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BRITISH ENSIGN.

"I lift on high the flag of Britain's fame,
The flag that shines through many a grand old story
Of breeze and battle, wave and ice, and flame,
Wherever Britain's sons have fought for glory.
Flag of my fathers! Here I lift thee high;
Neath thee I live; neath thee I wish to die."

The Coming of Age.

The coming of age of our beloved Order has roused a desire among a large number, that hitherto looked upon Englishmen as having no national existence in the Dominion of Canada, to make enquiry as to what we are doing, and what is our aim and what is our claim to national existence. What we are here for has been shown in every town and city in the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which our reports will demonstrate.

Ald. Bro. Fred. Cook, declared to the Ottawa gathering that the dimensions of the Order had now arrived at the stage of its national existence when it must be counted of political importance in the Dominion, and the contemptuous expression that in the past has been so freely used to designate the want of unity among Englishmen is no longer applicable to our nationality.

The Sons of England Society's mission is one by which all Englishmen can take a pride—NATIONAL AND BENEFIT—and by its unswerving devotion to England and her institutions, is now looked upon as a political link between the Mother Country and Canada. They are obligated to maintain the "integrity of the Empire," and, therefore, can always be relied upon to be in the foreground in support of all measures to cement that link of national kinship.

It is not generally known that this benefit and national society of Englishmen are adding to its numbers each month, and are distributing a large amount of financial and medical aid to its members.

Among the 15,000 members in Canada is paid out something over \$1,000 a month in sick dues, etc. The society has a reserve fund of nearly \$100,000.

The Insurance Branch of the Order is very strong, and its importance is demonstrated by the payment of some \$28,000 to deceased members' wives during the past year.

Carman, Manitoba.

Bro. Richard Salter, the oldest member of the Society and a pioneer in Manitoba, spoke as follows on the occasion of the anniversary:

In replying to the toast of "The Land We Left," at our last banquet, many pleasant recollections were revived in my memory. I do not intend to bring the scenes of my youth before you again. I was much pleased at the enthusiasm with which the toast of Her Majesty was received. As Sons of England, when the land we left has been proposed, it brings many proud feelings to us as branches of the old stock which has in the past upheld and defended the honor and integrity of the flag that has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze, and looking back nearly half a century I am impressed with the thought that Providence has shaped our course. Rough hew them as we may, our doings and endeavors are still advancing the power of our adopted land and the greatness of the Empire of which we form a part. In looking back a few years we see the advancement made, when only a short time ago all around us was the pasture of the buffalo and the home of the savage—all under the care and protection of the Union Jack, the emblem of England's greatness; and as some are vainly thinking that the old land is losing her power and influence, I am proud to say that the pilot at the helm of state has just declared that we need fear no rival in commerce nor any enemy in war, for to-day England is stronger and richer ways more influence than at any other time. To-night the Sons of England we in this far off land form part of an organization for the purpose of relieving each other in sickness and distress, and to show our fidelity and loyalty to the land we left, and we have cause to feel proud and highly honored to see so many assembled with us to strengthen

our endeavors to keep up the fond remembrance of the land we left, and let me invite my fellow-countrymen present to come and join us and help us in our aims to relieve each other in sickness and distress. Our motto is

FIDELITY TO QUEEN AND COUNTRY

to keep in remembrance the land of our fathers, and in doing so we show our loyalty both to the land we left and to this land of our adoption, where we have the advantage of independence and national glory. We are fully convinced that perpetuation of our connection with the British Empire is the path to success, for her laws, which are copied by all nations, are founded on the Bible, and so long as we maintain the privilege of an open Bible, and so long as we maintain the privilege of an open Bible we not fear of our course as a nation advancing in success and greatness. I will conclude with the words of the poet, "England, with all thy faults I love thee still," for absence makes the heart grow fonder. Isle of beauty, fare thee well.

Moncton, N. B.

Lodge Shaftesbury, No. 208, celebrated the coming of age by a social and entertainment, and a very enjoyable evening was spent by the members and their friends. The President, Bro. Geo. H. Pick, gave an able and stirring address, setting forth the aims and objects of the S.O.E., and appealing to the patriotism of his hearers as follows:—Coupled with what I have already stated there is also other and important reasons why Englishmen and their descendants should be members of such orders as this the Sons of England.

enlightened England is not so exacting. She is cool and calm in her deliberations and in her judgments, but she goes straight on, bending to no opposition, ever increasing her power and her influence; ever striving to elevate other nations to her own high standard of civilization. Brothers, remember you are England's Sons; bear that fact in your minds always. Whenever you feel inclined to act with injustice towards men think of the land which gives you your name of Englishman. Whenever for the sake of mere prosperity and wealth you feel inclined to give yourself and your freedom to another country, think of what you owe to your own motherland, and the inclination will die away because of the instincts which our dear old country breeds in her children, and as we are with all other men partakers of the brotherhood of nature, let us endeavor, Sons of England, to make our special brotherhood of charity a reality. Let there be no false brethren, no envious brethren, or churlish brethren, among our ranks; let not our badge of brotherly love cover a narrow-minded heart or a false heart, let us be to the very core, first Christians, then Englishmen.

Chilliwack, B. C.

Lodge Chilliwack, No. 191, celebrated the 21st anniversary by a banquet, when an enthusiastic gathering were present, and the toast, "We were dearly respected by Bro. H. Webb, occupied the chair, and controlled effectively the large number present. There were a number of patriotic songs rendered in a most acceptable manner, the speech of the evening was made

New Glasgow, N. S.

In common with the other lodges in the Dominion of Canada, Kenilworth lodge decided to keep the anniversary of the Order, by a concert in the lodge room. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Bro. Taylor, D. G. Chaplain, supported by Rev. Mr. Croft, Deputy G. Chaplain and Rev. Mr. Lea. The chairman made a loyal and patriotic address, dwelling upon the growth of the Order throughout Canada. Addresses were also given by the Rev. Mr. Croft and Lea. Kenilworth lodge is doing well, and so are the other lodges in the Province, and the future prospects are very bright.

Halifax, N.S.

The anniversary was enjoyably spent by a large gathering of members and friends of lodge Halifax. The chair was taken by Bro. J. Wittmore, who ably performed that function. The entertainment consisted of speeches, songs, etc., after which refreshments were served, and dancing was indulged in by those who were inclined. Bro. G. Chaplin was the speaker of the evening, he roused his hearers to deep interest in the Order and the cause of Englishmen.

Port Hope, Ont.

The 21st was fittingly celebrated by the brethren of Durham lodge. It took the shape of a musical concert and addresses. A feature of the evening was a patriotic recitation by Master Harry White, "England." Speeches were made by Bros. T. D. Craig, M.P., Henry White, A. Skitch, W. F. Trayes, Dr. Cleimesha and many others.

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JOHN BULL'S Invitation. Come on Boys!

The most important of which is to keep up and perpetuate that loyalty so essential for the welfare of the greatest nation on earth to-day, Old England, God bless her. It is true that men who have been loyal to their motherland very often forget themselves when they become residents in a foreign country. Had these men been members of such a society as this, where the principles of loyalty are inculcated at our nightly meetings. They would stop and consider well before they swore their allegiance. What more repugnant oath was ever adopted by a nation than that our neighbours the United States of America. In taking it a man has to swear mortal enmity to the country of his birth, no matter what nationality he may be. Free and

by Bro. Mellard, G.D.D. After outlining the ups and downs of the Order during the past 21 years, and stating what a benefit it had been in cementing Englishmen together, as well as giving financial and medical aid. He spoke of Lodge Chilliwack as follows: "I am pleased to see that notwithstanding financial depression Lodge Chilliwack is still able to hold her own, and I hope that every brother in the lodge will study its interests, and endeavor to increase its members; this can be done if we try to do it, and with all our might." Again thanking you, brothers, my hope is that you will all continue to be true to yourselves, true to your country, and loyal to your Queen." Dr. Henderson, Bros. Ogle, Newnham and P.P. Pelly spoke.

Ridgetown, Ont.

Lodge Lancashire, No. 190, celebrated the 21st by a supper in the lodge room, given by the retiring officers. We initiated 10 candidates last month, and are now hopeful of carrying out our obligation in a more thorough manner than in the past. We dropped a good deal of activity and lost our zeal for the Order. The weakness is, I am sure, in the want of unity and organizing power of the officers.

Bro. R. J. Sanderson, of lodge Rose of Couchiching, No. 23, ex-Mayor of Orillia, started for the Old Country on Saturday the first instant. He sailed from Portland by the Mongolian, and expects to be absent two or three months.

MEN AND WOMEN

WHO HAVE HELPED TO MAKE ENGLAND GREAT.

Perhaps no other name in history, certainly none in English History, that makes a greater claim to live, patriotism and admiration, than "Alfred the Great," great in many respects, in peace as well as war, in art as well as in the encouragement of the ordinary pursuits of life.

Born at Wantage in 849, but according to some authorities, in 844, but upon what day, the chronicles are silent; but from circumstances that are known of, it must have been about Christmas or New Year's time.

Wantage at that time was a royal residence, in Berkshire, when, at that time, a thick forest covered nearly the whole country. Born at a time when the whole country was being torn to pieces by factions and invaders, when Dane, and Northmen, Saxon and Welshmen, each in his turn struggling to get the better of all the others, it was no wonder the boy received a knowledge of war, that stood by him in good stead and saved England to Saxon rule in after years.

Alfred, besides being a great monarch, was an exemplary son, a faithful husband, a loving father, a scholar, an author, a moralist and a finished statesman. He died A.D. 901, at the early age of fifty-two years. He was a model Englishman, an ideal, that may be set up in any home, to be followed as an example. He made an epoch in his country's language and literature, that has since broadened out to the present dimensions.

"The writer of English history may be pardoned if he lingers too fondly over the figure of the king, at whose court, at whose impulse, it may be, in whose very words, English history begins." Such is the tribute paid this greatest of English monarchs, by a popular historian.

FRED. T. HODGSON. Collingwood, Jan. 15th, 1896.

At a special meeting of Lodge Suffolk, the following resolution of condolence was passed, to our worthy Bro. Wm. White, on the loss he had sustained through the death of his beloved wife:

"Your brethren of Lodge Suffolk, No. 87, Sons of England, beg leave to express by this means their sincere sympathy in your sorrow and bereavement in the loss of your estimable wife, whom Almighty God in his love and wisdom has seen fit to remove from her place in this world.

"We hope that the Great Father who has afflicted you for his own wise and merciful purposes, will comfort and sustain you in this hour of trial, and pour his richest blessings upon the remainder of your life."

Signed on behalf of the lodge: Thos. Guest, Past P., John Cuthbert, Vice-P., T. Bedford-Jones, Chap., H. Dodd, Treas., Arthur C. Bacon, Sec.

Rheumatism Cured. Soldier's Cove, N.S., Jan. 30, 1894. The W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd. Dear Sirs,—Your Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are the best medicine for rheumatism that I have ever used. Last spring I was troubled greatly with it in my leg; I used one box of Morse's Pills, and was cured. Yours gratefully, ALLEN CAMPBELL.

ceived his education in Ireland, and that he got his idea of "trial by jury" from the Irish Brehon laws, but this is a mistake. Nowhere, in recognized authority can I find of Alfred's being sent to Ireland to finish his education. He was sent to Rome when very young, and again he went later on, but his stay on either occasion was but short. That he did establish "trial by jury" in England, is a fact. He also translated Bede's works, the works of Boethius, Owsins and others, into the language of his own people, and established schools in every thickly settled portion of his domain.

Alfred was afflicted with a terrible malady during his whole life, which often brought on him long periods of melancholy and suffering. It is not quite clear what this malady was, but from what we can glean, it was in the nature of epilepsy. Yet, with this disease even present and racking him in body and mind; he managed to drive the Danes across the Roman road and to keep them there, and to lay the foundation of a united England. "So long as I have lived," wrote the great King towards the end of his days, "I have striven to live worthily." He longed, when death overtook him, "to leave to the man that come after a remembrance of him in good works."

His wishes have been fulfilled, for no man in history has come down to us deserving of our admiration, and our gratitude. Wise in council, brave in war, kind and just to friend and foe alike, a lover of peace but not afraid of war, even when the odds were greatly against him. He was not ambitious and cared little for power other than that it enabled him to work good for his subjects. "Politically, or intellectually," says the historian Green, "indeed the sphere of Alfred's action is too small to justify a comparison of him with the few whom the world claims as its greatest men. What really lifts him to their level is the moral grandeur of his life. He lived solely for the good of his people. He is the first instance in the history of Christendom of a Christian King, of a ruler who put aside every personal aim or ambition to devote himself to the welfare of those whom he ruled. So long as he lived he strove to live worthily," but in his mouth a life of worthiness meant "a life of justice, temperance, self sacrifice." Ethelwitha, the wife of Alfred was an eminent woman, a fit mate for so noble a man, and their sons and daughters were such as might be expected from so brilliant a couple, but we will speak of these later on.

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"ENGLAND."

The brightest spot on this world's map; England's lovely isle. A land with peace and happiness abounding all the while. Where sweet and fragrant flowers cover hill and dale and lea. Oh! England, dear old England, you're the jewel of the sea.

Oh! what can be more thrilling than the night-tingle a thrilling. And what can be more beautiful to see Than the lark, up skyward singing, joy and gladness with it bringing. From the heavens to the home of liberty.

The brightest men this world has known were born on England's shore; Her statesmen on the scroll of fameshall live for evermore. Her Poets and her Scientists immortalized shall be. Bright stars of art and learning in their nation's history.

For what is more worth hearing than the whole wide world cheering The noble deeds and works these men have done, To uplift Old England's name and bring honor, peace and fame. To that fairest, freest isle beneath the sun.

The girls of dear Old England are the fairest to be found. Their voices like sweet music has an ever pleasant sound. In modesty and beauty none with them can compare. The daughters of this lovely isle are famous everywhere.

Oh what can be more pleasing than their coquetry and teasing. And who can be more lovable and pure; They are pearls in sunshine showers, and the fairest of living flowers. That are blooming out for mankind to adore.

The sons of Jolly England are the bravest in the world. Beside the grand old Union Jack where'er it is unfurled. They'll stand till death, or bear it on to fame and victory; They know it is the emblem of the noble, brave and free.

For what is more inspiring, or what more worth admiring. Than the victories they have won on land and sea. Ever true and ever steady. Old England's sons are ready. To bear her banner on to victory.

Long may our great and noble Queen here, with us yet remain. Endeared to all her subjects, by a long and honored reign. And may the fame of England's isle still spread o'er land and sea. As chief of truth and freedom, peace and humanity.

There is no other nation so exalted in its station. As this tight and sturdy Island we adore; Soft with hearts and voices raised, let our mother-land be praised. And may her glory last for evermore.

JOHN R. GRAY. Lodge Hammersmith, S. O. E., Toronto.

The Englishman's Calendar.

A List of Events which are Important in British History. (By N. A. HOWARD-MOORE.)

Table with columns: Date, Year, Event. Includes events like War with Holland (1793), Battle of Brienne (1802), Capture of Stephen at Lincoln (1141), etc.

NOTE—This Calendar is published for the benefit of the Sons of England, and the compiler trusts that it will be of benefit to them, and would be pleased if when errors are found therein, or important historical events are omitted the ANGLO-SAXON be notified so that the necessary correction can be made.—N. A. H-M.)

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

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 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. A total disability allowance is also covered by the certificates in class "A." There are no disability claims in class "B." No Englishmen need join other organizations when the inducements of this Department are considered.

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

POST OFFICE GUIDE, OTTAWA.

FEBRUARY, 1896.

Table with columns: CLOSE, Arrival and Departure of Mails, DUE, MAILS, A.M., P.M., P.M., A.M., P.M., P.M. Lists various mail routes and times.

LETTERS for registration must be post-paid fifteen minutes previous to the time of closing the last mails. Office hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Money Order, Office and Saving Bank from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. J. A. GOULD, Postmaster.

ESTABLISHED 1881. THE ANGLO-SAXON OTTAWA, CANADA P. O. BOX 298.

Ottawa, - - - Canada, FEBRUARY, 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 Northwest Territories of Canada, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; to branch societies of the Sons of St. George in all parts of the United States, to Clubs, Reading Rooms, Emigration Societies and similar institutions in Great Britain and Ireland, and to British citizens generally throughout Canada, the States, Great Britain and the Empire.

TRADE AND THE TIGERS.

We have been under the impression that the British Empire League was formed at a conference held in London on the 20th July, 1894, and, indeed, that impression has been confirmed by a reference to a circular issued about that time by the organizing committee. Nevertheless it seems, according to the most recent advices, that the "inaugural" meeting did not take place until the 29th of last month, when the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Walter Henry Wilkin, presided. It thus appears that eighteen months' time have been taken up in "organising" the League, and that, after all was said and done, its officials at its last meeting had nothing definite to propose in the way of action for accomplishing its object. We are tempted to suspect that they "dunno" where they are," but this does not appear to be the case if reference is made to their proceedings in December last year. Those present at the meeting held in the first week of that month, spoke strongly of the hindrance to Anglo-Colonial trade, which results from the fact "that no legislation exists applicable to all the provinces of the Dominion of Canada providing for the realisation, administration and distribution of insolvent estates." It was even proposed to make representations at Ottawa on the subject.

The proceedings of this League afford a brilliant example of the process of "beating about the bush." At a time when the Imperial idea is spreading so rapidly, when inter-British preferential trade is finding so many advocates, when rumours of war teach the lesson of unification both commercially and politically, the British Empire League busies itself with suggestions about a Bankrupt law for Canada! This, too, happened at a time when the press in the mother country was engaged in pointing out the true hindrance to Anglo-Colonial trade. For instance, in a leading article in the Times of 5th December, the following expressions occur:—"It is a matter of common knowledge that the trade of the Colonies with the United Kingdom is not increasing in proportion to the trade which the Colonies are doing with foreign countries. In the case of some of the most important Colonies this disposition is very marked. Taking, in the case of Australasia, the comparatively recent period during which Mr. Chamberlain has asked for returns, it will be found that in 1881 the total external trade with British possessions amounted to £27,340,763. In 1892 it was £60,952,541, showing an increase in round numbers of little more than three millions and a half. The foreign trade of Australasia in 1881 was £7,213,916, and in 1892 it had risen to \$14,894,557, or very nearly double the figures of the earlier date. Had trade with the United Kingdom progressed to anything like the same extent the effect would have been of the utmost importance to British industry. The increase, on an examination of the detailed returns, will be found to have gone almost to the United States, Germany and France, and by so much has served to stimulate the competitive enterprise of those countries. An almost similar state of things is to be traced in the Trade returns of South Africa, where also mining enterprise has of late shown a tendency to pass into French, American and German hands. In Canada where, twenty years ago, the imports from Great Britain formed 55

per cent. of the entire imports of the Colony, the proportion has now sunk to 37 per cent., while in the same period the proportion of imports from the United States have risen from 35 to 46 per cent., and those from France and Germany have heavily increased."

This quotation serves to prove the correctness of the judgment of the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade and Industry that "in neutral markets, such as our own colonies and dependencies, and especially in the East, we are beginning to feel the effect of foreign competition in quarters where our trade formerly enjoyed a monopoly." The causes and effects of this foreign competition are patent and might well have occupied the attention of the British Empire League when considering the subject of hindrances to Anglo-Colonial trade. Instead of proposing remedies for these evils they blame the absence in Canada of legislation regarding insolvency! Verily this League has not yet learnt the use of a rifle and prefers to blaze away with a shotgun. It reminds us of a story from far-away India, where at one of the back-country railway stations a tiger had emerged from the jungle and attacked the station master. The native operator at once sprang to the telegraph and wired the manager, "Tiger on platform eating station master; please send instructions!" Similarly the B. E. League proposes to make representations about bankruptcy in Canada while the tigers of unrestricted importation and foreign protectionism are preying upon the vitals of English and Anglo-Colonial trade.

THE DEFENCE PROBLEM.

While the new (B. E.) League busies itself about Canadian insolvency, the Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee continues its activity in publishing pamphlets, two of which have yet to be noticed in our columns. No. 7, is a re-publication of an article on "The Navy and the Colonies," by H. O. Arnold Foster, M. P., who has long been identified with the Imperial Federation movement, and who was in fact Honorary Secretary of the original League at the meetings which were held in July and November, 1884. Of course the article is largely taken up in setting forth the short-comings of the Colonies in the matter of Imperial Defence, and in advocating the Committee's proposal that the Colonies should be asked whether they are, or are not, prepared to share the burdens as well as to enjoy the privileges of the Empire. This naive demand on the part of the Committee has always reminded us of Madame de Staels proposal to Goethe, that he should explain his philosophy in a short and concise sentence. "Madame," replied the sage, "we don't do such things in Germany," and neither do we in Canada choose to answer such weighty questions in such a brief fashion. We are gratified to observe that Mr. Arnold has much improved upon the method of the Committee, and now proposes "that a friendly request should be forwarded to the various Colonial Governments, by the Imperial Government, inviting Colonial representatives to a conference for the purpose of discussing the question of Imperial Defence. At such a conference alone can the necessary question be fitly asked or adequately answered." No objection can be taken to such a proposal as this, and we trust that the Committee will be able to prevail upon the Imperial Government to carry it out.

The progress of events is, however, so rapid in these days that we may reasonably expect the question to be reached in a manner still more direct. In our own Parliament, Mr. McNeill has given notice of a motion which, in our opinion, will, if carried, effect the solution of the problem. It 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 inter-communication and naval defence." We fear that this proposal is not likely to be approved of by the Committee, because in their programme "it is specifically declared that the objects of the Committee do not include any proposal involving an alteration of the fiscal policy either of the United Kingdom or any of the Colonies." The Committee are anxious to obtain contributions from the Colonies towards naval defence, but these are to be in the shape of hard cash, and to carry with them no commercial privileges whatever. On the other hand, we who approve of Mr. McNeill's resolution, maintain that if we are to stand shoulder to shoulder when necessary with the mother country against for-

sign nations, we must have precedence of them in time of peace. Like the citizens of the American Republic or the subjects of the German Empire, we demand that our sacrifices in war times for the good of the commonwealth shall be recompensed by the care and protection of our material interests when the conflict is over.

No. 7 of the Committee's pamphlets is a reprint of the Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain's speech of the 6th November last, at the Natal Banquet, which has already been referred to in our columns. In the preface the Committee state that "in all that he has said, and all that he has done, Mr. Chamberlain has given evidence that, while he shares to the full the hopes of the Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee in the direction of Imperial unity, he is also in perfect harmony with the views of the Committee in regard to the principles upon which that great end can be effectively and honourably attained." In view of this very sweeping assertion, it becomes necessary to state that in a careful perusal of the speech referred to we have been unable to find anything to show that Mr. Chamberlain agrees with the Committee in their peculiar views regarding Colonial contributions for naval defence. Neither is there anything in Mr. Chamberlain's speech at the Banquet given to Lord Lambington on the 21st January last which would justify the Committee's assertion. Indeed it is of a similar nature to other unfounded statements which have been made regarding Mr. Chamberlain's utterances, and to which he refers in the following felicitous reply to the toast proposing his health:—

Sir James Garrick and gentlemen, nothing could be more grateful to me than that this toast should be proposed by the eloquent representative of a colony which we have met to honour as well as its future Governor, and nothing could be more agreeable than the kindly reception which you have given me. It almost emboldens me to think that there might be yet occasions upon which I shall venture to address my fellow-countrymen—(laughter)—a point upon which I admit I have had grave doubts since I have become acquainted with certain criticisms on my recent performances. (Renewed laughter.) When I became Secretary of State for the Colonies I accepted with that office certain duties, not the least pleasant being that of presiding over similar gatherings to this. I attended a meeting of the friends of South Africa on an occasion interesting especially to our colony on the 1st of July. I made a speech on that occasion in which I endeavoured to point out that this was, on the whole, a considerable empire, and that any true view of its perspective would take into account the greatness of the colonies, the magnitude of their resources, as well as the past history of the mother country—(cheers)—but thereupon I was surprised to read in the report of a speech of a minor luminary of the late Government, on the occasion of the recent raid into the Transvaal, that that unfortunate occurrence was entirely due to the spread-eagle speech which I then made. (Laughter.) It is extraordinary what great events spring from trifling cause. I had no conception that my words would travel so far, or that they would have so great an influence. To the best of my knowledge and belief I have never made a spread-eagle speech in my life. (Laughter.) I think I have been able to distinguish between patriotism and Jingoism, but in order that there may be no mistake I desire to say now, in the most formal way, that the few remarks which I have addressed to you to-night are not to be taken as an invitation to any individual to carry on war on his own account, or to make an invasion of a friendly country with which we are at present at peace. (Cheers and laughter.) But, gentlemen, this is not all, because this afternoon I read in an evening newspaper that this same speech, which I thought so natural and so innocent, was really the dictating cause of our difficulties in British Guiana—(laughter)—of the complications across the Atlantic. It appears that in speaking of Imperial unity, in endeavouring to popularise that idea amongst my countrymen, I am giving offence to other nations. Gentlemen, I cannot help thinking that Lord Rosebery was mistaken when a short time ago he said that Little Englanders no longer existed among us. (Hear, hear.) A pretty pass we must have come to if the Minister who is responsible for the British Colonies is forbidden to speak of their future, of their greatness—(Bravo, and cheers)—of the importance of maintaining friendly relations with them, of the necessity of promoting the unity of the British race. (Cheers.) I remember a story of a certain burgomaster in a Continental town, to whom complaints were made that naughty boys were accustomed to throw mud upon the passers-by. He was asked to intervene, and he issued a proclamation, which was to the effect, that all the respectable inhabitants were requested to wear their second-hand clothes—(laughter and cheers)—in order not to give offence. (Laughter and cheers.) I do not so understand the position that I hold. (Hear, hear.) I decline to speak with bated breath—(hear, hear)—for fear of giving offence to foreign nations. We mean them no harm. (Hear, hear.) We hope they mean us none—(hear, hear)—

but not for any such consideration will I be withheld from speaking on points which have for us the greatest interest, and upon which the future of our Empire depends. (Loud cheers.) Sir James Garrick has kindly attributed to me motives in seeking the office which has been conferred upon me. He is not perhaps far wrong in thinking that I have long believed that the future of the colonies and the future of this country were inter-dependent, and that this was the creative time, and that this was the opportunity, which, once let slip, might never recur, for bringing together all people who are under the British flag and for consolidating them into the great self-sustaining and self-protecting Empire whose future will be worthy of the traditions of the past. (Loud cheers.)

"COME OVER AND HELP US!"

Not unfrequently in these columns we have expressed the hope that Lord Salisbury's Government would in some way or other contrive to take a decided step in the direction of Imperial consolidation. The wish being father to the thought, we have anxiously scanned the Premier's speeches in the hope of finding some indication that he intended actively to promote the unity of the Empire. We must confess that until very recently our search has been in vain, and we must also acknowledge that the programme unfolded in the Queen's speech does not contain much of interest for the imperialist. It is pretty much the same as was outlined by Lord Salisbury at Brighton, as far back as the 19th November, 1895. He then told his audience that "in the present prosaic commercial age most measures are measures of money," and stated that in dealing with such money as might be at command it would be expended in the following order of importance:—The first claim is the Naval Defence of England; Next, "A sincere effort will be made to bring some mitigation to the suffering which we see around us in respect of agriculture." And, in the third place, Lord Salisbury said, "after we have defenced the country and relieved its agriculture, I do not know how much will be available to deal with a question in which we all feel the keenest interest,—I mean the education of the country."

There is nothing in this prosaic programme to fire the patriotic heart, and yet, on the 31st January, only twelve days before the opening of Parliament, Lord Salisbury had made the following remarkable statement:—"Surely the lesson which has been taught us by these recent times, is that all parts of the Empire must draw together. If we are in trouble in the new world and the old, it is not because we have thought of any domestic interest attaching to England. It is because we have been anxious to defend the rights and the security of our Colonial brethren, and the colonists have answered in the spirit in which we have acted. They have sent us back assurances of sympathy and support which have been of the greatest encouragement in the troubles that we have had to deal with. We all know how difficult it is to find any formula or statute for the federation of the Empire, but we yet feel that something greater than formulas or statutes is driving the Empire together; is forming a federation which will be a reality before the expression to denote it has been invented."

The contrast between these words and the unpromising sentences in the Queen's speech is very striking. The latter no doubt describes all the business which the government is capable of undertaking, while Lord Salisbury's glowing words indicate his own aspirations and those of the nation. It is difficult to conceive of any words better calculated than these to stir up those lethargic leagues of London, which have been expressly formed to advance the cause of Imperial unity. Yet we do not hear of any special effort on the part of the British Empire League, the Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee, the Navy League or even the United Empire Trade League. One would have thought that if they had anything in the way of an advantageous course of action to suggest they might have made very effective representations to Lord Salisbury just about the time of the delivery of this speech.

From a recent cable message it appears that Sir Howard Vincent was asked what the United Empire Trade League proposed to do respecting a tariff of preferences within the Empire. The reply was, "I cannot say definitely, but we shall march forward day by day and stage by stage in accordance with Sir Charles Tupper's views and those of the Canadian Government." Now, since both the Canadian Parliament and the Colonial Conference pronounced long ago in favour of Preferential Trade as advocated by the League, it is not very clear what more the League wants from Canada or what Sir Howard Vincent is waiting for. All the leagues and their leaders seem to be waiting, like Micawber, for something to turn up that will bring on Imperial Fed-

eration without any positive action on their part.

Divergence of opinion and want of purpose on the part of the friends of Imperial unity in England sometimes finds relief in the suggestion that the Colonies should make the first move. This, indeed, was done by the Ottawa Conference of 1894, but its resolutions were condemned by Lord Rosebery's Government, who had nothing to offer in the shape of counter proposals. Nevertheless, in spite of all this shuffling with great interests, it cannot be denied that the great heart of England yearns for her children, and there seems to be standing now on her shores the grand form of Britannia herself looking across the ocean towards Canada and calling out to us, like the man of Macedonia in the vision, 'Come over and help us.'

REINFORCEMENTS.

It is with great pleasure that we notice that some of our contemporaries are becoming more decided in their advocacy of measures tending to closer British union. We observe leading articles indicating this in the Mail and Empire, the Hamilton Spectator, and the Toronto World, which have mostly reference to the resolutions brought before Parliament by Mr. McNeill during the present session. We reprint in this issue one of these leaders from the Toronto World, on "Mr. McNeill's second motion," and strongly recommend its perusal by our readers. We welcome these expressions on the part of the daily press as reinforcements for the cause which the Anglo-Saxon has so long advocated.

ENGLISH NEWS FOR ENGLISHMEN.

The Venezuelan question has simmered down, the Yankee eagle has flopped, and the work of Cleveland's Commission will result in nothing. The German Emperor's letter to Kruger was only gas, and that bee-in-the-bonnet and hair-brained creature Bill took old Bismarck's advice, and cooled off. The world, and the great British Empire know that England has a man—yes, a statesman, at the helm, who spends his days and nights looking after, and working for, the Empire's best interests. Veteran Salisbury made a good beginning when he took hold of the reins, when he said "that God rules in the affairs of nations." He has also in his Cabinet men of intellectual calibre and pluck. He put into commission the Flying Squadron on short notice. This squadron has wings and fins, and the propelling power cannot be surpassed, and the admiral in command is like the Donnellybrook Irishman, "just spoiling for a fight," and it may be truly said, "God help the unfortunate ones who may come in contact with that flying squadron."

THE LIQUIDATORS.

Just think of the stupidity of a deputa- tion of temperance people interviewing Lord Salisbury in regard to the temperance society's bill for a reduction of licenses, especially at a time when the Premier had other more important matters of the Empire to look after. The Premier wisely let them know that the question could not be entertained this session.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's speech is devoted mainly to foreign and Imperial questions, and no attention will be given to domestic legislation this session. Salisbury meets Parliament without any forebodings of trouble. He has at his back a strong government and following, a United Empire, an army of lions, and a volunteer force that surpasses in drill, discipline and pluck, the regular army of any other nation. He has also a surplus of £6,000,000 in the treasury, and

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public opinion sanctions an outlay in support of a policy of defiance. Rosebery, who believes more in horse-racing than in statesmanship, has a poor and awkward squad to lead. An agricultural bill is promised, to relieve the depression in that calling. A government reform is promised for London, which everyone knows is greatly needed. Ireland is promised a palliative measure. It needs it, judging from the feeling and utterances of some of the ungrateful people in it. Here is a copy of a despatch which appeared recently in a Dublin paper:—

"To President Kruger, Pretoria.—Nationalist Ireland rejoices at and congratulates you on your victory over British marauders, and hopes you will hold your hostages until Britain releases Irish political prisoners now thirteen years in her gaols.—Pat O'Brien, M. P.—Nationalist Club, Dublin, January 1, 1896." This Hibernian may have to give an explanation of his utterances to Mr. Speaker, which may lead to his getting a cold storage room in the Tower, or a bread and water diet in some gaol.

DEAN FARRAR, OF CANTERBURY, TALKS.

How many questions on social problems of the day lie unheeded, owing to "dumb dogs," and a silent and corrupt press, both of whom are lacking in backbone, it would take days and months to tell. Yet we have one man, yes, an ecclesiastical star of the first magnitude as a preacher, worker and writer, who is not afraid to cry aloud and make known some of the problems, political and social, which, heaven-like, are sure and certain to cause an upheaval, unless speedily attended to and alleviated. The Dean mentions the enormous growth of stupendous fortunes which are accumulated in the midst of struggling poverty, in England. He says, "that in nearly all capitals of the world there are fashionable churches and millionaire congregations, and close beside them are masses of torn, lost, ragged, bewildered, neglected sheep in the wilderness, without a shepherd." Here we notice two distinct elements, one rich, and the other poor. The banqueter, millionaire, aesthetic, some in purple and fine linen, faring sumptuously every day, with many of the Dunraven kind, spending \$100,000 on a boat race, also the horse-racing better and gamblers, etc., forgetting, at the same time, that there was a rich man mentioned in scripture who begged for one drop of water to cool his parched tongue. Then as close neighbours there is the poor element, who are toiling and groaning under the daily heavy load of misfortune, tyranny and oppression, and ground down by the lecherous landlords, mine owners, and factory owners. This latter class the Dean has sympathy for, and takes an interest in their social and spiritual welfare. People are flocking from the country into London and other towns, and the deer, the fox-hound, the pheasant and rabbit are now occupying what were once the happy homes of the farmer and tiller of the soil. The city feels the evil effects of the over-crowding, and the hungry and oppressed cry for bread, and bread they must have, otherwise there will be a serious catastrophe. There has never been such a depression in England as there is today, the tenant farmers are becoming bankrupt, professions over-crowded and the working classes are having a hard time. The whole industrial system is on the verge of a precipice, and it is expected that soon there will be hundreds of thousands of unemployed in the country. In England, as in Canada and the States, the rich are growing richer, and the poor growing relatively poorer. One had often there, is the deficiency of adequate charity. In regard to the giving of charity, a civil engineer lately said "that the only way to make a revolution (in England) harmless and beneficial, is to give, freely and betimes, that which else will be taken later on." On the question of the evanings of the oppressed masses, both at home and abroad, the Bishop of Derry says:—"But to the men of the near future, religion will appear a barren and worthless stem, unless it be taught to clothe itself with the blossom of worship, and to bear the fruits of human love."

On the subject of "the decay of faith," the Dean ably hits the nail on the head, when he says "that in many Christian countries thousands choose atheists, and socialists, and men of no religion, and men of religions utterly hostile to their own, to represent them in the congresses and parliaments; that not ten per cent. of the working classes go to church; and that powerful governments have erased from the statute books the name of God."

It is the imperative duty of clergymen, philanthropists, the religious press, and men of both means and leisure, to study political and social science, and do all that they can to ameliorate the condition of the oppressed, the naked, hungry, and the houseless and homeless.

IN CANADA.

Sir Charles Tupper has been elected to the Ottawa House by a big majority over his opponent. Poor Charley is getting old and feeble, and the High Commissionership at home would have been a much softer job for him. But then the Grits had won, the old man was afraid of losing his job in London, and this is why he worked so

hard to defeat his opponent. It is strange that at the time Tupper's election was going on, Dr. Montague should become sick, and had to make a trip to New York to see a specialist. This does not speak well for the skill of the Canadian doctors, especially when he had a titled one in Ottawa, and other big meds. in Toronto and Montreal. Old Gladstone conveniently got a cataract on his eye once, before retiring, especially when the home rulers demanded home rule. Perhaps there was something up in this circuitous trip.

In connection with Tupper's election, the old man blames the Grits for spending \$25,000 to bribe the electors. Perhaps an election trial will tell. Bishop Cameron is said to have used nice and classic language, when he called the Grit stumblers "hell-inspired hypocrites." The successors of the apostles, nowadays, are far ahead of old Peter, and under the circumstances Bishop Cameron may be expected to enter the names of the wandering "hell-inspired hypocrites" in his Index Expurgatorius.

IN TORONTO.

The Rev. Mr. Aitken, of England, has been conducting revival services in St. James' Church, to a rather slim audience, and with a fervent feeling of disappointment and pain. In his farewell address he uttered the following:—"O, my God! is the end of all these services to leave men further from God, with hearts more hardened, the will more steered against divine influence!" Mr. Aitken is an earnest, true, and genuine minister of the gospel. But the crowd he had to deal with seems to have been a hard one to either move or melt. This earnest missionary did all that he could.

THE ONTARIO COUNTY COUNCIL.

As Goldwin Smith once said, the Ontario County Council is meeting in the legislative buildings, Toronto. The old drill shed at the market would be a more suitable place for them to meet in. The usual display of cavalry, tinsel and prayers, were gone through. The speech from the platform was read by the Lieut.-Governor, in which he said, "that the whole people of Ontario sympathize with Her Majesty at the death of Prince Battenberg." He is "pleased to notice the farmers exhibit a growing interest in every department of agriculture." Quite an agricultural remark for the Governor to make. It is expected that will "ditches and watercourses" will occupy the balance of the sitting of these sages. It will cost the province \$70,000 to pay for the performance of this jamboree show and mock parliament. It is stated that already some of the members are drawing upon their \$500 sessional allowance.

ANNEXATION.

When Grand Trunk President Wilson was in the States last fall, he appointed Hayes, an American, as manager of the line, and this Hayes has appointed another Yankee, McGuigan, as his assistant, so that the Grand Trunk is now under Yankee control. The Yankees have an alien labor law, and our Ottawa Government has not enough backbone to meet them with a similar Canadian alien labor law. The loyalty howl by our legislators at Ottawa don't amount to much when they allow the G. T. railway capitalists to be manipulated by a lot of Yankees. Our churches and Sunday schools are also flooded with Yankee school lessons and leaflets, which generally contain a lot of rot about Washington and Grant. Are there any S. O. E. members in the Ottawa House? It is rumored that Mr. Hayes has withdrawn all the guarantee business of the Grand Trunk from the Guarantee Company of North America, and given it to a Yankee company. The Canadian servile ward politician, whether elected to the Ottawa or the Toronto House, is an animal not to be depended upon. The Englishman at home has pluck and backbone, but in Canada these two are unknown.

A young man named George Ledgerwood met with a fatal accident at the Central Prison. The body was interred in St. James' cemetery, and the funeral services were conducted by Geo. Waddy, superintendent, and Robert Dandy, of the Newsboys' Association. The pallbearers were newsboys. Toronto is full of churches and preachers, but "there was no money in it." "I was sick, and he visited me not."

OUR ORDER.

I suppose the S. O. E. lodges have revised the constitution. I have, and find errors, also transposition of an article. There ought to be a published monthly and half-yearly statement, as you mention in your last issue, and copies should be sent to each lodge.

As the Anglo-Saxon is the only representative journal of our order, the members and Executive of the Grand Lodge are bound to give it a just, loyal, and financial support. The paper is first-class, ably edited, and well selected. Every lodge ought to take a certain number of copies, and pay in advance. Now, secretaries of lodges, help on the good work and send for a good-sized bundle of the Anglo-Saxon for your lodges.

JOHN M. WATSON,
Dover Lodge, Gravenhurst.

The greatest corporation on earth is the London and Northwestern Railway Company of England. It has a capital of \$505,000,000 and a revenue of \$8,500 an hour; has 2,500 engines, and employs 80,000. Repairs to the permanent way cost \$130,000 a month.

Mr. McNeill's Second Motion

In a recent article we called attention to the patriotic sentiments in favor of the colonies now prevailing in Great Britain, and the urgent need of utilizing it, of striking the iron while hot, and taking such action as will induce the Imperial Government to establish preferential trade within the Empire. We pointed out that a tax on foreign products would supply Great Britain with a welcome revenue for defensive purposes, and that it would mean a great deal more for Canada now than even the National Policy, which has been so beneficial for her in the past. Preferential trade, which has now, by the advocacy of Sir Charles Tupper, been advanced to the forefront of the Government's policy, has been mooted, proposed and discussed at various times, more or less energetically, during the last ten years. One of its earliest advocates was Col. (now Sir) Howard Vincent, who founded the United Empire Trade League in England on this principle. We will remember his visit to Canada in July, 1891, and the complimentary dinner then given to him in Ottawa by the members of the Parliament then in session. Even then our present Premier, in adding his meed of welcome to the guest of the evening, said that he never had any sympathy with free trade doctrines, and, though called an old fogey by some for holding protectionist opinions, maintained that if they were to have relaxed conditions with any country, in God's name let them have it with the country whose protection they had so long enjoyed. Sir Howard Vincent made a telling speech in favor of the League which had just been established "for the furtherance of commercial relations upon a preferential basis between all parts of the British Empire." Shortly afterwards he returned to England, much encouraged by his reception in Canada, and since then the League has kept persistently at work, its last annual report being for the year ending March 31, 1895. It has frequently been proposed to start a branch of this League in Canada, but the necessity for it became very doubtful after the passage of Mr. McNeill's resolution of April, 1892, which pledged the Commons of Canada to the principle of preferential trade. This well-known motion marked an epoch in the history of the movement, and on account of its intrinsic importance we reproduce it:

"That if and when the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland admit Canadian products to the markets of the United Kingdom upon more favorable terms than it accords to the products of foreign countries, the Parliament of Canada will be prepared to accord corresponding advantages by a substantial reduction of the duties it imposed upon British manufactured goods."

When intelligence of this resolution reached England, the London Times declared that "the Canadian Dominion has made an offer which, backed by the other leading colonies in Australia and South Africa, would be deserving at any rate of serious consideration." The colonial backing here alluded to as essential was obtained not long afterwards, thanks to the exertions of Sir Mackenzie Bowell. It is pretty well understood that when he started for Australia, for the purpose of endeavoring to establish more advantageous trade relations with the colonies there, his colleagues in the Cabinet looked upon the effort as "a forlorn hope." Nevertheless, it resulted in the calling together of the Ottawa Conference, at which the representatives of all the British colonies pledged themselves in favor of preferential trade. This happened in July, 1894, since which time the conference resolutions have, we hope, been under the "serious consideration" of the people and press of Great Britain. It has, however, to be admitted that this "consideration" has not yet ripened into action. Possibly the remarkable confession contained in the Times of July 11, 1894, explains the cause of the delay: "The problem would be greatly simplified if this country had adhered to the fiscal notions that still dominate the greater part of the commercial world. But our free trade system, great as are its benefits to ourselves and to the Empire, as a whole, leaves us with little means to strike bargains and little power to discriminate in favor of colonies."

It is remarkable that Englishmen should have acquiesced so calmly as they have done in arrangements which place them, as regards food, in a precarious and partially dependent position. By adhering to and developing the Imperial idea, and not in any other way, can we regain that self-sufficing position which the United Kingdom has so conspicuously lost."

In this quotation we believe the true reasons are given why, up to the present moment, the conference proposals have elicited no favorable action on the part of England. The colonies stand in the position (were it not for the existence of the "unfortunate treaties") of being able to reduce their duties in favor of English goods, but the United Kingdom has no such power. Having long ago, except in the case of tea and a few other articles, ab-

lished the use of customs duties as a source of revenue and adopted a policy of "unrestricted importation," discrimination in favor of her colonies has become a very difficult thing to carry into practice. Great Britain imposes no duties on grain, flour, meat, bacon, dairy products, sugar, etc., and, therefore, cannot bestow any favor on the colonial products in the shape of a reduction. To comply with the colonial policy of preferences, it therefore becomes necessary, while still allowing these free entry, to impose duties on the corresponding products from foreign countries. This, to the political economists of England, reared in the precincts of the Manchester school, is a terrible and almost impossible alternative, and such a proposal is always sure to bring out the non-possimus of the hide-bound free trader. If anything is to be accomplished in England in the direction of preferential trade, some means must be found of conciliating the free traders, of "letting them down easy," and this it is proposed to accomplish in the manner indicated in Mr. McNeill's second resolution.

This now stands among the notices of motion in the routine proceedings of the House of Commons, and 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."

The plan here outlined of simultaneously obtaining a revenue for Imperial defences and establishing preferential trade within the Empire is not brought forward by Mr. McNeill as entirely novel. It was, in fact, first discussed at a federationist meeting in Montreal in December, 1885; it was next brought forward by Mr. Hofmeyr of

Cape Colony at the Colonial Conference of 1887, and it was adopted by the Imperial Federation League in Canada at its annual meeting in May, 1894, in the following terms: "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 an extra duty on foreign imports, with few exceptions, to provide funds for Imperial defence."

We congratulate Mr. McNeill on the ability, perseverance and consistency which he has displayed in the advocacy of proposals which make for the commercial unity of the Empire. His first resolution of loyalty and devotion to the British throne pledged Parliament to "substantial sacrifices" in maintaining the integrity of the Empire. In his second resolution, the merits of which we hope to point out more fully in a future issue, he indicates the way in which the responsibilities of each part of the Empire for its defence can be most conveniently borne, and at the same time preferential trade relations within the Empire be most readily established.

STUART HENDERSON, B.A., LL.B., B.C. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, ETC. Supreme Court and Departmental Agent, 55 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA. Money to Loan.

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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 28, 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 homesteader in person. 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.

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BROS.,

ailors,

Ottawa.

A RAMBLER'S NOTES.

Lennoxville, P. Q. It puzzled me how such a small place could boast of a S. O. E. lodge. I called at the lodge, but unfortunately there was not a quorum, but the brethren have been obliged to leave for pastures new, to make their fortunes, if possible. The brethren are seriously thinking of amalgamating their lodge with Gloucester lodge, of Sherbrooke, which is only three miles distant.

Sherbrooke, P. Q. But what shall I say of Gloucester lodge, Sherbrooke? This lodge has an able and most painstaking officer in Pres. Bro. C. H. Pearce, and a first-class secretary in Bro. Capt. T. Rawson, and yet the lodge is not as flourishing as it might be. Surely the Englishmen in Sherbrooke will not allow this, don't be so indifferent, attend lodge, back your president and officers up to the number of over twenty has applied for their clearance. And in our own Order eruption has taken place in at least two lodges from the same cause lately. Now, everyone must admit that one of the most important factors in the science of curing sickness is the faith of the patient in his medical attendant. Yet, by our present method we are forcing large numbers of our members to submit to the attendance of a man in whom they have a strong prejudice; or lose the benefit of free doctor and medicine; and in some cases members are lost to the Order on account of this restriction. The remedy for this is simple. In the city of Toronto we have a large number of doctors members of the Order. These should be formed into a Medical Board, and a list of those forming this board should be supplied to every member in every lodge, and the members should be required to inform the secretary of his lodge every half year, which of those doctors he chooses as his medical attendant, and each doctor would be paid for those who prefer the family physician, who is not eligible to be placed on the Board, an allowance of \$1.00 per year may be made off his dues.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Lodge Doctors v. Medical Board. Editor ANGLO-SAXON: Sir,—Our Grand Lodge will soon hold its annual meeting for the consideration of matters affecting the welfare of our Order, and making such alterations to our constitution as may have been found necessary or advisable. I have gone very carefully through the Sessional Paper, and I don't find that anyone has suggested any amendment touching the matter of our lodge surgeons, and the present mode of securing them. Yet, this has been, and is still one of the most irritating questions, at least in our city lodges, where there are quite a number of doctors members of the Order. To the present system is largely to be attributed the fact that we have a number of small lodges that might well be amalgamated, and save a large expenditure that is of an unproductive character, but for the reluctance of members to give up the medical attendant of their choice. Ten years ago when it was thought advisable to form a lodge in an occupied neighborhood, a doctor started out to canvass Englishmen, both members and non-members, and when it was found that his canvass was meeting with success, another doctor chipped in and canvassed for himself, and the matter became a doctors' fight, and when it came to the formation of the lodge, and the election of doctor, the adherents of each stood firmly together, and the result was the formation of an unproductive lodge. In the case of one of these lodges where one would have done, and one of these lodges has no more than a struggling existence now.

In another order at the recent election of officers, a lodge of about sixty members divided on the number of over twenty has applied for their clearance. And in our own Order eruption has taken place in at least two lodges from the same cause lately. Now, everyone must admit that one of the most important factors in the science of curing sickness is the faith of the patient in his medical attendant. Yet, by our present method we are forcing large numbers of our members to submit to the attendance of a man in whom they have a strong prejudice; or lose the benefit of free doctor and medicine; and in some cases members are lost to the Order on account of this restriction. The remedy for this is simple. In the city of Toronto we have a large number of doctors members of the Order. These should be formed into a Medical Board, and a list of those forming this board should be supplied to every member in every lodge, and the members should be required to inform the secretary of his lodge every half year, which of those doctors he chooses as his medical attendant, and each doctor would be paid for those who prefer the family physician, who is not eligible to be placed on the Board, an allowance of \$1.00 per year may be made off his dues.

This is neither an original, or an untried suggestion. It has worked with the fullest satisfaction in many places in the old country, for a number of years, and has always worked well among the railway employees of this city. It has already obtained an entrance into our Order. The largest, and one of the smallest of our lodges, has each two doctors—Albion and Leitchfield—and the members choose as detailed above. At the last election a doctor, a member of Albion, was defeated in his own lodge, for a doctor who was not a member of that lodge, and the indications are that dissatisfaction exists in the latter, and some other lodges. I will not say that doctors, in their efforts to obtain a good lodge practice, are the cause of a good deal of this uneasiness in our lodges, but it must be obvious to everyone that, if the medical board plan was adopted, the occasion to do so would be removed. It may be said that this would cause a lot of canvassing of the members by the doctors. Well, there is lots of that now, and if the doctors who are not universal favorites should be upset in consequence, better that the members should upset a doctor or two, than that the doctors should upset lodges.

G. VENNELL Toronto, Feb., 6th, 1899.

ON A BICYCLE TOUR.

A CLERGYMAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH LONG, HARD RIDING.

Has Travelled Fully 3,000 Miles on His Wheel—He Makes Some Reflections on the Benefits of the Sport, and Tells of the Dangers. From the Utica, N.Y., Press.

The Rev. Wm. P. F. Ferguson, Presbyterian Minister at Whitesboro, whose picture we give below, will not be unfamiliar by sight to many readers. A young man, he has still had an extended experience as foreign missionary, teacher, editor, lecturer and pastor that has given him a wide acquaintance in many parts of the country.

In an interview a few days ago, he said: "In the early summer of '94 I went upon a tour through a part of Ontario on my wheel. My route was from Utica to Cape Vincent, thence by steamer to Kingston, and from there along the north shore of the lake to Toronto and around to Niagara Falls. I arrived at Cape Vincent at 5 o'clock, having ridden against a strong head wind all day.



"After a delightful sail through the Thousand Islands, I stepped on shore in that quaint old city of Kingston. A shower had fallen and the streets were damp, so that wisdom would have dictated that I, leg-weary as I was, should have kept in doors, but so anxious was I to see the old city that I spent the whole evening in the streets.

"Five o'clock the next morning brought a very unwelcome discovery. I was lame in both ankles and knees. The head wind and the damp streets had proved an unfortunate combination. I gave, however, little thought to it, supposing it would wear off in a few hours, and the first flush of sunlight saw me speeding out the splendid road at leads to Napanee.

"Night overtook me at a little village near Port Hope, but found me still lame. I rested the next day, and the next, but it was too late; the mischief was done. I rode a good many miles during the rest of the season, but never a day and seldom a mile without pain. "The winter came and I put away my wheel, saying 'now I shall get well,' but to my disappointment I grew worse. Some days my knees almost forbade walking and my ankles would not permit me to wear shoes. At times I suffered severe pain, so severe as to make study a practical impossibility, yet it must be understood that I concealed the condition of affairs as far as possible.

"From being local in trouble began to spread slightly and my anxiety increased. I consulted two physicians followed their excellent advice, but without result. So the winter passed. One day in March I happened to take in my hand a newspaper in which a good deal of space was taken by an article in relation to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did not at that time know what they were supposed to cure. I should have paid no attention to the article had I not caught the name of a lady whom I know. Reading, I found that she had been greatly benefitted by the use of Pink Pills, and knowing her as I did I had no doubt of the truth of the statement that she had authorized.

"The first box was not gone before I saw a change, and the third had not been finished before all signs of my rheumatic troubles were gone to stay.

"I say 'gone to stay,' for though there has been every opportunity for a return of the trouble, I have not felt the first twinge of it. I have wheeled thousands of miles and never before with so little discomfort. I have had some of the most severe tests of strength and endurance, and have come through them without an ache. For example, one afternoon I rode twenty miles, preached that night and made fifty miles of the hardest kind of road before noon the next day. Another instance was a 'Century run,' the last forty miles of which were made in a downpour of rain through mud and slush.

"You should think I would recommend them to others? Well, I have, and have had the pleasure of seeing very good results in a number of instances. Yes, I should feel that I was neglecting a duty if I failed to suggest Pink Pills to any friend whom I knew to be suffering from rheumatism.

"No, that is not the only disease they cure. I personally know of a number of cures from other troubles, but I have needed them only for that, though it would be but fair to add that my general health has been better this summer than ever before in my life. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

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Lodge Directory OF THE 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, cor. of Herkimer and Queen streets. Visitors welcome. Mrs. F. E. Lane, Pres. Mrs. John Tulk, Sec., 141 Catharine street. Queen Victoria No. 1, D. O. E. S., Hamilton, meets in Bellamy Hall, corner James and Rebecca Sts., on the first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. J. Haney, Sec., 137 Ryde street.

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

Brantford. Pride of the West, No. 27—Meets in the Orange Hall every 1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month. Visitors always welcome. Mrs. C. Dunnet, Pres. Mrs. John Hayhurst, Sec.—Sec., 103 Cayuga st.

ST. THOMAS, ONT. Princess Louise, No. 3, D. 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., 154 Manitoba

Winnipeg. Princess Christian No. 24 D.O.E.S., meets in S.O.E. Hall, Stobart 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 Broadview Ave. Visitors heartily welcomed. Juveniles meet every 3rd Thursday. T. Johnson, Pres. Leonard Geo. Cross, Sec., 604 Gerrard St. E., Toronto.

VICTORIA, B.C. Princess Alexandria, No 18—Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursday at 6 a.m. in Daughters' Hall, Queen St. E., corner Broadview Ave. Visitors welcomed. Mrs. Glauding, Pres., Victoria West. Mrs. Fernyhough, Sec., 135 Pandora Ave.

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UNITED WHITE ROSE LODGE. The United White Rose Degree Lodge of Winnipeg, consisting of the White Rose members of Westwood No. 98, Neptune No. 144 and Shakespere, No. 184 meet in S.O.E. Hall, 4, 230 Portage Ave., the 2nd Friday in each month at 8 p.m. Visitors cordially welcomed.

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. J. Heaton, Pres. R. W. Nicklison, Sec. Box 605.

HAMILTON. Hamilton No. 1—Meets the 4th Monday in each month in St. George's and Sons of England Hall, 12 MacNab St. Visiting brethren welcome. R. Trim, Pres. John J. Bailey, Sec. 380 Ferguson Ave.

OTTAWA. Lion Lodge No. 9, meets in Burgess Hall Bank Street, on 1st Friday of the month. J. B. Hunt, Sec. 15 Margaret St.

ST. THOMAS. Waterloo Lodge No. 13—Meets in Chester Lodge room corner of Falbot and Eight streets on the 1st Friday of the month. Visitors always welcome. E. W. Trump, Sec. 154 Manitoba St.

WINNIPEG, MAN. Queen of the West No. 25, Meets on the 4th Friday in each month in S. O. E. Hall, 290 Portage Avenue. Visitors welcome. Joe Harrison, Sec. Treas. S. C. Bray, Pres. P. O. Box 966.

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ALMONTA. Nelson No. 48, Almonta—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting brethren welcome. Jas. H. Bonnet, Sec. W. H. Crockett, Pres. Box 217.

ARNPRIOR. Severn No. 188—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in Workmans Hall, John street. Visiting brethren extended a hearty welcome. H. G. Smith, Sec. Alf. C. Fye, Pres.

AYLMER. Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Sons of England, over 300 Office, the 1st and 3rd Fridays month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. A. J. ELLIOTT, Sec. J. L. Lambert, Pres.

BARRIE. Southampton No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Bothwell's Block. A. E. Lewis, Pres. A. Wilkos, Sec.

BRANTFORD. Salsbury No. 42—Meets alternate Thursdays. First meeting in the year January 2nd, 1895, the S. O. E. Hall, Colbourne st. Visiting brethren welcome. R. W. Nicklison, Sec. J. T. Pollard, Pres. Box 605, Brantford.

WOLF. Wolf No. 105—Meets every alternate Thursday in C. F. Hall, 167 Colborne street. Visiting brethren welcome. Fred. J. Fisher, Sec. J. A. G. G. Sec. 177.

BELLEVILLE. Belleville No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st. J. Fenn, Sec. G. R. Vanham, Pres. Belleville.

BLACKSTOCK. Grimsby No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in the Orange Hall, Church st. Visiting brethren will be made hearty welcome. E. H. Frust, Sec.

BROCKVILLE. Suffolk No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 208 King street. W. R. D. (1st) first Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. Wm. White, Pres. Box 76.

BOWMANVILLE. Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Bleakley's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. E. R. Dunham, Sec. John Gragg, Pres.

BURLINGTON. Burlington No. 156, Burlington, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in G. Allan's Hall. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. Chas. E. Tolhurst, Pres. H. Lowe, Sec.

CALLANDER. Stockport No. 205, Callander, G. T. R., Ont. Meet 2nd and 4th Monday in each month in White's Hall. Visitors welcome. W. Miller, Pres. F. J. Newey, Sec.

GAMBELLFORD. Devonshire No. 92—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Dominion Block, Front street, Campbellford. Visiting brethren welcome. H. J. Waterman, Pres. J. W. Cummings, Sec.

CARLETON PLACE. Beausfield No. 171, Meets each 2nd and 4th Monday at 7.30 in their hall, over the Central Canadian Office. Visiting brethren welcome. Jas. G. Bate, Pres. Box 49. A. Kayworth, Sec.

CLINTON. Shemeld No. 83, Clinton, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month, in the S. O. E. Hall, Victoria Block. Visiting brethren welcome. H. Joyner, Pres. N. Robson, Sec.

CHATHAM. Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday night in the Sons of England Hall, King st. Visiting brethren. W. A. Moore, Pres. Chas. F. Chanter, Sec.

COLLINGWOOD. Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall. E. Ward, Pres. Wm. G. Smart, Sec.

CORNWALL. Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. John Sugder, Sec. Alex. A. Woodward, Pres. Box 424, Cornwall.

FORT WILLIAM. Gullford No. 111—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays in each month at the K. of C. Hall, Fort William. Visiting brethren welcome. C. Stewarson, Pres. R. F. Waddington, Sec.

GALT. Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets in S. O. E. Hall, on alternate Tuesdays beginning with first Tuesday in January, 1896, cor. Main and South Water streets. Jesse Woodhall, Pres. R. Barnes, Sec. Box 397.

GOBERICH. Liverpool No. 140, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the K. of C. Hall, corner of North Street and Square. R. Warrington, Pres. W. S. Swaffield, Sec.

GRAVENHURST. Dever No. 72—Meets in S. O. E. Lodge Room, Gravenhurst, meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays. Visiting brethren welcome. John Skilch, Pres. C. E. Gibbons, Sec.

GUELPH. Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Taylor's Block, Upper Windham street. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. Harry Bolton, Sec. T. Beardmore, Pres. Box 210.

HAMILTON. Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's and S. O. E. Hall, MacNab street north. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec. Thos. Paradine, Pres. 101 Oak Avenue.

ACORN No. 23, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. F. Hayward, Pres. Hedley Mason, Sec. 275 Queen st., south. 23 James st.

HEARTS OF OAK No. 94, Hamilton, meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, in Wentworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome. Sam Hull, Pres. Hector H. Martin, Sec. 22 Wellington St.

DEVON No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Post Bar, meetings are held every first and third Tuesdays of each month. All members of the order invited. Sackville Hill, Sec. Robt. Hooper, Pres. Chedoke, P. O. Barton.

OSBORNE No. 122—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at the Bricklayers' Hall, King street, east. Visiting brethren welcome. James Maynard, Sec. Jas. Stafford, Pres. 432 King Wm. street.

CORWALL No. 121—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month in St. George's and Sons of England Hall, 12 MacNab St. Visiting brethren welcome. H. Walker, Sec. C. Salmon, Pres. Woodbine Crescent.

HAMILTON No. 123—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, in St. George's and S. O. E. Hall, McNab st., n. Hamilton. Visiting brethren welcome. H. P. Bonny, Sec. Henry Vernon, Pres. 635 King St. East.

HUNTSVILLE. Crocyden No. 83, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visiting brethren welcome. A. Ventress, Pres. J. G. Rumsey, Sec.

INGERSOLL. Imperial No. 176—Meets the second and fourth Tuesday in each month at the Foresters' Hall, at eight o'clock p.m. Visiting brethren welcome. S. King, Pres. J. W. Cudlipp, Sec. Box 297.

KINGSTON. Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Monday in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Wm. H. Cruise Sec. Chas. Selby, Pres. Albert st., Williamsville.

LAMBTON MILLS. Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the I. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. Jos. W. Jarvis, Pres. H. Phillips, Sec.

LINDSAY. Westminster No. 90—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Association Hall, cor. Kent and Cambridge streets. John Way, Sec. Jas. Boxall, Pres.

LONGFORD MILLS. Lodge St. Asaph, No. 130—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Public Hall, Longford Mills. Visiting brethren made welcome. H. E. Peacey, Pres. J. J. Jabbett, Sec.

LONDON. Kensington No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Albert Hall. Wm. Tyler, Sec. A. 43 Taunly st. v.

MIDLAND. Cromwell No. 84, Midland, Ont., meets in Foresters Hall, 4th Tuesday in each month. Frank Cook, Pres. R. O. Stokes, Sec.

MILTON. Milton No. 172, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in every month, in Hans street. Visiting brethren welcome. W. Wilson, Sec. J. A. Roper, Pres. Milton, west.

MERRITON. Union Jack No. 201, meets in the R. T. of Hall on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. E. R. Dunham, Sec. J. B. Jackson, Pres. John Pullan, Sec.

NEWTONVILLE. Newton No. 105—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Orange Hall, Newtonville. Visiting brethren welcome. John W. Bradley, Sec. W. Williams, Pres. Clarke, P. O.

OSHAWA. Essex No. 4—Meets in S. O. E. Hall alternate Tuesdays from January 2nd. Visiting brethren welcome. W. S. Bowden, Sec. Wm. Paul, Pres. Box 249, Oshawa.

ORILLIA. Rose of Cocheching, No. 23, meets 2nd and 4th Monday in the month, in Orange Hall. All visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome. Wm. Swinton, Sec. H. R. Channen, Pres. Box 63, Orillia.

ORMSBY. Cumberland No. 167, meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington. Visiting brethren welcome. Ernest Steel, Pres. Thos. Letts, Sec.

OTTAWA. Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st. G. E. Drake, Sec. John Townbridge, Pres. 388 Ann St.

BOWEN No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. J. Berry, Sec. Sam Davis, Pres. at Cole's, 160 Sparks st.

STANLEY No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. Chas. Sharpe, Sec. E. J. Reynolds, Pres. Wellington st.

RUSSELL No. 56, Ottawa—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. Chas. Sharpe, Sec. — Sharpe, Pres. 21 John st. W.

OWEN SOUND. Mistissee No. 86—Meets in I. O. F. Hall, corner of Water and Division streets, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. Price, Pres. A. W. Manley, Sec.

PEMBROKE. Black Prince No. 167, Pembroke, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Visiting brethren welcome. J. H. Barrand, Pres. Wm. G. Cressley, Sec.

PORT ARTHUR. Winchester No. 99—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, Knight of Pythias Hall, Arthur street. John Boulton, Sec. Frank Morris, Pres.

PORT HOPE. Durham No. 15—Meets alternate Wednesdays and Fridays of each month, in S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. W. Jewell, Pres. J. H. Rosevar, Sec. Box 375.

PETERBOROUGH. Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. W. R. D. meets 2nd Monday in every month. E. A. Peck, Sec. David Curtis, Pres. W. J. Squires, Sec. Box 680.

PETROLIA. Duke of Cornwall No. 185—Meet in the Hall, in Kerr's Block, on 2nd and 4th Tuesday in the month. Visiting brethren welcome. Rev. W. Craig, Pres. John Innes, Sec. Box 205, Petrolia.

SARNIA. Bridgewater No. 24, Sarnia, Ont., meets 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month in I. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. Fred. C. Watson, Pres. W. H. Fletcher, Sec. Point Edward.

STRATFORD. Queen Victoria No. 78—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakespeare Hall. J. H. Roberts, Pres. F. W. Byatt, Sec.

ST. THOMAS. Truro No. 82, St. Thomas—Meets in L. O. L. No. 621 Hall, opposite St. George's Hall, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. S. Birdsey, Pres. A. J. Beale, Sec. Box 383.

CHESTER No. 18, meet in the Foresters' Hall, Ermainger Block, second and fourth Friday, R. P. D. third Friday. W. R. D. meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, extended to all visiting brethren. E. Roberts, Pres. W. T. Hollins, Sec.

SMITH'S FALLS. Guelph No. 124—Meets in C. O. F. Hall, Bockwith street, 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. K. C. Townend, Pres. W. Bradshaw, Sec.

ALBION No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, Room A, Shaftesbury Hall. Visitors made welcome. F. Coaker, Pres. 375 Parliament st.

MIDSEX No. 2, Toronto—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in each month at McBean Hall, cor. College street and Brunswick Ave. J. Jones, Pres. W. H. Syme, Sec. 140 Grange Ave.

KEAT No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. A. W. Harris, Pres. Chas. Sims, Sec. 87 Leonard Ave.

YORK No. 6, Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, in Avenue Chambers, N. W. corner College st. and Spadina. Visiting brethren welcome. Jas. Baylis, Sec. James Kitchener, Pres. 107 Concord Ave.

BRIGHTON No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. W. Pugh, Sec. J. R. Grant, Pres. 74 Sussex Ave.

SURREY No. 11—Meets second and fourth Mondays, corner of Bloor and Bathurst sts. Visiting brethren welcome. R. Clayton, Sec. F. R. Owsen, Pres. 241 Lippincott St.

WARWICK No. 13—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday in each month in Jackson's Hall, corner of Yonge and Bloor st. E. A. Riddford, Sec. Rich Stanton, Pres. 48 Scollard st.

MANCHESTER No. 14, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Winchester Hall, corner of Wellington and Division streets. Visiting brethren welcome. W. K. Lane, Sec. J. W. Carter, Pres. 607 Parliament street.

LONDON No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Poulton's Hall, Queen St. E. Visiting brethren welcome. A. Dimond, Sec. W. Carter, Pres. 70 Gerrard St. e.

CAMBRIDGE No. 54, Little York—Meet 1st and 4th Fridays at York Fire Hall. Jno. Hicks, Pres. W. H. Clay, Sec. 7 West Jones Ave.

BIRMINGHAM No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Y. M. C. A. Hall corner of Queen st., w. and Dovercourt Road. E. J. Earl, Pres. Geo. F. Davis, Sec. 316 Dovercourt Rd.

ST. ALBANS No. 76, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Room D, Shaftesbury Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. R. S. Grundy, Sec. J. H. Blatherwick, Pres. 71 Sauter st.

MERCANTILE No. 81, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at St. George's Hall, Elm street. T. H. Cramp, Pres. R. Patching, Sec. 26 Magill street.

TORONTO (Continued). Commercial, No. 200, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month in Room A, Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West. J. Yorks Brown, Pres. G. Hughes, Sec. 22 Tully Crescent. 19 Elvira Place.

BRISTOL No. 90, Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West. W. E. Swain, Sec. C. Fry, Pres.

RICHMOND No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Room "C," Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West. D. Cross, Pres. H. T. Collins, Sec. 485 Eastern Ave.

PRESTON No. 67—R. R. D. meets in Room "A," Shaftesbury Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in every month. W. R. D. after R. R. D. meetings on 4th Wednesday in February, May, August and November. Andrew Ford, Pres. F. B. Linden, Sec. 67 King street, east.

ST. GEORGE No. 77—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday in each month, in Room 45 Furusue Building, S. E. corner of Yonge and Gerrard at E. A. Allardyce, Pres. Wm. C. Fidge, Sec. 103 Victoria street.

BOSTON No. 123—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month, in Society Hall, corner of McCaul st. and Queen st. W. T. West, Sec. Jas. Jackson, Pres. 103 Victoria street.

WINDSOR No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Society Hall, corner of McCaul st. and Queen st. Wm. Lam. Rich, Sec. J. Amos, Pres. 70 Woodley street.

NORFOLK No. 57, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month in Dominion Hall, cor of Dundas st. Queen st. w.; visiting brethren welcome. Geo. W. Powe, Pres. A. E. Portch, Sec. 330 Dovercourt Road.

STARFORD No. 32, meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in St. George's Hall, south east cor of Berkeley Hall, Queen st. east; visitors made welcome. T. C. Bailey, Pres. T. Yeomans, Sec. 205 Sackville st.

SOMERSET No. 10, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in each month, in corner of Durn and Queen west; visiting brethren always welcome. W. Laws, Pres. T. P. Wort, Sec. 40 Mandr street.

MERCER No. 194, meets first and third Tuesdays in each month, in Steward's Block, s w corner of Spadina Ave. and College street; visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Fox, Pres. F. Bauckham, Sec. 385 Delaware Ave.

LAWRENCE No. 154—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, at Rosedale Hall, Yonge St. north. H. Hardman, Pres. T. Bushell, Sec. 33 Price St.

LEEDS No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays each month, at Oddfellows Hall. Visitors welcome. J. F. Fittion, Sec. John Hollingworth, Pres. Weston, Ont.

SUSSEX No. 5, meets in S. O. E. Hall, alternate Fridays from January 3rd, 1896. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Robson, Sec. F. J. Jones, Pres.

WINDSOR. Prince of Wales No. 82—Meets in A. O. F. Hall, first and third Tuesday. Visiting brethren are welcome. S. S. Watkinson, Sec. Wm. J. Turner, Pres.

WINONA, Ont. Rosebery No. 218, meets in S. O. E. Hall, Fruit Hall, near Stony Creek, 2nd and 4th Mondays. Visiting brethren always welcome. Thos. Andrews, Pres. F. J. Marshall, Sec. 205 English Cathedral. F. O. Winona, Ont.

WOODSTOCK. Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month. W. R. D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcomed. E. Blundell, Pres. J. Parslow, Sec.

QUEBEC. Capelton. Albert, No. 114—Meets regularly, 1st Tuesday and 3rd Saturday in each month, in the Albert Hall, Capelton, Que. Visiting brethren welcome. Chas. R. Oliver, Sec. John Tregidder, Pres. Box 12, Euclid, Que.

MONTREAL. Yorkville No. 39, Montreal, meets first and third Fridays at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. B. T. Sellers, Sec. John Thornley, Pres. Turbot, Montreal.

EXCELSIOR No. 35, Montreal (E. R. D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at Oddfellows Chambers, 1853 Notre Dame st. E. T. Perry, Pres. Jas. Field, Sec. 39 McCarrie St. St. Henri.

VICTORIA PUBLIC No. 41, Montreal—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Fraternity Hall, 715 Wellington st. J. A. Edwards, Sec. John J. O'Connell, Pres. 236 Congregation st.

PRINCE ROSE No. 49—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays W. R. Degree 2nd Monday of each month, at Alexandra Rooms, St. Catherine st., (opposite English Cathedral). W. C. Blake, Sec. H. J. Goodier, Pres. 21 Charron st. Point St. Charles.

DENBIGH No. 98—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month at 42 Bonsecours street. Visitors made welcome. W. Wynn Hayes, Sec. John Roberts, Pres. 88 Bonchester st.

GROSVENOR No. 192—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Friday of each month, at 468 St. Urban st., corner Prince Arthur st. Visiting brethren welcome. S. Sober, Sec. D. Booth, Pres. 781 St. Urban st.

BRITANNIA No. 113—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, in Orange Hall, 246 St. James street. Visiting brethren welcome. Hy. Jolly, Sec. A. Webb, Pres. 177 Quessell st.

NEW ROCKLAND. Fidelity No. 179—New Rockland, Que., meets each month, on 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. W. H. Killingbeck, Pres. Jacob Davies, Sec.

SHERBROOKE. Gloucester No. 108, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month, in the room of Court Sherbrooke C. O. F., Odell's Block. C. H. Pearce, Pres. Capt. T. Rawson, Sec.

QUEBEC. Prince George, No. 162—Meets in the Masonic Hall, cor. Garden and St. Louis street, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. G. D. Whule, Sec. R. C. Arillity Citadel, Quebec.

LENNOXVILLE. Clarence No. 138—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday each month, in S. O. E. Hall, adjoining Grand Trunk Ry. Station. Visitors welcome. Wm. Clark, Pres. Harry Allan, Sec.

HOCHELAGA. Monarch No. 182—Meets in 323 Notre Dame St. Hochelaga, the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month at 8 o'clock. J. E. Haverson, Sec. G. Ineson, Pres. 250 St. Catherine st.

MANITOBA.

BRANDON. Brandon 174 Brandon, Man., Meets in Foresters' Hall, McDiarmid Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Visiting brethren welcome. Benj. Hogg, Pres. H. L. M. Vining, Sec.

MANITOBA. Manitoba, No. 188—Meets alternate Thursdays of the month. Visiting brethren welcome. Fred. Starkey, Pres. J. Williams, Sec. Box 57.

RATHWELLS. Holly No. 198—Meets in Wilson's Hall, First Wednesday in each month. W. Tarbath, Pres. W. Woolway, Sec.

SELKIRK. Runnymede No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Foresters' Hall, Colclough Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Rev. C. R. Littler, Pres. Chas. E. Page, Sec.

ALEXANDER. Ivy No. 212, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month at Foreman's Hall, 7 o'clock winter months; 8 o'clock in summer. Visitors welcome. Jno. Farnden, Sec. Revd. W. Robertson, Pres. P. O. Box 72.

WINNIPEG. Westward Ho! No. 98—The Pioneer Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest, meets in S. O. E. Hall, 290 Portage Avenue, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren will be accorded a hearty welcome. W. H. Walpole, Sec. Jos. Harrison, Sec. President. F. O. Box 698.

NEPTUNE No. 144, Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in S. O. E. Hall, 290 Portage Avenue, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. H. R. Scrimm, Sec. W. Staples, Pres. 372 Flora Ave.

SHAKESPEARE No. 184—Meets Sons of England Hall, Stobart Block, 290 Portage Avenue, the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month at eight o'clock. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. Davis, Pres. F. Clark, Sec. Cor. Flora Avenue and Charles st.

CHILLIWACK. Chilliwack, No. 191, Chilliwack, B. C., meets 1st Friday in every month at 8 o'clock in the Henderson Hall. Visiting brethren will be accorded a hearty welcome. J. S. Souter, Pres. Thos. L. Bird, Sec.

VICTORIA. Alexandra, No. 116—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday, at 8 p.m. in Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street. Visiting brethren welcome. J. G. Taylor, Pres. J. Critchley, Sec. Box 174.

PRIDE OF THE ISLAND No. 131—Meets in St. George's Hall, Government and Bastion sts., 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month. Visiting brethren always welcome. Arthur Lee, Pres. H. T. Gravlin, Sec. 11 Tronace ave. (Box 732).

VANCOUVER. Wilberforce No. 77—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited. W. R. Lawson, Pres. T. H. Robson, Sec.

NEW WESTMINSTER. Rose of Columbia No. 115—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Templars Hall. White Rose 3rd Tuesday. Visiting brethren welcome. Jno Chappell, Pres. Frank Broad, Sec.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON. Inlington No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Church of England Hall, Carleton street. Visiting brethren always welcome. C. W. Beckwith, Pres. A. D. Thomas, Sec.

STANLEY. Rose of Stanley No. 160, Stanley, N.B.—Meets Saturday evening at Temperance Hall, Stanley at 7.30, fortnightly, dating 3rd September. Visiting brethren welcome. John A. Humble, Pres. Wm. T. Howe, Sec.

Why is it so?

Editor ANGLO-SAXON: DEAR SIR AND BRO.—Why is it that the average Englishman has so little of that brotherly feeling which marks the character of men of other nations? I have often asked myself the above question without being able to arrive at any reasonable solution of the same.

ENGLISHMEN RANK FIRST, they are even ready to be true to their country even unto the end. But on the question of loyalty to each other it would appear (I am sorry to say) that they rank as last.

THE USE OF THE PRESS. Now, sir, one of the best means to accomplish any end is the use of the Press, and here is where the Sons of England show almost criminal negligence.

GOOD SENTIMENT. At a recent meeting of lodge Hammersmith, Toronto, the supreme Grand President favored the lodge with his presence, and a few encouraging words, in the course of his remarks he said, "That much could be done to advance the growth of our Order if Englishmen would be true to each other and be more earnest in the welfare of Englishmen generally."

THEY KNOW HOW TO DO IT. I have seen on several occasions advertisements in Toronto papers as follows:—"Any Scotchman out of employment, call and register at St. Andrew's Society," or words to that effect.

GOOD REASONING. It would be idiotic on my part to imagine that I know how to run a society as well as the gentlemen who are our grand lodge representatives, nevertheless there are many things in connection with advancing the strength of our society which appears to me so reasonable, that I hope I may be excused for the line of argument I am taking.

Situation Wanted. As private or under gardener; vegetable gardening preferred; has 10 years experience. Married; middle aged. Can furnish best of references on application. Address, THOMAS STEVENSON, 10 D'Artigny St., Que.

Lodge Cards. HALIFAX, N. S. Chebucto, No. 223, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Belle Aire Hall, cor. of North and Agricola sts. Visiting brethren always welcome.

SARNIA, ONT. Bridgewater, No. 204, meets in I. O. F. Hall, over Wood's store, first and third Friday in each month. Visiting brethren will be heartily welcomed.

is safe to say such a system would greatly increase the strength of the Sons of England.

A WORTHY SUGGESTION.

Another important point is for each lodge to find some means of having the ANGLO-SAXON circulated amongst its members, and still another good point would be for the wealthy patrons of this paper to advertise in the columns thereof, for members of our society when in need of workmen.

For where the flag of England waves there's peace and freedom too. And Englishmen in heart and hand would stand forever true.

And where the flag of England waves there's wealth and plenty too. No want should cross a brother's door if Englishmen were true.

JOHN R. GRAY. Toronto, Feb. 8th, 1896.

[We trust the above letter will be read and digested by the Supreme Officers, subordinate lodge officers, members, and Englishmen generally.—Ed.]

THE ENGLISHMAN'S CALENDER.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON: SIR,—I think that the new feature introduced into the ANGLO-SAXON, namely, "The Englishman's Calendar," is an excellent idea.

H. R. CHANNEN, Orillia, Ont.

WHERE TO GET THEM.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON: SIR,—Can you or any of your readers inform me where the following songs may be obtained:

- 1. The White Squall. 2. Union Jack of Old England. 3. Starry Nights for a Rattle. 4. Have You Seen Her Lately?

FRED. T. HODGSON, Collingwood, Ont.

[The above songs can be procured from J. L. Orme & Son, 113 Sparks St., Ottawa.—Ed.]

CRUSHED.—Through want of space we have had to curtail a large amount of copy sent for publication on the occasion of the 21st anniversary. We draw the attention of our readers to the address of Bro. Richard Salter, of Carman, Man. His speech covers the ground and conveys the spirit which has actuated the whole membership in this the coming of age of our beloved society.

SUPREME GRAND LODGE

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING TO OPEN AT PETERBORO.

Since our last issue we have received a copy of the "Seasonal Papers," which are before the lodge. The Twenty-first annual meeting of the Supreme Grand Lodge, will open in Peterborough on the 10th of March.

The Official Organ. We took occasion to say a few words in our last issue upon this important matter. Clause 114 of Seasonal Papers also refers to the same question, which is similar to the proposition submitted by the Anglo-Saxon to the Grand Lodge at Woodstock.

The Supreme Officers reported on the Official Organ last year as follows:—"This is a matter that has been continually before Grand Lodge for some years past, and I certainly recommend that some action be taken in this line at this present Grand Lodge meeting."

"I have long held the opinion that an official organ would be of great good to the Society. This opinion has been much strengthened by the better acquaintance with the work and needs of our Order, which my year of office has afforded me.

"The subject of an official organ has been so often before your honorable body, that it is hardly necessary to say more than submit that it is of the utmost importance that we have some medium through which the aims and objects of our society can be made known to the English people throughout the Dominion.

At this meeting of the Supreme Grand Lodge, the views expressed by the Supreme Officers will no doubt be put into effect. At the age of 21 we should assume the responsibility of manhood!

A Good Move. Clause 113 of Kent lodge, awakes a feeling which has lain dormant for years in the breasts of some of our most prominent members.

There are a number of classes introduced relating to this matter, they are chiefly aiming to give the present beneficiary constitution more explicit the general tenor is in favor of allowing the assessment rates, as arranged at Woodstock, to prevail.

The strength of our Order would be greatly enhanced if some means could be devised whereby there could be put into operation a "Supreme Grand Lodge Contingent Fund."

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is informed that he has 15,000 others thinking and acting for each others welfare, will rouse him to a point that will stimulate his dormant feelings and bring to him renewed activity.

Another important matter for which we as a Society must contend for is a "Dominion Charter." It is felt as a necessary lever to our national development.

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