, P.S.; Teegan, Treas. C5

TORONTO Wilton Lodge, No. 242, Monday, 8 p.m., Prospect Hall, corner Ontario and Prospect Sts. Officers—M. Rosenthal, N.G.; A. Macdonald, V.G.; E. W. O'Brien, 70 Victoria St., R.S.; H. Hooper, P.S.; T. R. Bain, T. D5

TORONTO Floral Lodge, No. 252, Monday, 8 p.m., Weeks Hall, cor. Dunn Ave. and Queen St. West. Officers—R. E. Griffith, J.P.G.; Geo. McLean, N.G.; W. C. Ogilvy, V.G.; J. J. Ramsay, R.S.; A. W. Finkle, P.S.; J. W. Isaacs, P.G., Treas. G5

WATERLOO Germania Lodge, No. 194, Thursday evening. Officers—D. McKay Bernis, N.G.; Hy. W. Roos, V.G.; Charles Moogk, Secy.; C. A. Hachuel, Treas. G4

WAUBAUSHENE Georgian Bay Lodge, No. 219, Thursday evening, Odd Fellows' Hall. Officers—Rev. J. H. Sheppard, N.G.; A. M. Macdonald, V.G.; P. Stocking, R.S.; J. C. Elms, P.G., Treas.; D. M. Grant, Warden; Hugh Carson, Con.; G. H. Cartie, Chaplain. F5

WINDSOR Frontier Lodge, No. 45, Thursday evening, Odd Fellows' Hall, Sandwich St. Officers—Theo. Ouellette, N.G.; William Phillips, V.G.; J. R. Thomson, T.; J. Bowden, P.S.; Geo. Latchem, R.S.; Dr. Cruickshank, M. D. D5

Ontario Encampments.

CORBOURG Ivy Encampment, No. 64, I.O.O.F., 1st and 3rd Monday of each month, at 8 p.m., Odd Fellows' Hall, Corboourg Lodge, No. 136. Officers—Sidney Hobart, Chief Patriarch; Chrisy Fowler, Sec. I1

HAMILTON Burlington Encampment, No. 7, 2nd and 4th Mondays in month, Odd Fellows' Hall, John St. Officers—Geo. Cooper, C.P.; W. J. Evans, S.W.; J. F. Bremner, H.P.; R. Douglas, J.W.; Geo. Britton P.S.; H. F. Pearson, P.S.; T. McCallum, Treas. G2

OTTAWA George B Encampment meets second and fourth Monday of every month in Odd Fellows' Hall, Bank and Sparks Sts. Officers—R. St. George, C.P.; W. Prenter, H.P.; S. Stratton, S.W.; W. Hougard, Scribe; J. Donaldson, P.S.; R. St. George, Treas.; A. Simms, J.W. Visiting Patriarchs welcome. F5

OTTAWA Outaouais Encampment No. 53, meets First and Third Fridays of each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Bank and Sparks Streets, at 8 p.m. Officers—R. Cotten, C.P.; F. Hamon, S.W.; James Langley, P.C.P.; H. P. R. T. Holcomb, R.S.; A. W. Cameron, P.C.P.; P. S. G. H. Bowie, P.C.P., Treas.; Thos. G. Sheen, J. W. Visiting Patriarchs welcome. G4

TORONTO Toronto Encampment, No. 8, 2nd Thursday in month, Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Yonge and College Sts. Officers—G. E. Post, P.C.P., C.P.; W. Binks, S.W.; A. G. Allison, P.C.P., H.P.; C. Holmes, R. Scribe; T. Colby P.C.P., P.S.; Jno. Donogh, P.C.P., Treas.; H. E. Terry, J. W. L1

TORONTO Rehoboth Encampment, fourth Thursday in month, Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Yonge and College Sts. Officers—James Munro, C.P.; W. J. Graham, H.P.; W. J. Foster, S.W.; E. M. Clapp, J.W.; J. A. Wilson, Scribe; James Robertson, F.S.; J. T. Hornbrook, Treas. J4

General Relief Committee.

TORONTO GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE meet third Thursday in each month. Officers—Wm. Wanty, Pres.; A. W. Finkle, Vice-Pres.; W. J. McCormack (26 Grosvenor St. Telephone 4637. Sec.; Samuel Thompson, Treas. H4

Daughters of Rebekah.

TORONTO Olive Branch Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, 2nd and 4th Thursday in month, Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Yonge and College Sts. Officers—Sister Mrs. E. Seela, P.N.G.; Sister M. Lennox, N.G.; Sister Mrs. M. Leader, V.G.; Sister Ada Lennox (829 Yonge St.), R.S.; Sister Mrs. M. Saunders F.S.; Sister Mrs. S. Batters, Treas. L2

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