m

m

m

th

10

th

vi

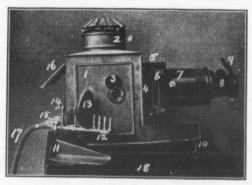
st de bi

Concerning Our Lanterns

We are in receipt of more letters of enquiry as to Lanterns than we have time to answer personally in detail. Honco There are two general types of Lanterns, and both are here shown. The first is the both are here shown. The first is the type we use and recommend for acetylene light. It is of English (Wrench, London) manufacture, and is fitted with the highest class of lenses. These give the maximum of illumination on the screen

Stephenson. Neither have we Sunday School Lesson slides. The best maker of these, of whom we have knowledge, in Canada, is Mr. John Stokes, West To-ronto, who will be glad to send his printed list to any enquirer.

The main sets of slides which we have found in constant demand by our friends found in constant demand by our irlends, and which are at your disposal, are "Toronto to the Coast," "Calgary to Port Simpson," Newfoundland, (two



ILLUSTRATING OUR ACETYLENE LANTERN

from the light employed. The generator we recommend as the best we know is the "Moss Abingdon," made by Moss & Sons, Birmingham, England. The outfit thus constituted is in every sense first-The outfit class and may be depended upon to give the best possible results.

The other illustration is of the "Compact" electric lantern made by P. Keller & Co., New York, and is about "the last word" in instruments of this class. The illustration shows the lantern with rheo stat fitted for direct current; but the ones we use are suitable for any current and voltage up to 110. We know no better lanterns than these, and not one instance of dissatisfaction has yet arisen in their use by any of our patrons and friends.

All our stock is the property of the An our stock is the property of the General Board, and is at the disposal of our Leagues and Sunday Schools at a minimum rental. We have supplied a number of both styles of lanterns to places where a lantern was desired as a permanent part of the working equipment of the church, and are ready to assist any of our people who wish to purchase in getting the greatest possible value for their money. We have no lanterns what-ever for general sale; indeed, we have declined to sell to individuals who were probable purchasers for personal gain in the use of the outfit.

Our slides are giving abundant satisfaction, and we are ready to supply you with an outfit for a Social or Literary Even-ing, as already intimated in our previous The rental of the outfit complete issues. The rental of the outlit complete, either electric or acetylene, with set of slides for the evening, is \$2 and express charges both ways. For slides alone, \$1 and expressage. We have no catalogue, no list of individual slides, nothing more than appears in these pages from time to time. So do not write asking for a catalogue, for we cannot send one. And, again, we must remind our friends that Missionary sets are in the hands of the Forward Missionary Department, where a full line may be obtained from Dr.

lectures), "John Wesley," "Tennyson,"
"Burns," "Shakespeare," "Life of King
Edward," "Mixed Programme," "Juvenile Entertainment," and "The Life of Christ." Besides these we have preparation Travel Talks which will be duly an-nounced when ready. If you desire the use of an outfit, simply write the General Secretary, stating your wishes, and as far as possible they will be met.

We still have a number of good plain slides of places in Canada and Newfoundland, made from negatives in our own possession, that are on sale to any of our friends at \$1.50 a dozen. But we have no list of these. At the price quoted a printed catalogue would be impossible.

The profit is all with the buyer. Any number of these will be sent to any responsible party for personal selection, the re-jected ones to be returned carriage paid. We prefer that you see the slides in your own lantern before buying and be satisfied that what you are getting pleases you. That is the fairest way we know for all

parties concerned. Address, Rev. S. T. Bartlett, Wesley Buildings, Toronto.

several other

THE "COMPACT" ELECTRIC LANTERN.

Key to Lantern Illustrations

- 1. Large door opening into main body of lantern.
- 2. Removal cowl or chimney. Colored sight hole for inspecting the
- light. 4. Condensing lenses.
- 5. Open stage, carrying slide-carrier.
- 6. Slide carrier.

- 7. Telescopic draw-tubes carrying Objective leng
- 8. Objective lens for transmitting view screen
- 9. Shutter for flashing view on or off scroon
- 10. Screw adjustment for raising lantern front.
- 11. Tray carrying jet.
- 12. Burners comprising jet.
- 13. Reflector adjusted on pillar behind hurners
- 14. Pillar and set-screw holding jet. 15. Taps controlling gas supply for
- hurner 16. Hinged door, used with back curtain when desired
- 17. Tubing connecting generator with jet. 18. Any convenient table or stand to hold lantern

Where Local Option Fails

At a meeting of the Forward Club, held in Toronto, on January 6th, Mr. N. W. Local Option. His viewpoint seems to us the only correct one for every friend of prohibition to take. Among other things he said, in reference to Ontario:

While we have now 502 out of 835 municipalities without bars, as the result of the local option measures, the voting yesterday affords a striking illustration of the utility and insufficiency of local option as a weapon for fighting the evils of the liquor traffic. Its utility has been demonstrated by the large area of the Province which has been brought under its operation, but its insufficiency has been shown by the practical impossibility of bringing it into force in the larger centres

of population."
"The Liberals of Great Britain," continued Mr. Rowell, "recognize that in any effective programme of social reform they must include dealing with the evils of the liquor traffic, and for many years they looked forward to the adoption of a local option law as the most feasible and effective method of curtailing these evils. But as the Right Hon. Herbert Samuel, in his book on 'Liberalism,' has so well pointed out: 'It has been more clearly recognized that local option might prove an ineffective weapon and be enforced least often in the localities where reform is needed most; for where the public houses have the greatest number of patrons, there also

they are likely to find at the poll the greatest number of defenders.

"The truth of this statement was most clearly demonstrated yesterday. In the seventeen municipalities which carried local option there were only twenty-four licenses; in the nineteen municipalities which defeated local option by the threefifths requirement, there were ninety-seven licenses. In the larger cities it would be still more difficult to bring local option into force. Yet in those places where local option was defeated, or where it was recognized as impracticable to