

Temperance Column.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Temperance Chronicle (London Eng.) of the 4th March, contains accounts of the annual meetings held in various places in England, amongst others Llandaff, Derby, Clapton, Chichester, Dover, Southwell, Rochester, and Leicester.

A perusal of these shows, an enormous amount of excellent work done by the parent Association, and earnest active life. The several meetings were attended largely and in nearly every case the Diocesan took part therein.

The Rev. F. W. A. Wilkinson, speaking at the annual meeting at Llandaff, alluded to the gratifying fact that since the Church of England—often far more wise than her enemies thought—adopted the dual basis, incalculable good had been done, and an enormous number of people had given the Temperance question a fair consideration. (Applause.) The work the Society had to do was of a two-fold character—first of all, the rescue of those who had fallen by intemperance; and, secondly, prevention of that evil by the removal of the causes inducing intemperance. The latter work would have to be done by the House of Commons, for he held they could only make a nation sober by Act of Parliament. The more publichouses there were, the more drunkenness existed; and it remained for the people of this country to demand that their wishes in this respect should be respected. (Applause.)

At Derby, the Ven. Archdeacon Freer, the Chairman of the meeting said:

"He could not, however, refrain from contrasting the enormous amount of money spent on intoxicating drink in the United Kingdom with the small amount raised for such work as that carried on by the C. E. T. S. and similar organisations. The Archdeacon warmly advocated the establishment of night classes, reading rooms, young men's institutes, and such like, as counter attractions to the publichouse; and he hoped also that all day schools, whether Church, Chapel, or Board, would encourage the systematic teaching of scientific Temperance. In concluding his remarks, the Chairman called attention to the splendid work being done by chaplains and city missionaries at the police-courts and in the gaols.

The Lord Bishop of Marlborough, also gave a most eloquent address, listened to with rapt attention by the vast audience of which the Temperance Chronicle speaks as follows:

In the first part of his speech his Lordship dealt with some of the earlier Acts of Parliament which were passed for the regulation of the drink traffic, and he contended that although many people of the present day found fault with the language of some Temperance workers when speaking about the drink, there was in those early Acts of Parliament

language far stronger than that used by the most fanatical teetotaler. The Bishop reminded his hearers that the drunkenness of to-day was not of recent growth. The evil had eaten its way into the social life of the people for centuries, and it would take, perhaps, centuries to kill it. Temperance workers must not, however, be discouraged by this, for without doubt, the public conscience had at last been awakened, and although much had yet to be done, a beginning had been made and more tangible results would follow. His Lordship alluded to the circumstances which induced him to become a teetotaler, viz., three sad and violent deaths from drink came under his personal notice when he was an archdeacon. He had never regretted becoming an abstainer, and he felt persuaded that personal example, for the sake of others, was one of the most powerful factors for good in all Temperance work. His Lordship, in concluding what was really a grand Gospel Temperance address, beseeched his hearers to remember that all rescue efforts must be begun and carried on in love—love for human souls. And this love for human souls must be guided by that highest and best of all love—love for Christ. This motive must be the mainspring, not only for the individual effort, but also for the collective effort of communities and nations.

At Clapton, an afternoon meeting was held for women at which the speakers were Mrs Temple, the wife of the Lord Bishop of London, and Mrs. Milner.

Mrs. Temple spoke lovingly and forcibly on the part which women, as wives and mothers, might take in the furtherance of the Temperance cause; to abstain, if need be, for the sake of their husbands, and never on any account to send their children to fetch the beer from the public-houses, and related a painful incident in this connection. Many women thought, alcoholic stimulant was necessary for their work to give them strength. There were many of the hardest workers of the day who had proved the opposite of this, amongst them the Bishop of London, whose labours were so continuous, that she as a wife often wished for an eight hours' Act for Archbishops and Bishops. (Laughter and applause.)

AT LEICESTER.—The Bishop of Peterborough presided on Monday, February 15, at a meeting held in Leicester in connection with the C. E. T. S. His Lordship remarked that there was an exceedingly narrow view of the scope and the meaning of a Temperance Society. Some thought that the main object for which such societies existed was to denounce drunkenness, but such was not the case. It had a great many other objects, of greater importance than that. It had a positive side as well as a negative side, and if sometimes the negative side had to be expressed firmly it was because the evil which had to be denounced was enormous. But the strength of the Temperance movement rested, after all, in its positive contents rather than in simply its negative prohibitions. It set forth the beauty of

sobriety, the duty of temperance, the maintenance of society, the protection of the family and the home, and it set forth the dignity of the individual as an object which had to be striven after, and which so far as possible had to be consciously attained to. When it was seen that the Temperance movement enforced so many and so varied lessons as those which went down to the very root of their social condition and of moral well-being, it must be said that Temperance Societies occupied a very important place indeed.

A FOREIGN TRIBUTE.

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PRAISE FOR THE PRODUCT OF A WATERTOWN ENTERPRISE FROM A LEADING ENGLISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"Health," a leading weekly journal of domestic and sanitary science published in London, England, in a recent issue, has the following interesting statement in reference to a Watertown establishment which stands so well at home as to merit all that has been said of it anywhere:

We have received samples of Messrs. Farwell & Rhines' "Diabetic Food," manufactured at Watertown, (N.Y.) U.S.A. The attention which of late years has been given to food in relation to the cure of diabetes, and to the production of diet articles in which the quantities of sugar and starchy matters are reduced to a minimum, has evidently animated Messrs. Farwell & Rhines in the production of the preparation under notice. In the form of a flour, it can be readily used, not only to make bread itself, but to manufacture many other kinds of tasty article; so that the diabetic patient is presented with a staple and fundamental form of feed, at a most reasonable cost, and one which can be utilized at pleasure, in place of confining him to one article of diet. Chemical examination of this food shows that it is very rich in gluten, and that its proportion of saccharine matter is extremely limited. These are precisely the characters to be looked for in a typical diabetic food. By using Messrs. Farwell & Rhines' Food, a true and palatable bread is made, such as any one may eat with pleasure and nutritive profit. Medical experience of this preparation has fully endorsed its chemical excellence, and we should say that for dyspeptics, in whose cases starch and sugar cause the ailment from which they suffer, this "Diabetic Food" will also be found most suitable. It can be made into rolls and pancakes with ease, and can also be used to thicken soups. Samples of the food, and of Messrs. Farwell & Rhines' other foods (Gluten-flour, Barley Crystals, Health flour, &c.) will be forwarded by Mr. W. J. Holland, (260 Oxford St., London, W.,) free, on application.

Messrs. Farwell & Rhines also make the finest flour especially for biscuit, cake and pastry, that can be made from wheat.

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Brain and nerve food.

Lime

The bone-builder.

Codliver Oil

Fat and flesh former.

Pancreatine

The natural digestive,
are combined in

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Of all Druggists. Brown & Webb, Halifax.

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