

# W. C. T. U. Department.

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.

## Next Year's Convention.

The eighteenth annual convention of Ontario W. C. T. U. workers is to be held in the city of Hamilton. Although the gathering will not take place till October the White Ribboners who are the hostesses on this occasion are already beginning to bestir themselves. The chairman of the managing committee is Mrs. Emma Pratt, president of the Central Union, and the secretary is Mrs. Davidson, corresponding secretary of the Hamilton Union. A number of other committees have been struck and the supply of enthusiasm and energy seems unbounded.

About the middle of March the Provincial sub-executive committee will meet in Toronto and consider plans for the general furtherance of the work and to outline a convention programme.

## SCHOOLS OF METHOD.

Toronto District Union has just held a most successful school of method. Hamilton Central purposes following suit.

## MRS. J. K. BARNEY.

To all who have ever heard this devoted Christian worker, the news that she purposes spending a few weeks in Ontario, beginning in the early part of April, will be indeed welcome.

Since Mrs. Barney's introduction to a London audience at the June Dominion Convention, she has been eagerly asked after by many delegates and local friends to whom her lecture, Bible reading and addresses were sources of spiritual help. She will begin work in London with a series of gospel temperance meetings, under the joint auspices of the W. C. T. U. and Y. M. C. A.

## NEW UNION.

Norfolk county is forging ahead. Another new union is just reported as having been organized in St. Williams—President, Mrs. Neveit; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John Cope; treasurer, Miss Emma McCaul. The organizer writes: "Its prospects are good."

## LUMBERMEN'S WORK—REPORT OF W. C. T. U. MISSIONARIES.

To those who have been contributing money, comfort bags and literature to the work in the eastern end of the Province, under the direction of Mrs. Hunter, of Pembroke, the accompanying report from the W. C. T. U. missionaries, Messrs. Bromley and Deachman, will be of deep interest:

Pembroke, Feb. 16, 1895.

Reports of work amongst lumbermen for January, 1895, by Bromley and Deachman:

Number of camps visited, 19; number of men visited, 1,159; number of meetings held, 24; number of comforts distributed, 43; number of scrap books distributed, 25; number of tracts distributed, 3,000. There were 50 Bibles and Testaments and 74 portions of Scripture distributed, besides those in comfort sacks, or a total of 167 Bibles, Testaments, and portions. Total number of miles traveled, 722. By train, 491; by livery and cudge teams, 123; by walking, 108. Professing Christians met in camps, only 7. Literature distributed in camps visited, about 500 pounds.

Comforts, literature, etc., sent to camps not visited: Number of camps, 22; number of men, 936; number of comforts, 37; number of scrap books, 24; literature, about 250 pounds.

## In Ontario County.

A convention of the Ontario County Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in the Methodist Church, Port Perry, on Tuesday. At the morning session Mrs. Thornley, Provincial president, of London, presided. After routine Miss Logan, of Whitby, was appointed secretary of the sessions. A county organization for county work was approved. The election of the new county officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Wakely, Port Perry; vice-president, Mrs. Crosby, Uxbridge; corresponding secretary, Miss Bates, Prince Albert; treasurer, Mrs. O'Brien, Whitby. The Misses Logan, of Whitby, Madden, of Prince Albert, and Mrs. A. Hall, of Port Perry, read very interesting papers concerning their respective unions. Mrs. Pearce gave an oral report showing the manner in which the Band of Hope under her care is conducted. In answer to a question as to the trouble arising from cider, Mrs. Thornley cautioned the ladies against the introduction of cider, and gave deplorable instances where cider has physically and financially ruined people. Miss Bates read a paper on tobacco. Mrs. Crosby read a paper on juvenile department. It showed how necessary it is to teach temperance to children, as it is to them we are looking for prohibition, and as three-fourths of the teachers of children are women they are greatly responsible for the work done. Mrs.

Pearse felt it her pleasant duty to render cordial greetings to the delegates, and gladly welcomed them and greatly appreciated the services rendered by their worthy president. The kind welcome was suitably responded to. Mrs. Thornley next gave a short address on parliamentary drill. There was a very large attendance at the evening session, and the people were entertained by a very interesting programme. Mrs. Curtis occupied the chair. The music rendered by the orchestra and the solos by Misses Hayes and Scenes were greatly appreciated. A letter of greeting from Rev. Mr. Cade, who was not present owing to illness, was read by Rev. Mr. Whiteman. The important part of the evening meeting was the able lecture delivered by Mrs. Thornley on temperance reform. Mr. Brisbin felt glad to convey to the assembly the greetings of the Council of the Royal Templars of Port Perry. Rev. Mr. Whiteman in behalf of the Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches extended to the delegates cordial greetings. Miss Savage, in behalf of the Sons of Temperance, expressed sympathy with the work. Mrs. Crosby, in behalf of the Uxbridge delegates, thanked the Port Perry ladies for their kindness. Revs. McMechan, Kenner, Whitlock, and Messrs. Cash and Curtis spoke encouragingly of the work, and wished them Godspeed. A vote of thanks being tendered Mrs. Thornley for her very interesting address the meetings came to a close by singing the appropriate hymn "God Be With You," etc.

## Tobacco—Some of Its Effects.

[Paper read by Miss Bates, of Prince Albert, on Feb. 19, at the Ontario County Convention held in Port Perry.]

As most persons present have facilities at least equal to those within reach of the writer for looking up information concerning tobacco, and discovering proofs of the extremely poisonous nature of its active principle, nicotine, I have thought it advisable to leave that phase of the subject to be presented at some other time by those who can do it more skillfully.

Since this paper, according to express order, must be a short one, I have decided to limit it almost entirely to what has come under my own observation.

Shall I be held too severe if I denounce the tobacco habit as filthy and demoralizing? Those who do so consider me would, perhaps, be of a different mind had their experience and mine been more alike.

However, to show that my denunciation is not unfair, let me ask how many smokers are always very particular as to where they empty the ashes from their pipes? Are there not many who would consider it anything but gentlemanly to expectorate in other people's presence, under different circumstances, but who seem to think that when smoking it is quite right to do so?

Are there many tobacco chewers that remain through all their years very careful whither their quids are sent when they have taken out of them what they call "all the good"? Let your memories answer.

Have you not often seen the remains of those "sweet morsels" on sidewalks, stairways, and the floors of public halls? If not, you have been much more fortunate than the writer. I have a distinct recollection of being in a home where I saw "the head of the house" decorate the carpet with a very much masticated piece of tobacco. "Uncivilized," do you say? Oh, no! not at all; nor even entirely lacking culture in certain directions.

Perhaps, too, some of you have seen a pipe lent, returned, and then used by the owner, apparently without the slightest hesitation. I remember a young gentleman, rather fastidious in many ways, who did just that thing, that is, he lent his pipe and used it himself when the friend was done. Hoping to disgust him with smoking, I asked how he would like to put anything else from that person's mouth into his own. The idea struck him very unpleasantly, and, later in the day, when his pipe was again handed back, I found him in the kitchen making an earnest endeavor to purify it by washing.

A boy of my acquaintance was an inveterate chewer of tobacco; he thought his teacher too particular when she insisted on his giving up, in school hours, a habit that made the floor near his desk unsightly and disgusting. After he left school it was found he had used a bottle as a spittoon. Perhaps he left it as his fitting memorial. Have I proved that the tobacco habit is filthy, or did I accuse it falsely?

Would you stigmatize as demoralizing anything that will cause a bright, obedient, painstaking schoolboy to become dull, rebellious and lazy? If so, then the use of tobacco is as bad as I have said, for I have known several boys upon whom it produced those effects. Of course it does not affect all boys in the same way nor in equal degree; but moral, mental or physical deterioration, or all three, ensued almost invariably in those cases that I had sufficient time to observe. Numerous instances could be given but for the fear of making this paper too long.

Ontario has now a law prohibiting the sale of tobacco to boys under 14 years old, but like most laws it is occasionally broken. (Oh, for some skillful surgeon to reduce the fracture.)

Last September, when at the fair in this place, a member of the Prince Albert Union drew my attention to two boys, apparently from 12 to 14 years of age, who were preparing to smoke. Match in hand, there they were, and they looked as if they were no novices either. Last spring, a member of Port Perry Union told me of a boy that smoked cigarettes, and I was aware that he was then not quite 10 years old. And now what are we to do? Must we let those boys of whom we have the care become so confirmed in the use of tobacco, almost before we realize they have begun, that they cannot be stopped until, with a severe struggle on their part, they voluntarily give it up? Or shall we try, with God's help, to prevent their beginning? The W. C. T. U., by its practice, says the latter course is the better one to take, and here and there all over the land its members are teaching the children the nature of the poison and its evil effects, and are by precept, example and prayer helping the boys to keep their triple pledge; frequently and kindly reminding them that their bodies should be kept pure if they are to be the temples of the Holy Ghost. May the Almighty Father grant them success in their efforts for the well-being of the boys and girls of our land and of all lands.

Some of us would be apt to fancy the millennium had come if, when we went out, we could breathe air as pure as the Creator meant it to be; but, ah me! we are much more likely to find it defiled with tobacco smoke, sent out in puffs by those who are inconsiderate enough to care little, since it is pleasant to them, whether it is so to others or not. And it has seemed to me that the habit of inconsiderateness grows, so that smokers often become careless of their friends' comfort in other respects also.

Have any of you ever heard a man say he is glad he learned to smoke? I never have. Many a one says smoking does not hurt him, but he does not appear to look on it as the manly accomplishment that it is thought to be by the boys. In fact, I have heard several say they wish they had never learned to use a pipe.

Heaven speed the day when nicotine will be chiefly used as an insecticide, or for some equally useful purpose!

## W. C. T. U. Jottings.

The W. C. T. U. of Aspen, Col., has been instrumental in ridding the town of a most disgraceful dance hall.

The "Y's" of Wellington Seminary, South Africa, send flowers and fruit regularly with messages from God's Word to the lepers at Robben Island.

The seven leading civilized nations keep under arms almost 3,000,000 of soldiers, at an expense of over \$500,000,000 a year.

The conversion of Sir William Vernon Harcourt to the temperance views he now holds and so bravely advocates, is said by the Woman's Signal to be largely due to the influence of his wife who is a strict total abstainer. Lady Harcourt is the daughter of the American historian, John Lothrop Motley.

M. de Bernoff, the famous Russian pedestrian, in reply to a question addressed to him by an interviewer as to whether he used alcohol in his long walks, said: "I neither smoke nor drink. When in Bavaria I was occasionally tempted to take a glass of good German beer, but it knocked me up utterly, and I soon had to give it up. I always walk on pure water or milk."

## News From Britain.

Lady Henry Somerset will speak at several large meetings in London, Leeds and Scotland after her return to England, next month. Her son, Mr. Somerset comes of age in May; there will be great rejoicings on the estate, and the event will be celebrated by entertainments to the tenants. Mr. Somerset has just completed his book, which will be published by Messrs. Heinemann, with copious illustrations taken on the spot.

Miss Willard is expected in England in May to complete arrangements with the B. W. T. A. for the reception of foreign delegates, who are expected to attend the World's W. C. T. U. biennial gathering in June, and to make arrangements for the council.

The American liner steamship Berlin has been chartered by Dr. Lunna to bring over members and friends of the World's W. C. T. U. to the biennial gathering, which will take place in Queen's Hall, London, in June next.

## The Cause in Toronto.

The annual business meeting and social of the Toronto Temperance Reformation Society was held in Temperance Hall on Tuesday night. Mr. A. Chamberlain presided. The treasurer and manager submitted their reports, which showed the affairs of the society to be progressing favorably. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. A. Chamberlain; first vice-president, Inspector Stark; second vice-president, Mr. George Spence; treasurer, Mr. W. H. Orr; secretary, Mr. E. Falconer; assistant secretary, Inspector Stephen; chaplain, Inspector D. Archibald; board of directors,

Messrs. J. Impey, W. L. Ramsay, Dr. Rear, H. O'Hara, F. S. Spence, C. Hogarth, G. Duffy, J. W. Curry, T. W. Self, Elgin Schoff, J. B. Brooks and R. J. Fleming.

## Here and There.

—The Louisiana State Grand Lodge of Masons has passed a resolution prohibiting liquor-sellers from membership and a substitute providing that no lodge degree be conferred upon a liquor-dealer.

—The English system of scientific temperance instruction is different from that of America in that the teacher is not compelled to give the instruction, but it is done by a system of lectures by visiting agents.

—A clause in the Local Option Bill before the New Zealand Legislature provides that any one convicted of being a habitual drunkard shall be photographed at his own expense and every saloon-keeper in his district supplied with a copy.

—Mrs. Barney, of Rhode Island, will return to America in a few weeks much to the regret of the hosts of friends she has made in England. It is greatly hoped that she will be able to go back for the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, London, June 14 to 21.

—Rev. Father McCallen, of Montreal, delivered a temperance address in that city recently. Speaking of business men drinking, the reverend father said: "It is physically and morally impossible to indulge frequently in drink without becoming in time a drunkard."

—The Supreme Court of Iowa has decided that recovery of damages may be had for mental anguish where there was no physical pain or financial loss. How can the anguish of a woman whose husband is intemperate, be assessed in dollars and cents? asks the Wine and Spirit Gazette. The answer is that it cannot.

—Mrs. J. K. Barney, who has been holding meetings in England during the winter, will return to Rhode Island early in March. Mrs. Barney, who is called the "Elizabeth Fry" of America, has charmed her English audiences. By special permission of the home secretary, she has been shown over the principal prisons, and has added to her knowledge of prison reforms. One of the most interesting events in Mrs. Barney's experience was her visit to Barking, where she saw the grave of Elizabeth Fry, and spoke in the meeting-house where the prisoners' friend preached in the historic past.

—In Boston, at the last State election, out of 143,000 assessed voters only 87,000 registered and only 68,000 voted. The woman voters for school committee in the same election numbered nearly 12,000 and 90 per cent of these voted. In view of these facts the Boston Advertiser remarks that "it has been the custom of the opponents of women to insist that 'if woman suffrage were granted, not half the women would vote.' The same proportion already holds good for men." When women vote, the men who now stay at home will go to the polls, and "rallying committees" will be unnecessary.

## Lost.

Monsieur Blouet, well known as Max O'Rell, in "John Bull & Co.," narrates an incident which came under his own eyes in Australia. It needs no commentary. It is one of those stories which show nature in all her terrible capacity of avenger, and he who can make light of the warning conveyed by it is not a brave man, but foolhardy and ignorant.

A man of about 40, with drawn face, haggard eyes and the sad, sinister expression of a Chinaman in an opium den, presented himself, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the private bar of the hotel where I had put up. He laid down sixpence and was served with a glass of whisky. He added a little water with a shaking hand, carried the glass to his lips, and at one draught swallowed the contents. Then, silent and without lifting his dull and staring eyes from the ground, he went away.

Half an hour later he returned. His hand trembled more and more, and seemed to refuse to lend itself longer to the task imposed upon it. The hotel-keeper, who had noticed my interest in the scene, said to me:

"In the intervals he goes to another hotel and gets a drink. If you have nothing particular to do, remain where you are, and you will see something that will repay you for your trouble."

At about 12:30 the poor wretch appeared at the bar for the seventh time. The sixpence was laid down, the glass filled. The hand went to the glass, but had no longer the power to take it. After many efforts, however, the glass was grasped, but even then the drink could not be conveyed to the mouth.

The drunkard darted a furtive glance from right to left. It seemed to him that no one was looking.

He drew a long silk handkerchief from his pocket and passed it round his neck. With his two hands he held the two extremities. In his right hand he grasped the glass, and drawing the end which was in his left hand, the ingenious drunkard made a pulley of the handkerchief, and succeeded in conveying the whisky to his lips. He put down the glass, dragged himself to the door, and edging along by the walls, found his way home to get a few hours' repose.

"This thing has been going on for three years," said the landlord, "but

the pulley trick he only took up a month ago. It is the last stage. Soon he will no longer be able to swallow, and delirium tremens will carry him off."

## Sir Oliver Mowat on the License Question.

A deputation representing the Royal Templars of Temperance and the Methodist Young People's Society of Ontario and Quebec waited upon the Cabinet at the close of the Legislature on Friday afternoon. Their request was threefold—the reduction of the number of liquor licenses, the reduction of the hours of selling and the better enforcement of the license law. Ald. Lees, of Hamilton, Rev. Dr. Galbraith, of Toronto, and Rev. William Kettlewell, of Paris, were their spokesmen.

The deputation were received in the Cabinet council chamber, the Ministers present being Sir Oliver Mowat, Hon. A. S. Hardy, Hon. J. M. Gibson, Hon. R. Harcourt, Hon. John Dryden. In the background of the earnest Prohibitionists, by whom one end of the room was filled, stood a group of unsympathetic listeners, consisting of Messrs. Harry Maxey, of Hamilton, president of the License Holders' Association of the Province; Robert Davies and Auguste Bolte; James Haverson, solicitor, and Edward Dickie, secretary of the association. The representatives of the Methodist Young People were: Rev. Dr. Galbraith, Rev. Dr. Parker, Rev. Dr. Chambers, Rev. J. F. Ockley, Messrs. B. N. Davis, H. Asson, and J. R. L. Starr. The Grand Council of Royal Templars were represented by Rev. W. Kettlewell, grand councilor, Paris; Ald. G. H. Lees and Mr. W. W. Buchanan, Hamilton; Mr. Robert Paxton, Ottawa; Dr. Wallis Fisher, Messrs. Isaac Wardell, Isaac T. Mills, J. H. Hughes, E. J. Humphrey, A. M. McCormack, Leonard Kerr and others.

Sir Oliver Mowat, speaking very frankly and sympathetically to the deputation, said he was glad the deputation recognized the difference between passing a law and enforcing it. The Government had assumed a big job in undertaking to pass a prohibitory law, and it would be a bigger job to enforce it. With regard to the enforcement of the license law it should be remembered that no law was perfectly enforced, neither the law against murder, or stealing, nor against anything else. Neither could they expect perfect enforcement in this, which was a peculiarly difficult one to enforce. But if there were any cases where the law was being violated he would be pleased to see that it was carried out. The Government had thought last year that it would not be wise to pass any intermediate legislation pending the decision of the courts upon the power of the Province. The subject had not been considered yet this session, but as there was only a year to wait for the final judgment, which might be expected during the coming summer, it might be thought to be the wiser course not to deal with this legislation until after that time. The Liberal party had the will if it should be shown that they had the power to act upon it. But the Government's impression was that their position would be weakened instead of strengthened if they had passed any legislation which they had not the power to enforce. Sir Oliver paid a warm tribute to the disinterested zeal and value of the temperance societies. He knew, he said, that it was only a moral and religious sentiment that impelled them to take so much trouble and spend their money in the cause of temperance. Public sentiment was with them, as shown by the plebiscite, if it had not been lessened, and Mr. Kettlewell said it had increased. But he asked the deputation to consider what they were asking the Government to do. This question was being dealt with in every locality. The deputation asked the Government to use compulsion in the localities where the people were not prepared to take action. He was not sure the deputation quite appreciated the difficulty of the duty they would impose upon the Government. But the Government had passed all the legislation which the temperance people had asked for and sympathized with it, and if from their standpoint they should consider that it would be better to wait until next session before introducing any further legislation he hoped they would not be thought unreasonable. The Government were anxious to promote legislation in the interest of temperance, they were glad they had been able to do so much in the past and hoped they would be able to do more in the future.

## With this reply the deputation retired.

## The Church in Motion.

"On Duty" in the Union Signal writes:

In his recent sermon to the White Ribboners in Boston, Rev. Dr. Lansing said: "The liquor men are as defiant as ever, even as the men of Jericho on the sixth day seemed to be no less invulnerable than on the first, but on the seventh they had 'folded their tents like the Arabs and as silently fled away.' Ten thousand murders in round numbers are declared to have occurred in the United States in the last year. This is one-half as many again as during the year previous and is a record so terrific that the simple announcement is more impressive than any commentary could be. We speak of the Dark Con-

tinents of Africa, but darker than the darkest ever known is the continent unexplored of human suffering and misery extending all over the world from whose deep shadow count less voices cry to heaven and to humanity for help. The W. C. T. U. is a great consoler. It would give the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness; it would teach the people to rejoice evermore, and give them something to rejoice about. For this reason it should be loved and lauded even by those who hold opinions on many subjects not in harmony with the pioneers of progress who lead this mighty movement. May wisdom be given to those who take these new departures that those who follow them may find themselves headed toward heaven. The best definition that I know of the W. C. T. U. is that it is the 'church in motion.'"

## The Cause of Warm and Cold Geologic Periods.

Most geologists are agreed that great changes of climate have taken place in prehistoric ages, and the probability is that our own zone has experienced in turn several such changes, so that there have been in it alternate cold and mild periods. The theories advanced to account for these changes are various, and scientific men can scarcely be said to have agreed yet on any one of them. The probability is that many causes conspired to produce the condition of things for which it is sought to account. In a recently published book entitled "The Cause of Warm and Frigid Periods" (Boston, 1894) Mr. C. A. M. Taber makes an interesting contribution to the literature of the subject. From long-extended observations in the various quarters of the globe he became impressed with the part played by ocean currents in the distribution of heat and the consequent modification of climate, and he points out that a comparatively slight change in the configuration of the continents would suffice to change these currents greatly. He is of the opinion that this factor has received too little consideration at the hands of geologists, and he adduces some interesting proofs of his contention.

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