

his election to that important and honourable position. The number of delegates attending was not large but the amount of practical work done was considerable.

The Grand Scribe Mr. Thomas Webster, presented a very business like and comprehensive report, from which we learn that the number of Divisions last year were 300, and the number now in operation is 230; the number of members reported in good standing 5,550; number admitted by card and initiation during the half year 1,730; number of public temperance meetings held, 264; number of temperance tracts distributed, 3,289. The relative returns of the last two quarters indicate an increase in the number of members and the hope is entertained that better and more prosperous days have come again. The Order, in common with every similar organization in Canada, has felt very severely the great depression of the times during the past two or three years.

During the past six months eleven new Divisions have been instituted, located at Colborne, Vasey, St. Catharines, Hampton, Toronto, Haydon, Keeth, Trent Bridge, Taunton, Manilla and Kirkfield. Five dormant Divisions were recuscitated.

Mr. R. M. Barratt, has been employed as a lecturer for the Grand Division, and his labours are referred to with approval.

A proposal was made to hand over the lead of the legislative work to the Provincial Alliance but this was not adopted. It was, however, decided to co-operate with other temperance bodies in such efforts. Very strong resolutions were adopted condemning the Boulton amendment to the Scott Act in the House of Commons and those who supported it, and the Senate was warmly thanked for refusing its assent.

The lack of effort on the part of a number of the Provincial Inspectors in enforcing the Crook's Act was a subject of considerable discussion, and the present state of affairs is evidently not more satisfactory to the Sons than to the *Globe*, and many of the sup-

porters of the present Government. The Executive were directed to advise the Government of the dissatisfaction existing and to ask that fearless and active inspectors be appointed in the stead of those found inefficient or worse.

An influential deputation was appointed to wait upon the Hon. the Minister of Education to urge upon him that the two excellent temperance lesson books issued by the English National Temperance League, be added to the list of text books authorized to be used in the schools of this Province. The Legislature to be petitioned not to pass any Act for extending the hours for the sale of liquor, and the Executive to strenuously oppose any such mischievous legislation. Endorsed movement for closing public houses on holidays. To petition for amendments to the Crook's Act authorizing the confiscation and destruction of liquors and vessels containing liquors found in unlicensed places. Temperance electors were urged to bring pressure on representatives which will prevent the repetition of any attempt to render the Scott Act abortive.

The Victims.

A Terrible Example.

HALL'S Journal of Health, is a scientific journal and not much given to sentimentalism or fancy. It is looked upon as philosophical and reliable. The following article from its editorial pages, need not, therefore, be put down as one of the unreasonable stories of a home teetotal fanatic. We believe that just such results of "moderation" are of constant occurrence if men would but open their eyes to see them.

"It can't hurt anybody! Why, I know a person—yonder he is now—a specimen of manly beauty a portly six-footer. He has the bearing of a prince, for he is one of our merchant princes. His face wears the hue of health, and now at the age of 50 odd, he has the quick elastic step of our young men of 25, and none more full of mirth and wit than he; and I know he never dines without

brandy and water, and never goes to bed without a terrapin or oyster supper, with plenty of champagne; and more than that, he was never known to be drunk. So here is a living example and disproof of the temperance twaddle about the dangerous nature of an occasional glass, and the destructive effect of the temperate use of good liquors.

"Now, it so happened that this specimen of safe brandy-drinking was a relative of ours. He died a year or two after that of chronic diarrhoea, a common end of those who are never drunk, or never out of liquor. He left six children, and he had ships on every sea, and credit at every counter, which he had never had occasion to use.

"Four months before he died—he was a year in dying—he could drink nothing without distress; and at death the whole alimentary canal was a mass of disease; in the midst of his millions he died of inaction. This is not half reader. He had been a steady drinker, a daily drinker for 28 years. He left a legacy to his children which he did not mention. Scrofula had been eating up one daughter for 15 years; another in the mad house; the third and fourth of unearthly beauty—there was a kind of grandeur in that beauty—and they paled and blighted, and faded into heaven, we trust, in their sweetest teens; another is tottering on the verge of the grave, and only one is left with all the senses, and each of them as weak as water. Why, we came from the dissecting-room and made note of it, it was horrible."

Book Notice.

—We have received a copy of the "National Temperance Songster," by W. O. Moffat, published in Watertown, N.Y., and would recommend it to the Order. It contains fresh sparkling and original songs set to familiar tunes, and though the price is only 10 cents a copy the book contains 62 pages. It can be had from the Grand Scribe, Thomas Webster, Brantford.