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Gustavus William Wicksteed

One of the most useful offerings the ANGLO-SAXON could make to its readers at this Christmas season—when the hearts of Englishmen instinctively turn to the old land—is the life of Gustavus William Wicksteed, Q.C., of Ottawa. That he is probably the oldest son of England now living in Canada would be of itself recommendation enough to our friends to whom we now introduce him. But he has been a life worth living, in its record of true manhood and as an example of what a righteous man really is in the flesh. Mr. Wicksteed, whose name and person have been familiar to law-makers and law-expounders for over seventy years, is now nearing the end of his first century, and will reach it when the Christian world sees the nineteenth century since the birth of Christ, completed, closed and past. The subject of our sketch was born in Liverpool, England, on the twenty-first day of December, 1799. Born in the eighteenth century, his friends speak in the most confident terms of the ability of this patriarch to continue to breathe the air of this earth well into the twentieth century. He will thus form a link between three centuries—and what centuries! what ages of war and peace and progress have they been and will they be! how great the glory of England in the first two, how much greater in the last, if her sons will be as unselfish and liberal hearted and minded to the world of men as has been the noble character we are now sketching. Longevity is not to be desired—either by the long-liver himself or by his friends for him—if the one whose days are long is the land is not healthy and strong in body and mind, and lives a life of usefulness and honour. Such has been the lot and life of Mr. Wicksteed. Apprenticed in early manhood to a Civil Engineer in England, he threw up his articles on and the advice of his uncle Mr. Justice Fletcher, of the Saint Francis District, he left for Canada in 1821, and there entered upon the study of law. It is as a member of the latter profession—the noblest of all—that he is most widely known; but still, several roads and bridges in the Province of Quebec, and the engines of at least one steamboat even now running on the St Lawrence, attest his early training and the bent of his mind towards engineering, and give proof that whatever his hand found to do he did with all his might. It was as a draftsman of our Canadian statutes, and their consolidator and reviser, that his name has become famous and a part of the political history of our land. But besides this work, the Imperial and Canadian Governments employed Mr. Wicksteed to carry out several important commissions—such as the expropriation of lands for the Levis forts, the postal service, the Craig's road commission, &c. In all that he did his clear head, calm judgement, incorruptible probity, knowledge of law and business, and through acquaintance with the English and French languages, made his work valuable to his employers and his country, and honourable to himself. His classical and scholarly attainments are very considerable, and do credit to Merchants' Tailors' school in London, England, where was educated. Nowhere does he shine more than in the company of highly educated men, men capable of appreciating his graceful and harmless and witty humour, and knowledge of books and

men. Since boyhood he has shewn strong literary powers. His poetry assumes the form of *vers de societe* and some of them are not surpassed for wit, rhythmical flow and clever hits. He says that he takes more pride in his prose compilations than in his poetical ones, and certainly in what he has written, be it on law points, on financial matters, on trade questions, on educational questions, or in historical criticism, he has displayed the cultured mind, the unbiased and unprejudiced judgement, and the charitable man. With the exception of a slight deafness, all his mental faculties are unimpaired. His physical powers still surprise the people of Ottawa, who constantly and regularly meet him on his way to the Bank or his other business haunts, walking with upright figure and elastic step, disdaining any other support than that given by a light walking cane. His longevity is partially owing to heredity, doubtless, but to a sound constitu-

tion he has added the vigor given by an inflexibly temperate life both in the matter of alcoholic stimulants and narcotic sedatives. In aid of these promoters of health and long life, his abstinence from intoxicants and tobacco, he cultivates a meek and quiet and placid disposition and lives a life of untroubled serenity. His cheerfulness and good humour never desert him, and he attends any gathering (not always delightful to himself, but at which he knows his attendance will give pleasure to others. His extreme modesty is proverbial, his dislike to notoriety is such that we are inserting this biography unknown to him, for to ask permission would be to be refused. His courtesy and gentleness of manner to all are excessive, yet he lacks not a proper sense of dignity, and the respect due him by the very highest in the land. The story goes that once a member of parliament was offensive to him in manner—as they often are to those whom they consider servants—Mr. Wicksteed resented the affront, and the offending member was obliged to apologize right humbly. He is a righteous God-fearing man; it is this that makes his life a shining light to all Canadians. His advice to his children is valuable to everyone;—make all the friends you can;—look on the bright side of things and of men;—treat every person as if you wanted to make him your friend and believed you could let not thy lips praise thee;—do that which you most dislike, first;—owe no man anything. Just and true in all his thoughts, words, and actions; he ever follows and is a living epitome of that greatest of all chapters on love viz. that found in the epistle to the Corinthians, written by Saint Paul. In fine he has ever acted out his duty to God and his duty to his neighbor as found in the catechism of his beloved church of England;—that catechism so full, complete and godly, that beautiful compend of Christianity.



GUSTAVUS WILLIAM WICKSTEED, OTTAWA.

"A SECOND TERM."

The Brantford *Expositor*, commenting upon the mayoralty of that city says:—
"From present appearances Mayor Elliott will be unopposed. Apparently the present incumbent of the office has given very general satisfaction to the ratepayers of all classes, and there is a disposition to pay him the compliment of a two-year term."
The citizens of Brantford in deciding to give Bro. Elliott a second term as Mayor, is an honor which Englishmen throughout the Dominion will appreciate. Never before in the history of the Order as the delegates been welcomed to a city by a Mayor who is a Past Supreme President of the Order. The Grand Lodge will meet in the city of Brantford the second week in March.
The election of officers of the four lodges in Ottawa, Derby, Bowwood, Stanley and Russell, took place in the early part of the month. There is no material change in the personnel.

An Element of Discord.

The Editor ANGLO-SAXON.
I have read with pleasure the letter of Bro. Thos. Elstob, in your November issue, and I thoroughly endorse the opinion he expresses with regard to the Official Organ. The members of our lodge with whom I have discussed the matter are unanimously of opinion, that so long as we could depend upon the ANGLO-SAXON working honestly and intelligently for the Order and for Englishmen in general, it was an act of folly to put the Order to the cost of supporting an additional paper. The benefits to be obtained by so doing being in no way commensurate to the cost.
The ANGLO-SAXON is doing good work both inside and outside the Lodges, and the fact that it does not confine itself exclusively to the official reports, &c., renders it more acceptable to the majority of readers, whilst the patriotic and historic articles appearing in it are well calculated to foster a healthy feeling of pride in our nation and filial affection to our Mother Country, which, by national evolution will result in the growth of a desire for closer union amongst Englishmen.
Whilst Englishmen are, to an extent, unparalleled amongst other peoples of the world and possessed of the individual characteristics which make great men, they are lacking in cohesiveness, and do not hang together as they ought to do. This is, in a great degree, attributed to their natural independence of character, but it is time they learned the lesson so farly set forth by Esop, centuries ago, that in unity only is strength. Typical Englishmen are like grains of quartz or silica, bright, pure, strong and slightly angular, possessing no natural cohesion but unsurpassed for strength and endurance when united by a proper cementitious medium. If then, we desire to perpetuate and increase England's greatness we must be united, and I believe that our Order offers the best medium, at present presented to us, for attaining this end, but to make it effective we must jealously guard against introducing any element of dissention into our organization which might cause internecine separation.
The numerous letters from members of the Order, appearing month after month in your paper, are evidence that the action of the Supreme Lodge, in arranging for the publication of the *S. O. E. Record*, does not meet with the unanimous approval of the brethren, and it is to be sincerely hoped that this element of discord will be removed from amongst us at the next meeting of the Supreme Grand Lodge.
I am yours fraternally,
S. A. CLARK, Pres.,
Empress of the West, No. 176,
Regina, N. W. T. 2nd December, 1896.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The election of officers of Lodge Eton for the ensuing year took place on the 2nd inst. The president, William Harris; worthy president, Will Beardon; vice-president, John Wainwright; secretary, George Worthy; assistant secretary, Thomas Evans; treasurer, Theobald Chapman; Rev. W. J. Kirby; inside guard, S. Whitlock; outside guard, A. W. E. Deane; surgeon, Dr. H. D. Johnson; marshal, S. D. Stearns; deputy, James D. Lapthorne; district deputy, John Field; W. F. Riggs; committee, John Field, W. F. Riggs, A. Wainwright, Leonard Bellamy; trustees, James D. Lapthorne, J. C. Crabb, C. J. Turner; auditors, E. D. Sigraa; Secy. D. Wright, W. W. Chisham.

A Fitting Representative of Englishmen.

BRO. BARLOW CUMBERLAND,
Supreme Grand V.-President.

AN OFFICIAL TOUR AMONG THE OTTAWA VALLEY LODGES.

Black Prince Lodge, of Pembroke, Ont., had an official visit from Bro. Barlow Cumberland, S.G.V.P., recently and from a report received we are able to say the visit was highly beneficial to the brethren and Englishmen generally of that town. Black Prince lodge was instituted some five years ago, and until last month was only visited by Bro. W. R. Stroud, S. G. P. P. An interesting programme was carried out with Bro. John H. Phillip, in the chair, the following took part—Bro. L. N. Pink, song; W. H. Bone, address; H. R. Neapole, song; Miss E. Cressy, recitation. The local address for event was the address of the Supreme Grand V.-President, Bro. Cumberland, who was able to keep his audience in good humour, while he is sending home some well aimed thrust, and leaves behind him something for his hearers to think over. A Pembroke paper speaking of his address says: "Mr. Cumberland is undoubtedly a charming speaker; he is witty too, and drew forth much laughter. He is broad in his views, and his selection for his present position was indeed a happy one."
Nelson Lodge, No. 43, Almonte, was also visited by Bro. Cumberland, and he assisted in initiating three candidates. He paid a tribute to the abilities displayed by the officers of Nelson lodge, and alluded to the excellent financial condition in which they were in. After the lodge meeting was over the members and friends partook of an excellent dinner at the Commercial House. Mayor Bro. Wm. Thoburn acted chairman, with Bro. R. W. Hayden, P. B. D., in the vice chair. Among those present were Rev. J. G. Low, Mr. B. Rosamond, M. P., Rev. Mr. Hagen, Warden Willoughby, Dr. Kirkland, Mr. A. M. Greig, from Severn lodge, Arnprior, was Bro. A. C. Pye and Bro. Richmond. The S. G. Vice made an effective speech, and kept the question of the importance of the Order to the front, and said one of the chief aims for which the Sons of England are striving to cultivate was land where of the Empire.
The Almonte Gazette speaks of Bro. Cumberland as follows:—
"The speech of the evening was that of Mr. Cumberland, who was heartily cheered when he rose to reply. His address was of a very patriotic kind, and such as could not fail to do good in any gathering of Canadians. He expounded the nature of the order he represented, and pointed out the benefits to be derived from membership in it. But the greater merit of the speech was taken up in showing what a grand heritage Englishmen have, but that, while they glory in the brave deeds and virtues of their ancestors, they should all join heartily with their brethren of Ireland and of Scotland in their making Canada the brightest gem in the British crown. The speech was not only interesting and inspiring, but it bristled with wit, and in spite of the allegation that Englishmen are too blunt to be witty."
Beaconsfield Lodge, No. 171, Carleton Place was visited by Supreme Grand V.-President Barlow Cumberland, on Wednesday evening the 26th November. It was a great pleasure to the brethren having him present, being the first time an official visit by a Supreme officer since the lodge was instituted four years ago. There were four candidates balloted for and received, three of them having taken part in the Indian Meeting. The S. G. V. P. took part in the initiation, giving the final charges. Bro. Cumberland gave a very interesting and stirring address, and brought out many important points in the Aims and Objects of the Sovereign of England. He congratulated the officers and thanked the members for the hearty manner in which they had received them. Bro. Beato, president, replied on behalf of the members, stating the gratification it had given them all in having the Supreme Grand V.-President the guest of the members of Beaconsfield Lodge.

8. O. E. THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

EASTERN DISTRICT LODGES OF TORONTO.

The first annual Thanksgiving Service of the Eastern District Lodges of Toronto, promoted by Hammersmith Lodge, was held on Sunday, Nov. 22nd, and was in every way a success.

Hammersmith, London, Manchester, Stafford, Litchfield and St. George's entered heartily into the project, and almost every lodge in the city was represented. Old Albion did well and Middlesex was well to the fore.

The brethren met at St. George's Hall, Queen st., E., and, marshalled by Bro. Hine, of London lodge, and led by the Naval Brigade, marched via Parliament st. to the Methodist Church, Gerrard st. E. Here the service was conducted by the Rev. G. K. Adams, an Englishman every inch of him, full of enthusiasm and love for

"ENGLAND! DEAR OLD ENGLAND!" as a man should be whose grandsire fought in her battles in the Peninsula war, and suffered fourteen years imprisonment in French dungeons; and full of hope that she will retain the proud preeminence she has attained, and will yet become the leader of the nations in the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means, thus making wars to cease. He was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Emery, a good choir, and an orchestra of twelve instruments.

Mr. Adams took for his text the 1st verse of the 23rd Psalm. "And it shall come to pass, if thou shalt hearken diligently unto the voice of the Lord thy God, to observe and to do all his commandments which I command thee this day, that the Lord thy God will set thee on high above all nations of the earth."

He commenced by saying that when Lord Nelson signalled those words which have become a maxim among Englishmen, "England expects that every man this day will do his duty," an Irishman on board one of the ships remarked there was not a word of old Ireland in it. He saw several Irish and Scotch friends present, and he asked them to overlook the omission, if, on this special occasion, an Englishman speaking to a society of brother Englishmen, his sermon shall contain nothing of these nationalities, whom Englishmen hold in high esteem. Englishmen were often accused of blowing their own horn. He thanked God that we had a great national horn to blow and know how to blow it. The text applying principally to the people of Israel, selected them as a nation with special privileges and blessings, and he was not surprised that in their exalted position they looked upon the Samaritans as dogs, and other nations as inferior. The text was interwoven with England's history as much as in Israel's. She has been "set on high above all nations of the earth."

"Britain's the pride of the ocean, The home of the brave and the free, The shrine of each patriot's devotion, The world offers homage to thee."

This result must have been produced by certain causes; there were two, first, England had never borne the yoke of a foreign oppressor, and her grand old flag, "which for a thousand years had braved the battle and the breeze," floated only over the free in any and every part of the world, and never since the last slave market was held in Bristol centuries ago had any slave breathed her air or trod her soil. From this freedom her sons had obtained that manly independence and heroic bearing characteristic of them, and the nation that solidity which is the pride of every Englishman, and the wonder and envy of those who visit her shores.

An American, travelling in England, admired the solid appearance of the beautiful green lawns in front of palatial residences, so he remarked to a gardener one day that he would like to get a lawn to look like that at his place in the States, and asked him how it was done. "Well," said the gardener, "you first level your ground, then you make a good solid foundation, then you sow your grass seed, and then you roll it for about six hundred years, and by that time you have a good lawn."

But for the national and individual freedom, and good building on solid foundations pursued through the whole of her history, resulting in the bravery and heroism of sons, no man would have dared to write that grand description of the charge at Balaclava, which the preacher recited with admirable skill. If asked for evidence of England having been "set on high above all nations," reference may be made to those attainments reached by her people in arts and science, statesmanship and literature, in military and

naval life, in philanthropy and heroism which has made their names and their country known in all civilized parts of the world. In poetry has any excelled, or even equalled, Milton? In the drama does anyone shine with a greater lustre than the immortal Shakespeare? In the making of books there is no name probably that has attained such widespread celebrity as that of John Bunyan, whose wonderful dream has been translated into almost every known language, and has given comfort to christian readers in every land. In military life there are few men who have shown more bravery than Wolfe, whose daring and skill gave to England this fair Canada of ours. In naval warfare, has any gained so much as the "little admiral" Nelson, who accomplished such wonders at Trafalgar? In science it was Newton that discovered the law of gravitation, and placed astronomical science on a sure foundation. In philanthropy—and he was glad that England's sons to-day had made this a part of the service in which they were engaged, and he hoped their contributions to the Hospital Fund would be sufficiently liberal to enable the Board to do much good during the coming winter—is there any halo surrounding a human head brighter than the one that encircles that of Florence Nightingale? In heroism what greater could be shown than that of Grace Darling, in her effort to save the lives of the shipwrecked men on the rock bound coast of our island home? In statesmanship it is doubtful if any man in any country has surpassed Disraeli, or the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. In the sacred work of the Christian ministry did any man accomplish more than John Wesley? Surely England can produce the brightest galaxy in any nation on earth.

The second—and not the least—cause of this result is that England has taken the Bible as the inspired guide of her national life. Our beloved Queen—God bless her—was perfectly right, when she told the Indian prince that the Bible was the source of England's power. For, notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary, all that may be said of her, she is most emphatically a Christian people. This is evidenced in her enormous charity bill, and the number of hospitals and institutions for the relief and succor of her suffering poor, and the missionary enterprise of her churches. She has her faults; as seen in the revelations of the Pall Mall Gazette; and her drink bill is enormous; yet, England, dear old England! with all her faults I love her still. We love her for what she has done for herself and the world, we love her for what she is, we love her for the possibilities within her for the future. He believes that England will lead in settlement of disputes by arbitration. Bravery and heroism is not to be looked for only in the battle field, but in the walks of peace, and her sons will show those qualities in the new fields produced. Sometime ago a Christian girl entered a factory in one of the manufacturing cities, and was mocked and derided for maintaining her religious life. One day one of the girls was caught in the belt of a machine and would have been killed, but with wonderful fortitude and presence of mind this Christian girl ran to the wheels and placed her bare arm between them and stopped the machinery until her shopmate was rescued, and thus saved the life of her greatest tormentor.

Mr. Adams concluded almost eloquent sermon in an earnest appeal to those present to be not only true to their mother land and her Queen, but to be true to their country's God, the King of Kings, and emulate the deeds of those good men and true, who had made their country's name to be revered and feared, and thus prove themselves worthy sons of worthy sires. He expressed his pleasure in knowing that the society represented was engaged in beneficial works, and gave statistics showing the amount paid out during the last nine months, and since the foundation, in sick and funeral benefits. He would have been applauded throughout, but in compliance with his request, kindly made, the brethren abstained from demonstration of this sort. The service concluded with singing God Save the Queen, and a benediction by Mr. Emery.

The proceeds of the collection for the Hospital Fund amounted to the handsome sum of \$18.96.

G. VENNELL.

"Shares in plenty, the record in England for the year 1896, has proved a rare harvest for the company promoter. It is estimated that £141,750,000 (\$708,750,000) of shares have been offered to the public during the last eleven months."

AIMS OF THE SONS OF ENGLAND!

TO ADVOCATE THE Confederation of the Colonies with the British Empire.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

For the first time in its history the Sons of England Society has received recognition at the hands of the Associated Press in its report of the commemoration of the Battle of Trafalgar held in London at a recent date. The honour is due to Victory Lodge of being the first to bring our Society before the English speaking public of both continents by an act calculated to show that the traditions of our forefathers are as sacred to us in Canada as they are to dwellers in London, or any part of the British Empire.

In connexion with this subject it is necessary to refer to another celebration of the same event in our own commercial capital, in which the taste of those responsible for the details is questioned by some, from the fact of the tri-color forming a part of the decorations, but without going into the niceties of such a trivial matter, rather let us think for a moment about what we are driving at in celebrating these old time events, so that in future we may know when to make a public demonstration, how to do so, and when to leave it alone. For the order of the Sons of England I am writing and, I think it may be safely said that outside of those members who join for no other reason, in particular than for the benefits they may receive, nine tenths of us believe in and advocate the idea of the confederation of the colonies with the British Empire.

Britons from the three kingdoms, together with their descendants from all parts of the world, go to make up the chief factor in every British colony, the native element though, perhaps, infinitely more numerous, in most of cases, being politically speaking of very little weight. But here in Canada we have a simpler problem to solve. Our aboriginal "native" has practically become extinct as the buffalo, and in his place we Anglo-Saxons have to deal with the descendants of a race as proud, and with good reason, as our own, a people with equally as marked historical traditions; and for the most part a religion whose tenets are based on authority to them as indisputable as to ourselves those we have accepted under the general head of Protestantism.

Now here, surely, we have about the most unique combination of conflicting elements with which to deal that can be found the world over; one which cannot be dealt with successfully by mere statesmanship, to say nothing about political wire-pulling. A happy solution of the difficulty can only be obtained by the more thoughtful of the representatives amongst the people of the two conflicting elements studying out the situation for themselves and endeavoring to lead public sentiment accordingly.

To our French fellow subjects it may be as well to point out that considerably more than a century of actual possession of our country on the part of Great Britain places any idea of a reversion of Canada to French control entirely out of the bounds of probability, and well acquainted as many of them are with the history of their mother country up to the time when Canada passed into the hands of the British, they must know they have no more affinity with the political sentiments of which the tri-color is the outward and visible sign, than have we with the sentiment conveyed by the use of the red and white roses of the Tudors.

The sooner we make up our minds we are both here in Canada for the purpose of furthering the mutual interests of all concerned, the sooner shall we be likely to come to an harmonious understanding. To those of British origin, Englishmen, and Sons of England in particular, I would say, let us in this case be guided by our Book of Faith, and endeavour to do nothing to offend our weaker brother. It is not the spirit of true hearted Britons to taunt others because we think they are weaker than ourselves. It is a wise maxim, "Let sleeping dogs lie," and for the present, at least, it would be good policy for all public authorities to discountenance the display of demonstrations calculated to arouse the religious, political or racial prejudices of any community.

What is wanted is to cultivate a spirit of forbearance on both sides, and in the end we may be sure that if under the benign influence of the Union Jack we can extend the commerce of Canada, increase her trade, develop her

natural resources, and keep peace amongst ourselves, the result will be well worth the restraining those exuberant expressions of loyalty to Great Britain which may please us on some occasion, but while they really do no good, are but too likely to cause a feeling of irritation in the minds of our fellow subjects of different origin, and consequently rather delay than expedite the day when our descendants shall proudly point to Canada as Britain's fulfilled pledge of her oft expressed wishes of Peace and Goodwill towards men, and when she shall be even more entitled to claim the distinguished honour of being the "brightest jewel," even in the imperial diadem of the Confederate States of Great Britain.

WINNIPEG FREE LANCE. Nov. 16th, 1896.

That Unsatisfactory Visit.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

I noticed in your September issue you received a fraternal visit from Bro. John Hills, of Chebucto Lodge, Halifax, and in an interview he gives you some facts, and complains about the visit of Past Supreme Grand President, Bro. Geo. Clatworthy to Halifax and says his visit was a jumbled affair, for which I can bear him out in his statement.

I was much disappointed with his visit altogether. When in Halifax, last autumn, I found grave complaints existing, and they want all the help and assistance they can get. They are suffering from a keen competition with old established orders, and some of them contain the best elements of English stock within their ranks, and who refrain from joining our noble order simply because they know nothing of the Order or its aims, and the brethren are struggling nobly to promote the Order under the most adverse conditions. They hoped that a visit from an experienced supreme officer would have helped them, but under the circumstances it seems to have had the reverse effect.

I have always held the opinion that when Supreme officers are travelling in the name and at the expense of the Order, that they should, when possible, place themselves in the hands of the District Deputies, who are looked upon as provincial heads in the provinces, and not roam about at their own sweet will and pleasure.

It is quite time some settled plan was laid down either in the constitution or by the Executive, when proper notice can be given, and the brethren made aware of such important events. Nova Scotia is now credited with two visits from Bro. Clatworthy, but really if we had been favored with half a day we would have been pleased indeed.

The first visit we got was at 8.15 in the evening. We had no meeting, our D.D. only getting a telegram to say that he had arrived, but no instructions to arrange meetings. Of course nothing was done under the circumstances. At the same time we were puzzled to know why he should go to Sydney, Cape Breton, instead of Halifax, which would have been much more to the advantage of the Order. If the idea was to open the way for new lodges there, it was a mistake, for he did not stay long enough to do any permanent good. Does he or the Executive think the interest of Englishmen in Nova Scotia could be roused in that short space of time?

General surprise was expressed by the brethren at Bro. Clatworthy not having a fixed programme to visit all the lodges in the Province. However, he agreed with our D. D. to go to Spring Hill and make a second visit to us, which he did on the 3rd of August, arriving in New Glasgow at 10.10 at night, and at the lodge room at 10.30, where he had a very good reception and he made a very good address.

What time was their left to talk over affairs in S. O. E. circles or opportunities for extending the work so well under way in this province?

One thing is certain that our beloved Order is not in the position it ought to be, and more thorough and energetic means will have to be adopted to further extend its influence, if we are to command the same respect as other societies do in this province.

The intention of the Halifax brethren were to have had a public meeting and bring the principles and objects of the Order before those who are unacquainted with them, and by that means draw attention to the aims and objects of our Order. There should be more publicity given to the Order by our Supreme officers. It is not so much among the members, but non-members, we want to reach. The ANGLO-SAXON has done and is doing its share.

A CHARTER MEMBER OF KENILWORTH New Glasgow, N.S., Nov. 14th, 1896.

Depository Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society.

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BOOK I.-A

CHAPTER

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FLOTSAM.

By OWEN HALL, in Lippincott's.

BOOK I.—AT SEA.

Chapter II.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR JERVIS, CAPTAIN 11TH HUSSARS.

With the bag in my hand I re-entered the saloon, only to find it empty. I looked around; there was not a sign of its late occupants, and, more surprising yet, Miss Ramsey too was gone. The smoke was beginning to fill the place, and the heat was growing stifling. I raised my voice and shouted; I hardly know what I shouted, but my hope was to attract Miss Ramsey's attention. It was in vain; the roar and hiss of the flames that now raged outside alone replied. I thought I could hear shouts and cries from various parts of the ship, and I concluded that she had been compelled to go with the others; most likely I should find them on the poop deck. I sprang through the door and up the steps, and stood on the raised deck, once more. There was no want of light now. The deck, the masts, the sails, glowed blood-red in the wild conflagration. I looked for the passengers, but they had either not been there, or they had gone. One figure, and only one, was in sight as I strained my eyes. The sails were either elevated up or hanging loose from the yards, and the wheel was deserted; but crouched on the grating at the stern was one figure; it was my servant Tompkins. I sprang to the stern and looked over; thank God, the boat we had lowered was there still. I turned to Tompkins; I shook him angrily as he sat. He looked at me stupidly. "Have you seen Miss Ramsey?" I shouted into his ear. He only looked helplessly into my face, and shook his head stupidly in answer to my question. The man was paralyzed with fear. I looked around in despair.

At that moment a cry reached my ear—a cry such as I had never heard before, indeed, but I would have known the voice among a thousand; it was Alice's voice. It seemed to come from below me, and I knew it must be from the saloon. I seemed to clear the length of the poop deck at a bound. Below me it looked like the entrance to a furnace. Billows of smoke rolled and surged against the edge of the poop; tongues of flame flickered and darted hungrily through the smoke. I gave it a single glance, then I shut my eyes and jumped down. The saloon door was open as I had left it, and the smoke was rushing through in coils and wreaths as I darted in. She was there. I sprang to her side, and she—the turned to me with one glad cry, and I clasped her in my arms. I didn't mean to do it; at another time I would have done almost anything sooner than say it, but I couldn't help it then. I whispered, "My darling, my darling!" She did not shrink from me; she did not look away. Her dear face looked up into mine as if she was happy; her sweet eyes had something in them as they returned to my look, which spoke of a feeling like my own.

"How I did it I cannot remember now, but I know I got her out through the skylight. I lifted her up and held her in my arms; I got a rope and lowered her into the boat that was swung below. I was just about to make Tompkins go down and follow him myself, when I remembered suddenly that we had no water. I leaned over and called to my darling that I would be back in a minute or two. I told Tompkins to wait for me, and I went, determined that if there were water on board I would get it. I knew that no water was to be got in the saloon, and that I must seek it in the fore part of the ship. I crossed the poop to the windward side, and, dashing down the ladder to the main deck, rushed forward through the fire and smoke that raged on either side, and, guided by the breeze which drifted the flames to leeward. When at last I managed to look around me I could see that the foremast was on fire, and that only a very few men were left on deck. I rushed towards them, shouting for water, and I suppose they must have thought me mad, for one or two of them turned and stared at me. One of them was carrying a keg that looked like water, and, although I was almost exhausted, I seized it, and grappled with him for its possession. Whether something fell on my head or whether I fell I cannot say, but I remember the sensation of a blow, about a great flash of light seemed to dazzle me, and I lost consciousness.

When I opened my eyes again I was in darkness. I stretched out my hand feebly and touched the side of a boat. One glad thrill ran through my veins. I had reached the boat, then, though I had forgotten it. Then a doubt, a horrible doubt, crept over me. "Alice," I whispered, "Alice, my darling, are you there?" There was no reply, but a sort of uneasy movement in the boat near me. I shuddered. "Speak for God's sake speak," I managed to articulate, after a moment's pause that seemed like an hour to me. A voice, a scuff but not unkindly voice, replied, "I assume what you mean, sir, but you're aboard the mate's boat, an' their ain't no one o' the name of Alice aboard here, not as I knows on."

I gave one great cry, they tell me, when he spoke, and sprang to my feet; then I fell like a dead man in the bottom of the boat.

(To be Continued.)

AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE DAUGHTERS AND MAIDS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.



THE DAUGHTERS AND MAIDS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY is formed and composed of honorable and true Englishwomen who are in good bodily health and between the ages of 16 and 50 years, in association for mutual aid; to educate its members in true principles of womanhood, whereby they learn to be charitable; to practice true benevolence, and to keep alive those dear memories of our native land; to care for each other in sickness and adversity, and when death strikes down one of our members, to follow her remains to their last resting place.

The Order is managed at a small cost to members—no high-priced buildings being erected and no fancy salaries being paid. Every dollar paid in goes where it is due. All our financial officers give ample security. The moment we enter the lodge room all distinctions, are lost sight of, and we meet on one common level, and by this constant association and intercourse an amount of love and interest is created for each other, which is made manifest by the good work accomplished.

We recognize and believe in the teachings of the Holy Bible. Though our society is a secret society, there is nothing in that secrecy except to enable us to protect each other and prevent imposition.

In our initiation ceremony there is nothing but what will raise woman's self respect and kindle her patriotism and inspire her with benevolence, and the Order only requires you to live up to its teachings, honor your obligations, be true to the country and its laws, faithful to your families, and true to the sisterhood and to God. The benefits are medical attendance and medicine on joining. To members of twelve months' standing, in case of sickness, the benefits are \$2.00 per week for thirteen weeks, and \$1.25 per week for the next thirteen weeks; \$50 to be paid in case of death of a benefit member to their nominee.

Applicants of any age may join as honorary members and receive attendance of medical officer, provided they pay the fees as paid by the lodge to that officer.

Table with 2 columns: Age Group, Initiation Fees. Rows include 16 to 25 years (\$2.00), 25 to 35 years (\$3.00), 35 to 45 years (\$4.00), 45 to 50 years (\$5.00). Includes a note: Less 50 cents paid on application for membership.

Each lodge may admit eight male financial members and an unlimited number of male honorary members, who must be Englishmen. The contributions for gentlemen benefit members are \$1 per year less than for ladies. Honorary members' initiation fee \$2, and \$1 per year. At the formation of new Lodges members are admitted for \$1.25 each, provided they join within thirty days after institution. At present we have thirty-seven Lodges, all in good working order.

The society is composed of descendants and wives of Englishmen. In conclusion, we ask you to take this matter into your earnest consideration, and if there is not a Lodge near you, agitate among your fellow-countrywomen, and as soon as you can get twelve good women together, notify any of the undersigned, and all the assistance required will be given to organize you into a lodge. Your membership will increase, and will wonder how it was so many Englishwomen were living all around you without being known.

Any information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned. Grand Executive Officers. Grand President—Mrs. C. F. Smith, Box 45, Whitby, Ont. Grand Vice-President—Mr. E. W. Trump, 14 Manitoba St., St. Thomas, Ont. Past Grand President—Mr. E. H. Revell, 123 James St., Hamilton, Ont. Grand Treasurer—Mr. Joseph Shoop, 61 Case Street, Toronto, Ont. Grand Secretary—Mr. Leonard Geo. Cross, 60 Gerrard Street E., Toronto, Ont.

Daughters of England, Belleville.

Rose of England No. 23, meets in the S.O.E. Hall, Belleville, on second and fourth Friday of each month. Visitors always welcome. Miss A. Corham, Sec.

Hamilton.

Princess Royal No. 4—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month in Queen's Hall, corner of Herkimer and Queen streets. Visitors welcome. Mrs. John Turk, Sec., 141 Catharine Street.

Queen Victoria No. 1, S. O. E. S., Hamilton.

Meets in Bellanca Hall, corner James and Rebecca Sts., on the first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. J. Hancy, Sec., 127 Mary Street.

Montreal.

St. George No. 22—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in Fraternity Hall, Wellington St., Montreal, P. Q.; visitors always welcome. Mrs. A. D'Amour, Pres., Mrs. H. Bradbury, Sec., 97 Ryde Street.

ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Princess Louise, No. 5, S. O. E. S., St. Thomas, meets in their Hall Talbot Street, on 1st and 3rd Monday of every month. Visitors welcome. E. W. Trump, Sec., J. Leach, Pres., 15 Manitoba.

Winnipeg.

Princess Christian No. 24, D.O.E.B.S., meets in S. O. E. Hall, St. John Block, 490 Portage Ave., on 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month. Visitors always welcome. Mrs. G. Davis, Pres., Mary Clark, Sec., Cor. Flora Ave and Charles St.

Toronto.

Princess Alberta No. 7—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month in Dingman's Hall, Queen St. E., corner Broadway Ave. Visitors heartily welcomed. Juveniles meet every 3rd Thursday. Leonard Geo. Cross, Sec., T. Johnson, Pres., 60 Gerrard St. E., Toronto.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Princess Alexandra, No. 18—Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 8 p.m. in Daughters of England Hall, View St. Visitors welcomed. Mrs. Dow, Pres. Miss Alice Iredale, Sec.

District Deputies

The following are the Deputy officers so far appointed by the Executive:

ONTARIO.

- F. A. Lucas, Sudbury, Ont. W. P. Cook, Port Arthur. S. S. Watkinson, Box 680, Windsor. Jas. Fry, Sarnia. Thos. Spettigue, 361 1/2 Richmond street, London. E. A. Miller, Aylmer. Thos. Jackson, Clinton. E. R. Barnsdale, Stratford. S. F. Passmore, Brantford. W. H. G. Merrifield, Niagara Falls. Geo. Purrott, 21 Hunter street, w., Hamilton. J. L. Jenkins, Orillia. A. Laxton, Burk's Falls. T. H. Martin, Peterborough. Jos. Clatworthy, Hampton. F. N. Baines, Kirkbridge. John Newton, Belleville. G. T. Martin, Smith's Falls. W. C. Teague, 183 Florence st., Ottawa. T. Lambert, 157 Princess st., Kingston. TORONTO DISTRICTS. No. 1, East.—B. L. Selby, 459 Logan Avenue. No. 2, West.—John Jeffrey, 13 Markham Place. No. 3, North-west.—E. Ward, Toronto Junction. No. 4, Centre.—John Aldridge, 290 Crawford Street. Special Deputy. W. L. HUNTER, Box 15, Bowmanville, Ont.

QUEBEC. MONTREAL DISTRICTS.

- F. Groucher, Box 109, Lachine, P.Q. Wm. King, Montreal South, P.Q. G. A. Hoerner, Box 97, Melbourne, P.Q. Special Deputy. REV. R. F. TAYLOR, 281 St. Antoine st., Montreal.

MANITOBA DISTRICTS

- Special Supervisory Deputy, Rev. Canon Coombs, St. John's Cottage, Winnipeg. No. 1.—J. L. Broughton, Winnipeg. No. 2.—W. Garvey, Morden. No. 3.—F. Starkey, Carman. No. 4.—R. G. Oldwell, Brandon. No. 5.—Rev. H. L. Watts, Virden.

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- S. A. Fletcher, New Westminster. F. T. Plows, Victoria. S. Mellard, Chilliwack. G. C. King, Calgary, Alberta.

NOVA SCOTIA.

- A. S. Dodson, New Glasgow. Special Deputy. H. Woolley, New Glasgow, N. S.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

- A. D. Thomas, Fredericton. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. G. D. Wright, Charlottetown.

ENGLAND.

- Bro. A. J. Craston—Nichol's Building, Playhouse Yard, Golden Lane, Barbican, London, E.C.

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

Organized in Toronto, December 15th, 1874. To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

The mission of the 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 Mother land; 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 13,000 at present, the ratio of increase being far greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started South Africa and will soon probably be started in England, etc.

The Beneficiary (Insurance) Department is providing insurance to the members for \$1,000 or \$2,000 as desired, at the minimum cost, unsurpassed by any other fraternal Society in Canada, and is conducted on the assessment system. The assessments are graded, Englishmen forming and composing

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

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 in 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, Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, Ont.

NAVAL BRIGADE.

Naval Brigade, No. 1 Co., 1st Batt., Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Life Boat Station, foot of York St. Drills held at 46 Richmond st., west. T. N. HOPKINS, Lieut., Commanding. J. H. NUTTALL, Sec., 117 York street, Toronto.

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Ottawa, - - - Canada, DECEMBER, 1896.

NOTICE TO READERS.

THE ANGLO-SAXON goes regularly, to Sons of England lodges and branches of the St. George's Society in all parts of Manitoba, the British North West 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 Britain and the Empire.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

LIBERAL AND RADICAL.

Last month there took place a somewhat interesting electoral contest for the representation of the constituency of Bradford, east division, England. It was a triangular fight and very well illustrates the unfriendly feeling which now exists betwixt the two wings of the Liberal party. Not only do divided councils prevail among the leaders, but the rank and file have their feuds also. The candidates were Greville, (Unionist) Billson (Liberal) and Kier Hardie (Radical). The latter gentleman, who had experienced defeat at the general election, was the nominee of the Bradford Liberal and Independent Labour party who plainly declared that their intention was to "burst up the Liberal party, and clear away the hypocritical show."

The contest had also its comical side in the mottoes and literature of the contending candidates. In one of the cartoons issued on Kier Hardie's behalf a grave was depicted, on the headstone of which occurred the words:—"In memory of the Manchester School of politicians who died July, 1896, at the general election." Mr. Billson came in for some good-natured chaff, as the following effusion testifies:—

Old Billson he has come again To gull the workingman, He'll keep us down to nothing but Cold water if he can. There's England for the Irishmen, And London for the Jews, But British Labour has to bear Debts, taxes and abuse. Good old Billson!

A Liberal orator referred to the Unionist candidate who was wealthy and fashionable as the "eight of clubs," the gentleman being a member of eight of these expensive resorts. On the other hand a conservative speaker prophesied that Captain Greville would be turned up as ace of trumps on election day.

And so it turned out; the Conservatives won, and the Liberal show was "burst," when the following result of the polling was published:—

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Greville 4,921; Billson 4,526; Kier Hardie 1,953.

These figures show plainly enough what might have been if Liberals and Radicals had been united, and confirm the following remarks of the Times in its issue of 18th Nov. last:—"For the present, and so far as can be seen, for a long time to come, the Unionists are unassailable in the House of Commons. Their adversaries have not only to reorganise the ranks shattered in the last campaign, but to discover a common rallying cry, which the various factions of their army can agree to shout together."

ENGLAND'S FOLLY.

In these columns we have on various occasions expressed ourselves to the effect that the Parliament and Government of England were extremely remiss in neglecting to take measures to protect their trade and industries from unfair foreign competition. Not long ago we were however told, by a very esteemed contributor to this journal, that "the sooner the friends of closer union recognise the fact, that sanity of mind is still retained by those who direct the commercial policy of Britain, the better it will be."

We do not remember having gone so far as to charge English statesmen with positive insanity on questions of poli-

tical economy. But in considering the above quotation we are reminded that there is such a thing as monomania, or derangement of mind with regard to one particular subject, and this seems to be the mild form of lunacy with which certain people and powers in England are afflicted, in their notions of what they are pleased to call "free trade." Because they attempted fifty years ago to establish this, their pet economic system, they fancy they have succeeded, although almost every other nation and nearly all their own colonies have rejected it. For what is trade in its international aspect? The exchange of commodities between nations; and what is free trade? The free interchange of such commodities. Can such free interchange exist without the co-operation of two nations? Certainly not, and unless England can find another nation willing to accept her products as freely as she allows entry into her own markets free trade cannot exist. What England enjoys to-day is not free trade but a system of free importation of foreign products while her own exports to other countries are far more heavily taxed now than ever they were since she began her "free trade" agitation. England is now farther than ever from true free trade, and, in supposing that she is in possession of it, she is labouring under a hallucination, which, the dictionary tells us, is "a perception of objects which have no reality."

Of course it is a very difficult matter to convince a monomaniac that he is "a little off," and just as hard to make English free traders believe that their country is less prosperous than it should be. But the warning voices are becoming quite numerous. In a recent letter to the Times, Sir Howard Vincent states that for the twelve months ending 30th September the importation of foreign manufactures into Great Britain exceeded £81,000,000, or close upon £10,000,000 more than in the preceding year. In our last issue we gave an extract from Lord Rosebery's speech at Epsom, and more recently, at Colchester on the 20th October, his Lordship returns to the charge in the following words:—

Whenever any body raises a cry of foreign competition they are at once crushed by the declaration that England never was so moneyed and prosperous as now. Whether that prosperity and wealth rest on an absolutely sure and stable foundation, I will not at this moment stop to enquire. But what I am sure of is this—that we are being cut out, in some of the markets of the world, by foreign competition entirely owing to the want of the commercial and technical education, which you in Colchester are determined to apply to your fellow citizens.

His Lordship is also moved to ask:—"Cannot the Government order an inquiry into the facts of this matter?" This is the regulation method of the English politician for indefinitely postponing the settlement of a troublesome question. But Lord Rosebery ought to know that it is not available in this instance. Ten years ago a Royal Commission, "appointed to enquire into the Depression of Trade and Industry," completed its report which exhaustively discussed the whole subject, including that of technical education, regarding which the Commission concludes as follows:—

In the matter of education we seem to be particularly deficient as compared with some of our foreign competitors; and this remark applies not only to what is usually called technical education, but to the ordinary commercial education which is required in mercantile houses, and especially the knowledge of foreign languages.

The report of this Commission shows that the time for enquiry is past, and that full enquiry has been made not only regarding the deficiencies in education above referred to, but also with reference to the other causes which in the opinion of the Commission have contributed to bring about industrial depression in England. Among these are mentioned fraudulent marking, royalties on minerals, difficulties connected with inland railway carriage, deterioration in the quality of English goods, over-production, etc., but one of the special causes of the depression is stated by the Commission in the following passages:—

We are disposed to think that one of the chief agencies which have tended to perpetuate this state of things is the protectionist policy of so many foreign countries which has become more marked during the last ten years than at any previous period of similar length. The high prices which protection secures to the producer within the protected area naturally stimulate production and impel him to engage in competition in foreign markets. The surplus production which cannot find a market at home is sent abroad, and in foreign markets under-sells the commodities produced under less artificial conditions. . . . Our trade with foreign countries is becoming less profitable in proportion as their markets are becoming more difficult of access owing to restrictive tariffs. . . . Further, in neutral markets, such as our own colonies and dependencies, and especially in the East, we are beginning to feel the effects of foreign competition in quarters where our trade formerly enjoyed a practical monopoly.

These extracts are from the majority

report, and, since its publication, foreign competition has not only been severely felt by English merchants in the markets above mentioned, but it has invaded England itself in an unheard of degree, as has been shown by Sir Howard Vincent and others. The fact of there being a perfectly open market there for the excess in production of all the world has encouraged the foreign manufacturer to keep his men and machinery at work, and to sacrifice in England the goods he cannot sell at good prices in his own country. It is well known that manufacturers of various commodities in England live in constant fear of spasmodic foreign importations which often completely derange their market and dissipate their expectations of profit.

In speaking before the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce on the 13th June, Mr. Chamberlain made light of German competition and other "bogeys" as he called them. He was however forced to admit that the returns which he had received from the Colonies in reply to his circular "do show that in certain branches of our trade, in particular industries, in particular classes of goods, we have been outstripped by our competitors, and have lost trade which we ought to have maintained." But this loss, Mr. Chamberlain attributes to inability or unwillingness on the part of English manufacturers to comply with the requirements of their customers, or as he called it, "the too great independence of our manufacturing population." Like Lord Rosebery and some other English statesmen he is prepared to lay the blame on every cause except the right one, in order that his favorite free trade policy may not be discredited.

We hope in future issues to place before our readers the details of some disastrous interferences by foreign producers with the natural course of trade in England. Meanwhile we desire to point out the supreme inconsistency and cowardice of parties and politicians now in power there, who can see their free trade principles trodden under foot by the foreigner, and their agriculture and manufactures suffering in the unfair strife, without making the slightest effort to cure the evil by administering to alien manufacturers a dose of their own medicine. This utter disregard of everyday experience on the part of the home authorities, and inattention to the warnings they are constantly receiving is simply astonishing. We who have also tendered counsel which has remained unheeded, may comfort ourselves with the reflection contained in a very old proverb:—"Against stupidity the gods themselves contend in vain."

THE B. E. LEAGUE IN CANADA.

The Executive Committee of the British Empire League in Canada has recently issued a pamphlet in which are detailed its origin, constitution and by-laws. We regret exceedingly to be obliged to call the attention of our readers to certain very grave omissions in this publication, which completely ignores what were understood to be the distinctive features of the Canadian Branch. When, on the 4th March last the latter gave up its old name of the Imperial Federation League in Canada it did not give up its old principles, and, as Sir Donald A. Smith pointed out, in adopting a new title "The Canadian Association did not give up anything for which it contended before."

The old League contended for preferential trade betwixt British nations, the abolition of treaty restrictions which prevent this, as well as the establishment of an Imperial Tariff for defence, and adopted, at one time or another, very distinct resolutions in favor of these. But there is no mention of these measures in the Constitution of the British Empire League now published, and we are forced to the conclusion that they have been abandoned and that the programme of the B. E. League in England has been adopted by the authorities of the Canadian Branch without any reservation or modification whatever.

That there may be no mistake on this subject we here place before our readers the resolutions above referred to, taken from the proceedings at various annual meetings of the old Canadian Federation League:—

24th March, 1888. That the Imperial Federation League in Canada make it one of the objects of their organization to advocate a trade policy between Great Britain and her Colonies, by means of which a discrimination in the exchange of natural and manufactured products will be made in favor of one another and against foreign nations.

30th January, 1890. That in view of the termination of the Commercial Treaties between Great Britain and

European states in 1892, and of the fact that certain of those treaties, notably that with Belgium (1862) and that with the states of the Zollverein (1866) exclude the right of Great Britain and her Colonies to discriminate in favor of one another and against foreign nations, the Imperial Federation League in Canada trusts that, in order that no such obstacle may henceforth stand in the way of our adopting such a commercial policy as the interests of our Empire may render needful, all commercial treaties affecting fiscal arrangements shall contain a proviso that no favored nation clause granted to any foreign states shall in future apply to preferential arrangements made between the countries of the Empire.

29th May, 1894. That any scheme of Imperial Federation should embrace a Commercial Union as necessary to its strength and permanence; that such union should be based as nearly as practicable upon freer trade throughout the Empire, and upon the imposition of a small extra duty on foreign imports, with few exceptions, to provide funds for Imperial Defence.

It will be observed that the old League spoke with no uncertain sound regarding these important matters. It is very different with the new constitution, in which the only reference to any of them is in a promise to consider how to modify the objectionable treaties. We refrain at present from further comment on the action of the Executive Committee, in the hope that it will take the earliest opportunity of extricating itself from the unfortunate position which it has assumed. No doubt the mistake has been committed out of deference to the wishes of the leaders of the League in England, but we would remind the Committee that the home federationists have not been found to be the best guides in the past, and that Sir John Lubbock has never spoken out distinctly on inter-British trade relations. Indeed in an article which appeared in a London periodical, regarding the water supply and Sir John Lubbock's letter to the Times on that subject, it is stated that "the late Cardinal Manning once remarked to the writer that Sir John Lubbock always struck a low note upon a public question."

PROHIBITION.

A few months ago the Toronto Globe invited communications from its readers regarding prohibition, the loss of revenue which it would cause, and the best means of making up that loss. Taking both customs and excise into account it is supposed that total and immediate prohibition would occasion a deficiency in revenue to the extent of \$7,000,000, a trifling sum certainly to the temperance man and social reformer, but one of some magnitude to a finance minister, however gritty his character may be.

In response to the Globe's invitation numerous suggestions were made, mostly with reference to economy in expenditure. It was thought that superannuation might be abolished, that some civil servants might be dismissed, and the salaries of the rest reduced, that two-thirds of the Customs officials might be discharged or that the Senate might be done away with. As regards new sources of revenue a land tax and a duty on patent medicines were mentioned. Direct taxation was suggested in a hazy half-hearted way, but it seemed to be tacitly admitted that such a step could scarcely be undertaken by the Dominion Government without seriously interfering with provincial rights.

In its issue of 9th December the Globe has an article on the subsidies to the provinces now amounting to about four, and a quarter million dollars annually, and admits that one of its correspondents has made out a fair case for their discontinuance, independent of any connection with the abolition of the liquor traffic. In this case there cannot be much doubt in the minds of reasonable men as to how in the latter event, the financial difficulty is to be met. Those who advocate prohibition may as well make up their minds at once that that measure will necessitate at the same time the abolition of provincial subsidies.

FAST AND LOOSE.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has had a severe chill: not physically, but in that higher mental region where enthusiasm is supposed to reside. It is only a few months ago that this element in his character was warm and vigorous, and apparently capable of unlimited expansion. But it would seem as if the modern political doctrine of Limited Liability, according to which a government should assume as little responsibility as possible, had been invoked to repress his aspirations for the

development of the Imperial Estate, and as if his enterprise had been checked in that direction. It may be worth while to attempt a history of his case, and find out if possible why it could have been that

"repressed his noble rage and froze the genial current of the soul."

It was in Nov. 1895, over a year ago, that Mr. Chamberlain began that series of speeches by which he frightened "the isle from her propriety," and set expectation on tiptoe throughout the Empire regarding his designs. He revived the words "Imperial Federation" and spoke of it as a "dream" worthy of realisation. On the occasion of the opening of the Natal Railway he stated that the Mother Country rejoiced greatly at the wider patriotism embracing the whole of Greater Britain, and that the man must be blind who did not see that Imperial Federation had impressed itself on the mind of the English speaking race. In Jan., 1896, at the Leamington banquet, Mr. Chamberlain spoke of the existence of a creative time, of an opportunity which might never again recur for consolidating the peoples of the Empire.

It was however at the Canada Club dinner on the 23rd March, that Mr. Chamberlain gave utterance to his most decided expressions; then it was that he referred to Sir John A. Macdonald and again brought forward Imperial Federation as a problem to be attacked along the line of least resistance. He characterised the German Zollverein as a great example for our study and imitation, and showed that "starting as it did on a purely commercial basis and for commercial interests, it developed until it became a bond of unity and the foundation of the German Empire."

The subject was to be approached from its commercial side, and four propositions were laid down in the last of which it was conceded that free trade throughout the Empire would involve the imposition of duties against foreign countries. Perhaps the most important statement Mr. Chamberlain made in this speech is the following:—"But the principle which I claim must be accepted if we are to make any, even the slightest, progress is that within the different parts of the Empire protection must disappear, and that the duties must be revenue duties, and not protective duties in the sense of protecting the products of one part of the Empire against those of another part. It seems to me that if that principle were adopted there would be reason for calling a council of the Empire."

It will be seen that at the Canada Club dinner the enthusiasm was at its highest, and the temperature such as to provoke alarm on the part of the economic doctors of the Cobden Club. Whether they were the cause is not evident, but it is certain that from this time refrigeration began, and while the delegates were hastening to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce in June, some of them anticipating the acceptance by it of the new commercial gospel, Mr. Chamberlain was preparing a wet blanket with which he effectually moderated their zeal. The Congress was told that absolute and immediate Inter-Imperial free trade was indispensable, that the colonies must take the initiative and as for the Council of the Empire it did not even receive "honourable mention."

The same process of cooling down has since continued as is proved by Mr. Chamberlain's letter to Lord Winchelsea already mentioned in our columns. Later still, on the 13th November before the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce Mr. Chamberlain spoke thus:—"We in our colonial policy, as fast as we acquire new territory and develop it, develop it as trustees of civilisation for the commerce of the world. We offer in all these markets over which our flag floats the same opportunities, the same open field, to foreigners that we offer to our own subjects, and upon the same terms." In this quotation we have the proof that Mr. Chamberlain's patriotic enthusiasm has cooled down to the level of the crudest cosmopolitanism. Here there is also evidence that, even if it were possible for the Colonies to adopt free trade with the mother country forthwith, still the imposition by her of duties against foreign countries would not be forthcoming.

This relation must we think have served to convince our readers that Mr. Chamberlain has "gone back" on himself, and abandoned his principles of twelve months ago. Is this change to be attributed to the influence of his colleagues in the Government? It may be, but it is worth pointing out that the greatest retrogradation took place between the time of the Chambers of Commerce meeting and the date of the letter to Lord Winchelsea, which was written shortly

after Mr. Chamberlain the United States. Is his stay there may have opinions; that his An may have succeeded in to the disadvantage of was the case with 1 when the interests o sacrificed in the set boundary question? this may to some exte case, we still indulge t great Englishman will these and similar m and cease to play "fa the greatest materi highest political as communities of the E

THE MESSAGE.

We observe that M of the Canadian Coll undertaken to rehear work before an Ott 29th inst. No th appropriate than Ch this performance, and Mr. Birch on his practical expression thought." We trust no reason to regret bringing the "Messi House, and that it well received there do" not long ago.

We understand the agent ability have occasion, and that several weeks past. up of the musical at belonging to almo denomination, and pleasing to see and together in unit It is related of H performance of thi fore George II, th mented him saying, us' very much," to retorted, "Your M wish to please, but We hope that the the 29th December the Capital, and orders, including t ers of Old England merely to be pleas to join in sympathy citizens when they for the Lord God ath!"

A Hundred Years in Upper

At the recent founding of Upper Governor Kirkpat following eloquent "Let us all ende thing of the early try; and see what have done for th we think of th we ought to feel has come over th ferently we trav those magnificent railways. How d transit had Sim of Parliament w come and give hi advice in Niagara and literature h agriculture, com tures have all a this country one ous and content face of the glo all the comfort homes that are men's Province rich fields of w ber herds of cat ture lands, a wealth, we oug pleased. We ar ous and content fearing people. "Anyone who try sees on every their spires poin ing the people. There are man might refer fo this country is Let us think o our ancestors, troubles which this country in us be thankful mains true to men upheld. I and woman an as far as in us to keep this co flag. I feel t be permitted this important vine of Onta the successors I hope that th of office will be further perpet here, and that valuable herit our children's unsmiled."

after Mr. Chamberlain's return from the United States. Is it possible that his stay there may have influenced his opinions; that his American relations may have succeeded in prejudicing him to the disadvantage of the colonies, as was the case with Lord Ashburton when the interests of Canada were sacrificed in the settlement of the boundary question? Even though this may to some extent have been the case, we still indulge the hope that this great Englishman will yet recover from these and similar malign influences, and cease to play "fast and loose" with the greatest material interests and highest political aspirations of the communities of the Empire.

THE MESSIAH.

We observe that Mr. J. Edgar Birch, of the Canadian College of Music, has undertaken to rehearse Handel's great work before an Ottawa audience on the 29th inst. No time could be more appropriate than Christmas week for this performance, and we congratulate Mr. Birch on his enterprise in giving practical expression to the "happy thought." We trust that he will have so reason to regret his boldness in bringing the "Messiah" into the Opera House, and that it will be at least as well received there as was the "Mikado" not long ago.

We understand that soloists of eminent ability have been engaged for the occasion, and that instrumentalists and chorus have been at work for several weeks past. The latter is made up of the musical amateurs of the city, belonging to almost every religious denomination, and it will be fitting and pleasing to see and hear them all singing together in unity and harmony.

It is related of Handel that, after a performance of this great oratorio before George II, the monarch complimented him saying, "you have pleased us very much," to which the master retorted, "Your Majesty, I did not wish to please, but to make you better." We hope that the audience on Tuesday the 29th December will be worthy of the Capital, and that members of all orders, including the sons and daughters of Old England, will attend, not merely to be pleased, but in order also to join in sympathy with their fellow citizens when they sing:—"Hallelujah! for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth!"

A Hundred Years of Progress in Upper Canada.

At the recent centennial of the founding of Upper Canada, Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick made the following eloquent remarks:

"Let us all endeavour to learn something of the early history of our country, and see what good our forefathers have done for their posterity. When we think of the progress of Ontario we ought to feel proud. What a change has come over this country. How differently we travel coming here on those magnificent steamers or the railways. How different the means of transit had Simcoe and the members of Parliament whom he invited to come and give him the benefit of their advice in Niagara in 1792. How science and literature have progressed. Arts, agriculture, commerce and manufactures have all advanced and have made this country one of the most prosperous and contented countries on the face of the globe. When we look at all the comfortable and contented homes that are spread over this immense Province of Ontario, with her rich fields of waving grain ready to be gathered into the storehouses, with her herds of cattle grazing on the pasture lands, and with her great wealth, we ought to be gratified and pleased. We are not only a prosperous and contented people, but a God-fearing people.

"Anyone who travels over this country sees on every hill-top churches with their spires pointing heavenward, telling the people of God's love for man. There are many subjects to which I might refer for reasons showing why this country is happy and prosperous. Let us think of the privations and troubles which they had in settling this country in earlier days, and let us be thankful that Canada to-day remains true to that flag which such men upheld. Let us every one, man and woman and child, determine that as far as in us lies we will endeavour to keep this country true to the old flag. I feel thankful that I should be permitted to-day, as Governor of this important populace and rich Province of Ontario, to speak as one of the successors of Governor Simcoe, and I hope that the course during my term of office will be such that we will still further perpetuate the name written here, and that we may hand down this valuable heritage to our children and our children's children with its name unscathed."

The United Empire Association.

The undersigned committee hereby extends an earnest invitation to all friends of closer British Union, or of Imperial Consolidation, to join with them in forming the above named Society. The reasons for attempting its establishment are set forth in the following statement, which also defines the principles which it is proposed to adopt, and the objects which the new organization will seek to gain.

The Imperial Federation movement was started in England in 1884, when a preliminary meeting was held to form the League of that name, which, after a most useful existence of eight years, unfortunately suffered dissolution in 1893. In 1890 it pronounced "against the continuance, in commercial treaties with foreign countries, of clauses preventing the different portions of the Empire from making such internal fiscal arrangements between themselves as they may think proper."

The same principle was adopted by the Imperial Federation League in Canada, which was organized in 1885, and came to an end in March of the present year, when its name was changed to that of the British Empire League in Canada. This change was opposed by several of the most active members, on the ground that the principles which the old league had adopted and advocated for several years would thereby be abandoned, seeing that they did not form part of the platform of the British Empire League in England. It was indeed decided that the new Canadian organization should inforce these principles, but no prominence is given to them in the recently published Constitution and By-laws of the British Empire League in Canada. The principles in question are (1) Disapproval of the terms of the Commercial Treaties with Belgium and Germany, as stated in the above quotation, and in fact of any treaty that would in any way interfere with the ultimate attainment of Free Trade within the Empire. (2) The establishment of an Imperial Customs Union by the adoption of the plan set forth in a resolution, which is stated in the memorial of the Imperial Federation League in Canada to Lord Salisbury, dated 18th October, 1895, as follows:—"That a second conference of the self governing colonies be called to consider the question of imposing a special Imperial duty upon importations from all foreign countries into every Imperial port for the purpose of producing funds for Imperial defence." It was held by the memorialists, "that this proposal would commend itself to those who think the Colonies should undertake their share of Imperial burdens, to those who are desirous of establishing a British Commercial Union, and also to those who object to the imposition of customs duties merely for the purpose of protection."

The same principle is embodied in the resolution proposed by Mr. Alex. McNeill, M.P., in the Dominion House of Commons in February last, which reads as follows:—"That it would be to the advantage of Canada and the Empire as a whole that a small duty (irrespective of any existing tariff) be levied by each member of the Empire against foreign products imported by them, and that the proceeds from such duties be devoted to purposes of Imperial intercommunication and naval defence."

Besides the two principles to which reference has just been made, it is proposed that the UNITED EMPIRE ASSOCIATION shall uphold and advocate some additional measures which seem to be necessary for the consolidation of the Empire, and which may as well be put forward now, in order that federationists may no longer be reproached with the want of a plan for accomplishing their object. It is plain that, if the peoples of the outer Empire contribute towards its defence, they ought to have representation in an Imperial parliament. It is worthy of note that the leader of the present Dominion Government has declared his belief in the possibility of Canada's representation at Westminster. It is not supposed that anything like representation by population is possible, but there would seem to be no difficulty in causing each Colonial legislature to send a delegation to the Imperial parliament, the size of each delegation being in proportion to the amount of its Colony's contribution to the Imperial revenue. There is no reason why the representation of India and the Crown Colonies and even of the United Kingdom should not be placed on the same basis, and in this way it would no doubt ultimately be found possible to establish an Imperial Parliament of Parliaments.

No difficulty could possibly stand in the way of the selection by Her Most Gracious Majesty, from such a parliament, of ministers possessing the confidence and ability of administering the affairs of the Empire with uprightness and ability. These affairs would be as distinct from the business of the United Kingdom, as Dominion affairs are distinct from provincial in our Canadian Constitution, and the Imperial Ministry would be separated from and placed on a higher level than the English Cabinet, which would then be responsible only to the House of Commons.

From these explanations it will be evident that the objects of the UNITED EMPIRE ASSOCIATION are the introduction little by little, and one after another possibly, of the following arrangements:—

- I. Abolition of obnoxious treaty stipulations.
- II. A Tariff for Naval Defence.
- III. Representation according to contributed revenue.
- IV. An Imperial Parliament of Parliaments.
- V. A Ministry for the Empire.

Not one of these objects is entertained by the British Empire League in England; only one, the first, constitutes the fundamental principle of the United Empire Trade League; the first two, in a somewhat equivocal manner, have been adopted by the British Empire League in Canada, but the last three have not before been proposed by any society working for Imperial Federation.

The foregoing platform it is proposed to submit for adoption to federationists in general and those resident in Canada in particular. Those who approve of it and desire to become members of the new Association are requested to notify the undersigned Secretary-Treasurer that effect, remitting to him at the same time \$1.00 as the first to that effect, remitting to him at the same time \$1.00 as the first annual subscription. Half of this sum will be paid over to the proprietors of the ANGLO-SAXON which will be sent to each member. In this journal the principles of the Association will be explained, advocated and set before the public in as favorable a light as possible. Each member, after perusing his copy, will be able, if so minded, to send it, to any of his friends in the other Colonies or in England, and in this way he will materially aid in advancing the cause which all United Empire Loyalists, and true British subjects have so much at heart.

- JOHN SWEETLAND, M.D., (Sheriff of Carleton Co.)
- JOHN COATES, C.E., (President Ottawa Gas Co.)
- H. J. WICKHAM, (Barrister, Toronto.)
- GEO. S. MAY, Merchant, Ottawa.
- J. SAUNDERS, D.D., (Pastor Dominion Methodist Church.)
- JAS. HOPE, (Merchant, Ottawa.)
- ROBT. STEWART, J. P., (Insurance Agent, Ottawa.)
- W. R. STROUD, (Merchant, Ottawa.)
- THOMAS MACFARLANE, 118 Somerset street, Ottawa.
- JOHN FRANCIS WATERS, M.A., 60 Slater street, Ottawa.
- FRED. COOK, J. P., (Canadian Correspondent The London Times.)
- ED. ACKROYD, (Merchant, Ottawa.)
- J. F. HOGAN, M.P., (England.)
- C. F. WINTER, Capt., (College Avenue, Ottawa.)
- W. C. MAY, Hon. Sec.-Treas., 74 Rideau street, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, DECEMBER, 1896.

Prof. Robertson, the Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner, holds that the improved lands of Canada are capable of feeding twenty-five millions of people. This does not include the vast areas which have not been settled upon. Commenting upon this fact, the Professor said in a public lecture:—"The importance of the country to the world as a feeding medium is quite apparent, and, in fact, can hardly be over-estimated. From the advantages at the disposal of the people there is no country with five million people so fortunate. The country's greatness is in its future, and the success of its future is dependent upon the mental and physical development of the people, in which the use of proper food plays the major part." Commissioner Robertson added that certain farm products are not extensively used because they happen to be cheap, whereas as a matter of fact they contain more life-giving qualities than the majority of delicacies. This subject he considered of such importance that special instruction should be given the public concerning it.

It is surprising the ignorance that still exists in the minds of many regarding Canada and her doings.

We as Canadians are grossly negligent of this phase of our country's interest. Did our friends across the line possess our fair Dominion, its praises would be sounded from the rivers to the ends of the earth, yet we who are heirs to this heritage sit stolidly by in sluggish indifference to the fact that we are inhabitants of the finest country the sun ever shone on.

The time is surely ripe for a change. The match of enthusiasm has but to be applied and this now little-known Canada would take her rightful place; no longer shuffling along with halting step and backward look, but with a clear knowledge of her own greatness and power, wake up to the fact that she is a great nation, and has done, and is doing, a great work.

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THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, except 8 and 23, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes may be homesteaded by any person who is sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age to the extent of one quarter-section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local office for the District in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation charges.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in the following way, namely, by three years' cultivation and residence, during which the settler may not be absent more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

May be made at the end of three years, before the local agent, or the homestead inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (Immigration Branch) Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase, on easy terms, from railroad and other corporations and private firms.

Observations made in Montreal

Englishmen Making Good Headway—A Deep Interest Taken in S. O. E. Affairs—The Good Work Done by the ANGLO-SAXON Noted.

Business having detained me here for some weeks past, I had the pleasure of visiting several of the S. O. E. lodges. I enjoyed the visits very much, indeed, I was most cordially received and kindly invited by the various officers whom I met to visit their respective lodges. I availed myself of the opportunity, very much to my profit. In several instances I met some of the "Old War Horses" of the Sons of England Society but still retaining all the vigour and seal of their early days in our case; that to me, was one of the many pleasures I received, for I respect and admire members that do not grow cold and indifferent as to the welfare of our society—as some are wont to do when the first impressions of their initiation has worn off. Many of the younger officers and members are exhibiting the spirit and zeal of the more mature ones. Brother Lee, in particular, whose reports of the meetings of his lodge (Donbigh) are a pleasure to listen to, the same giving his hearers a concise and correct idea of the good work they were doing.

I had the pleasure of meeting Bro. Wm. Hammersley, who is doing much for the prosperity of our order. Uniting are his efforts in the juvenile work, realizing that the Sons of England of to-day must foster and mould the Sons of England of tomorrow, and by the assistance he is sure to receive from the officers and members throughout the city, I feel convinced that the juvenile portion of our work will succeed.

The lodges that I visited, viz., Donbigh, Excelsior, Grosvenor, Primrose, Westmont and Monarch, are now doing their utmost to create a closer bond of true brotherly love, which is the real intent of our ritual. I heartily endorse this movement, which has been set in motion by Bros. Best and Hutchison, members of Excelsior Lodge.

Lodge Westmont is of recent formation, but its growth is remarkable, and the members are such that will give special weight to the status of our society. A fine lodge with grand and noble aspirations.

At these joint gatherings it was most refreshing to see the efforts made by each one present to take hold of the spirit of the meeting and enter heartily into all means for profit and social enjoyment, and wish each other as to who could be most courteous and pleasant with his brother. That is the kind of rivalry that we should encourage in our midst—go to our lodge meetings to entertain and benefit others. We must make it our business to be on the best of terms with each other, if we do not, where is the efficacy of our obligations? If we are not different in our dealings with each other, as members, then the whole idea of "brotherly love" must seem a mere phrase to the general mind. Our order being based on good and patriotic principles must succeed in usefulness if faithfully carried out by individual members.

One feature was sure to appear during each meeting giving general satisfaction, combined with a sense of fellowship—the retirement to the dining rooms on Craig street, where Bro. Morton, of Donbigh Lodge, in manager. All praise the skill and efficiency of himself and staff.

Bro. Hammersley's juvenile department also came in for a share of refreshments. I trust the idea of a closer bond of union, now set in motion in this city, will grow into an accomplished fact, and that the same may extend and permeate the whole of the lodges of our society. To such an extent that men may see that there is something sound and true in the words "brotherly love," and that it exists in something more than name. We have a noble heritage, let us see to it that it is not lost. We must implant in the minds of our children and friends the love of England and all her traditions, as there is a possibility of it being forgotten to a certain extent in a colony so cosmopolitan as this must of necessity become. But with the united help of our own and other lodges of similar aims and objects, working conjointly together for the maintenance of British interests, we must become a larger factor in preserving a consolidated empire.

Dear Sir, as the "Anglo-Saxon" is the most efficient medium we have of communications reaching the members, I venture to trespass on your space, knowing the interest you have for the growth of our society. I find many are receiving the "Anglo-Saxon" and I hope the time is not far distant when we shall have the "Anglo-Saxon" as our recognized organ, and through the lodge in the hands of every individual member.

G. T. MARTIN, Montreal.

A Thrilling Picture.

Toronto Saturday Night has always issued a Christmas Number. Little by little, and acceptable to everyone because of its well-told stories and prettily made pictures. For several years it used English French and German supplements, but for the past two years it has exceeded all previous attempts by issuing immense reproductions of historical paintings, original and Canadian.

This year the Battle of Queenston Heights is the subject of a picture nearly three feet long by over two feet wide, painted by a Canadian artist and reproduced by Canadian processes in

fourteen colors. The surroundings of the battle are the mountain up which our volunteers endeavored to climb, the historic gorge of Niagara, the distances which stretch through New York state, and the mist which rise from the whirl of the rapids. In the foreground General Brock is dying, supported by the arms of his lieutenants. The Regulars are charging past him, the Indians are skirmishing through the rocks and trees to the right, and Canada's hero, with his sword aloft, cries out, "Push on, York Volunteers." The picture excites that strange emotion which contains so much of patriotism that one scarcely knows whether to choke up with the coming tears or to shout with enthusiasm.

The story of the war is written by George Taylor Denison in so vivid a style that one can almost hear the musketry and the shouting of the charging brigades. Saturday Night's Christmas Number this year is undoubtedly the handsomest and most worthy production of Canadian art, and should be sent by everyone to absent friends who live afar, but whose hearts have not grown cold when the name of Canada is brightly mentioned. It can be found at all news-dealers, price 50 cents, or mailed direct from the office of publication at the same rate. It may be added that the book is crowded with interesting stories and illustrations—one story being contributed by the Marquis of Lorne, ex-Governor-General of Canada.

Christmas in England.

Of late years, when there has scarcely been enough snow on the ground at Christmas-time to give the country even a reasonable appearance, it has seemed almost a mockery to continue to celebrate the same old customs and to perform the same ceremonies that are connected from time immemorial in the minds of the English people with a winter sky and landscape, which, in the days of our forefathers, were rarely absent at this season of the year. However this may be, the customs always associated with an old-fashioned Christmas-tide are still practiced to a great extent; the piled-up wood fires still crackle and burn as brightly as ever in the ample old grates, and the stout-legged caken babies still support as tender roast beef and as tasty and indigestible a plum-pudding as they ever did in the days of yore.

In England Christmas is a universal holiday. In the cities the banks are closed; offices are deserted. The stores in the towns and villages are all shut, and while the morning of a Christmas day is in every respect treated as a Sunday, the latter part of the day is given up to whatever outdoor amusements the state of the weather may render suitable; the evening sees the assembly of joyous parties and friendly gatherings, which last into the small hours of the morning, and are looked forward to by the younger portion of the community with an eagerness which the passing years seem rather to increase than to diminish.

But to see Christmas as it is really kept by the people we must leave the cities and dive deep into the heart of the country, we must mingle with the crowd that the festive season enters the gates of the squire's hospitable mansion, or in the long, low rooms of the old farm houses. The real beginning of the festivities is on Christmas eve, when the largest parties meet, the friends from far and near round the festive board. Then the time passes slightly merrily. There we shall hear many an old conceit or quaint superstition, which the season of the yule-log and the holly berry again brings round to their memories. As they sit and talk over their tankards they care very little for anything else but the fact that "Ye good old Christmas-tide" has come again. It matters little to them that the actual Christmas day was not even fixed on until the 25th of December until the fourth century. They are prepared to celebrate the day as it is, and be merry, come what may.

As hinted before, superstition of the most absurd kind is everywhere rife at this season, and few persons who have spent Christmas among the people in the country villages have any idea of the extent to which it prevails. At Christmas time are very cheerful and bright. On the wide stone hearth a yule-log burns brightly, casting a ruddy glow on everything around, while the walls and pictures are decorated with holly, ivy, and several bunches of mistletoe, hung up in obvious places for equally obvious reasons. These decorations are usually kept up until Twelfth Night or old Christmas day.

It is only right that churches, which were built to the honour of him whose birth we celebrate at this season, should be as brightly decorated as they are; and in the little country church there is sure to be a full congregation from the squire, who is not so regular in his attendance, perhaps, as he might be, during the year, to the oldest peasant, who unearths from its year-long grave an ancient beaver hat, from which the silken gloss has long since fled, and which he dons in honour of the day.

Should it ever fall to the lot of a stranger to be walking through the country lanes at midnight on Christmas eve, he will be startled to hear, on the last stroke of twelve, the iron clang of the church bells far and near ring out the best chimes of which they are capable, and from Land's End to John O'Groats not a church tower that possesses bells will be silent. When these cease the waits begin their rounds, and going from house to house, and village to village, they sing carols and Christmas hymns until the light begins to

AN INCREDIBLE CURED.

After treatment in Canada's best hospital had failed. One of the most remarkable cases on Record—Ten Years of Intense Suffering from Acute Rheumatism—The Whole Body Contracted and out of Shape in Every Limb—Again Restored to Active Life.

From the Newmarket Advertiser. We suppose there is not a resident of Newmarket who does not know Mr. J. A. Moffatt, who does not know of his years of suffering and who has not heard of his release from a life of helplessness and pain through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Indeed we doubt if in the annals of medicine there is a more remarkable restoration than has been accomplished in Mr. Moffatt's case, and he deems it his duty to mankind to make the facts known through the columns of the Advertiser.

Ten years ago Mr. Moffatt was working in the Newmarket Hat Factory. Through the influence of the damp room, and possibly some carelessness in regard to his health, he was attacked with a severe cold which eventually settled in his limbs. For some years he was almost a constant sufferer from rheumatic pains and spent much money in treatment for the trouble, but with no result beyond an occasional temporary release from pain. Finally to make matters worse he was attacked with malaria and rheumatic fever. He was then forced to go to the Toronto general hospital where it was found that he was afflicted with torticolis (wry neck). During the first six months in the hospital he was under the treatment of the staff of electrician, but the powers of electricity entirely failed, and after a consultation of physicians it was deemed advisable to perform an operation. Six weeks later a second operation was performed. The operations proved successful only so far as they afforded temporary relief. He remained in the hospital from November, 1890, till January, 1892, and with all the modern remedies and appliances known to the staff of that well equipped institution no permanent relief could be obtained. He was then advised to go home, partly in the hope that the change might prove beneficial, but instead he continually grew worse, and in March 1892, he was again forced to take his bed, and those who knew his condition did not believe he had long to live. At this time every joint in his body was swollen and distorted, and he suffered the most excruciating agony. If a person walked across his bedroom it intensified the pain as though he was being peirced and torn with knives, and if touched he would scream aloud with agony. In this state of hopeless suffering he remained bedfast for eighteen months, all the while using all manner of medicines from which relief might be hoped for. Then he was put under the treatment of a celebrated Toronto specialist, but

with no better result. After this last experiment failed, he determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, at the same time discontinuing all other treatment. At the end of three months there was a very noticeable improvement in his condition, and so much so that his mother thought he could be lifted out of bed. He was still so weak, however, that he was only able to stay up a few minutes as before. When taken back to bed he felt a tingling sensation going up from his toes and through his joints and spine. The next morning when he awoke the pain had left his body and had lodged in his arms, then for some weeks flitted from place to place in the arms and then disappeared, and he has not had a particle of pain since. All this time he was taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and slowly but surely regaining his strength. Then at invalid chair was procured, and he was wheeled out, eventually he was able to wheel himself about. The continued use of Pink Pills constantly added to his strength, and then chair was discarded for crutches, and then the crutches for a cane. At this time (Sept. 1895) Mr. Moffatt had so far recovered that he was a frequent contributor to the columns of the Advertiser and procuring a horse and buggy he was engaged as local reporter for the paper. The once utterly helpless invalid is now able to go about, and get in and out of the buggy without any assistance, and is as fit as his post of duty whenever called upon.

Thus we find that after years of suffering and helplessness Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved successful after all other remedies and the best medical treatment had utterly failed. With such marvellous cures as this to its credit it is no wonder that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the most popular medicine with all classes throughout the land, and this case certainly justifies the claim put forth on its behalf that it "cures when other medicines fail."

Four Months in England.

Reminiscences of a Visit to the Old Homestead—A Ramble Around Familiar Places—No Place Like Canada.

Hello! here's the Rambler again, all alive too, and very much alive, alive to the fact that Canada is a first-class country for any Englishman to work and live in.

I have been about four months out of the country, and although I enjoyed myself immensely, although I saw sights and amusements in the "right little" island, yet to work for a living, and to enjoy life in its highest sense, I come back to Canada. Do not think for a moment that I wish to depreciate old England, far from it. I love my old home and country too well, but when I see those same people working all day at the chain forge or some other grimy hot work, and then have nowhere to go but the local "pubs" in the evening, why, I give a deep sigh, and say to myself, Ah! if these people only knew Canada as I do, poor beggars; but there, they seem happy enough; it is a case of "where ignorance is bliss."

CROSSING THE OCEAN. But how about the British farmer? tilling on, working very hard, morning, noon and night, all to keep his head above water, all to pay that everlasting rent. Many people in this fair Canada cannot understand how the Britisher manages to pay from \$5 to \$12 per acre per annum for his farm, but it is so. Just imagine, if you can, a farmer paying \$1,800 a year rent for over 40 years for a farm of 300 acres, and then is no more the owner of the farm than he was in the first place; yet I know a man very intimately who has done this. If that farmer had only come out to our Northwest, what would he not be worth? I should not hesitate to say that he would be worth several hundred thousands of dollars at least.

But let me tell you a little about my trip. Got aboard the "Parisian" at Montreal. There was an immense crowd going over, including the Bialek team. What a mixture of feelings one has on an occasion like this! A tremendous feeling of elation at the prospect of visiting home, and then that depressing feeling about sea sickness; but altogether the feeling was a happy one. Such a lot of children, and it was very amusing to see the way these youngsters stuck up for their country. There was one family (six, I think) from somewhere in Michigan. They had been there five years, and were going to visit the Motherland. Now, some of the children had a pronounced Yankee accent, but would betide the one who taxed them with it. I said to one of them: Bertha, guess not, was the reply; God Save the Queen, if you like; but don't take me for a Yank. That child was not sea sick; she knocked about too much. These



children were the life and soul of all the entertainments on board ship. There was a brother S. O. E. with his wife and family on board. He came from Toronto. His badge was to be seen just anywhere that he was. Sunday afternoon we reach Moville, Ireland, and land the mails and about 50 passengers. I fairly hungered to get off there, but went on, and at last landed in Liverpool. I landed at Liverpool about 10.30 a. m., and by 4 p. m. I was home on the farm in Warwickshire, close to Birmingham by the way, and there with father, mother, brothers and sisters, Canada faded away from my mind as quickly. How different some things seemed. Those at home seemed as though they were speaking with some new and curious accent. I could not help laughing, and yet, of course it was I who had really changed, and it was they who had the right to laugh, and they did; but everything else was the same—the same old hedges, the same fields, the same heavy crops, the same old rabbit warren, and then last, but most important, the same old cellar, wherein was stored several large barrels of real home brewed English ale. Was it a teetotaler then? Well hardly. Without a blush, without a penitent sigh, I can say, I drank lots of that beer.

One of the great treats was visiting the old spots; our old parish church, for instance. This church was built in the middle of the sixteenth century, or the time of King Cridda, before the arrival of the Saxons, and many such old places as these. I spent a lot of time in Birmingham. The old ball ring is still there of course. The Market Hall, surrounded by "pubs" is still there, too. Birmingham (or old Brummagem), now boasts of a Lord Mayor, and prides itself on being the best governed city in the world, which I believe is the case.

CANADIAN ENERGY IN ENGLAND. And yet this grand old town is to receive a lasting taste of Canadian energy and push. The street railways, of which there are steam, electric, cable and horse, are to be converted into a system of electric services like those at Montreal, Toronto, etc., and Mr. Ross, the leading spirit in these cities, has just returned from Birmingham, after organizing a company to carry on this change.

But there, that is enough for now, a little more another time, if you like it. From your old friend,

THE RAMBLER.

J. FOSS & SONS, PRACTICAL CARRIAGE MAKERS. IN ALL BRANCHES. Repairing of all kinds. 343 WELLINGTON ST. COR. LYON.

R-I-P-A-N-S The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common everyday ills of humanity.

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY O. A. & P. S. Ry. OTTAWA & MONTREAL SHORT LINE. Through Sleeping Car Line BETWEEN OTTAWA AND NEW YORK. Direct Route for all Points east and west. QUEBEC, HALIFAX, PORTLAND NEW YORK, BOSTON, and intermediate points. FOR Arrprior, Renfrew, Egansville and all points west. Special rates and facilities for Sunday School and Society Excursions. Variety of Picnic Grounds. Ottawa Ticket Offices: Russell House Block, Cor. Elgin street. New Central Depot, Canal Basin.

E. J. CHAMBERLIN, C. J. SMYTH, General Manager, Genl. Pass Agent.

Tenth Year of SUPREME GRA DIRECT J. W. LONDON, SUPREME GRAN B. CUMBERLAN SUPREME GRAN GEO. CLATWORT PAST SUPREME GR B. HINCHOLIF SUPREME GRAN JOHN W. CART SUPREME GRAN S. O. E. B. S. LOD Lodges Cards under series at the rate Year. Boys of Prince Edward No. 6 of every month in S. Visiting brethren welcome. J. Heaton, Pres. Hamilton No. 1—Meets each month in St. G. land Hall, 12 Macdon R. Trim, Pres. Ottawa Lion Lodge No. 9, 800 Street, on 2nd West E. Toogoe, Pres. St. Th Waterloo Lodge No. 10, 100 corner of on the 1st Friday of always welcome. M. Upton, Pres. Winnipeg Queen of the West 1st Friday in each month at 8 A. Avenue, Waterloo W. W. Walpole, Pres. ONTARIO Alton Golden No. 43, Alton—Fridays at their hall, comes. W. H. Crookcroft, Pres. Arr Severn No. 188—Meets every Monday of each month, 7:30. Visiting brethren welcome. Alf. C. Fry, Pres. AY Prince Albert No. 11, Hall, over S. O. E. days month. W. Visiting brethren. Geo. H. Harris, Pres. BRANTFORD Southampton No. 24, 4th West. Visiting brethren. A. E. Lewis, Pres. BRIDGEVILLE St. Andrew's No. 42—1st meeting in S. O. E. Hall, Co. comes welcome. J. T. Folland, Pres. WELLS No. 105—Meets in C. O. F. Hall, 150. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. K. Y., Pres. BRIDGEVILLE No. 17, Belle 2nd Tuesdays of Front St. E. D. Ford, Pres. BRIDGEVILLE No. 105, 1st and 2nd Tuesdays of each month. Visiting brethren come. BRIDGEVILLE No. 87, 87, and last Mondays England Hall, 308. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. White, Pres. BRIDGEVILLE Wellington No. 19, 1st and 2nd Tuesdays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. W. J. Bragg, Pres. BRIDGEVILLE Gainsboro, No. 13, Tuesdays of each. Burk's Falls, Arthur Laxton, Pres. BRIDGEVILLE Burlington, No. 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. Chas. E. Tolhurst, Pres. BRIDGEVILLE Stokport, No. 21, Meet 2nd and 4th White's Hall. W. Miller, Pres. BRIDGEVILLE Devonshire, No. 1st days in each month. Visiting brethren welcome. BRIDGEVILLE Carleton Place No. 10, Monday at 8:30. Canadian Office. Jas. G. Bato, Pres.

SUPREME GRAND LODGE DIRECTORY.

J. W. LONDON, BELLEVILLE, SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT. B. CUMBERLAND, TORONTO, SUPREME GRAND VICE-PRESIDENT. GEO. CLATWORTHY, TORONTO, EAST SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT.

S. O. E. B. S. LODGE DIRECTORY.

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

Boys of England.

Brantford. Prince Edward No. 6, meets on 2nd Monday of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Colbourne st. Visiting brethren welcome.

Hamilton. Hamilton No. 1, meets the 4th Monday in each month in S. O. E. Hall, Colbourne st. Visiting brethren welcome.

Ottawa. Lion Lodge No. 9, meets on 2nd Wednesday of every month in S. O. E. Hall, Colbourne st. Visiting brethren welcome.

St. Thomas. Waterloo Lodge No. 13, meets in Chester lodge room corner of Tabot and Elgin streets on the 1st Friday of the month.

Winnipeg, Man. Queen of the West No. 25, meets on the 4th Friday of each month in S. O. E. Hall, 230 Portage Avenue.

ONTARIO.

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

Arnprior. Gavern No. 139, meets first and third Wednesday of each month in Workman's Hall, John street.

Aylmer. Prince Albert No. 61, meets in Sons of England Hall, over Post Office, the 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month.

Barris. Southampton No. 28, Barris—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Sons of England Hall, Bothwell's Block.

Brantford. Selkirk No. 42, Brantford—Meets alternate Thursdays first meeting in the year January 2nd, 1895.

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

Blackstock. Grimsby No. 164, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Orange Hall, Church st. Visiting brethren will be made hearty welcome.

Brookville. Brookville No. 87, Brookville—Meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month in Sons of England Hall, 208 King street.

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

Burlington. Burlington No. 156, Burlington, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in G. Allan's Hall. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome.

Callander. Callander No. 205, Callander, G. T. R., Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday in each month in White's Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.

Campbellford. Campbellford No. 92, meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Main Block, Front street.

Carleton Place. Carleton Place No. 171, meets 2nd and 4th Monday at 7.30 in their hall over the Central Canadian Office.

Callander. Callander No. 205, Callander, G. T. R., Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday in each month in White's Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.

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Clinton.

Sheffield No. 83, Clinton, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the S.O.E. Hall, Victoria Block.

Chatham.

Thomas No. 101—Meets every Monday night in the Sons of England Hall, King st. Visiting brethren welcome.

Bracebridge.

Lancaster No. 38, Bracebridge—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday in Bastedo Hall. Visitors made welcome.

Collingwood.

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

Cornwall.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets first and third Wednesday in Liddle's Block. Visiting brethren welcome.

Fort William.

Gullford No. 111—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays in each month at the E. of C. Hall, Fort William.

Galt.

Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets in S. O. E. Hall on alternate Tuesdays beginning with first Tuesday in January, 1895.

Goderich.

Liverpool No. 140, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the A.O.Y.W. Hall, corner of North Street and Square.

Gravenhurst.

Dever No. 72, meets in S. O. E. Lodge Room, Gravenhurst, meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

Guelph.

Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the Sons of England Hall, York street.

Hamilton.

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in S. O. E. Hall, corner of Charles and King streets.

St. Thomas.

Waterloo Lodge No. 13, meets in Chester lodge room corner of Tabot and Elgin streets on the 1st Friday of the month.

Winnipeg, Man.

Queen of the West No. 25, meets on the 4th Friday of each month in S. O. E. Hall, 230 Portage Avenue.

Ottawa.

Berby No. 90, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Workman's Hall, Albert st.

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

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

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

Owen Sound.

Mistletoe No. 96—Meets in I. O. F. Hall, corner Water and Division streets, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

Paris.

Berkshire No. 186, meets alternate Monday after, Visiting brethren welcome.

Pembroke.

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

Port Arthur.

Winchester No. 90—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, Knight of Pythias Hall, Arthur street.

Port Hope.

Durham No. 14—Meets alternate Wednesdays, first meeting in the year, January 10th, 1894, in S.O.E. Hall.

Peterborough.

Landow No. 23, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month.

Petrolia.

Duke of Cornwall No. 185—Meets in the Hall, in Kerr's Block, on 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month.

SARNIA.

Bridgewater No. 204, meets in I. O. F. Hall, over Wood st. first and third Friday of each month.

Stratford.

Queen Victoria No. 78—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakespeare Hall.

St. Thomas.

Truro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in L. O. L. No. 521 Hall, opposite M. C. Ry Station.

Smith's Falls.

Guelph No. 124, meets in G. O. F. Hall, Brock street, 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month.

Sudbury.

Sudbury No. 108, meets on 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month in Victoria Hall.

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Toronto—Continued.

St. George No. 27—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday in each month, in Room 43 Forum Building.

Beaton No. 129—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month, in Society Hall, corner of McCaul st. and Queen-st.

Windsor No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in each month, in Society Hall, corner of McCaul st. and Queen-st.

Norfolk No. 57, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month in Dominion Hall, cor. of Dundas st. Queen-st.

Stafford No. 32 meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in St. George's Hall, south east cor. of Berkeley st. Queen st.

Somerset No. 10, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Week's Hall, cor. of Dunn Ave. Queen st.

Hereford No. 194, meets first and third Tuesdays in each month, in Steward's Block, s.w. corner of Spadina Ave. and College street.

Portsmouth No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in R. D. every 2nd Tuesday after R. D.

Leeds No. 48, meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at Ottawa Post Office.

Whitby, Ont. Sussex No. 6, meets in S. O. E. Hall, alternate Fridays from January 3rd, 1895.

Windsor. Prince of Wales No. 52—Meets in A. O. F. Hall, first and third Tuesday. Visiting brethren are welcome.

Winona, Ont. Rosebery No. 218, meets in S. O. E. Hall, Fruit land, near Stony Creek, 2nd and 4th Mondays.

Woodstock. Bedford No. 23, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month.

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MANITOBA.

Brandon. Brandon 174, Brandon, Man. Meets in Forsters Hall, McDermid Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Visiting brethren welcome.

Carman. Manitoba, No. 188—Meets in Oddfellows Hall Carman, on first and third Thursdays of the month.

Rathwell, Man. Holly No. 188—Meets in Woodman's Hall, First Wednesday in each month.

Russell. Queen of the West—Meets in the Foresters Hall 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Selkirk. Runnymede No. 155, Selkirk, Man. meets in Forsters Hall, Colclough Block 1st and 3rd Tuesday.

Alexander. Ivy No. 212, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month at Foreman's Hall.

Winnipeg. Westward Ho! No. 98—The Pioneer Lodge of Manitoba, on 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

Neptune No. 144, Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in Foresters Hall, 1st St., cor. Alexandra Ave.

Shakespeare No. 164—Meets Sons of England Hall, 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month.

Chilliwack. Chilliwack No. 191, Chilliwack, B. C., meets 1st and 3rd Saturday in every month.

Victoria. Alexandria, No. 118—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday, at 8 p.m. in St. William Wallace Hall.

Vancouver. Dufferin No. 77—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunbar Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month.

New Westminster. Rose of Columbia No. 115—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Temperley Hall.

Fredericton. Fredericton No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Church of England Hall.

St. John's, N.S. St. John's No. 104, St. John's, N.S.—Meets Saturday evening at Temperance Hall.

Marlborough No. 207, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month at Gordon's Driving Hall.

Moncton. St. Lawrence No. 108, Moncton, N.B.—Meets Saturday evening at Temperance Hall.

Halifax. Halifax No. 150, Halifax, N.S.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday each month.

Chatham. Chatham No. 223, meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Victoria Hall, Agicola street.

New Rockland. Fidelity No. 119—New Rockland, Que., meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month.

Sherbrooke. Sherbrooke No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month.

Lennoxville. Clarence No. 138—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday each month in S.O.E. Hall, adjoining Grand Trunk By Station.

Hochelaga. Monarch No. 182—Meets in 323 Notre Dame St. Hochelaga, the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month.

Hull. Tonyon No. 165—Meets 1st and 2nd Wednesday in Sons of England Hall, Marston's Block.

Richmond. Enfield No. 185, meets second and fourth Saturday of every month.

Regina. Reginald No. 117, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month.

Calgary. United Essex No. 117, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month.

Regina. Reginald No. 117, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month.

P. E. Island. Charlottetown. No. 146, meets in their Lodge Rooms over Miller Bros. Music Store.

Halifax. Halifax No. 150, Halifax, N.S.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday each month.

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Lodge Directory.

TORONTO.

Albion No. 11, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday of each month, Room A, Shaftesbury Hall.

Middlesex No. 1, Toronto—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in each month at Marlborough Hall.

West No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st.

York No. 6, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month in Avenue Chambers, N.W. corner of College street.

Brighton No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st.

Survey No. 11—Meets second and fourth Monday in each month in the Sons of England Hall, York street.

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, in Front Hall, Queen St. E.

Birmingham No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Y. M. C. A. Hall.

Malton No. 104—Meets in the St. Ledgers Hall, corner of Denison Avenue and Queen street.

Cheltenham No. 128, meets 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month in the month.

Richmond No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. E.

Freestone No. 67—R. D. meets 4th Wednesday in every month, W. R. D. after R. D. meets.

Stratford No. 68—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. E.

Brighton No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st.

Survey No. 11—Meets second and fourth Monday in each month in the Sons of England Hall, York street.

