

THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

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NOTES OF NEWS

FROM MANY PLACES.

THE CRUEL TRAFFIC AND THE WAR WE WAGE AGAINST IT.

In Time.

Stouffville, Ont., prohibitionists are ready for the fight. Mr. C. Fessy recently visited them and aided in organizing a strong and active plebiscite campaign committee with R. J. Daley as Chairman.

Drink and Murder.

George Bayard, of Montreal, is in jail on the charge of murdering his father. The fearful crime was committed on April 23rd, the murderer being at the time under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

License Results.

The town of Peabody, Mass. in which prohibition had been in force, returned to license in May, 1897. During the following nine months the police officials recorded 906 arrests, 713 of which were for drunkenness. During the corresponding months of the preceding year the total number of arrests was 209, only 70 being for the offence of drunkenness.

A Jubilee.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary at Yarmouth on April 22nd. The meeting was full of enthusiasm and there was reason for thankfulness in the grand record that has been made, during the half century. A feature of the event was a great mass meeting held in the evening, addressed by Grand Division Officers and other active members of the Order.

The Dominion W.C.T.U.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Dominion W.C.T.U. was held at Ottawa on the 4th instant. Some members wished to criticise Lady Henry Somerset, not being satisfied with her recent declaration, and also claiming that she is not sufficiently radical on the question of prohibition. The meeting was overwhelmingly of a different opinion and as a body determined to stand loyally by the World's president.

Standing by Principle.

Lieut.-Governor McInnis of British Columbia is being harshly criticised by some liquor-favoring journals, because he consistently refuses to serve intoxicating liquor to his guests even on public occasions. His Honor, conscious of being right and having the approval of those who know how to rightly esteem his noble character, can afford to disregard the malice and meanness that prompts this unworthy carping.

Headquarters Moved.

The National Temperance Society Publication House of New York, has moved into well equipped new quarters at 8 and 5 West 18th St. On March 17th the new rooms were opened, a great crowd of enthusiastic supporters of this philanthropic enterprise being present. Mr. Joshua L. Baillie, the President, and Rev. Dr. James B. Dunn, the Secretary, delivered interesting addresses, telling of the progress made by the society and the good work it had done. An address full of encouragement was also made by Rev. Dr. Ouyler.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ONTARIO.

Work in preparation for the Plebiscite contest is well under way and is being pushed with commendable energy and zeal.

The great mass meeting held by the W.C.T.U. in the Dominion Methodist Church at Ottawa on the evening of Tuesday, May 3rd, may be fairly taken as the opening of the campaign.

Three Cabinet Ministers and the Mayor of the city were present. The great polyglot petition was received by Sir Wilfred Laurier representing the Government. The Dominion W.C.T.U. President, Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, occupied the chair. Stirring addresses were made by Mrs. Sanderson, of Danville, Que.; Mrs. Atkinson, of Moncton, N.B.; Mrs. Alexander, of Ottawa; Miss McArthur, of Cornwall; Dr. Amelia Youmans, of Winnipeg; Mrs. L. N. Stevens, of Portland, Me.; Hon. A. Vidal; F. S. Spence and others. The meeting was in every sense a success.

Mr. Duncan Marshall on behalf of the Dominion Alliance is visiting counties and superintending organization. In some places local workers have wisely taken hold of arrangements without waiting for the visit of a special agent. Organization is now under way in about one-half the Province and it is hoped that the remainder will shortly be thoroughly organized.

County Prohibition Conventions are announced as follows:—Peel County at Brantford, May 12th; Dufferin County at Shelburne, May 16th; North Grey at Owen Sound, May 18th; North Bruce at Chesley, May 19th; West Bruce at Kincardine, May 20th; South Grey at Durham, May 23rd; North York at Newmarket, June 1st; East Bruce at Walkerton, June 13th; North Wellington at Arthur, June 14th; East Huron at Brussels, June 15th.

The literature campaign is going steadily on and no doubt will increase in magnitude in the near future. Friends desiring assistance or information should write immediately to the Secretary, F. S. Spence, Toronto.

STRAY ARROWS.

Money spent in liquor is money taken away from legitimate trade.

Moral suasion backed by legal suasion is the power of God in legislation to save the State.

License means legalized lawlessness and poverty; Prohibition means public order and prosperity.

The saloon is on trial for its life. Reader, you are the juror. What will your verdict be?

We prohibit the landing of paupers on our shores, but legalize thousands of pauper manufactories right here at home.

It is not always safe to follow public sentiment, for public sentiment may be wrong. Public sentiment crucified Jesus Christ.

God is silently but surely sifting the people into two classes—home defenders and saloon defenders. There are only two classes. Reader, to which do you belong?

WHAT TO DO IN CASES OF COLD.

At this season of the year the advice is freely given, "take a little brandy or whisky to keep out the cold or drive away a chill." To all such we commend the teachings of Dr. Norman Kerr, than whom on this subject there is no higher authority.

When he was asked if brandy or whisky was good to ward off a threatening cold or drive away a chill?

"No," replied Dr. Kerr. "On the contrary, it is an entire fallacy to suppose that brandy or alcohol, in any shape or form, either warms the system or keeps off cold. As a matter of fact, alcohol, after a very temporary rise of temperature, extending over a few minutes only, lowers the vital temperature, in consequence of which the drinker is actually robbed of heat instead of acquiring an additional supply. Persons partaking of alcohol are more likely to suffer from cold or exposure to it than those who abstain from it. It is for this reason that in climates such as in Lower Canada the soldiers on guard are instructed never to take alcohol when about to go on duty. I have known several deaths arising from disobedience to this rule."

"Brandy, then," said his friend, "is practically useless."

"Certainly," replied the doctor. "Brandy does not warm the system, as so many suppose; it merely warms the skin, and has a paralyzing action on the nerves which control the blood supply. This accounts for the flush which one sees on the face of a person who has just taken a glass of spirits. Brandy, in short, causes a relaxation of the blood vessels, and is responsible for the flush on the skin. Intelligent voyagers never now take alcohol with them, unless it be in minute quantities in their medicine chests. I have been in the Arctic regions myself, and I know very well that brandy can not only be dispensed with, but that one is decidedly better without it. An immense number of people, whenever they feel a chill, resort to alcohol, on the mistaken assumption that it warms the body; it is a pity they do not know that it has an absolutely contrary effect."

On being asked what he would recommend in cases of cold, he said:

"There is nothing better than simple hot water and getting under the blankets. The water can, of course, be flavored with lemon or orange, according to taste. A good drink of hot water has all the beneficial effects of brandy and none of its accompanying risks. If the feet can be put into hot water at the same time, so much the better. Spirits generally are worse than useless in cases of illness. An enormous number of people have taken rum under the impression that it keeps the influenza at a distance. As a fact, however, rum invites the influenza, from the depressing effects of alcohol on the nervous system. A nervous system depressed through the agency of alcohol is much more likely to take on any form of epidemic than one not similarly affected, inasmuch as the vitality is lowered."

Neither may we gain, by hurting our neighbor in his body. Therefore, we may not sell anything which tends to impair health. Such is all that liquid fire, commonly called spirituous liquors. All who sell them in the common way are poisoners generally.—John Westey.

The intoxicating cup is of the devil, and leads to hell, and we will neither touch, nor taste, nor handle the poisonous liquid, nor have any fellowship with those who fatten on the woes and miseries of mankind by its sale or manufacture.—General Booth.

THE VANGUARD.

A GREAT WORK—READ CAREFULLY.

The VANGUARD was published during the stirring years of 1893 and 1894 in the form of a magazine. It was devoted to expert discussion of the liquor question and the many matters thereto related. Special attention being given to details of most interest and value to Canadians.

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 1893-4.

The book thus produced is a complete encyclopedia of information relating to the temperance and prohibition reform. In it are full and accurate statistics and other authoritative statements; 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 important events of the years named, and a summary of the history of the prohibition cause in Canada.

CONTENTS.

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.

HOW TO GET IT.

This valuable work is in neat and convenient form, substantially bound in cloth boards, well printed on good heavy paper, clear type, fully indexed, containing over 650 pages. The number of copies now left is limited, but while they last one will be sent to any address in Canada, postage prepaid for FIFTY CENTS.

It will be a splendid handbook for speakers and writers in the coming campaign.

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