

W. C. T. U. DEPARTMENT

PRESIDENT—Mrs. May R. Thornley, 843 Dundas street.
 TREASURER—Mrs. Jane Darch, Talbot street.
 CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Mrs. Flora Carson, Prospect avenue.
 RECORDING SECRETARY—Miss Ella Cosford, 23 Cathcart street.
 ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY—Miss Ada Henderson, Dundas street east.

All contributions to this department should be sent addressed to HOME GUARD Office, London, Ont. Postcard items are desired from every Union throughout the Dominion.

Ocean Grove.

To some of my readers the caption of this article will bring the sweetest of memories. Rest for the weary body, and balm for the troubled soul will be to them thoughts inseparably connected with this Christian seaside resort, so long dedicated to God and set apart for tired humanity.

Ocean Grove is, for the Christian who knows it, a name to conjure by. But for the benefit of those whose footsteps have never wandered this way, a few words of description may not be unacceptable.

Twenty-five years ago a number of Christian men, sick of the frivolous life exhibited at the seaside resorts they frequented, began to discuss the possibility of finding some quiet nook where a social fabric might be reared upon some other foundation than that of sensual pleasure alone. Religion and reaction were not necessarily antagonistic ideas; these gentlemen proposed to demonstrate this.

One of their number, Rev. D. B. Osborne, undertook, on behalf of the rest, to make the quest. As he was a resident New Jersey pastor he naturally began the search in his own State. Before long he had reported favorably upon the present site of the grove.

It was then only a strip of beach upon which the fishermen dried their nets. Great sand dunes, from 100 to 200 feet high, lined the shore; behind these scrub oak and tangled vines made an almost inaccessible barrier. Little streams, broadening into narrow lakes, cut a certain section of this wild waste off from the rest; and this small ribbon of land, not quite a mile square, and bounded on three sides by water, was the spot chosen.

Thither came the committee selected to co-operate with Mr. Osborne. After leaving the country road they had literally to hew their way to the shore. Opinions were divided as to the possibility of living for any length of time in so desolate a place. Six miles away was Long Branch. Not even a hamlet could be found nearer.

After prolonged discussion and much prayer Mr. Osborne was authorized to purchase the tract and begin the simple preparations needed for the summering.

My husband, Mr. Joseph H. Thornley, of Philadelphia, was a member of the committee, and made the first payment on the property.

For some years "the pilgrims," as they were entitled, came by train to Long Branch, and then, with their furniture and cooking utensils, bedding and other belongings, went over in great stages to Ocean Grove. On such occasions the hotel doors and piazzas were livid with a curious and amused throng to witness the setting out for "the journey into the wilderness," as they derisively called it. Times have changed. Long Branch is quite insignificant when compared with the abounding life that has grown up around the tents of "the pilgrims." In tens of thousands of hearts the most helpful memories of a life time hover about the summer days spent in Ocean Grove.

The motto chosen by these pioneers was, "In the beginning—God." Today it is wrought upon the folds of the official flag. The thought was that a place should be founded where God should be first always—where every enterprise should bend to the central idea of His supremacy.

As the place grew, some form of government became necessary. Our association containing 26 members—13 ministers and 13 laymen—was formed; and a charter, that forever interdicted the sale of liquor upon the grounds, or within one mile north or south of the gates, was obtained from the Legislature. Speculation was made impossible by prohibiting anyone from owning more than six lots. Every penny received was religiously laid out on improvements, as a result of which the water and sewage system, and electric light plant here, are the finest upon the coast. The lots were not sold outright, but leased for 99 years, renewal to be obtained at the expiration of that period by the payment of \$1.

Every summer finds the cottages, hotels, boarding houses and tents thronged with visitors; and from May to November the promenades and pavilions are teeming with life. Then the quiet of winter falls, and from being a city of 20,000 inhabitants, it subsides into a town of less than 3,000.

Up to this summer the auditorium—a partially inclosed building, capable of seating about 5,000, but into which 7,000 could be crowded—has been the central place of meeting. Two years ago Dr. Stokes, the president of the association, began to urge the need of enlarged quarters to accommodate the increasing number of

HONORARY PRESIDENT—Mrs. Greg sten, Colborne street.
 VICE PRESIDENTS—Mrs. Evans, Princess avenue; Mrs. (Rev.) Ira Smith Talbot street; Mrs. (Rev.) Claris Mrs. John Cameron, Dufferin avenue; Mrs. (Rev.) Fowler, Adelaide street.
 MEETINGS—Every second and fourth Tuesday in the month, in Somerset Hall, 240 Dundas street.

of to attend religious services or social gatherings at the rests, while efforts are made by appointed agents of the White Ribbon movement to secure attendance at the various Sabbath services in the churches.

A unique feature in connection with the sailor's department of work is the presentation of large numbers of so-called "comfort bags." These useful articles partake largely of the character of an old-fashioned housewife. In them are numerous pockets for carrying needles, pins, threads, yarn, buttons, scissors, old linen for cuts, a testament, tracts, cards and very often a Christian letter to the receiver from some good mother or sister connected with our warm-hearted White Ribboners. These bags are very highly appreciated by sailors and fishermen.

In some cases evangelistic and temperance meetings are held on board vessels when in port, the pledge being offered and in many cases signed.

Another feature of the work in this department is the distribution of circulating libraries to vessels going on long foreign voyages. These are returned and exchanged for others. Coffee rooms have also been started in the vicinity of wharves for the comfort and especial guard of our generous-hearted sailor lads, who are often led astray when on land, because of the absence of home comforts and the present ever-watchful outlook of the agents of evil.

Our sailor laddies, because of their warm hearts and long isolation at times from home and land, are keenly sensitive to their surroundings. Coming from a long voyage to a strange port, away from the dear restraining home influences, is it a marvel that their hearts are taken by the glitter and glare, the warmth and show and beguilements of the saloons of our land? The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is striving to offset these pernicious, deceptive charms, by caring heartily and truly for the welfare of our nation's boys, "who go down to the sea in ships and do business on great waters." Every sailor is a brother, and it designs to throw around him the sweet and elevating influences of home.

Our lighthouse-keepers are a worthy class with much responsibility resting upon them. They give up much in taking charge of the lights which serve to warn the tempest-tossed mariner of danger ahead. They should be well supplied with literature for themselves and families that the tedium of lonely hours may sometimes be beguiled. This the W. C. T. U. is aiming at. It has done much, but this department work will greatly develop in lines not yet undertaken. Results prove the necessity of the work, and by God's blessing and persistent effort much greater good will certainly be accomplished. O. C. WHITMAN, Canso, Dominion Superintendent of Work Amongst Sailors, Fishermen, and Lighthouse-keepers.

MAY R. THORNLEY.

The man who sees two centuries ahead of him dies an ignominious death, loaded with the imprecations of the people, or, what seems worse to me, is lashed with the whips of ridicule.

Work Amongst Sailors.

Of the many departments of work taken under the fostering care of the W. C. T. U., none perhaps has been more necessary or more beneficial in results than that effected by it for sailors, fishermen, and lighthouse-keepers.

This department aims to study the welfare of the classes above mentioned; and so far as the sailor and fisherman is concerned, to exercise a beneficial influence upon them not only during their sojourn on land, but in their "lives on the ocean wave."

Perceiving that the environment of the sea-faring population, when on shore, is one of peculiar temptation to certain forms of evil, the W. C. T. U. has set itself to exert a counteracting influence. Believing that men must have homes if they would be effectually protected from the power of the saloon and its allurements, the wives and sisters and mothers of our unions have established sailors' rests and rooms for recreation, evangelistic and gospel temperance meetings. In these rests may be found facilities for spending a quiet hour in reading, in writing to absent friends, or in amusement. Simple games are furnished and can be used at will. Conspicuous in the entertainment offered is music, an organ generally occupying a prominent position in the room. On Sabbath and on week evenings, when opportunity presents itself, evangelistic and gospel temperance meetings are held. Pledge cards are freely offered, and many other means used for promoting the spiritual and physical well-being of the frequenters of these rests.

A restaurant may frequently be seen connected with these rooms, at the counter of which ice cream, soda water, fruit, confectionery, cake, hot coffee and milk may be bought, furnishing refreshment of a healthy nature at slight cost to the classes for whom designed.

Bibles, tracts, papers, secular and religious, are given away in large numbers to any desirous of obtaining. In one sailor's rest known to the writer between four and five dozen pocket Testaments have been offered and accepted within a month. Invitations are frequently sent on board the vessels in port for the crews there-

of to attend religious services or social gatherings at the rests, while efforts are made by appointed agents of the White Ribbon movement to secure attendance at the various Sabbath services in the churches.

A unique feature in connection with the sailor's department of work is the presentation of large numbers of so-called "comfort bags." These useful articles partake largely of the character of an old-fashioned housewife. In them are numerous pockets for carrying needles, pins, threads, yarn, buttons, scissors, old linen for cuts, a testament, tracts, cards and very often a Christian letter to the receiver from some good mother or sister connected with our warm-hearted White Ribboners. These bags are very highly appreciated by sailors and fishermen.

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Mrs. J. K. Barney.

The following letter will speak for itself, and will be a great disappointment to both our London workers and to those in a number of adjoining places, where Mrs. Barney was expected this fall. We cannot doubt but that our loss will be England's gain. We bid our friend and fellow-laborer God speed, and hope that many may remember and comply with her request.

My dear Mrs. Thornley,—I am obliged to write you of a great change in my plans for the next few months. Before Miss Willard left England she wrote me for Lady Somerset, urging me to make a trip to England for work in the autumn. I did not give the matter a second thought—as I was so sure I could not go. On Miss Willard's return she urged the desirability of my going, if only for a short time, and letters since received have decided me to do so. I shall go sometime early in September and this will oblige me to defer my Canada work, to which I have looked forward with great pleasure. I shall hope to fill the engagements soon after my return or at such time as may seem best to friends there. I felt to let you know at once that you might not have need-less work in making arrangements. Will you and the dear women send a little prayer up for me that the dear Lord may have his own way in all the work and details of my trip, and that he will keep my dear ones safe during my absence? With love to you and our dear workers and with such a pleasant memory of my visit in London, I remain yours in best of bonds, S. K. BARNEY.

Providence, R. I., U. S. A. July 30, 1894.

Charles Dudley Warner, a leading American literary man, has struck a new key-note in connection with the franchise reform movement. He says: "It is not so much for the sake of the women as for the sake of the men that women need the ballot. Men have made a bad mess of governing the world; they have filled it with drinking saloons and standing armies." There need be no doubt whatever that men would, in many cases at least, receive as great advantages from equal franchise to all as the women themselves. In New York and Chicago, for example, and even in some of our Canadian towns and cities, almost any changes from our present franchise system would be changes for the better.

Down by the Sea.

Mrs. Thornley at a Great Ocean Grove Gathering.

Inspiration Imparted by the Work of a Noble Woman.

Every year the New Jersey State W. C. T. U. hold here, for their workers, a two days' school of methods. From all over the State White Ribbon women congregate to exchange ideas and awaken each other's courage and enthusiasm. When the school closes many remain for their summer outing. The attraction of the gathering this year was that altogether wonderful woman, Mrs. Mary Hunt, of Boston—the National and International W. C. T. U. superintendent of scientific temperance instruction.

It is something to even look upon the face of one who is so marvelously moulding the thought and shaping the future of millions of human beings! Think of it! Through her instrumentality—backed up by the W. C. T. U.—laws making compulsory the teaching in the public schools of the nature and effects of alcoholic beverages and narcotics have been enacted in 39 States, and by Congress for all the territories! Only five States remain outside the bulwark erected against the future encroachments of the American saloon.

New Jersey is the latest trophy. For years each new legislature was besieged by the women, the ministers and the church organizations, the woman always leading in the fight. Their persistence, instead of wearing out the "unjust judge in the Biblical way," only provoked insult; until, so outrageous became the treatment accorded the annual deputation, that it was discontinued.

Matters went from bad to worse politically; at last the party in power was hanged with its own rope, and the opposition became the government. Hope was renewed in the hearts of the temperance workers. Mrs. Hunt was invited last winter to come into the State, take charge of the forces, and lead the attack upon the halls of legislation. After two months hard work the bill cleared both Houses and received the signature of the governor.

As Mrs. Hunt really framed the act, that with slight modifications was enacted, her explanations of its provisions and methods of enforcement were listened to with great interest by hundreds of men and women. As usual the success of the measure was shown, in the last analysis, to rest with the voter. Though the directions were explicit, and the penalties sufficient, a school board in opposition to enforcement would be a grave detriment. So the cry was—to the ballot box! And the women electors—for New Jersey women have school suffrage—were evidently the great hope of the cause.

Mrs. Hunt is very prepossessing in appearance and has a personality that strangely impresses her hearers. In storming a legislature it is said that she makes the personal acquaintance of every member in it. An incident that occurred five or six years ago in connection with the passage of a law in a State adjoining Canadian territory gives one a glimpse of the "place of power" in this great soul. A legislator, whom the workers had confidently counted as a friend, proved refractory. Mrs. Hunt determined to see his constituents and bring pressure to bear from that quarter. To do this a long journey was necessary, most of which had to be taken in a stage.

On the return trip a blizzard set in; the snow was very deep; Mrs. Hunt and the mail bags were the only occupants of the coach, and she and they were deposited upon the roadside a number of times during the ride. Upon reaching her destination it was found that both feet, both hands and her chin were badly frozen, and for many weeks she was unable to walk.

But the news that greeted her on her arrival was much harder to bear than the physical pain she was already enduring. The cry had been started by the enemies of the bill that the whole thing was a "book job," and Mrs. Hunt and the W. C. T. U. were getting rich upon the commissions received from the publication houses. This slander, since so often met and refuted, had never before been made to do campaign duty, and the brave heart that had forced victory from mountains of adverse circumstances was crushed by it.

The friend who met the stage placed her in a carriage and drove towards home. On the way they passed a steep hill, where many children were amusing themselves coasting. As the sleds with their merry freight whirled through the frosty air the happy little souls burst into song, and when Mrs. Hunt heard them they were shouting in unison, "Surely the captain may depend on me." It was a God-sent message. Lifting her frozen hands and face towards heaven, this modern hero said to herself and her maker, "He may!" and went on her way to courageously face the calumnies and persecutions of her enemies and conquer.

Mrs. Hunt gave as the five condi-

tions of successful instruction in scientific temperance:

1. School boards in sympathy with the law.
2. Good graded text books.
3. An assigned place upon the curriculum of study.
4. Regular examinations.
5. Interested teachers.

While I sat and listened to Mrs. Hunt's forceful words the immeasurable importance, for time and eternity, of an honest enforcement of our Ontario Scientific Temperance Law, filled me with a great longing to reach and move every superintendent of this department, local, county, and provincial.

Think what it must mean to the tens of thousands of children in our public schools if they receive the prescribed instruction concerning alcohol and narcotics in this most impressionable period of their lives? One's mind becomes dazed in an endeavor to compass the results in the life and practice of the incoming generation.

One of our public school inspectors told me that when a teacher he had a school upon the managing board of which were two hotel-keepers. When the Scientific Temperance Law was passed, though he feared trouble, he determined to teach the new branch thoroughly. After a time these men called and examined the school, and thus had their attention directed to the subject. One expressed himself as pleased, and hoped that his boy, who was one of the scholars, would be thoroughly grounded. The teacher voiced his surprise. The hotel man responded: "Why, of course, I know the stuff is bad; and the whole business ought to cease. I don't want my boy to have anything to do with it. But as long as the thing is legal, I might as well make money out of it as someone else." To this the other hotel man assented, adding that he, too, was glad to have his children under such instruction.

And what does the Ontario law prescribe? As the regulations now stand, one hour per week must be given by every teacher, in every grade, up to the fourth. The wording of past regulations left it optional with the teacher whether they presented the moral and social side of the evil, or the physical. But the present instructions call for the teaching of the effects of narcotics on the body. For the fourth and fifth grades a course of study, in the new book, is outlined, and examination made compulsory.

While these instructions and the text book just issued are in many respects very interior ones in certain of the States, yet they are by far the best so far provided in Ontario, and deserve our careful attention in the way of enforcement. Any school failing to comply with these edicts from our educational headquarters, can be deprived of its Government grant.

Let every union member who reads this letter, make inquiry of the local superintendent of scientific temperance in regard to the working of this law in her own locality.

Only a couple of months ago the American Presbyterian Assembly passed a series of ringing resolutions indorsing the teaching of scientific temperance in the public schools; and calling on their ministry and membership everywhere to co-operate with temperance organizations in the carrying out, to the fullest extent, of the various state laws.

Why should not our Canadian Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Congregationalists, etc., follow this illustrious example, and not leave the whole weight of enforcement upon the shoulders of the W. C. T. U.? Sincerely,
 MAY R. THORNLEY.

The "Sons."

Send all news items of division and other temperance work promptly to Bro. T. W. Casey, Associate Editor, 27 Elm street, Toronto. He will arrange it for the press. Send any information regarding where there is room for new organizations to W. H. Bewell, G. Scribe, Whitby, and it will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY.—Udora Division, Udora postoffice, Ontario county, sends us for publication resolutions of sympathy just tendered to some of its members who have passed through the deep waters of affliction: To Mr. and Mrs. Hussick, in consequence of the death of their son, James, a very promising member of the division, who was suddenly called away, and also to Mr. and Mrs. Celuchey, who also suffered a very sad bereavement. They have been active co-workers in the furtherance of the temperance cause in the locality.

SCARBORO JUNCTION.—Scarboro Junction Division held a very successful lawn social on Wednesday evening, July 11, on the lawn opposite the postoffice. There were over 200 present, and about \$80 in all was taken in during the evening, which will go towards purchasing a new organ for the division. The chair was taken about 8 p.m. by Bro. James Dilworth, of Toronto, after which a good programme of instrumental music, recitations, solos, choruses and violin solos were rendered by the following ladies and gentlemen: Messrs. Harrington and Closson, R. H. Callendar and Sidney Thompson, instrumental music;

Miss Williamson, of Toronto, and Rev. J. N. Graham, elocutionists; Miss Fitzpatrick, of Wexford, solos, and the Hope Methodist choir from East Toronto, choruses. Short addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Stevenson, of Scarborough, and Rev. Mr. Brown, of Agincourt. Tea was served from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m., and ice cream, strawberries, etc., were disposed of during the evening. There was also an art gallery open during the evening, containing nearly 60 fine views.

THE NATIONAL DIVISION MEETING.—The 50th annual session of the National Division Sons of Temperance of North America was held last week at Waterville, Maine. As several leading Canadian members were present, representing various provinces, the HOME GUARD will probably be supplied with a pretty comprehensive report for next week's issue. We have been kindly favored by Bro. H. O'Hara, P. G. W. P., of Toronto, with copies of the officers' reports, from which we glean the following facts regarding the state of the "k."

The total number of subordinate divisions now on this continent reporting at the present time is 1,272, which is a decrease of 45 from the report of last year. The total aggregate membership on April 1 last, reported at 62,528, which also shows a falling off of 2,091 during the past year. The number of members admitted by initiation or card during the year was 21,248.

There were gains of membership in twelve grand divisions, including Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Newfoundland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Tennessee, Florida, Washington, Georgia and Bahama Island. In the other twenty-two grand divisions decreases were reported.

THE CANADIAN GRAND DIVISIONS.—From the M. W. G. Scribe's statistical tables we glean the following statistics regarding the Canadian work: Grand Division of Ontario, total members now reported, 10,630, being a net gain during the year. There were 4,377 admissions of membership during the year. Grand Division of Nova Scotia, members, 12,445, being a falling off from last year's report. Total admissions of the year, 3,556. Ontario and Nova Scotia report the largest membership of any two grand divisions in the entire jurisdiction. New Brunswick, members, 5,063, also showing a net falling off; admissions during the year, 1,069. Prince Edward Island, membership, 2,009, being a nice net gain; admissions during the year, 639. Quebec, members, 457; admissions, 156. The order in that Province has never been very strong. British Columbia, membership, 271, being a falling off; admissions, 208.

THE PROPAGATION WORK.—The following is the full report of the secretary the propagation committee regarding the Canadian work: "Ten years ago there were 621 divisions in British North America with 31,174 members; in 1893 there were 647 divisions with a membership of 33,377, and at the close of the present official year 618 divisions, with 31,498 members. In ten years there has been a loss of 3 divisions and a gain of 324 members, and during the past year there has been a loss of 29 divisions and 1,879 members.

"New Brunswick loses 8 divisions and 448 members; Nova Scotia reports a less number of divisions by 32 and a loss of 1,573 members; Quebec has lost 4 divisions and 87 members during the year, and British Columbia has lost the same number but has gained 1 division.

"Prince Edward Island and Ontario have gained 6 divisions each. Bahama Islands and Newfoundland have gained 1 division each, Manitoba reports an addition of 10 members, Bahama Islands 24 members, Ontario 6 members, Newfoundland 67 members, and Prince Edward Island 209 members.

The appropriations from the propagation fund are as follows: New Brunswick \$75 95, Nova Scotia \$186 68, Prince Edward Island \$32 58, Ontario \$159 45, Newfoundland \$10 16, Quebec \$6 85, Bahama Islands \$23, Manitoba \$21, and British Columbia \$14 07. Total \$529 74.

THE OFFICERS.—The following are the officers elected for the next term of two years: M. W. P., M. M. Eavenson, Philadelphia, Pa.; M. W. A., J. B. Brooks, Toronto Ont.; M. W. S., B. R. Jewell, South Hampton, N. H.; M. W. T., J. H. Roberts, Boston, Mass.; M. W. Chap., W. J. Kerby, Prince Edward Island; M. W. Con., T. E. Ransted, Waterville, Me.; M. W. Sen., G. L. Kibby, Vermont; P. M. W. P., Chas. A. Everett, St. John, N. B.; Supt. of Young People's Work, F. M. Bradley, Washington, D. C.

Sir Leonard Tilley, the senior P. M. W. P. present, filled the chair of P. M. W. P. in the absence of Edward Crumney, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the junior P. M. W. P., who was too ill to attend.

—Prof. Murdoch Cameron, M.D., of Glasgow, Scotland, in a recent public address, said: "When he was a student the patients in surgical operations were given about two gills of brandy in the 24 hours; to-day, instead, little sips of water are given for 24 or 48 hours. Before they died; now they live. Every man and woman ought to take their stand for the sake of their children and sweep the drink from the board, and for the sake of society throw it overboard."