

PROHIBITION.

I'm a thorough going temperance man ;
The crimes and woes of the world I scan ;
I pity its hard condition ;
The fountain of wrong I'd for ever dry,
To stop the flow I'd stop the supply—
And this is prohibition.

If I knew a baker so badly bold
That in every loaf of bread he sold
Was arsenic, in secret glutition,
I'd oven him up in stone walls four,
Where he could peddle out death no more—
And this is prohibition.

If a butcher I saw in a market street,
Who murdered the people with putrid meat,
The infamous son of perdition !
I'd stall him where his stand would be sure,
His bread all plain, and his water pure—
And this is prohibition.

If I heard of a serpent hid in the grass,
Who stung every traveller certain to pass,
I'd curb his thirsty ambition ;
An iron heel on his head I'd bring,
I'd crush out his life with his devilish sting—
And this is prohibition.

If I had a fold, where the wolf crept in,
And ate up my sheep and lambs, like sin,
I'd hold him in tight partition ;
I'd choke the howl of his tainted breath,
And save my flock by his instant death—
And this is prohibition.

If an ox let loose in a crowded lawn,
Were wont to kill with his angry horn,
All heedless of moral petition ;
I'd cleave his skull with a swift swung axe,
And bury his horn in his bloody tracks—
And this is prohibition.

If I met a dog that was wont to bite,
Who worried my neighbors, day and night,
I'd fix him by demolition !
In spite of his waggings, and yelpings and tears,
I'd cut off his tail just back of his ears—
And this is prohibition.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE LIQUOR BUSINESS AND ANY OTHER.

CONTRIBUTED BY BRO. F. C. WARD, TORONTO.

We all are, perhaps, aware that there is a difference between all lines of business. No one objects to the opening of a new bakery, butcher, drygoods, or other stores ; many people, however, object to the opening of a new hotel. Why this difference ? The supply of food, raiment or other necessities of life are compatible with the welfare of the community. The vendors of these commodities are useful and valuable members of it ; they minister to the well-being of the people, and such trading is as honorable as it is necessary.

Suppose there were the greatest extravagance on the part of some purchasers and luxurious tastes were gratified. The loaf of

bread ministers to the life, and does not deprave the taste or create an appetite after it has satisfied hunger ; it leaves the consumer stronger and able for his work. In the case of indulgence in fine furniture or other manufactured goods, there still is value received. Here is the essential between the ordinary trader and the liquor dealer. For money spent with the latter nothing is received that is of value either to the consumer, or upon which the state can collect taxes, so that the wealth of the individual or community is not increased. And besides, the appetite formed by the customer leaves him unfit for work and a burden to his neighbors—in many cases a nuisance. There is something in the drink itself that creates an appetite and leads to excess, and these together inevitably lead to poverty, disorder, crime and premature death. You cannot separate these results from the traffic in drink, no matter where or under what circumstances drink is sold or given away. The consequences are as certain as the succession of night and day. The difference is not between the bread-seller and drink-seller. Each might be a good man ; but it is in the articles that they sell, and the results are always the same. This is the touch-stone. The stuff sold by the liquor-dealer, deemed harmless by too many people, is simply a peril and snare to multitudes, and infallibly leads to absolute ruin of body and soul. You cannot separate the drink trade from its consequences—the ruined life, the blasted home, the brothel, the work-house, the asylum, the jail and the scaffold.

The gratification of pleasure and passion leads to ruin, but when the fires are fanned and fed with the intoxicating beverage, the headlong course is hastened and the hideous and appalling evils are intensified. Can anyone point to an institution, from palace to cottage, where there is free indulgence in strong drink, that there is not to be found the drunkard and the sot ? Habits are formed almost before the victim is aware of the fact, and the chains are so firmly riveted that they cannot be broken off at will, as many people imagine. If we do not take the first glass, we will certainly never take the second. *Our greatest work is the work of prevention.* Let us try to persuade as many persons as possible to take this stand and shun the first glass. Invite them to join the Division. Do not be discouraged if they do not respond at once. Ask and ask again. Talk up the advantages of the Division. Let us not forget that selfishness and usefulness never go hand-in-hand in the work of temperance reform.

GOOD OF THE ORDER.

At the first meeting in October more business is transacted than at any other during the year. The officers-elect are to be installed, the representatives to Grand Division elected, a P.W.P. recommended to the G.W.P. to be commissioned as D.G.W.P. for the Division for the ensuing year, the reports of the officers to be received and the returns to Grand Division

made out and despatched. It is important that the returns be despatched to the Grand Scribe promptly, as his report to the Grand Division is made out from these.

Non-payment of Dues.—Had space permitted we would have devoted a special article to this subject. It is a chronic malady in all societies. Ours is not "the only turtle in the tank" suffering from this disorder. Many are the appeals to the Grand and National Divisions for remedial legislation. Various methods are proposed. There is no legislation that will remove the scourge. No more effective plan can be adopted than electing a faithful, painstaking financial scribe, who will see that no member of the Division is allowed to fall in arrears. Prompt, courteous discharge of his duties will relieve the Order of the constant drain on our vitality by loss of membership from this cause. Get a good officer, and keep him there. Pay him if necessary. Live strictly up to the rules regarding the payment of dues, and you will have little trouble.

Appointment of D.G.W.P.s.—The Division recommends at their first meeting in October some P.W.P. of their number to the Grand Division to be commissioned as Deputy G.W.P. for the ensuing year. The nominee should be one of the most zealous and regular attendants at the meetings, as all official correspondence goes through his hands. He should also be possessed of sound, impartial judgment to satisfactorily dispose of matters referred to him. The success of a Division depends largely on this officer, as much of the influence of the spirit the Grand Division infuses into the membership is nullified by an indifferent D.G.W.P. Several Divisions have written recently, saying, "If the G. D. persists in forcing our present D.G.W.P. on us, our Division will go under. He don't attend our meetings at all, etc., etc. We want another appointed." Others say, "Send all communications to our R.S., otherwise we will never get them." Read your constitution and RECORD, No. 1, Vol. II., for manner of appointment and duties of the Deputy. Do not allow the returns to be made out without the Division making a choice of their own D.G.W.P. We fear many of our present Deputies simply fill out the returns and insert their own names without consulting the wishes of the Division.

Official Visits.—A County or Provincial D.G.W.P. sends notice to the Division of his intended visit. He announces himself in the ante-room, appearing in his official regalia ; the Division receives him with the honors prescribed in the Blue Book. He may require the officers to perform any part of the ceremonies, to exemplify their proficiency, and will pass upon their work, making such suggestions as may be necessary to obtain strict compliance to proper usage and the established forms. It is also his duty to examine the books of the Recording Scribe, Financial Scribe and Treasurer, to see that the records and accounts are kept