

# THE ANGLO-SAXON

Devoted to the interests of the Loyal and Protestant Anglo-Saxons of British America and to the Sons of England Society.

VOL. III.—No. 10.

OTTAWA, JUNE, 1890.

50 CENTS A YEAR.

Lodge Cards under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar per Year.



Sons of England Society.

## LODGE DIRECTORY.

**Almonte.**  
Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets alternate Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting brethren welcome. Jas. Hy. Bennett, Sec., Box 30. A. G. Horton, Pres.

**Barrie.**  
Southampton No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop st. Fred. Edwards, Pres. Geo. Whitbread, Sec., Allandale, Barrie.

**Belleville.**  
Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st. H. Tammage, Sec., Thos. Waymark, Pres., Belleville.

**Bowmanville.**  
Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month in the Sons of England Hall, Bounsal's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. W. E. Pethick, Sec., K. C. McDowell, Pres., Bowmanville.

**Brockton.**  
Birmingham No. 69, Brockton—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month at Parsons Hall, Brockton. Chas. Cashmore, Sec., F. Wootton, Pres., 237 Gladstone Ave.

**Brockville.**  
Suffolk No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays in each month in their Hall No. 28 King street. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec., W. White, Pres., Box 75.

**Collingwood.**  
Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Fridays in Union Hall. Robt. Nash, Pres., V. M. Durnford, Sec., Collingwood.

**Cornwall.**  
Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. Frank Nelson, Sec., Robt. Carson, Pres., Cornwall.

**Eglington.**  
Sherwood No. 70, Eglington—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month at the Town Hall, Eglington. Fred. Brooks, Sec., T. Moore, Pres., Daer Park.

**Exeter.**  
Plymouth No. 63, Exeter, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in the L.O.O.F. Hall, Main st. Wm. Sanders, Sec., Daniel Davis, Pres., "Advocate" office.

**Galt.**  
Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays at Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Chas. Squire, Sec., Chas. Brett, Jr., Pres., Richmond Ave.

**Guelph.**  
Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays in the month in the hall in Tovell's Block. W. M. Stanley, Sec., Harry Bolton, Pres., Box 210.

**Hamilton.**  
Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec., Edwin Layland, Pres., 101 Oak Ave.

**Acera No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. Wm. Macartie, Pres., Hedley Mason, Sec., 257 Bay st. North, 13 James st.**

**Huntsville.**  
Croyden No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month in Tompence Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome. J. R. Roce, Pres., C. Peacock, Sec., Huntsville.

**Kingston.**  
Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. W. L. Allison, Sec., Joseph Salter, Pres., Albert st.

**Tyne No. 79, Kingston—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month in the "Prentice Boys Hall, Market Square. John Porter, Pres., John Davis, Sec., Kingston.**

**Lakefield.**  
Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the Orange Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. Edmund Sellens, Sec., John C. Baldwin, Pres., Lakefield.

**Montreal.**  
Excelsior No. 38, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place de Armes Square. Visitors welcome. J. Field, Pres., Chas. Chappey, Sec., 102 St. Felix st.

**Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Sebastopol sts. Hy. Irons, Pres., J. A. Edwards, Sec., 4 College st.**

**Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, will meet every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. Hy. Robertson, Pres., J. Booth, Sec., 1067 St. James St.**

**Oshawa.**  
Essex No. 4, Oshawa—Meets every alternate Friday in the S.O.E. Hall. Wm. Holland, Pres., Thos. Martin, Sec.

**Orillia.**  
Hampton No. 38, Orillia—Meets alternate Mondays at Sons of England Hall, Mississauga st. W. H. Stevens, Pres., G. H. Swain, Sec., Orillia.

**Ottawa.**  
Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month in Oddfellows' Hall, cor. Bank and Sparks sts. T. E. Hickmet, Pres., E. Aust, Sec., Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood.

**Bowwood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month at Johnson's Hall, Wellington st. E. J. Reynolds, Sec., Geo. Lov, Sr., Pres., F. O. Box 296.**

**Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month at Johnson's Hall, Wellington st. James Ardley, Sec., R. J. Dawson, Pres., 459 Ann street.**

**Russell No. 58, Ottawa—Meets the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. C. C. Rogers, Sec., J. J. Hawken, Pres., 345 Stewart st.**

**Clarendon—The United Degree Lodge of Derby, Bowwood, Russell and Stanley lodges meet at Wellington Hall, Wellington street, Ottawa, on the 3rd Tuesday of each month. Fred. Cook, Pres., C. H. Bott, Sec.**

**Owen Sound.**  
Mistletoe No. 86, Owen Sound—Meets in Foresters' Hall, 2nd and 4th Fridays in each month at 8 p.m. Brethren visiting Owen Sound, cordially welcomed. Chas. Richardson, C. K. Grigg, Sec., President, Secretary.

**Peterborough.**  
Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. E. W. Elcombe, Sec., T. J. R. Mitchell, Pres., Box 277.

**Sherbrooke, Que.**  
Gloucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 I.O.F., Odell's Block. Thos. Rawson, Pres., Edwin Avery, Sec., Box 16, P.O., Sherbrooke.

**St. Thomas.**  
Chester No. 18, St. Thomas, Ont.—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays (W. R. D. 3rd Fridays) of every month in Knitting Block, cor. Talbot and Elgin sts. Robt. Pearson, Sec., F. W. Trump, Pres.

**Toro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in their hall, cor. Southwick and Talbot sts., on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Robt. A. Mackay, Pres., J. W. Yessley, Sec., 9 Hughes st.**

**Toronto.**  
Albion No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen street West. R. Jones, Pres., C. E. Smith, Sec., 31 Sword st.

**Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets alternate Tuesdays at Occident Hall, cor. Bathurst st. and Queen st. West. W. H. Hayes, Sec., Geo. Hall, Pres., 18 Eden Place.**

**Keat No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. A. Watkins, Pres., J. M. Williams, Sec., 16 Carlton Ave.**

**Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. E. Davis, Pres., W. C. Sikes, Sec., 70 Sussex Ave.**

**Somerset No. 10, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkville. H. Worman, Pres., W. P. Parsons, Sec., 29 Lawrence Ave.**

**Surrey No. 11, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Brunswick Hall, 161 Brunswick Avenue. C. Sordell, Pres., G. Knight, Sec., 105 Oxford street.**

**Warwick No. 13, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Jackson's Hall, Yonge st., cor. Floor st. A. Riddiford, Sec., J. Poffley, Pres., 30 Yorkville Avenue.**

**Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays at Winchester Hall, Winchester st. cor. Parliament st. T. P. Williams, Sec., A. O. Robinson, Pres., 28 Sword st.**

**St. George No. 27, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen st. West, cor. Berkeley st. S. H. Manchee, Sec., Harry Leeson, Pres., 14 Baldwin st.**

**London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Masonic Hall, Queen st. East. J. W. Lane, Pres., J. W. Hayes, Sec., 136 Broadview Ave.**

**Stafford No. 32, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays at Copeland Hall, King st. East, corner Sherbourne st. Geo. W. Ansell, Sec., W. G. Fowler, Pres., 18 Trafalgar Ave.**

**Portsmouth No. 45, Dovercourt, Toronto—Meets alternate Tuesdays at Mechanics' Institute. Thos. Buckley, Sec., G. Hutchings, Pres., Delaware Ave.**

**Warescester No. 47, West Toronto Junction—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at James' Hall, West Toronto Junction. Fred Ineson, Sec., C. C. Boon, Pres., Box 5 Carleton West.**

**Cambridge No. 54, Little York, Toronto—Meets alternate Fridays at Little York Fire Hall. W. H. Clay, Pres., A. Sargent, Sec., Coleman P.O.**

**St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st. and Yonge st. J. W. Webb, Sec., W. H. Walkem, Pres., 37 Homewood Ave.**

**Weston.**  
Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King st. Hall. Visitors welcome. Theo. Holdsworth, Sec., Geo. Asham, Pres., Weston, Ont.

**Woodstock.**  
Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month; W.R.D. 4th Wednesdays in each month. Fraternal visitors welcomed. W. E. Wilkinson, Sec., W. Whitcombe, Pres., Box 108.

**Winnipeg.**  
Westward Oh! No. 98, Winnipeg, Manitoba, meetings, bi-monthly at Knights Pythias Hall, Main street. Visiting brethren invited. Rev. G. F. Coombes, Thos. C. Andrews, Sec., President, Secretary, Box 233.

**Aylmer, Ont.**  
Prince Albert No. 61, meets in Foresters' Hall, over the Post Office, the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. Geo. W. Copeland, A. J. Elliott, President, Secretary.

**Hamilton.**  
Devon No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Top Barton, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month. All members of the order invited. Walter Harris, Sec., 41 Murray street.

**To Lodge Secretaries.**  
During the past year the Order of the Sons of England has increased more rapidly than the most sanguine expectations of those interested in its welfare. Our Lodge Directory Columns has been used by members of the Order throughout the Provinces of Canada, and the ANGLO-SAXON has steadily grown in favor, which its increased circulation each month proves. Every year, travel is made more easy, and the Order of the Sons of England spreading throughout the Provinces, compels us to believe that our Lodge Directory results favorably to all concerned. Members can see at a glance what night a Lodge Meeting is held in the particular section which he may be visiting, when he can interchange fraternal greetings, etc. With this in view we hope that Lodges which have not their CARD in the Directory will send it to us for our next issue. Only \$1 per year. Address, ANGLU-SAXON, P. O. Box 296, Ottawa, Ont.

**THANKS!**  
WE THANK those Lodge Secretaries who have so kindly and heartily acted upon our circular addressed to them in which "club rates" to four or more subscribers acting together were offered. If office, and members of the Lodges throughout the Dominion will respond to our offer during the ensuing two months we shall be able to accomplish by SEPTEMBER what we so strongly desire, namely, to double the size of the ANGLO-SAXON without increasing the subscription.

**SONS OF ENGLAND NEWS.**  
**S. O. E. Notes.**  
**TORONTO.**  
ALBION LODGE is still forging ahead; three new members were initiated at the last meeting, two of them being doctors, (Dr. L. Bentley, and Dr. Grundy). The members ought to be well protected now, with three medical members. Several members are still on the sick list, three are in a critical condition, but we hope that as the summer advances they will improve. We are sorry to hear of the death of Bro. J. E. ITHERRIAGE, a late member of Albion Lodge, at the early age of 21 years. We can assure the friends of our late brother of our fullest sympathy. The members of Albion Lodge have again been reminded by the death of one of their members of the necessity joining the Beneficiary department. We are surprised to hear that only 80 out of 450 members in the lodge have taken advantage of this benefit. **LONDON.**  
The Sons of England held a demonstration in Queen's Park on the 24th May, which was largely attended, over 3,000 persons being present. At one o'clock all the lodges were marshaled on the Market Square, where the procession was formed and marched to the Park. The following was the ORDER OF THE MARCH. Seventh Battalion Band. Piccadilly Lodge, Bro. Sherley, marshal. British Oak Lodge, Bro. Richard Evans, marshal. Kensington Lodge, Bro. Smith, marshal. British Lion Lodge, Bro. Geo. Belton, marshal. Trafalgar Lodge, Bro. Wilkins, marshal. Chelsea Lodge, Bro. Tamlin, marshal. THE SPORTS. Upon arriving at the Park a lengthy programme of sports was carried out in a very satisfactory manner. Mayor Taylor, Aldermen Anderson, Skinner, Thomas and Luney acted as judges, and Bro. Cook as starter. REV. S. J. ALLIN'S DISCOURSE TO THE S. O. E. AND ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. The Sons of England held their annual church service on the 25th of May to Queen's Avenue church, and the

different lodges were well represented. St. George's Society, upon invitation joined in, and marched from Chelsea Lodge room. In the procession were about 350 men headed by the Seventh Battalion Band. The following lodges took part: Chelsea, British Lion, Kensington, British Oak, Piccadilly, Trafalgar, and St. George's Society. Upon arriving at the church Rev. S. J. Allin, the grand chaplain of the Sons of England in Canada, preached a very able discourse from Matthew, xxii., 21. **BROCKVILLE:**  
The first quarterly report for 1890, shows Suffolk lodge No. 87, to be increasing in numbers, eight new members having joined this year. Members are urged to take up the beneficiary, as that part of the business is comparatively idle at present, and ought to be attended to at once, a bad case having occurred here lately in which a wife and family were left unprotected for. Members turned out well on their annual parade to church, Sunday morning, May 25th, attending divine service at the Baptist church. Rev. Bro. W. Weeks, preached from 1 Cor. 7 chap. 29 verse. "The time is short," and gave a very eloquent and impressive sermon, which was listened to with earnest attention. The brethren met in their hall after their return from church and a vote of thanks to the reverend gentleman was passed. **SHERBROOKE, QUE.**  
On Saturday, 24th May, Mr. J. A. Edwards, of Montreal, District Deputy for Quebec of the Sons of England, accompanied by Mr. Thos. Pike, of Montreal, visited Sherbrooke with the intention of obtaining the assistance of Lodge Gloucester to organize a new lodge at Capelton. Capt. Rawson, the President, at once set to work to gather as many members together as could be possibly be reached at short notice, and secured the support of Bro. E. Avery, the Secretary, Bro. J. Parr, Past President, and Bros. W. J. Cushman, J. Bailey, W. Bailey, Elliott and Farmer, who went with the Grand Lodge Officers to Capelton where they were joined by Dr. Edgar. As most of the candidates were at work in their gardens it took some little time to assemble them, and meanwhile, through the courtesy of Capt. Penhale, the guests were shown over some of the mining works, though they declined the invitation to go 800 or 900 feet down a steep ladder into one of the mines. After enjoying the sumptuous hospitality of Mr. Gilchrist, the party assembled in the lecture hall, when Court Albert was formerly organized with 16 members. The District Deputy from Montreal and Mr. Pike were most painstaking in furnishing information about the proper working of the lodge, and spared neither time nor labor in its exemplification. The were delighted with the generous hospitality of the Englishmen of Capelton and promised to return at no distant date. The following officers were elected and installed:—P. P., R. Darcy; President, T. Symons; V.-President, J. Tregoning; Chaplain, J. Dodds; Treasurer, W. Gilchrist, sen.; Secretary, J. Tregoin; Guides, H. Hodge and M. Melford; Committee, J. Rull, Richard Counter, W. Spry, and E. Cotton; Guards, T. Peters; W. Gilchrist, jr.; Surgeon, Dr. C. J. Edgar. **OTTAWA.**  
The lodges of the Sons of England comprised in the Ottawa District: Derby, Bowwood, Stanley and Russell, held their annual church service at St. Bartholemew's Church, New Edinburgh. The route ran through the beautiful and picturesque Major's Hill Park. The procession was headed by the Union Jack. The brethren of Russell Lodge met the Ottawa contingent at the gates of the Park. There was a strong turnout of members. The sermon was preached by Bro. Rev. E. A. W. Hannington, Chaplain to Russell Lodge, who delivered a most impressive and appropriate discourse, which was listened to with earnest attention by the brethren. The Revd. gentleman dwelt upon the necessity greater unity among Englishmen in Canada, and referred to the advantages afforded by the Sons of England Society to those competent to join it.

**LADY GORDON AS A MILLINER.**  
Lady Granville Gordon, in a recent issue of *Woman* gives an account of her experiences as a "lady milliner." Her ladyship, who has conducted a millinery business for some years in the name of Madame Lievre, is not ashamed of her true associations. "My social position," says the original lady shop keeper, "is very much the same as it was before I took a shop, with two or three exceptions. One woman, who ought to have known better, deemed it her duty to society to drop the acquaintance of the new milliner. Her Majesty, according to the unwritten law of the Court of St. James, will not receive me unless I obtain special permission from the Lord Chamberlain, although I regularly attended Drawing Rooms before I became a bread-winner. Curiously enough Madame Elise, who was always associated with a shop, having retired from business, is welcomed at Court as Mrs. Isaacson. My child, when she grows up, can be presented; but not by her mother, unless by then I have retired on a fortune."

**Professional Cards.**  
TAYLOR McVEITY, Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Scottish Ontario Chambers, OTTAWA.  
Awarded Grand Dominion and Ontario SILVER MEDALS. **E. ACKROYD,** Manufacturer of Corsets, and to Measure, 142 Sparks Street, OTTAWA. Patronized by Mrs. Langtry and notable ladies of Canada.  
**WM. H. THICKE,** GENERAL ENGRAVER. WAX SEALS, NOTARIAL AND SOCIETY EMBOSSEMENT SEALS, WOOD ENGRAVING and Plate Printing. 142 1/2 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA  
**James S. Kingston,** PRACTICAL PLUMBER and HOT WATER ENGINEER. OFFICE—70 Bank Street. P.S.—Try me for Prices and Workmanship.  
**Rheumatism AND Neuralgia. LOOK HERE!**  
Every British subject is expected to do his duty, whether he or she be English, Irish, Scotch or a native of any other Clime. The first law of nature is self-preservation, therefore it is your duty, if you are suffering with any kind of PAINS, BRUISES, STRAINS or CUTS, to have on hand a remedy. This will be found in the "Sufferers' Friend."  
Note what a well known gentleman says of it:— OTTAWA, 5TH MAY, 1888. C. J. RIPLEY, Esq., DEAR SIR—Kindly send me one of your large bottles of "Sufferers' Friend." I had no occasion to use the one I got last fall, till recently, and I am glad to say it is without exception, the best Pain Killer I ever used. Its effect is simply marvellous. Yours truly, A. H. TAYLOR, Gen'l Ticket Agent. H. N. BATE & SONS, Wholesale Agents, Ottawa, Ont. Ask your druggist for the Sufferers' Friend. C. J. Ripley, Prop. of Liniment called "Sufferers' Friend."  
**BRO. F. BEBBINGTON,** (BEBBINGTON & HUGHES) Conveyancer & Exchange Broker 70 1/2 SPARKS ST., OTTAWA. Merchants accounts collected. Money to loan on every class of approved security. BILLS DISCOUNTED.

A BLUE CROSS opposite this indicates that the subscriber to whom it is addressed is indebted for this year's subscription (from Aug. 1899 to Sept. 1890), and all such will confer a favour by kindly remitting, for which we shall feel obliged.

\*We cannot undertake to make out accounts and send them by mail or otherwise and only charge 50 cents.

\*50c. now is worth more to us than \$1 many months hence, with cost of time, bills and postage.

\*Will all friends please think of this, and help us in the work by an EARLY remittance.

ESTABLISHED 1887.  
**THE ANGLO-SAXON**  
 A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER  
 Devoted to the interests of the Loyal and Protestant Anglo-Saxons of British America, and to the Sons of England Society.  
 SUBSCRIPTION—POST PAID.  
 Canadian Subscribers - 50 cts per year  
 British " - 2s. 6d. "  
 American " - 50 cts "  
 Single Copies - 5 Cents.  
 A. J. SHORT & E. J. REYNOLDS,  
 Proprietors  
 P. O. BOX 296,  
 Ottawa, Canada.

THURSDAY, JUNE, 1890.

**THE POLICY OF THE ORDER.**

Keeping pace with the expansion of the Order of the Sons of England are the subscription lists of the ANGLO-SAXON. Two gentlemen who were delegates to last "Grand Lodge" have withdrawn their subscriptions on account of the comments in our last issue on the "Grand Lodge Report." In place of these two we have had to record, since our last issue, no less than two-hundred and eighty-three new subscribers, and we have received letters from all parts of the Dominion warmly congratulating us upon the stand which we had felt it our duty to take and urging us to continue to stimulate the Order in ways of patriotism and loyalty. This we intend to do.

The simple fact is that little or nothing of any practical value to the Order at large or Englishmen in general was accomplished at the last meeting of the Supreme Grand Lodge. We do not propose to blame anybody. Circumstances were mainly responsible, as they usually are. In the first place the Order had no responsible organ by means of which the lodges throughout the country could have been influenced into acting with unanimity of sentiment and identity of purpose. As a consequence, when the Delegates met at Port Hope, they were in hopeless confusion of mind not only as to what was proposed to be done, but also as to the means of doing it. Therefore nothing was done. The admirable reports of the Grand Executive officers were received and adopted: but not comprehended! Many of the Delegates appeared to be under the impression that the name—"The Order of the Sons of England"—represented merely a convenient title for a body of men associated together for the purpose of mutual benefit, and evidently misunderstood, or under-rated, the weighty significance of the name—as if it were possible, or at least, probable, that so large a body, exclusively English, imbued with the sacred principle of civil and religious liberty, and a remembrance of their glorious birthright as Englishmen could meet as representatives of their countrymen without considering, among other things, how matters fared with Englishmen in this land of their adoption; what were their relations towards the other sections of the community; to what extent was this Dominion, which is under the protection of the Union Jack, governed in accordance with the principles that are associated with that flag?

These are subjects worthy of the consideration of the "Supreme Grand Lodge, and that body would be wanting in duty if it should in future neglect them. An excellent aid to remembrance would be created if the Ritual of the Order were carefully read and explained to the Grand Lodge before any discussions were allowed to take place. With their obligation fresh in their minds no Delegate, we imagine, would venture to take the position assumed by some of the Delegates to last Grand Lodge.

Now, if any Delegate to the last Grand Lodge should feel disposed to take exception to our arguments or statements, we shall have pleasure in giving space in our columns to his views. As THE ANGLO-SAXON is the only paper which purports to represent the Order in any way, and as every issue really does comprehend much that is essential for every man, who is interested in the order, to know, it is quite absurd for any one who may dissent from some expression of our views, to cut himself off from information which he cannot, in many cases, obtain from

any other source, more especially when our columns are open for him to ventilate himself therein.

We would like to give expression to our thanks for the cordial and fraternal letters of sympathy and promises of support that we are constantly receiving. THE ANGLO-SAXON will strive to make itself worthy of the confidence of the Order. If it should succeed in this object the converse of the idea will be realized—the Order will have made itself worthy of the ANGLO-SAXON. The observation is not wanting in assurance, but there is a large degree of truth in it.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S journey over the Canadian Pacific Railway must have brought home to his mind, in a way that nothing else could have done, the enormous extent of the territory which, on this continent, forms part of the British Empire.

There appear to have been the regular number of loyal and patriotic addresses to which the Duke replied with grace and judgment—not so easy a matter as the un instructed mind might fancy when the multifarious character of the addresses is considered.

We are not aware that any address was presented by the Sons of ENGLAND SOCIETY. In truth, such a manifestation on the part of the Society was not necessary. The loyalty of Englishmen to all that is really symbolical of the sovereignty of the Nation does not require emphasis from parchment, however prettily worded and sealed and however sonorously worded.

The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT can hardly fail to have been impressed by the evidences of prosperity presented by our cities. How far those evidences can be relied upon need not here be considered. The main thoroughfares in all the larger cities of the Dominion are imposing enough and His Royal Highness was, no doubt, careful not to enquire too curiously about the amount of civic indebtedness or the state of the drainage.

The REV. MR. MARTIN, the ex-Priest, has returned to the bosom of his family. That he should have been induced to leave it shows the power of superstition upon a partially emancipated mind. The Roman Catholic view is that "once a priest: always a priest." It is doubtful whether MARTIN even yet regards himself as married, in the sense that an ordinary citizen is married. Under the Canon Law there has been no marriage. The Canon Law is, however, not operative in the United States, where Mr. Martin was married, nor in this country, and a marriage legally celebrated in either country is recognized as valid in both.

*La Verite*, the organ of the Jesuits, waxes indignant over the Martin case: "If such a sacrilegious union is recognized by the State," it declares, "it is time that the law should be speedily changed." We ask our readers to take note of this declaration. The Jesuits possess enormous influence with the Dominion Parliament, as recent legislation has sufficiently shown, and particularly with SIR JOHN THOMPSON, the Minister of Justice, who is a convert to Romanism. Two or three distinct attempts were made by SIR JOHN THOMPSON last session to introduce parts of the Canon Law into our Criminal Law, not without some success.

If the State can be made to incorporate the Jesuits and endow the Jesuits, if the State can be got to characterize the actions of the British Government as partaking of the nature of spoliation, if the State can be induced to declare the marriages of priests illegal, there would be only one step further to take—a declaration that all heretical (Protestant) marriages are illegal. It must not be forgotten that this country has already recognized the Papal Supremacy in British legislation.

The Ontario elections have come and gone. MR. MOWAT will have about the same majority as before. We had no expectation that MR. MOWAT would be defeated. His general administration had been tolerably clean and this fact appears to have counted for a good deal. We greatly regret the defeat of MR. DOUGLAS ARMOUR in Toronto, which was largely caused by the splitting of the Equal Rights vote in that constituency. In Ottawa MR. DONALDSON was completely snowed under. His opponent got the entire Roman Catholic vote and was also supported by the lumber interest and by the machine Conservatives. Nevertheless, the Equal Righters in Ottawa

need not be disappointed. A gain of four hundred votes—the difference between MR. HAY'S vote and that of MR. DONALDSON is very satisfactory progress in one month. A very large number of young men were not on the voters' lists, but they will have to be taken into account at future elections. The organization, too, of the Equal Right's party was far from efficient, as is evidenced by the fact that nearly one-half of the votes in Upper Town were not got in. There is ample room therefore for encouragement and still more for work.

The Quebec elections are being decided as we go to press. What effect the WHELAN-PACAUD scandal will have upon the result cannot be predicted. There is very little independent public opinion in any part of Canada, but next to none in the Province of Quebec. That the Government of MR. MERCIER has been scandalously corrupt and wasteful to the degree of madness is beyond question, but the general impression appears to be that the Province would not fare better in the hands of the other Party. We presume that the financial affairs of the Province will be allowed to drift until after the next Dominion elections, when a demand for "better terms" can be more safely enforced.

MR. RYKERT'S re-election as member for Lincoln is an evidence of the apathetic condition of the popular mind in regard to moral questions. MR. RYKERT'S own letters prove him to have been guilty of a gross abuse of public trust, and his only plea was that he had been no more guilty in that respect than many other members of Parliament. That this plea was accepted by his constituents as a sufficient condonation of his offence is a fact calculated to make thoughtful and intelligent men almost despair of representative institutions. Those who voted for MR. RYKERT and those who abstained from voting were equally guilty of a serious crime against political morality.

We are informed that the custom of exhibiting the French Tri-color on all public occasions and holidays is growing in the Province of Quebec. The Roman Catholic Church is cultivating this National spirit among the *habitants* precisely as it is using the same powerful lever among the various distinctive nationalities in the United States, in the hope that homogeneity may be prevented. History has shewn, however, that the State has an entity of its own which is of an organic nature, and that when its conservation is imperilled it is apt to arouse itself in the most sudden and unaccountable manner, and to make things unpleasant for its enemy—the Roman Catholic Church.

If the latter is at all open to good advice let it be persuaded to "go slow." It has the politicians in its pay in all the Legislatures with the exception of Ontario and Quebec, where it is paid by the Legislatures. In the Dominion Parliament its power is undoubted and supreme. These things being so, it should be careful not to show its hand too plainly. Its object is, of course, to throttle the State, but so long as the State does not perceive the appearance of deadly enmity in the eye, the nervous, convulsive movement of the fingers and the suppressed poise of the body it is apt to suppose that the long black-robed figure before it is not a dangerous enemy. Nay, it may be lulled into the delusion that it is a friend. Now—let the black-robe be careful. It would be fatal to prematurely betray its purpose. The State is bound, but its bonds are of pack-thread and are easily broken. Treaties, parchments, acts of Parliament and such like are strong enough to all appearance, but if the organic life of the State is endangered thereby they can and will be snapped "Go slow," therefore.

A statue of GENERAL GORDON has been erected at Chatham, England, by the Royal Engineers, in conjunction with the Royal Artillery and Engineer Volunteers. The statue represents General Gordon riding a camel, and wearing the uniform of a Egyptian general. On the bronze pedestal is the simple word "Gordon." The Prince of Wales unveiled the statue.

At the Banquet held in honor of LORD HARTINGTON and the Unionist Party, the utmost confidence and enthusiasm was exhibited. The cable despatches to this side would lead one to suppose that the Government was losing ground, and that the party of law and order suffers from hopeless despondency. The exact reverse of this is the case. The Allotments Bill, MR. GOSCHEN'S Conversion Scheme, MR. RITCHIE'S County Councils Bill and

MR. BELFOUR'S Irish Land Purchase Bill, together with much other excellent legislation have materially strengthened the position of the Government, and in England there is no important expression of dissatisfaction from any considerable section except perhaps, that manifested by the extremists of the temperance party at the concession of the principle of compensation in the case of publicans from whom licenses are withdrawn.

LORD WOLSELEY'S resignation has caused a good deal of surprise. It was known that friction had been created by the frank and quiet unofficial exposition of his views in the House of Lords and by sundry articles which he had written in English and American Magazine. These views which were in the direction of commonsense management and expenditure in relation to our Forces were received with the heartiest expressions of appreciation from all classes except the red-tape Official, whose authority has in the main been too powerful even for Lord Wolseley to seriously affect. At least, that is how it appears to us at present. It is possible, however, that the Nation will arouse itself to a sense of the necessity existing in these times for perfect preparation by accepting the principle of conscription or something like it, and will also put an end, by hanging a few fraudulent army contractors, to the supply of tin bayonets and paper boots.

**IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?**

Not care to live while English homes  
 Nestle in English trees,  
 And England's trident-sceptre rooms  
 Her territorial seas!  
 Not live while English songs are sung  
 Wherever blows the wind,  
 And England's laws and England's tongue  
 Enfranchise half mankind!  
 So long as in Pacific main,  
 Or on Atlantic strand,  
 Our kin transmit the parent strain,  
 And love the Mother-land:  
 So long as in this Ocean Realm,  
 Victoria and her Line  
 Retain the heritage of the helm,  
 By loyalty divine;  
 So long as flashes English steel,  
 And English trumpets shrill,  
 He is dead ALREADY who doth not feel  
 Life is worth living still—  
 ALFRED AUSTIN.

**LIKE CURES LIKE**

A well-known medical man, who has recently been in Norway, gives a glowing description of the manner of treating dipsomaniacs. From the day the day the confined drunkard is incarcerated, no nourishment is served to him or her but bread and wine. The bread, however, it should be said, cannot be eaten apart from the wine, but is steeped in a bowl of it, and left to soak thus an hour or more before the meal is served to the delinquent. The first day the habitual toper takes his food in this shape without the slightest repugnance; the second day he finds it less agreeable to his palate, and very quickly he evinces a positive aversion to it. Generally, the doctor states, eight or ten days of this regimen is more than sufficient to make a man loathe the very sight of wine, and even refuse the prison dish set before him. This manner of curing drunken habits is said to succeed almost without exception, and men or women who have undergone the treatment not only rarely return to their evil ways, but from sheer disgust they frequently become total abstainers afterward.

**ENGLISH BREVITIES.**

Lord Tennyson, the Poet Laureate is charmed with the phonograph. The other day he recited "The Charge of the Light Brigade" and the first verse of "The Bugle Song of The Princess," into one of these wonderful instruments, and according to a letter written by his son, the tones of his voice were given back with startling fidelity.

Miss Tennant, who is engaged to be married to Mr. Stanley, the African explorer, is a daughter of the late Mr. Charles Tennant. She is an artist of repute, whose pictures have attracted attention at the Royal Academy.

Recently a young man of clerical aspect, named Alfred Carter of Burnley, Lancashire, was arrested near the grounds of Windsor Castle, charged with being a wandering lunatic. Two letters were found on him addressed to the Queen, in which he appealed for pecuniary assistance. In one of these the writer said: "I also along with this make a proposition to you. There can be no earthly harm in asking you for your hand and heart in love and marriage, and hoping you will give your favorable consent to these questions.—ALFRED CARTER.—To Queen Victoria." The lunatic was ordered to be transferred to his father's custody.

Another relic of old London is doomed. The old red-brick arch standing midway up Chancery Lane, which gives entrance to Lincoln's Inn has long been in a dangerous state, and on the Long Vacation will be reduced to bricks and rubbish. The old gate borders upon four centuries in age, for it was placed in position in 1518.

A new cab has been introduced in the west end of London having four bicycle wheels. No luggage save a portmanteau is carried, and the new cabs seat only two people.

Those who are fortunate or unfortunate enough to live in the shadow of Battle Abbey, in Sussex, England, still enjoy the exceptional privilege of hearing the curfew every night from Christmas to Epiphany, the eves of saints days only excepted. Lately it has been found necessary to rehang the valuable and ancient bells, and Dean Crake appeals to the public to subscribe £200 for the expenses necessary to allow the Battle Abbey curfew to continue to "toll the knell of parting day." The curfew also, we are told, flourishes at Hastings, where it booms forth nightly from the fourteenth-century tower of St. Clement's church.

**ENGLISHMEN**

If you want a newspaper that is devoted to the best interests of Englishmen

**SUBSCRIBE**

at once and get a monthly journal containing most valuable subjects of sound doctrine and patriotic ideas, written by able and competent men

**FOR THE**

Benefit of every Loyal and Protestant Anglo-Saxon in British America, that he may help to fight the foes of those liberties and free institutions which have been bequeathed to us by our noble forefathers.

**THE ANGLO-SAXON**

has a wide circulation, and being the recognized organ of the Sons of England Society, it is scattered all over this Dominion in particular, England, Africa, and America for

**50 CTS. PER ANNUM.**

Subscribers are requested to send their fees by P.O. Money Order or cash addressed to

**P. O. Box 296,  
 Ottawa, Canada.**

### Royal Colonial Institute.

The seventh meeting of the present session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on Tuesday, May 13th, when the following Paper "THE MILITARY DEFENCE FORCES OF THE COLONIES," was read by Col. John F. Owen, R.A. The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P., presided.

"The subject proposed this evening is one which covers a very wide field. It embraces different descriptions of military forces established, under very varying conditions, in three of the great Continents—in Africa, America, and Australia. It is of far too important a nature to be dealt with in anything like an exhaustive manner in the time at our disposal, nor is it intended to-night to do more than to touch upon these forces generally, in a brief sketch, and to mention some of the conditions peculiar to them as they are at present constituted.

There are many gentlemen in the audience possessing an intimate acquaintance with our great Colonies, and it is only in the hope of stimulating discussion, and of gaining for us the advantage of their valuable experience and knowledge, that I venture to lay before you a certain amount of information, neither new nor original, but collated from various sources, as to the strength and the governing conditions of forces which though yet in their infancy may become in the future potent factors in the world's history.

You are all aware of the marvellous advance made by our Colonies during the last quarter of a century, in population, in social well-being, in increase of commerce, in political importance. Chequered by misfortunes, perhaps by errors, as this progress has been, in the main it has been rapid and ever onwards, and there seems every reason to suppose it will happily continue. The motto of the great Southern Continent, "Advance Australia," represents no idle boast, no passing wish, but the strenuous determined aim of a young nation rapidly maturing. Nor will our offspring in America and South Africa, much tempered as it may be by other blood, be behindhand in the race.

Many a gifted writer has of late described our Colonies, some with words of solid truth, others in brilliant word pictures, the colours of which, though charming, will not always stand too close inspection. It is difficult from any description, however admirable, to imagine to oneself the progress mentioned. Those only who have had the privilege of themselves visiting these countries can thoroughly realize how these germs of mighty nations of the future have passed through the stages of infancy any childhood, and are developing with startling rapidity a youthful manhood of the highest promise.

No less wonderful than their progress generally is the growth in recent years of that spirit of true patriotism which has founded, and which is continually pushing forward the development of Military Forces we are about to consider. The legend of these forces is "Defence, not Defiance," but they are determined that, if possible, the defence shall be such as to surely safeguard their lands from the foot of the foreign invader.

Certain tables have been kindly prepared by my friend Captain Bunbury, Royal Artillery, to which I beg to call your attention. The data given must be taken as only approximately correct; time, unfortunately, has not admitted of their being subject to much revision. Time will not allow of more than a passing allusion to the smaller colonies, so that we shall be limited practically to the forces of the Canadian Dominion of South Africa, and of Australia (including New Zealand.)

Appendix I. gives an epitome of all these forces, which amount to a total of about 73,000 officers and men. An addition of some 5,000 more would have to be made for the smaller Colonies mentioned, bringing up the grand total to 83,000 of all arms, with some 120 to 150 guns.

Considering the comparative scantiness of the population of the Colonies, and the manner in which it is distributed in most cases over a great extent of country, these figures express far more than they seem to do. They tell of great difficulties overcome, of much self-sacrifice, and of determination to justify a laudable ambition to take place amongst the nations as part, we may hope, of the mightier Greater Britain of the future.

We must realise the conditions under which the services of these forces are mainly given. There is no pressure of great nation armed to the teeth on any of their borders, nor, fortunately, any socialistic dangers of magnitude to be guarded against.

The Military Defence Forces of the Colonies show not merely the wise de-

termination of their statesmen, but are the outward sign of an ardent patriotic feeling which prevades their youth. The members of these forces are soldiers for love of country and of arms—soldiers almost by nature, many of them. The spirit which prevades them is excellent.

With respect to the nature of the forces. They are exhibited in Appendices II, III, and V respectively, in the several classes of—

Permanent Forces,  
Militia (or partially paid forces),  
Volunteers (unpaid forces).

The Permanent Forces are paid, housed, clothed, and fed by the State during the term of their engagement, usually from three to five years, and are, for the time, soldiers by profession coming under a more or less stringent military law. They are, in fact, the nucleus, or even more than that in some cases, of a standing army. Their number, it will be seen, is very small indeed as compared with the total forces. This is as it should be. In new countries more especially is labor required to conquer the difficulties of nature, and the less can men be spared by the country for unproductive work.

It is thoroughly recognised, however, that where the Colonies have provided forts and expensive armament for their protection, and where apparatus requiring scientific care, such as torpedo defences, have been provided, it is absolutely necessary to have a certain number of men permanently embodied and trained to their use and care. Moreover, as the forces of a Colony increase it is found expedient usually to have a limited number of such professional soldiers to assist in training the remainder, to provide an example, to be copied as it were, as to drill, discipline, and general training, and to act as a stiffening generally for the other portions which have but little time to devote to military training.

The value of this constituent, small as it comparatively is, cannot be over-rated. It consists for the most part of artillery, a few engineers, and torpedo corps.

The greater portion of the military forces of the Colonies are of the class shown in Appendix III.—Militia Forces or "partially paid" forces as they are termed in some cases. Their members give up a certain portion of their time, the maximum of which is usually fixed by Act of Parliament, to the service of their country, and while engaged, during that term, in military work or training, receive payment at definite rates.

In addition to arms and equipment they are also provided with uniforms at the State expense, and lodged and fed at its cost, if out in camp or otherwise. This class of force serves under very different conditions in the several Colonies: as to training, whether at intervals, continuously, or under a combination of the two; as to pay and allowances and similar points, clothing, etc. This system of Militia Forces partially paid seems to answer well, and it is worked in a very cheap manner, giving on the whole a fairly reliable defence at a small cost.

The third class consists of the Volunteer Forces proper, who give their service without receiving any individual pay; the country supplying arms and accoutrements, ammunition for practice and training, and in some instances, uniform, though the latter is usually supplied by the Volunteer corps.

A capitation grant varying in amount, is generally paid to the corps for each volunteer rendering himself efficient, according to a fixed standard. Theoretically such a system should supply the cheapest form of force; but there are, especially in these Colonies, great difficulties to be contended with as to the proper training of such—principally from the sparseness of the population in country districts and the distances which must therefore be travelled by the members in order to collect numbers sufficient for drill and training. There are further difficulties as to the supply of instructors and many other minor points in connection with the widely-scattered country companies. All this makes the tax both upon the citizen soldier himself and on the country heavier than it is with us, where population is so much more dense.

In some of the Colonies there are large numbers of mounted Volunteer corps providing horses at their own expense. This form of Volunteer Force seems a very valuable one, particularly where long distances have to be traversed without much assistance by railroads. We might ourselves, I think, profit by the example set us regarding these corps.

You will see then that, in the Colonies, every arm, as found in a regular army, exists in a manner more or less complete. Garrison artillery, engineers, submarine miners, and torpedo corps,

for the permanent defences; for an army to take the field, cavalry in small numbers, mounted infantry, field artillery (and machine guns in some cases), and infantry.

Medical departments also exist, and in some of the Colonies are established on a small scale the nucleus of the very important branches of transport train, ordnance store department, ambulance service, etc. It is in these auxiliary branches, without which no force can take the field satisfactorily nor be rapidly moved, that the Colonial Forces are especially deficient.

In new countries, however, where man is accustomed to great difficulties in conquering nature, and many of whose inhabitants are obliged constantly to adapt themselves to new conditions, it seems easier to improvise these necessities than in older lands, where matters and men are more in set form, and where things move in more distinctly fixed grooves. In some of the military operations undertaken by Colonial Forces, great readiness has been shown in rapidly improving the necessary transport, but it must be remembered that such operations have only been on a small scale and against enemies not of a very formidable nature.

To go somewhat more into detail regarding the several groups of Colonies, the strength and description of their forces are given in Appendix V.

#### THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

You will see that Canada possesses an army of 38,000 officers and men, including 1,000 mounted police in her North-West Territories.

Of these the Permanent Force always embodied numbers 1,000. This consists of cavalry, mounted infantry, and three batteries of artillery. It appears to be in a fair state of efficiency, and is distributed among the several schools of instruction for the three arms, which are of such very great value for the training of the militia.

The defence of her coast she so far leaves almost entirely to the Imperial authorities. She has not, as many of the Australian Colonies have done, spent large sums in coast defences. In fact, the long land frontier, continuous with that of the United States, and the work which her Military Forces have so far had to do, have impressed her more with the necessity of having a large Field Army. The special corps required where heavy guns, torpedoes, etc. are used for defence are, it will be seen, but scantily represented.

The great bulk of her soldiers are the 36,000 Militia. This force was instituted in 1855, and consists of two divisions, the Active Militia and the Sedentary Militia. All able-bodied men between certain ages (with a few legal exceptions) are liable to be drawn by ballot for service in the Active Militia; but, practically speaking, there are sufficient volunteers for the Force to make it unnecessary to enforce the laws. The Sedentary Militia consists of all men up to sixty years of age who have not served, but this has never been more than a Force on paper.

The term of service in the Active Militia is for three years, and the period of training each year is only twelve days. It appears that this period is at times supplemented voluntarily, but it is evidently much too short.

The Mounted Police recruited for service in the North-West Territories of the Dominion are a most serviceable body of men. Their duties are often associated with exposure to great fatigue and danger.

Camps are held each year in different localities for exercise and training of the Militia in brigade drill, etc. For military purposes the Dominion is divided into twelve territorial districts, each administered by an officer of rank holding a permanent appointment, and having a small staff to assist him. The whole of the Forces are commanded by a general officer of the Imperial Service, having a suitable staff.

The Dominion possesses good Schools of Instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers—one for cavalry and mounted infantry respectively, four for artillery, and three for infantry in different cities and towns—the different corps of the permanent force supplying the instructional material in the way of officers and men. There is, moreover, a very good Military College at Kingston, modelled originally on the American Military Academy of West Point, where cadets are trained for commissions in the permanent force. A certain number of commissions in the Imperial service are given annually to cadets who have passed through this college.

The whole of the uniform is made in Canada. An ordnance factory manufactures rifle ammunition for the Snider rifles, and no doubt will soon be able to turn out Martini-Henry ammunition as well. Shells for field artillery are also made. So that for the supply of her

ammunition the Dominion is already partly independent.

The Canadian forces are all entirely under the Central Government of the Dominion, and not under those of the several States (or Provinces) composing it. This is a very important advantage. It is administered by a Dominion Minister, styled the Minister of Militia and Defence. A most useful Blue Book in the shape of a report upon the whole is laid before the Dominion Parliament each year.

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

Though other British territories, such as Bechuanaland, exist in South Africa, some of which may have a great future before them, it is only with the two older Colonies, Cape Colony and Natal, that we have to do in considering the forces they have established for their own protection. The numbers, it will be seen, are as yet but small comparatively.

As it appears absolutely necessary that we should always hold the important harbors of Simon's Bay and Table Bay for Imperial purposes, we kept Imperial forces at the Cape of Good Hope, while a small proportion of such forces is also maintained elsewhere in South Africa. Until very lately we have had considerable Imperial garrisons in this part of the world, and carried on, as you all know, many small wars with them, aided by Colonial contingents more or less irregular.

The formation of forces in these Colonies on a definite footing is, therefore, of very recent date, with the exception of the corps of Cape Mounted Rifles, which has existed, in one form or another, for a considerable time, and has rendered frequently most excellent service.

To burghers called out, if necessary, by ballot was entrusted in a large measure the safety of these Colonies in former days, and this provision still holds good, I believe. Accustomed to an active, hardy life, and to the constant use of the rifle, and living in the proximity of native tribes which might at any time become hostile, the men so called out made excellent irregular soldiers, but no prolonged effort was possible, as they could not leave their scattered farms for any length of time.

As civilisation advances and wealth increases, the value of such levies becomes less, and the formation of more definite forces becomes more necessary.

CAPE COLONY now possesses about 1,500 permanently paid troops (including police), mostly mounted. Of Volunteers partially paid (in reality a Militia) she has a small body of cavalry, some 500 mounted rifles, three field batteries (armed with light field or mountain guns), a few engineers, and about 2,500 infantry. Besides these there is a coast corps of about 650 officers and men, meant to assist in manning the coast defence batteries of the Cape Peninsula.

The forces of the Colony are evidently no more than sufficient to cope with tribal disturbances on the frontier, and to assist in the defence of Table Bay and Simon's Bay.

NATAL has a small body of Mounted Police permanently paid, and a volunteer force, partially paid, of about 1,200 including one field battery. Now that the formidable Zulu power lies utterly broken, these forces may, perhaps, be sufficient to keep down any possible native troubles, but that is all that could be expected of them unaided. A recent Act of 1885 has constituted on a definite footing the forces as shown in the Appendix. The time of paid training allowed (ten days) is much too short to be effective.

The two Colonies are so far separated that they could hardly assist one another in case of trouble. They are not bound together by any common government or interests. In fact, from a military point of view, as from a political, South Africa is at present a difficult problem to deal with. In case of danger the State would have to rely apparently very much upon Imperial aid.

A commencement has, however, been made, and as the Colonists of Dutch and English extraction weld more completely into one people with the self-same interests, as the States become more homogeneous (and perhaps unite into a Federation like that of the Dominion), which are now so rapidly being pushed forward, become more complete, a time may arrive when the united forces of these Colonies may be able to hold their own against any possible alien enemy.

No military institutions for the instruction of officers, nor means of manufacture of ammunition, appear to exist at present in South Africa. Her Colonies are, therefore, entirely dependent for their supplies of the same on extraneous sources.

#### AUSTRALASIA.

We now turn to the great Southern Colonies of Australia and New Zealand.

In each of the States or Colonies we find a small army more or less complete in itself, but having no relation to, nor connection with, those of its neighbors. The total strength of the Australian Forces is about 24,000 officers and men, and of the New Zealand Forces about 8,000. Except in New Zealand and Victoria, where there are no unpaid Volunteers, we find in each Colony the three descriptions of permanent Militia, partially paid, and Volunteer proper, or unpaid forces. In each the Militia, or partially paid, constitutes the bulk of the force.

NEW SOUTH WALES, the premier Colony, has a permanent force of about 600, mainly artillery. The partially paid or Militia Forces receive a fair amount of regular training, and are principally located in or near the capital, Sydney. The Volunteers proper, about 3,000 strong, are mostly distributed in small bodies over a wide extent of country.

It was from the forces of New South Wales that there came to serve under the British flag in the Sudan that gallant body of men, known generally in England as the "Australian contingent" and well they supported the credit of the forces from which they were drawn. A special Act was necessary to enable the Government to send away the contingent. Now, the permanent force is liable for service anywhere in case of war: the remainder only for service within the bounds of their Colony.

VICTORIA comes next, with a permanent force of about 350, and a Militia of about 6,000; included in the latter is a horse artillery battery armed with machine guns, presented to the Colony by one of her wealthy citizens (Sir W. Clarke). A part of the field artillery is armed with powerful breechloading guns. A body of 1,000 mounted infantry, recruited principally in the country districts, have proved a useful addition to her forces.

Victoria possesses a School of Instruction for Officers and a United Service Institution, both on a small scale.

She has a factory recently established for the manufacture of ammunition for Martini-Henry rifles—the only one existing at present in Australia.

QUEENSLAND has a small permanent force of about 100, a Militia force of nearly 3,000, and Volunteers to the number of about 2,000.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA comes next, with a small permanent force of garrison artillery, a Militia force of about 1,600, and Volunteers numbering about 1,500. The present Defence Act is very much the same as that of Queensland.

The mounted Volunteers recently established promise here, as in the other Colonies, to be a most useful addition. Mounted on hardy horses, inured, like their riders, to rough work, fatigue, and exposure, the amount of work these Volunteers will do when called upon is astonishing.

TASMANIA has a force of about 1,500 all told. There are no mounted branches. Her artillery are required for manning the Derwent forts, and for additional coast defence she has a small torpedo corps.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA has a small force of about 600, all Volunteers proper, having a capitation grant of 30s. for each "efficient."

NEW ZEALAND has 350 in her Permanent Force, artillery and special corps for employment principally with her coast defence, on which much money has lately been spent. Of Volunteers partially paid, she has about 7,500 of different arms.

You will see that I have merely made a few notes as to the Australasian Forces, following the statistics in the Appendices given. To attempt to go into all details as to the forces of the several Colonies, or to make any comparisons, would not be possible here. It may be remarked that naval forces are included in some of the tables. It is hardly fair, perhaps, to include them under the head of "Military Defence Forces," as in case of hostilities they would, no doubt, be employed afloat. They have been allowed, however, to remain, as these naval brigades are trained to infantry exercises and to manoeuvring on land, and very well and smartly they do such work, even though they be away from their proper element.

In many of the Australian Colonies there are a large number of Cadet Corps which do excellent service in the military training of rising youth, and are very popular institutions. In Victoria 13,000 cadets were instructed in drill last year by qualified teachers, and in an encampment for cadets only 2,000 underwent in the same year a continuous training of four days. Other Colonies also pay much attention to the Cadet Corps system.

Looking to the position of the Australasian Colonies as regards one another and the easy means of access possessed,

both by rail and steam, it is evident how much their Military Forces would be strengthened for defence purposes if they could join hands with one another, and, on an emergency, act in common. To do so rapidly and effectively they must, however, be under a common administration in peace time.

Were the Colonies federated, this question would be doubtless very soon solved, and the example of America, or it is to be hoped rather of Canada, would be followed, and the forces of the several Colonies so organised that they could be used as a whole for the defence of any one of them. This question of Federation is, however, one which may not perhaps be settled for some time to come.

With regard to the first line of defence, the Navy, they have, as we know, already taken combined action by joint contribution to the cost of an increase to that Navy of five fast cruisers and two torpedo boats, under certain conditions regarding Australian waters. This joint contribution of payment of £120,000 per annum for ten years seems to show how thoroughly these Colonies are prepared to take their fair share in the protection of the commerce and of the safety of that prosperous portion of the Empire which they have the privilege of governing for themselves. They have thus readily recognised that their commerce, their wealth, and the sanctity of their shores is safeguarded, in the first line, by the Imperial Navy.

To fulfil more completely, however, their just responsibilities it is evident that difficulties in the way of combined action of their military forces must be overcome by them as soon as possible. It should be borne in mind that an attack on any one Australian Colony would be much more than a menace to the remainder, that they must really stand or fall together as regards any Power which should attack them in force, which, though not certainly probable, is yet possible so long as they cannot oppose sufficient defence.

What would be the principal points to be decided on in conference or otherwise by the Colonies willing to enter into an agreement to make practicable any combined action of their forces? They would be mainly as follows:—The Field Force in its various branches required as a minimum for common defence; including its arming, equipment, reserves to be held, etc. The quota of the same each contributory Colony must maintain. The amalgamation or other modes of treatment of their Permanent Forces. The military law for the government of these forces in peace time, or when called out for war, or a prospect of war: this would include the precedence of the forces of the contributing Colonies, and of the officers of the same. [It was stated at the Colonial Conference in England that the simplest solution as to the knotty point of precedence would be the laying down in such identical Act that Her Majesty the Queen had power to grant commissions in the Colonial Forces. If a complete political Federation takes place, and the forces, as in Canada, become Federal, there would be no difficulty as to this point, as commissions would be given by the head of the Federal State.]

These points being determined, the approximate cost arrived at in the quota of such cost which each Colony would have to bear, and an identical Bill drafted for submission to the several legislatures, the difficulties would, I believe, be more than half over.

If the two great Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria can come to a substantial agreement regarding this question, there is little doubt but that the problem might soon be solved, and that Australia would find herself in a position, as regards her Military Forces, of which she might be justly proud. Let us hope that this solution will soon be brought about. A great deal of your time has been taken up as to this question, but it is so pressing and important a matter for the Australian Forces that no apology is necessary for my so doing.

New Zealand is so far removed from Australia that any conjoint military action of her forces with those of Australia could only be expected under very exceptional circumstances.

New Zealand has many more points vulnerable from the sea than Australia presents, and has, as already mentioned, spent large sums on her coast defences, for the manning of which a considerable force will be required. The organization of her militia (termed volunteers) is, under the recent Acts of 1880 and 1889, very similar to that of Canada, and the provisions under which they serve are on the same lines; all males between 17 and 55 years of age, including the natives, the Maori race who make excellent fighting material, being liable by ballot for military service.

New Zealand has no training institution for officers, no factory for the supply of ammunition or arms, nor apparently even a nucleus of a transport branch.

Having gone so much into detail, it may be well to recapitulate in a few words some of the apparent shortcomings, or the opposite, with reference to their Imperial responsibilities, of the groups of self-governing Colonies whose forces have been discussed; as to their provisions for defence generally (for although these do not come under the limited scope of this lecture, they must be alluded to), and as to their military forces in particular. The Dominion of Canada gives no contribution towards the defence of her commerce, nor has she done much towards the defence of her coast, either on the side of the Atlantic or Pacific, leaving these principally to the protection of our Navy. On the Pacific Coast, the magnificent harbors of British Columbia still wait the necessary works and guns for the proper security, from want of agreement between the Dominion and the Mother Country. Her military forces seem hardly adequate in numbers, nor to have a sufficient amount of annual drill and exercise. On the other hand, her military organization is good, and she provides excellent institutions for the training of officers and non-commissioned officers. She supplies much of her own ammunition for infantry, arms, and even field guns, but for heavier guns is dependent for her supply upon England.

As to South Africa, both in the Cape Colony and Natal, the Colonies have quite accepted their share of responsibility as to their coast defences. Direct Imperial interests make it necessary for the Mother Country still to retain forces in these Colonies.

As to Australia, her colonies have nobly met their responsibilities on the whole: they have in most cases, provided formidable defences for their seaboard; they share in the cost of that navy which protects their commerce.

New Zealand, while paying of late much attention to her seaboard defence and joining in her share of the Imperial Naval Defence, does not appear to sufficiently train her military forces. In all these colonies we find a great variety of field guns and but small reserves of ammunition.

These and many other important details will have to receive attention, before the military forces of the colonies can be said to be prepared for any continuance of work with a fair chance of success.

These forces are still young, however, and, judging by the extraordinary progress already made by them, we may be sure that it time these defects will be made good, and the more quickly, no doubt, the more they are criticized.

[Continued next month.]

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30, St. John St., Montreal.

**GREAT CASH SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.**

Men's Suits, Boys' Suits, and Hats.

**BRYSON, GRAHAM & CO.**

146, 148, 150, 152 and 154 Sparks Street.

Use only Clapperton's Spool Cotton, the best. Bryson Graham & Co.

**Pritchard & Andrews, GENERAL ENGRAVERS.**

**RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURERS.**

Brass and Steel Stamps in Every



Complete Directions

NOTARY COMPANIES' SOCIETIES' SEALS.

Estimates given for quantities.

Only \$5.50 per 100 for Pen and Pencil Frames.

Little Gem or Midget, \$1.75 doz. Watch Stamp, \$2.75 doz. 2-Bladed Knife Stamp, \$4 doz. Stamp Press, \$6c. D. or 10 lbs. \$7.50. Pencil Top, \$4 per 100. Pocket Stamp No. 14, \$1 per 100. Pencil Key Stamp, \$1.50 per 100. Stamp Handpiece, per 100 or \$2.50 per 1,000. All colors ink in Brass Tubes, \$1.00 per 100, or \$12.50 per 1,000. Hand Duplicator, each \$4.50 doz.

Complete Directions for Manufacturing your own Rubber Stamps with THALMAN'S IMPROVED VULCANIZERS, REDUCED TO \$3.50. We have started persons who are now doing a thriving business. Remit above amount at once, which will be a stopping stone to a prosperous future. ADDRESS

"Thalman Mfg. Co., 0., 112, Baltimore, Md."

No Bankrupt Stock (State and Musty) But an A1 Assortment

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Fitzpatrick & Harris, 65 WILLIAM STREET.

W. A. ARMOUR, MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER

Picture Mouldings, Mirrors (German and British Plates)

English, French and German Oleographs.

All kinds of Picture Frames, Plush Frames, and all kinds of Picture Mats.

Goods sold on the Weekly or Monthly Instalment plan. Pictures framed at manufacturers' prices. Give me a call and save at least 10 to 25 per cent.

W. A. ARMOUR & CO., 472 SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA, ONT.

One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. Our facilities are unequalled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send one to every person in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do is return it to show our goods to those who call your neighbors and those around you. The best thing of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to

about the fifth part of its bulk. It is a grand, doublet telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from \$3 to \$10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Enter write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLET & CO., Box 810, Portland, Maine.

OUR NEW Gold Watch. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy, solid gold hunting case, both ladies' and gent's sizes, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household necessities. These samples, as well as the watch, are free. All the work you need do is show what we send you to those who call your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for you, which holds for years when once started, and that we are rapid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from \$250 to \$500 per week and upward. Address, Steinson & Co., Box 513, Portland, Maine.

PRINTERS' INK. A JOURNAL FOR ADVERTISERS.

Is issued on the first and fifteenth days of each month, and is the representative journal—the trade journal of American advertisers. It indicates to the inexperienced advertiser how, when, and where he should advertise; how to write an advertisement; how to display one; what newspapers to use; how much money to expend—in fact, discourses on every point that admits of profitable discussion. Advertising is an art practised by many but understood by few. The conductors of PRINTERS' INK understand it, and their advice is based on an experience of more than twenty-five years in placing advertising contracts for many of the largest and most successful advertisers. A year's subscription costs but One Dollar; sample copies Free. Address:—

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York.

WHERE SHOULD THE CONSUMER BUY ?

In the ordinary course of trade the consumer buys his tea from the retailer, the retailer from the jobber, the jobber from the importer, the importer from the producer: This is commonly known as the regular channel of trade. This is necessary in most cases as many merchants, both wholesale and retail, have not sufficient trade to purchase from the place of growth.

**STROUD BROS.**

are one of the few firms who have built up a trade sufficient to enable them to purchase from first hands and the benefit of such buying enables them to be the medium through which the Consumer of Tea can purchase that article WITHOUT PAYING SEVERAL PROFITS.

STROUD BROS' name has become an household word in every home in this great Dominion and their teas are noted for their

PURITY, FRAGRANCE and STRENGTH!

STROUD BROS. strongly recommend the tea drinking public to try any of the following brands:

BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN AT 30 cts. ASSAM (Specially recommended) at 30 cts.

THIS IS AN EXTRAORDINARY TEA FOR THE MONEY.

ALSO THE 50c., 55c., OR 60c., PRIZE TEA.

The quality of the tea and the PRIZES GIVEN WITH EACH POUND is a wonder to the trade that such value can be given:

Buying from first hands and SELLING AT A SMALL PROFIT is the Secret of Our Success.

MONTREAL, OTTAWA, KINGSTON, TORONTO and BELLEVILLE.

**SATCHELL BROS.,**

PURVEYORS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL LORD STANLEY,

And his predecessors, Lords Monk and Lisgar, The Earl of Dufferin, and the Marquises of Lorne and Lansdowne.

STALLS Nos. 1 & 2 NEW BY WARD MARKET, (COR. YORK and WILLIAM STREETS), LOWER TOWN, OTTAWA.

Prime Fresh Meat in Season.

Salted Rounds and Briskets of Beef.

Finest PICKLED TONGUES, HAMS, BACON, SAUSAGES

And all kinds of POULTRY & GAME.

Quality is Our Leading Feature !!!