

advised the poor woman, whose sons had been in the habit of taking too much medicine, to make information against the owners of the store for selling liquor without a license; and she, acting upon his advice, started a prosecution. The trial was a hard-fought battle on both sides. The defence employed some of the finest legal talent in that section, but the State's attorney and the young man who had discovered the crime upheld their side of the case bravely.

The judge instructed in substance that, if the storekeepers were selling their medicine in good faith as medicine, they were not guilty, even though it produced intoxication when improperly used, but that if they were selling it to be used as a drink, calling it a medicine to evade the law, they were guilty.

The jury, under the instruction of the court, taking into consideration the taste and ingredients of the medicine, the quantities sold, the parties to whom it was sold, and the questions asked when it was sold, were out only fifteen minutes, and returned a verdict of guilty.

The principle brought out in the above case is law not only in Pennsylvania, but it is recognized throughout the country. An apothecary by abusing his license may render himself liable to punishment when selling even a well-known medicine.—C. H. Whittaker, in The Christian Endeavor World.

#### Beer and Labor.

The Evening Post, commenting editorially on facts presented to the Society for the Suppression of Alcoholism, which met recently at Breslau, which showed the per capita consumption of alcohol in Germany is ten quarts every year for every German—man, woman, or child, and that the Empire spends \$750,000,000 a year on drink, as against \$3,000,000,000 for food, says: "In the light of these statistics, the desirability of 'German beer gardens' in our American cities is open to much question. As a matter of fact although there may be much less drunkenness in a beer-consuming country, the dulling effect of the drink upon the intellect and the physique are too patent for discussion." A Munich employer of many skilled workmen, in speaking last summer of the difficulties of competing with foreign and even North German concerns, laid stress upon the cheapness of Munich beer as one of his great handicaps. "If we were on equal terms in every other respect," he said, "the fact that my men's brains and bodies are sodden with beer, day and night, would put me behind in the race."



Flk Hunters

So serious has the drawback of beer-drinking of working men in Germany become, and so thoroughly is it recognized, that a movement has been started to exclude the drink from the factory premises. It has been not uncommon for a man to consume ten pints a day in his shop, while the average is put at not much below one gallon per day, excess being especially marked among moulders. Several experiments have already been made in educating the workingmen to dispense with the morning and afternoon recesses for beer and one firm making electrical apparatus in Berlin has found an increase of ten per cent. in product per man since the change was made. There is no arguing against such facts as these. The economic argument for temperance is rapidly coming to the front, and is proving effective in restraining the drink habit among employees.

#### One Cigar a Day.

"How can you afford all these books?" asked a young man, calling upon a friend; "I can't seem to find spare change for even the leading magazines." "Oh, that library is only my one cigar a day," was the reply.

"What do you mean?" inquired the visitor.

"Mean? Just this: When you advised me to indulge in an occasional cigar several years ago I had been reading

about a young fellow who bought books with the money that others would have burned in cigars, and I thought I would do the same. You may remember that I said I should allow myself one cigar a day?"

"Yes, I recall the conversation, but I can't quite see the connection."

"Well, I never smoked, but I put by the price of a five-cent cigar every day; and as the money accumulated I bought books—the very books you see."

"You don't mean to say that your books cost no more than that? Why, there are dollars' worth of them!"

"Yes, I know there are. I had six years more of my apprenticeship to serve when you advised me 'to be a man.' I put by the money, which, at five cents a day, amounted to \$18.25 a year, or \$109.50 in six years. I keep those books by themselves as the result of my apprenticeship cigar money; and if you had done as I did, you would by this time have saved many more dollars than I have, and would have been better off in health and self-respect besides."—Success.

General Sir Robert Baden-Powell: There is no snobbishness among boys. That only comes after they leave school, and then they find out the artificial divisions and social classes into which the community is divided. In times of crisis rich and poor can be perfect comrades; why should they not be so before the crisis arrives

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