

Prohibition and Cattle Plagues.

If, either in England or Canada, as earnest an effort would be made by the government authorities to stamp out the evils of drunkenness as is made to stamp out the cattle plague, the end would soon come. Months ago some English official suspected he saw evidences of the cattle plague in the lungs of a Canadian steer that was landed fresh from shipboard and ever since all importations of Canadian live cattle have been strictly prohibited, unless they are slaughtered at once at the place of landing. It is as clear as noon-day that at least 99 out of every 100 that have been thus shipped were sound and healthy animals, but the government authorities declare that it is not safe to run the risk of 1 in 1,000. Prohibition prohibits in that case, too. It is not necessary to send out commissioners to demonstrate that.

A few days ago, according to the Mail, quite a scare was caused in London when, in the Islington market, symptoms of the plague were discovered in an old cow. Immediately the London market was closed, and orders were issued to stop the movement of all cattle towards London. All the animals brought in by country and city butchers were impounded and closely examined.

That is all right. The Government in the matter of a cattle plague, sees the necessity of strictly prohibiting any traffic in which there is a danger of the plague spreading or of any meat being sold to any person that might do the consumer an injury. The Government sees to it, too, that those appointed to see the enforcement of such laws do faithfully their duty. We hope and pray that the time will come when the laws will just as strictly prohibit a traffic bringing a plague of disease, demoralization and death to men and not merely to cattle, and when the law officers will be just as vigilant in regard to their enforcement. Whenever that day comes no premier in England will ever have occasion to declare in Parliament that the evils of the drink traffic are greater than the combined evils of war, famine and pestilence, and no premier in Ontario will declare that three-fourths of the crime and miseries and pauperism of this country is the result of the drink traffic.

Drinking and Taxation.

[Hon. Geo. E. Foster, M. P.]

The following is a part of an able argument used some years ago by the present Hon. Finance Minister of Canada, which is just as forcible to-day as it was a dozen years ago:

"The liquor traffic burdens business with heavy taxes. Take your tax bill and scan its items:

"1. For schools. 'A fair tax,' you say, and pay it willingly. As people grow more intelligent, property increases and property is safer.

"2. For fire protection. Just think a moment. How many fires occur because of some drinker's carelessness. A man fresh from some bar-room or shop staggers into a barn or outhouse and tries to light his pipe. A blaze starts and before it is put out thousands of dollars loss and so much expense to the department.

"3. For poor. Ninety out of every 100 paupers and occasional poor are so because of the liquor traffic.

"4. For police. What constitutes the main work of the police in our towns and cities? Looking after the liquor shops and their products.

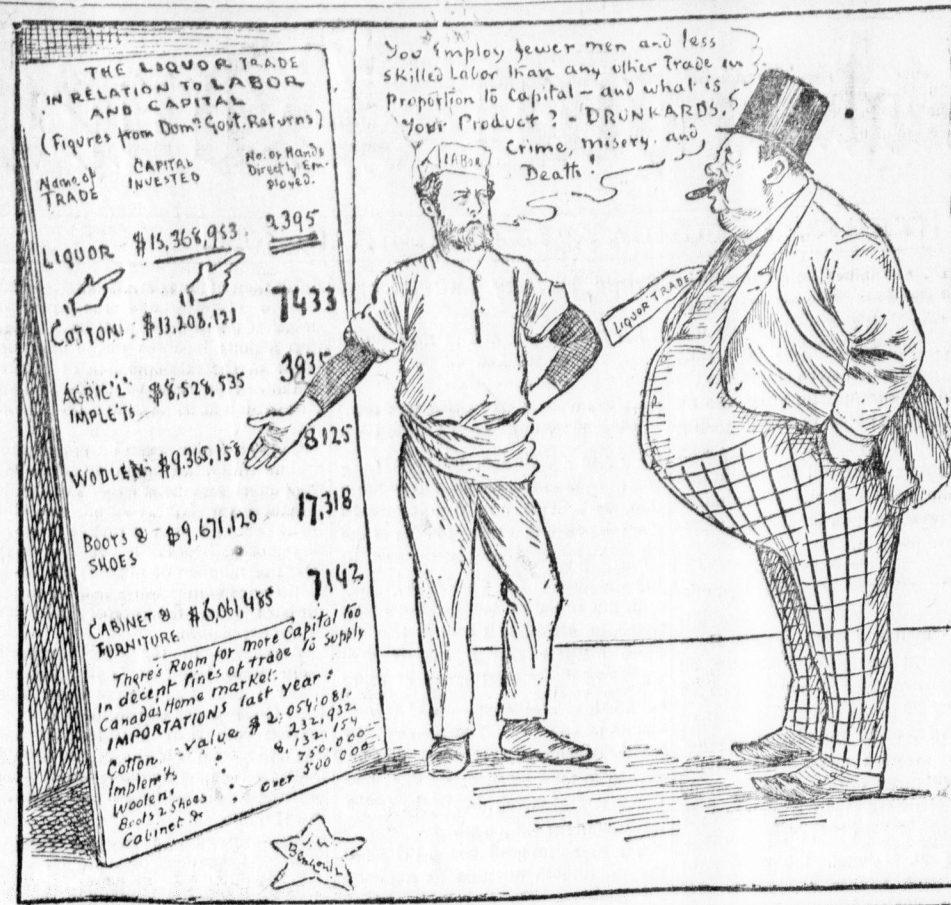
"5. For criminal expenses. Whence come our criminals? The experience of judges, sheriffs, and grand juries, and the investigations of parliaments and legislatures go to prove that 75 per cent. of all punishable criminals are graduates from the liquor shops.

"Now, what have you? You have the fact staring you in the face that the liquor traffic injures business by laying upon it at least three-fourths of all the taxes it pays. Should business submit to this great burden just that here and there the licensed liquor-seller may get a living?"

An Anti Association.

The anti-prohibitionists have now an association formed, and it yet remains to be seen who besides those regularly engaged in the business will take an active interest in its promotion. Two weeks or more have passed since the formation of the new organization was made public. Its headquarters is Toronto, and a lawyer and a doctor of that city are respectively president and secretary. The Mail of last Saturday sent a reporter to its headquarters, and found the secretary "a stout gentleman with a German cast of countenance" at work. His report is that 600 members are enrolled, and the intention is "to flood the country with literature on prohibition and, as far as possible, keep people from being dragged into voting for prohibition." Then "after the fight is over our organization will become a permanent one, and we will look after the interests of the liquor business." The use of light wines will be "advised," and the "necessity" of the manufacture of ardent spirits will be advocated.

A series of public meetings, it is said, will be commenced at Toronto this week, and possibly meetings will be held all over the Province where it is practicable. It is not probable, however, that many such platform meetings will be held. In the Dunkin Act and Scott Act campaigns the liquor sellers employed a few speakers. They had to pay men who amounted



The Organizations' Work.

The "Emerald Duet" team is booked for a week of temperance campaign at St. Thomas, commencing on Monday, 18th inst.

We will be very glad to receive each week items of live news of what is being done by the various temperance organizations all over Canada—the W. C. T. U., Sons, Good Templars, Royals, and Plebiscite associations. Send us postcard items. They will be long enough.

New Royal Templar councils have been organized in Creemore and Dunnville recently, both the result of the labors of Rev. J. W. Bell, missionary superintendent. New councils are also reported at Paisley Block and Marden, both in Wellington county, by the members of Guelph Council.

Mr. J. Parsons Smith, the successful leader of the "Emeralds," has just secured the co-operation of Mr. S. W. Farham, a tenor singer of Nova Scotia, and the "Emerald Duet" team is sure to give satisfaction. Little Fairy Morgan, who has been an active member of the team for some time, is at home sick.

At the annual session of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance of Ontario, held at Port Perry, commencing on the 6th inst., a capital year of work and progress was reported. The present membership is reported at 10,042. During the past year 29 new divisions were organized, and four dormant ones reactivated. Seventeen divisions return a membership of 100 or more.

At a recent Good Templar meeting in Halifax, Nova Scotia, it was stated that in the last four months 30 new lodges with an aggregate of 750 members, have been organized, and ten new juvenile temples, with 320 new members. Nova Scotia is now taking the lead of the Dominion in progress, both with Good Templary and the Sons. This shows what pushing officials can do.

Words of Encouragement.

One of the best-known temperance workers in Ontario, writes: "I am proud of your paper. It has more sound temperance in it than all the other newspapers. I advised the plebiscite committee in this district to make it their campaign sheet, and send one to every home."

The Plebiscite Association of Grimsby township has arranged to supply some hundreds of electors with the paper regularly during the campaign. The president writes: "The HOME GUARD pleases our workers very much. I think that some of our neighboring municipalities will adopt it also."

The HOME GUARD is doing its best to be of interest and value to the general reading public, and our friends would confer a favor in assisting in its circulation. It has come to stay, and hopes to become a regular and welcome visitor to thousands of homes all over Canada. Sample copies will be sent free of charge to those who wish to use them to show their friends.

Toronto's Drunks.

To show how the drinking traffic furnishes the lion's share of the police court cases in our large cities the experience of Toronto may be given. Probably in no other city in Ontario is the license law better enforced and the license system better regulated and restrained than in the Queen City. And yet from year to year just about one-half of all the work of the police and police court comes from the "drunks" straight from the licensed liquor shops. Here are the facts: In 1862 there were 3,111 arrests for all crimes, and of these 2,411 were for drunk and disorderly. In 1872, out of a total of 3,708, no less than 2,635 were drunks. In 1882 the total stood

4,367, and of these 2,974 were drunks. In 1892 the total arrests numbered 8,991, of which 3,657 were drunks. Then, it is well enough known that a majority of the balance is made up of vagrants, assaults, breaches of the liquor law, woundings, and insulting language, in all of which liquor has more to do than all other causes. All that Toronto received last year out of liquor license revenue was \$32,445, while the share of the cost of the police, police court, paupers and prison maintenance belonging to the liquor traffic was four times that amount.

Iowa and Prohibition.

The Canada Presbyterian takes a very sensible view about those letters of Mr. Preston in regard to the open saloons he saw in Iowa, along the river borders, where the foreign population now either hold the balance of power, or is all powerful. It seems to us that both Mr. Preston and a number of others are making a good deal more fuss over the matter than the occasion demands. Almost anyone who knows much of Iowa borders, or of Chicago, or of Milwaukee, knew these years past that liquor laws, and Sunday laws, and gambling laws were openly and systematically violated. Those who have just found it out need hardly waste columns and columns of newspapers to tell the people that fact. The same laws are fairly well enforced and observed in Ontario.

The Presbyterian says: "If the law in Iowa drove the traffic from the whole State into a few centers, then we say it did a good thing. And if the law in Ontario would do nothing more than drive the liquor business into two or three centers, it would be doing a great thing for Ontario. There are eleven cities in this Province. Seven of them are not large enough to conceal dives. There might be some chance for illicit business in the other four, but not much. If the traffic were cut down in Ontario to the amount of business that could be done in Toronto or London in spite of the police, Ontario would have practical prohibition. Besides it is sheer nonsense to say that because the law did not work in Council Bluffs and Des Moines, it would necessarily fail in Ontario cities. Brantford, with its law-abiding, church-going people, is not Council Bluffs. Guelph is not Des Moines. London has, of its own motion, cut down its saloons. There is no comparison between an orderly, well-governed city of Ontario and a western city, dominated largely by the scum of Europe."

It is very important that every elector should be familiarized with the new plebiscite ballot before going to vote, so that no votes may be lost because of bad marking. A proper form of ballot has been prepared at the London ADVERTISER Office, and will be supplied gratuitously to all applicants in such numbers as the applicant will undertake to properly distribute. Send at once for them, as the sooner they are placed in the hands of all concerned the better. State how many you and your friends will use, as none should be wasted. Send a postcard with the correct names and address of any to whom such samples should be forwarded. Address the ADVERTISER Office, London, Ont.—[Advt.]

Little Stirling (in drawing-room)—"Toot, toot! Toot, toot!"
Mother (severely)—"Not another note of that, my son."

Little Stirling—"Toot, toot! Toot, toot!"
Mother—"Why my boy! Didn't I say not another note of that?"
Little Stirling—"That isn't another note, dearie. It's the same note."

Echoes and Etchings.

The Difference.

Emigrant and emigration have reference to the country from which the migration is made. The correlative words, immigrant and immigration, have reference to the country into which migration is made, the former marking the going out from a country, the latter the coming into it.

Insurance of Opium Users.

Perhaps the most important evidence secured by the British Parliamentary Commission appointed for the purpose of investigating the opium question is that tendered by the management of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, which possesses what may almost be described as the monopoly of the native business in India. According to the testimony of the directors of that institution, no extra premium is charged to users of the drug, and this estimate of the risk seems to be confirmed by the surprising fact that during twenty years not a single claim has been paid for death which could have been attributed to the use of opium.—[New York Tribune.]

Oriental Wisdom.

The dog chases out the quail, but the eagle claims it.

A woman with a three-inch tongue can slay a giant.

Patience is the rope of advancement in all lines of life.

The hat, hanging upside down, laughs at the topsy-turvy world.

The ignorant are never defeated in any argument.

It is more easy to evade the trouble which heaven sends us than that which we bring upon ourselves.

If the water be too pure, fish cannot live in it; if people be too exacting, fellow-beings cannot stand beside them.

With a mote in the eye, one cannot see the Himalayas.

If the mind is clear, even in a dark room there will be radiance, if the thought is dark, at noonday there will be demons.

Be not lenient to your own faults; keep your pardon for others.

When the sense of shame is lost, advancement ceases.

Who steals goods is called a thief; who steals dominions, a ruler.

Sit in quiet and consider your own faults; do not spend your time in discussing those of others.

It is easy to get a thousand soldiers, but difficult to find one general.

A thousand-foot embankment will be broken by the hole of an ant.

Power of a Wave.

To appreciate wave force and what may be termed the throwing power of a wave, let it be understood that in the winter of 1860, at Bishop's Rock lighthouse, the bell was torn from its fastenings, although situated 100 feet above high-water mark. At Unst, in the Shetland Islands, a door was burst in at a height of 195 feet above the level of the sea. The most wonderful effects of wave force recorded were witnessed at Wick Harbor breakwater. Blocks weighing from five to ten tons were built in above the line of high-water, first with hydraulic lime, then with Roman, and last with Portland cement. This great work was considered by the most learned engineers in England to be capable of withstanding the assaults of the ocean for ages, but in October, 1864, over 300 feet of this giant barrier was swept away.

In 1872 a monolithic block weighing 1,350 tons was lifted bodily and carried to leeward of the breakwater, and in 1873 another and heavier concrete mass, weighing 2,000 tons, which had replaced the former, was swept away intact and carried to a point equally distant. The marine dynamometer, for measuring the force of the waves, against an obstacle, was invented by Thomas Stevenson, and one of the results obtained was at Skerryvore lighthouse, in the Atlantic, where a force of 6,083 pounds per square foot was measured. At Dunbar a force of 3½ tons per square inch was recently registered.

What Peanuts Are Good For.

The magnitude and universality of the home consumption of peanuts are something startling. There are few towns too small to support at least one vender, while in the cities the picturesque stalls and roasters are a feature of the business streets.

The peanut has a great commercial importance aside from its roasted state. The seeds contain from 42 to 50 per cent. of oil, which is easily obtained by cold or warm expression. The first method yields a superior oil, which none but an expert can detect from the true olive oil, and it may be used for the same purposes, both on the table and in pharmacy.

In the latter method the beans are but slightly heated before being submitted to pressure, and the yield is much greater; but the color is darker and the odor more pronounced and less agreeable. This second quality of Arachis oil, as it is known, is used for fine soaps, cerates and ointments. Perfumers use it as the basis of their cold creams and pomades; and it is also used for lubricating watches and delicate machinery.

The west coast of Africa produces an almost incalculable crop to supply the

European demand, Marseilles alone importing in one year over 10,000,000 bushels for use in the manufacture of chocolate, while billions of bushels are yearly carried to London, Hamburg, Berlin and other places for oil. Very large quantities are grown in India for home uses. Brazil, which is the true botanical home of the plant, does little more than supply her own market.—[Demorest's Magazine.]

Ideal Life at Home.

Matrimony, to my way of thinking, is the solving of a great many riddles. A loving marriage and a home will blot out more anarchists than the police. A home of one's own and a baby in it, and the proper management of that baby so that the father believes it spends most of its days thinking of him and his ability, will keep more men out of mischief than all the sermons that were ever written. I once heard of a woman who said she didn't like babies—I never believed she was a woman, and from that time on I distrusted her. One may not be overfond of children 12 and 14 years old, but for a woman not to like a baby, a dear, little, helpless bundle of sweetness that relies entirely on your goodness and your generosity, why, a woman who doesn't like a baby would not like a dog, and a woman who doesn't like a dog wouldn't like a man, and she would be wrong all around. That is a happy woman who has a little baby in her arms; an agreeable dog who adores the baby, and who is waiting for the master of the three of them to come to dinner. One says the "master," and then one smiles; because in any properly conducted establishment the master is that mysterious bundle of soft flesh and lace and lawn which is held with such care, and before which both man and dog bow down in admiration. I wish women understood better the great power that motherhood is. I wish they knew better how to use that power, not only to make their children love them, but to keep the love of their husbands.—[Bab.]

Science and Civilization.

What has made our age to differ so much with past ages, when whole centuries would pass with very little change in the outward conditions of society? The answer lies on the surface: The modern world has found the key to real knowledge. In former ages a certain number of useful arts were discovered empirically and more or less fortuitously; to-day we have learned how to make discoveries, as it were, by rule. We regard nature as a book, every leaf of which contains useful lessons, written sometimes in characters difficult to decipher, but always decipherable in the end if but proper pains be taken and proper methods pursued. In former ages men's minds were possessed by a number of absolute notions and a priori principles which they applied to the interpretation of, rather, misinterpretation; of nature; and as a consequence, the discovery of truth lagged and languished.

How greatly, for example, was the progress of astronomy retarded by the assumption that, as the circle was a perfect figure, the planets must move in circles; that, because the earth was big to the eye and the sun small, the former must be the central orb, and the latter the satellite; that mystic powers resided in certain numbers, and so on! To-day we come to nature as simple questioners, not telling her what she must be, but asking her what she is and what are her laws. A certain amount of knowledge, of course, we have gained, and this we use as capital for the accumulation of more; but even our best established conclusions we hold subject to revision, at least as regards their theoretical expression. Even on the strength of experience we do not undertake to dictate as to what must be, for all experience is, we are aware, imperfect. We know in part and, therefore, when we are wise, we prophesy but in part. To revert for a moment to the science of astronomy, it may be said that we find there an unending series of lessons against a priori and absolute views.

The planets are not perfect spheres; their orbits are not perfect circles, nor do they perfectly retain their form; their rates of movement are not uniform; their inclinations to the planes in which they move undergo constant changes. It might be supposed beforehand that they would all be developed on the same plan and in some regular order of gradation; but no, they increase in size from mercury to the earth; then Mars, much larger (which is strictly a planet) of much inferior size; then Jupiter, much larger than the moon, but much smaller than the earth; then the fragmentary asteroids; the giant, Jupiter; then Saturn and Uranus successively smaller; and finally, Neptune, larger than Uranus, but smaller than Saturn. Again, as if to show a unique example of the way in which rings were thrown off from the original nebula, Saturn off from all the planets is surrounded by rings which, in some way, managed to preserve their equilibrium by rings, instead of being rolled together by gravitation into spheres. The solar system as a whole seems to speak to us in commanding tones and say, "When the laws and phenomena of nature are concerned, don't assume to know what ought to be, but what is." On this line of the patient study of Nature all the victories of modern science, we might almost say of civilization, have been won.—[Popular Science Monthly for December.]