

such a case to close our doors would result in being recalcitrant to principle, enduring rightly the reproach of the penitent and sinning.

Therefore, our primary motive is to induce the fallen by strong drink to enter our circle of sobriety, "where each one strengthens the other," and should guard as his own the reputation of each and all. Once within the Division room equality reigns supreme, social distinction must for the time being end, the highest being the same as the humblest. Further, forgetting the past, except as an incentive for progress in the upward way, the Division's clear duty is to shield and protect from cold sneers and bitter men, do, ever levelled at those sheltered beneath its banner. All have cause to ponder this and demonstrate by actions that we are really governed not merely in name but of a truth, by Love, Purity and Fidelity.

While maintaining that social distinction ceases in our midst, it seems to me impossible from our varied dispositions and amongst the affairs of everyday life to be always exactly the same as when we take counsel together, but admitting this, there must of necessity arise a warm regard under every circumstance, often becoming the strongest friendship, so strong that loved ones who have preceded us home are, we confidently know, waiting to welcome us in the happy beyond, when eventually we shall see the angel faces smile. How many of us realize this? And in the journey here below what gratitude we should have for the Division and its associations. Words fail to express this. To the writer it and they gave the best friend a man can have, a tender, devoted, affectionate wife, friends whose friendship has borne the test of change and of years and who have ever been true more than deserving the loyal affection given in return.

It is not out of place to also allude to those who requiring no pledge, give cheerfully their time and labor to promoting the reformation. Their usefulness, bright example, their unselfish aid can never be estimated by time, but the reward surely awaits them when entering the pearly gates above, they are welcomed by the Master, saying "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into thy rest."

Permit me here to take issue with the absurd, erroneous impression that all the Division does is to restrain and keep sober for two hours a week. To you sisters and brethren it is needless to say the ignorance evinced by such an idea is only surpassed by the arrogant air of superiority giving it expression. Certainly the members are sober for two hours a week, as a matter of fact they are sober every day and every hour. Our meetings are not to urge each other to exceed in total abstinence from eight to ten and then indulge in drunken revel, but we meet to render others happy by joining our ranks, and having fulfilled this mission, we utilize the opportunity to bring the family (we are a family) together encouraging one another in more vigorous onslaught until the day dawns when the common foe is vanquished. Nor should business occupy solely these precious hours. Get rid of it as soon as possible, and then indulge in healthy entertainment. For which purpose carry out more vigorously than hitherto the order on our minutes to stop business sharp at nine and devote the remaining time to music, readings, recitations etc., etc. We will be none the worse of the relaxation but all the better, only be sure the purpose is ever elevating, never low or vulgar.

Under this head it has often surprised me that more attention is not given to meditating on our best, our eternal interests. By a non-interference with creed we are surely not deterred from speaking one to the other of Him who deigns to call us brethren, and who so loved each that he freely gave himself up for all. Oh! remember it is our Elder Brother "who was wounded for our transgressions, bruised for our iniquities, and by whose stripes we are healed." Thus gazing on the amazing sacrifice of Calvary's Cross may we be more in accord with His bright example, more lenient in condemnation, more loving, forgiving each other's faults as the Father for Christ's sake hath forgiven us. May I ask that the winter upon which we enter with so much hope and earnest purpose may in a larger measure than ever before be dedicated to the King of Kings, being well assured that we shall reap an abundant harvest if we faint not.

May we be thus imbued, striving to be worthy our vocation, and strengthened by an all-sufficient strength, press forward, ever "looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith." Then, bright as has been its history, this Division and its members will learn that the past record is nothing compared to what it will be, for our work will be intensified to raise the fallen, cheer the faint, and compel the wanderer to return. Brethren, be "up and doing, for the night cometh when no man can work."

A Few Words With Boys About Beer.

BY REV. J. M. VAN BUREN.

A FEW days since I was talking with a gentleman, an invalid, who wanted to know what to do to get his strength. He thought that beer must be very strengthening, as it was made of barley and had the substance of barley in it. He seemed much surprised when I told him that was not the object in making beer, to have the substance of the barley in it, and that the only purpose for which the barley was used was to convert the starch in it into sugar, and ferment this sugar and make alcohol. This is called glucose or grape-sugar. All the alcohol used for drinking is made in this way. Whether the alcohol is in beer, or wine, or brandy, or whiskey the only difference is there is more in brandy and in whiskey than in wine and beer.

But, you say, how is the starch changed into sugar? To understand this you must

know that sugar and starch are composed of the same elements of matter. These are oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, only in different proportions. The two elements of which water is composed—oxygen and hydrogen—united with those in starch, change it into sugar. This is done by sprouting the barley. Every grain of seed has starch in it, that turns into sugar when it sprouts, by absorbing the moisture or water in the ground. The barley is sprouted for this purpose. It is put in heaps on a floor, kept warm, and wet with water. After it is sprouted it is dried, and the sprouts are taken off; it is then crushed and fermented in warm water, and the sugar is changed into alcohol. This makes beer intoxicating. The remainder of the barley is sold to feed cattle.

But there is something else in beer besides alcohol and water. There is a large quantity of hops used. The substance extracted from the hops causes beer to produce a sleepy feeling, and gives it its bitter taste. The beer-drinker has two appetites, one for the intoxicating effects of alcohol, and another for the narcotic effects of the hops. If he takes plenty of it, one makes him drunk, the other makes him stupid.

As to nutriment, or anything to give strength, there is none of that. The little particles of the barley are separated and settled, to make the liquid look clear and fine.

Drinking beer takes away the strength; it doesn't give any. Where much is used, as it is by those engaged in making it, it shortens a man's life. The Germania Life Insurance takes off five years, and insures only the best cases. Those who drink much beer look thick and full; this is called beer-bloat. If taken with sickness they often die suddenly. They have not the chance of recovery that other men have.

Boys, have nothing to do with beer if you want to be healthy and strong and live many years. If you once get the appetite it won't be easy to get rid of it. It is worse than whiskey, it causes two appetites, and is more deadening in its effects on all the functions of the body.

The Origin of the Tobacco Habit.

THERE is no greater enemy to health, cleanliness, decency, and morality, intoxicating liquors excepted, than tobacco. It is unhealthy; it is uncleanly; it is indecent, and it is immoral; and no one can indulge in its use without doing violence to an enlightened conscience, blunting their moral sensibilities, and seriously retarding if not putting an end to all genuine spirituality. Its history ought to convey to us a lesson of value, and induce us to abandon it for ever.

Just when and where tobacco had its origin is not clear. Some have supposed that it originated in the fabulous ages of Greece, and to have derived its name from Bacchus, the god of drunkenness. That fabled god is said to have been the first to discover and disclose to mortals the wonderful virtues of this weed.

But Humboldt has shown, and we judge more correctly, that tobacco is a term in the Haytian language, used to designate the pipe, an instrument used by the natives in smoking the herb; which term, he says, was transferred by the Spaniards from the pipe to the herb itself, and has since been adopted by other nations.

The introduction of tobacco into England was by Sir Walter Raleigh, from Virginia. The English during their stay in Virginia and after their return, are said to have practiced smoking, after the custom of the natives. The introduction of smoking into England, by Raleigh and other young men of fashion, spread as rapidly among the English as it had among the Portuguese, Spaniards, and French. Raleigh was accustomed to give smoking parties at his own house, where his guests were treated to nothing except a pipe, a mug of ale, and a nutmeg. Here we see the early and intimate relation which tobacco sustained to ale and strong drink—a relation it has never abandoned.

The Abbot Nyeasus was confident that the devil first introduced tobacco into Europe—a severe charge on his satanic majesty.

In 1519 Cortez, the illustrious conqueror of Mexico, is said to have sent a specimen of this weed to his king, which is supposed to be the first ever introduced into Europe. America has the dishonor of first producing the weed. But whether its growth was spontaneous here, or whether it came from a more southern soil to Virginia is not known. It is certain that the English found it in Virginia when they first visited the soil. Mr. Jefferson was of the opinion that it was a native of a more southern climate, and was handed along the continent from one tribe of savages to another, until it reached us.

The comparative value of tobacco in early times, may be inferred from the following fact: We are told that the increase of adventurers in Virginia, from year to year, was so great that the male population far outnumbered the female, making wives exceedingly scarce. To supply this lack, they were obliged to import women, as they did articles of merchandise. In 1620 and 1621, no less than one hundred and fifty girls were imported to the Virginia market, all of whom found a ready sale. The price of a young lady, at first, was one hundred pounds of tobacco. Subsequently, the price of tobacco went down, or the price of young ladies went up, for we find that the price of a nice young lady was one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco. This fact alone should induce every lady who has any respect for herself to wage eternal war with this foe of a decent, cleanly home.

Smoking was the first form in which tobacco was used, and for a long time it was the only mode in which it was used in Europe. Among the curious things of the past, has been preserved an old

epigram on the subject of smoking, which runs thus:—

We buy the dearest weed that we can find, And willingly would leave the smoke behind, But in tobacco a thwart course we take, Buying the herb only for the smoke's sake.

During the reign of George III. smoking went out of fashion among the higher and middle classes, and smoking took its place. This was the second mode of using tobacco, and, we must confess, the most objectionable mode, especially when practiced by females. Catherine de' Medici, the person who mitigated the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, is said to have been the first to invent and introduce snuff-taking. And in order to be very polite, they adopted the method of using a little lode, or spoon, with which the snuff was applied to the olfactory. This practice prevailed extensively among the English,—so much so that the Rev. Samuel Wesley, with a good deal of sarcasm, says:—

"To such a height, with some late fashion grown, They fed their very nostrils with a spoon. One, and but one degree less, would take To make their senseless luxury complete, Some choice regale, unless a snuff, and dear, To feed the mazy windings of the ear."

So far as we know, this "choice regale" for the ear has not yet been discovered, but we cannot tell what may come in the future. We have somewhere heard it said, ironically, we presume, that a substitute for tobacco had been discovered, which was likely to come into general use. Such an expectation is based, it is said, upon the fact that the new article is much cheaper, and twice as nasty. —Christian Witness.

Drink and Crime in Great Britain—An Appalling Record.

THE "Judicial Statistics for England and Wales for 1886" principally have respect to the year ending September 29th, 1887. The police employed numbered 36,447, an increase of 842 in the year, at a cost, all expenses included, of £3,671,463. The persons known to belong to the criminal classes, including known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons, were 34,098, of whom 4,872 were under 16 years of age; the males were 27,100 and the females 6,998. The houses of bad character are returned as 3,424; of these 756 were stated to be the resort of thieves and suspected persons, and in this number are found 375 public-houses and 293 beer-shops. The indictable crimes known to have been committed in the year were 44,925; but the persons apprehended were only 19,285; 15,745 males, 3,540 female. Of the whole number, 12,570 were committed for trial. The cases of murder were 171, and attempts to murder 80. The cases of manslaughter were 257. The number proceeded with summarily, i. e., before local magistrates, were 639,775, and the convictions were 509,066. The convictions were followed by 373,530 fines and 70,365 terms of imprisonment varying from fourteen days to above 12 months. The cases of assault were 77,317, of which 1,721 were aggravated assaults on women and children. The cases of drunk and drunk and disorderly conduct were 103,139; making with assaults the total of 242,458; in almost the whole of which strong drink was the instigating cause of the offence. The cases of drunk and disorderly for several years are given below, with their percentage of the total summary cases:—

Year ending Sep. 29.	1887	1886	%
"	1888	111,465	21
"	1889	122,310	21
"	1890	132,570	22
"	1891	142,345	23
"	1892	151,084	24
"	1893	162,241	25
"	1894	175,730	26
"	1895	202,989	33
"	1896	205,280	34
"	1897	200,197	30
"	1898	194,319	29
"	1899	178,428	28
"	1900	172,840	28
"	1901	171,481	28
"	1902	180,687	29
"	1903	192,905	29 nearly
"	1904	198,271	27 percent
"	1905	183,456	26

The inquests of the solar year 1886 were 28,940 (on males 10,322, on females 9,611), and in 1897, of which 170 were those of women, the verdict of excessive drinking was returned. Of the inquests for 1886 no fewer than 8,828 were on children of seven years and under, and of these children 1,394 were illegitimate. The costs of all inquests were £96,083, or an average of £3 10s. 4d. per case. The number of prisoners was 170,870 (males 125,642, females 45,228) of whom 201 were under twelve years of age. The daily average of persons imprisoned was 14,906, and the highest at one time was 18,741. The deaths were 122. The prison officers of all grades were 1,880, and the prison expenses of all kinds were £332,127. The convict prisons, which are separately grouped, contained 11,894 prisoners during the year, who were under the supervision of 1,408 officers, in establishments that cost for their support £271,661. The offenders in custody in reformatories during the year were 1,209, supported at a cost to the public of £104,060, in addition to which there are industrial schools with 90,254 children costing £261,758. There were also 984 criminal lunatics under detention during the year, at a cost of £30,119. Among the summary cases are offences against the new Licensing Act, 1872 (besides drunkenness and drunkenness with disorder), viz:—

Permitting drunkenness and disorder in licensed houses, year ending Sept. 29th.	1886	1887
Illegally selling intoxicating liquors	1,237	1,237
Adulterations	4	4
Other offences	2,163	2,163
Offences against the Refreshment House Act	179	179
Other offences	2,163	2,163
Offences against the Refreshment House Act	167	167
Offences against the Wine and Beerhouse Act	143	143

One thing has to be borne in mind—that as regards the extent of intemperance and its effects the foregoing statistics present a more fraction of the facts as they enter into the social condition of our country. —Alliance News.

THE TOWNSHIP'S POOR.

How the Scott Act Reduces Poverty The Township of Zequessing Tax Payers Have Cause for Rejoicing.

A VERY objection urged against the Canada Temperance Act by its opponents has been the cost of enforcement. A peculiarity of this objection seems to be that it is founded on a false premise, rise has been made in the township's rate on this account. Probably slight advances in the demands upon the township tax payers may have been made since the adoption of the Scott Act, but it is far more reasonable to attribute this to the fact that substantial road and bridge improvements have been made at the cost of hundreds of dollars, than to ascribe the small advance to Scott Act enforcement, which, when calculated, costs comparatively little. If, however, any advance has been made during these years, which can reasonably be termed the result of the enforcement of the Scott Act, we here present a statement showing how one revocatory item of expenditure has been well nigh wiped out since Halton adopted this prohibitory measure. We refer to the amount paid for the relief of the poor. The following statement will at once show how the amount from year to year has been reduced until it has almost disappeared.

Year	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886
Poor Relief	\$436 43	\$32 37	\$218 31	\$133 55	\$79 00	\$72 00

Thus we see this measure, which receives considerable opposition in the township, has gradually lessened the number of paupers until they have actually nearly disappeared. Last year only two people in the township received financial assistance from the corporation, and all the money paid them amounted to only \$72. The year before the Scott Act came into force, 1881, \$435 45 were paid out for this purpose. —Georgetown Herald.

Ontario Good Templar Notes.

MEMBERS can now be supplied with the new public recognition badge, ribbon or button, by the Grand Secretary.

Lodge deputies are warned that the W. C. T. will summarily cancel the commissions of those who neglect or refuse to deliver official communications promptly to their lodges.

The fourth week of November is Thanksgiving and Missionary week throughout the order, and all lodges are requested to take the missionary collection at their meetings that week and forward at once to the Grand Secretary.

The first Sunday in December has been set apart for special services in lodge rooms or elsewhere in memory of the late Bro. Finch, on which occasion lodges are requested to take up collections for the erection of a monument over his grave, forwarding at once to the Grand Secretary.

William W. Turnbull, of Glasgow, Scotland, has been elected R. W. Grand Templar in place of the late Bro. Finch, and Dr. Orunghatekha, of London, Canada, R. W. Grand Counsellor in place of Bro. Turnbull, promoted.

The benefit department which the Grand Lodge decided at the Ottawa Session to establish, will probably be ready for business in December.

Copies of the R. W. Grand Lodge minutes of the Saratoga session will be forwarded to all lodges next week.

NEW LODGES.

Nipissing Lodge No. 27, North Bay, organized October 4, by Thomas Lawless, G.S. James Beath, L.D.

Markham Lodge No. 35, Markham, organized Oct. 14, by James B. Nixon, G.S.J.T. Wm. Morrison, L.D.

Maple Leaf Lodge No. 49, Ellengowan, organized October 26, by E. Dawson, D. L. D. D. W. Gregg, L.D., Eden Grove.

Silver City Lodge No. 77, Port Arthur, organized October 27, by James A. Williams, Dis. Dep. James A. Williams, L.D.

Havelock Lodge No. 75, Havelock, organized October 29, by E. Storr, G.C.T. Rev. John McArthur, L.D.

Sauble Lodge No. 112, Sauble Falls, organized October 31, by Rev. J. J. Noble, G. Co. J. B. Drowry, L.D.

Lodge Deputies appointed:—No. 29, C. Carson, Ottawa; No. 27, James Beath, North Bay; No. 35, Wm. Morrison, Markham; No. 49, D. W. Gregg, Eden Grove; No. 75, Rev. John McArthur, Eden Grove; No. 77, James A. Williams, Port Arthur; No. 112, J. B. Drowry, Sauble Falls; No. 137, H. G. Wells, King; No. 206, Geo. Ward, Eglington; No. 302, Edmund Hark, Marshville; No. 551, Jason McDonald, Kingsville.

Grandy Deputies appointed:—Henry Quinney, Vars. for Russell; John McKellar, Ottawa, for Carleton.

Provincial Deputy appointed:—John F. Cullen, Chesley.

A New Paper.

A NEW journal is to be started a-on in Chicago, devoted to the interests of women and home. It is to be a semi-monthly, entitled "Justitia, A Court for the Unrepresented," and will advocate the ballot for women. Its editor and business manager is Miss Caroline Huling, who has had varied experience as a journalist. Among its contributors are Miss Willard, Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Mrs. E. Holmes, Pundita Ramabai, Lily Devereaux Blake, and Mrs. Ellen Harden Walworth. The initial number will be issued this week. Sample copies can be obtained by addressing Miss Huling at 55 Dearborn St., Chicago. —Union Signal.

Four Celebrities of Antiquity, or Abstinence vs. Drunkenness.

BY F. M. MORLEY.

HUTCHINSON, A.D. 1100.
Nebuchadnezzar, a monarch of old, Beguiled a fair city and plundered its gold. Made slaves of the people, regardless of tears, And kept them in Babylon "seventy years."

Here "their harps on the willow" all silently hung— touched by the skilled ones, no anthem was sung.

But weeping "remembered their Zion of old."

As they thought of its temple and beauties untold

Their enemies mockingly asked them to sing

The songs of Judea and Israel's king,

Thus the captives were punished for worshipping gods

Of the heathen around them, dumb, idols and frauds.

At the close of the years a deliverer came,

With a cold water army, a Cyrus by name, Beguiled the strong city and waited his chance.

For the night of the banquet, the song, and the dance.

Belshazzar, surrounded by lords not a few

Drank wine in gold vessels and scornfully threw

Defiance at God, and to Cyrus the bold, And praised all the gods of both silver and gold.

In the midst of the revel he loudly did call

For God's sacred vessels, then "a hand on the wall"

Wrote mystical words which caused him to tremble

And call the magicians, who feared to dissemble

Just now the Queen Mother, one sober at least!

Intelligence brought, but eschewed the feast.

"Oh, King! there's a man in thy kingdom, so wise,

Good Daniel who'll tell what that strange scroll implies."

The pure minded prophet who "rejected the wine,"

Now entered and lectured the king for a time,

He deciphered the writing, said "God had decreed

To sever the kingdom, by Persian and Mede."

Brave Cyrus aware of the revel that night,

Changed the course of "Euphrates" instead of a fight,

Then his temperance army passed under the archer,

Surprised the drunk city by skill and night marches.

Thus fell "the famed city," lost by a debauch,

Belshazzar found *solus* more than a match.

God's people from slavery now were set free,

And "returned under Cyrus" with singing and glee.

In the city of Babylon later in years,

Alexander the Great, who never knew fears,

Drank to madness, slow "Cletus," expired drinking, "Rhine."

"He that conquered the world was conquered by wine."

The lesson comes to us from famed men of yore,

Two sober, two drunkards; now learn from the four

To shun the wine cup and be total abstainers,

Then like Daniel and Cyrus you're sure to be gainers.

SCOTT ACT HOTEL.

The best chance in Ontario the PLANK HOUSE, UXBRIDGE.

Is now vacant, and will be let to GOOD MAN at very low rent. Splendid opening for further information apply to

A. D. WEEKS, UXBRIDGE.

ANNUAL VOLUMES, 1887.

JUST RECEIVED:—

Boys' Own Annual, \$2 00

Girls' Own Annual, \$2 00

Every Girl's Annual, \$2 50

The Quiver, \$2 50. Sunday, \$1 00

Chatterbox, \$1 00. Our Darlings, \$1 00

Little Wide Awake, \$1 25

British Workman, 50 cents

Band of Hope Review, 35 cents

Children's Friend, 30 cents

Infants' Mag. zine, 50 cents

Family Friend, 30 cents

Friendly Visitor, 30 cents

Child's Own Magazine, 30 cents

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