

THE GERMAN STUDYING TEMPERANCE.

Temperance sentiment is growing in the world. Even the German, with his proverbial fondness for the mug, is beginning to study the subject scientifically. Medical experts from all parts of the empire have been giving a daily course of lectures on the nature and use of alcohol at the Institute of Technology, Berlin. It is not a popular movement as yet, though the attendance at these lectures was large. The alcoholic question is being thoroughly studied, and experiments tried on men and animals. It is agreed among German medical men that the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage is accompanied by grave dangers.

The final chapter in the history of Eishop Potter's subway tavern should be an object lesson to those who believe there is any cure for the drink evil other than its removal. The "sanctified saloon," as it was called, has been handed over to a man who will remove the "water-waggon" sign and conduct it as an ordinary saloon. For some time the income from sales had not been sufficient to pay running expenses. In the words of one of the bartenders, it was found that "rum and religion would not mix."

A LIFE SPENT FOR OTHERS.

Some people who die deserve more than a passing notice, and among them we rank Miss Annie Macpherson, who died at Hove, Brighton, England, November 27th, 1894, in her eightieth year. Her work ranks very high among the forms of benevolence and has special interest to Canadian readers.

It is always inspiring to observe how God trains his workers for special service. Miss Macpherson was born in Campsie, Scotland. Her father, a specialist in education, took care that she should be sent to the best schools. While yet a girl, as his secretary in the Ockham Industrial Schools, she became familiar with the theory and practice of teaching, which proved of inestimable value in her subsequent life-work.

Further preparation awaited her, when, in Cambridgeshire, her heart was drawn out by the neglected condition of some hundreds of workmen there. She read Miss Marsh's book on "Work Among Navvies," and thus, with fear and trembling, ventured to attempt giving the rough men a tract during their meal hour.



THE LATE MISS ANNIE MACPHERSON.

This led to an evening school, in which she labored seven years, being greatly helped and guided in the principles of faith-service, by reading the "Life of George Muller."

She was led to visit Lady Rowley, and to attend the theatre services held by Mr. Reginald Radcliffe, where she met Miss Clara M. Lowe, who took her to visit some poor match-box makers in East London—another turning-point in her life.

The way being opened for a visit to New York, she visited the missions then being established in that city, among which was a Home for Destitute Boys. On this visit, the scheme which she so marvellously developed in the way of emigration began to form in her mind.

London, in 1866, was devastated by the plague, and among the match-box makers there was great sorrow and distress, death leaving many helpless orphans and widows. A fund of \$100,000 was raised to feed the destitute and open sewing classes to aid widows. This was the starting-point of "The Home of Industry," with its many forms of evangelistic and helpful service.

Miss Macpherson was specially attracted by the street Arabs, many of whom meant to be honest, while others lived by thieving and begging. She made bold to ask a group of these boys to come and take tea with her; but was told: "We chaps don't want religion licked down our