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THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of The Temperance Reform.

VOL. 2. No. 5

TORONTO, ONT., NOVEMBER, 1895.

25 CENTS PER YEAR.

A NEW PLAN OF WISE WORK FOR RICH RESULTS.

BY W.C.T.U.'S—YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES—TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS—AND CHRISTIAN WORKERS GENERALLY.

[We carried prohibition in Maine by sowing the land knee-deep with literature.—NEAL DOW.]

THE CAMP FIRE is a carefully prepared budget of the latest and soundest campaign literature, bright and telling sketches and poems, and a summary of recent temperance news, put in the taking form of a monthly journal.

It is specially adapted to meet the popular demand for cheap, fresh, pointed, pithy Temperance Literature, for gratuitous distribution by our workers and friends.

Its articles will be short, good and forcible, containing nothing sectional, sectarian or partizan. It will be an inspiration and an educator wherever it goes.

This paper will convince many a man whom his neighbors cannot convince.

It will talk to him quietly in his own home, in his leisure moments, when he can listen uninterruptedly.

It will talk to him strongly when he cannot talk back, and when the personality of the talker cannot interfere with the effect of his talk.

It will bring before him facts, arguments, appeals, that will influence, instruct, and benefit him.

It will set men thinking—this always aids our movement. It will do good wherever it goes. Its circulation will be a blessing to those who give it and those who receive it.

You can greatly help it by subscribing at once for some copies and planning for their distribution.

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Twenty copies will be sent to any one address every month for six months, or ten copies for one year for ONE DOLLAR, payable in advance.

On no other plan can a small investment be made to produce so much of educative result. One hundred and twenty copies may be placed in as many homes, and have more than HALF A THOUSAND readers. One dollar will cover this placing of the claims of our cause before five hundred people. Ten dollars may reach FIVE THOUSAND. WILL YOU HELP US?

We have a great horror of arsenic and fifty other things. The fact is that all these things are a mere bagatelle in relation to the most direct, absolute, immediate, and certain poisoning which is caused by alcohol.—James Edmunds, M.D.

WHAT IS WINE?

Wine is mere dirty water, sixteen cups of water pure and simple to one poor cup of a burning, fiery fluid which is called alcohol, together with some little coloring matter, a little acid, a little sugar, and a little cinder-dust.

So throughout the ages men who have called themselves wine-drinkers have been water-drinkers after all. Men who have called themselves wine merchants have been water merchants; men who buy wines at fabulous prices have bought and still are buying water. A dozen of very choice champagne, bought at the cost of five pounds ten shillings (about \$27), consisted when it was all measured out of fifteen pints of fluid, of which thirteen pints and a half were pure water. The rest ardent spirit with a little carbonic acid, some coloring like burnt-sugar, a light flavoring of ether—in almost infinitesimal proportion—and a trace of cinder-dust. Sensible people think that twenty-seven dollars is a heavy sum to pay for thirteen pints of water and one pint and a half of spirit. They can easily show how the man who spent that money could have bought with it as much good food as would have fed him well for a month. He paid, therefore, for the trouble of getting alcohol a very heavy price, a price he would not have paid had he been a wise and prudent man.—Sir B. W. Richardson, M.P.

PROFITS ON BEER.

It costs, we are told, about eighty cents to make a barrel of beer. If the barrel holds forty gallons the cost is two cents a gallon. As there are about twelve ordinary glasses of beer in a gallon, at five cents a glass the yield is sixty cents on the outlay of two. Is it any wonder that the brewers become millionaires and the saloon keepers fat, pompous and saucy?

But how about the man who furnishes the big profits by paying five cents a glass for beer that costs only two cents a gallon? Where does his profit come in? Is there anything in his share in the business which to lay the foundation for becoming a millionaire?

He may increase in avoirdupois and girth, but his purse will decrease in size and weight and the happiness and comfort of his family vanish at the same ratio, if not faster. But that will not prick the conscience of the brewers nor disturb the slumbers of the saloon keeper.—Norfolk Pilot.

DERELICTS.

All along the dim vista of the annals of history lie the wrecked hulks of the hopeless victims of strong drink. The pathway of life from the days of Bacchanalian revelries down to the present generation, is strewn with mournful examples of the conflict with King Intemperance. Myriads, with ruined hopes and shattered frames have paused upon the verge of destruction, uplifted their skinny hands and shrieked forth the fearful warning. Beware!!!—but what influence has it had upon the world's degradation?

Truly Puck was a personified Solomon when he uttered these words: "What fools these mortals be." Meantime the race runs on, and unwary members pet with audacious bravado the glittering scales of the serpent drink, which, when its playfulness is past, will sink its deadly fangs deep in the helpless victim's flesh.

Does it soothe a widowed mother's heart to see the son, whom she has raised in a mother's fondest hope, staggering home in the "wee sma' hours o' the morn" with the foul breath, and the brutal curse of a drunkard! Does drink appease the children's hunger? Does it comfort

the wife's heart, or raise man in his neighbor's estimation, or in his own conscience? Does it ever bring the loving blush of conscious pride in you to the fair cheek of one who loves you. No! a thousand times no!

Brother and sisters, the drink traffic must be outlawed. Prohibition is the only remedy. Direful diseases demand heroic treatment. But the government will not interfere with the revenue producing curse until the people of Canada rise up and put prohibition in every ballot we cast. "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." Prohibition is right, you do not doubt it.

Royal Templars, Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, fathers, mothers, wives and children, rise to right the wrong. Heat the iron to redness, and strike with a vengeance, then you will mould aright the destinies of the future. Then and not till then will you have done your duty to God and man.—W. E. Anderson.

ALCOHOL AND LONGEVITY.

At a recent meeting of the Actuarial Society of America, Mr. Emory McClintock, actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, read a very interesting paper on the "use and non-use of alcoholic beverages," and its effects on longevity. He says "Upon those who on entering stated that they abstained from alcoholic beverages the maximum expected loss was \$5,455,000, and the actual loss was \$4,251,050. Upon those who stated otherwise the maximum expected loss was \$9,829,402, and the actual loss was \$9,469,407. The abstainers show, therefore, a dead loss of 78 per cent. of the maximum, and the non-abstainers 96 per cent."—National W. C. T. U. Bulletin.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Temperance workers seeking for any special information in reference to the cause, or desirous of advice in relation to law enforcement or other work, are invited to send their inquiries to the office of THE CAMP FIRE. As far as possible such inquiries will be promptly and freely answered.

PRIVATE INFORMATION.

"Subscriber," writes from Bothwell to ask whether or not it is necessary for the informant in case of a liquor law violation to sign his name to the information.

It is not necessary to have information given to a law enforcing officer put in writing, or signed by the informant. On the other hand, the duty of such officers to keep secret the source of their information. The law relating to the matter is set out clearly in clause 130 of the License Act, which reads as follows:

"Every officer appointed under this Act, every policeman, or constable or inspector, shall be deemed to be within the provisions of this Act, and when any information is given to any such officer, policeman, constable, or inspector, that there is cause to suspect that some person is violating any of the provisions of this Act, it shall be his duty to make diligent enquiry into the truth of such information, and enter complaint of such violation before the proper court, without communicating the name of the person giving such information; and it shall be the duty of the crown attorney, within the county in which the offence is committed, to attend to the prosecution of all cases committed to him by an inspector or officer appointed under this Act by the Lieutenant Governor."

RAILWAY AND DRINK.

The fact that employers of labor, in increasing numbers, are requiring abstinence from intoxicating liquors

on the part of those whom they employ, at least while on duty, is suggestive of the economic value of such abstinence, and by implication of the interference of the liquor traffic with the various industries of the country.

The action of the chief railway corporations of the United States and Canada is significant. A leading New York paper, in 1891, addressed letters of inquiry to a large number of railroad superintendents, asking what were their rules in relation to the drink habits of their employees? The replies showed that all the leading roads require absolute total abstinence of all employees while on duty.

Like rules are enforced by Canadian railways. The following is a rule of the Canadian Pacific Railway:—

"The use of intoxicating liquors will be followed by immediate dismissal from the company, and preference will be given to employees who abstain from the use of such altogether."

The general superintendent says: "I consider that the only guarantee of safety for railway companies is to have this rule strictly enforced."

The Intercolonial Railway (under control of the Government of Canada) has the following rules:—

"Only men of known careful and sober habits will be employed in any position affecting the movement of trains. The use of intoxicating liquors when on duty is strictly prohibited. Persons known to indulge freely in intoxicating liquors, or to frequent bar-rooms or places where liquor is sold, will not be kept in the railway service."

"Any employee of the railway who is known to be intoxicated, either when on duty or when off duty, will at once be dismissed from the service."—Minority Royal Commission Report.

THE SERPENT IN THE CUP.

A certain firm manufactures a brand of whisky called "Horn of Plenty." A poet one day noticing the curious name wrote out its meaning in the following lines:

"Plenty of poverty, plenty of pain,
Plenty of sorrow, plenty of shame,
Plenty of broken hearts, hopes
doomed and sealed,
Plenty of graves in the potter's field."

That these are certain results of liquor drinking is evidenced by the almost unanimous testimony of all the great and good men who have ever lived.—Exchange.

THE KEPT THE BUCKET CLEAN.

A writer in an English paper says the following is a true story that actually happened:

A man from the new house near by came in at the alley gate and to the kitchen where a mother was working for the comfort of her family. He asked for a bucket. The men working on the brick wall were thirsty, and he would take them a drink. The bucket was brought. The lady remarking on the discomfort of working in the hot sun that midsummer day, offered to fill the bucket at her well. The water was so cool, men from offices and stores near by often came or sent for water from the well.

Reaching out for the bucket the man declined the water, saying in a friendly tone that the men would like beer better than water—he only wanted a bucket to carry it in. Steadily the bucket was held back as the lady said: "I am sorry, but I cannot loan a bucket of mine for beer. Why, I dare not! I have three boys, and what would they think if I let beer be carried in anything from my kitchen. I am sorry you wanted it for that. Should my boys drink liquor when they are grown they must not say they ever saw beer in anything belonging to their mother not with her consent. Good day." "Good day."—Herald.

The Camp Fire.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL
OF TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THE PROHIBITION CAUSE.

Edited by F. S. SPENCE

ADDRESS - - TORONTO, ONT.

Subscription, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Year.

NOTE.—It is proposed to make this the cheapest Temperance paper in the world, taking into consideration its size, the matter it contains and the price at which it is published.

Every friend of temperance is earnestly requested to assist in this effort by subscribing and by sending in facts or arguments that might be of interest or use to our workers.

The editor will be thankful for correspondence upon any topic connected with the temperance reform. Our limited space will compel condensation. No letter for publication should contain more than two hundred words—if shorter, still better.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1895.

GOOD TEMPLAR SEMI-JUBILEE IN IRELAND.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the planting of Good Templary in Ireland has just been celebrated by a series of services and meetings. Special sermons were preached at Antrim, Armagh, Belfast, Coleraine, Cork, Dublin, Dungannon, Castlederg, Lisburn, Larne, Londonderry, and Portadown, and week-day demonstrations were held in these and other towns, addressed by Irish Grand Lodge and other officers, and fraternal deputations were present from England and Scotland, consisting of Bro. Councillor Malins, R.W.G.Co., G.C.T. of England, and Sis. Mrs. McKinnon, R.W.G.V.T. (Dumfries), and Bro. Rev. D. MacKellar, G.Co., of Scotland. Among the Irish members taking part were Bros. Rev. J. W. M'Laughlin, G.Chap., Rev. James Cregan, G.Co., Rev. W. H. Robinson, Rev. W. J. Macaulay, B.A., P.G.C.T., Rev. A. McKinlay, Rev. C. D. Crookshanks, Rev. W. Gatchell, D.D., Rev. W. Florence, Rev. F. Robinson, Rev. S. Harding, P.G.S.J.T., W. R. Semple, G.Sec., and the Chairman of the Irish Congregational Union, and Rev. John Pyper, the first G.C.T. of Ireland. The Scotch deputation addressed meetings in various parts for a week, and Bro. Councillor Malins also addressed the great meeting at Londonderry on October 21, and the reception and demonstration in Belfast on October 25, when Bro. Rev. John Pyper presided. It was reported that there were now over 175,000 members in the United Kingdom in over 3,500 adult lodges and juvenile temples, meeting weekly.—*Exchange.*

PROHIBITION IN NEW ZEALAND.

We have received a copy of a bill dealing with the liquor traffic, which has passed the House of Representatives in the Parliament of New Zealand and goes to the Legislative Council. Friends of Temperance are hopeful of its final passage. Some of its prominent features will be of interest to our readers. It is provided that at each general election for the House of Representatives in the colony, there shall be submitted to the electors the question of how the liquor traffic is to be afterwards dealt with. A ballot is prepared by marking which, each voter indicates which of three courses he desires followed:—(1) A continuance of the existing number of licenses; (2) A reduction in the number of licenses; (3) The abolition of all licenses in the electoral district; (4) The abolition of all licenses in the colony.

If a majority of the votes cast are favourable to a continuance of the existing licenses, the number of licenses remains as before, subject to

the ordinary provisions of the License Act.

If a majority of ballots are in favour of a reduction of licenses, then a reduction shall be made by the license Committee of not less than ten per cent, nor more than twenty-five per cent of the number of existing licenses, provided that some reduction must always be made. If three-fifths of the ballots are in favor of no license being issued in the district, this decision shall govern the Licensing Committee.

If three-fifths of the ballots are in favor of prohibition in the colony, then prohibition shall go into force not sooner than one year after the voting.

The bill of course contains a good deal of detail in reference to voting, the machinery for carrying out the law etc. Voters may mark their ballots in favour of three out of four of the propositions, so that in every election prohibitionists have a good opportunity of making some definite progress in suppressing the liquor traffic.

The decision of the voters holds good until the next general election, provided that such general election is held more than two years after the preceding. Otherwise the decision of the preceding election remains in force till the second general elections thereafter. Mr. Walker of the New Zealand Alliance, has expressed his expectation that the measure will pass the Upper House without mutilation. It passed its third reading in the House of Representatives by a unanimous vote.

MEDICAL OPINION.

The Royal Commission upon the Liquor Traffic sent out a series of questions to medical men in Canada, making enquiry regarding certain phases of the liquor question. Answers were received from 1457. These answers were classified by the Commission and the results published in a table in the report. The questions were not probably exactly such as a prohibitionist would have framed. So far as they go however, they elicit a good deal of interesting information. Subjoined we give the question in full, following each one by the classification made by the Commission of the replies received.

Question 1. Is it your practice to prescribe alcohol in any of its forms—spirituous or fermented?

(a) For persons in health.
(b) For sick persons.

Answers.	Affirmative	(a)	86
		(b)	1,311
	Negative	(a)	1,319
		(b)	73
	Replies indefinite	(a)	13
		(b)	68
	No reply	(a)	30
		(b)	5

Question 2. In your opinion, has the practice of prescribing alcohol increased or decreased of late years?

Answers.	Increased	227
	Decreased	923
	No change	143
	Indefinite replies	120
	No reply	18

Question 3. In your opinion, could any substitute for alcohol be used which would be equally effective?

Answers.	Affirmative	292
	Negative	1,095
	Replies indefinite	57
	No reply	13

Question 4. Can you state approximately, what percentage of the cases you attend may be attributed to the use of spirituous or fermented liquors?

Answers.	Under 10%	623
	10% to 20%	89
	20% to 50%	38
	Over 50%	10
	Replies indefinite	480
	No reply	208

Question 5. In your opinion, and making allowance for the intemperate classes, would the general health of the population be improved by total abstinence from the use of intoxicating beverages?

Answers.	Affirmative	1,008
	Negative	287
	Replies indefinite	81
	No reply	18

Question 6. In your opinion, is the use of intoxicating beverages, in moderation, injurious to health and to an active condition to the mind and body?

Answers.	Affirmative	901
	Negative	430
	Indefinite replies	95
	No reply	22

Question 7. In your opinion, and judging from your experience, what percentage of deaths is attributable to the use of intoxicating beverages?

(a) Directly.
(b) Indirectly

Answers.	Under 10%	(a)	431
		(b)	373
	10% to 20%	(a)	55
		(b)	81
	20% to 50%	(a)	19
		(b)	50
	Over 50%	(a)	6
		(b)	9
	Replies indefinite	(a)	632
		(b)	925
	No reply	(a)	314
		(b)	307

Question 8. In your opinion, does the use of intoxicating beverages increase the number of insane persons?

Answers.	Affirmative	1,052
	Negative	228
	Replies indefinite	124
	No reply	53

DRINK CAUSED MORTALITY.

(FROM MINORITY ROYAL COMMISSION REPORT.)

The proportion of deaths directly and indirectly due to intemperance it is, of course, impossible accurately to estimate. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, the eminent English Physician, gives his views on this point in the following terms:—

"It is difficult to calculate the precise mortality from alcohol, because we have never yet fully diagnosed all the evils leading to disease and death which spring from it. For example, up to this time we have not added the mortality due to alcoholic paralysis in the large computations from which our results have been drawn. Some years ago, from the best data I could obtain, I estimated that in England and Wales the mortality from alcohol was 50,000 per annum, an estimate fairly confirmed by other observers who have made enquires of an important and dependent character. Admitting its correctness, this estimate makes the mortality from alcohol to be about one-tenth of the whole mortality."

Dr. Norman Kerr, a distinguished English physician, has made an exhaustive study of this question and published the same in a work entitled "Mortality of Intemperance." He tells that he commenced the investigation with the avowed object of demonstrating and exposing the utter falsity of the tee-total assertion that 60,000 drunkards die every year in the United Kingdom. From his statement the following is taken:—"It has been my painful duty to compute the mortality from inebriety within our borders, and the estimate which, after careful inquiry, I was enabled to lay before several scientific and learned societies was pronounced 'moderate' and 'within the truth' and has never been seriously disputed. There is, first, the number of deaths occurring annually in the United Kingdom from personal alcoholic inebriety, which I reckon at 40,000."

The late Sir Andrew Clark, physician to the Queen, said:—"I do not desire to make out a strong case. I am speaking solemnly and carefully in the presence of truth, and I tell you I am considerably within the mark when I say to you that in going the rounds of my hospital wards to-day, seven out of every ten owed their illness to alcohol."

Speaking out of the experience of twenty-five years, during which he had to inquire into the habits in relation to the health of 10,000 people a year, he said that he had found alcohol to be "not only a not helper of work, but a certain hinderer to work." That out of every hundred patients under his charge in the London hospital "70 per cent of them owed their ill-health to alcohol;" and that "more than three-fourths of the disorders in what we call fashionable life arise from the use of this very drug."

In 1800 a very interesting investigation was made made in the United States. The editors of two medical journals, having wide acquaintance among leading men of the profession, were requested to select a number of prominent medical authorities in various parts of the country, to whom was submitted a series of questions framed so as to obtain their opinions as to the extent to which alcohol was a cause of the cases of disease which they were called upon to deal with, and also the per cent of deaths from such diseases which might fairly be attributed to alcohol. Taking the answers received and making from them a careful estimate, applied to all the mortality of the country, it is seen that the case is not overestimated when the deaths each year attributed to drink in the United States are placed at 80,000 or 100,000. This would be, say, 10 to 12 per cent of the whole mortality.

The total number of deaths recorded in Canada in 1891 was 67,688. Ten per cent of that number would be 6,768. It is probable, however, that the death rate through intemperance in Canada is less than in other countries named, inasmuch as the consumption of alcohol is comparatively small. In an address made in the House of Commons, in 1874, Hon. G. W. Ross, who had made a special study of the statistics of intemperance, estimated the annual loss of life in Canada through the liquor traffic at 4,000. In 1885 the Hon. George E. Foster, in a speech in Parliament, took 3,000 deaths per year as the number which might be safely set down as due to this cause.

This, in view of the facts already set forth, must be regarded as a moderate estimate. And yet it is an alarming contribution to the price paid for the continuance of the liquor traffic.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The journal of the session of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia held in April is just received. It is rather late to report the session as news, yet as we did not receive a synopsis of the report at the time we think our readers will be glad to hear from them, even if it is late. The session was held at Perth; it was their fourteenth annual session, and was well attended. The reports show a membership of 932 in seventeen lodges. Their largest lodge, "Rock of Safety," has 118 members.

ICELAND.

The Grand Lodge of Iceland was organized in 1880, and has met annually ever since. This is only a small jurisdiction but they report twenty-three lodges with a membership of 1,517, a gain of 155 members during the past year. They also report fifteen temples with a membership of 428. The three days' session was held in Good Templars' Hall, Reykjavik, was well attended and interesting.

CALIFORNIA.

The thirty-sixth annual session of the Grand Lodge of California has just closed its labours (Oct. 7th). It was a most enthusiastic and harmonious session, and we are firm in the belief that we have builded well for the future, and that the next twelve months will see a distinct advancement in the work of Good Templary in this state.

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. 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. Every article is written by some person specially qualified to deal with the question he discusses.

In this volume will be found the latest, fullest and most accurate statistics and other authoritative statements; all reliable, fresh and good; 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 stirring events of the past two years of prohibition progress, and a summary of the history of the prohibition cause in Canada.

This valuable work is in neat and convenient form, substantially bound in cloth boards, well printed, good paper, clean type, fully indexed, over 650 pages. Sent, postage prepaid, for

ONE DOLLAR.

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.

To put the information contained in the VANGUARD into the possession of those who will use it to advantage, it is offered—for a short time only—to clergymen, at the reduced price of

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Selections.

THE MEN WE NEED,

The World needs noble men and great
To shape with labor of the hand
And head the destiny of State,—
To lift to higher planes the land
And save the nation from the fate
Of kingdoms buried in the sand,
And bear aloft with joy elate
Their flag where peace and honor
stand.

The age needs heroes brave and just
To fight the battles of the time;
True heroes who shall put their trust
In God and grapple with the crime,
Which, like the serpent in the dust,
Leaves on its trail a poison slime;
Bold leaders who shall conquer lust,
And stand on mountain heights
sublime.

The times need thinkers, whose great
thought
Shall blossom into speech and song,
So that the people may be taught
To love the right and hate the
wrong;
For there are battles to be fought
With cunning foes, who would
prolong
The tyranny that always sought
The sway of sceptres, mean and
strong.

The school needs sages who can strike
Hard blows that echo round the
world;
Whose golden hammers drive the
spike
Where freedom's banners are
unfurled.
And every land the truth alike
As a bright crown shall wear
impealed.
And gun and battle-axe and pike
Into oblivion shall be hurled.

The church needs kingly men to light
The race upon the road that leads
To altitudes of loftiest height:
Bright men of thought, brave men
of deeds,
Who'll stand up in the gallant fight
To wound, and heal the wounds that
bleed;
Whose souls outshine the stars of
night;
Whose hearts are holier than creeds.

—George W. Bungay.

A WORLD WITHOUT STRONG
DRINK.

A world—our world—without "the
drink!" No heart
Made to inflict, or bear, drink's cruel
smart;
No passion stirred by drink to
murderous hate;
Careless of death and hell's tremendous
fate;
No manly form laid low by drink in
shame;
No woman robbed by drink of virtue's
name;
No child bereaved, or worse than
orphan left,
Of parent's love and home's sweet joys
bereft!
Oh, blessing, worthy of our God to
give!
Oh! boon, for which each one should
work and live!

A priceless boon to our humanity,
Which would at once its great
possession be.
If all would but consent no drink to
make,
God's laws to reverence and not to
break,
Not to create by evil art this curse,
Of direst ills chief mother and the
nurse.
One act of wisdom and of self-restraint
Would free the world of this most
loathsome taint,—
This thing of deep disgust and horror,
scorn,
Which in all lands from strong drink
has been born.

A world without strong drink for use
or view
Would be a world blest with great
mercies new,—
New life, new hopes, new order and
new praise,
For brighter skies and summer-smiling
days.

—Dawson Burns.

THE KHAN'S DEVIL.

The Khan* came from Bokhara town
To Hamza, santonz of renown.

"My head is sick, my hands are weak;
Thy help, O holy man, I seek."

In silence marking for a space
The Khan's red eyes and purple face,

Thick voice, and loose, uncertain
tread,
"Thou hast a devil," Hamza said.

"Allah forbid!" exclaimed the Khan.
"Rid me of him at once, O man."

"Nay," Hamza said, "No spell of mine
Can slay that cursed thing of thine."

"Leave feast and wine, go forth and
drink
Water of healing on the brink

"Where clear and cold from mountain
snows
The Nahr el Zeben downward flows.

"Six moons remain, then come to me;
May Allah's pity go with thee!"

Awe-struck, from feast and wine,
the Khan
Went forth where Nahr el Zeben
ran.

Roots were his food, the desert dust
His bed, and water quenched his
thirst.

And when the sixth moon's scimitar
Curved sharp above the evening star,

He sought again the santonz door
Not weak and trembling as before,

But strong of limb and clear of
brain;
"Behold," he said, "the fiend is slain."

"Nay," Hamza answered, "starved
and drowned,
The curst one lies in death-like
swound.

"But evil breaks the strongest gyves,
And jinst like him have charmed
lives.

"One beaker of the juice of grape
May call him up in living shape.

"When the red wine of Badashkhan
Sparkles for thee, beware O Khan!

"With water quench the fire within,
And drown each day thy devilkin!"

Thenceforth the great Khan shunned
the cup
As Shitan's own, though offered up,

With laughing eyes, and jewelled
hands,
By Yarkand's maids, and Samar-
cand's.

And in the lofty vestibule
Of the medress of Kaush Kodul,

The students of the holy law
A golden-lettered tablet saw,
With these words by a cunning
hand
Graved on it at the Khan's command.

"In Allah's name, to him who hath
A devil, Khan el Hamed saith,

"Wisely our Prophet cursed the vine:
The fiend that loves the breath of
wine.

"No prayer can slay, no marabout §
Nor Meccan dervish can drive out.

"I, Khan el Hamed, knew the charm
That robs him of his power to harm.

"Drown him, O Islam's child! the
spell
To save thee lies in tank and well!"

*A Governor. †A Turkish Priest, a kind of
dervish. ‡Demons. §A Mohammedan Saint,
—J. G. Whittier.

WHAT MADE LITTLE ROSE SICK.

BY MRS. O. W. SCOTT.

Little Rose had come with her father
and mother to visit at Grandpa
Joslyn's, and Uncle Fred was there
also.

He had been in New York a few
years, and had not seen Rose since she
was a baby. As she was his only niece,
and a lovely child, he was very fond of
her, and took her on his knee as soon
as her cloak was removed.

While he was talking with her papa,
he would pause to say: "What a
darling little girl you are!" and then
he would kiss her.

Rose enjoyed this for a time, and
then she grew very uneasy. By and
by, her mother happened to look at
her, and was startled; for her face was
very white, her blue eyes full of tears,
and her lips twitching as if she must
soon cry.

"Why, Rose, you are sick!" she
exclaimed, and then carried her out
very quickly.

Rose was sick indeed. Her poor
little stomach was soon empty, and
even then she could not rest, but
choked and gagged so badly that they
were frightened and soon sent for a
doctor.

"Poor little girlie! what could have
made her sick?" asked Uncle Fred.

"I cannot imagine," replied Rose's
father. "She is always so well.
Perhaps she has been exposed to the
measles."

"When the doctor came he felt of her
pulse and looked at her tongue.
H'm!" said he, looking over his
spectacles in a very wise way; "has
she been eating candy? This seems
like the effect of poison."

"Oh, no! she has had no candy
to-day," replied the mother.

"Well, it may be chicken-pox. I
have several cases just now."

"It isn't chicken—anythin'," said
Rose in a weak little voice; "it's but
just the smoke smell on Uncle Fred."

"Smokes, does he? Well! well! I've
heard of such cases," said the doctor
with a smile. "I will leave a powder
for her, and I think she will be all
right in the morning."

"I noticed the odor myself, and I
wonder I didn't think of it, for I am
often sick if I have to stay in a room
full of tobacco-smoke," said Rose's
mother.

The good old doctor gave Rose a
powder that did not taste bitter, and
after a while she fell asleep.

You can imagine how sorry Uncle
Fred was when he was told the cause
of the trouble. "Who could believe
it!" he exclaimed. "She must be
very sensitive to odors. Did you ever
hear of such a case before?"

"Oh, yes!" replied his sister.
"Sometimes in the cars I have been
obliged to stay near a gentleman who
had been in the 'smoker,' and felt as if
I could not endure it. Oh, it was
dreadful!"

Then grandma said: "I think
smoking makes a man very selfish.
He doesn't stop to think, but that every-
body loves tobacco as well as he does.
I'm very sorry one of my boys has
learned to smoke."

When Rose awoke she felt much
better and wanted to see Uncle Fred.
He washed his face and hands very
thoroughly with warm water and
scented soap, and put on one of her
father's coats before he went into the
room.

She held out her little hand, and
said very sweetly: "Please 'scuse me,
Uncle Fred, but I couldn't shut up my
nose."

Then they all laughed; but one tall
man felt very much ashamed.

Rose said: "You've got on my
papa's coat now, haven't you? Don't
you think he is a sweet man? He
doesn't have any smoke-pipe."

"Do you think I would be as good
as he is if I did not have a smoke-pipe?"
asked Uncle Fred.

Rose nodded and smiled.
"And would you love to kiss me
then?"

Again Rose nodded. "I guess God
made you with very nice lips," said she.

"You're a funny little girl," replied
Uncle Fred, and then he went out,
throwing her a kiss with the tips of
his fingers.

A few days later grandma said: "I
do believe Fred is going to stop
smoking. If it should be so, I shall
thank little Rose as long as I live."

And that was just what came to pass.
Uncle Fred said that if he could not
kiss a little girl without making her
sick, he thought it was time for him
to reform. So he broke his "Smoke-
pipe," and threw away his tobacco.

—Y. T. Banner.

CONNECTICUT.

The fortieth annual session of the
Grand Lodge of Connecticut was held
in Bristol, September 24th and 25th,
and is reported as a very interesting
session. A gain in members and a
better financial condition is reported.
Dr. Mann, R. W. G. T., and Sister
Forsyth, R. W. G. S. J. T., were in attend-
ance and greatly added to the interest
of both public meetings and business
sessions.

SCIENTIFIC OPINIONS ON ALCOHOL.

Alcoholic drinks are poisons, in the same sense as are opium, arsenic, chloroform, etc., and should be sold only under the same laws as these poisons.—*N. S. Davis, M.D.*

There are more men killed, so far as I know English statistics—more men poisoned by alcohol, than are poisoned by all other poisons put together.—*James Edmunds, M.D.*

Alcohol is a poison. It kills in large doses, and half kills in smaller ones. It produces insanity, delirium, fits. It poisons the blood and wastes the man.—*Prof. James Miller, M.D.*

Alcohol is not only a poison, with special affinity for the brain, but it is a poison with a fish-hook barb—it can only go in, it cannot be pulled out without tearing the flesh.—*Joseph Cook.*

Alcohol is one of the worst drinks a nursing woman can take, both for her own sake and more especially for that of her child, who cannot altogether escape the influence of this drug.—*Kate Mitchell, M.D.*

Alcohol is neither food nor medicine. It does not supply, but diminishes, vital force. It weakens the nerves, deadens the sensibilities, and lessens the power of the system to resist disease or to recover from its effects.—*R. Green, M.D.*

The poisonous breath of alcohol passes over the home; it is the passage of death. Alcohol's hellish work goes beyond the drunkard's home. There is physical and moral contagion, other homes are smitten, and alcohol lifts up its sceptre within their enclosure.—*Archbishop John Ireland.*

After very long experience, of our life insurance companies, of our benefit societies, the experience of all these is entirely in this direction, that life is shortened and disease induced, and the body, even, very materially injured by indulgence in alcoholic liquors.—*W. B. Carpenter, M.D.*

Alcohol is a poison. It is so regarded by the best writers and teachers on toxicology. Like arsenic, corrosive sublimate, and prussic acid, when introduced into the system it is capable of destroying life without acting mechanically, and it induces a general disease as will marked as fever, small-pox, or lead poison.—*Willard Parker, M.D.*

Intoxicating drink has been proved, by medical scientific experiments, to be unnecessary for man, woman, animal or plant; but it is good for one thing—the germs which destroy the body; that germ which medical gentlemen try to kill is multiplied by the use of alcohol, and that is why a drinker succumbs to infectious disease more readily than total abstainers.—*J. J. Ridge, M.D.*

Alcohol is not a stimulant; it is a narcotic, a smoother of irritable nerves, or it may act as an irritant to cerebral nerve-cells. By giving alcohol we put out the danger signals which nature is showing us; we lull our patients and their friends into a dangerous lethargy, and give them hopes that the patient is recovering, whilst, in reality, the disease is rapidly advancing.

A very large number of people in society are dying day by day, poisoned by alcoholic drinks without knowing it, without being supposed to be poisoned by them. I hardly know any more powerful source of disease than alcoholic drinks. I do not think it is known, but I know alcohol to be a most destructive poison. I say, from my experience, that it is the most destructive agent that we are aware of in this country.—*Sir William Gull, M.D.*

Good health will, in my opinion, always be injured by even small doses of alcohol. Alcohol, even in small doses, will take the bloom off and injure the perfection and loveliness of health, both mental and moral.

I have the evidence of my own personal experience, and the experience of the enormous numbers of people who pass before me every year, and I state that alcohol is not a helper of work, but a certain hinderer of work; and every man who comes to the front of a profession in London is marked by this one characteristic, that the more busy he gets the less in shape of alcohol he takes, and his excuse is: "I am sorry, but I cannot take it and do my work."—*Sir Andrew Clarke, M.D.*

I have long had the conviction that there is no greater cause of evil, moral and physical, in this country, than the use of alcoholic beverages. . . . I have no hesitation in attributing a very large proportion of some of the most painful maladies which come under my notice, as well as those which every medical man has to treat, to the ordinary and daily use of fermented drink taken in the quantity which is conventionally deemed moderate. . . . But if I venture one step further it would be to express a belief that there is no single habit in this country which so much tends to deteriorate the qualities of the race, and so much disqualifies it for endurance in that competition which in the nature of things must exist, and in which struggle the prize of superiority must fall to the best and to the strongest.—*Sir Henry Thompson, M.D., F.R.S.*

I have learned purely by experimental observation that, in its action on the living body, this chemical substance, alcohol, deranges the constitution of the blood; unduly excites the heart and respiration; paralyzes the minute blood-vessels; increases and decreases, according to the degree of its application, the functions of the digestive organs, of the liver, and of the kidneys; disturbs the regularity of nervous action; lowers the animal temperature, and lessens the muscular power. Such, independently of any prejudice of party, or influence of sentiment, are the unanswerable teachings of the sternest of all evidences, the evidence of experiment, of natural fact revealed to man by experimental testing of natural phenomena. . . . It begins by destroying, it ends by destruction, and it implants organic changes which progress independently of its presence even in those who are not born.—*Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, M.D.*

(ASSESSMENT SYSTEM)

GOOD TEMPLAR BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

The Good Templar Benefit Association of the Grand Lodge of Canada has been established for the purpose of enabling Good Templars to provide for themselves and their families the benefits and protection of Life Insurance within the Order, and at reasonable cost.

The Insurance Benefits provided by the Association are:—

(1) Insurance Benefit, limited to \$500, \$1000, \$2000 or \$3000, payable at death (before 70th birthday) to beneficiaries named in certificates; or

(2) Annuity payable upon each of ten successive birthdays, beginning with the seventieth.

The Sick and Funeral Benefit Branch provides for those enrolled in it:

(1) Sick Benefit of \$5 per week during twelve weeks of any one illness;

(2) Funeral Benefit of \$50.

The assessments for the Insurance Benefits are payable monthly, in advance, at a fixed rate for the age at entrance, and remain unchanged, easing at seventieth birthday.

This system of paying assessments has the advantage of enabling members to know at the outset just how much they are likely to be called upon to pay in each year, as well as when it has to be paid, so that they can make provision for the payments.

The table of rates has been carefully prepared from the experience of standard life insurance companies, covering half a century or more, and is designed to provide members of the Association with insurance as nearly at cost as possible. Provision is made for establishing a Reserve Fund of \$100,000, all surplus beyond that amount to be applied to the reduction of the assessments of members.

Full particulars about this important department of Good Templar work may be obtained by applying to any of the officers of the Benefit Association. Bro. Thos. Lawless, of Toronto, is Secretary-Treasurer.



REV. J. H. HECTOR.

Is one of the most remarkable men of the present day. His life story surpasses any romance in its startling realities. Left an orphan at an early age, he passed a youth of vicissitude, hardship and privation such as few have experienced. Later on he fought in some of the fiercest struggles of the great American war, and was five times frightfully wounded, so that his survival was almost miraculous. Subsequently as an engine driver he had many a perilous experience; but he came through all to be a converted man, an earnest Christian, a successful minister of the Gospel, and one of the most effective advocates of prohibition and other moral reforms.

Mr. Hector is a full-blooded negro of superb physique and great natural abilities, to which, despite all difficulties, he has added a self-education which must compel admiration. As an orator he is a phenomenon, carrying his audience along with him by a tornado of eloquence, humor and pathos that is fairly irresistible. His originality, wit, readiness of repartee and intense earnestness, quickly open the way for the shafts of truth which he hurls with consummate tact and telling force.

Everywhere he goes he captures the hearts of the people, rouses their sympathies, appeals to their best nature and purest motives, and does them good. Everybody should hear as many as possible of his wonderful sermons and lectures.

Subjoined are a few specimen press notes of his work:

PRESS OPINIONS.

A FEW OF MANY SIMILAR NOTICES.

"His remarks were gems of wit, humor, logic and eloquence."—*Troy Daily News.*

"The most original and acceptable colored temperance speaker of the day."—*New York Herald.*

"Held his audience spell-bound, while he painted in vivid colors the battle-fields that he had witnessed."—*Williamsport Gazette.*

"Rev. J. H. Hector, the colored orator of the South, made a powerful impression. The gifted speaker told the story of his life in a most delightful manner, and fairly convulsed his audience with his sallies of wit, and instructed them with his words of wisdom."—*Victoria (B.C.) Colonist.*

"For an hour and a half he held his hearers spell-bound, now eliciting bursts of laughter, and again bringing them almost to tears with his pathetic incidents. He is full of fun and wit and his portrayal of ludicrous scenes was so real that one could almost imagine being present with the narrator."—*Valley Echo.*

"The rev. gentleman is as full of wit, humor and sound logic as an egg is full of meat. It is certainly a rare treat to listen to such a speaker. His lecture of nearly two hours duration

seemed but a few minutes."—*Elmvale Chronicle.*

"His speech was irresistible in its eloquence and pathos."—*Toronto Globe.*

"The speaker's power and logic were unanswerable, and at times his flights of eloquence were beyond the power of pen to describe. In our opinion Mr. Hector has but a few equals as a convincing orator. Besides all the praise we have for him, we know him to be a grand christian gentleman of the highest type."—*Rogersford Bulletin.*

"It is safe to say that the Tabernacle never held a more delighted audience than the one that last evening heard the colored orator, Rev. J. H. Hector. Mr. H. possesses that ready wit and humor that always please. The incidents of his life were presented in a manner that led his audience from one round of laughter to another until, as one gentleman said, his sides fairly ached."—*Portland Oregonian.*

"Seldom has so large a congregation—somewhere about two thousand—attended a morning service in St. James' Church as yesterday greeted the Rev. J. H. Hector, the Black Knight. The sermon was an extraordinary pulpit effort and greatly affected the large assemblage which listened, was inspired, amused, thrilled and almost caused to weep in unison."—*Montreal Witness.*

"The lecture delivered yesterday afternoon by Rev. J. H. Hector, the celebrated colored prohibition orator from California, was a masterly, eloquent and convincing arraignment of the liquor traffic. The audience, the largest of the season, were at one time thrilled by the flow of language which fell from the lips of the speaker, and at others convulsed with laughter by his epigrams, sallies and witticisms. He is a splendid specimen of the race to which he belongs, being powerfully built and showing to great advantage a cultured mien and deportment while thundering forth invective against what he terms worse slavery than that which prevailed in the South."—*Toronto Mail.*

Rev. Mr. Hector, popularly known as the "Black Knight," is open for engagements during the coming fall and winter. His time is already filling up fast, applications should be made at once. For terms, dates &c., address

F. S. SPENCE,

51 Confederation Life Buildings,
Toronto.

"THE BLACK KNIGHT."

BY C. A. INGRAHAM.

He followed where the roisterers go,
And felt the avenging rod,
And heard his curse from Heaven pronounced
As blindly on he trod;

But God leaned down from His great throne
And to the Negro spoke,
And Hector heard his tender voice,
And into light awoke.

"Take from me now this maddening thirst
And I will serve Thee well;
Out loose the chain of appetite
That drags me down to hell."

He prayed and with the Lord prevailed,
And in His favor grew,
Fulfilled the promise made to Him,
And went His herald true.

Then rang his voice o'er all the land,
And thousands felt the spell
Of ardent words that sparkled wit,
And melted, where they fell,

The stony heart's indifference
To mirth and mingled tear,
That glittering in Love's coronet
As precious gems appear.

That soul were cold that heard his voice,
And felt not God was there,
In majesty beside the black,
And with His arm made bare;

Plead on, great Hector, noble knight—
Your skin is black indeed,
But white your sympathetic heart
And quick to throb and bleed

In sorrow for the multitude
Sunk deep in sin's disgrace,
Speak ever 'gainst accursed rum
And save our suffering race.

—*The Pioneer.*