

THE VANGUARD.

A GREAT WORK—READ CAREFULLY.

The VANGUARD was published during the stirring years of 1803 and 1804 in the form of a magazine. It was devoted to expert discussion of the liquor question and the many matters thereto related. Prohibition workers found it a "mine" of information, and many of them desired to have its articles put into a form adapted for permanent use and reference.

This has been done by binding and indexing the eleven numbers issued in 1803-4.

The book thus produced is a complete encyclopedia of information relating to the temperance and prohibition reform. Every article is written by some person specially qualified to deal with the question he discusses.

In this volume will be found the latest, fullest and most accurate statistics and other authoritative statements; all reliable, fresh and good; covering nearly every field of available fact and argument, and including a great number of tables compiled with the utmost care. It also contains a record of the stirring events of the past two years of prohibition progress, and a summary of the history of the prohibition cause in Canada.

This valuable work is in neat and convenient form, substantially bound in cloth boards, well printed, good paper, clean type, fully indexed, over **650 pages**. Sent, postage prepaid, for

ONE DOLLAR.

Among a great many subjects comprehensively treated, are the following—

The Liquor Traffic in Different Countries—Legislation Relating to the Liquor Traffic;—The Working of High License;—Prohibition in the Northwest;—Prohibition in Maine;—Prohibition in Kansas;—Prohibition in Pitcairn Island;—The Canada Temperance Act;—Local Option;—The Scott Act and Drunkenness;—The Gothenburg System;—The Question of Jurisdiction;—Constitutional Prohibition in the United States;—The Plebiscite Movement;—The Plebiscite Returns;—The Drink Bill of Canada;—The Drink Bill of Great Britain;—The Drink Bill of the United States;—The Drink Bill of Christendom;—The Indirect Cost of the Liquor Traffic;—Drink and Mortality;—Alcohol in Medicine;—Beer Drinking and its Results;—Drunkenness and Crime in Canada;—Drunkenness and Crime in the United States;—Drunkenness and Crime in Great Britain;—Drunkenness and Crime in other Countries;—The French Treaty;—Beer and Light Wines;—Adulteration of Liquors;—The Revenue Question;—The Compensation Question;—The Liberty Question;—Bible Wines;—Total Abstinence and Longevity;—The Catholic Church and the Temperance Question.

To put the information contained in the VANGUARD into the possession of those who will use it to advantage, it is offered—for a short time only—to clergymen, at the reduced price of

FIFTY CENTS,

postage prepaid. The number of copies available is limited. It could not be reprinted except at very heavy cost. Those who apply first will be first supplied. Address

F. S. SPENCE,
51 Confederation Life Building,
Toronto, Canada

FRANCE ALARMED.

The French Association for the Advancement of Science has just held its annual conference at Bordeaux. The first topic taken up was the mortality among children of tender age, and it was shown that among children of drinkers of alcoholic beverages the deaths were out of all due proportion to the survivals during the first months of their lives. In certain communes the mortality reached 62 per cent. (i.e., nearly two thirds) during the first two months.

Dr. Barthes, the departmental inspector of benevolent institutions in Le Calvados, presented a work filled with accurate documents concerning the dangers of alcoholism. After having enumerated a series of studies of this question, made during the past half-century, he showed that the abuse of alcohol went back to 1855, the year when the production of wine having suddenly failed) the production of industrial alcohol received a remarkable impetus. That year the consumption of industrial alcohol amounted to 815,000 hectoliters, while that of the alcohol of wine reached only 75,000 hectoliters. The increase in the manufacture of industrial alcohol did not, however, become dangerous until the passage of the laws of 1875 and 1880, which restored the privileges of distillers of raw spirits and did away with the restrictions on retail liquor-shops.

RAVAGES OF ALCOHOLISM IN LE CALVADOS.

In a statistical review which takes in more than 200 cities, towns and villages of Le Calvados, the mortality of infants and the number of still-born children had increased 28 per cent., and the births had diminished 12 per cent. The number of conscripts rejected (on account of bodily or mental disability) as unfit for service, or postponed for the same reason to another examination, had risen in 15 years from 23 to 50 per cent. In a tract of country near Caen, containing 9,247 inhabitants, Dr. Barthes had learned from the state registers that there were 95 births and 285 deaths, and 57 conscripts of whom 20 were rejected and twelve postponed. He added that in these localities the women drank more than the men.

INCREASED COST OF ALCOHOLIC INSANITY.

Passing on to the expense necessitated by the treatment of insane drunkards in the Hospital of the Good Savior at Caen, Dr. Barthes estimated it at more than 150,000 francs (\$30,000). Here was therefore a danger threatening the departmental finances as well as the public health, from this necessary virtual perversion of funds to the care of a single over-numerous class. This state of affairs must be remedied as soon as possible. The remedial measures indicated by Dr. Barthes are of three kinds: physical, moral, and social.

PROPOSING REMEDIES.

From a physical point of view, every fermented drink must be banished from the nourishment of the infant until it is at least three years of age. For children between 3 and 15 years of age only hygienic drinks should be permitted: wine, cider, beer, mixed with at least an equal quantity of water. During a medical practice of ten years in the Eastern Pyrenees, where the only drink is wine, Doctor Barthes never met with a single case of alcoholism, whence he concludes that wine is an antidote of this scourge. He therefore asked for the abolition of taxes and duties on hygienic drinks, and, as a set-off, an increase in license fees.

From a moral point of view, Dr. Barthes advocated the greatest possible agitation of the question in society, by the press, by conferences, and by school-teachers. He also demanded the forming and spreading of temperance societies.

PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Dr. Tison, who then spoke, gave a long description of the experiences which had proved the poisonous effects of different alcohols. He drew a frightful picture of the ravages of alcohol in the human organism and of the maladies which it causes. The inflamed stomach is affected with gastritis, which ends in atrophy of the peptic glands and renders digestion impossible; in the intestines this deleterious action continues. In the liver it produces cirrhosis, which finally hardens and transforms it into a sort of stone. In the circulatory system and the heart, it alters the muscular fibers and causes

peculiar diseases of the heart. In the lungs it provokes tuberculosis of a special variety, so that the mortality from consumption has greatly increased with the greater prevalence of alcoholism. But it is on the nervous system that alcohol acts most energetically, and every one knows that it is the cause of half the cases of insanity. It affects equally the functions of reproduction, and this leads to impotence of men, and to barrenness of women, to the birth of still-born children, and to miscarriages. The posterity of victims of alcoholism are short-lived and are subject to nervous weakness and nervous diseases of every description.



REV. J. H. HECTOR.

Is one of the most remarkable men of the present day. His life story surpasses any romance in its startling realities. Left an orphan at an early age, he passed a youth of vicissitude, hardship and privation such as few have experienced. Later on he fought in some of the fiercest struggles of the great American war, and was five times frightfully wounded, so that his survival was almost miraculous. Subsequently as an engine driver he had many a perilous experience; but he came through all to be a converted man, an earnest Christian, a successful minister of the Gospel, and one of the most effective advocates of prohibition and other moral reforms.

Mr. Hector is a full-blooded negro of superb physique and great natural abilities, to which, despite all difficulties, he has added a self-education which must compel admiration. As an orator he is a phenomenon, carrying his audience along with him by a tornado of eloquence, humor and pathos that is fairly irresistible. His originality, wit, readiness of repartee and intense earnestness, quickly open the way for the shafts of truth which he hurls with consummate tact and telling force.

Everywhere he goes he captures the hearts of the people, rouses their sympathies, appeals to their best nature and purest motives, and does them good. Everybody should hear as many as possible of his wonderful sermons and lectures.

Subjoined are a few specimen press notes of his work:

PRESS OPINIONS.

A FEW OF MANY SIMILAR NOTICES.

"His remarks were gems of wit, humor, logic and eloquence."—*Troy Daily News*.

"For an hour and a half he held his hearers spell-bound, now eliciting bursts of laughter, and again bringing them almost to tears with his pathetic incidents. He is full of fun and wit and his portrayal of ludicrous scenes was so real that one could almost imagine being present with the narrator."—*Valley Echo*.

"The rev. gentleman is as full of wit, humor and sound logic as an egg is full of meat. It is certainly a rare treat to listen to such a speaker. His lecture of nearly two hours duration

seemed but a few minutes."—*Elmvale Chronicle*.

"His speech was irresistible in its eloquence and pathos."—*Toronto Globe*.

"The speaker's power and logic were unanswerable, and at times his flights of eloquence were beyond the power of pen to describe. In our opinion Mr. Hector has but a few equals as a convincing orator. Besides all the praise we have for him, we know him to be a grand christian gentleman of the highest type."—*Rogersford Bulletin*.

"It is safe to say that the Tabernacle never held a more delighted audience than the one that last evening heard the colored orator, Rev. J. H. Hector. Mr. H. possesses that ready wit and humor that always please. The incidents of his life were presented in a manner that led his audience from one round of laughter to another until, as one gentleman said, his sides fairly ached."—*Portland Oregonian*.

"Seldom has so large a congregation—somewhere about two thousand—attended a morning service in St. James' Church as yesterday greeted the Rev. J. H. Hector, the Black Knight. The sermon was an extraordinary pulpit effort and greatly affected the large assemblage which listened, was inspired, amused, thrilled and almost caused to weep in unison."—*Montreal Witness*.

"The lecture delivered yesterday afternoon by Rev. J. H. Hector, the celebrated colored prohibition orator from California, was a masterly, eloquent and convincing arraignment of the liquor traffic. The audience, the largest of the season, were at one time thrilled by the flow of language which fell from the lips of the speaker, and at others convulsed with laughter by his epigrams, sallies and witticisms. He is a splendid specimen of the race to which he belongs, being powerfully built and showing to great advantage a cultured mien and deportment while thundering forth invective against what he terms worse slavery than that which prevailed in the South."—*Toronto Mail*.

Rev. Mr. Hector, popularly known as the "Black Knight," is open for engagements during the coming fall and winter. His time is already filling up fast, applications should be made at once. For terms, dates &c., address

F. S. SPENCE,

51 Confederation Life Buildings,
Toronto.

"THE BLACK KNIGHT."

BY C. A. INGRAHAM.

He followed where the roisterers go,
And felt the avenging rod,
And heard his curse from Heaven pronounced
As blindly on he trod;

But God leaned down from His great throne
And to the Negro spoke,
And Hector heard his tender voice,
And into light awoke.

"Take from me now this maddening thirst
And I will serve Thee well;
Cut loose the chain of appetite
That drags me down to hell."

He prayed and with the Lord prevailed,
And in His favor grew,
Fulfilled the promise made to Him,
And went His herald true.

Then rang his voice o'er all the land,
And thousands felt the spell
Of ardent words that sparkled wit,
And melted, where they fell,

The stony heart's indifference
To mirth and mingled tear,
That glittering in Love's coronet
As precious gems appear.

That soul were cold that heard his voice,
And felt not God was there,
In majesty beside the black,
And with His arm made bare;

Plead on, great Hector, noble knight—
Your skin is black indeed,
But white your sympathetic heart
And quick to throb and bleed

In sorrow for the multitude
Sunk deep in sin's disgrace,
Speak ever 'gainst accursed rum
And save our suffering race.

—*The Pioneer*.