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The Canadian Order of Foresters.

The H.C.R. Writes a Letter.

Bro. Long gets a Roasting from one of his Ex-D. D. H. C. R.'s.

EXPOSE OF THE ROTTEN CONCERN.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SHELBROOKE EXAMINER.

Can a Society give \$1000 at the death of each member thereof on an annual subscription of 8c.

SHELBROOKE, I. Q., Feb. 11th, 1884.

To the Editor of THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—The following correspondence involving the above question will possibly be of some interest to many of your readers, and I therefore request its insertion.

I may mention as prefatory that Mr. L. Smith and myself were members of the Canadian Order of Foresters, but having become dissatisfied with the management of the Order we left it; and having done so, wrote to many friends here who were members, asking their co-operation to form a LOCAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY. That circular has occasioned the following letters, which will speak for themselves.

I am, Sir, Yours obedtly, EDWIN AVERY.

(COPY.)

The Right Worthy High Court of Canadian Order of Foresters. Organized Nov. 25th, 1879. Incorporated Dec. 1st, 1879. Office of the Right Worthy High Chief Ranger.

WATERFORD, Ont. Feb. 1st, 1884.

Edwin Avery, Esq., Shelbrooke, Que. Dear Sir—I am to-day in receipt of a circular issued over the signatures of L. Smith and yourself, a thing I was really surprised to see, and I must say no more flimsy pretext for leaving the Order could be gotten up.

The whole circular from No. 1 to 5 is nothing but a tissue of false statements, false in every particular, and I challenge you, Sir, to prove any one of them true.

Such lying statements are hardly worthy of notice, and would not be so done by myself, but for the confidence and respect I had always entertained of you, although we had never met. And I am really sorry that I am compelled in justice to the Order to cancel your commission as a D. D. H. C. R., and I further order that your name be struck off the Roll of Membership, and that all claims against the Endowment fund be cancelled, and at the next annual meeting your name will be brought forward for expulsion. I am determined to stamp out all such dispositions as you and Mr. Smith have shown in this matter and for once at least, prove our business is not done in a slovenly manner.

I am, Sir, Yours truly, E. H. LONG, H. C. R., Canadian Order of Foresters.

Shelbrooke, I. Q., 7th Feb., 1884. To E. H. Long, Esq., H. C. R. Canadian Order of Foresters, Waterford, Ont.

SIR,—On the 13th November last, at the request of Court St. Francis No. 2, C. O. F., I addressed and mailed a letter to you forwarding the name and address of the Recording Secretary of that Court, calling your attention to various irregularities in the conduct of the business of the Order complained of by them, especially in the non-receipt and misdirection of communications from the Head Office, and in the non-publication of death claims; and asking for a guarantee that the funds in hand were properly invested or applied.

To the letter you did not vouchsafe to reply.

Early in December last I wrote to you again asking for a reply to my previous communication, and enclosing a copy of a letter which I had been requested to forward to you. To that letter also you did not vouchsafe to reply, although, as the enclosure referred to has been since published in THE FORESTER there can be no doubt that you received it.

In January last I resolved to sever my connection with the order; and as we, L. Smith and myself, had been instrumental in persuading others to join, and as we recognized the utility of a Local Friendly Society, we jointly addressed a circular letter to such of our friends who are or who had been members of the Order, explaining our reasons for leaving.

It appears that some one has forwarded the circular to you, for I have now received a letter from you, dated 1st February, 1884, in which you state that the circular has reached you; that the pretenses assigned for leaving the order are "flimsy"; that the circular from No. 1 to 5 is but a tissue of false statements, false in every particular, and that they are "lying statements" which you challenge me to prove.

In accordance with your suggestion I propose to review those statements, adding such comment as may occur to me.

The statements which you object to, are as follows, headed "Reasons for leaving the Canadian Order of Foresters."

1st Reason. "Because the Executive Committee have systematically broken the Endowment Law which provides that the Endowment Fund shall be deposited in a chartered bank to the credit of the Order."

The endowment Law referred to will be found at page 45, sec. 9, of the Constitution and Laws of the Order, and provides that the endowment assessments shall be deposited in a chartered bank to the credit of the Order; subject only to cheques signed by the Chief Ranger, the Secretary, and the Treasurer.

Mr. G. G. Bryant was the delegate from Court St. Francis to the annual meeting of delegates in 1882, and on his return he reported that irregularities had occurred and that the money had been drawn from this fund on the signature of one of these officers only, but that such irregularity should not occur again. What irregularities have since occurred will be seen in my comments on the three next reasons.

2nd Reason. "Because it was discovered at the last annual meeting of delegates that through the negligence of the Executive Committee the then Treasurer was deficient to a large amount."

Mr. R. Davidson, of this city, was the delegate in 1883, and on his return he reported that neither was the Treasurer present, nor his accounts produced at that meeting, while he was there, though telegrams had been forwarded to him; that you had assured him the money was all right; but he (Mr. Davidson) left before the meeting was over. Mr. Bryant, of this city, was also present, and he reported that there had been a great sensation among the delegates; that a committee had been appointed to investigate the matter, and that another Treasurer had been appointed. It was afterwards announced that the Treasurer had lost the money by placing it in some unauthorized bank, and the Canadian Forester, in the issue of November, 1883, states that the Treasurer referred to had agreed to deposit the full amount of money belonging to the Order to the Credit of the Executive Committee in the Federal Bank.

It follows, then, from your own published statement, that the money of the Order had not previously been so deposited; and as the Executive Committee are responsible for the management of the Order, it also follows that it was through their carelessness that it had not been so deposited.

3rd Reason. "Because, although the Executive Committee have pretended to have recovered such deficiency, the next Treasurer declared that there was yet some few hundred dollars not recovered."

The Canadian Forester, in its issue of 1st Nov., 1883, states that "Bro. Green, true to his word, deposited the full amount due to us in the Federal Bank, to the credit of the Canadian Order of Foresters."

I have in my possession a letter from Mr. Denison, the next Treasurer, dated 19th Nov., 1883, in which he states, "True, I had not received the whole amount from Nelson Green. The only amount I did not receive in full was on the High Court account, and only amounted to a few hundred dollars."

Wherein is my statement a "lying statement?"

4th Reason. "Because on the insolvency of the next Treasurer, the funds of the Order were not then in a chartered bank to the credit of the Order."

Mr. Denison, the next Treasurer, having met with misfortunes in business, assigned his estate, most honorably resigned and placed the money in the hands of his bondsman, viz., Alderman Denison, of Toronto.

This fact is established in Mr. Denison's letter to me, above referred to, and in the Canadian Forester of November, 1883.

If, however, the funds had been deposited, as the rules say they should be, in a chartered bank, to the credit of the Order, subject only to the Cheques of the Chief Ranger, the Secretary and the Treasurer, they could not have been in the hands of Alderman Denison, of Toronto, however honorable a man he may be; and if they were not so deposited either, while Mr. Green was Treasurer, or while Mr. Denison was Treasurer, am I not justified in saying that the Executive Committee have systematically broken the Endowment Law, and wherein is my statement a lying statement?"

5th Reason. "Because no reliable statements are published as to what death claims are now due."

That this should be done has always been insisted upon by the members of Court St. Francis, and was specially referred to by me in my letter to you of the 13th November last.

That it has not been so done for some time is a matter of notoriety, and before denouncing my statement as a "lying statement," you should at least state when and where they have been regularly published.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c., EDWIN AVERY.

Highgate, Ont., 27th Febr., 1884. THOS. G. DAVY, Esq., S. Treas. I.O.F.

London, Ont.

DEAR SIR & BRO.—I have the further pleasure of acknowledging receipt of cheque for \$13.55 19 additional days of continued illness, ending on the 26th Dec. last, of which Court Dominion in session was duly notified. The prompt response of the Supreme Court, and the practical illustration in my case of the substantial benefits of the Order has added an impetus to the growth of Court Dominion. We expect two initiations next meeting, with four others on the tapis. May such a Benevolent Order grow in the land. I remain, Dear Sir and Bro., in L., B., & C., JOHN MASON.

South Woodlee, Feb. 7th, 1884. DR. ORONHYATEKHA, Esq., S.C.R.

DEAR SIR & BRO.—You will find enclosed fifty cents. Please send me the FORESTER for one year. Send January paper.

Yours in L., B., & C., JACOB MITCHELL, P.S., Court Forest, No. 63, South Woodlee, Ont.

Retrospect.

A year ago last August the Supreme Court met in Hamilton, at its second Annual Session. The Order, as then constituted, was but a year old, and though thus only in its very infancy, the foundations of the Order had been so well and firmly re-laid, that even then it gave evidence of a vigorous manhood in the near future. We numbered

at that time a little over a 1000 members, having increased during the year from a little band of about 400. At this session, Towe, Supreme Treasurer, was defeated for re-election, while McElheran was defeated for the post of H.C.R. of Ontario. These two worthies were both residents of London, and, with a few sympathizers, taking advantage of the temporary absence from the city, of the Supreme Chief Ranger, set to work deliberately in an organized attempt to destroy our Order. To accomplish this nefarious work they did not hesitate to utter and circulate the most unblushing falsehoods. Of course, their principal attacks were directed against the Supreme Chief Ranger, as the man, who, more than any other, stood in the way of their preference in the Order, as they thought. The Supreme Chief Ranger, on his return to London after an absence of two weeks, found the excitement among the London Courts at white heat. He promptly suspended the ringleaders from the Order, pending the meeting of the Executive Council to investigate the charges he laid against them. As soon as the Constitutional time had elapsed the Executive met and examined the evidence submitted, and, after due consideration, unanimously confirmed the suspension of Towe, McElheran & Co. Their reply was that they had not been tried before an impartial tribunal, as the whole executive was as bad as the "d—d Injun." Whereupon the High Court of Ontario was called together, and, after a painstaking investigation, not only confirmed the suspension and by a unanimous vote expelled the recreant Brothers. At this time the Executive of the Canadian Order of Foresters—whose principal mission would seem to be to assail and decry the I.O.F.—made an offer to take over into their bosom any or all of the Courts and members of the I.O.F., but the Supreme Chief Ranger, Towe, McElheran & Co. also issued a circular, which the then H.C.R. of Ontario, Bro. McGillivray said contained more falsehoods in the same space than any document he had ever met during his years of experience as a barrister, and years before that, as a law student. Among other things it was stated that the I.O.F. in London was dead, that within a month there would not be a baker's dozen left, and that no amount of "clap trap Indian talk could resurrect it," etc., etc. The R.W.H.C.R. of the Canadian Order of Foresters also issued a solemn manifesto, which we gave in full in the FORESTER of Oct., 1882, and in which he declared that the aforesaid circular meant death to the I.O.F., under the leadership of Dr. Oronhyatekha. Our number, it is true, were by the rectum reduced to a little over 500 good and true men, while the C.O.F. claimed over 3000 members. According to the official organ of the Canadian Order of Foresters in the March issue the receipts for January on Endowment Account was \$1492, and as they collect 50 cent. a month from each member for this fund, it follows that they had not in January last 3000, but 2964 members, while the Independent Order of Foresters in the same time has grown from a little band of some 900 members to 2261 members, that is to say that, while the C.O.F. had not made any advance, its successful and vigorous rival, the I.O.F., has nearly trebled its numbers, and has increased its balance in the bank from \$1145.07 to \$13,638.76, as will be seen from the statement elsewhere to be found.

Statistics.

We have enrolled on our Register 93 carrying \$3000, and, therefore, representing \$279,000; 209 carrying \$2,000, equal to \$418,000; and 1,959 carrying \$1,000 each, or an aggregate of \$1,959,000—grand total of \$2,656,000. Only two deaths have occurred in the \$2,000 and \$3,000 classes since the Supreme Court was organized, viz., the late Bro. Dr. Morden, \$3,000, and the late Bro. McLaws, \$2,000

Items of Interest Respecting Queen Victoria.

Few people suspect what elaborate arrangements have to be made when Queen Victoria goes on a journey. To keep her secure from harm within her own residences, requires no little alertness, but when the Queen travels from London to Balmoral—a distance of about 500 miles, which takes nineteen hours to perform—hundreds of men, railway employees, policemen, and other officials have to be told off for special duty; and scores of trains carrying passengers or freight are delayed in their progress. The lines of rail on which the Czar journeys bristle with soldiers; and during the King of Spain's late voyage to Estramadura, one heard of whole regiments being mobilized to form cordons along the passage of the royal train. Even M. Grey, when he goes from Paris to his seat at Mont-sous-Vaudrey, is reminded of his greatness and its dangers by detachments of mounted *gendarmes*, and by sentries with fixed bayonets in every station. In England, there is nothing of all this; the Queen has no military guard or escort, and yet all the measures for her protection are admirably complete. A pilot engine precedes the royal train by twelve miles, and for half an hour before it passes all traffic on both tracks along its route is suspended. There is no resumption of the traffic at the different stations until a quarter of an hour after the Queen's own train has gone by them, and, during this time, danger signals are exhibited at all these stations. Moreover, every grade crossing has its gate locked and guarded; the switches have all been safely locked, and men are posted along the lines to see that by no chance any human being or animal strays on to them. In the royal train itself there are two "look out" men besides the ordinary guard. One of them stands on the engine and faces the rear of the train to watch for signals from any of the windows; the other is stationed in the guard's van, and keeps his eye on the track behind the train. An electric apparatus connects all the carriages with the engine and guard's van; and three telegraph operators travel in one of the compartments with appliances for repairing the wires on the road if, in the event of an accident, these wires should be found damaged. Finally, a Director of the North-western Company goes with the train, and is supposed to have charge of it—a necessary precaution, for if anything went wrong it would be desirable that an official should be on the spot with powers to issue orders to all railway servants in the name of the company. No capricious or unsocial feeling on the Queen's part dictates the arrangements made to secure full privacy during her travels. When she is in good health, it is necessary that she should travel in such a way that no intruders be made on the time which she devotes to business. There is not a lady in her dominions so constantly occupied

with public and private affairs to her satisfaction by never allowing yesterday's business to overlap to-day's. Every morning while Parliament sits, and twice a week at other times, she receives a report on the general state of affairs from the Prime Minister, who writes in the third person—"Mr. Gladstone presents his duty to your Majesty," etc.; and these reports are always answered. Despatch boxes are brought into the Queen's train at all the stopping stations while she travels, and she dictates letters to one of her ladies as the train hurries her along—the mimives being afterwards handed for registry and copying to the Private Secretary. Offices are forwarded to her, and she reads through the most important of them; she has also to affix her signature to a great many papers every day. Formerly she signed with her own hand, using a quill pen, but about five years ago she adopted a stamping machine with a fac-simile of her signature. The only documents which she now signs in writing are patents of creation of peers and knights of the different orders. The heaviest part of the Queen's correspondence, however, consists in sending letters to the members of her widely-scattered family in England and abroad. Most of the princes of Germany are in some way her cousins or nephews, and no marriage takes place between members of the Protestant houses without her being consulted as to the preliminaries. What is more, Queen Victoria is often appealed to as a peacemaker in princely quarrels, and the assistance which she gives to her Ministers in this way, as regards their foreign policy, is perhaps hardly realized. The Queen writes letters which her Ministers, having the fear of Parliament before their eyes, could not always dare to write. They must use circumlocutory forms, whereas the Queen can go straight to the point, and never fails to do when the occasion demands. That the small items of court life may not be lost sight of one can add that all the Queen's private letters are written on large-sized letter—not note—paper with a narrow black border and three little crowns—one Imperial and two Royal—embossed in white on the upper right corner. The envelopes are sealed in black wax with a coat of the Coburg arms engraved on the Cornelia of a ring which Prince Albert wore when a boy. In making notes from what she reads the Queen uses a small gold pencil case, which was also Prince Albert's, and which is attached to her watch chain; speaking of notes it may be observed that a very interesting collection of Mr

Black's novels will possibly find its way at some future date from the Queen's private library into the British Museum. The margins of all the volumes, and particularly the passages descriptive of Highland Scenery, have been profusely annotated by the Queen; and some of them have been illustrated by sketches on the fly leaves. Generally speaking the Queen is not a reader of novels. She reads the *Times* regularly, looks at the pictures in *Punch* and the illustrated papers; but the literature she prefers is furnished by books of historical or personal memoirs. Of this last kind she peruses every volume that appears. "Mozley's Reminiscences," "Bishop Wilberforce's Correspondence," "Lady Bloomfield's Memoirs," "Lord Ronald Gower's Recollections," have all passed through her hands during the last year.

Three Great Evils.

Three great evils that members of the Mystic Tie should strive to stamp out of our Fraternity are Obscenity, Blasphemy and Immorality. Young men apparently think that jokes and ribaldry are wit and humor. They cultivate a taste that vitiates the mind and demoralizes the nobler instincts of the soul. And the fault to a great extent, lies at our own door. We do not sufficiently present a solid phalanx against this custom, that apparently is gaining ground and becoming fashionable with a class of brethren who should never have been permitted to cross the portals of our lodge rooms. Wit and anecdotes unfit for the ears of decency and truth are not suitable for a follower of Hiram. How can such an one be in earnest in his search after the hidden mysteries of our science? Since our whole theory from the instant he is first "brought to light" till the moment he nominally passes through the valley of the shadow of death, is opposed to everything that tends to lower man's nature and degrade his mind. Masonry, as a sequence of morality that necessarily be opposed to the coarse badinage of the low tavern. What can the outside world think of our Fraternity when it hears our younger members and at times our older ones, reciting with glee and animation questionable anecdotes for the edification of minds kindred to their own? Is there, in all the coarseness that we sometimes hear, one feature of wit, one spot of humor, one scintillation of poetry? Is it not all degrading? Is there any point in indulging in words which delight the ear of the street Arab? Is there aught in the whole of it that can force a smile from the lips of a true man? And think of it, brethren of the Mystic Tie! would you air your jokes, wit, badinage or anecdotes in the presence of your mothers, sisters and daughters? Is such words would bring the blush of shame to the cheek of those near and dear to you, then you know you are wrong. What is unfit for the ears of those we respect, is surely unfit for the lips of the follower of the Martyr.

Indeed, it is a degrading sight to witness men who are possessed of intelligence and endowed with intellect, indulging in a species of conversation that lowers them in the eyes of their companions and debases them before their fellow men. We lay it down as an axiom that no Mason can be true to his vows who indulges in blasphemy, and yet—we pause before we say it—we hear Masons indulging in the most thoughtless oaths, and with glib tongue, on every trivial occasion, call upon the name of their Creator to witness the truth of some ridiculous assertion. Is this Masonry? No, it is Masonic perjury. No man can serve God and the devil. No man can be an honest Mason and a wanton blasphemer. They are as antagonistic as light to darkness. What is Masonry but a philosophy, explanatory of the close connection of the finite mind of man to the infinite perception of the source of intelligence and vitality? Our whole science is founded on this philosophic theory that God is a vitalized, deified being, whose spirit vitalizes, electrifies, controls and permeates the whole essence of man, and that man being created in his image, should study the attributes of the Godhead with profound thought and the deepest awe, attention and reverence. The man that blasphemes the names of God can have no conception of the mercy and goodness of the Father of mankind; and he cannot be a true Mason. Masonry from its Alpha to its Omega, teaches the candidate from its mysteries the purest principles of thought, which principles ever lead, sometimes by straight paths, sometimes by circuitous routes, to the contemplation of the Divine Essence of the Godhead. Our whole ritualism teems with allusions to the goodness, greatness and grandeur of the Creator, a being Omnipotent, Omniscient, Omnipresent, a Father in whose mansion we hope to enjoy perfect peace. Our symbolism of what is it pregnant? Is there any one symbol the hidden meaning of which is not of the purest and holiest character? Finally, for a moment, we will allude to immorality. Masonry, from time immemorial, has demanded that those who seek admission to her mysteries should be moral men, and although Freemasons do not profess much, they are expected to live up to moral law. Not only in Ancient Craft Masonry are

we taught from our initiation upwards that Masonic morality is the handmaid of religion and the sister of honor and virtue, but we find it explained in every rite, order and branch of the craft. It is the great artery that vitalizes the whole system of the fraternity and electrifies it into life and action when oppressed by the church and persecuted by the state.

It is closely identified with the crystal flowing water of the religion of truth. It is a morality that holds in equal respect man's honor and woman's virtue; that would uphold the former and protect the latter at any and every cost, and that would, if the one were tarnished or the other sullied, throw the broad mantle of Masonic charity over one or both, to hide, save, nourish, cherish and protect the mistaken or fallen one from the gibes of the profane, the sneers of the hypocrite, and the scoff and jeer of the Pharisee.

Now, if Freemasonry truly teaches all these things, how can brethren be true to their vows who pollute their lips with obscenity, darken their intellects with blasphemy, and stain their souls with black immorality? Such men should be driven out of our fold as unclean things.

Brethren, for the sake of our glorious institution, if you respect your mothers and love those that are near and dear to you, and if you believe in the hallowed and blessed creed of the Fatherhood of God, shun those who indulge in any of all these great evils, and let them have neither party nor parcel in the Masonry of the nineteenth century.—Corner-stone.

What Masonry has Done.

BY CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY, 33°.

In reviewing the many sides and qualities of this ancient Rite, we may often neglect to consider the noble, generous work for humanity that has been set in motion and carried to a brilliant success through the aid of this institution.

In the middle ages of Europe, when feudal despotism ruled every nation of that continent when in their unity State and Church proclaimed that their despotism should rule the thought, the belief, the actions of the minds of men, their pursuit of truth and knowledge, as well as enforce bodily subjection to the authority and rules of the political state; when society, dominated by its long obedience to authority, accepted this obligation as the will of God and strove to be little itself to a life without free thought or free will; then, when the fiercest fires glowed around the stake, when the axe glistened beside the block upon the scaffold, when the dungeon and the lock yawned below; and in the still more profound depths of creation the fires of hell were invoked in aid of this artillery of repression of the free spirit of human life, and the mission of the free human soul was in the midst of this overwhelming darkness and despair, where neither the earth nor the grave seemed to afford a remedy or relief from oppression, the Grand Architect of the Universe moved to the rescue.

In some scaled and tiled Masonic retreat, where the three great lights shed an astral glare, the powerful words of hope were heard for the first time, formulated as a whole, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. It was the new name written in the White Stone, and its sound fell on attentive ears that flanked prudent tongues. There it bloomed in the womb of the silent and guarded lodges, and there it grew. The Magi from the east came, but the Herods could not kill it in its infancy.

Let me leave metaphors, and ask you to reflect how scholars and philosophers, how generous and enlightened minds among the nobility, came to the humble lodge, or traveled through nations seeking for a door of entrance to the philosophical fraternity that had organized to struggle for humanity—and not for political or ecclesiastical power. On its human side the odds were great, one obscure society against the combined autocracy of Europe, but the God of truth was with the humble craft-men. When this seed of humanity had become firm of root and of healthy growth, the powers of Europe learned that in secret places men were dreaming of an Arcadian age of golden liberty, and with jealous instincts began their efforts to destroy the rising thought. Anathemas and denunciations, outlawry and stake, axe, gibbet, jail and torture were piled with vigorous and relentless energy.

One hundred and fifty years ago, in no country of Europe—except Great Britain—was a Freemason's life or liberty safe for an hour; and even in Great Britain his lodge was a legal offense. Records in writing were rarely kept, because "Records" were death warrants to fraternity. Social life was crossed against our brethren; it was said they made "a war against altars and thrones"—men of letters were employed to vituperate us, as Balaam was hired by one government to curse another.

The little occult society, with God's thought in its heart, "liberty, equality and fraternity," fought straight forward; for every martyred brother fifty recruits took his place. It planned no political rebellions; it sought no carnival of blood, no saturnalia of licentiousness, no destruction of labor or sequestration of its honest fruits, no power for itself. In the heart of man, "the temple of the Holy Ghost," it sought to establish these divine truths—it asked no other reward. The first glorious triumph of our principles was

here—the liberty and independence of these United States. A noble part did our predecessors bear in the struggle. Warren and Washington, Lafayette and Montgomery and Franklin are mere specimens of the thousands of worthy sons who, in the field and in council bore the spotless banners of our craft, cooperating with their fellow-citizens in the establishment of their first civil government of the world, founded on these eternal principles, and still pre-eminent for the conservative purity of its morals, its piety, its toleration, and the security gives to the rights of the individual.

In Europe, France soon followed in the social reorganization, and proclaimed the Republic. Though a little erratic there at first, Masonry soon recognized its true work was fraternal, and not with political machinery. On this, its earliest footing, priests, rulers and monarchs have sought its asylums, as Saul sought Samuel, seeking light, in the hope to prop their tottering thrones. The story is too long for this occasion, but I say that Masonry has carried on this war for humanity in the heart of society with unshrinking perseverance, little by little her influence has forced into the decaying institutions of despotic Europe concessions to humanity, to liberty, and to equality—all which she gratefully acknowledges, and presses for more! The divine right of the people to liberty, equality and fraternity, with absolute toleration of liberty of opinion and religion, broadly expresses the views it draws from its pious reverence for the Grand Architect of the Universe.

Look on what Masonry has accomplished within a century and a half. From being social outlaws, anathematized and persecuted in every country of Europe, now our Masons and their institutions are tolerated at law, though still persecuted by their powerful opponents. The feudal institutions, growing from the union of Church and State, are crumbling every where under the civilizing light of Freemasonry, and as the sunshine exceeds the night, the light and the force of civilization of liberty is dispersing the barbaric night of civil and religious oppression from which Europe is slowly emerging.

Young men, enjoying these Summer-flowers of that liberty Freemasonry has won for you, if the souls of the ancient craftsmen live in your breasts, you will see why our fires burn bright. Into your hands the control of Freemasonry will soon pass. Let me now adjure you to walk in the old ways and in the old faith, and to bequeath to your successors these institutions unshorn in strength, untarnished in fame, and redolent still with the heaven-born principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity—*W. of Masonry.*

Queen Victoria's Gold Plate.

No living monarch, European or Asiatic, not even the Czar of All the Russias, can boast of such a service of plate as that owned by Queen Victoria to whose guests it is often exhibited on large tables at either end of the banquetting table in St. George's Hall—vases, plateaux, cups and candelabra, all wrought in precious metal, the net value of which is said to exceed two millions sterling. Conspicuous among the trophies are the mimic lyre bird and tiger's head, taken from Tipoo Saib eighty years ago, and presented to Her Majesty's grandfather King George III. The lyre-bird's body and tail are composed of solid gold, richly studded with brilliants, emeralds and pearls. The Tiger's head once served Hyder Ali's masterful son as a footstool. It is a life-sized model, fashioned in solid silver, richly gilt, its tusks of rock crystal, and its tongue of pure gold. Like the lyre-bird, it fell into the hands of the British at the storming of Seringapatam, where Tipoo, its valorous owner, met his death.

A Girl Worth Looking After.

The great heiress of England at present is Miss Hamilton, whose mother, Lady Nisbett Hamilton, has just died. The large estates in Haddingtonshire and Lincolnshire, the annual income of which is estimated at \$620,000, have been for some years, owing to the lady's incapacity, under the management of the Scottish Courts, and an immense sum has accrued. Miss Hamilton's father, whose original name was Dundas, had the agreeable fortune to adopt no fewer than three additional family names—Christopher, Nisbett and finally Hamilton—each change bringing a large increase of fortune. Her mother, just deceased, had been first married to the Earl of Elgin, father of the Earl of Canadian memory, and of Sir Frederick Bruce, Minister at Washington, but was divorced from him.

Cremation Death to Undertakers.

Cremation would be death to the undertakers. "Cremate," said one in New York, "and half of my profits are gone. Cremate, and where is my percentage on a casket costing all the way from \$35 up to \$1,500? Where is my profit on flowers costing all the way from \$10, up to \$10,000? The floral display at Alex. T. Stewart's funeral cost \$1,500. Cremate, and what becomes of the six factories in this city, each employing from 25 to 150 men at coffin-making and making shrouds and other things pertaining to the grave? Cremate, and what becomes of a score of marble-cutters whose sole business it is to sculpture monuments for the cemeteries around New York?" Undoubtedly cremation would destroy a lucrative business that is destructive, not productive.

BARRIERS BURNED AWAY.

BY E. P. ROE.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

REMORSE.

Continued.

Muttering an oath, he turned on his heel and left her to herself.

The next morning her father bade her 'Good-bye.' In parting he said meaningly: 'Christine, beware!'

Again she turned upon him that peculiar look, and replied, in a low, firm tone:

'That expression applies to you also, let us both beware, lest we repent at leisure.'

The wily man, skilled in character, was now thoroughly convinced that in his daughter he was dealing with a nature thoroughly different from his wife's—that he was now confronted by a spirit as proud and imperious as his own. He clearly saw that force, threatening sternness would not answer in this case, and that if he carried his points, it must be through skill and cunning. By some means he must gain her consent and co-operation.

His manner changed. Instinctively she divined the cause; and hers did not. Therefore father and daughter parted as father and daughter ought never to part.

After his departure she was to remain at West Point till the season closed, and then accompany Mrs. Von Brakheim to New York, where she was to make a long visit as she chose—and she chose to make quite a long one. In the scenery and society of the officers at West Point, and the excitements of the metropolis, she found more to occupy her thoughts than she could have done at Chicago. She went deliberately to work to kill time and snatch such fleeting pleasures from it as she might.

They stayed in the country till the pomp and glory of October began to illuminate the mountains, and then (to Christine's regret) went to the city. There she entered into every amusement and dissipation that her tastes permitted, and found much pleasure in frequent visits to the Central Park, although it seemed tame and artificial after the wild grandeur of the mountains. It was well that her nature was high toned, that she found enjoyment only in what was refined or intellectual. Had it been otherwise she might soon have taken, in her morbid, reckless state, a path to swift and remediless ruin, as many a poor creature all at war with happiness and truth, has done. And thus in a giddy whirl of excitement (Mrs. Von Brakheim's normal condition) the days and weeks passed; till at last, thoroughly satiated and jaded, she concluded to return home, for the sake of a change and quiet, if nothing else. Mrs. Von Brakheim parted with her in much regret. Where would she find such another ally in her determined struggle to be talked about and envied a little more than some other pushing, jostling votaries of fashion?

In languor or sleep she made the journey, and in the dusk of a winter's day her father drove her to their beautiful home, but which, from association, was now almost hateful to her. Still she was too weary to think or suffer much. They met each other very politely, and their intercourse assumed at once its wonted character of high-bred courtesy, though perhaps a little more void of manifested sympathy and affection than before.

Several days passed in languid apathy, the natural reaction of past excitement; then an event occurred which most thoroughly aroused her.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

AN APPARITION.

Mr. Ludolph had hoped to hear on his return that Dennis was dead. That would end all difficulties. Mr. Schwartz did not know—he was not at last accounts. Ernst was summoned. With a bright, hopeful face he stated that his mother had just received a letter saying Dennis was a little better. He was much surprised at his employer's heavy frown.

'He will live,' mused Mr. Ludolph: 'and now shall I permit him to return to my employ, or discharge him?'

His brow contracted in lines of thought that suggested shrewdness, cunning, nothing manly, and warily he judged.

'If I do not take him, he will go to Mr. Frame with certainty. He had better return, for then both will be more thoroughly under my surveillance.'

'Comes on Christine's waywardness! there may be no contesting her, and my best chance will be in managing him. This I could not do if he were in the store of my rival.' And so for unconscious Dennis this important question was decided.

At last, as we have said, his delirium ceased, and the quiet light of reason came into his eyes. He looked at his mother and smiled, but was too weak even to reach out his hand.

The doctor coming in soon after, declared danger past, and that all depended now on good nursing. Little fear of his wanting that!

'Ah, mine Gott be praised! mine Gott be

praised! exclaimed Mr. Bruder, who had to leave the room: to prevent an explosion of his grateful, happy feelings, that might have proved too rude a tempest to Dennis in his weak state. He was next seen striding across the fields to a neighboring grove, ejaculating as he went. When he returned, his eyes shone with a great peace and joy, and he had evidently been with Him who had cast out the demon from his heart.

Day after day Dennis rallied back into life. Unlike poor Christine, he had beneath him the two strongest levers, love and prayer, and steadily they lifted him up to health and strength and comparative peace. At last he was able to sit up and walk about feebly, and Mr. Bruder returned rejoicing to his family. As he wrung Dennis' hand at parting, he said in rather a hoarse voice:

'If any von tell me Gott is not good and heareth not prayer, den I tell him he von grand heathen. Oh! but ve vill welcome you soon. Ve vill haf de grandest supper, de grandest songs, de grandest—but just here Mr. Bruder thought it prudent to pull his big fur cap over his eyes, and make a rush for the stage.

As if by tacit understanding, Christine's name had not been mentioned during Dennis' recovery. But one evening, after the little girls had been put to bed, and the lamp shaded, he sat in the twilight room, looking fixedly for a long time at the glowing embers. His mother was moving quietly about, putting away the tea-things, cleaning up after the children's play, but as she worked she furtively watched him. At last, coming to his side, she pushed back the hair that seemed so dark in contrast with the thin white face, and said gently:

'You are thinking of Miss Ludolph, Dennis.' He had some blood yet, for that is not the glow of the fire that suffuses his cheek; but he only answered quietly:

'Yes, mother.' 'Do you think you can forget her?' 'I don't know.' 'Prayer is a mighty thing, my son.'

'But perhaps it is not God's will,' said Dennis, despondently.

'Then, surely it is not yours, my child.'

'No mother,' said Dennis, with bowed head and low tone, 'but yet I am human and weak.'

'You would still wish that it were His will?' 'Yes; I could not help it.'

'But you would submit?' 'Yes, with His help I would,' firmly.

'That is sufficient, my boy; I have such confidence in God that I know this matter will result in a way to secure you the greatest happiness in the end.'

But after a little time he sighed wearily: 'Yet how hard it is to wait till the great plan is worked out.'

Solemnly she quoted: 'God will render to every man according to his deeds. To them who by patient continuance in well-doing, seek for glory and honor and immortality, eternal life.'

Braced by the stirring words of inspiration, strengthened by his mother's faith, he looked up after a moment and said earnestly:

'At any rate I will try to be a man in your sense of the word, and that is saying a great deal.'

She beamed at him through her spectacles over her knitting needles; and he thought as he gazed fondly at her, that in spite of her quaint, old-fashioned garb, and homely occupation, she appeared more truly a saint than any painted on cathedral windows.

He soon noticed that his mother had grown quite feeble, and determined on his return to take her with him, believing that, by his care, and wise use of tonics, he could restore her to her wonted strength. His increased salary now justified the step.

Early in November his physician said he might return to business if he would be prudent. He gladly availed himself of the permission, for he longed to be employed again.

The clerks welcomed him warmly, for his good nature had disarmed jealousy at his rapid rise. But in the greeting of Mr. Ludolph he missed something of the cordiality he expected.

'Perhaps she has told him,' thought he, and at once his own manner became tinged with a certain coldness and dignity. He determined that 'his father and daughter should think of him with respect.'

At the Bruder's the Millennium came with Dennis. Metaphorically the fatted calf was killed; their plain little room was trimmed with evergreens, and when he entered he was greeted by such a jubilant triumphant chorus of welcomes that almost took away his breath.

What little he had left was suddenly squeezed out of him, for Mrs. Bruder, dropping her frying-pan and dish-cloth, rushed upon him exclaiming:

'Ah! mine fren! mine fren! De goot Gott be praised,' and she gave him an embrace that made his bones ache.

Mr. Bruder stalked about the room repeating with explosive energy like minute-guns, 'Praise Gott! Praise Gott!' Ernst, with his great eyes dimmed with happy tears, clung to Dennis' hand, as if he would make sure by sense of touch as well as sight that he had regained his beloved teacher once more.

The little Bruders were equally jubilant, though from rather mixed motives. Dennis was very well, but they could not keep their round eyes long off the preparations for such a supper as never before had blessed their brief career.

'Truly,' thought Dennis, as he looked around upon the happy family, and contrasted

its appearance with the time he had first seen it, 'my small investment of kindness and effort in this case has returned large interest—I think it pays to do good.'

The evening was one of almost unmingled happiness, even to his sore, disappointed heart, and passed into memory as among the sunniest-places of his life.

He found a pleasant little cottage over on the West side, part of which he rented for his mother and sisters.

With Mr. Ludolph's permission he went after them, and installed them in it. Thus he had what he needed all along, a home—a resting-place for body and soul, under the watchful eye of love.

About this time Dr. Arten met him—stared a moment, then clapped him on the back in his hearty way, saying:

'Well, well, young man! you have cause to be thankful, and not to the doctors, either.'

'I think I am,' said Dennis, smiling.

Suddenly the doctor looked grave, and asked in a stern voice:

'Are you a heathen, or a good Christian?'

'I hope not the former,' replied Dennis, a little startled.

'Then don't go and commit suicide again. Don't you know that flesh and blood can only stand so much? When an intelligent young fellow like you goes beyond that, he is committing suicide. Bless your soul, my ambitious friend, the ten commandments ain't all law of God. His laws are also written all over this long body of yours, and you came near paying a pretty penalty for breaking them. You won't get off the second time.'

'You are right, doctor, I now see that I acted very wrongly.'

'Bring forth fruits meet for repentance,' I am rich enough to give sound advice,' said the brusque old physician, passing on.

'Stop a moment, doctor,' cried Dennis, 'I want you to see my mother.'

'What is the matter with her? She been breaking the commandments, too?'

'Oh, no!' exclaimed Dennis. 'She is not a bit of a heathen.'

'I am not so sure about that. I know many eminent saints in the church who will eat lobster salad for supper, and then send for the doctor and minister before morning. There is a precious twaddle about 'mysterious Providence.' Providence isn't half as mysterious as people make out. The doctor is expected to look sympathetic, and call their law-breaking and its penalty by some outlandish Latin name that no one can understand. I give 'em the square truth, and tell 'em they've been breaking the commandments.'

Dennis could not forbear smiling at the doctor's rough handling of humbug, even in one of its most respectable guises. Then remembering his mother, he added gravely:

'I am truly anxious about my mother, she has grown so feeble. I want, and yet dread, the truth.'

The bantering manner of the good old doctor changed at once, and he said, kindly:

'I'll come, my boy, I'll be in within a few days, though I am nearly run off my feet.'

He went off muttering, 'Why don't the people send for some of the youngsters that sit kicking up their heels in their offices all day?'

Dennis soon fell into the routine of work and grew stronger rapidly. But his face had acquired a gravity, a something in expression that only experience gives, which made him appear older by ten years. All trace of the boy had gone, and his face was now that of the man, and of one who had suffered.

As soon as he recovered sufficient strength to act with decision, he indignantly tried to banish Christine's image from his memory. But he found this impossible. Though at times his eyes would flash in view of her treatment, they would soon grow gentle and tender, and he found himself excusing and extenuating by the most special pleadings that which he had justly condemned.

One evening his mother startled him out of a long reverie in which he had almost vindicated Christine by saying:

'A very pleasant smile has been gradually dawning on your face, my son.'

'Mother,' replied he, hesitatingly, 'perhaps I have judged Miss Ludolph harshly.'

'Your love, not your reason, has evidently been pleading for her.'

'Well, mother, I suppose you are right. I suppose the Divine love pleads for the weak and sinful,' said Mrs. Fleet, dreamily.

'That is a very pleasant thought, mother, for sometimes it seems that my love could make black white.'

'That the Divine love has done, but at infinite cost to itself.'

'Oh! that my love, at any cost to itself, could lead her into the new life of a believer,' said Dennis, in a low, earnest tone.

'Your love is like the Divine in being unselfish, but remember the vital differences, and take heed. God can change the nature of the imperfect creature that He loves, you cannot. His love is infinite in its strength and patience. You are human. The proud, selfish, unbelieving Miss Ludolph (pardon mother's plain words) could not make you happy. To the degree that you were loyal to God, you would be unhappy, and I should surely dread such a union. The whole tone of your moral character would have to be lowered to permit even peace.'

'But mother,' said Dennis, almost impatiently, 'in view of my unconquerable love, it is nearly the same as if I were married to her now.'

'No, my son, I think not. I know your

pretty theory on this subject, but it seems more pretty than true. Marriage makes a vital difference. It is the closest union that we can voluntarily form on earth, and is the emblem of the spiritual oneness of the believer's soul with Christ. We may be led through circumstances, as you have been, to love one with whom we should not form such a union. Indeed, in the true and mystic meaning of the rite, you could not marry Christine Ludolph. The Bible declares that man and wife shall be one. Unless she changes, unless you change (and that God forbid), this could not be. You would be divided, separated in the deepest essentials of your life here, and in every respect, hereafter. Again, while God loves every sinful man and woman, He does not take them to His heart until they cry out to him for strength to abandon the evil He hates. There are no unchanged, un-renewed hearts in heaven.'

'Oh, mother, how inexorable is your logic,' said Dennis, breathing heavily.

'Truth in the end is ever more merciful than falsehood,' she answered gently.

After a little, he said, with a heavy sigh, 'Mother, you are right, and I am very weak and foolish.'

She looked at him with unutterable tenderness; she could not crush out all hope, and so, whispered, as before, 'Prayer is mighty, my child. It is not wrong for you to love. It is your duty, as well as your privilege, to pray for her. Trust your Heavenly Father, do His will, and He will solve this question in the very best way.'

Dennis turned to his mother in sudden and passionate earnestness, and said:

'Your prayers are mighty, mother, I truly believe. Oh, pray for her, for my sake as well as hers. Looking from the human side, I am hopeless. It is only God's almighty power that can make us, as you say truly one. I fear that now she is only a heartless, fashionable girl. Yet, if she is only this, I do not see how I came to love her as I do. But my trust now is in your prayers to God.'

'And in your own, also; the great Father loves you, too, my son. If He chooses that the dross in her character should be burned away, and your two lives fused, there are in His Providence just the fiery trials, just the circumstances that will bring it about.' (Was she unconsciously uttering a prophecy?) 'The crucible of affliction, the test of some great emergency, will often develop a seemingly weak and frivolous girl into noble life, where there is real gold of latent worth to be acted on.'

'Christine Ludolph is anything but weak and frivolous,' said he. 'Her character is strong, and I think most decided in its present bent. But as you say, if the Divine Alchemist wills it, He can change even the dross to gold, and burn unbelief to faith.'

Hope! Christine. There is light coming, though as yet you cannot see it. There are angels of mercy flying toward you, though as yet you cannot hear the rustle of their wings. The dark curtain of death and despair can never shut down upon a life linked to heaven by such true strong prayers.

And yet the logical results of wrong-doing will work themselves out, sin must be punished and faith sorely tried.

Dennis heard incidentally that Christine was absent on a visit to New York, but knew nothing of the time of her return.

He now bent himself steadily and resolutely to the mastering of his business, and under Mr. Bruder's direction resumed his art studies, though now in such moderation as Dr. Arten would commend.

He also entered on an artistic effort that tax his genius and powers to the very utmost, of which more anon.

By the time Christine returned, he was quite himself again, though much paler and thinner than when first entering the store.

After Christine had been home nearly a week, her father, to rouse her out of her listlessness, said one morning:

'We have recently received quite a remarkable painting from Europe—you will find it in the upper show-room, and had better come down to-day and see it for it may be sold soon. I think you would like to copy one or two figures in it.'

The lassitude from her New York dissipation was passing away, and her active nature beginning to exert itself again. She started up and said:

'Wait five minutes and I will get sketching materials and go down with you.'

By reason of her interdict, made so earnestly, and confirmed by her manner, at West Point, her father had never mentioned the name of Dennis Fleet. The very fact that no one had spoken of him since that dreadful day when tidings came in on every side that he could not live, was confirmation in her mind that he was dead.

She dreaded going to the store, especially for the first time, for everything would irresistibly remind her of him whom she could never think of now without a pang. But as the ordeal must come, why the sooner it was over the better. So a few moments later her hand was on her father's arm, and they were on their way to the Art Building as in former and happier days.

Mr. Ludolph went to his office, and Christine, looking neither to the right or to the left, ascended to the upper show-room, and at once sought to engage every faculty in making the sketch her father had suggested.

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(To be continued.)

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THE INDEPENDENT FORESTER

And Forester's Herald.

EDITOR - DR. ORONHATYKHA

LONDON, MARCH, 1884.

Our Progress.

We feel that nothing is necessary to be added to the record of our progress than the figures given below. They speak for themselves; they show a steady and healthy growth, that gives promise of a glorious future for our noble Order.

The table gives the number of members and the receipts of the Supreme Court, together with the balances, to our credit in the bank, month by month, and show a record that any Society may well be proud of.

1882.	No. of Members.	Monthly Receipts.	Balance in Bank.
Oct.	850	\$1510 84	\$1145 07
Nov.	1048	1032 73	3979 78
Dec.	1099	1082 21	2967 93
1883.			
Jan.	1134	1043 33	2769 58
Feb.	1225	1406 46	3969 33
March	1387	1511 00	3136 02
April	1469	1697 37	3616 97
May	1595	1584 87	3508 50
June	1633	1530 50	5240 28
July	1737	2324 94	7582 84
Aug.	1747	1935 63	8496 85
Sept.	1956	2609 24	\$003 71
Oct.	2014	2558 22	\$147 99
Nov.	2106	2302 42	9068 14
Dec.	2194	2394 08	10857 65
1884.			
Jan.	2216	2338 56	13070 85
Feb.	2261	2367 28	\$13638 76

During this time the Supreme Court has paid over \$15,000 to the widows and orphans or beneficiaries of our deceased brothers, for endowments alone, besides paying large sums for sick and funeral benefits, and furnishing free medical attendance for all its members.

The splendid material which is being secured for our Courts everywhere is a guarantee that the Order will in the future prosper more than it has done in the past, gratifying as is our record in that respect presented above.

Never in the history of our Order have we had so much reason for congratulation, and thankfulness to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for the great measure of success he has given to our labors in the cause of humanity.

I.O.F. vs. C.O.F.

From the February number of the *Canadian Forester* we learn that the Endowment receipts for December were \$1438, while that for January was only \$1492. The receipts in the I.O.F. as shown by the reports of the Supreme Secretary for December were \$2030.80, and for January, \$2079.21, or a total for the two months of \$4110.71 against \$3520 received by the C.O.F. during the same time, showing that our Order, taking the difference in numbers into consideration, is at least 50 per cent. better and stronger, financially, than the C. O. F.

Score Another.

At the recent Grand Lodge meeting of the Orange Association held in Alliston, the question of insurance was referred to a committee composed of brethren who were members of the various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies to report on the best scale of assessments for the Endowment Fund. The committee reported in due time, recommending the adoption of a schedule of rates based on the actuarial tables of cost of risks. This means practically the adoption of the schedule of rates now in use in the I.O.F., and the Grand Lodge adopted the report. It could not have done better.

New Insurance Legislation.

We are glad that the Government have at last undertaken to give us legislation respecting the fraternal Benefit Organizations. The Bill introduced into the House of Commons by Sir Leonard Tilley seems to us to be wise and judicious in its provisions. They are such as have, for some time been urged by our Executive Council. Some two years ago the Executive called the attention of the Department to the subject, and offered then to submit an annual statement to the Government, as well as to submit the books of the Order to such inspection as might be desired by the Superintendent of Insurance. From the telegraphic summary of *The Mail* we learn that the Bill provides:

"1 That all Societies giving Endowment or Insurance Benefits, and incorporated in Canada, will be exempted from the provisions of the Insurance Act, which will be tantamount to being licensed by the Government.

2 That they must submit annual or other statements that may be from time to time required, and otherwise submit to Government supervision.

3 That foreign organizations must make a deposit with Government, the same as other Insurance Companies, before they can do business in Canada, while, as already intimated, no deposit will be required from Canadian Societies."

Every member of the various Canadian Societies, giving Insurance Benefits to their members, must recognize the great boon that the Government is about to confer upon all of them by this much-needed legislation.

Par Excellence.

Everyone who knows anything about the principles of Insurance acknowledges that of all the Societies in existence which give Insurance benefits to their members, the best by far, and the soundest financially is the Independent Order of Foresters. The Order, in fact, combines all the excellencies of the other organizations, so that a membership in the I.O.F. secures all the benefits that could be secured by joining three or four other bodies. Take, for instance, the A. O. U. W., it gives its members insurance, while the Oddfellows give Sick and Funeral Benefits, etc., while a membership in the I.O.F. secures, (1) Free Medical Attendance, (2) \$5.00 per week Sick Benefits, (3) \$50 Funeral Benefit, (4) \$500, \$1000, or \$1500 on total or permanent disability, (5) an annuity for old age of \$100, \$200, or \$300 a year, (6) an Insurance Benefit paid to the widows and orphans of deceased Foresters of \$1000, \$2000, or \$3000.

Another great advantage which the I.O.F. possesses over its sister organizations is that the payments by the members are made monthly, based on the calculations of actuaries as to the cost of risks at the various ages. The monthly payments of the members, therefore, does not depend on the monthly mortality, and liable to fluctuate—now a dollar, and next month two dollars, etc. Every Forester knows what it is going to cost him a month, or three months, or a year, and if he desires to pay a quarter in advance, or a year in advance, he knows precisely how much he has to pay. This feature has a great advantage over the old plan of assessing the members according to deaths that take place in the Order. These, and other advantages which the I.O.F. possess over all other Societies are among the reasons that the Order is growing so much more rapidly and substantially than other Societies—having nearly trebled itself within a year and a half. Hence, the Order has only to become known, to be endorsed and supported.

Bro. Norton.

Our esteemed Bro. Norton, of Court Glen, No. 40, at Glen Williams, is a hard working and industrious brother. Some time ago his arm was caught in some machinery, and the result has been to practically disable him for the present. Indeed, there is some doubt whether he will ever have any use of his arms: gain. The brother has a wife and six children depending upon him; the youngest being only an infant.

The Court of which the brother is a member have authorized the issuing of a circular asking the members to contribute, say 25 cts. for the benefit of the brother and his family. Owing to ignorance of the law, the committee having charge of the matter neglected to secure the endorsement of the High Chief Ranger, whom, we are sure, would have gladly done so for so deserving an object. We trust that every Brother in the Order will contribute his mite towards the relief of our Brother in distress. Send contributions to either the Supreme Secretary, or to Bro. Dr. J. A. Todd, C.D.H.C.R., Georgetown, and they will be duly acknowledged in the next issue of the *FORESTER*. The contributions so far are as follows, viz:

Court Victoria, No. 10	\$6 00
" Puelich, No. 51	3 00
" Shelburne, No. 45	50
	\$9 50

Room For Improvement.

After an absence of over a year, we are again in receipt of the *Canadian Forester* as an exchange—the February and March numbers having just been sent to us. We are glad to note that our *co-tem* is greatly improved in its appearance and in its matter.

From one of its leading articles we make the following extract showing wherein, in one particular, there is room for improvement in the Canadian Order of Foresters:

"In these days when terrible accidents are by no means rare, but of a daily occurrence, and sometimes many brave, hard-working men are terribly mangled or injured, so that they will be permanently disabled, it brings the fact forcibly before our minds that some provision should be made by the C.O.F. to help any whom any such fearful accident as to deprive him of strength or the use of his limbs, to provide for himself and family.

The Canadian Order of Foresters cares for its sick

members; it assures them that if they die, their loved ones will be cared for, but it furnishes but very little consolation to the permanently disabled.

Is not this too bad? There were two notices of motion given at the last annual session of the High Court to provide for permanent disability. They differ but little, but, at the same time, they were only formal notices, and will stand improving in their detail. Brethren, this is a very important matter, one that should immediately be attended to, and we hope that every court will discuss it and instruct their delegate what action to take in the matter at our next High Court meeting."

Brethren, you are quite welcome to adopt the laws of the I.O.F. on this subject, and your Courts could not do better than to instruct their delegates to adopt the Constitution and Laws of the I.O.F., *holus bolus*, and then you will have a system of which you might well be proud, and your official organ would not have to confess "that the Canadian Order of Foresters furnishes but little consolation to the permanently disabled," where the *INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS* furnishes consolation to the tune of \$500, \$1000 or \$1500 to those of its members who become permanently disabled.

Acknowledgment.

Elgin, Albert County, N. B.,
 23rd Feb., 1884.

DEAR BRO. ORONHATYKHA,—I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of \$5.00 for Bro. S. C. Goggin, for one week's sick benefit. There has been a little delay in the matter, but this was no fault of any of the officers of the Supreme Court. The cause of the delay was simply this, we did not have the proper blanks on hand at the time of Bro. Goggin's illness, and our Court neglected to order them. As soon as the proper blank was filled and forwarded, the money was sent without delay.

Yours in L., B., & C.,
 GEO. SMITH, C.D.H.C.R.

"Look to Home."

The scathing *expose* of Mr. Edwin Avery of Sherbrooke, Q., a former D.D.H.C.R. of the Canadian Order of Foresters concerning the mismanagement of the Executive of that Order is given in our columns, not because we rejoice at the misfortunes of a sister society, but because we are in constant receipt of communications from our members, especially from members of new Courts, who report that the members of the C.O.F. still continue their old practice of vilification of our Order and its officers, and persistent misrepresentations of the past history of the two Orders. While we have never attempted to build up our Order on the ruins of any kindred organization, nor have we ever wantonly assailed any sister society, we are prepared at all times, through these columns, or upon the public platform, or anywhere else to defend the I.O.F. against all comers, whether they be hirelings of Insurance Companies or the creatures of other societies who are envious of the magnificent and grand strides made by the I.O.F. Whether the *expose* of Mr. Avery be wholly or only in part true, he certainly makes out a strong case. We are quite aware that Mr. Long and his Executive do sometimes grossly violate the Constitution of the C.O.F., as for instance, a year ago last autumn, when their Executive were making special efforts to injure and destroy the I.O.F., they admitted to membership 46 suspended members of the I.O.F., whose ages ranged from 46 to 55 years, notwithstanding the Constitution said no one should or could be admitted who was over 45 years of age. They also admitted one who was dying of consumption, and another who was suffering from an incurable spinal disease. The consumptive died before three months after his admission into the C.O.F. Of course, if such gross and flagrant violations of the constitution are committed, the probabilities are that the lesser indictment of Mr. Avery is strictly true. An Order that is so notoriously vulnerable as the C.O.F. should leave its betters like the I.O.F. alone.

Rate of Mortality does not rise.

According to the report of Grand Secretary King, of the Ontario Oddfellows for the year ending December, 1883, we find that there are 14,182 members in the jurisdiction. There occurred 82 deaths during the year (the 30th year) giving the low rate of mortality of 5.78 in a 1000. When it is remembered that there is no limit of age for admission among the Oddfellows, and that the medical test is not nearly as high as that in the Foresters, and seeing that our schedule of rates are based on an attenuated death rate of about 10 in 1000, it follows that 30 years hence, or for the matter of that, 50 or 100 years hence the I.O.F. will be just as able as they are to-day to pay their varied and large benefits to the beneficiaries.

Well Represented.

That the Independent Order of Foresters is well represented in the public bodies of the land, and is held in high repute is evidenced by our high-classed membership. Among the few we might mention are the following brethren:

Dr. R. Ramsay, Substitute Grand Master General of the Royal and Oriental Masonry; Hugh Murray, Deputy Grand Master of the

Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada. Bro. Murray will most likely be advanced to the Grand East, when the present popular Grand Master retires. W. W. Fitzgerald, the Deputy Grand Master of the Orange Association. Dr. Cameron, the Grand Master of the Canadian Oddfellows, etc.; Rev. Dr. Stone, editor of the *Christian Advocate*.

Rev. E. S. W. Pentroath, Rector of Christ Church, Winnipeg.

Rev. E. A. W. Hanington, Rector of St. Bartholomew's, Hull, and a host of clergymen of all denominations in the various provinces. R. Mathison, the efficient and popular superintendent of the deaf and dumb institute, Belleville.

Hon. D. L. Hanington, M.P.P., ex-Premier, of New Brunswick; Sheriff Chapman; Hon. A. Bell, M.P.P., leader of Her Majesty's Loyal opposition in Nova Scotia; Hon. D. C. Frazer, and a host of public and professional men throughout the Dominion.

But better than all we have scores upon scores of the honest, sober and intelligent yeomen, the artisans and the mechanics—the very back-bone of the land, enrolled with us in all the Provinces.

Carleton Place, Feb. 29, 1884.

E. S. CUMMER, Esq., S.S., I.O.F., Hamilton.

DEAR SIR & BRO.,—Your favors to hand, also supplies ordered by Court. Inclosed you will please find sixteen dollars and twenty-three cents (\$16.23) for

Monthly assessment on 11 members	\$12 89
" " sick fund	1 90
Supplies	1 44
	\$16 23

for Court Mississippi, which please acknowledge receipt of.

I am very happy to see so good a report of our Order in February's *FORESTER*, and trust that we will continue to grow and prosper every month as we did in January last, is the wish of all the members of Court Mississippi. We are trying hard to get new members, and I hope will succeed. Hoping we will be able to report an increase in our membership in our next report. I am,

Yours in L., B., & C.,
 S. S. MERRICK, F.S.

Court St. Clair, No. 56, Belle River,
 Feb. 29th, 1884.

E. S. CUMMER, S.S., Hamilton.

DEAR SIR,—Herewith enclosed \$8.75 for March assessments, etc.

Bro. Henry Bisson, having moved to Belle River from Woodlee, Court Forest, No. 63—has been admitted to this Court by withdrawal card, which states Bro. Bisson to have been clear on books up to Jan. 31, 1883. I have included his assessments and sick fund accounts for February and March.

I have much pleasure in stating that our Court is about to make another step forward—we having proposed last meeting 3 candidates, whom I have sent to be examined by the Dr., and they will be initiated at next meeting or before, when I will send you fees and papers.

Yours in L., B., & C.,
 H. DAVIS, F.S.

"Too Towe."

In the official organ of the C.O.F. our only own Long's "Big Tow" recommends the C.O.F. to adopt a graded system for their Endowment assessments. He recommends a schedule of rates, beginning at 20 with 60cts. —The cost of risk at 20 is given in the actuarial tables as at \$7.29 a year, or 60¢ cents per month, the rate in the I.O.F. is 62cts. But of course it would never do to copy exactly the table of rates of the I.O.F. or perhaps Towe expects some day to be the Treasurer, and he wants to provide a margin for "commissions for past and prospective services to the widows and orphans."

Notes.

The members of the various Courts in London are to banquet on the 24th instant.

The many friends of Bro. W. Bryant, Chief Ranger of Court Dufferin will be pleased to learn that he is now convalescing from his recent severe illness. At one time little hopes were entertained of the brother's recovering. We hope he may be long spared to work in the Order.

Court Puslinch intends having a concert and entertainment on the evening of the 15th March.

New Courts.

Three new Courts have been instituted since last report. One in New Brunswick, one in Ontario, and one in Dakota. We have received returns only of

COURT NORTHERN LIGHT, No. 128, OWEN SD.

—An A 1 Court instituted on the 6th March, by Dr. Oronhyatkeha, S.C.R., with the following officers:

C.D.H.C.R., J. Frost, barrister, ac.; C.R. A. Frost, Forester, ac.; V.C.R., J. Douglas; R.S., W. G. Little; F.S., Thos. Hardman; Treas., J. Frost; S.W. T. Trotter; J.W. F. Pickard; S.B., J. J. Marshall; J. E. H. C. Wood; P.C.R., R. McMurphy; Chaplain, J. Wallace; Physician, A. Cameron, M.D.

SUPREME SECRETARY'S STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS.

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1884.					
No. of Members.	Name of Court.	No. of Court.	Enrolment Fees.	Endowment Assesment.	S. & F. Benefit.
15	Beaver,	1	Lennoxville, Que.	14 68	
52	Elizabeth,	1	Elizabeth, N. J.	47 87	
34	Hope,	1	London, Ont.	29 27	6 39
42	Robin Hood,	2	Winnipeg, Man.	5 00	
37	Stormont,	3	Cornwall, Ont.	28 41	4 30
50	McGregor,	6	Chatham, Ont.	45 73	
45	Dufferin,	7	London, Ont.	65 69	4 10
22	Mount Royal,	8	Montreal, Que.	17 96	
16	Kingsville,	9	Kingsville, Ont.	19 84	9 67
40	Victoria,	10	London, Ont.	12 29	5 25
6	Royal Oak,	11	Goodwood, Ont.	7 52	35
50	Winnipeg,	13	Winnipeg, Man.	46 14	
5	Assiniboine,	14	Portage La Prairie, M.		
6	Poplar,	18	Morris, Man.		
11	Kewatin,	19	Rat Portage, Man.	19 81	
10	Rodney,	20	Rodney, Ont.	24 72	
15	Wellington,	21	Drayton, Ont.	10 63	
9	Pioneer,	22	Fargo, Da.		
50	Oronhyatekha,	23	Hamilton, Ont.	58 22	
15	Lisbon,	24	Lisbon, Da.		
15	Dominion,	25	Highgate, Ont.	13 12	5 02
14	Pr. Alex'ra,	26	Inwood, Ont.	20 03	5 82
5	Peninsula,	27	Warton, Ont.	9 35	
20	Bruce,	28	Chesley, Ont.	52 99	
42	Elgin,	29	Aylmer, Ont.	31 35	
12	Napanee,	30	Napanee, Ont.	12 38	
25	Rideau,	31	New Edinburgh, Ont.	24 30	68
15	Mt. Sherw'd,	32	Mt. Sherwood, Ont.	18 17	
14	Moirs,	33	Belleville, Ont.	14 37	
17	Oakwood,	34	Richmond, Ont.	16 70	
23	Essex,	35	Windsor, Ont.	23 24	7 81
10	Pilot Mound,	36	Pilot Mound, Man.		
12	Pembina,	37	Pembina, Da.		
13	Thames,	38	Beachville, Ont.	14 67	
15	Amity,	39	Hamilton, Ont.	16 38	
10	Glen,	40	Glen Williams, Ont.	18 29	4 44
63	Ottawa,	41	Ottawa, Ont.	68 08	1 98
9	Petrolea,	42	Petrolea, Ont.	18 24	
37	Sydenham,	43	Strathroy, Ont.	39 84	8 68
11	Sherwood,	44	Detroit, Mich.		
28	Shelburne,	45	Shelburne, Ont.	21 00	
11	Regina,	46	Regina, Man.		
13	Erie,	47	Leamington, Ont.	15 93	
8	Michigan,	48	Detroit, Mich.		
16	Russell,	49	Duquenville, Ont.	13 07	
5	Superior,	50	Detroit, Mich.		
11	Paslinch,	51	Paslinch, Ont.	7 07	1 61
10	Minnedosa,	52	Minnedosa, Man.		
22	Canada,	53	Stratford, Ont.	24 06	4 45
21	Enterprise,	54	London, Ont.	18 01	
21	Sarnia,	55	Sarnia, Ont.	23 70	
7	St. Clair,	56	Belle River, Ont.	12 96	
15	Protection,	58	Fingal, Ont.	22 28	
20	Frontenac,	59	Portsmouth, Ont.	23 42	1 74
37	Maple Leaf,	60	Glencoe, Ont.	30 59	
16	Holyrood,	62	Embro, Ont.	8 91	
15	Forest,	63	S. Woodale, Ont.	12 82	4 76
21	Garnet,	64	Wyoming, Ont.	18 03	8 04
8	Eureka,	65	Combe, Ont.	9 15	2 39
29	Alvinston,	67	Alvinston, Ont.	23 00	
34	Thamesford,	68	Thamesford, Ont.	29 02	
23	Woodstock,	69	Woodstock, Ont.	26 29	1 69
5	Concord,	70	Corsely, Ont.	8 16	
17	Moncton,	71	Moncton, N. B.	18 22	
29	Rosewood,	72	Monkton, Ont.	21 74	
12	York,	73	Toronto, Ont.		
26	Southampton,	74	Southampton, Ont.	20 06	
18	Credit Valley,	75	Cheltenham, Ont.	21 66	
5	Sylva,	76	Courtright, Ont.	3 06	
26	Oil City,	77	Oil City, Ont.	42 98	8 21
11	Mississippi,	78	Carleton Place, Ont.	12 89	1 90
21	Excelsior,	79	Almonte, Ont.	27 91	
11	Beaconsfield,	80	Pasenheim, Ont.	15 43	
22	Madawaska,	81	Arnprior, Ont.	19 43	
22	Dorchester,	82	Dorchester N. E.	23 32	
13	Chigecto,	83	Sackville, N. B.		
18	Robin Hood,	84	Barrie, Ont.	18 50	
17	Ontario,	85	Uxbridge, Ont.	10 44	
29	Union,	86	Brampton, Ont.	32 38	3 96
14	Midland,	87	Midland, Ont.	14 70	
11	Rosedale,	88	Toronto, Ont.	7 92	34
8	Bonnechere,	89	Renfrew, Ont.	7 68	
13	Hillsboro,	91	Hillsboro, N. B.		
25	Hazel,	92	Alton, Ont.	18 82	
13	Deseronto,	93	Deseronto, Ont.	19 46	1 01
10	Petitcodiac,	94	Petitcodiac, N. B.	12 70	
9	Shepody,	95	Albert, N. B.	13 66	
5	Lorne,	96	Pt. Rowan, Ont.	2 73	
5	Lisgar,	97	Toronto, Ont.	3 56	1 80
29	Harwich,	98	Blenheim, Ont.	29 99	
20	Tyroconnell,	99	Wallacetown, Ont.		
16	Pr. of Wales,	100	Dundas, Ont.	11 95	
18	Gordon Falls,	101	Elgin Corner, N. B.	28 30	1 54
32	Acadia,	102	Amherst, N. S.	26 99	3 03
9	Blomidon,	103	Parraboro, N. S.	11 77	
19	Ivanhoe,	104	Oxford, N. S.	16 44	
14	Londonderry,	105	Acadia Mines N. S.	11 71	38
10	Spring Hill,	106	Spring Hill, N. S.	8 22	
19	Gen. Williams,	107	New Glasgow, N.S.	20 40	
10	Hiawatha,	108	Truro, N. S.	9 85	
17	Evangeline,	109	Kentville, N. S.	24 74	2 65
10	Avon,	110	Windsor, N. S.	9 59	
20	Halifax,	111	Halifax, N. S.		
13	Chebucto,	112	Dartmouth, N. S.		
15	Nebo,	113	Omamee, Ont.	19 20	1 97
16	Queen Anna,	114	Annapolis, N. S.	25 04	
16	Adm'l Digby,	115	Digby, N. S.	15 48	
18	Forchu,	116	Yarmouth, N. S.	15 46	
9	Leasdowns,	117	Perth, Ont.		
10	Locksley,	118	St. Martins, N. B.	12 28	
19	Bear River,	119	Bear River, N. S.	13 81	
17	Oak Hills,	120	Stirling, Ont.	21 67	
23	Loyalist,	121	Portland, N.B.	44 84	
18	Sisiboo,	122	Weymouth Bridge, N.S.	19 93	
11	Granville,	123	Granville Ferry, N.S.		
20	Valley,	124	Bridgetown, N. S.	13 38	
28	Le Tour,	125	St. John, N. B.		
10	Nepisquit,	126	Bathurst, N. B.	19 08	1 13
34	Northern Light,	127	Owen Sound, Ont.	34 00	40 81
20	Milnor,	128	Milnor, Dakota.		

To cash from Court Ottawa, No. 41, subscription to Forester	5 00
" " " Deseronto, No. 93, on account of Charter fee	4 00
" " " Rodney, No. 20, " " " "	2 00
" " " " change of Policy	1 00
" " " Stormont No. 3, " " " "	1 00
" " " Thamesford No. 68, " " " "	1 00
" " " Southampton, " 74, " " " "	50
" " " Essex, No. 35, now Charter	1 00
" " " Beaver, No. 1, for supplies	1 92
" " " Evangeline, No. 109, " " " "	26
" " " Gordon Falls, " 101, " " " "	12
" " High Court of Manitoba, on account of supplies	60 00
" " Enrolment fees, as above	117 00
" " Sick and Funeral Benefits, as above	117 08
" " Endowment Fund, as above	2055 40

Contra Cr.

By cash paid to Sup. Treasurer \$2367 28
Submitted in L. B. and C.,
E. S. CUMMER, S. Sec.

Supreme Treasurer's Statement.

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT.	
To balance per last report	\$12167 84
" cash from S. Secretary	2055 40
Total	\$14223 24

CONTRA—CR.

By order—paid on Oates' case	\$1408 61
" 5 per cent. to General Fund for Management Expenses	\$ 102 77
Balance on hand	12711 86
Total	\$14223 24

SICK AND FUNERAL FUND.

To balance per last report	\$ 666 66
" cash from S. Secretary	117 08
Total	\$ 783 74

CONTRA—CR.

By order No. 229, James Hall, 14 days' benefits	\$10 00
By order No. 230, L. Bangheart, 7 days' benefits	5 00
By order No. 228, Michael, Johnson, 17 days' benefits	12 15
By order No. 232, Stanley Goggin, 7 days' benefits	5 00
By order No. 233, John Mason, 19 days' benefits	13 58
By order No. 234, W. Bryant, 17 days' benefits	12 15
By order No. 235, Jas. T. Whitman, 19 days' benefits	13 58
By order 236, W. C. Jarron, 14 days' benefits	10 00
By order No. 231, A. Oronhyatekha, 11 days' benefits	7 85
By order No. 247, R. Sansburn, 7 days' benefits	5 00
By order No. 246, Robt. Argus, 14 days' benefits	10 00
By 5 per cent. to General Account	5 85
Balance on hand	673 58
Total	\$ 783 74

Submitted in L. B. & C.,
THOS. G. DAVEY,
Supreme Treasurer.

GENERAL FUND.

To balance per last report	\$234 35
" cash from S. Secretary	194 80
" 5 per cent. Endowment Fund	102 77
" 5 per cent. Sick and Funeral Fund	7 85
Balance on hand	\$537 77

CONTRA—CR.

By order 224, expenses instituting Courts	\$100 00
" 226, cupboard for S.C.R.	15 00
" 227, editor's salary	10 66
" 225, cupboard for Sup. Treasurer	10 00
" 238, S. Sec'y's salary	33 34
" 237, badges for members and deputies	52 95
" 239, set of robes for officers	6 50
" 240, S.C.R.'s services as organizer	50 00
Balance on hand	253 32
Total	\$537 77

Submitted in L. B. & C.,
THOS. G. DAVEY,
Supreme Treasurer.

High Treasurer's Statement.

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1883.

To balance per last report	\$ 78 35
" cash from H. Sec'y	157 25
Total	\$235 61

CONTRA—CR.

By order No. 13 B, J. C. White, supplies, old account	50 00
Balance on hand	\$185 61

Submitted in L. B. & C.,
T. G. DAVEY,
High Treasurer.

High Secretary's Statement for Month of February, 1884.

RECEIPTS.

Name of Court.	No. of Court.	Capitation Tax.	General Supplies.
Stormont	3		2 50
McGregor	6		2 00
Royal Oak	11		13
Pr. Alexandra	26		11
Mt. Sherwood	32		2 20
Glen	40		37 95
Ottawa	41	13 50	
Petrolea	42	2 50	
Sydenham	43		2 00
Russell	49		60
Protection	58		3 70
Maple Leaf	60		55
Forest	63		2 50
Garnet	64		50
Southampton	74		3 40
Credit Valley	75		20 00
Oil City	77	13 00	
Madawaska	81	11 00	
Hazel	92	10 50	18 80
Deseronto	93		37
Harwich	98		1 10
F. Bissett			10
Total		\$50 50	\$98 51

To cash from capitation tax as above \$50 50

" cash from general supplies 98 51

Total.....\$149 01

CONTRA—CR.

By cash paid to High Treasurer.....\$149 01
Submitted in L. B. & C.,
E. S. CUMMER,
High Secretary.

Report of the Medical Board for month of February, 1884.

Approved. Rejected.

Court	No.	1	2	0
Court Elizabeth		1	2	0
" Hope	"	1	1	0
" Stormont	"	3	2	0
" Victoria	"	10	2	0
" Winnipeg	"	13	2	0
" Kewatin	"	19	4	0
" Oronhyatekha	"	23	2	1
" Dominion	"	25	1	0
" Rideau	"	31	1	0
" Essex	"	35	3	0
" Thames	"	38	3	0
" Glen	"	40	4	0
" Ottawa	"	41	3	0
" Petrolea	"	42	1	0
" Sydenham	"	43	1	0
" Shelburne	"	45	1	0
" Erie	"	47	1	0
" Paslinch	"	51	2	0
" Canada	"	53	2	0
" Enterprise	"	54	1	0
" Frontenac	"	59	3	0
" Maple Leaf	"	50	1	0
" Garnet	"	64	1	0
" Alvinston	"	67	1	0
" Rosewood	"	72	1	0
" Madawaska	"	81	1	0
" Robin Hood	"	84	1	0
" Ontario	"	85	2	0
" Union	"	86	2	0
" Midland	"	87	2	0
" Rosedale	"	88	2	0
" Deseronto	"	93	3	0
" Tyroconnell	"	99	1	0
" Pr. of Wales	"	100	0	1
" Ivanhoe	"	104	2	0
" Nebo	"	113	1	0
" Locksley	"	118	2	0
" Bear River	"	119	2	0
" Loyalist	"	121	2	0
" Sisiboo	"	122	2	0
" Valley	"	124	1	1
" Northern Light	"	127	27	2
" Milnor	"	128	16	0
Total		115	5	

Yours in L. B. & C.,
T. MILLMAN, M.D.,
Secretary of the

PRICE LIST
OF SUPPLIES FURNISHED BY THE SUPREME COURT.

Courts wanting supplies are requested to send their Orders, accompanied with the cash, to E. S. CROMBIE, Supreme Secretary, Hamilton.

For Charter Fee, etc., under Supreme Court	\$100 00
Charter Fee under High Court of Ontario	50 00
1 Ritual and Key (after Institution)	1 00
1 Charter (in case of Loss)	2 00
1 Dispensation (in case of Loss)	1 00
Constitution and By-Laws, including Supreme, High, and Subordinate Courts, and Endowment Laws, paper cover	10 00
do, do, cloth	15 00
1 Travelling or Visiting Card	10 00
1 Withdrawal and Admission Card, combined	03 00
1 Old Card	01 00
1 Member's Certificate, large and beautiful, in bronze and five colors, for framing, each	15 00
To Courts, per 100	10 00
To Courts, per 50	6 00
1 Lithograph Certificate, beautifully tinted, 12x14, on card-board (a perfect gem) and worthy of any drawing room, each	1 00
To Courts, per 100	75 00
To Courts, per 50	40 00
1 P. C. R. or Deputy High Chief Ranger's Certificate	1 00
1 Aze-Head	1 50
1 Moose Head, for Printing Notices, etc.	50 00
1 Seal and Press	5 00
1 Pin (two kinds) Gold and Enamelled, \$2.50 or	5 00
1 Mask or Hoodwink, each	10 00
1 Mask for C. R.	70 00
1 Prayer Card	03 00
1 Minutes of Proceedings	2 00
Applications for Membership, including designations, per 100	2 00
Medical Examination Blanks, per 100	1 50
Treasurer's Bonds, each	03 00
Secretary's Bonds, "	03 00
Trustee's Bonds, "	03 00
1 History of Robin Hood, illustrated and handsomely bound	1 10
1 Endorsement Notice, or Monthly Endowment Ass't Report	02 00
1 Treasurer's Book	1 25
1 Minute Book, containing Roll Book of members, 300 pages	1 50
1 Financial Secretary's Book	\$1 50 to 2 50
1 Draft Book, Orders on Treasurer (stub)	40 00
1 Secretary's Receipt Book	40 00
1 Account Book (every member should have one of these to keep a check of his payments) per 100	50 00
Instructions to D. D. H. C. Rangers	10 00
Notice to Members of Dues to be paid, per 100	50 00
1 Instructions to Medical Examiners (every Medical Examiner must supply himself with a copy)	50 00
1 Monthly Sick and Funeral Benefit Remittance	02 00
1 Application for B. Refits	01 00
1 Receipt Book for Instituting Officers	0 00

We have decided to admit a few advertisements at the rates found elsewhere in our columns.

95° JEWELS.

Ill Bro. J. S. Kite, of Port Huron, Michigan, is prepared to furnish Memphis Masons with the beautiful 18 karat gold Jewels of the Rite, of the same style and quality as the presentation jewel given by the Sovereign Sanctuary to M. Ill. Bro. R. Ramsay, Grand Master for Canada.

Orders left with M. Ill. Bro. Orumbvatekha 95°, or with R. Ill. Bro. L. G. Jarvis 95°, London, will be promptly attended to.

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Pt. Huron, Michigan.

Also on hand the Beautiful New Design of I. O. F. gold pin, ranging from \$1.50 up.

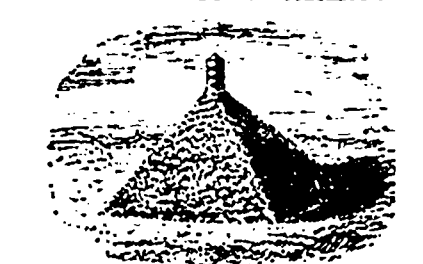
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Double Gun for \$19.00!

Regular price, \$25.00. Sent C. O. D. on approbation. All warranted to give full satisfaction. Never had one returned yet. We offer this gun for a short time only at the special price of \$19.00. Send 6c. for our new illustrated catalogue, which is the finest ever published in Canada; just out. **The Rawbosc Gun and Manufacturing Company (Limited)**, No. 51 Yonge Street, Toronto. Factory Yonge Street Court.

JUST PUBLISHED.



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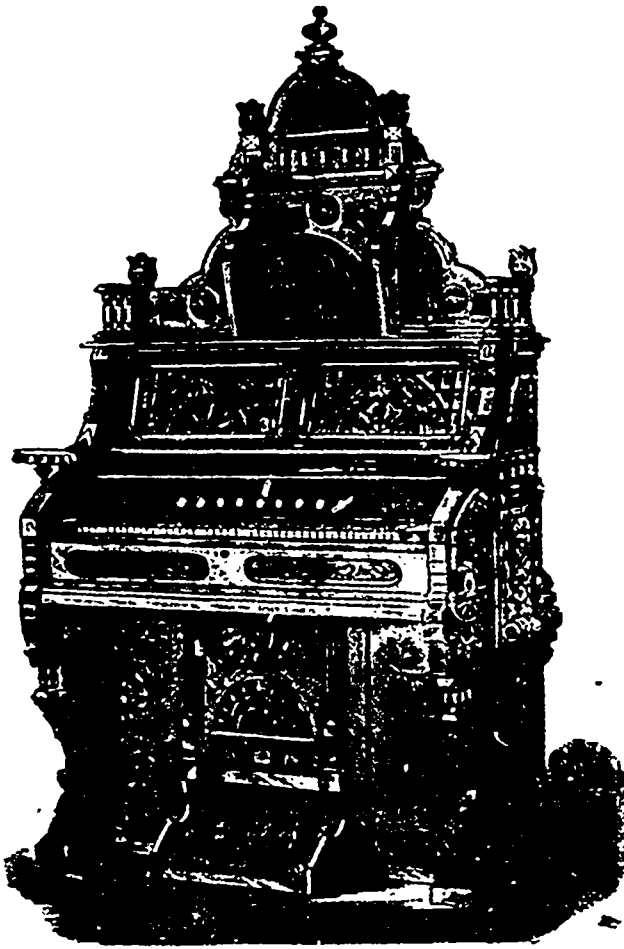
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Its Principles and Objects.

ITS UNSURPASSED BENEFITS AND SMALL ANNUAL COST.

This Benevolent Order is based upon the broadest principles of mutual aid and fraternal intercourse in all the social and business relations of life. Its grand object is to unite in one true brotherhood all good men, without regard to sectarian creeds, political dogmas, or conditions in life; to provide for relief in sickness or disability, to establish upon the Mutual Aid plan a fund for the relief of Widows and Orphans of deceased members, to foster a spirit of co-operation in all departments of labor and commerce; to assist the unfortunate and relieve the distressed; to encourage and protect the professional man, laborer, artisan, tradesman, or farmer, and all engaged in industrial pursuits.

Independent Foresters are taught by the principles of the Order to be *Sober, Upright and Conscientious*—willing to help, ready to relieve, and obedient to the laws of their country, so as to command respect from their fellow-men.

The laws of the Order are simplified and most liberal, giving to each subordinate Court the right to regulate its own domestic affairs and internal economy, while the Ritual is very beautiful, novel and exciting, making the initiatory and other ceremonies most interesting and instructive.

The benefits are large and varied, while the fees and dues are less than in any other kindred Society. They are—

The Court Benefits.

consisting of—
(A) 1. The fraternal privileges of the Order and the educational opportunities of the Court-Room.
2. Free medical attendance during any period of illness.

3. Last though not least, the care and attendance, if necessary, of the Brethren, and in certain cases by trained nurses during illness.
(B) 1. A weekly allowance of \$5 during 12 weeks in any illness. 2. A funeral benefit of \$50 on the death of a member.

Small Annual Charges.

For the benefits enumerated under A, each Court is permitted to retain all initiation fees after paying for the charter, and which may be supplemented by such a small annual tax as may be agreed upon by the Court and incorporated in its by-laws. This should in no case exceed \$2 per member, per year—except in cities and in larger towns where the hall rent comes higher.

Sick Benefits Optional.

Each Court has the option, by a majority vote of relieving its members from contributing to or participating in the benefits enumerated under (B). Should a Court decide to maintain these benefits, it has the privilege of fixing both the amount of the benefits and the rates of the contributions of the members. But if a Court decides not to maintain for its own members a Sick and Funeral Fund, then any or all of its members may participate in the Supreme Court Sick and Funeral Fund, which consists of a weekly allowance of \$5 per week for a period of twelve weeks in any case of illness, and \$50 towards funeral expenses. To entitle a member to participate in such Supreme Court Fund he must pay an enrollment fee and a monthly assessment in advance, as per schedule following:

Cost of Sick and Funeral Benefits.

Age of	Enrolment Fee	Monthly Rate of Assessm't	At Age of	Enrolment Fee	Monthly Rate of Assessm't
18	\$60	\$30	37	\$23	\$43
19	61	31	38	24	44
20	62	32	39	25	45
21	63	33	40	26	46
22	64	34	41	27	47
23	65	35	42	28	48
24	66	36	43	29	49
25	67	37	44	30	50
26	68	38	45	31	51
27	69	39	46	32	52
28	70	40	47	33	53
29	71	41	48	34	54
30	72	42	49	35	55
31	73	43	50	36	56
32	74	44	51	37	57
33	75	45	52	38	58
34	76	46	53	39	59
35	77	47	54	40	60
36	78	48	55	41	61
37	79	49	56	42	62
38	80	50	57	43	63

The Grand Benefits.

(C) The Grand Benefits of the Order are, however, the Endowment of \$1000, \$2000, or \$3000, payable at death, or on total disability, or between the 70th and 80th birthdays. Every member of the Order must take at least \$1000, and may increase that amount at any time to \$2000 or \$3000, provided he passes a satisfactory medical examination, and is not over 55 years of age or he may at any time, by giving the proper notice and paying up all claims, reduce his Endowment to \$1000 or \$2000.

1. These are paid to the widow and orphans or heirs of deceased Foresters, as may have been previously directed by the member, within thirty days of due proof of claim.

Annuity for Old Age

2. On a member reaching his 70th birthday, one-half of his endowment is paid to him, and thereafter an additional tenth at each recurring birthday, until the 80th birthday, the whole endowment is paid to the member himself. But if he dies between the 70th and 80th birthdays the unpaid balance of endowment is paid to his widow and orphans or heirs, as provided by law.

Total and Permanent Disability Benefit.

3. On a member becoming totally and permanently disabled, he is paid one-half of his endowment, as provided by the endowment law, and the balance on death is paid to his widow and orphans and heirs. Thus, in becoming an Independent Forester you at once secure the blessings of insurance, an annuity for old age, and a low life insurance benefit. For the GRAND BENEFITS each member is required to pay according to the

following extraordinary low monthly rates of assessment, based on age and cost of risk, being the only equitable scale in existence.

Schedule of rates of Assessment for the Ordinary Class:

AGE.	\$1000	\$2000	\$3000
18	\$60	\$120	\$180
19	61	122	183
20	62	124	186
21	63	126	189
22	64	128	192
23	65	131	195
24	66	133	198
25	67	135	201
26	68	137	204
27	69	139	207
28	70	141	210
29	71	142	213
30	72	144	216
31	73	146	219
32	74	148	222
33	75	150	225
34	76	152	228
35	77	154	231
36	78	156	234
37	79	158	237
38	80	160	240
39	81	162	243
40	82	164	246
41	83	166	249
42	84	168	252
43	85	170	255
44	86	172	258
45	87	174	261
46	88	176	264
47	89	178	267
48	90	180	270
49	91	182	273
50	92	184	276
51	93	186	279
52	94	188	282
53	95	190	285
54	96	192	288
55	97	194	291
56	98	196	294
57	99	198	297
58	100	200	300
59	101	202	303
60	102	204	306
61	103	206	309
62	104	208	312
63	105	210	315
64	106	212	318
65	107	214	321
66	108	216	324
67	109	218	327
68	110	220	330
69	111	222	333
70	112	224	336
71	113	226	339
72	114	228	342
73	115	230	345
74	116	232	348
75	117	234	351
76	118	236	354
77	119	238	357
78	120	240	360
79	121	242	363
80	122	244	366
81	123	246	369
82	124	248	372
83	125	250	375
84	126	252	378
85	127	254	381
86	128	256	384
87	129	258	387
88	130	260	390
89	131	262	393
90	132	264	396
91	133	266	399
92	134	268	402
93	135	270	405
94	136	272	408
95	137	274	411
96	138	276	414
97	139	278	417
98	140	280	420
99	141	282	423
100	142	284	426

Schedule of Rates of Assessment for the Extra Hazardous Class.

Consisting of those who follow Blasting, Mining, Submarine Operations, Manufacturing or dealing in explosives, Seafaring Occupations, Navigating Lakes and Rivers, and Engineers, Firemen, Brakemen, and Conductors of Railway Trains.

AGE.	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$3,000
18	70	140	210
19	71	142	213
20	72	144	216
21	73	146	219
22	74	148	222
23	75	150	225
24	76	152	228
25	77	154	231
26	78	156	234
27	79	158	237
28	80	160	240
29	81	162	243
30	82	164	246
31	83	166	249
32	84	168	252
33	85	170	255
34	86	172	258
35	87	174	261
36	88	176	264
37	89	178	267
38	90	180	270
39	91	182	273
40	92	184	276
41	93	186	279
42	94	188	282
43	95	190	285
44	96	192	288
45	97	194	291
46	98	196	294
47	99	198	297
48	100	200	300
49	101	202	303
50	102	204	306
51	103	206	309
52	104	208	312
53	105	210	315
54	106	212	318
55	107	214	321
56	108	216	324
57	109	218	327
58	110	220	330
59	111	222	333
60	112	224	336
61	113	226	339
62	114	228	342
63	115	230	345
64	116	232	348
65	117	234	351
66	118	236	354
67	119	238	357
68	120	240	360
69	121	242	363
70	122	244	366
71	123	246	369
72	124	248	372
73	125	250	375
74	126	252	378
75	127	254	381
76	128	256	384
77	129	258	387
78	130	260	390
79	131	262	393
80	132	264	396
81	133	266	399
82	134	268	402
83	135	270	405
84	136	272	408
85	137	274	411
86	138	276	414
87	139	278	417
88	140	280	420
89	141	282	423
90	142	284	426
91	143	286	429
92	144	288	432
93	145	290	435
94	146	292	438
95	147	294	441
96	148	296	444
97	149	298	447
98	150	300	450
99	151	302	453
100	152	304	456

The proceeds of these assessments, less 5 per cent. for management expenses, is called

The Endowment Fund

and is safely invested, and is held sacred for the purpose for which it was paid, and cannot be used for any other object than the payment of the widows and orphans or heirs of deceased Foresters, or of aged or disabled members.

Safety of the Funds.

(B.) All possible safe-guards have been thrown around the funds of the Order, as will be seen from the following regulations:

The Secretary and Treasurer have given ample personal bonds, with first-class sureties. This is supplemented by bonds of the Guarantee Company. Then all remittances to the Treasurer are required to be made payable to the order not only of the Treasurer, but also of the bank which holds our deposits. And the bank is instructed to pay out no funds of the Order except on a cheque signed by the S. C. R. and S. Secretary, and attested with the seal of the Sup. Court, and countersigned by the S. Treasurer.

Reserve Fund.

Though our assessments are so low, our medical selection is so carefully made, that it is expected that a substantial Reserve Fund will be created during the first ten years of our existence, which will aid us to meet the claims promptly should any extraordinary mortality occur in our ranks by a "Victoria Disaster," or by an epidemic, or by any other extraordinary event.

A Reduction in the Cost.

It is provided that, on the Reserve Fund reaching a certain figure, the assessments will be remitted, and the widows and orphans paid out of the excess of the Reserve Fund, and thus reduce the actual cost to members. Provision is also made by which, on the Reserve Fund and the ordinary monthly assessments proving inadequate to pay promptly all claims, to make special assessments. Though the law provides for thirty days' grace, the aim is to pay all claims within 6 days after due proof of claim.

Less Than Half the Cost

of similar benefits in the ordinary Life Insurance Companies? We answer that insurance companies base their tables of rates on the following actuarial:

Table of Cost of Risks.

Age	Risk	Age	Risk	Age	Risk	Age	Risk
18	47	29	98	40	\$10 36	51	\$16 90
19	7 21	30	8 43	41	10 61	52	17 90
20	2 29	31	8 58	42	10 89	53	19 01
21	7 35	32	8 75	43	11 25	54	20 36
22	7 45	33	8 92	44	11 70	55	21 66
23	7 56	34	9 10	45	12 21	56	23 13
24	7 67	35	9 29	46	12 84	57	24 65
25	7 77	36	9 49	47	13 52	58	26 39
26	7 89	37	9 68	48	14 27	59	28 25
27	7 99	38	9 91	49	15 06	60	30 24
28	8 14	39	10 15	50	15 94		

In addition to charging "The Cost of Risks," insurance men collect from their policy-holders or members large sums for expenses, dividends to stockholders, etc.

Only 5 per cent. for Management Expenses.

The Independent Order of Foresters is able to give insurance as cheaply as it does because it expends less than 5 per cent. for management expenses, while Insurance Companies, for each \$1.00 paid for death claims, pay \$1.00, and even as high as \$2.00, for management expenses and dividends to stockholders, as the following, taken from the report of Professor Cherriman, Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, for the year 1881, issued by the Department of Finance, will show the

Enormous Cost of Management in Insurance Companies.

Name of Co.	Paid for General Expenses & Dividends to Stockholders	Paid for Death Losses
Canada Life	\$203,795 28	\$213,945 07
Citizens	7,867 00	12,180 30
Confederation	64,787 79	52,450 51
Mutual Life	19,460 83	7,423 10
Ontario Mutu	44,169 50	15,439 12
Sun	55,543 17	47,080 83
Toronto	5,442 48	1,200 00
Total	\$301,018 03	\$350,330 09

It is sometimes urged that as our Order grows older the rate of mortality would so largely increase as to make the assessments very burdensome to our members. In a recent article in the *Monetary Times*, attacking the Benefit Societies, doubtless inspired by insurance men, this was made a strong point.

Rate of Mortality does not Increase.

From a letter of Grand Secretary King, addressed to Dr. Oronhyatekha, Supreme Chief Ranger, we gather that among the Odd Fellows of Ontario, after nearly 30 years of existence, the rate of mortality was as follows: 1873.....6.34 per 1000. 1879.....7.72 " 1880.....5.78 " 1881.....7.34 " 1882.....7.07 "

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Officers Courts.

COURT HOPE, NO. 1, LONDON, O. C.D.H.C.R., Thos. Hartford; C.R., Thos. Gerrie; V.C.R., Wm. Tackabury; R.S., Wm. Clark; F.S., Chas. B. Crye; Treas., A. ...; Nights of Meeting, first and third Wednesdays.

COURT DUFFERIN, NO. 1, LONDON. C.D.H.C.R., James Crawford; C.R., William Bryant; V.C.R., R. Munro; R.S., A. H. Fossenden; F.S., D. Cameron; Treas., D. Cameron; Nights of Meeting, 2nd and 4th Friday.

COURT MOUNT ROYAL, NO. 8, MONTREAL, Q. C.D.H.C.R., C. W. Bolton; C.R., J. Lewis; V.C.R., G. Harwood; R.S., F. H. Wildgoose; F.S., H. Poulos; Treas., C. W. Bolton; Nights of Meeting, every alternate Friday evening.

COURT VICTORIA, NO. 10, LONDON. C.D.H.C.R., Bro. J. Glen; C.R., D. H. McKechnie; V.C.R., S. Bloomgarten; R.S., W. Wanless; F.S., Dr. Oronhyatekha; Treas., J. H. Chapman; Nights of Meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.

COURT ROYAL OAK, NO. 11, GOODWOOD, O. C.D.H.C.R., Richard Watson; C.R., E. S. Shaw; V.C.R., J. H. Whitlinton; R.S., Richard Watson; F.S., Richard Watson; Treas., E. S. Shaw; Nights of Meeting, first and third Mondays.

COURT DOMINION, NO. 25, HIGHGATE. C.D.H.C.R., John Mason; C.R., F. Shoemaker; V.C.R., John Johnson; R.S., J. G. Crosby; F.S., John Beattie; Treas., Wm. Risk; Nights of Meeting, second and fourth Wednesday.

COURT ELIZABETH, NO. 1, ELIZABETH, N.J., U.S. C.D.H.C.R., Theron B. Clark; C.R., Nelson Bryan; V.C.R., August Schmitt; R.S., Henry F. Robinson; F.S., Henry F. Robinson; Treas., Joseph D. Bennett; Nights of Meeting, alternate Fridays.

COURT BRAY, NO. 1, LENOXVILLE, Q. C.D.H.C.R., H. W. Hunting; C.R., A. Law; V.C.R., C. Nalross; R.S., R. Burgo; F.S., W. Johnston; Treas., Johnston; Nights of Meeting, first and third Wednesday in each month.

COURT STORMONT, NO. 3, CORNWALL, O. C.D.H.C.R., P. Talbot; C.R., Henry Williams; V.C.R., Frank Bisset; R.S., C. H. Cline; F.S., R. L. Cline; Treas., H. Black; Nights of Meeting, second and fourth Thursday of each month.

COURT ORONHYATEKHA, NO. 23, HAMILTON, O. C.D.H.C.R., E. S. Cummer; C.R., Jos. Griffith; V.C.R., J. Slater; R.S., Thos. J. Chasum; F.S., Geo. Henderson; Treas., R. J. Howard; Nights of Meeting, 1st and 3rd Friday in each month.

COURT PH. ALEXANDRIA, NO. 26, INWOOD, O. C.D.H.C.R., Geo. E. Williams; C.R., Wm. Langton; V.C.R., A. McNail; R.S., Geo. Gordon; F.S., L. Wheaton; Treas., Thos. Matthews; Nights of Meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.

COURT ESSEX, NO. 35, WINDSOR, O. C.D.H.C.R., J. R. Hunter; C.R., James Skinner; V.C.R., R. Sanborn; R.S., James McKee; F.S., J. M. Vallans; Treas., J. B. Scott; Nights of Meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month.

COURT THAMES, NO. 38, BRACHVILLE, O. C.D.H.C.R., Geo. A. Uron; C.R., Wm. T. Wilton; V.C.R., Geo. S. Uron; R.S., Solon Cook; F.S., Wm. T. Montgomery; Treas., D. McConnis; Nights of Meeting, second and fourth Tuesdays.

COURT SYDENHAM, NO. 43, STRATHROY, O. C.D.H.C.R., J. E. Lauer; C.R., David Evans; V.C.R., William Hardy; R.S. and F.S., John Beard; Treas., L. F. Rapley; Nights of Meeting, first and third Tuesdays in each month.

COURT RUSSELL, NO. 49, DUNCANVILLE, O. C.D.H.C.R., W. H. Lowrie; C.R., W. Z. Helmer; V.C.R., A. Carson; R.S., J. McKee; F.S., E. H. Craig; Treas., W. H. ...; Nights of Meeting, 1st Monday each month.

CREDIT VALLEY, NO. 75, CHELSEHAM, O. C.D.H.C.R., S. J. Reaney; C.R., H. A. McLaron; V.C.R., Francis Frank; R.S., T. R. McLaren; F.S., T. R. Foster; Treas., Simon Fraser; Nights of Meeting, second and fourth Saturdays.

COURT DORCHESTER, NO. 82, DORCHESTER, N.B. C.D.H.C.R., Hon. D. L. Harrington; C.R., Robert A. Chapman; V.C.R., S. Edgar Wilson; R.S., M. Z. Hicks; F.S., Mariner Teed; Treas., Edwin W. Godfrey; Nights of Meeting, 1st and 3rd Friday of each month.

COURT ROSEDALE, NO. 88, N. TORONTO, O. C.D.H.C.R., Adam Bell; C.R., H. R. Lee; V.C.R., H. Joselyn; R.S., W. Tangill; F.S. and Treas., Peter Strathairn; Nights of Meeting, second Friday in every month.

COURT PRINCE OF WALES, NO. 100, DUNDAS, O. C.D.H.C.R., James Shaw; C.R., Thomas Wilson; V.C.R., Charles Hirschmiller; R.S., Henry Jay Dean; F.S., Plato N. Gray; Treas., W. W. Lumsden; Nights of Meeting, every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 7.30 o'clock.

COURT GORDON FALLS, NO. 101, ELGIN CORNER, N. B. C.D.H.C.R., George Smith, A. B.; C.R., W. E. Jonah, A. B.; V.C.R., W. W. P. Starrett; R.S., Le Baron Godard; F.S., Geo. M. Killam; Treas., David M. Steere; Nights of Meeting, 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month.

COURT BROMIDON, NO. 103, PARRSBORO, N. B. C.D.H.C.R., Samuel O. Kilpatrick; C.R., Samuel O. Kilpatrick; V.C.R., Wells Cole; R.S., Norman Hardy; F.S., George Cole; Treas., N. H. Upham; Nights of Meeting, not decided.

COURT ADMIRAL HIGBY, NO. 115, DIGBY, N. B. C.D.H.C.R., John Daley C.R., Robert G. Munroe; V.C.R., John M. Vicks; R.S., Harry S. Wade; F.S., John A. DeBalarie; Treas., Asley Starling; Nights of Meeting, the last Monday of month.

Officers Installed. COURT WINNIPEG, NO. 12, WINNIPEG, M. C.R., G. F. Wham; V.C.R., J. R. Dunn; R.S., W. G. Butcher; F.S., W. E. Baker; Treas., J. K. Wright; S.W., L. R. McKenzie; J.W., P. Malivar; S.B., H. Riley; J.H.T. Grey; P.C.R., J. R. Jackson; Chaplain, J. H. Speer; Physician, J. Peterson, M.D.; Nights of Meeting, 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month.

COURT PETIOLEA, NO. 42, PETIOLEA, O. C.D.H.C.R., John Dunfield, M.D.; C.R., Robert McKaid; V.C.R., Thos. Dunlop; R.S., Geo. H. Blackwell; F.S., Joseph A. Dunfield; Treas., John Dunfield, M.D.; S.W., John E. Giffroy; J.W., John Robertson; S.B., James Hessey; J.B., David Wright; P.C.R., Geo. Deuham; Chaplain, James Hessey; Physician, John Dunfield, M.D.; Nights of Meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month.

COURT SARNIA, NO. 55, SARNIA, O. C.D.H.C.R., G. A. Proctor; C.R., John Leys; V.C.R., John Major; R.S., George Tallwood; F.S., Henry H. Polacker; Treas., James H. Major; S.W., Levi B. Slatyer; J.W., John Fraser; S.B., Chas. H. Major; J.K., Joseph M. Jenkins; P.C.R., Andrew Thomson; Chaplain, Cornelius Pitfield; Physician, Anson S. Fraser; Nights of Meeting, 1st and 3rd Wednesday in every month.

COURT BONNECHERE, NO. 89, RENFREW, O. C.D.H.C.R., Chas. McDowell; C.R., Jas. Craig; V.C.R., Peter McRae; R.S., Thos. Sillany; F.S., Jas. McNicol; Treas., Chas. McDowell; S.W., Jos. Flaunt; J.W., Robert Stewart; S.B., Thos. Henderson; J.B., Jas. McDowell; Chaplain and Physician, Dr. James Mann; Nights of Meeting, 2nd Tuesday in each month.

COURT HARWICH, NO. 98, BLKHEIM, O. C.D.H.C.R., J. A. Markaby; C.R., David Baird; V.C.R., Thos. A. Devalin; R.S., George Netterville; F.S., J. B. Shillington; Treas., Peter Gurne; S.W., W. Wellwood; S.B., Joseph Sare; J.B., William Taylor; Chaplain, Lester Edmond; Physician, D. S. Vauvelson; Nights of Meeting, Tuesday.

COURT LOCKSLEY, NO. 118, ST. MARTINS. C.D.H.C.R., W. E. Skillen; C.R., J. B. Nodamlyth; V.C.R., J. W. Taylor; R.S., F. L. Mear; F.S., P. A. Tugley; Treas., D. Delong; S.W., J. P. Mosh; J.W., Wm. Wilson; S.B., A. B. Tracey; J.B., W. Skillen; P.C.R., G. R. Devitt; Chaplain, J. R. Cochran; Physicians, R. C. Ruddick and N. E. Gilmore; Nights of Meeting, 3rd Thursday of each month.

COURT LOYALIST, NO. 121, PORTLAND, N.B. C.R., W. T. Panjor; V.C.R., J. R. Green; F.S., J. A. Kilpatrick; R.S., Frank H. Hayes; Treas., Thos. Miller; Chaplain, Rev. Robt. S. Crisp; S.W., J. J. Salmon; J.W., G. F. Bustin; S.B., Chas. Collins; J. B., W. J. Elliott; C.P., James H. Gray, M.D.

A number of Courts are about ready to be instituted in various sections of the country.