



Vol. VI. 6th Year of Publication.

OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA, MARCH, 15, 1893.

\$1.00 A Year. Single Copies 5 Cents.

A S. O. E. LABOR BUREAU.

BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS AND MEMBERS.

A Worthy Brother not Forgotten—Presentation and Address by the Supreme Grand Secretary.

MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF CONNECTING BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS THROUGHOUT THE ORDER.

Toronto, March 10th.—The regular fortnightly meeting of Albion Lodge, was held on Thursday, March 2nd, Bro. W. Howard in the chair; quite a number of brethren were present. Several matters of interest were discussed. A large number were reported on the sick list, but none were serious cases. There were no initiations, which is something unusual for Albion. One proposition was handed in.

LABOR BUREAU.

On reports of committees, Bro. Glazebrook reported on the Labor Bureau, which was to the effect:

"We, your committee, report, Whereas, the members of the Sons of England having taken a solemn obligation to assist one another in all practicable ways, we your committee would recommend that it be made a general practice throughout the Order, that a special number be introduced into the order of business, under which any member, who wishes to carry out any business transactions in which he considers the members can assist him, may bring the same before the lodge or before the whole Order as he may see fit, and that on his doing so it be the business of all members to assist him in carrying out the same to the best of their ability, and that our delegates to the Grand Lodge be instructed to urge the adoption of the same by the Supreme Grand Lodge."

The report was received and adopted and a copy ordered to be sent to the delegates.

On behalf of the Juvenile Lodge the juvenile committee tendered the lodge a vote of thanks for their handsome donations towards their annual concert. A long discussion arose on a motion to rescind a law on the books, that not more than \$3 be granted to a distressed member at any one time. It was finally lost.

The W. R. Degree at home committee reported that everything was arranged for a right royal time on March 30th. After settling a few other matters, the president of Avondale lodge addressed the members and invited them to take part in their annual dinner on March 22nd. The vice-president also gave a few well chosen remarks, after which the lodge closed.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO BRO. JOHN TERRY, FIRST GRAND TREASURER S.O.E.

Toronto, March 8.—A very pleasing affair took place at Lodge Richmond, Toronto, at their last regular meeting Tuesday, Feb 23th. After the regular routine of business had been gone through and five candidates initiated, the Supreme Grand Secretary, Bro. J. W. Carter, who had been invited to be present, was called upon to make the presentation of an address from the members of Richmond Lodge to Bro. John Terry. After reading the address, Bro. Carter said he felt a pleasure to be called upon to make this presentation to an old member like Bro. Terry. The sentiments contained in the address very appropriately expressed the appreciation of the officers and members of Richmond Lodge for the long and faithful services rendered by Bro. Terry.

He, Bro. Terry was almost one of the founders of our Society, and there was a time in the history when the Order might have gone to pieces had it not been for members like Bro. Terry. When he was Grand Treasurer, the office was no sinecure; he did not know a member who had stuck to our Society and been more true than Bro. Terry, and he hoped Richmond Lodge would not let his name be forgotten. Our Society owes its existence to-day to the persistent efforts of those who fought our first battles. Bro. Carter also gave an interesting account of the early struggles of the Society, showing how Bro. Terry, with other stalwart pioneers, at great personal sacrifices, had stood true and faithful, and recited many instances of the difficulties and obstacles which had been overcome by the efforts of the founders of the Order. He referred to the whole-souled manner in which Bro. Terry entertained the members of Albion Lodge (the only lodge then in existence) who partook of his generous hospitality, traced the rise and progress of our institution to its present gratifying position, and urged upon all the members the necessity of being true. We had a glowing future before us, and in spite of some who would like to crush us, we were destined to become the most powerful society in Canada, if not in the world. After wishing Bro. Terry a long life and happiness he closed one of the most enthusiastic addresses by recounting the great probabilities of our noble Order.

ONE OF THE EARLY FOUNDERS.

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NORFOLK LODGE, NO. 57.

Met in Dominion Hall, corner Queen and Dundas St., Bro. C. W. Aldred in the chair. One candidate was initiated and one proposed. The Lodge passed a motion in favor of S.G.L. recognizing the Daughters of England. Amongst the visitors were Bros. E. Lomnitz, S. Severett, T. Earl, S. Barrett, and the two Bros. Earl. A long discussion took place on the revised constitution. The officers afterward entertained the visitor with refreshments.

NOTES.

In our last issue we drew the attention of our readers to the sad bereavement in the family of Bro. W. E. Lemon, of Middlesex Lodge. Since then his only remaining child has died. This is indeed a sad blow to Bro. Lemon, having lost two boys in two weeks. The sympathy of the whole Order is with this brother and his wife in this great trial.

We are sorry to hear of the illness of Bro. John Ayre, of Manchester Lodge, Toronto, who is suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. Bro. Ayre is an old member of our Order, and it is hoped he will have a speedy recovery.

Lodge Chesterfield, Toronto, held a very successful smoking concert on Thursday, March 9th. Bro. T. Skippon, P.S.G.P., occupied the chair, and a most enjoyable evening was spent by the large number present. A voluntary collection was taken up to defray expenses. Refreshments were served during the evening, and a right jolly time indulged in.

CANADA, BRITAIN'S CROWN.

ELOQUENT SPEECH BY BRO. LIEUT.-COL. DENISON.

An Address full of Pathos, which Breathes the Spirit of Englishmen Throughout the World—Birmingham Lodge, Toronto, Third Annual Dinner.

The third annual dinner of Birmingham Lodge, Sons of England, was held on March 2nd, at the Gladstone Hotel, Toronto, and the gathering was a most successful one.

The chair was occupied by the President of the Lodge, Mr. B. J. Linnitz, West Toronto, who was supported by Bro. Lieut.-Col. Denison, Bros. Dr. John S. King, P.S.G.P., Frank Wootter, D. D., H. J. Boswell, P.S.G.V.P., George Olatworthy, P.P. Chesterfield Lodge; R. Caddick, P.S.G.P., R. Paching, President Mercantile Lodge; J. L. Nicholas, P.P. Chesterfield Lodge; H. M. Blight and Howell, P.P. Avondale lodge. The vice-chairs were occupied by Bros. H. W. Church, P.P. Birmingham Lodge, and V. Robin, V.P.

The toast of the "Queen and the Royal Family," which was received with musical honors.

NO ANNEXATION FOR CANADA.

The toast of "The British Empire" was then given, coupled with the name of Lieut.-Col. George T. Denison.

Lieut.-Col. Denison, who was heartily cheered, after a few introductory remarks, in which he extolled the greatness of the British Empire, said that in Canada a good deal had been done to build up the Empire and preserve its integrity. (Cheers.) It was to-day in the very best position that any modern power occupied. (Hear, hear.) The British Empire possessed a greater area of land than any other country in the world, and it dominated the wave in every part of the globe. Canada was practically the keystone of that Empire. (Cheers.) Situated as Canada was on the northern part of this continent, with her feet firmly planted upon the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and her back braced against the frozen north, it would be a fatal blow to the Empire if Canada were lost to it. (Cheers.) Where could she find any other country where such freedom existed as in the British Empire?—(hear, hear)—or where the moral sense of the people was excelled? (Applause.) In the British Empire civilization flourished in its truest and best form. A great deal was heard about the liberty of the people of the United States, but they did not know the meaning of the term. The people of the United States did not know the meaning of liberty; they knew only license. (Hear, hear.) In this country however, there was real liberty, as great as was to be found in any part of the world, and therefore it was to the interest of the Canadian people to

REMAIN IN THE EMPIRE.

(Cheers.) In every sense of the word it would tend to the welfare of the people of this country to stand by the Empire. How much more necessary was it for Sons of England to remain loyal? Would it not be a lasting disgrace for any man with a drop of English blood in his veins to turn his back upon his motherland, upon the Empire to which he owed his allegiance, for the purpose of throwing in his lot with the nation which, of all others, was most bitterly hostile to England. (Cheers.) That was one of the reasons why the Sons of England recognized the importance of belonging to the

British Empire, and why, no doubt, that toast was honored that night. (Hear, hear.) Looking at the question from a purely selfish and mercenary standpoint, what had they to gain by changing their lot? Let them look at the position of affairs? The United States had been passing through a most extraordinary period of prosperity, the result of exceptional and ephemeral causes which would not last, and which could not possibly occur again. Half a continent containing virgin soil was opened for settlement and received an enormous emigration from all parts of the world, and the land became valuable almost without extraneous aid. But it became necessary to build railways, churches, schools and other accompaniments to civilization, and there was a constant borrowing of money for the development of necessary works. That, however, was nearly at an end, and it now became necessary to make the payment. The country was almost completely opened up. The millions spent would have to be repaid, and the people would not have the spending of that money again. The opportunity of the Canadians had now arrived. The people of the United States were now turning their attention to this country. The northern half of the American continent was now being explored, and the United States capitalists wanted to come in and possess themselves of it if they could. That was the reason why

SUBSIDIZED TRAITORS WERE WORKING to-day. (Cheers.) That explained why those people wanted to annex Canada to the United States, the result of which would be that Canadians would become hewers of wood and drawers of water to the capitalists in the neighboring republic, and the farmers of the Dominion would be placed in the unhappy position that farmers in some parts of that country were in to-day. (Cheers.) It was only because they had lived alongside the mushroom and unhealthy growth of the United States that demagogues had been able to spread abroad among the Canadian people the statement that this country was not prosperous. Such a thing was preposterous, because, viewed under normal conditions, the prosperity of Canada was unparalleled in any country. (Cheers.) One hundred years ago Toronto was not heard of, and the whole province was a wilderness. But an advance had been made in prosperity in every respect, and now they were on the threshold of very much greater progress. The Northwest had only been recently opened up for settlement, but look at the way that country had filled up. Was this the time to talk of giving Canada up to the United States? (Voice—"No never.") (Cheers.) Looking at the amount of money in circulation and the increase in bank deposits and insurances they could see that the country had made good progress. (Applause.)

THE "ANGLO SAXON."

The speaker here quoted from a letter written by W. A. Webster, of Aberdeen, Dakota, to the ANGLO-SAXON, in which the writer drew a harrowing picture of the condition of the farmers in that state. This would show, he said, that the people of Canada had every reason to be satisfied with their lot. Concluding, Lt.-Col. Denison observed that he was pleased to notice that one of the principles of the Sons of England was to uphold the British Constitution. Whenever they heard people advocate annexation they should treat them as not fit to associate with honorable and loyal men. (Cheers.)

ARRIVALS IN WINNIPEG.

IMMIGRATION MOVEMENT INTO MANITOBA.

Fine Weather—Sons of England Committee at Work—Resolution Endorsing the ANGLO-SAXON.

[From our Winnipeg Correspondent.]

Winnipeg, March 7th.—All serene, and everything is lovely again. This is in reference to the weather. We have quite a little streak of Spring, but it is not reasonable to suppose that the warm sun and balmy zephyrs we are now enjoying can last, at this early season, but they are doing much good in packing the snow, thus giving it a chance to thaw out gradually in the the warm days later in the season, and so lessening the danger of a serious flood, a disaster which from the peculiar topography of the country surrounding this city, the site thereof has suffered more than once in the past.

Immigration from Eastern Canada has nominally commenced. The first band of immigrants arrived last week; the long, and up to now, continuous winter having had a discouraging effect. It is reported in the papers that thirty houses, the cost of which ranged between \$2,000 and \$2,500, have gone up this winter in this city in spite of all the antics the thermometer cut down to.

The Sons of England as usual are busy driving away. There are three or four standing joint lodge committees and some meeting every night of some kind. In the midst of preparations for the great Shakesperian entertainment to take place 24th April, one has been appointed now for the purpose of arranging the great annual picnic.

THE ANGLO-SAXON.

The writer is informed that a resolution has been submitted to Lodge Westward Ho No. 98 and Neptune 144, respectfully memorializing the Supreme Grand Lodge in session, to set aside an appropriation to recoup the management of the ANGLO-SAXON for the supply of a number of copies of that journal to be furnished D. D's and Lodge Secretaries for gratuitous distribution in all places where it may be deemed desirable to start new lodges of the Order. As the invaluable service this journal has done for the order in the North-West is well known to every member here, the writer was not surprised to learn the resolution passed without a dissentient voice, and doubtless their action will be fully indorsed by Lodge Shakespeare when it meets Monday night. All the Lodges are growing in number and strength, and naught but harmony and concord prevail.

If the Supreme Grand Lodge only gives our remote regions anything like liberal treatment and support, there can be no doubt we shall in a short time be able to make as good show as any district outside the city of Toronto.

Another New Lodge.

A lodge of the Sons of England with a charter list of thirty-six members is about to be opened in Arnprior, and every Englishman in town should enroll himself as a member at the inaugural meeting. Messrs Geo. Richman and Alf. C. Pye are two of the leading spirits in the movement, and they will be pleased to give all the information regarding the workings of the society to those who wish to join. Mr. Frank Gillott, of Ottawa, is in town assisting in the work of organization.

REPORT BY S. G. P. W. R. STROUD.

To the Officers and members of the Supreme Grand Lodge of the S. O. E. B. S.:

BRETHREN,—Glancing into our official year about ending, we can clearly see, as a Society, we have much to be thankful for. More personal work by the individual members of our Order is being done, and our aims are respected. The retrospect of the year is good and the feelings among the brethren toward each other, with few exceptions, are all we can desire, and we meet as a Grand Body, under the most favorable circumstances, to consider and legislate for the welfare of our Society. I have no doubt but that the spirit of our Constitution and Ritual will so predominate in our sessions, that we will all return satisfied with the voice of the majority.

In presenting my Report for the year 1892-93, I do so with a feeling of pleasure, flattering myself that I have had the sympathy and loyal support of every member of the Executive, officers of the subordinate lodges, the district deputies and of the whole membership of the Order, for which I must offer my sincere thanks, for it has helped to carry out the duties connected with my office as your Executive head for the time being.

Grand Lodge Funds.

According to instructions from the last Grand Lodge, after consultation with the Executive, I caused two accounts to be opened in the Imperial Bank, Toronto, in the name of our Society; one as a General Account and the other for the Beneficiary, and as the monies are received by the Supreme Grand Secretary they are deposited daily to the credit of each account. These funds can only be drawn by your Supreme Grand Lodge Trustees, and then only on an order signed by the Supreme Grand President and Supreme Grand Secretary, to the order of the Supreme Grand Treasurer.

The Special Committee appointed by your last Grand Body (see page 79, Grand Lodge Report, 1891-92), for the purpose of revising the constitution, by-laws, etc., of our Society, was regularly called and met in the Society's office, Toronto; and, after electing P. S. G. P. Bro. Dr. King, as chairman, went assiduously to work on the important matter committed to their charge. The result of their deliberations is now in your hands, and I commend the same to your careful consideration.

Membership.

Clause No. 1 of our Constitution states that the object of our Society is the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and support, and for the maintenance of British connection. Are we doing this as perfectly as could be desired? For some time past I have felt that we are not, and that the terms of admission and limited privileges which we at present accord to those we are pleased to call "honorary" members, are not in accordance with the spirit of our Constitution. What I would desire to see is that all Englishmen joining our Society should first of all become members by paying an initiation fee and so much a month as lodge dues, these dues; to be known as a General Fund, out of which all current lodge expenses and the Capitation tax to Grand Lodge should be paid.

Members who then desired to enter the Sick and Funeral or Beneficiary Departments, or any other departments that may be created in the future, could make choice, and as distinctly departmental institutions, could be supported and controlled by those members of the Society directly interested in each Department, at a rate of payment materially less than at present. The Funeral Tax could be paid by Grand Lodge as at present, and 25 cents per month would afford a General Fund for lodges sufficient to meet all expenses common to all members of a lodge.

A member who may be a defaulter in keeping his dues to any Department paid up would not have his standing in another department in which he stood good affected thereby, and so long as he kept himself in good standing in the lodge he would be retained instead of lost to this Society of Englishmen. Many members find it hard that their standing in the Beneficiary Department is affected by their standing in the Sick and Funeral Department. This I humbly submit is wrong, and is causing the Society to be working at a decided disadvantage.

There are many good and influential Englishmen who are willing to become members only, but who do not require monetary benefits, having all the insurance and other benefits they require. I would respectfully suggest that this Grand Body seriously consider these suggestions.

There has been, and is still, a slight agitation, which appears to be growing among some of our brethren, to extend the privileges of becoming members of our Society, on what they term broader lines than those laid down in Clause IV, par. 8, of our Constitution, to admit descendants of female as well as male ancestors. Should such be entertained by this Sup. Grand Body I think it would be a mistake to continue to be known as the Sons of England. Our constitution appears very liberal in its interpretation of who an Englishman is, and if this clause is changed I would respectfully suggest that the privileges of our Society be extended to all who can accept our constitution and ritual as at present.

Improved Accommodation Necessary.

The growth and requirements of our Order are such that we must have better office accommodation. It is impossible for the Supreme Grand Secretary to do his office work as it should be done with the present office facilities. I would recommend that the Executive for the year 1893-94 be empowered to procure suitable offices, which would enable the officials to carry on the work and keep the records in a more perfect manner. Any observant visitor to our Supreme Grand Secretary's office cannot but feel the desirability of the change suggested.

Supreme Grand Secretary's Office.

The necessity for as little change as possible in the personal of this office and the continued confidence shown our esteemed Supreme Grand Secretary, in repeatedly electing him for so many years, has deprived him of the privilege of being elected for the highest office in our Order; in view of this and the careful and exemplary manner in which he has carried out his instructions, I would suggest that this Grand Body confer upon him the highest gift in its power, and create him a Past Supreme Grand President.

Any one who has had the pleasure of meeting and working with our Supreme Grand Secretary knows what a deep interest he takes in all things pertaining to our Society. That he is attentive to his duties no one will contradict, but he should be placed in such a position that it would not be necessary for him to engage in any work but our own, and I trust this Grand Body will pass a resolution prohibiting the Supreme Grand Secretary from engaging in any other work than that required by this Society.

Numerous objections have been raised to employing lady assistants in the Supreme Grand Secretary's office, and after giving this matter considerable thought, I am of the opinion that they are better suited to that class

of work than a male assistant. All rituals and agendas are under lock and key, and when required are handled by the Supreme Grand Secretary himself.

Opening up New Territory.

The number of new lodges opened this year shows that the Society is becoming better known, that Englishmen desire to be better acquainted with Englishmen, and even if thousands of miles separate us from the Old Land, our memories are such that we wish to be known as Englishmen.

It is generally accepted that the Order is sufficiently known throughout Ontario and Quebec, that a natural growth of lodges and members may reasonably be expected in these provinces. Such cannot be said of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. These provinces are being largely settled by this countrymen, and following out the purpose of our organization we should have lodges in every village and township in Manitoba and the Territories. This is a matter of vital importance to the Order, not only in the interest of new members, but the success of the old lodges is greatly dependent upon lodges being opened up speedily in those sections of our country. I would recommend that some well informed Brother be engaged for three or six months this year in doing this work. The new Executive should be empowered to act, and after consulting with the brethren are up and doing in this direction, and we should be there also, getting new lodges opened, and gathering into our lodges the large influx of Englishmen going to those localities. I feel that without some definite action is taken on these lines, what few lodges we have west of Winnipeg will be lost.

Should your honorable body act upon the foregoing suggestion, and if found practicable, I would suggest that the same course of action be carried out in respect to the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

I very much regret that owing to various reasons I was unable to visit lodges in those provinces, but one cannot help noticing the great spirit of loyalty and patriotism which exists amongst our brethren down by the sea, and I hope that some member of the Executive will be able to officially visit all the lodges east of Montreal this summer. This matter of official visiting is another strong reason why the Supreme Grand Secretary should be free from other engagements to enable him to officially visit subordinate lodges. Many lodges on our register have never seen an Executive officer since getting their charter. This should not be so. Our weak lodges require encouragement and personal supervision, and the Supreme Grand Secretary is the proper officer to do such work.

Before leaving the subject of new lodges, I would like to state that whenever I have had the honor to officially open a new lodge, I have been received with hearty demonstrations of goodwill and respect. Loyalty to our principles appears to be deep rooted, and after joining our Order, every member is rejoicing to know he is enrolled on our register.

The Daughters of England.

I have the honor to submit herewith a communication from the Daughters of England, which I commend to your careful consideration. In connection with this petition, I was waited upon personally by the Grand President of that Order (who is also a member of our Society) asking permission to issue a circular to our subordinate lodges. After the action of the last two Supreme Grand Lodges with reference to this matter, I could not take the responsibility of granting that privilege. In considering this petition I would request that this Supreme Grand Body legislate definitely in this matter.

Correspondence, etc.

I also submit for your careful consideration copy of correspondence between Bro. Pritchard and the W. Secretary of Lodge Preston, and P. S. G. P. Caddick, in re investment of Lodge Funds. This is an important matter, and I would respectfully request from this Grand Body a decision. You will notice that Bro. Pritchard, intimates that certain business is about to come before his lodge, which he thinks is illegal, and to fortify himself in the position he desires the opinion of the Executive. I have refused to give an opinion officially without the question comes to me under the lodge seal or from a District Deputy, asking action. Therefore I have given no decision in this matter.

I also submit for your careful consideration a communication from Lodge Durham in re the death of our late Bro. Welch, also the S. G. V. President's Report on the case, and would stonily endorse his recommendation—at the same time do not wish it regarded as an established precedent.

An application has been received from the brethren of Winnipeg, requesting permission from your Executive to form a Sons of England Building Society for the purposes of building a Sons of England Society Hall in that city, and for the purposes of general business as a building society. Owing to the provisions of clause 130 (a) of our Constitution, I did not feel justified in according to this request—though fully satisfied that the promoters thereof are all worthy brethren.

In conclusion let me express the joy it has afforded me in being associated with so many of my fellow-countrymen in upholding the noble and patriotic aims and objects of this Society; and further, the deep sense of gratitude and pride I have felt in being placed in such an honorable position as your Supreme Grand President during the past year. The English nation, in the wisdom and goodness of God, seemingly, is a highly favoured nation; in the possession of a territorial dominion that makes it the envy of all other nations; in the enjoyment of such genuine and wholesome liberties which have won it a name to be proud of amongst all the suffering, and down-trodden of humanity throughout the world; as the first and foremost—if not the only one—great Protestant nation, it has been like a beacon light of Christian truth amidst the grossest spiritual darkness and superstition.

Englishmen! forgive me if I appeal to the honest and legitimate national pride and thankfulness which I am sure fill your hearts, when we one and all contemplate our high calling and glowing future destiny amongst the nations of the earth, to remember that we are the children of renowned ancestors; that a heritage of national blessings have been by their blood and treasure bequeathed to us, and that it is our duty to hand those blessings down undiminished in unsullied glory to our children.

Let not the voice of secession from the Unity of the Empire be tolerated in our midst; let us never be recreant and false to the blood that flows in our veins and to the glorious position our nation has attained, or look on calmly and unmoved on the wrecking of an empire whose present glory is but a faint foreshadowing of future possibilities; nor let us become in history the contempt and scorn of mankind, through cowardly fears of maintaining the national greatness God has given us; nor sink into the imbecile folly of sacrificing national weal to serve the greed and narrowness of mind of an unparadonable selfishness.

Let us one and all in our annual gatherings of this grand Body, as it were, renew our vows of heartfelt devotion to our God, our Queen, our nation and to one another, and may the Divine Source of all our blessings bless us one and all in the wish of

Fraternally yours,

W. R. STROUD,

Supreme Grand President.

Montreal, 14th March, 1893.

OPINIONS OF OUR READERS.

WHAT DO YOU SAY ABOUT IT?

Bro. T. J. Clarke, Chicago.—"I like the paper very much and will gladly subscribe for it."

Bro. R. May, Columbus, Ohio.—"I would like to take the ANGLO-SAXON. I think it a very interesting paper."

Bro. Burgess, Lakefield, Ont.—"I will do all I can for the ANGLO-SAXON and I wish it the success it deserves."

Bro. William Summers, New Westminster, B. C.—"Please enter my name on your list of subscribers. I think it is a first-rate paper."

Rev. Dr. Wild, Toronto.—"Enclosed you have one dollar, my subscription to ANGLO-SAXON. I am pleased you are getting on so nicely."

Bro. J. O. Poole, Chicago.—"The ANGLO-SAXON came to hand. I was not aware such a paper existed. It will keep me posted as to the progress our Society is making."

Bro. E. T. Barstow, Detroit.—"Find enclosed subscription for ANGLO-SAXON. It has awakened my slumbering interest in the Order, as well as stirred up my enthusiasm."

C. Snowdon, Toronto.—"It is quite a spicy and interesting paper, and every member in the Order ought to subscribe for it. I herewith hand you my subscription; kindly send to my address."

J. H. Bell, D. D., Charlottetown, P. E. I., writes: "Eton Lodge, No. 148, is doing very good work, growing steadily and firmly. We wish the ANGLO-SAXON every success and prosperity."

Bro. T. H. Baker, Montreal.—"The members who have the pleasure of reading the ANGLO-SAXON speak of it in the most flattering terms, and refer to it as being dedicated faithfully to our cause."

Bro. R. Hatcher, Stratford, Ont.—"It is with pleasure I subscribe to a paper so truly loyal and full of patriotic sentiment, and I beg to wish the ANGLO-SAXON, and all connected with it, great success this new year."

Bro. J. Hurdon, Chicago.—"I like the ANGLO-SAXON very much and gladly subscribe for it. By the look of things the Society must be growing. Quite a number of members are in Chicago. We could form a good lodge here."

Bro. Hector H. Martin, Hamilton.—"You have my best wishes for the success of your paper. I receive a great many society papers, but must candidly say that not one of them speaks to the heart of an Englishman like yours."

Bro. John Downs, Hagersville.—"I like the ANGLO-SAXON very much. It keeps me posted as to how the Society is prospering. I am an old member of Royal Oak Lodge of Galt. It does me good to read the familiar names and to know my lodge is doing so well."

Bro. N. E. Grills, Campbellford, Ont.—"The ANGLO-SAXON speaks for itself. We are beginning to realize here that the S. O. E. organization is somebody of some importance, and the ANGLO-SAXON is going to arouse an interest never before exhibited in our lodge."

E. S. Busby, Owen Sound.—"Enclosed you have \$1.00. I find that I cannot do without the ANGLO-SAXON, a paper that is loyal to the heart's core, and is not afraid to voice the spirit of its conviction. Wishing you every prosperity during '93, and that you may long be spared to continue the good work."

Dr. John S. King, Toronto.—"The ANGLO-SAXON is the best Society paper in Canada. It should be in every member's home. I subscribe for a number of papers, but it beats them all. I find interesting matter in connection with our Society, and, after perusing one issue, am anxiously awaiting for the next. I wish it every success."

Bro. H. M. Harrison, Chicago.—"The ANGLO-SAXON has so much improved and has become such a bright and interesting periodical that its a pleasure to become a subscriber once again. Members like myself are only too glad to hear about the Sons of England, and through the ANGLO-SAXON we can

learn the progress our beloved Society is making. We heartily wish the paper success."

Bro. A. S. Dodson, of Kenilworth lodge, No. 149, New Glasgow, N. S., says: "In reference to the ANGLO-SAXON nothing that I could say would add to the very high estimation already held for it by our own members. Your article, 'What Profiteth It,' deserves to be placed in the home not only of Englishmen, but of every man who loves and is proud of Canada. Your noble paper is making us better men for the reading of it."

Diseases of the Chest and Lungs

These diseases are too well known to require any description. How many thousands are carried every year to the silent grave by that dreadful scourge, consumption, which always commences with a slight cough. Keep the blood pure and healthy by taking a few doses of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills each week, and diseases of any kind is impossible. All medicine dealers sell Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

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Calgary, N.W.T.—E. Doughty. Capleton, Que.—Alfred Hansford. Campbellford—Nathan E. Grills. Chatham, Ont.—Chas. F. Chanter. Chedoke, Barton, Ont.—Sackville Hill. Charlottetown, P.E.I.—J. Ed. Rendle. Clinton, Ont.—W. S. Swaffield. Cornwall, Ont.—E. Hunt.

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PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

Hispanic Battles—Noteworthy Events in the Story of the Creation of the British Empire.

(Continued from our last.)

Frontenac and Trois Rivières. 1758. To complete the subjugation of the French territories in America, General Abercrombie had detached Lieut.-Col. Bradstreet, with a body of 3,000 infantry, to execute a plan which this officer had conceived against Caradaqui, or Port Frontenac, situated on the north side of the river St. Lawrence, where it takes its origin from Lake Ontario.

According to the colonel's dispatch, it was a square fort, measuring about a hundred yards each way, armed with sixty pieces of cannon and sixteen mortars; and garrisoned by 110 Frenchmen and a body of Indians. He landed his troops at the point of land on which the fort was built, about one mile distant from the fort, where they were protected from its cannon by a rising eminence.

Next morning he got his guns into position at 500 yards' distance from the fort, and opened fire upon it; but their metal seemed too light to affect the solid wall or rampart of the place, which was ten feet high. Some shells were thrown which did considerable damage, and Colonel Bradstreet resolved to draw nearer to the fort.

As some addition to the work was found necessary, the clink of the pickaxes and shovels used by his men was heard in the fort; a fire of cannon and small arms was opened on the place; but as it was done at random, no man was killed, and only five were wounded. By sunrise this advanced party was under cover, and having got the true elevation with their mortars, they threw in shells, every one of which did execution; and the French colors were pulled down in token of surrender.

Immediately the Indians issued forth, and fled with yells into the nearest forest; while a large brig, which they had captured at Oswego, slipped her cable, in order to sail for Niagara. Col. Bradstreet turned his guns on her; the men left her in their boats, and the brig together with the schooner went adrift. The terms given to the garrison were that they were to retain their money and other property, but to be prisoners of war.

Colonel Bradstreet demolished the walls of the fort, destroyed the stores by fire, and seven vessels in the harbor by the same means, and brought away all the cannon and small arms.

TROIS RIVIERES.

Midway between Montreal and Quebec, on the north side of the river St. Lawrence, and about 200 miles from Crown Point, stands the city of Trois Rivières, which was then fortified. Its name was derived from the circumstance that the entrance into the river St. Maurice, at the confluence with the St. Lawrence, is separated by two islands, which thus form three channels.

Opposite to this place was the village of St. Francois, in which 300 well-armed Indians had taken up their residence, and whence they made hostile and predatory incursions on all sides.

Major Rogers, with 200 men, chiefly of the 1st Royal Scots, sailed in batteaux down Lake Champlain. On the fifth day after his departure, by the explosion of a keg of gunpowder, Capt. Williams, of the Royals, and several of his men, were injured; and as they required others to convey them to Crown Point, the detachment of Rogers was reduced to 142 bayonets.

Proceeding on his journey, the major landed at Missisquoi on the 10th of September, and concealed his boats in deep woody creeks, with provisions sufficient to take him back to Crown Point; and left with them two trusty rangers, who were to lie in concealment near the batteaux till his party returned, unless the Indians discovered them, on which they were to pursue the track of the troops, and give him the earliest intelligence.

On the second evening after, the rangers, breathless and weary, overtook Major Rogers, with tidings that 400 French soldiers and some Indians discovered the batteaux, which had been carried off by fifty men, while the rest were pursuing him with all speed.

He now resolved to outmarch his pursuers, and cut off the Indian village of St. Francois before they could overtake him; he came within sight of the doomed village, about 8 o'clock in the evening, and when it was completely dark, he took with him two Indians who could speak the language of the enemy, and, dressing himself in the Indian manner, with a hunting shirt, moccasins, knife, pouch, etc., he deliberately went to inspect the place.

He found the inhabitants in "a high frolic," and engaged in singing and dancing. At two in the morning he rejoined his detachment, and by three had marched it to within 500 yards of the village enclosures, and there halted.

While thick darkness yet rested on the forests and river, the Indians broke up from their dance and retired to rest. By daybreak all were buried in sleep, when a vigorous attack was made upon them from several quarters at once, before they had time to make the least resistance effectually.

Out of 300 men, 200 were shot or bayoneted on the spot, as they came rushing from their wigwags; twenty only were taken prisoners, and five Englishmen who had been captives of the tribe were rescued.

The provisions and weapons were all secured, and the village was then set in flames. While the detachment mustered, it was found that six soldiers were slightly wounded, but only one was killed.

After refreshing his party, the major began his march for Crown Point, leaving to his pursuers the task of burying the dead. He was, however, harassed on his march, and several times attacked in the rear; till, being favoured by the dusk of evening, he formed an ambuscade upon his own track, and furiously assailed the enemy when and where they least expected it. After this he reached headquarters in safety, with the loss of very few men.

The Union Jack.

The Peace Society object to the Union Jack in schools, because it would lead the boys to warlike thoughts. Yes, that undoubtedly will become one of the results of the constant presence of the Union Jack. The boys will be taught in their history books—if the board schools teach history—that everything we have got has been won by fighting and by union.

The greatness of the country is due to the union of three kingdoms in one, and to fighting shoulder to shoulder. The liberties of the country are due to the fight we of England proper made for them century and century, generation after generation. The Barons' war, the wars of the roses, the civil war, the expulsion of James, all were made the occasion of more and more liberty wrested from kings and nobles.

That we have freedom of thought is due to the defeat of Charles; that we have freedom of speech is due to the expulsion of James II. That we are a great and mighty Empire is due to the long and stubborn wars of the last century. By sheer fighting we drove the French out of America and out of India; by sheer fighting we assured ourselves Canada, India, South Africa, Australia, Burma, Singapore and the far east.

By sheer fighting we have secured the carrying trade of the world and formed markets everywhere for our manufactures. And—which is the second lesson—it is by sheer hard fighting that we shall keep what we have got; by sheer fighting and nothing else. The sooner the boys learn this the better. Until quite recently we allowed our boys to grow up without patriotism, without knowledge of either past or present, with no sense of their duties as citizens, and no suspicion that their arms might be wanted to protect the Empire. It is very good indeed of the Peace Society to lead our thoughts into considering what the Union Jack may mean.—Walter Besant.

Fashion of Languages.

Prof. Vambéry has been lecturing on the "Fashion of Languages" before the Budapest English Club. "English," he said, "may now be called the most fashionable language in all the five parts of the world. It began to spread in the first decades of the century through English literature, and in Asia by means of accelerated communication. Steamers were the wings of the English language in the far east, and its spreading from India and the Straits settlement to China and Japan in simply miraculous. There is no exaggeration in saying that the number of English-speaking Asiatics amounts to three millions, that of Europeans to more than a million, and these added to the 123,000,000 Anglo-Saxons give a total of English-speaking men and women of 130,000,000. Should the increase continue in the same proportion, the middle of next century will have 200,000,000 English-speaking persons, and English will have no rival in the world besides Chinese. Phonetically English is unsuitable for the foreigner, and the lecturer declares he always suffered acute pain in the jaws when speaking publicly in England and trying to imitate genuine English. The phonetic difficulties are, however, amply rewarded through the expressiveness, the rare precision, vigor and exactness in which English surpasses all other European tongues.

INSURANCE COMPARED.

OLD LINE AND ASSESSMENT PLANS DISCUSSED.

Ends Assumed to be obtained Worthy of Consideration by all interested in Insurance.

The following article puts the differences between the two plans of insurance—the old line companies and the assessment societies—in a very terse and easily understood light. As the S.O.E. benefit society is conducted upon the latter principle the article is well worthy of perusal.

WHAT IS LIFE INSURANCE?

It is any system whereby the net profits or gains of any individual life which may be cut off wholly or partially by premature death, may be made good, either as a whole or in part.

To accomplish the above object two systems are presented for comparison and contrast, to wit: Old-line life insurance and assessment life insurance.

"Old-line" assumes to attain the end in view by a contract with the individual to pay his nominee a fixed sum at death, conditioned upon the payment by the individual in advance, of a sum of money; either in a single payment or by annual equal sums during life, or for a term of years; all these payments being determined by using some standard table of mortality, and an assumed rate of interest.

The expense charge of loading is a percentage of the mortality charge, varying with the age of entry.

The specially noticeable feature of the old-line plan is a maximum charge for the indemnity payable always in advance.

"Assessment" insurance seeks to attain the end desired by a combination or association of individuals, each agreeing to pay, either at stated periods in the future, or whenever a death occurs, his pro rata of the indemnity required on account of the deaths of members of the association during the previous period, or for the individual member.

The rate of assessment may be uniform for all ages, or may be graded in accordance with some standard table of mortality.

The indemnity may be "A" dollars for each member who pays, or the same with a maximum limit of "N" dollars, the excess of assessments, if any, being held to help to pay future losses. The expense charge is the same for all ages.

The specially noticeable feature of assessment insurance is the payment by the individual of his pro rata of the losses as they occur.

THE DISTINCTIVE MERITS OF THE TWO PLANS.

We will assume as axiomatic that safety should be the first consideration of the individual seeking life insurance; and that comparative safety consists in the greater probability of the company or association being able to pay the maximum indemnity, even to the last survivor.

Old-line give this safety in providing a reserve which is the present value of the future deficiencies in the premium charge, as shown by the mortality table used. This reserve is, if all the assumptions are realized, constantly increasing until all the tabular chances of living are exhausted, when it will equal the indemnity. This reserve is contributed by, and belongs to the insured, but if at any time, through inefficiency in management, failure to secure the assumed rate of interest, or from any other cause it falls short of the computed amount necessary, the company is declared insolvent, and its affairs placed in a receiver's hands for settlement, the insured getting a part only of the extra payment which is towards this reserve.

Assessment insurance does not collect from the individual the amount necessary for this reserve required in the Old-line, and it can continue to pay indemnity in full so long as the membership, the indemnity paid will also be less than the maximum and will continue to pay indemnity in full so long as the membership responding to assessment is sufficient to meet the claims. When the assessment is insufficient, on account of reducing membership, the indemnity paid will also be less than the maximum and will continue to decrease to the last survivor, who will get nothing unless provision has been previously made for such an emergency. This can be (and is in some associations) provided for by a specific charge paid by the individual on entry, which is accumulated until it equals the present value of all future deficiencies on account of deficient membership.

Old-line must provide for the safety of immense sums of money.

Assessment must provide for a comparatively small sum to fully secure the last man.

The investment and care of large sums of money are attended with much greater risk than a comparatively small sum.

"Old-line" insurance failure causes immense loss to its policy holders; not only in the loss of the indemnity, but also in that of their deposits for the reserve. Assessment, in case of failure, inflicts no loss upon the individuals but that of indemnity; his reserve he has in his own hands.

Dangerous Delays.

An exchange remarks with regard to beneficial orders, that a good many men are like the man in Arkansas who put no roof on his house, explaining that when it was raining he couldn't, and when it wasn't raining he didn't need it. These people are quite as negligent of their duty to protect their families. In health they act as if they were exempt from the dangers that beset ordinary mortals, and their dependents can never be deprived of their care and support. But sudden fate takes snap judgment on them, and, looking death in the face, they realize that, after all, they are subject to the same risk as other people. But it is too late! They did not secure protection for their families when the sun was shining, and now in the dark hour of their distress it is beyond their reach.

The West Indies.

The Canadian West India Trading Association, (Limited), have issued a pamphlet containing a prospectus of their intended trade operations between the West Indies and Canada. It is over the name of J. A. Chipman, acting secretary, Halifax, N. S. The following extracts will speak for themselves:—

It is therefore proposed to form a joint stock co-operative company or association, with limited liability to each co-operator in sum subscribed, for which stock certificates will be issued. Subscriptions will be solicited both in Canada and the West Indies. Any profits after deducting the actual expenses of the business will be paid to shareholders, or applied to a reserve fund at the discretion of the association.

You can see at a glance wherein this organization differs from many others to which you may have been invited to subscribe. The capital, instead of being invested in plant or equipments, is readily accessible, as it will only be used to move merchandise.

This possibly great trade between Canada and the West Indies only requires organization to make it advantageous to both countries, and most profitable to co-operators. We require not to find out what we can produce and manufacture for the West India markets, but also, how to put it into the best shape to secure a permanent footing upon those markets; the kinds, qualities and quantities to send to each market. Also to organize the trade for West India produce in Canada, to have customers ready to take the fruits and all perishable goods promptly on their arrival in Canada, and above all to influence steamship owners and agents to so equip their steamers as to carry the produce of both countries, and deliver it to customers at either end of the line in the best possible order.

This trade emphatically calls for co-operation. It alone can secure satisfactory results, both with reference to the volume of trade to be exchanged, and to the profits which are almost certain to flow into the hands of the shareholders.

The old stage lime light is being superseded in several London theatres by small electric search lights, or projectors, which are said to produce very satisfactory effects.

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THE SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. BENEFICIARY DEPARTMENT. Assessment System.

The Beneficiary Board is now prepared to receive applications for increased beneficiaries. The Beneficiary is now composed of two classes, viz. A and B. Class A includes the present \$500 and \$1,000 Certificates. Class B represents the increased \$1,000 Certificates.

All Beneficiary members at present in good standing will be eligible to join Class B (providing they pass a satisfactory medical examination), on payment of \$2.00, \$1.00 of which is to be paid the Local Examiner, and the other sent to the Beneficiary Board, less the Lodge Secretary's fee of 25c.

Class B contains no Total and Permanent Disability clause.

The rates of assessment in Class B is the same as in Class A, and until such time as an assessment realizes \$1,000, the heirs or legatees of a deceased member shall be entitled to receive only such an amount as shall be realized by an assessment made upon all members in good standing in Class B at the time of his death.

All old members of the Beneficiary over 50 years of age, desiring to join Class B, may do so until six months from the date of this circular, —that is, November 2nd, 1892, after which time no such application can be entertained.

Members joining both Classes at the same time will pay an entrance fee of \$5.00; \$1.00 to go to the Medical Examiner, and the balance to be sent to the Beneficiary Board, less the Lodge Secretary's fee of 50c.—25c. for each certificate.

The Beneficiary Board meets on the First Wednesday of each month. The age of an applicant is made up to the day the application reaches the Supreme Grand Secretary's office; for example, if the applicant is examined by the Lodge Surgeon, say on the 10th of the month, and he would be fifty on the 22nd of the month, and it doesn't reach the Supreme Grand Secretary's office until after the 22nd, it bars him from being admitted.

The Entrance Fees must in all cases be forwarded with the application.

JOHN W. CARTER, S. G. Secretary.

Toronto, May 4th, 1892.

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ESTABLISHED 1867.
THE
ANGLO-SAXON
OTTAWA, CANADA.

PUBLISHED,
On the 1st and 15th of every month.
Except when the 1st and 15th fall on Sundays
when the paper will be dated and
published the following day.

THE ANGLO-SAXON CO.,
OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA.
K. J. REYNOLDS, Manager.

Ottawa, - - - Canada,
MARCH 15, 1893.

NOTICE TO READERS.

THE ANGLO-SAXON goes regularly to some of
England lodges and branches of the St.
George's Society in all parts of Manitoba,
the British Northwest Territories of Canada,
British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Nova
Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward
Island; to branch societies of the Sons of
St. George in all parts of the United States, to
Clubs, Reading Rooms, Emigration Societies
and similar institutions in Great Britain
and Ireland, and to British citizens generally
throughout Canada, the States, Great Brit-
ain and the Empire.

There is considerable speculation in
S.O.E. circles as to who will be elected
to fill the official positions this year.
Some excellent names are before the
Grand Lodge and we believe a wise
choice will be made. From all appear-
ances the position of Supreme Grand
President will be filled by the election
of the present Supreme Grand V. P.
Bro. Thos. Elliott, of Brantford, who is
well calculated to fill the office to great
advantage. The position of Grand
Vice-President will fall to the lot
of one of the following three members,
H. White, Port Hope; E. J. Lomnitz,
President of Birmingham Lodge,
Toronto, and J. A. Edwards, of Mon-
treal.

GRAND LODGE MEETING.

By the time this issue is in the hands
of our readers the Supreme Grand
Lodge of the Sons of England will be
in session at Montreal. The impor-
tance of the meeting this year cannot
be overestimated, both in regard to
the assembling in the great commer-
cial metropolis of Canada, as well as
for the fact well known that the Grand
Lodge Committee will bring up their
Report for consideration, dealing with
proposed changes in the Constitution
of a very far-reaching character, which
will demand the closest scrutiny and
deliberate consideration of the Society
before being accepted. We have no
doubt, after perusing a copy of their
Report, that it will be impossible dur-
ing the short space of time at the dis-
posal of this session of the Grand Lodge
to fully and carefully consider and de-
cide on the recommendations of their
committee, and that it will have to
stand over, at least, until another ses-
sion, so as to allow all the subordinate
lodges to fully think it over and duly
instruct their delegates thereon for the
meeting next year. We must how-
ever acknowledge the great care and
study and patient toil the committee
must have given to the production of
this Report.

Briefly, the proposed changes consist
of forming a Sovereign Grand Lodge,
composed of Past Presidents of Grand
Lodges, and assuming much of the
functions and authority of the present
Supreme Grand Lodge and constituting
a higher court of appeal and author-
ity, with all the serious expenses
connected therewith; provincial or
other jurisdictions are to be formed
for the Grand Lodges, composed of an
Executive and Delegates from five or
more subordinate lodges, subordinate
in authority to the Sovereign Grand
Lodge, and with its own expenses as at
present; to form a Uniformed Rank
in the Society with departmental pow-
ers, officers, privileges and expenses,
subject to the authority of the Sover-
eign Grand Lodge; finally, to abolish
the White Rose Degree as at present,
making it the working degree of the
Society and the Red Rose as only the
first step in the initiation of a candi-
date. These are the principal changes
contemplated.

No doubt these suggestions will be
fully debated at Grand Lodge, but it
occurs to us that they outline a very
stereotyped pattern of existing society
organizations and lose sight largely of
the practical needs of a National So-
ciety of Englishmen, with aims and
objects as embodied in the Society's
Constitution and Ritual. We rather
fancy that any national feeling aroused
in one jurisdiction, by the time it
had run the gauntlet of all the official

dom existing and proposed to be creat-
ed, would be so attenuated and per-
verted on reaching the fountain head
of authority that even the fathers of
such movements would repudiate their
own offspring. If we wished to load
up this Society with an unwieldy incu-
bus of officialdom of paltry fuss and
feathers, and add largely to its expen-
ses, we should vote to adopt this Re-
port.

The simpler the machinery is the
better. Our preference is to leave the
supreme power with the present Grand
Lodge, but throughout the Dominion
to establish District Lodges under the
authority of the District Deputies
from lodges conveniently grouped to-
gether, having enlarged powers of local
administration and authority; that the
White Rose be the degree for District
Lodges and that the Red Rose remain
as at present, except that its officers
should not be compelled to hold both
degrees; that the District Lodges
should first pass judgment in favour,
by two-thirds majority, before any pro-
posals could go from the District to ap-
pear on the sessional paper at Supreme
Grand Lodge; that representation at
Grand Lodge should be by districts
instead of from individual lodges, one
delegate going from each district,
whose expenses should be paid by
Grand Lodge; that other grand lodges
be only formed in other portions of the
Empire, and having similar working
powers as ourselves to manage and
control their own affairs in those coun-
tries, in accordance with the aims and
objects of this Society, and to subject
all changes in their Constitution affect-
ing the principles of the Society to the
parent and Supreme Grand Lodge for
ratification. These changes would not
add a dollar of extra expense to the
Society as a whole; for certain dis-
tricts which wished, under approved
by-laws, could increase the sick pay
allowance, and if representation to
Grand Lodge were by districts instead
of separate lodges, and each district be
allowed to send one delegate, whose
expenses would be paid by a capitation
tax on the whole Society, it would en-
able every district to be equitably re-
presented, and from the uttermost
bounds of the Dominion would mem-
bers yearly be brought into touch with
one another and with one central exec-
utive source of authority, ready and
able to act promptly at all times. As
such it would meet all the present or
future needs of the Society.

Uniformed corps, such as the Naval
Brigade or any others called into ex-
istence, are all well,—these would be
all valuable features as departments in a
great national society,—but do not call
for existence of a sovereign grand
body, and for these reasons we think
the Report misses the mark to be
aimed at.

We prefer county government with
local by-laws to meet local needs, under
one central national authority, to
home-rule with co-equal and semi-in-
dependent powers of separate govern-
ments with multiplied expenses, and
overloading the governed with the in-
ert and expense of fusty officialdom.
We trust wisdom and patriotism may
be the guiding influence of action of
every delegate to Grand Lodge, and
that national unity may be the apex
and crowning wish and aim of all
hearts.

The American jurist George Tecknor
Curtis says that the United States has
been trying to secure the annexation
of the Dominion of Canada for nearly
ninety years past—and it is not accom-
plished yet. The Yankees are gener-
ally accorded the character of being
able to push matters to a climax in
short order, but they appear to have
had a most stupendous task on hand
for the past nine decades. The trouble
is that while "Barkis is willin'" the
buxom young lassie yclept Canada has
no love for his home or habits and will
not mate—no not in thrice ninety
years.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S DUTY.

It is not often that Englishmen need
a reminder of the duties they owe to
the land of their birth. History has
proved over and again that when the
plain path of duty has been pointed
out to the Briton, whether in the army,
the navy, or engaged in mercantile
pursuits, so long as that duty was shown
to be of paramount importance to the
welfare of his country or his fellow
Britons, there has ever been a ready
response to the call for action. The
ANGLO-SAXON therefore feels that in
drawing the attention of the English
readers of this journal to an important
duty they owe their country there will
be a ready response once more, al-
though there may be no glory attached
to the simple doing of such a duty.

Canada has a vast tract of the best
land on the face of mother earth lying
unoccupied in the Northwest; it is
awaiting the coming of settlers from
any part of the world; it is obtainable
on the easiest terms, and success and
happiness awaits those who settle
thereon. But the fact is that much of
this land is being taken up by the en-
terprising farmers of various national-
ities who own a different allegiance
and bring with them customs and man-
ners totally at variance with English
thought. These settlers from foreign
lands make good citizens and we can
find no fault with them, everything
pointing to their soon becoming assim-
ilated to the original Canadian stock.
But there are thousands of English-
men in the old land who sadly need
such homes as Canada now offers.
They want information and advice and
it behooves Englishmen to give them
such aid in this direction as shall assist
them in their selection of a new land.
This is a duty we owe our country, and
if we do it properly the great number
of our fellow subjects who are con-
stantly passing from Great Britain
into the United States will be quickly
reduced, and they will locate in Canada
instead. The ANGLO-SAXON is giving
very valuable information in every
issue along this line and every reader
can greatly aid in building up this
country and serve, at the same time,
the cause of the motherland, as well as
help his fellow Britons by constituting
himself an immigration agent, writing
home and mailing his friends copies of
this journal for perusal by intending
immigrants. Large numbers of the
ANGLO-SAXON are sent to Great Brit-
ain every month, but many more
should be sent and upon such errands
of goodwill every true Englishman
can be engaged and thus perform what
is manifestly his bounden duty.

SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Through the kindness of the S. G. P.
of the S. O. E. we present to our
readers the official report presented by
him to the Grand Lodge in Montreal.
It is highly gratifying that the officers
are able to speak in such glowing terms
of the harmony and earnestness of
purpose prevailing among the mem-
bers.

We fully concur in the recom-
mendation that adequate office accom-
modation should be promptly provid-
ed for the Grand Secretary, and have
long regarded it as highly desirable
that the Grand Secretary should en-
gage in no other duties than those be-
longing to the Society. His personal
merits and abilities are so well known
that it would be superfluous to dwell
thereon.

We cannot but express our deep sat-
isfaction with the Grand President's
remarks, referring to the present con-
dition of "membership" in the Society,
and with the remedial legislation pro-
posed. We are glad to observe that
he has had the courage of his convic-
tions, so as not merely to make such an
announcement at a district meeting as
he did in Toronto lately, but to boldly
embody them in his official report.
Our columns have recently been oc-
cupied with correspondence on this
matter, evincing the warm interest felt
therein.

We cannot conclude our remarks in
review of this report without express-
ing our deep sense of the refreshing in-
fluence experienced in reading the con-
cluding paragraphs. Words truly, but
words that have emanated from the
altar—like burning coals—of a warm
and patriotic heart, and as such they
will appeal to kindred hearts and find
their fervent response. It is language
worthy of an Englishman, addressed in
fraternal love to his fellow-countrymen,
and like good seed sown in good ground,
it cannot fail to touch a chord respon-
sive in all true hearts, which will be
gathered in the happy memories of the
session, and bring forth abundant fruit
of good to the Society and to the hon-
or of Englishmen.

FARMERS LOSE NO TIME.

WHAT MR. J. J. ANDERSON, OF
MELITA, MAN., SAYS.

What can be Accomplished on the Prairie
—Lots of Money in It. Land Taken up
fast.

DEAR SIR,—I came to Manitoba in
1889 on a visit, and was so well pleased
with the country that I purchased 5 sec-
tions of land near Melita at an average
price of \$4.50 per acre, erected a house
and stable, ploughed 100 acres of the
prairie, went back to Ontario, sold out
and moved up here in the spring of 1890,
bringing Mrs. Anderson and family, one
daughter and three sons, the oldest 22
years and the youngest 16 years old.
I also bought eight working horses and a
driver. We (I say "we" because I have
the boys with me, the best backing a man
can have in this country, on account of
the high wages men get here) raised
enough grain for seed and feed for the
next year and sold 800 bushels of wheat,
The second year, 1891, we had 320
acres in wheat, 30 acres of oats; we had
8,000,880 bushels of wheat and 1000
bushels of oats. We drew the grain
from the machine to the elevator and
sold 6,000 bushels of wheat for 78 cents
per bushel, 1,500 bushels at from 60 to 70
cents, the balance I have in the granary
for seed, etc. We have prepared 500
acres for crop in the spring. The only
hired help we had in the two years cost
us \$79, besides the four cents per bushel
for threshing.

Some one may ask how so few men can
do so much work? The answer is we
have those gang plows, turning two fur-
rows, each 12 inches wide; each man
drives two teams, either horses or oxen.
In this we get over a lot of work in a
week.

The increase in the value of our land,
allowing interest on capital invested to
the present, would net us \$16,000. Far-
mers contemplating coming to Manitoba
should lose no time, as the land is fast
increasing in value, and being bought up
very fast near the railways.

We like the country very well, and
think any person willing to work and
intending to farm can make money, and
lots of it. We have comfortable stables
and granary, as well as a good two-
storey frame house.

For our spring operations in seeding
we will have four gang ploughs, with two
teams on each, two teams on the harrows,
and two teams on the press drill, prepar-
ing and seeding two acres every round.
There are still thousands and thousands
of acres of the virgin soil in this prairie
country waiting for the husbandman,
that will pay the farmer who will but
come and farm it.

Yours truly,

J. J. ANDERSON,
L. A. Hamilton, Esq., Land Commissioner
C.P.R., care of G. L. Dodds, Melita.

North-West Coal.

D. Macrae came down from the Big
Arch coal seam some 70 miles up the
river last week to Edmondton, bringing
a small sample of the coal with him.
The coal is much harder and closer
grained than the Edmondton coal, and
has not the same tendency to check on
exposure to the weather, although ap-
parently it is put together in smaller
sections than the Edmondton coal. Mr.
Macrae describes the arch as being situ-
ated on the south side of the Saskatche-
wan, at the foot of a cut bank. From
foot to foot of the arch at the water's
edge is about 300 feet and the centre or
keystone is about 10 feet above the water.
Three large seams of coal, one above the
other, showing in the face of the clay
bank in the shape mentioned give the
appearance of an arch. Each seam is
about 16 feet thick and about two feet
of clay lies between each two seams. The
coal is black, bright and hard right on
the surface, apparently being very little
affected by the action of the weather.
This is not by any means, however, the
greatest showing of coal on the river. A
seam a few miles further up is between
60 and 80 feet thick. Mr. Macrae says
that a number of the coal seams on the
river are on fire, one being at the Stony
Rapids, about 40 miles up the river, three
in the vicinity of the Big Arch and one
some distance above. One of the fires
near the Big Arch gives out no smoke
and only a little steam, which smells
strongly not of burning coal but of burn-
ing pitch.

Whitewood, Assiniboia.

The Moosomin Spectator says: Dur-
ing a visit to Whitewood a few days ago,
wonderful progress was revealed in that
cosmopolitan town. As is well known it
is the centre of a district noted for the
remarkably varied nationalities of its
settlers and the excellence of agricultur-
al resources. The year 1892 has witness-

sed a substantial growth in the town, as
it has also, we are informed, in the sur-
rounding colonies. Probably the most
pleasing feature in the view is the grist-
mill erected by the Whitewood Milling
Co. When completed it will be a fine
mill and a valuable addition to the insti-
tutions of the town. Several new stores,
both brick and wood, have sprung up
and there has been a marked improve-
ment generally. Now that incorpora-
tion has come, enterprise can be orga-
nized and directed into channels where it
will tend to the prosperity and general
welfare of the town. Whitewood's citi-
zens look to see in the future still greater
progress in material and otherwise than
in the past, a hope that is substantially
founded. Whitewood is the heart of a
very rich district and we see nothing to
hinder it ranking as one of the leading
towns of the country.

Wintering Cattle.

Rosser, Man., Feb. 20.—This is a dis-
trict admirably adapted for raising stock,
the water and grazing facilities being
excellent.

Several farmers who have large herds
have lately begun to raise thoroughbred
stock with good prospects. On the
James' farm the thoroughbred calves
this year are much admired. Mr. Bain
has a big band of horses and cattle to
pull through the winter. He is fattening
a score of heaves for the butcher. The
Simpsons are wintering 116 head of ani-
mals; Mr. James between 80 and 90,
and so on all round. Some cattle are
kept in open sheds all winter long.

Rosser people have been discussing
the movement to settle the vacant land
in the vicinity of Winnipeg by assisted
immigration and bounties. Many of us
think that that sort of settlement is very
likely to bring people who will not be
likely to benefit themselves or anybody
else unless great precaution and judg-
ment are exercised by the agents. Not-
withstanding the good intentions of the
promoters such a scheme might easily
lead to the dumping out on the prairie
of a lot of shiftless poor people, who
will help to fill temporarily the vacant spaces
but may be only cumberers of the
ground, hating out better men who in
the near future will be only too glad to
get land like this at low rates; good land
located near a large business centre, and
having ample railway facilities.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Lardeau and Trout Lake City.
The Lardeau country is what might be
termed the heart of West Kootenay. It
is only within the past twelve months
that this country has received any atten-
tion from practical prospectors. Mr.
Haskins devoted the greater part of last
summer in prospecting there, and has
been well repaid by the finding of a num-
ber of claims, all of which are said to be
very valuable, a number of them assay-
ing all the way from 200 to 400 oz. a ton
in silver, while several others are known
to carry considerable gold. Mr. Haskins
has completed arrangements for thorough
development and the coming summer
will be a lively one in the Lardeau coun-
try. At the head of Tröht Lake, in the
centre of this vast wealth, is situated the
town site of Trout Lake City. From
this town site can be seen the beautiful
little lake, stoked with millions of the
fish from which it takes its name, for in
no other place are such beautiful trout to
be found. The waters of the lake are
connected with the waters of Kootenay
Lake by the Lardeau River, which is
some 40 miles long. The Kootenay
Lake is navigable all the year round,
Trout Lake City, being situated in the
centre of this great belt of mineral, miles
upon miles of which has yet to be pros-
pected, should at once become a distri-
buting point for this vast territory.

An Icelandic Agent.

Winnipeg, March 7.—It is stated on
authority that Capt. Jonasson has been
appointed by the Manitoba Government
as immigration agent for Iceland, and
leaves for there immediately. He will
arrange for the disposal of stock and
effects of intending settlers in order to
facilitate moving, and to apply part of
the funds thus obtained toward liquidat-
ing the amount of the contract with the
steamship company.

Seeking the Best Country.

It is stated that hundreds of settlers,
mostly Canadians, will this year leave
Washington State for Alberta, passing
through Revelstoke en route. Mr. T. G.
Pierce, the Dominion immigration agent
in Washington State, says that these
expected settlers are very dissatisfied
with their adopted country, hence their
desire to return. Taxation is higher,
the crops are less productive than of
yore and the laws are very badly admin-
istered indeed, those of marriage and
divorce being scandalously lax. Such
are Mr. Pierce's statements.

INFORMATION ON IMMIGRATION

THE SORT OF PEOPLE WANTED ON THE PRAIRIES.

Reliable News—A Melita, Man., Resident Speaks—Facts for Englishmen to Ponder over.

To the Editor of the Anglo-Saxon.

SIR,—I am a resident of the Prairie Province of Manitoba, and as such I will make a few remarks through the columns of your valuable paper on behalf of the Anglo-Saxon people.

But few I fear have ever thought much about our position as a people and our relations towards each other, considering the heritage we possess in the West. Advice given for people's good is not always well received. I have known cases where a man's dearest friends were disposed to question the most honest statements in regard to the climate and resources of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, while they were ready to take at par the most extravagant statements in regard to the drawbacks of the western land made in jest.

AN UNITED STATES CHESTNUT.

One chestnut yarn told by the United States emigration agent is that his friend and brother took a claim in Manitoba and made a dugout, in which they lived and kept a cow during the winter. One day that the sun peeped out a little they let the cow out to get some exercise and drink at the open spring, and that, after drinking, the cow turned round and froze to death; but, with the help of a neighbor, they put her back into the dugout, and they milked icecream from her all the next summer.

Now, Mr. Editor, such stories as these are not confined to the American people alone, but many of our own people. The Anglo-Saxons themselves, who have never been in the western country, and are not in a position to know anything about the climate, from hearing such stories they gather the idea that it must be cold and stormy, as the country lies north-west of Ontario and Quebec, which fills the bill to the ordinary admirer of a Canadian winter, never taking into consideration that their east winds and storms are about the worst they can have.

The men and women who become settlers of the Prairie Province would not care to do more than return for a short visit, and it is not to be wondered at, since they find the land all chopped and cleared, stumps out, and stoned off, which saves many a black face and shirt, as well as backache, picking the stones off land that is but poor soil, and, when cleared, representing considerable money, and from fifty to one hundred acres of, in many cases, hilly land, while men going out to Manitoba find the fertile prairies lying waiting the husbandman to till it to profit, not a root, and in thousands and thousands of acres not a stone to impede the plough for a whole mile, which in many cases is the ordinary length of a furrow.

An Irishman's definition of our prairie virgin soil was: "It's a land that the hand of man never set-foot on."

BRAVE MEN AND TRUE.

Now, Sir, with the above introduction I will proceed to tell you what I wish to say on behalf of our own people, that is, that our fathers were brave men, and whether knowing or not the results of their valour they fought and bled to acquire the heritage that has fallen our lot, and since acquiring it the people of the Dominion of Canada have contributed almost a ransom to open it up with railways, establish law and order, together with institutions of education which would do credit to any country under the sun for the time that the country north of the 49th parallel has been opened up.

RUSH ON.

There should be such a rush of our own people into our great Manitoba until at least the best portions are taken up and settled on that it would astonish even the British people themselves. Then, afterwards, if it was found that there was still room we might encourage a few Russians, Jews, Chinese, Poles, Norwegians, etc.

Our duty as a people, the creme de la creme of the earth, is to cheer for and not dispise our own country, but possess and develop it, before foreigners get a hold on it, a heritage that never cost them or their fathers a cent or a drop of blood.

The Anglo-Saxon people can truly say that the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places, more especially those who have settled in the Province of Manitoba and south of the mainline of the C. P. R., where the great architect of the universe has favoured us with fine land and abundance of good coal at \$3.75 per ton.

G. L. DODDS, Melita, Man., March 4th, 1893.

Education for Farmers.

Niverville, Man. 4.—A meeting of the Niverville Farmers' Institute was held on Monday afternoon last in the school house, and was the most successful one of the season. There was a large attendance, several ladies being present. A very interesting and practical address was given by Mr. Bedford, of the Brandon experimental farm, on the cultivation of wheat in reference to the preparation of the soil, seeding, cutting, stacking, etc., also to the merits of the different varieties of seed and the use of bluestone as a preventive of smut. For the benefit of the ladies present he gave them a lot of information in regard to the most hardy flowers and plants suited to this climate. Mr. Leach, of Brandon, also read a carefully prepared paper on "Institute work and what it should lead to." After several questions had been put to Mr. Bedford on different subjects, and some remarks made by Mr. Wallace, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the speakers, and the meeting brought to a close.

HOME LIFE IN CANADA.

THE PEOPLE ARE HEALTHY AND HAPPY.

Happy and Contented People—All Degrees of Society in a Flourishing Condition—The Cost of Living in the States and Canada.

With a Canadian, as with an Englishman, "his house is his castle," and he is never quite happy until he possesses one. Outside the five or six large cities, that portion of Canada known as Ontario is made up of towns with populations of from ten to twenty thousand inhabitants. In any of these towns a large and handsomely built brick or stone house, with all the best modern improvements, and suitable for families of ten or twelve people, may be bought for about \$12,000 or rented for about \$300 a year. Living, too, is extremely cheap. The best porterhouse roasts and steaks are 15 cents a pound; mutton and poultry, 10 to 15 cents; the best flour, \$2.25 a hundred; potatoes and apples, 50 cents a bushel. Butter seldom costs more than 14 cents a pound; eggs, 10 cents a dozen; coal, \$6.50 per ton, and the best beech and maple wood, \$5 a cord. New Yorkers will find it hard to believe that a thoroughly first-class cook never gets more than \$20 a month and best housemaids and nurses \$10. These few items will show the cost of living to be about one-third what it is in and around New York.

DELIGHTFUL CANADIAN HOMES.

Almost all these delightful homes have vegetable gardens attached, and quite picturesque many of them are, with nicely kept paths bordered with English daisies and old-fashioned pinks dividing the beds of early vegetables and rows of small fruit trees, currant and gooseberry bushes. In the autumn the mistress of the house will show you with great pride her well-filled preserve cellar with jams and jellies and pickles enough to make a New England housewife jealous and ruin the digestion of any less robust people. Most Canadian women are good housekeepers; girls are taught housekeeping as part of a refined education, and a mother who allowed her daughters to grow up without this knowledge and its practical and economic working would be considered remiss in her duty. The wealth or social standing of the family does not influence this matter in the least. In large families the grownup daughters take charge of the younger ones, overseeing their lessons and general deportment. In this way the family ties are kept very closely united; the mother and the older girls have so much united interest in "the children," and the little ones instinctively look to their elder sisters for example and encouragement.

HEALTHY PEOPLE.

Canadians are a remarkably healthy people, probably owing to their good climate and love of outdoor life. The children are robust and sturdy and make a pleasing picture in winter in their brightly colored blanket coats and caps defying cold and snow. Occasionally ears and toes get frosted, but a vigorous rubbing with snow will soon restore the nipped members to life, and on they go as merrily as ever with skates and sleds, deeply resenting a winter with little snow and "no fun."

—New York Tribune.

W. R. West, of South Edmonton, Alberta, threshed 636 measured bushels of grain from 12 acres of land last fall. From 2 1/2 acres the yield was 102 bushels of wheat. Three acres of barley yielded 230 bushels, and 6 1/2 acres of oats yielded 254 bushels.

THE DISTRICT OF MELITA.

A COMBINATION OF NATURAL ADVANTAGES FOR FARMERS.

Good Prices for Wheat—Small Proportion of Land yet taken up—Coal at \$4 Per Ton.

That the country tributary to Melita offers special inducements to persons desirous of engaging in mixed farming as well as wheat growing as a specialty, is recognized at once by those visiting this section. The beautiful rolling prairie of rich virgin soil, watered plentifully with such fine streams of pure water as the North Antler, South Antler, Tory, Jackson and other creeks, and the Souris river, presents a combination of natural advantages which are enjoyed in few if any other localities to such an extent. Add to this the convenient railway facilities, the rising town of Melita, in which almost all industries are represented, with ample provision for supplying the wants and disposing of the productions of the community, and the adaptability of the section for the successful raising of stock as demonstrated to the satisfaction of the pioneers who have thoroughly tested it, and the abundant yields of wheat and other cereals also established by the undeniable results, shipments having been made of wheat alone last fall to the amount of 250,000 bushels, over two-thirds of which was No. 1 and 2 hard, with a probable 70,000 bushels left unthreshed, leaves no room for doubt as to the capabilities and desirableness of this portion of Manitoba. Mr. James Hay, manager for the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., who have one of their large elevators located here, and who shipped from this point 105,000 bushels of wheat last fall, informs us that the price paid there was exceptionally high, signifying to him the superior quality of the wheat grown in this vicinity. The impression might be made that the maximum yield has been attained, and that there is no room for other settlers, but the great query with those who visit this part when the wheat is growing is, where does the wheat all come from? when there is comparatively such a very small proportion of the available land yet cultivated. As will be seen in another page, land is still to be had at reasonable prices; this is no doubt largely due to the fact that it is only within a very recent date that railway connection has been established. Mr. Geo. L. Dodds, the agent for the C. P. R. lands there, states that sales are being made with increasing frequency, which no doubt will continue with a better knowledge of Melita and the surrounding country. Those applying to Mr. Dodds will be rendered every possible assistance in locating farms; his extensive knowledge of the different soils and other features will greatly aid those immigrating. There are farms yet to be had peculiarly fitted for grain growing, others for stock raising, and others for mixed farming, so that all comers can reasonably expect to get what they most desire. While to the agriculturist choosing a new home, perhaps the most important point is the fitness of the soil, and conditions of growth as affecting the line of farming he wishes to follow, yet closely connected with this is the kind of market he has, and the kind of business men, with whom he will come in contact.

Geo. L. Dodds is a general merchant, is also interested in farming, and takes a lively interest in the raising of high class stock. He is also the agent at this point for the sale of C. P. R. lands, in reference to which, as well as the country adjacent to Melita, any information will be freely furnished.

It is also to be noted that only a few miles from Melita connected by railway the Souris coal mines are found, 5 being in operation, affording abundance of good coal at a cost of \$3.75 to \$4.25 for the whole province—according to distance from the mines.

LAWSON & COYNE,

GENERAL AGENTS,

REGINA, N. W. T.,

Land in the Regina District

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON

COMMISSION.

Write for our "Guide" to the Regina District for 1893.

Settlers' Testimonies.

W. A. Webster, Dominion Emigration Agent, Kingston, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Now that I have got settled here you wanted me to write and let you know what I thought of South Dakota as compared with Manitoba. I do not think they are any more alike than day is night, as far as the people in the two places are concerned, for in South Dakota the farmers are all discontented on account of big interest, high taxation, and poor crops, so that the farmers are all leaving that can get away, and in some cases they are leaving—and leaving all behind that they brought with them eight years ago! besides losing three years time. They are glad to get away at any cost, as they had got so far behind. You could see them going last fall in every direction, taking what they could with them, and depending on charity on the road, as few had any money to go with, some going east, some west, some south, and some north. Following your advice I went north with what I had left after eight years hard pioneer life, and it was a cry of hard times all along the road (300 miles) through North Dakota, and the same cry of people leaving; in fact half the houses I passed on my way were vacant ones, until I got to Manitoba, and then things changed. You may say that is strange, but nevertheless it is true. The people here are contented, and you hear of very few vacant places, or places to rent. I got one near this town where wood, water and small fruits are in abundance, and where people are not taxed to death, and people seem to flourish as everything they raise they can sell at good prices, where in South Dakota it was the reverse.

J. J. WILLIAMS, Formerly of South Dakota, now of Cartwright, Man.

Mr. Geo. McC. Gale writes to the Western "World" from Carleton, Manitoba:—"We arrived here, on the bank of the Souris River, in April, 1882. I arrived in Eastern Ontario in the fall of 1848, where I lived about six years. I then removed to Western Ontario, where I lived until I took my departure for Manitoba. I had 27 years experience of the country and climate of my native land. Now, if you ask me which of these countries and climates would you prefer on account of climate, I should answer, I should like Manitoba; because it is more healthy than the Emerald Isle or Eastern or Western Ontario. Three-fourths of the year the air is pleasant and cool. More than one-half the grain crops in this district were put in last season on burned-off stubble. A man on the wheat market showed me wheat, No. 2 hard, which grew on the third burned-off stubble, or three crops off one ploughing. I conclude, therefore, that Manitoba is unparalleled for farming facilities. My son put in 140 acres with five horses abreast, taking 20 feet in width with harrows. You can't beat that in any country. Schools, churches and Salvation Army all over."

The North American Mill Co., of Stratford, Ont., intend establishing branch works in Manitoba, at a cost of over \$100,000, to employ between 60 and 70 men.

NORTH-WESTERN GRAIN.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE PEACE RIVER DISTRICT.

A long Journey in Midwinter—Thirty-Eve Bushels to the Acre—Exhibits for the World's Fair.

Regina, N. W. T., March 8.—A settler from the far north Peace River country, in the person of Mr. T. A. Brick, son of the Rev. Gough Brick, an Episcopalian missionary, came down into civilization a few days ago, and the information he gives concerning that region is interesting. He started from Shaftesbury mission on January 18, travelling for three days with a horse and sleigh, which he changed at Lesser Slate Lake for dog trains. With the dogs and two men he travelled the whole distance to Edmonton, camping out every night, but not being in the least degree frost-bitten. When Mr. Brick left Peace River the weather was very warm, but as he came south it grew colder, and when near Edmonton it was quite bitter, an unusually cold spell having just struck the whole country. Mr. Brick brought down with him a large collection of Peace River products for exhibition at the World's Fair. The samples of grain produced at Shaftesbury mission are most excellent. They were not specially selected, Mr. Brick says, but are fair samples, and worthy of taking a place with the best the North-west or any other country can produce. The samples comprise half a bushel each of Eadoga wheat, red fife wheat, and English two-rowed barley, with a five-pound sample of white fife. The quality of the grain could not be excelled, particularly in color, which was as perfect as wheat could be. The weights of the grain were as follows: Per half bushel Ladoga wheat, 35 1/2 lbs.; red fife wheat, 35 1/2 lbs.; two rowed barley, 27 1/2 lbs. These samples prove conclusively that the flats of the Peace River valley are quite adapted to grain growing. Asked about what the past season had been like on the Peace River, Mr. Brick said the mission farm yielded 1,100 bushels of excellent grain, principally wheat. Six acres of wheat yielded 35 bushels to the acre. Out of 12 half-breed settlers, who are cultivating small patches of land near the mission, 10 had an average of 20 bushels of wheat each. Mr. Brick, after enjoying a few days of the comforts of civilization, returned with his dog train to his far northern home.

The fishing industry at Long Lake, north of Regina, bids fair to be a useful thing for the whole North-west. The white fish obtained there are eagerly sought for. Tons of this and other fish are yearly exported to Winnipeg, St. Paul and other places. Long Lake is sixty miles in length, and contains an immense quantity of fish.

Settlers coming into the North-west Territory with their stock will be allowed to bring in free one head of horses or horned cattle per every ten acres of land they may have, and one head of sheep for every one acre. Parties wanting to bring in more than this number will have to make application to the customs office when making entry, when then the matter is to be submitted by telegraph to the comptroller of customs.

MELITA, MANITOBA.

Prosperous Business Centre of a Prosperous Agricultural District.

GATEWAY TOWN TO COAL FIELDS AND NEWLY OPENED TERRITORY.

Melita is located where the C. P. R. Southwestern crosses the Souris river. The location of the town site is most favorable in every particular, the elevation and the gravelly nature of the soil insuring clean, dry streets at all seasons of the year. Undoubtedly this is the most thriving town of its age in Manitoba. Though not a year old, all the trades, professions, businesses and callings of old-established places are represented. The streets are well laid out and wide. The buildings are large, substantial and of a superior class, while its business men are active and enterprising. Its growth has been phenomenal, and the idea that strikes a stranger is that it must have substantial backing. And so it has. The town is situated in the midst of one of the most fertile districts in the whole Canadian Northwest. Water is abundant and pure. The land is uniformly good; free from stone, scrub and alkali, while the soil has early maturing qualities, ensuring an early and bountiful harvest. It is a well-known fact among grain dealers that a larger percentage of HIGH GRADE WHEAT comes from the Melita district than from any other locality in the Province. The town is well supplied with elevators, RAILWAY FACILITIES, churches, schools, stores, banks, etc. The Government Lands are all disposed of, but there is yet a large quantity of C. P. R. Lands and Hudson Bay Lands for sale, as well as some improved farms. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre, according to situation and state of improvement. This district offers more variety of choice than almost any other. Farms can be had suitable for GRAIN GROWING only, for STOCK-RAISING only, or MIXED FARMING, the latter predominating. It may be asked, Why, if this land is so good and the locality so desirable, it has not been settled before? The answer is that the locality was without railway facilities until last autumn. The pioneers have prepared the way, and everything is now ready to receive the man of even small means and enough energy to make a comfortable home for himself. The Melita district lacks nothing but tillers of the soil, and thousands of acres of first-class land invites them. Any of the readers of the above who wish fuller information regarding Melita, or the Southwestern district, will be furnished with the same on application to

GEO. L. DODDS, Melita, Man.

ANOTHER LONDON MIRACLE.

AN ODDFELLOWS LODGE PASSES A RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

The Extraordinary Case of Mr. E. F. Carrothers—Elderly Helpless for Three Years—Pronounced Permanently Disabled by His Lodge Doctor—Restored to Health and Strength and Again Working at His Trade—A Story Fraught with Hope for Others.

Canadian Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity, Loyal Perseverance Lodge, No. 118, LONDON, Nov. 22, 1892.

To the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company:

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in forwarding you a vote of thanks passed by a resolution of the above lodge, thanking you for the good your valuable medicine, Pink Pills, has done for my brother, E. F. Carrothers, who for three years and a half was almost helpless from locomotor ataxia and given up by our doctor as incurable, and who is now, we are happy to say, by the use of your Pink Pills, able to follow his employment.

Trusting that your valuable medicine may be the means of curing many sufferers and be a blessing to them as it was to our brother, I am yours truly, on behalf of the lodge,

ED. GILLET, Secretary, 521 Phillip Street, London, Ont.

This is to certify that the above facts are a true statement.

E. F. CARROTHERS.

The above is self-explanatory, but in order to lay the facts of this extraordinary case more fully before the public an Advertiser reporter proceeded to investigate it. It was his pleasure and duty some time since to record the remarkable cure of E. J. Powell, of South London, wrought by the medicine known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It was a striking story of release from life-long affliction, but it was even surpassed by the miraculous experience of Mr. E. F. Carrothers of 103 William Street. Mr. Carrothers is an uncle of Alderman R. A. Carrothers, and by virtue of long residence and personal qualities is well and favourably known throughout the city. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade, and a good workman. His friends and acquaintances are aware that a healthier and more robust man never walked the streets of London until a few years ago, when he was suddenly stricken with what is generally supposed to be paralysis. They heard with regret that he had been pronounced incurable, and as he was unable to leave the house, only occasional callers saw him again during his long spell of total disability. Within the last few months they have been agreeably surprised to see him around again plying his vocation and apparently as vigorous as of yore. Inquiry and explanation naturally followed, and it is now widely known in the city to what agency Mr. Carrothers owes his magical restoration to health and strength.

A TALK WITH MR. CARROTHERS.

The other evening the reporter called upon Mr. Carrothers and found him seated by the fireside in the bosom of his family, looking hale, hearty and happy. Upon learning his visitor's errand he said he was only too happy out of the depths of his gratitude, to relate the circumstances of his affliction and his wonderful cure.

"I had always been a strong, healthy man," he said, "until this stroke laid me low. I hardly knew what sickness meant. It was three years ago last April when the attack came. I went to bed apparently in my usual health one night and awoke about 5 o'clock in the morning, as my watch at the head of the bed told me. I dozed off again, and on waking the second time attempted to rise. I could not move. Every nerve and muscle of my body seemed to me paralyzed. I lay like a log. At first I was speechless but managed after a time to articulate feebly, and not very audibly, my wish that a physician be sent for. Dr. Morehouse came and placed a mustard plaster across my bowels, telling me to lie quiet for a few days. I did so because I could not do anything else.

"As I was entitled to the services of the lodge physician, Dr. Pingel, I sent for him. He gave me some medicine that relieved the excruciating pain in my head. He brought another doctor with him (I don't know his name) and they subjected me to a regular course of treatment, by which I was suspended from a support around my neck. I asked the doctor what the matter was, but as he evidently wished to spare my feelings he did not tell me directly, nor did Mr. Gillet, the secretary of the lodge, whom I also asked. I inferred that there was something they did not wish me to know.

"I had now been about a year in the same condition. Sometimes I was able to get out of bed, but never out of doors. At other times I was unable to feed myself. I had absolutely no control over my muscles. If I attempted to touch or pick up anything, my arm would usually stray, apparently of its own volition, in an entirely different direction. I was more helpless than an infant, and I suffered a great deal. The doctor commenced the injection of some compound into my arm and leg, but a kind of abscess gathered in each and it had to be lanced. This was very painful. A quart of matter of a greenish color came out. I seemed to get stronger in general health, but my paralysis remained the same. In December, 1891, after two years and eight months of this helplessness, I was given up by the doctors as hopeless. The grand master of the order, who had come to London to look into my case, and the secretary of Persever-

ance Lodge, called to see me and informed me of this. I had given up all hope myself so the blow fell lighter. The lodge had all this time been paying my weekly sick dues, and I understood that after the doctor's certificate of my hopelessness had been handed in they made arrangements to continue giving me permanent aid.

"And now as to the remedy which proved my earthly salvation: A next door neighbor one day sent me in a label off a Dr. Williams' Pink Pills box. I read it, and acting on a whim, and not with any real expectation of benefit, gave my little girl 50 cents to buy a box. The very first box made me more cheerful; it seemed to brace me up and I began to feel a glimmer of hope. With the second and third box the improvement continued, and I felt more than delighted to find that I was commencing to recover the use of my limbs. Through a friend I got a dozen boxes and the lodge added half a dozen more. I kept on taking the Pink Pills, and I gained steadily; so that I am now what you see me to-day. Yes, I am capable of earning my living as before. I am working at my trade in London West at present and walk over there (a distance of nearly two miles from the house) and return every day."

"You are naturally thankful for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills then?" interposed the reporter.

"Thankful!" echoed Mr. Carrothers. "I can't find words to express my gratitude. You can imagine a man in my position, always strong and healthy before stricken down that way, with a family dependent upon him; and after giving up all hope of being anything but a useless burden, to be restored this way to strength and happiness—haven't I reason to be thankful, and my family too?" And there was no mistaking the sincerity of the utterance. "I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can cure anything that any medicine on earth can," he continued. "I know of other cases in this city where they have succeeded when doctors have failed. Well, good night." And the reporter left to call on Mr. Ed. Gillet, the secretary of Perseverance Lodge, who lives a couple of blocks further south at 521 Phillip Street.

MR. GILLET'S STATEMENT.

"There is nothing that can give me greater pleasure," said Bro. Gillet, "than to say a good word for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I tell you they saved the lodge a good deal of money in Bro. Carrothers' case, and there is not a member of Perseverance who won't say the same thing. We had paid out over \$400 to our sick brother, and of course it was a big drain on our finances. We asked the lodge physician, Dr. Pingel, to examine him so that we would know whether he was going to get better or not. The doctor informed us that he was incurable, and gave us a certificate to that effect."

Mr. Gillet opened his secretary and extracted the document referred to from the lodge records. It read as follows:

Dr. Pingel, Office, 354 Dundas Street, LONDON, Dec. 2, 1891.

Bro. Gillet:—At your request I carefully examined Bro. Carrothers, of Perseverance C. O. O. F., M. U., who has been unable to perform any labor for several years, and find him suffering from the results of cerebral hemorrhage (extravasation of blood into brain). As no improvement has taken place for some eighteen months, I have no hesitation in pronouncing him permanently disabled.

Yours fraternally,

A. R. PINGEL.

"After that," said Mr. Gillet, "we sent for Grand Master Collins, to consider what we should do. We then learned that Bro. Carrothers had commenced taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they were doing him good. So we decided to furnish him with a supply and await for developments. You know the result. He's better now and at work again. The lodge unanimously moved a vote of thanks to the proprietors of Pink Pills, and it was forwarded to them."

"I have known Bro. Carrothers for years. He was always until his last illness a strong, healthy man, and it seemed strange that he should be stricken down so. He had a terrible siege of it. You see the knife (pointing to one on the table); well, if he tried to pick it up he couldn't do it to save his life. He was completely paralyzed."

Turning to the lodge records again, Mr. Gillet produced a book and showed the reporter the entries made week after week for three years and five months of the payments made to Bro. Carrothers as sick benefits. The worthy secretary intimated that any other information desired he would cheerfully furnish, but the reporter had had enough to convince him and left.

DR. PINGEL.

Dr. Pingel was next visited at his office. He remembered the case of Mr. Carrothers well, and had heard that he was better.

"You considered him beyond help, doctor?"

"Yes; any physician, under the circumstances, would have pronounced the same opinion. His recovery is certainly remarkable."

"Do you attribute it to the Pink Pills?"

"I do not doubt that they were the means of his cure, since Mr. Carrothers says it was by using them he became well again. Yes; there seems to be virtue in the medicine, judging by this case."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of a grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on humours in the

blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cts. a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood-builders and nerve tonics, no matter what name may be given them. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

Statistics of London.

The total population of the County of London on April 6, 1891, was 4,231,431, the increase in ten years being 397,237, or 10.36 per cent. The number of inhabited houses was 557,134, an increase on 1881 of 63,249, or 13.96 per cent.

The total expenditure on the local government of London in the year 1889-90 was £10,720,000, or as much as an Australian colony. This was equal to £3 10s 8d per head of population.

The rates were levied upon a rateable value of £31,580,000, so that the amount per £1 was 6s 9d, but the ratepayers only paid 4s 10d of that amount. The central rates fall equally upon the parishes, but the rates for parish purposes are very unequal, ranging from 3s 9d down to 1s 3d.

For imperial and local purposes combined London pays a taxation approximately £17,000,000. The inland revenue returns show that the total income earned in London amount to £123,513,000, so that the burden of taxation amounts to 14 per cent. The balance of the loans outstanding at the end of 1891 was £48,032,000.

On January 1, 1891, the paupers numbered 112,547, and the cost of pauperism was in 1889-90, £2,340,000, the cost of each pauper being £21 16s. 1d.

The number of persons committed for trial during 1889-90 was 2,906, while 109,748 were convicted summarily. The habitual offenders known to the police not committed during the year numbered 2392. The total represents a percentage of 2.7 to the whole population. The cost of the police was £1,799,000, or £15 12s 9d per head of the incriminated class. Industrial schools cost 20,652.

In the schools of the metropolis the pupils numbered in 1890-91, 652,354; the total cost of the board schools was 1,900,000, of which 1,272,000 was thrown on local rates.

The death rate of London in 1891 was 21.4 per 1000 of the population, which compares favorably with other large towns, Liverpool rising as high as 27 per 1000.

The open spaces in London, without reckoning the disused burial grounds, extend to 5,440 acres. Besides, there are open spaces on its borders which bring up the total of parks accessible to Londoners to 22,000 acres.

The fires in the metropolis in 1891 numbered 2892, of which 193 were serious. The lives lost numbered 61, 31 of these having been taken out alive. The total cost of the brigade was 120,734, or 63d per head of the population. The fire insurance companies contributed 27,169l. Property was insured for no less a sum than 806,000,000.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Institution of Electrical Engineers.

Mr. W. H. Preece delivered his inaugural address recently at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, Westminster, England. He gave a description of the progress of electrical discovery during the 40 years he had been connected with electrical engineering, comparing the number of messages sent by telegraph in 1852 and 1892, which had increased from 211,000 to over 170,000,000. He pointed out how valuable electricity was to the travelling public, since without it the block system on railways would be impossible, and spoke of its continually increasing application to domestic and travelling purposes. As to electric lighting, he mentioned that this year the controlling master patent of the glow lamp would expire, after which the price would fall to such an extent as to give an immense impetus to domestic electric lighting by local authorities. The cost of this, if a full load could be maintained both night and day, he asserted, would be equivalent to gas at 2d. per thousand feet—an economy beyond the dreams of the gas man. He also anticipated a brilliant future for electric traction, and in conclusion claimed for electrical science a very large share indeed in the recent progress of the world.

OUR PATENT COLUMN.

Inventive Progress—Profits on Patents—What is Patentable.

Of the nearly half a million patents issued to date, a large majority have been more or less profitable, not only returning money profits to the inventors, or their assigns, but also benefiting in a broader sense, the world at large. Many hundreds of these patents have made millionaires of their owners, while many thousands more have produced fortunes large and small. It is estimated that more than three-fourths of all the capital invested in manufactures in this country, a total of over six hundred and fifty millions of dollars, is directly or indirectly based upon patents. Of the well-known inventions that have produced enormous returns, a few examples

HOW TO OBTAIN A PATENT

Send to the address given below for a Circular (48) on the above subject.

may be cited. The sewing-machine patents not only made numerous individual fortunes, but created several large and wealthy corporations. The telegraph patents realize an immense fortune to the original inventor and to a number of others. The Goodyear rubber patents, the original of which was a simple mixture of rubber and sulphur, formed the basis of vast manufacturing industries and gave immense wealth to hundreds of people. The McCormick harvesters and many other agricultural machines have reaped the earth's products and great wealth at the same time. The sleeping-car patents have made millions for their owners, and the electric

A. HARVEY,
Patent Attorney and Notary Public,
Office, 135 Sparks Street,
Ottawa, - Ontario.

and telephone patents have enormously enriched the inventors and all who are associated with them. These are only a few conspicuous instances, and while the list of millionaire patents—so to speak—might be increased to great length, it is not these which have realized the greatest total of wealth. It is the thousands and tens of thousands of lesser inventions which have each brought their discoverers a few hundreds, a few thousands, or a modest fortune, that amount to the most in the aggregate and have really resulted in the greatest benefits. And it is not necessarily the wonderful invention that attains great success. Sometimes a simple little device, like the paper fast-

PATENTS PROCURED
in Canada, United States, England
France, Germany and all
foreign countries.

ener or the common buckle, which has special utility, will make several fortunes. It should also be understood that the great aggregate of patents granted is vastly swollen by the numerous number of improvements and attachments upon the large inventions, and these may be made by any one who can. For instance, the Crane and Otis elevators employ in their construction and mechanism over two hundred separate patents. The modern printing-press manufacturers own hundreds of patents which cover the various parts that go to make the complete machine, while the great electric

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companies have procured or purchased scores upon scores of patents necessary to the perfection of their various systems. And so it is all through the list. The field of invention is practically limitless, and great as are the rewards that have been realized by the wonderful and useful discoveries already made, still greater ones remain to be enjoyed by those who solve the numerous problems and hoped-for achievements remaining in the realm of the unattained.

(To be Continued.)

All work done under my own personal supervision, best equipped office for turning out first-class work with promptness and despatch.

A. HARVEY,
formerly of Manchester, England.

AIMS, OBJECTS AND BENEFITS OF THE SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized in Toronto, December 13th, 1878.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen.

The mission of this Society is to bring into organized union all true and worthy Englishmen: to maintain their national institutions and liberties and the integrity of the British Empire; to foster and keep alive the loving memory of Old England, our native and Motherland; to elevate the lives of its members in the practice of mutual aid and true charity—caring for each other in sickness and adversity and following a deceased brother with fraternal care and sympathies, when death comes, to earth's resting place.

Great Financial Benefits, viz: Sick pay; Doctor's attendance and medicine and Funeral Allowance are accorded. Healthy men between the ages of 18 and 60 years are received into membership. Honorary members are also admitted. Roman Catholic Englishmen are not eligible.

Reverence for and adhesion to the teachings of the Holy Bible is insisted on.

Party politics are not allowed to be discussed in the lodge room.

The Society is secret in its proceedings, to enable members to protect each other and prevent imposition—for which purpose an initiation Ritual is provided, imposing obligations of fidelity to the principles of the Society on all who join it.

The Society is making rapid growth and has lodges extending over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, having a membership upwards of 12,000 at present, the ratio of increase being for greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started in South Africa and will soon probably be started in England, etc.

The Beneficial (Insurance) Department is providing insurance to the members for \$1,000 or \$2,000 as desired, at the minimum cost, and is passed by any other fraternal Society in Canada, and is conducted on the assessment system. The assessments are graded. A total disability allowance is also covered by the benefits in class "A." There are no disability claims in class "B." No Englishmen need join other organizations when the inducements of this Department are considered.

Englishmen forming and composing new lodges derive exceptional advantages in the initiation fees, and 12 good men can start a lodge.

The Society is governed by a Grand Lodge, with subordinate lodges—the officers of which are elected annual.

In our lodge rooms social distinctions are laid aside and we meet on the common level of national brotherhood, in patriotic association for united counsel and effort in maintaining the great principles of our beloved Society. As such, we can appeal to the sympathetic support of all true Englishmen—asking them to cast their lot with us, thereby swelling the grand roll of those bound together in fraternal sympathies and in devotion to England and the grand cause of British freedom.

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER,
Grand Secretary.
Grand Secretary's Office,
Shaftebury Hall,
Toronto, April 1st, 1892.

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DESERVED APPRECIATION.

A PRESENTATION TO A RESPECTED BROTHER.

Winnipeg, 2nd March, 1893.—The regular meeting of Lodge Shakespeare, No. 164, held on the evening of the 27th ult., was a caution, or rather should be said, an "intimation" to other brothers to go and do likewise. Upwards of a hundred brethren were assembled. Evidently something was up. No one seemed to know what, but that something unusual was to happen was self evidenced by the fact that the visiting members must have been equal in numbers to those of the lodge visited. The whole business, including four initiations, went on smoothly until it came to the order, General Business. Then there was a little flutter, and a hustling, and some ponderable object was carefully denuded of the drapery which had so far concealed its identity and reverently placed upon the altar by the Worthy Chaplain. From the remotest corner of the large lodge room all assembled could see at once that the cynosure of all eyes was a large, handsomely bound, gilt edge Family Bible.

The Worthy President at this juncture descended from the dais and took his place at the altar, calling P. P. Bro. Jones, of Lodge Neptune, No. 144, to assume a position opposite to him. He then read from a brilliantly illuminated manuscript on vellum, the following

ADDRESS.

To Bro. Wm. Jones, Past President of Lodge Neptune, No. 144, S.O.E.B.S. DEAR SIR AND BRO.—We, the members of Lodge Shakespeare, No. 164, desire to take this opportunity of expressing to you our appreciation of the zeal you have shown in advancing the interest of our beloved Society in this city, and more especially for the valuable services you have rendered us, both in organizing this Lodge and in assisting us afterwards with your advice and presence at the meetings.

We therefore ask you to accept this copy of the source of England's power, the Holy Bible, as a slight token of our esteem and regard, with the hope that by strict fidelity to its teachings, by honor and purity of intention and life, we may all so live, that after we shall have been summoned to pass the dark valley of the shadow of death we may once more meet a happy and united brotherhood in the Grand Lodge above.

Signed on behalf of the Lodge. W. H. REEVE, W.C. A. BUSH, W.P. W. R. BURTON, W.V.P.

At the conclusion of the President's address, and of the presentation ceremonial, Bro. Jones, though somewhat overcome by surprise and pleasurable emotion, returned thanks in appropriate words, delivered in an earnest and feeling manner. He then assumed his seat, while for some minutes the lodge room resounded with the plaudits of the assembled brethren.

At the close of the lodge some of the older members who have not yet shaken off the yearning after the flesh pots of the land from whence they came, suggested the advisability of consummating the solemnity in which they had so recently taken part by adjourning to a neighboring restaurant for an oyster supper, but, for some inexplicable reason the "Sons" in Winnipeg never seem to favor any entertainments which smack of conviviality. "The feast of reason and the flow of bowl" must be as the tie, or spiritual; anything which is solid, or spirituous does not meet with general favor on this occasion.

The events of the evening were brought to a close at a late hour by a smoking concert.

NEW LODGE AT BRANDON.

The District Deputy has just returned after making a successful lodgement at Brandon. Desultory operations against this city have long been carried on, but owing to the want of a proper system of organizing new lodges in this section, no serious attempt was made. The writer is given to understand that much of the success in the formation of this last new lodge may be credited to the assiduity and unremitting perseverance of Bro. Coussell, of Lodge Kent, who is a resident of the town.

The D.D. reports having been ably seconded in the performance of his ceremonial duties, by Bro. Heaman, of Westward Ho Lodge, No. 98, upon whom has devolved the honor of being first Worthy President of Lodge Brandon, No. 174.

Space will not permit of publishing the names of the new brethren who so efficiently rendered services on the occasion.

The meeting closed at a late hour, and if any of the members were full at that time it may be safely asserted the status proceeded from naught else than patriotic fervor.

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Boys of England.

Ottawa.

Lion Lodge No. 9, meets in Derby Lodge room on 2nd Tuesday of the month.

E. Ackroyd, Pres., A. J. Cawdron, Sec.

St. Thomas.

Waterloo Lodge No. 13—Meets in Chester lodge room corner of Talbot and Elgin streets on the 1st Friday of the month. Visitors always welcome.

M. Upton, Pres., E. W. Trump, Sec., 154 Manitoba st.

Daughters of England.

Hamilton.

Princess Mary No. 11—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in S. O. E. Hall, corner of Wellington and King Wm. Streets, Hamilton. Visitors always welcome.

Mrs. King, Pres., G. Midgley, Sec.

Queen Victoria No. 1, D. O. E. B. S., Hamilton, meets in Reliance Hall, corner James and Rebecca Sts., on the first and third Fridays of each month.

B. Butten, Hector H. Martin, Secretary.

ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Princess Louise, No. 3, D. O. E. B. S., St. Thomas, meets in their Hall Talbot Street, on 1st and 3rd Monday of every month. Visitors welcome.

M. Upton, Pres., E. W. Trump, Sec., 154 Manitoba st.

Sons of England.

Almonte.

Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting welcome.

Henry Owid, Pres., Bro. Bennett, Sec., Box 217.

Aylmer, Ont.

Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Foresters' Hall, over the Post Office, the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. We are always glad to see visiting brethren.

E. A. Miller, Pres., A. J. Elliott, Secretary.

Barrie.

Southampton No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop st.

H. J. Brown, Pres., Jos. C. Lang, Sec.

Brantford.

Salsbury No. 42—Meets alternate Thursdays. First meeting in the year January 5th, 1893, the A.O.F. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.

W. C. Day, Pres., Wm. Irwin, Sec., P. O. Box 685, Brantford.

Belleville.

Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st.

R. Oliphant, Pres., H. Tammas, Sec., Belleville.

Blackstock.

Grimshy No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Orange Hall, Church st. Visiting brethren will be made heartily welcome.

R. H. Frust, Sec.

Brockville.

Suffolk No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month, at 330 St. Joseph st. Visiting members are welcome.

A. Farr, Pres., F. Goucher, Sec., Box 9, Lachine.

Bowmanville.

Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Bousnall's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome.

T. P. Goard, Pres., Fred J. Osborne, Sec.

Clinton, Ont.

Sheffield No. 83, Clinton, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the S. O. E. Hall, Jackson's Block. Visiting brethren welcome.

W. S. Swaffield, Pres., Alfred Scruton, Sec.

Calgary, N.W.T.

United Roses No. 117, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, in their Hall, on Oiler street.

E. Cave, Pres., E. Doughty, Sec.

Chatham.

Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday evening in the Foresters Hall, King st.

John T. LeCocq, Pres., Chas. F. Chanter, Secretary.

Collingwood.

Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall.

E. Ward, Box 604, Sec., Collingwood.

Cornwall.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome.

H. Smith, Pres., E. Hunt, Sec., Cornwall.

Capelton, Que.

Albert, No. 114—Meets regularly, 1st Tuesday and 3rd Saturday in each month, in the Albert Hall, Capelton, Que. Visiting brethren welcome.

John Tregideon, Pres., Edwin James, Sec., Capelton, Que.

Fort William.

Guildford No. 111—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays in each month, in the K. of C. Hall, Fort William. Visiting brethren welcome.

Henry Smith, Pres., Ed. Oakley, Sec.

Fredericton, N.B.

Islington No. 161, Fredericton, N.B., meets every alternate Thursday in Church of England Hall, Carleton street, from January 5th, 1893. Visiting brethren always welcome.

W. K. Allen, M.P.P., Pres., A. D. Thomas, Sec.

Galt.

Royal Oak No. 28, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays in Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets.

Jesse Welland, Pres., Chas. Squire, Sec.

Goderich.

Liverpool No. 140, meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the A.O.Y.W. Hall, in Toronto's Block, Upper Water street.

W. S. Knights, Pres., W. J. Dowling, Sec.

Gravenhurst.

Dover No. 72—Meets in S. O. E. Lodge Room, Gravenhurst, every alternate Thursday from October 20th. Visiting brethren welcome.

Geo. Forth, Pres., G. A. Readshaw, Sec.

Guelph.

Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Toronto's Block, Upper Water street. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome.

W. M. Stanley, Pres., Harry Bolton, Sec., Box 210.

Hamilton.

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James st.

Wm. Hunt, Pres., James Fisher, Sec., 101 Oak Avenue.

Acorn No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month, in the St. Matthew's Hall, Barton street, east. Visiting brethren welcome.

Geo. W. Kemp, Pres., Hedley Mason, Sec., 102 Queen st. N., 13 James st.

Hearts of Oak No. 94, Hamilton, meets on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, in the Wentworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome.

Geo. Oxford, Pres., Hector H. Martin, Sec., 22 Wellington St.

Devon No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Top Barton, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month. All members of the order invited. Sackville Hill, Sec., Barton.

Robt. Hooper, Pres., Chedoke, P.O., Barton.

Osborne, No. 122—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Mondays, in the St. Matthew's Hall, Barton street, east. Visiting brethren welcome.

T. Trebilcock, Pres., John W. Hannaford, Sec., in rear 103 Wentworth st. N.

Cornwall No. 121—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month in St. George's Hall, cor. James and King William Sts. Visiting brethren welcome.

W. H. Bucombe, Pres., T. Leurgton, Sec., 385 Main St. W.

Hamilton, Ont.

Hamilton, No. 123—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, in St. George's and S. O. E. Hall, McNeil st., N. Hamilton. Visiting brethren welcome.

Edward Carleton, Pres., H. P. Bonny, Sec., 635 King St. East.

Halifax, N. S.

Halifax No. 150, Halifax, N.S.—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday each month at McLean Hall, Barrington st., Halifax, N.S. Visiting brethren welcome.

Thos. W. Offen, Pres., John Redford, Sec., 16 George st.

Huntsville.

Croyden No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome.

Wm. Gall, Pres., J. G. Rumsey, Sec., Huntsville.

Hull, P.Q.

Tennyson No. 165—Meets 1st and 2nd Tuesday at Marston's Hall, Main street Hull. Visiting brethren welcome.

W. Chiffy, Pres., Chas. Skipworth, Sec., 41 Brewery St.

Kingston.

Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Monday in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.

J. E. Martin, Pres., Albert st., Williamsville.

Tyne No. 79, Kingston—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, at Fraser's Hall, King st. A hearty welcome to visiting brethren.

Geo. Reed, Pres., W. Dunblaton, Sec., Albert st., Williamsville.

Lachine.

Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month, at 330 St. Joseph st. Visiting members are welcome.

A. Farr, Pres., F. Goucher, Sec., Box 9, Lachine.

Lakefield.

Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome.

W. H. Dunford, Pres., C. J. Burgis, Sec.

Lambton Mills.

Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the I. O. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome.

M. Waterhouse, Pres., J. T. Jarvis, Sec.

Longford Mills.

Lodge St. Asaph, No. 189—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Public Hall, Longford Mills. Visiting brethren made welcome.

Geo. A. Bradley, Pres., H. E. Peacey, Sec., Longford Mills.

London.

Kenington No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall.

F. G. Truill, Sec., 125 Dundas st.

British Oak No. 82—Alternate Thursdays, Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.

W. J. Anderson, Pres., A. Isaac, Sec., 748 King St.

Piccadilly No. 88—Meets alternate Mondays from March 25th at Knights of Pythias Hall, Richmond street.

J. Hook, Sec., 280 Maitland st.

Londesborough.

Londesborough No. 143—Meets the 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month in the Foresters Hall. Visiting brethren will always find a hearty welcome.

J. R. Taylor, Pres., Bond Lawrason, Sec.

Midland.

Cromwell No. 84, Midland, Ont., meets in Foresters Hall, 4th Tuesday in each month. Visitors welcome.

Frank Cook, Pres., R. O. Stokes, Sec.

Montreal.

Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 9 p.m.

Walter Thom, Pres., Thos. H. Baker, Sec., 1144 St. James st.

Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place d'Armes Square. Visitors welcome.

D. Aspinall, Pres., Jas. Field, Sec., 39 Metcalfe Ave., St. Henri.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Richmond st.

J. G. Brooks, Pres., J. A. Edwards, Sec., 546 St. Paul St.

Denbigh No. 91—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, in Sons of England Hall, No. 9 Craig Street.

Wm. Hammersley, Pres., J. T. Gaffney, Secretary.

Grosvenor No. 120—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, at 466 St. Urbain st. Visiting brethren welcome.

Thos. J. Vaughn, Pres., M. H. Howell, Sec., 51 Emile St.

New Glasgow, N.S.

Kenilworth No. 149, New Glasgow, N.S.—Meets every alternate Saturday at 8 o'clock in Oddfellows Hall, White Rose Degree meeting 3rd Monday in the month at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren always welcome.

N. Wadden, Pres., E. W. Thurston, Sec.

New Westminster, B. C.

Rose of Columbia No. 115—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Union Hall, New Westminster, B. C. Conversations every 4th Thursday. White Rose 2nd Wednesday. Visiting brethren welcome.

R. C. Baker, Pres., W. H. Boycott, Sec., Lorne street.

Oshawa.

Essex No. 4—Meets in S.O.E. Hall alternate Tuesdays from January 3rd. Visiting brethren welcome.

Wm. Paul, Pres., W. S. Bowden, Sec., Box 249, Oshawa.

Orillia.

Hampton No. 53, Orillia—Meets alternate Mondays at Sons of England Hall, Mississauga, st. Henry Cuff, Pres., Austin Gilham, Sec.

Rose of Conchaling, No. 23, meets alternate Mondays from February 6th, 1893, in their Hall Mulahey's Block Orillia. Visiting brethren welcome.

James Burnett, Pres., Wm. Swinton, Sec., Box 63.

Ottawa.

Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st.

L. Williams, Pres., E. Aust, Sec., Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood.

Bowood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st.

R. L. Broadbent, Sec., 103 Bay street.

A. J. Pritchard, Pres.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st.

A. J. Foss, Pres., C. G. Folks, Sec., 322 Ann street.

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh.

Chas. Sharpe, Sec., 21 John st.

Clarendon—The United Degree lodge of Derby, Bowwood, Russell and Stanley lodges meets in Wellington Hall, Wellington street, Ottawa, on the 2nd Wednesday of each month.

W. J. Eastcott, Sec.

Pembroke, Ont.

Black Prince No. 157, Pembroke, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Forester's Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.

H. R. Neapole, Pres., I. N. Pink, Sec.

Peterborough.

Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome.

T. H. Martin, Pres., Bro. Watford, Sec.

Prince Edward Island.

Eton, No. 148, Meets in Wright's Hall, at the corner of Kent and Prince streets, the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, (W. R. D. 2nd and 4th Thursday) of every month. Visiting brethren made welcome.

Geo. D. Wright, Pres., J. Edward Rendle, Sec.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

Royal Standard, No. 112—Meets on alternate Thursdays at 7 p.m.

H. B. Hall, Sec.

St. Thomas.

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THE S. O. E. IN QUEBEC.

THE ORDER RAPIDLY SPREADING OVER THE PROVINCE.

Original Workers Discouraged but Full of Hope.—The Consumption of Individual Efforts—Success at Last.

The first Grand Lodge of the Sons of England held in the Province of Quebec opens this week in Montreal, and the results are sure to be beneficial to the Eastern lodges of the Order, as it will doubtless tend to bring the brethren scattered over the older parts of the Dominion into closer interest one with the other. In connection with the meeting of Grand Lodge the following facts may be of interest:—

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

When Derby lodge No. 30, was originated in Ottawa, in 1884, one of the charter members of the new lodge was Bro. Ed. Ackroyd, who filled the position of treasurer. Through his business connections and family relationships he was intimately acquainted with the discouragements that Englishmen had to contend with in the city of Montreal, and he had observed the strong tendency among our countrymen to drift away to the west from that city rather than oppose the unfriendly and sometimes hostile attitude of those of other nationalities as exhibited in the every-day life of Montreal. He therefore determined to start a lodge of the Sons of England in the city, feeling sure that a foothold gained in this way, other lodges would soon spring up. On his first visit to Montreal for that purpose he was assured by his fellow countrymen that it was of no purpose. Englishmen were not clannish, and would not cling to each other, so discouragement met him at every point.

SUCCESS AT LAST.

Meanwhile the Grand Secretary, Bro. J. W. Carter, had been endeavoring to induce the English Workingmen's Society, to become a branch of the Order, but this also failed, and a second trip by Bro. Ackroyd also failed of any apparent results. But in 1885, while waiting for a few hours in Montreal on a return trip from Boston, he came across Mr. Charles Punchard, a former resident of Ottawa, and the question of starting a lodge in the city was introduced, the result being that this gentleman promised to use his utmost efforts to that end if the necessary documents were sent him. This the Grand Secretary complied with, with the results that a lodge was formed by Bros. Wright, Boswell and others, together with Bro. Millington, one of the earliest officers of the order in Toronto. Montreal was then suffering from the scourge of small-pox, being in a state of semi-quarantine, but despite this danger the Grand Officer thought it too good a chance to be missed, and on the evening of Nov. 2nd, 1885, Excelsior lodge No. 36, was opened by Grand President Higginbotham, assisted by Grand Secretary Carter, it having a good list of charter members, among them being Bro. Boswell, who has never failed to advocate the interests of the Order in every quarter.

A RAPID INCREASE.

New lodges originated soon after in other portions of the city. Our readers will here note how close and rapid in succession the first three lodges were formed, justifying the anticipation of Bro. Ackroyd, the first is No. 36, the second is No. 39, the third is 41. A band of Englishmen was formed in the metropolis, has united to forward the interests of their fellow-countrymen in no small degree. Among them may be found some of the most active workers in the Order, with the exception of lodges in Quebec city and Hull, these brethren have organized every lodge in the province. The other lodges in the province of Quebec are Yorkshire, 39; Victoria Jubilee, 41; Primrose, 49; Denbigh, 66; Britannic, 113; and Grosvenor, 120, in Montreal; Gloucester, 103, of Sherbrooke; Albert, 114, of Capleton; Clarence, 136 of Lennoxville; Royal Rose, 147 of Lachine; Lincoln, 152 of St. Lambert; Prince George of Quebec and Tennyson, of Hull.

A Good Move.

Lodge Chatham, No. 142, of Toronto, at the regular meeting on February 22nd, elected the following officers, a duty which had been laid over from the previous meeting: Bro. G. E. Gibbard, Treasurer; Bro. C. Holmes, 4th committeeman, who were duly installed in their respective offices, D. D. Bro. Wootton acting as installing officer. An entertainment committee, composed of Bro. A. R. Purland, J. S. Simmons and C. W. Holmes was appointed to provide an entertainment at each evening of meeting, thereby

calculating to draw out the membership and making the lodgeroom more congenial to the brethren. In this way, not only do we believe that a larger attendance of our own members will be accomplished, but that the usual goodly number of visitors will be increased and interest in our lodge grow. A number of visiting brethren were present and the attendance of members was above that of any other for some time past. The prospects are encouraging, and in the near future it is expected our lodge will be one of wonderful prosperity and activity.

English farmers who contemplate immigrating to America need to have their eyes wide open and every true Son of England should do all in his power to aid his fellow-countrymen in selecting their homes on this side of the water. A case has just come to light where this is greatly needed. A telegram from Cheyenne, Wyoming, calls attention to the fact that Lionel Sartoris announces that he will colonize with English farmers a tract of land in Wyoming of about 8,000 acres. An agent from England has been to look at the land and returns to say that English farmers will succeed on the land, but the facts are that Sartoris bought the land for ranching purposes, secured water rights and built an irrigation plant and then found it would not pay to run it as a ranch. Now he wants to sell it to a lot of farmers who can "make money out of it." Does the thing look feasible? Land that needs a costly irrigation plant and then will not pay as a ranch is not likely to prove a bonanza to English immigrant farmers. Before any man locates on such properties he should well consider the whole question.

On Wednesday last a bill was discussed in the English House of Commons which if passed would have been very disastrous to Canadian interests. It proposed the entire exclusion of all live cattle from the Dominion at any future time. The bill was introduced by the Conservative member from Antrim, and it caused a heated discussion. But what at first looked like a very black cloud broke away and showed a clear blue sky. The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Gardner, in opposing the bill, referred to Canada as the most loyal of the British colonies and hinted that the day was not far distant when he would recommend the entire removal of the embargo on all Canadian cattle.

THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Settlers from New England Propose to Make their Homes in Canada.

Montreal, March 9.—There is going to be a very heavy influx of Swedes into the Canadian North-west this spring and summer from the manufacturing towns of the New England states.

They have no more sympathy for a republican form of government than for our own, and in fact their pastors, who are all native born Swedes, are most sympathetic towards this new northern movement. Their delegates who visited Prince Albert, Edmonton and other parts of the great Saskatchewan valley last year came back delighted, and so effective has their preaching of the Canadian gospel been that the hunger for land in our prairie country has taken hold of old and young alike. The delegates paid cash for their homesteads, and they have also taken up four townships of free Government land destined for their New England friends. They, in fact, want more land than is yet surveyed in that splendid district. The largest Swedish settlement is intended to be at Wetaskimir, which is located south of Edmonton, and some 25 families have already gone into that portion of the North-west. These Swedes, about to leave for Canada, have saved from \$500 to \$800 each, and they will be found to be amongst the most desirable class of settlers who have yet made their way into the Dominion. They have mostly all picked up the English tongue during their sojourn of from one to 10 years in New England, and consequently will feel quite at home when they come into contact with the English-speaking settlers of north-western Canada.

Mr. Jay Andrews, one of the youngest and most successful and wide-awake of Emerson farmers lately brought in two hogs weighing over 1,000 lbs., for which he received in the neighborhood of \$55. These hogs were 18 months old. Mr. Andrews says hog-raising pays at even a much lower price than he got for these. It is noticeable that those farmers who say that hog-raising does not pay seldom raise any, in fact often have to buy for their own use.

Correspondence.

While we give full publicity to the views of our correspondents, we wish it to be distinctly understood, we do not hold ourselves responsible for them.

Treasonable Doctrines of Annexationists.

The Editor ANGLO-SAXON: DEAR SIR,—Having read the report of the meeting of St. George's Society in Toronto on the evening of the 3rd inst., there are several points in connection with the proceedings that I cannot help but take note of, especially in view of the fact that efforts have been made in some quarters to bring to a union the St. George's and S. O. E. orders.

I had always been under the impression, Mr. Editor, that the St. George's Society was composed of none but loyal Englishmen, but after the assertion of one of their chief members that "loyalty was not essential to the membership of the Order" I find it different. It is perhaps well for us that just at this time Mr. J. C. Hopkins should make his motion censuring Prof. Goldwin Smith and striking him off the roll of the Society, which will appear to every true Englishman exactly the motion which should have been carried under the circumstances. Surely this will settle the matter of amalgamation, if it is not already settled, for, unless I am very much mistaken, the Sons of England want no such men in their ranks as Goldwin Smith or any of his associates in treason. I know of many, and believe that every true-hearted Englishman will bear me out in saying that in this land of ours British fair play is either misunderstood or carried altogether too far. Is it British fair play to allow a man who has no respect for his country or himself, because he has powers given him in a certain direction, to become greater than some of his fellows? Is it British fair play, I say, to allow such a man to go on misrepresenting and trying in every way to sell his country, and smooth it over, and forsooth, make the excuse of "giving him a chance to be heard?" I say we have heard too much of this treason already, and as a true Englishman (which I claim to be), I cannot let this go farther without at least raising a protest against the informal and treasonable doctrines of the so-called annexationists. Traitors they are in every sense of the word, and I hereby call on all Sons of England, no matter to what Society they belong, to make themselves heard with no uncertain sound in this matter.

Men a thousand times better than Goldwin Smith have before now paid the penalty of their treason with their heads, and richly deserved it likewise.

The time is coming when Englishmen will be called upon to say on what side they are. Let us all remember our glorious birthright and lawful Sovereign and be ready when the "sound to arms" comes to show the world that true Englishmen are not all dead outside of the motherland, neither are they all given over to treason.

A SON OF ENGLAND.

Peterboro, March 4, 1893.

NANAIMO, B. C.

Sons of England in the Black Diamond City

In a very interesting letter received last week from Bro. Harvey Johnson, Secretary of Magna Charta Lodge, No. 127, he states. With the New Year our lodge officers are resolved, in face of many obstacles to hold their own away to the front, with love of motherland and the good old Union Jack at their head, helped on by our D. D. Capt. Robertson, of Victoria. The following are the officers:—Rev. G. H. Tovey, past president; John Scates, president; Frank Charlton, vice-president; S. Harvey Johnson, secretary; Herbert Charmon, treasurer; Rev. E. G. Miller, chaplain; W. W. Walkem, surgeon; Frank Robinson, 1st guide; W. E. Norris, and E. C. Brooks, auditors; F. C. Garrard, guard.

Belleville Boys of England.

Despite the unfavorable weather we had quite a successful gathering on the evening of Feb. 17th, at the juveniles open concert. The program was a good one, and much enjoyed by the audience. Those taking part in songs and selections were Bros. Record, Dobbs, J. Moram, Hurbur, Mr. W. H. Munroe, Mr. Foreman and Miss Tammadge. Bro. Watt was unable through illness to give the promised recitation. Bro. Tammadge, W. P. of Juvenile Lodge ably presided.

It is intended that these entertainments will be held monthly and we expect to add quite a number to our juvenile ranks before the spring opens.

A good deal of interest is aroused here over a proposed Daughters of England Lodge. I am in sympathy with the movement and hope to see it succeed.

Bro. G. Frost says he would not like to do without the ANGLO-SAXON. It is a paper that every Protestant as well as every member of the S.O.E. ought to subscribe for, and no thoroughly true Englishman should be without it.—Bro. Thos. Waymark, Oxford Lodge, No. 17.

The Family Medicine.

Trout Lake, Ont, Jan. 2, 1890. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville.

DEAR SIR,—For a number of years I have used and sold your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills." I consider them the very best for "Family Use," and all my customers speak highly of them. Yours truly, R. LAWSON.

Grosvenor Lodge, No. 120 Montreal.

This popular young lodge gave one of its enjoyable socials in their lodge room. Upper St. Urban street. Bro. Evans was in the chair, there being about one-hundred members and friends present. Refreshments were served after the concert, Mr. J. T. Edwards presiding at the piano, and a few members of his orchestra also added to the enjoyment by their rendering of several selections during the evening. The gathering broke up at an hour early in the morning, well pleased with the way in which they had spent the evening. The following took part in the programme: Bros. Edwards, Lowe, Clark, Bradshaw and Wynd, Messrs. Giles, Lucas, Rushton, Lloyd, and the Misses Barry and Galew.

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F. H. MARTELOCK,
Baker, Confectioner and General Grocer,

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FLOUR AND FEED OF ALL KINDS KEPT IN STOCK.

Delegates visiting the annual convention of the Order in Montreal this week, will be glad to know that the proprietor of the Richelieu Hotel (Mr. J. B. Ducher) is a brother member of the Order. The special rates of charge to Delegates, are from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. This Hotel is the nearest from the meeting hall of the Grand Lodge, and offers first class accommodations to guests. Englishmen visiting Montreal at any time of the year, should not forget the attractions of this Hotel.

Bro. Bonny secretary of Hamilton lodge No. 123, writes that on the evening of March 8th, there were three initiations in the lodge, being G. T. Tuckett of Myrtle Navy fame, John Histed and Wm. Irvine. Also three propositions. The lodge is flourishing and has a very bright prospect.

SPRING, 1893. SPRING, 1893.

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Oh How Dear to the Heart, and Cheap to the Purse,

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Yes we are in it for this Spring

The Best Body Brussels it was possible for us to procure we bought. Not, however, till we had examined samples from all the leading Carpet makers of Britain, and as a result we have the right goods and to sell them we will offer them at right prices.

The secret of our success in Carpets. One Price (and that a reasonable one), Cash dealing (Both in buying and selling) Full stock (better selection for customers) Correctness of treatment (rich or poor all alike).

Intending buyers will find it to their advantage to see our stock and have our quotations before they select.

Wilton Carpets, Fine Wool Carpets, Brussels Carpets, Union Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, Cotton Chain Carpets,

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