

Temperance

The Cider Spider.

(By T. R. Thompson.)

Beware of a little spider,
Whose web for the young is spun;
He is known by the name of Cider,
And with care his work is done.
He tempts with apple juices,
And of course appears so sweet,
You scarce suspect the uses
Of a liquid so complete.
This juice the apple spider,
Will politely introduce
To a web that is spread much wider,
For a more disastrous use.
He will beg to make you acquainted
With the spiders Wine and Beer,
'Till with breath and morals tainted
You enter a gateway near.
'Tis known as 'moderate drinking,'
And its courses downward tend,
As proved by the thousands sinking
Down to a drunkard's end.

So, boys, beware of the spider,
And, girls, don't touch it at all;
For danger is hidden in cider,
Don't drink it, unless you would fall.
—Selected.

Trade Unions and Drink.

Should Societies Meet in Public-Houses?

Should trade unions meet in public-houses? (asks the 'Manchester Evening News.' That is a question which is now being seriously considered by many of the principal labor organizations of the country, for a strenuous effort is being made under cover to transfer club and meeting rooms to premises where no intoxicating liquor is sold. At a Manchester gathering of the United Kingdom Society of Coachbuilders, at which there were delegates representing 10,000 trade unionists, Mr. H. J. Naylor, of Liverpool, moved that it be an instruction to all branches to as far as possible hold their meetings in places not licensed for the sale of drink. This was seconded by Mr. J. Compton, of Glasgow, and unanimously adopted. The decision, if adopted generally by other unions, will bring about a remarkable transformation in the locale of trade societies, and will be a serious blow to the liquor interest. The unanimity with which the resolution was carried will appear the more striking when it is known that there was only one teetotaler in the assembly.

Some of the delegates who voted for the reform gave their views on the subject to a correspondent. A local representative of the society said it was a consummation devoutly to be wished. Personally he was not a total abstainer, and he would be the last to deprive anyone of reasonable opportunities for refreshment; but they had to remember that trade union meetings were business gatherings purely, and required the full attention of the members. A glaring disadvantage of union business meetings being held in hotels was this. If a man were out of work and he called at the clubhouse for his out-of-work pay, he would probably have to wait a few minutes, and in that time he would perhaps meet half a dozen old workmates who were equally unfortunate. It was natural that in the circumstances one who could afford it should ask another to have a drink, and the latter would feel it obligatory on him to return the compliment as soon as he drew his out-of-work pay. This treat system sometimes led to two or three rounds; and common sense told them that a man living on his out-of-work pay could not legitimately spare any money for drink. The presence of the liquor frequently caused men to drink when they did not want it; whereas if club-houses were places apart from the liquor atmosphere, the probabilities were that a man would take home his money intact instead of breaking into it, as many

now did. Perhaps the decision would be unpopular with a certain proportion of members, but the great majority, he felt convinced, would appreciate the motives which actuated it.

Secretaries of other trade unions have been asked their views on the subject, and almost without exception they applaud the action of the Coachmakers' Society. There can be little doubt that efforts will be made to generalize the system throughout the trade union movement; indeed, in some organizations steps have already been taken in that direction. 'Of course,' one gentleman said, 'public-houses are convenient places for men to call at to sign the out-of-work book, but I'm afraid it often causes a man to have a drink because he can't for shame go in without spending something. The consequence is that he spends what he cannot afford.'—'Temperance Reformer.'

The Cigarette Habit.

An Eminent American Authority on the New Peril—Save the Boys!

In the New York 'Independent' appears an article on the cigarette by Mr. Charles Bulkley Hubbell, lately President of the Board of Education of Greater New York, and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the City of New York. It is of considerable length, and we extract only the following paragraphs:

'The writer of this article has no grievance against the rational, reasonable and normal use of tobacco by those who have reached an age when the period of physical growth and development has been passed, and who can honestly provide the means of indulging in a habit that, while not to be indiscriminately commended, is in the opinion of most physicians comparatively harmless under such conditions.

'The writer, in using the terms "rational and normal" means that the one indulging in this habit shall never inhale the smoke. Much misapprehension exists in the public mind on the subject of the cigarette. We hear it stated not infrequently that the cigarette is deadly, because it contains opium, or because the paper wrapper is very injurious. I am persuaded that the reasons assigned are quite incorrect. The manufacturer could not afford to put opium in this product at the price he receives for his goods. None of the cheaper grades of cigarettes contain opium or any of its products. The cigarette is deadly because it breeds the inhaling habit, which is the foundation of all the evils that accompany indulgence in this vice. The juvenile cigarette smoker almost immediately learns to inhale the smoke. Not one cigarette smoker in twenty, I venture to assert, uses them in any other way, and when once the victim has acquired the inhaling habit in connection with cigarettes, he can seldom secure any satisfaction with pipe or cigar without indulging his inhaling propensities. The normal smoker draws the smoke into his mouth and expels it, with the result that the minimum of the products of combustion—namely, nicotine, the volatile oils, and the deadly carbon monoxide (CO) get into his circulation. I honestly believe that very few healthy adults are injured by a reasonable use of tobacco in the way described. The cigarette smoker, however, takes a deep inhalation of the smoke, which at once reaches the upper air passages of the lungs, where almost immediately are released into his circulation the products I have referred to, usually causing the slight dizziness and the mild intoxication that is so fascinating and so devastating.

'The London "Lancet," one of the most reliable medical journals published in the English language, has recently stated that the most deleterious product in the combustion of tobacco is carbon monoxide, which is the deadly constituent of water gas, and is present in comparatively large quantities in tobacco smoke. This is the poison that is responsible for the utter demoralization of that unhappy individual who has come to be known as the cigarette fiend, whose pale face, shattered nerves and hopeless position in the community is recognized as applying to many of our American youth, whose opportunity for usefulness and happiness has passed away.

'Experiments have demonstrated that this poisonous gas is taken up by the blood when tobacco smoke is inhaled.

'A few years ago it was the privilege of

the writer of this article to render some service in connection with the administration of the public school system of this city. During the period covered by that service several of the principals in the public schools complained of a condition that it was difficult for them to understand. Boys of ten, twelve and fourteen years of age, naturally bright, were observed to be losing the power of concentration and application of the mind. Nervousness, listlessness and a tendency to truancy were associated with the names of nearly every one of them. It was found that nearly all the incorrigible truants were cigarette fiends; that is to say, they were almost hopelessly addicted to the inhaling habit. Their nerves were shattered, and the value of public school instruction was greatly lessened in their cases. Further investigation disclosed the fact that very many of these boys stole money from their parents or sold all sorts of articles that they could lay their hands on, in order that they could gratify an appetite that bred on its own indulgence.

'Parents should inform their boys of the danger attending the indulgence in this habit before they are likely to contract it, forbid it, and should, in my opinion, visit condign punishment on those who offend against this parental law.

'The city of Chicago, I have been informed, has an organization of business men numbering several thousands, pledged not to give employment to any boy or man who smokes cigarettes, or who has the inhaling habit. There should be such an organization in every city and town in the United States in order that our boys may have the chance at success that God Almighty intended they should have.'

Temperance Alphabet.

A is the Aie that will soften the brain,
B is the Bottle—be warned and abstain;
C is the Culpit, to jail he may go,
D is the Drink that has brought him so low,
E is the Earnings—how spent you may guess,
F is the Family, deep in distress;
G is the Gout that will tease him some day,
H is the House that has gone to decay;
I is the Injury done to each friend,
J is the Jail where the drunkard may end;
K is the Kick that he gave to his wife,
L is the Love that he promised for life;
M is the Money she wanted for bread,
N is the Nose which is awfully red;
O is the Outcast, where others have homes,
P is the Pauper who penniless roams;
Q is the Quarrel engendered by drink,
R is the Rum in which he must sink,
S is the Shame that must follow the sin,
T is the Tippler—the way to begin;
U is the Uproar, so dreadful to hear,
V is the Vice that we all have to fear;
W is the Wealth that soon flies away,
X is the Xpensive if drunk every day;
Y is the Youth—ere he drink let him pause;
Z is the Zeal in the temperance cause.
—'The Irish Templar.'

Alcohol and Heat.

The dilated blood-vessels, which suggest to drinkers that alcohol is a warming substance, in reality causes a reduction of temperature by permitting a rapid cooling of the blood when the surface is exposed to the cold.—Professor T. R. Fraser.

America Free and Sober.

The liquor traffic in America suppressed. What then? There might be less revelry, but there would be more joy and pleasure. There would be fewer workhouses and more workshops, healthier workmen, wealthier wives and happier children. No longer would the little folks, as they often do now, shrink from a tipsy father or a drunken mother. There would be fewer prisons and more schools and libraries. There might be fewer saloons ablaze with gas and electricity, but there would be more private houses made bright by sweet affection and glorified by love. The victory of Temperance will not solve all our problems, but it will help us to solve them all. We shall at least face them with clear brains. The nineteenth century has witnessed the rise of the Temperance movement; the twentieth century will see its triumphant progress.
—Selected.