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THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of The Temperance Reform.

VOL. 1. No. 5.

TORONTO, ONT., NOVEMBER, 1894.

SUBSCRIPTION 15 CENTS PER YEAR.

TO ALL GOOD TEMPLARS.

The CAMP FIRE has met with a reception even better than was anticipated. The Grand Lodge Executive has made an arrangement by which it will be furnished to Good Templars whose membership is certified to by their Lodge Secretary, AT THE VERY LOW PRICE OF TEN CENTS PER YEAR. On this plan, it ought to be in every Good Templar home in Ontario. If you are not a subscriber already, lose no time in sending for the CAMP FIRE.

Special attention is called to the premium offer made below. This offer is in reference to subscriptions received at FIFTEEN CENTS each, which is the price of the paper to all who are not members of the Good Templar Order. We appeal confidently to those who believe in Good Templary, to those who believe in temperance and prohibition, to those who believe in the usefulness of the circulation of sound literature, to help us to secure as wide a circulation as our paper deserves.

LODGE DEPUTIES are specially urged to bring this matter before their Lodges, and to distribute among their members the specimen copies sent to them.

PREMIUM OFFERS.

READ CAREFULLY.

THE CAMP FIRE is not published to make money, but to aid the Temperance cause. It is supplied at a very low price. To aid, however, in securing for it a wide circulation, the following offers are made:—

To anyone sending us the names of twenty new yearly subscribers, with the price, fifteen cents each, or three dollars in all, we will send free, postage prepaid, any one of the following premiums which the person receiving it may select:

1. A beautiful regulation GOOD TEMPLAR BADGE, in blue or white, as the receiver may choose, handsomely finished with gilt top and fringe, very choice.

2. THE TEMPERANCE SPEAKER'S OUTFIT, comprising the following very useful books:—*The People versus The Liquor Traffic*, 240 pages; *Prohibition does Prohibit*, 120 pages; *Temperance Shot and Shell*, 128 pages. These are all good books, in neat paper covers.

3. THE VANGUARD for one year, a 64-page monthly Canadian moral reform magazine, containing all the latest and most complete statistics relating to the liquor traffic and the temperance reform. A work of great value.

NOTE.—Anyone sending 40 subscriptions may select two premiums, any one sending 60 may have all three.

SPECIAL PRIZE.

In addition to these premiums there will be also sent FREE, carriage prepaid, to the person sending in before January 1st, the LARGEST number of

subscriptions at fifteen cents each, a copy of "TEMPERANCE IN ALL NATIONS," a standard work of recent date, and of great value to all students of the temperance movement. It is issued in cloth binding, in two large volumes, and contains over 1,000 pages. Price \$5.00.

All persons proposing to compete for this grand prize should write at once, stating that they intend doing so, and specimen copies of THE CAMP FIRE, to show friends, will be sent them free.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The State of Arkansas voted recently on the question of prohibition. According to the state law a vote for or against license is taken every year. In the election just held 44 counties carried for prohibition and 31 for license. The total vote of the State was:—

For prohibition	57,028
For license	51,400

In the election held two years ago 21 counties voted for prohibition and 54 for license.

The prohibition cause has suffered a heavy loss in the death of Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, corresponding secretary of the National W.O.T.U., who died at Chicago on October 25th.

The Annual Report of the Total Abstinence League in connection with the Congregational Union of Great Britain, showed that of 88 persons who entered the Congregational Ministry during the past year, 81 were total abstainers, whilst of 2,782 Congregational Ministers in England and Wales 2,100 were total abstainers, and Ireland had not one exception.

A very useful organization is in the British Army Temperance Association, with headquarters at 47 Victoria St., London S.W. It is the only officially recognised society in connection with the army. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, is patron of the Association. H. R.H. the Duke of Connaught being president. The association is composed of two sections—section A, consisting of total abstainers; section B, those who are willing to work for the discouragement of excessive drinking and the causes that lead to it. The Government have lately given a grant of £500 towards the objects of the Association, and we understand is prepared to give more when found necessary.

The grand council of the Catholic Young Men's Institution recently refused admission to the delegates of a Kentucky council which had been suspended by Bishop Maes for allowing the sale of liquor at a picnic.—*Wine and Spirit Gazette*.

The federal council of Switzerland just now finds itself face to face with a problem of paramount importance. The result of medical statistics has recently shown that fifty per cent of the young men who would otherwise be eligible for military service are rendered unfit for that service owing to the marked physical deterioration produced in them by excessive drinking.—*Medical Pioneer*.

THE CURSE AT WORK.

The New York Voice of Thursday, Nov. 1st, reported the following fearful casualties all resulting from strong drink. A riot at Maltby, Pa. in which two men were instantly killed and two little girls fatally injured.—A. Terrehaute, a drunken brick-maker, assaulted his ancient mother with a stick of wood and a hatchet and it is hardly possible for her to live.—At New Orleans, Wm. Brackett, while drunk, fearfully beat his wife and

fourteen months old child and then cut his wife's throat and his own with a razor. All however, are living.—Charles Martin, a J.P. at Birmingham, Alabama, shot his twenty year old son dead by accident in a street quarrel. Lawrence Hoffman of Hightstown, N.J., while drunk threw an axe at his wife, but missed her and killed one of his children.—Mrs. Rachael Crain of 218 West 10th St., New York, was shot and killed by her drunken husband.—W. T. Martin of Energy, Miss., while intoxicated, whipped his little daughter with a leather strap so severely as to cause her death. Frank J. Morgan, a saloon-keeper at Albany, N.Y., quarrelled with a customer, knocked him down and kicked him several times. The victim of the outrage is dead.—While at a drunken spree, Thomas Tierney of Middletown, N.Y., shot his wife and then himself. Both are dead.—At St. Louis, Missouri, Richard Leum, while on a prolonged debauch, shot and killed his wife Matilda. A number of other minor casualties which did not result in death, are also recorded.

DISTRICT No. 1.

Editor CAMP FIRE:

DEAR BRO.—Since my last letter, Riverside Lodge has increased its membership at every meeting night, which proves that the members are doing their utmost to advance the lodge in its good work. An open meeting will be held on Monday, November 10th, at which Bro. Waddel, District No. 1 Organizer will give an address, and the well known talent of Riverside Lodge will assist. On Monday, November 5th, we had the pleasure of a visit from the District Organizer, who gave a very instructive and entertaining address, which was much appreciated.

AMONG THE CITY LODGES.

No Surrender Lodge gave a very interesting Harvest Home Concert in their lodge-rooms last month. The excellent programme, and the very acceptable refreshments furnished by the lodge, made everybody present happy.

Cameron lodge intends paying a fraternal visit to No Surrender on Monday, 12th November. An enjoyable evening is anticipated.

The Quarterly meeting of the District Lodge No. 1, was held at Manotick on Thursday, October 1st, at which a large crowd of delegates attended. Reports from the various lodges showed that they were all in a good flourishing condition, and with very bright prospects for a further increase of members. A very large public meeting was held in the evening, at which an effort was made to organize a lodge, but it was impossible to do so. It is our opinion that a lodge could be organized if it was worked up a little; and now that the district has a regular organizer, they might make use of him, for I think he is the right man in the right place. An excellent programme was rendered by the different delegates, much to the enjoyment of the Manotickers. The drive home was enjoyed by everybody, the weather being all that could be desired; and as the wheels rolled around, the merry voices of the delegates could be heard in song and laughter.

McKEEGAN.

Ottawa, Nov., 1894.

GARNERED GRAINS.

Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson says: "Not an anarchist egg was hatched in Chicago outside the saloon. The red light at the corner is more dangerous than the red flag. The real anarchist is the saloon."

"Remove the saloon, and you deprive the poor workingman of a comfortable place to spend his evenings." But our reply is: "Remove the saloon, and the poor workingman will have a home to go to."—*Standard*.

Should the Catholics come to the conclusion to discipline their members

who are engaged in the liquor traffic, and do so, they will have reached the position occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate*.

Whiskey in the Corner-stone.—When the corner stone of the Auburn Prison was laid in 1810, a bottle of whiskey was one of the articles enclosed in it. Strong drink is the main foundation of all our prisons, being the chief cause of crime.—*Northern Christian Advocate*.

As the saloon prospers in any community, the Church declines, and as the Church prospers, the saloon declines. The death of the saloon may not always be the life of the church, but the life of the saloon is, so far as it controls men, the death of the Church.—*The Presbyterian Messenger*.

We are even threatened with a veritable reign of the saloon, so effectually has the unprincipled office-seeker succeeded in establishing there his stronghold and the gathering place of his unsavory cohorts. Temperance and civic reform must go hand in hand. The reign of decency and order will never be assured until it shall cease to be possible for beer and whiskey to choose for us municipal officials from highest to lowest.—*The Standard*.

God is fast bringing the minds of the Christians to demand the destruction of the whole liquor system. He is creating an impatience in the minds of His people with the political barriers which have been thrown up around this monstrous evil. His time for its complete overthrow will come, and Christians will pray, not that God should check the evil, restrict it, but utterly destroy it; not a root, twig, fibre, leaf or blossom of it, may be left—cut up, destroyed, root and branch. This is the ultimatum.—*Christian Inquirer*.

We may correct the pecuniary evils that afflict us and give the people great commercial prosperity. But as sure as there is a sun in heaven, we must destroy the liquor curse or it will destroy us. It not only robs the people of wealth, but it inflames the brain, corrupts the mind, and destroys the soul.—*Champion of Progress*.

It is my sincere belief that if the slave trade were revived with all its horrors, and Africa could get rid of the white man with the gunpowder and rum which he has introduced, Africa would be a gainer in happiness by the exchange.—*Sir Richard Burton*.

The several political parties of this country are now in the wilderness being tempted by the devil—the liquor traffic. They are each offered dominion if they will fall down before him. What a liar and a cheat he is—but one at a time has this dominion! Is there more than a single party that dares everywhere and always, openly and defiantly to scorn this offer and say: "Get thee hence, Satan"?—*California Prohibitionist*.

A STUDY IN HEREDITY.

A specialist in children's diseases, who has for twelve years been carefully noting the difference between twelve families of drinkers and twelve families of temperate ones, reports that he found the twelve drinking families produced in those years fifty-seven children and the temperates sixty-one. Of the drinkers twenty-five children died in the first week of life, as against six on the other side. Among the children of the drinkers were five who were idiots, five so stunted in growth as to be really dwarfs, five when older became epileptics; one, a boy, had grave chorea, ending in idiocy; five more were diseased and deformed, and two of the epileptics became inheritance drinkers. Ten only of the fifty-seven were normal in body and mind. On the part of the sixty-one of the temperates, two only showed inherited nervous defects; five died in the first week of weakness, while four in later years of childhood had curable nervous diseases, and fifty were in every way sound in body and mind.—*Temperance National Advocate*.

The Camp Fire

A. MONTHLY JOURNAL
OF TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THE GOOD TEMPLAR ORDER.

Edited by F. S. SPENCE

ADDRESS - - TORONTO, ONT.

Subscription, FIFTEEN CENTS a Year.

NOTE.—It is proposed to make "THE CAMP FIRE" 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, 1894.

THE CAMP FIRE.

Every Good Templar ought to remember that this is his paper. It is published purely in the interests of the work which he desires to promote. Its usefulness can be greatly enhanced by two methods, which we cordially commend to our readers.

The first of these is the using of the CAMP FIRE as a medium for making known to your co-workers and the public what is being done by your lodge for our Order and cause. Every subordinate lodge should have a CAMP FIRE correspondent. We don't want long statements that would not be of general interest. We don't want lists of officers elected, or details of programmes of meetings. We do want brief statements of everything that is being done by the lodge in increasing its strength and usefulness, and information of all that is being done for our cause in every locality.

Members need not be afraid of their contributions not being in perfect form. Give us the facts and we will put them in shape. Drop us a post card telling us how many initiations you have, when you have a public meeting, social gathering, Demorest Medal contest, or any special effort for temperance and prohibition.

We want to know all about what you are doing, 10,000 other Good Templars want to know it as well. Give us an opportunity of letting them know.

The other way to help our work is to help our circulation. Every lodge should have some one canvassing for new subscriptions. Think of it, only ten cents a year for a monthly missionary to any home to which you want to send it. Good Templars cannot afford to do without it. It has met with much success, but your effort can make its success still greater.

We appeal to the rank and file of the Good Templar Order with full confidence that they will appreciate and aid in what is being done on this line. The circulation of the CAMP FIRE will help you in all you are striving to do for the temperance cause.

WHERE WE STAND.

Still no decision has been made by the Supreme Court upon the constitutional question. Still no indication to the public that any progress is being made by the now almost forgotten Royal Commission. We are still waiting. We must wait. But we must not be idle. The success of the temperance cause does not depend upon

either the Royal Commission or the jurisdiction question. It does depend upon the activity, earnestness and wisdom of its supporters. The prohibition of the liquor traffic will be attained in Ontario and all over our Dominion. That attainment is hastened by everything we do to strengthen public opinion, to weaken the liquor traffic, to build up the agencies that are fighting that traffic.

Every addition to every temperance organization is progress. Every meeting held to help on the cause means education. Public sentiment is being developed. Public sentiment is what must ultimately drive the liquor traffic out of the land.

We must wait, but we must not idle. The winter that is just commencing ought to be a winter of agitation, of advancement, of development. All through it we should have continued effort for the upbuilding of our Order, the circulation of temperance literature, the holding of public meetings. This work will tell whether courts or commissions are ever heard from or not.

INSURANCE SYSTEM.

Mr. Charles Smith has written to the Alliance News giving the latest published report of the mortality experience of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution. It refers to the year ending December 31st, 1893, and is as instructive as were the preceding reports. Mr. Smith says, the actuary (Mr. R. P. Hardy) reports the mortality on whole-life policies to have been as follows. Expected claims in the Temperance section, 337 for £86,204; the actual claims were 228 for £68,115. In the general section the figures are 300 expected claims for £93,722; whereas the actual were 385 for £86,195. The experience of the whole 28 years for which this experience has been chronicled may be briefly tabulated:—

TEMPERANCE SECTION.			
	Expected claims.	Actual claims.	Percentage of expected.
25 years 1866-90	4854	3123	70.5
3 years 1891-3	985	708	71.8
Total 28 years	5841	4131	70.7
GENERAL SECTION.			
	Expected claims.	Actual claims.	Percentage of expected.
25 years 1866-90	7277	7031	96.6
3 years 1891-3	1163	1232	105.9
Total 28 years	8440	8263	97.9

LITTLE TONG WONG.

BY EDWARD CARSWELL.

Melican man welly funny. I washee dishee for Melican lady. She say, 'Tong, be welly careful not breakee dishee. They much money cost, so I careful not breakee dishee. Then I waitee on table. Missee put much bottle on table. Melican man drunkee out of bottle. Missee get drunkee too. Then they laugh and get much funny. Then they get mad. Melican man he throw dishee on floor, and breakee all to pieces. Then Missee throw sugar bowl at Melican man, breakee all to pieces; (sugar bowl, not Melican man). Then he kick over table, and breakee lots of dishes.

Then I run away. Next day I say I makee it allee lightee, so I hide bottle away. When Missee say 'Tong, where is bottle?' I say 'Allee lightee, Missee, I throw him away so he no more breakee dishee, they so much cost.' Then she w'ly mad, callee me 'little fool,' and 'heathen Chinees,' Melican man welly funny.

Yes, Tong, Wong, we are funny, although crazy would be a more appropriate word. It costs the nation millions of dollars every year for broken dishes, broken bones, broken homes, broken fortunes, and broken hearts, all through this bottle; and yet we put it on the table. But

the strangest part of it is that we think we can pay for the dishes by charging the man who sells us the bottle a large price for the privilege, which he charges back to us. And we pay the whole bill. Tong, it is funny.—Edward Carswell.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

LOOK AT THIS—\$250 BENEFIT FOR 15 CENTS A MONTH.

The attention of all Good Templars is called to the following important statements showing how members of this organization may obtain the very safest form of assessment insurance on terms more favorable than can be obtained in any other organization.

WHAT A SAVING OF A HALF-CENT A DAY WILL GET YOU.

With a view to provide an insurance benefit for young people and others who feel that they cannot afford to pay the premiums necessary to secure the larger insurance benefits offered, the Benefit Association has decided to give an insurance benefit of \$250. This addition to the list of magnificent benefits provided by the Association places within the reach of nearly every person the possibility of providing against the uncertainties of life by means of an insurance payable during old age or at deaths occurring earlier. The cost of this new benefit is almost nominal, ranging from 15 cents per month for the youth of eighteen (of either sex) to 34 cents at the maximum of admission age 48. Think of it; a saving of one-half cent per day commenced at the eighteenth birthday and kept up regularly, will secure an insurance benefit of \$250 whenever death may occur. It is anticipated that this benefit will be coming speedily popular, owing to its exceedingly small cost, and within a comparatively short time at least a thousand applications for it should be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer.

WHAT YOU CAN SAVE BY INSURING YOUR LIFE NOW.

Under existing regulations it costs to join the Good Templar Benefit Association:

The admission fee	\$5.00
The registration fee for \$1,000	1.00
The examination fee not less than	1.00

Total minimum costs \$7.00

To encourage Good Templars to immediately enter the Association the Directors have decided to make this grand offer, namely, to refund:

The admission fee	\$5.00
The registration fee	1.00

making a total refund of \$6.00

to every accepted applicant for the \$250, or the \$500 insurance benefit who at the time of making application pays three monthly premiums in advance. The object of making this offer, which will remain open for a limited time only and which may be withdrawn any day, is to speedily increase the membership to a full benefit paying basis with a desirable class of members. One thousand members added to the Association within the next three months will place it in a position to pay in full every anticipated benefit claim immediately on presentation, as well as to lay the foundation for a substantial reserve fund. In the meantime a guarantee fund has been subscribed, insuring the full payment of claim arising out of first death in \$250 or \$500 class. While the Association could, without drawing upon this guarantee, pay a better first benefit than was paid by fraternal associations than are prominent to-day for the benefits they pay, it is felt that if at all possible full benefits should be paid from the start; by doing which the Association would establish for itself a record as creditable as it is rare. Remember, those who come in at once save six dollars, and get the benefit of practically free admission, while they are fully protected by the guarantee fund. This is an offer not likely to be kept open long. Wise Good Templars will, therefore, take advantage of it while they may, with a full consciousness that while they are promoting their own personal interests they are also increasing the strength and permanence of the Order to which they belong.

OUR PRESENT DUTY.

Personal abstinence from all that can intoxicate; that it is the first step in the pathway of reform. No man can be regarded as a temperance worker, or even as a friend of temperance, who takes liquor as a beverage. He may profess a word of sympathy with the drunkard's wife and family, and he may offer up long prayers for the salvation of the world. It makes no difference. The wine-drinking minister of religion and the whisky-drinking church member, equally with the publican behind the bar, are serving the devil by keeping in existence the devil's chief agent for the destruction of men. The first duty of intelligent thoughtful Good Templars, therefore, is to emphasize and enforce the truth concerning alcoholic liquors. Strong drink is not only physically hurtful, but is morally destructive, and that being the case it follows that the consumer of strong drink is violating the teachings of science and the dictates of revelation. Let us have sound instruction in our lodges in regard to the personal aspect of the drink controversy. Before a man can be recognised as a genuine temperance worker he must become a genuine total abstainer. That is a truth which Good Templars must spread broadcast; and, as every convert to total abstinence inflicts actual loss upon the enemy, those converts must be multiplied as rapidly as possible.

Good Templars are invested with a tremendous and far-reaching responsibility. If the machinery of the Order for rescue, reform and educational work is so superior to the machinery of other organisations, then that machinery should be worked to its utmost capacity for good. Splendidly finished and elaborately constructed machinery will not drive the ocean greyhound to her destination, unless there is a propelling power behind it; and the most complete organization will not revolutionise society, or bring order out of chaos, unless there is a living operating principle at work. What made Good Templary a power to be reckoned with in the past was the earnestness and enthusiasm of its members; and similar means will bring forth similar results in the future. The order is all right, and the lodge machinery is all right, but if the country is to be emancipated from the tyranny of the devil alcohol, steam must be got up and the machinery must be put in motion. We want more devotion to the work, more love for the drink-smitten victims of our large cities, and more of the inspiration that comes from God Himself. Are we prepared to make our lodges rallying centres of temperance effort, and real homes for the week and defenceless? If so, progress will be the order of the day, and the future will be more glorious than the past.

This is a work in which all can participate, Good Templary was never intended to be run by an executive. Every member of the Order is an element of strength or of weakness—an active contributor to its usefulness, or a drag upon its efforts to do good. Its progress in the future, therefore, will, as in the past, depend not upon the brilliancy of one or two recognised leaders, but upon the devotion, sincerity and the persistence of the rank and file. The exhortation to increased activity comes not only to the heads of the Order, but to the comparatively unknown members in the back blocks. There is a need of a revival both in the city and in the country, and a revival which will be worthy of the cause can only be brought about by officers and members unitedly consecrating themselves afresh to the work. The order is not yet played out. It is not going to die until the liquor traffic is dead and buried. Between Good Templary and alcohol there can be no truce and no basis of reconciliation. The two forces are in deadly antagonism, and it is war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt. There can be no doubt about the result. Religion and humanity are on the side of the Templar army, and therefore that army must succeed. When the triumph shall be complete, so far as this country is concerned, depends very largely upon the readers of this journal. If they are true to themselves, and equal to the obligation resting upon them, they will strengthen their ranks, fall into line, and march forward to a glorious victory.—Australian Temperance World.

SELECTIONS.

OUR WAR CRY.

The war drums are beating,
Up, soldiers, and fight
The despot, Intemperance,
Hurl down from his height.
Oh, girl on your armors,
His minions are nigh,
I'll give you a watchword—
"We conquer—or die."

The clarion is sounding
From inland to shore,
Your swords and your lances
Must slumber no more.
Shout, shout in your glory,
Your caps waving high,
"We are fighting for freedom,
We conquer—or die."

March forth to the battle
All fearless and calm,
The strength of your spirit
Throw into your arm;
And let your proud motto
Ring up to the sky,
Till the very stars echo
"We conquer—or die."

Strike deep and unerring:
Nor dare to retreat,
Though thousands by thousands
The enemy meet.
The thicker the foemen,
The firmer stand by,
Remembering your watchword—
"We conquer—or die."

Go forth in the pathway
Your forefathers trod,
Ye, too, fight for freedom,
Your leader is God.
Fling out your broad banners
Against the blue sky,
And shout like true soldiers,
"We conquer—or die."

Not chains for the tyrant,
For chains are in vain,
He is planning already
To break them in twain.
But raise your deep voices
And shout the war-cry—
"Death, death for the tyrant,
We conquer—or die."

—Mrs. C. E. D. Mansfield.

"THE LOWER ORDERS."

Who are the "lower orders?"
Not those who toil all day,
And for fair wages and good work,
As honest workmen may.
Faithful to wife and kind to child,
And true to self and God;
Such men are of the noblest
Whom life's rough paths have trod.

These are the higher orders,
The self-restrained and strong,
Too great to yield to selfishness,
Too proud to do the wrong.
Who copy Christ of Nazareth,
And live and toil as He,
And claim their rights as freemen
Since He has made them free.

Noble, not low, although they live
In houses small and mean,
Are these, the masters of themselves,
With heart and conscience clean;
With brave eyes lifted unabashed,
With courage to endure;
These are the blest and happiest,
For "blessed are the pure."

They are the "lower orders"
Who practice low deceit;
The drones in hives of industry,
The loungers in the street,
The self-indulgent sons of vice,
The sullen and untrue;
Whose useless hands are stretched to
take,
But are not skilled to do.

There are no "lower orders"
But these, the self-made low;
Men are despised and scorned because
They choose to have it so.
Unworthiness, not poverty,
Alone supplies the ban,
Which keeps the hand of fellowship
Of man from brother man.

—The Methodist Temp. Magazine.

A GOOD RESOLVE.

I'll never use tobacco, no,
It is a filthy weed;
I'll never put it in my mouth,
Said little Robert Reed.

Why, there was idle Jerry Jones,
As dirty as a pig,
Who smoked when only ten years old,
And thought it made him big.

He'd puff along the open street,
As if he had no shame,
He'd sit beside the hotel door,
And there he'd do the same.

He spent his time and money, too,
And made his mother sad;
She feared a worthless man would grow
From such a worthless lad.

Oh, no, I'll never smoke or chew,
'Tis very wrong indeed;
It hurts the health and makes bad
breath,
Said little Robert Reed.

—Songs for Little Ones at Home.

A GOOD TEMPLAR KING.

Tawhiao, king of the New Zealand Maoris, who recently died, was an active friend of the temperance cause. Not long ago when in England, he joined the Independent Order of Good Templars. Before that time however, he had entirely given up strong drink. The history of his doing so is very interesting. It is told as follows by the London Daily Chronicle:—Before his visit to England, Tawhiao, with some of his leading chiefs, went to see Sir George Grey. Sir George was not able to encourage them in their project of coming here, but Tawhiao decided on making the visit. Then came about the taking of the pledge by Tawhiao, who had been sadly given to strong waters.

"Will you answer me a question?" Sir George said to him. "What do you think of a man who in some way causes the death of another?" "Of course I think he is a bad man," replied Tawhiao.

"If a man causes the death of several other men," Sir George pursued delicately, "what would you say of him?"

Tawhiao could not think that any man would be so wicked.

"Well," continued Sir George, "what would you say of a man who destroyed the happiness of a whole nation, the happiness of his own people, by wrong proceedings?"

Tawhiao saw there was something under these parables, and with one or two more of them Sir George led him to the point.

"Yes, yes; I know what you mean," exclaimed the king, and he began to cry. The lamentableness of the head of the Maoris going to England and perhaps getting drunk two or three times before he was there long came home to him. "What can be done?" he asked Sir George. Sir George drew up a form pledging Tawhiao and himself to abstinence for so many years. This they both signed, as did all the chiefs who were with Tawhiao. Tawhiao, when Sir George saw him last, was still faithfully honouring that pledge, although the specified period of it had long expired. [When in England the Maori king joined our Order, and took our life-long pledge.—Ed.] Sir George saved other aborigine chiefs from the punch bowl. He entered into common bond with them, to abstain individually for such and such a period. By the time the bond with one chief had expired, and the chief had become a safely sober man, Sir George was free to take in hand the cure in a similar way.

POLITICAL ACTION.

The question of political action is receiving a great deal of attention at the present time and there has been some controversy in reference to the duty of Good Templars in the matter. The position that our Order as such, occupies is well set out in the following paragraphs taken from the *Pacific Templar* which are applicable to Canada as well as the United States.

The Independent Order of Good Templars is not a political organization in any sense, nor should it be, but the members of the order are citizens of the city, county, state and nation, and as such have political duties which they should neither neglect nor misuse. There can be no question but that these political duties of members of the order are in a measure outlined for them in the obligation which they have taken. Every person joining the order accepts two fundamental principles; viz: total abstinence for the individual; prohibition for the state. The first is universally adhered to and considering the large membership of the order there is certainly little trouble experienced along this line. This is not true of the second, i. e., prohibition for the state. The fall elections are approaching and consideration of the political duties of

such as have taken upon themselves the Good Templar obligation is timely. As early as 1870, or at the 25th session of the International Supreme Lodge, a decision that a Good Templar has no right to vote for licensing the liquor traffic was made and affirmed.

This was supplemented in 1880 by a decision which says "It is a violation of the obligation of a good templar to vote for a law licensing the liquor traffic under any circumstances, whether the fee is fixed high or low."

The language is clear and explicit. These are but decisions made in support of the platform declarations of the order made in 1850, viz: "No license in any form, under any circumstances, for the sale of liquors to be used as a beverage." The absolute prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors for such purposes; prohibition by the will of the people, expressed in due form of law, with the penalties deserved for a crime of such enormity."

"The election of good, honest men to administer the laws," There seems to be no question then but that so long as one remains a member of the order he must exercise his right of franchise along the lines indicated above. That is, he cannot vote for licensing the liquor traffic, and he must vote for its prohibition.

DEMOREST MEDAL CONTEST BUREAU.

'FROM CONTEST TO CONQUEST'

Education of Youth in the Principles of Temperance and Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

By Means of a Series of Elocutionary Contests in which Silver Gold and Diamond Medals of Honor will be Awarded the Successful Competitors.

Mr. W. Jennings Demorest of New York has devised a plan for promoting the development of public sentiment on prohibition lines that has probably never been equalled for either ingenuity or liberality.

Recognizing the intense interest always taken by the public in everything of the nature of a contest or competition, he has developed a scheme for utilizing this tendency to secure the presentation and consideration of sound argument on the prohibition question. He has published a series of capital books of selections entitled "From Contest to Conquest." He has had prepared a number of magnificent Silver, Gold and Diamond Medals. These Medals he generously donates to young people who make the best elocutionary presentation of selections from his books on the following plan: A public meeting to be arranged, for which the recitations will form the programme, which may be interspersed with music.

Three disinterested persons of intelligence are to be chosen to act as judges, for whom suitable blanks will be furnished. Judges are advised to avoid a tie, as but one Medal can be presented at a contest.

A competition class shall consist of not less than six nor more than ten persons.

When not more than six young persons of either sex, between the ages of twelve and twenty-five, shall recite before an audience selections taken from either of the volumes "From Contest to Conquest," the one adjudged to have made the best recitation will be awarded a Silver Medal in satin-lined case.

When not less than six of the Silver Medals are secured by as many contestants, the winners will be entitled to compete for a Gold Medal.

When eight or more have won Gold Medals they can compete for a Grand Gold Medal.

When eight or more have won Grand Gold Medals, the holders may compete for a handsome Gold Medal studded with diamonds.

On these terms the Medals will be presented by W. Jennings Demorest, free of expense.

The headquarters of the Demorest movement are at No. 10 East 14th St., New York City. F. S. Spence of Toronto is, however, the Canadian Superintendent, and will cheerfully and promptly supply information to all who desire to take hold of this work, and will forward the medals when the conditions have been complied with. He should be written to for full details.

A very small fee will be charged for each medal to cover necessary cost of postage, etc.

(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 a 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, ceasing 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 one of the officers of the Benefit Association. Bro. John E. Wilson, of Toronto, is President, and Bro. Thos. Lawless, of Toronto, is Secretary-Treasurer.

THE BLACK KNIGHT.



REV. J. H. HECTOR,

is open for engagements in Canada after September 1st, 1894.

SOME SPECIMEN EXTRACTS

from a great array of testimonials:—

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

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

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

"The audience alternately roared with laughter, or tried to still their quivering lips."—*Montreal Witness.*

"Masterly, eloquent and convincing. The audience were at one time thrilled, and at another convulsed with laughter by his epigrams, sallies and witticisms."—*Toronto Mail.*

"An interesting story, told in eloquent language, in which the pathetic and the humorous were blended in a masterly manner."—*San Jose Mercury.*

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

For terms and dates address
F. S. SPENCE,
Toronto.



GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

Chartered November 21, 1854; Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, June 30, 1864.

Offices: 51 Confederation Life Buildings, Toronto.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS FOR 1894-95.

(Members please note changes.)

G.C.T.—J. D. Andrews, Hamilton.
 G.C.—W. F. Brokenshire, Wingham.
 G.S.J.T.—John E. Wilson Toronto.
 G.V.T.—Julia Roberts, Paris.
 G.S.—F. S. Spence, Toronto.
 G.T.—W. R. Keyes, Paisley.
 P.G.C.T.—Rev. J. C. Madill, Sarnia.
 (The above constitute the Executive Committee.)
 G.C.—Rev. W. H. Madill, Alton.
 G.M.—G. J. Early, Peterboro'.
 D.G.M.—Carrie Wilde, Niagara Falls.
 G.G.—Elvina Hall, Dundas.
 G. Sen.—J. G. Murdoch, Lucknow.
 G. Mess.—J. H. Johnson, Huntsville.
 Grand Auditors—W. J. Turnbull and J. A. Beaton.
 Reprs. to R.W.G.L.—E. Dawson, G. Spence, W. H. Madill.
 Alternates—J. D. Andrews, W. J. Turnbull, D. Rose.

NOTES OF NEWS.

AT HOME.

A new quarter has begun, and already reports from lodges are coming in. Some of them are very encouraging.

Up to the evening of November 14 twenty-six lodges had reported. Four of these have no change in the number of members. Fifteen have slight decreases, aggregating in all 73. Eight have increases, aggregating 83.

If we add those new lodges reported organized and those resuscitated we have a net addition to our membership of about 150.

The most trying time of the year is now over. The time for effective work is on. We hope for a vigorous advance all along the line.

The largest increase was made by Antrim Lodge, Carleton County, which reports an addition of 31.

The best percentage of increase was made by Emsdale Lodge in Muskoka, which advanced from 12 to 23.

City Lodge in Peterboro' has gone up from 41 to 50. Culross Starr in Huron County has increased from 52 to 62.

Bro. Edward Dawson paid a flying visit recently to the Grand Secretary's office. He recently reorganized Zenith Lodge in the County of Bruce.

On October 29th Bro. Rev. W. H. Madill organized a new lodge at Arkona in Lambton County with 32 charter members. Rev. Bro. Bristol is C. T. and Miss Dehwiler L. D.

Kleinburg Lodge No. 10 was reorganized on Saturday, October 13, with C. F. Evans as Chief Templar and Edwin Kurtz as Lodge Deputy. Kleinburg did good work in other days, and doubtless will be a power for good again.

A new lodge has been organized at Stittsville in Carleton County by Bro. Pierce, D.C.J. of District 1, and Bro. W. F. Waddell, but particulars have not yet been sent in to the Grand Lodge office.

Toronto Good Templars held a special anniversary service in the Horticultural Pavilion on Sunday, Oct. 28, Mr. G. F. Marter, M.P.P., occupied the chair. Earnest addresses were made by J. B. Brooks, G. W. P. Sons of Temperance,

F. S. Spence, G.S., and Rev. Wm. Patterson. A specially fine musical service was rendered. The results were good morally and financially.

A Drayton correspondent writes that the lodge there is "on the boom." The veteran, P. Henry, is at the head of it, and he has a splendid staff of officers. Drayton Lodge has been doing good work ever since the year 1875. It owns a good hall and has some of our best members in its ranks.

Bro. F. S. Morison and his co-workers in District 16 have stirred up our friends at Beamsville, and Cyclone Lodge 501 is again in operation. The reorganization was effected on October 30th. Bro. Samuel M. Culp is the new Lodge Deputy. Cyclone once had over 200 members. We hope to see its former prosperity eclipsed.

From every quarter comes warm endorsements and commendations of the CAMP FIRE, but members are slow in sending in notes of news. Every lodge should have a CAMP FIRE correspondent. Let your sisters and brothers know what you are doing.

A boom is reported in insurance work. A good many applications for certificates have been received. This feature of our Order, if pushed, ought to give our lodges strength and stability. We have one of the best society insurance systems in existence. Let us show by our patronage our appreciation of it.

District No. 1 in the east, Districts Nos. 12 and 16 in the centre of the Province, and Districts Nos. 25 and 26 in the west, are doing vigorous campaigning. They have all made recent special efforts resulting in building up and strengthening the Order in their different localities. Our cause will be immensely benefited by the multiplication of District Lodges. They are a necessity of our present condition. If we had more District Lodges, there would be less reason to deplore the falling off of old lodges, and there would be more information concerning aggressive work. We congratulate our District workers. We urge District organization upon Lodges not now in Districts.

ABROAD.

The *Journal of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia* is received. That Province, small in population though it is, reports 37 working lodges with a membership of 1,265. Of this membership, 835 are brothers, and 430 sisters. Quite the reverse of the condition in some places in our older Provinces. There was a slight falling off during the past year.

Prince Edward Island Grand Lodge Journal has also come to hand. The facts it embodies have already been set before our readers. Prince Edward Island has 1,152 members in 26 lodges.

The principality of Wales in Great Britain has two Grand Lodges, one of which does business in the English language, and the other in the ancient native tongue. The report of the English Grand Lodge just received, shows a membership of 2,974, being an increase for the year of 238. There are 5,291 Juvenile Templars in connection with this Grand Lodge.

Prof. Aug. Forel, who is connected with the University at Zurich, and is one of the foremost scientists of Europe, has been made Chief Templar of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars recently instituted in Switzerland.

A PRESENTATION.

A very interesting event in connection with Good Templary in Great Britain occurred at the special Northampton session of Grand Lodge on October 24th. It was a presentation to Brother Councillor Malins, Grand Chief Templar of Great Britain. The presentation was made by Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., who presided at the meeting. It consists of a very handsome gold, crystal, keyless chronometer watch, and a purse containing £350 in gold. In his speech of reply, Bro. Malins spoke of the work of the Order, and the hearty and loyal co-operation of all his colleagues during twenty-five years of hard work. He had in the interest of the cause travelled 100,000 miles by sea—crossing the Atlantic twenty-six times—and 400,000 miles on land, and he was in touch with the leaders of the movement all over the world. He chiefly desired, however, to be known as one who hated the drink traffic, and who looked upon the use of alcohol as a sin against nature and against the God of nature.



JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

PLEDGE.

I promise that I will not drink cider, beer, wine, or any alcoholic or intoxicating drinks. I promise that I will not use tobacco in any form. I promise I will not use either profane or wicked words. I promise I will not gamble.

GRAND SUPERINTENDENT,

JOHN E. WILSON,
 Delaware Avenue, Toronto.

A new Juvenile Temple has been instituted under the auspices of Union Star Lodge in North Toronto. Sister Mrs. Robert Rae is the superintendent, and already there is a good membership, with promise of increase and success.

The officers of Juvenile Temples send their reports to the Grand Superintendent. This is right, but if they would at the same time send a card to the Grand Secretary this officer would be much pleased to publish notes of their work from month to month in the CAMP FIRE.

OUR JUVENILE ARMY.

BY JESSIE FORSYTH, R.W.G.S.J.T.

The members of our Grand Lodges, as they meet in session in the different countries of the world, come to their officers with the question, "How goes the cause? What are the signs of promise?" In those jurisdictions where efforts have been put forth to gather in the children, the hopeful indications will be many. It may not seem a great thing to be able to report a few hundred children enrolled during the year, but as an omen of the future triumph of the temperance cause, and of the continued growth and success of Good Templary, it is significant and cheering.

We have cause for satisfaction and encouragement when we realize that our Order is rapidly attaining to the first rank among temperance organizations in its systematic work among the boys and girls of every land. There are many members yet actively engaged in the work of the Order who will remember the astonishment with which the idea of forming a Juvenile branch in connection with the Order was received in the supreme body, and how the good, brave woman, Mrs. M. B. O'Donnell of New York, who originated the idea, obtained a hearing only after repeated attempts. To such persons it must seem that a great work has been wrought, when they find that to-day Grand Lodges throughout this broad land are planning and legislating for the advancement and improvement of this branch of our effort. The officer in charge of this department is now honored with a seat on the Grand Lodge Executive and in every Subordinate Lodge there is a Superintendent of Juvenile Templars.

The National Institute of Juvenile Temple Workers was organized at Phantom Lake, Wisconsin, in 1890, by the late honored R. W. G. S. J. T., Mrs. A. A. Brookbank, and was changed to the International Institute, at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1893. This organization has reached such proportions and attained to such dignity, that its recent special session in Washington, D.C., brought together the representatives of nineteen jurisdictions and caused the R.W.G.T., Dr. Mann, to make the prediction that the time would soon come when the Institute sessions would be second in importance only to those of the supreme Lodge.

A number of jurisdictions have State Institutes, and a few have carried the idea still farther and have formed District Institutes. In England, District Juvenile Councils have been in existence for many years and are very useful and successful organizations.

The number of members enrolled in the Juvenile branch of the Good Templar Order is about 200,000. Of these, nearly one-half are in Great Britain, where much attention has been given to the work among the children for a longer time than on this side of the Atlantic.

In the Scandinavian countries a rapidly growing membership bears testimony to the value set upon the work. The latest report from Iceland shows an increase. In Germany, something is being accomplished in spite of numerous difficulties. In Switzerland, where our devoted Sister Charlotte Gray is doing so much for the cause, there are already no fewer than six Temples.

Leaving Europe, we find the good work going on in India, where in two Grand Lodges, made up almost entirely of military brethren, there is also a Juvenile membership. An interesting fact in connection with the work in these jurisdictions is that many of these Superintendents are soldiers, who devote their leisure to training the little ones.

In Africa, each of the Grand Lodges has its Juvenile Department. At Cape Coast, there are two or three Temples of native children whose interest was recently shown by their contribution of two dollars to the Brookbank Monument Fund.

In the Australian Colonies a generation of Juvenile Templars is learning to carry on the "holy war" against intemperance. Nor must we forget the West Indian Islands where under the charge of faithful Superintendents and Deputies, the work goes steadily on.

Can anyone doubt, after reading this brief summary of our Juvenile work, that "hitherto the Lord hath helped us"? Surely, a greater blessing will follow our labors if we patiently continue "in well doing."

OTTAWA LETTER.

To the Editor of THE CAMP FIRE:—

"Progress" is the watchword of the Good Templars in District No. 1 at the present time, and a special effort is being made for the extension of the order. Cameron Juvenile Temple has been revived, and a new lodge has been organized by Mr. Waddell, at Stittsville. Several of the lodges have taken up the competitive programme system with good results, and altogether we think progress is being made all along the lines.

No Surrender Lodge held a harvest festival on Oct. 11th. A splendid programme was rendered to a large audience. Mrs. Scott, Past G.S. of J.T., gave an excellent address, as did also Mr. Waddell. Several good temperance selections were given by members of the order, and everybody enjoyed the coffee and cake.

Bro. Elmett, Dis. Sec., has been very busy lately getting things ready for the meeting of the district lodge, which takes place at Manotick, on November 1st. As Mr. Elmett will, no doubt, give you official information, I will not make any further reference to that meeting.

Owing to pressure of engagements, Mr. Birch has been compelled to resign the office of Deputy in Victoria Jubilee Lodge. We are sorry, as Bro. Birch was a most efficient officer, and we hope he may yet see his way clear to withdraw his resignation.

Cameron Lodge has been fortunate in securing the enrolment of two old and prominent workers in the persons of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Scott, late of Toronto, who will be a valuable acquisition to that lodge. We will expect to hear of still better work being done by this lodge than in the past.

DENNIS.

Ottawa, Oct. 29th 1894.

A SCRAP OF PAPER.

The poet Tennyson could take a worthless piece of paper and by writing a poem on it make it worth \$65,000—that's genius.

Vanderbilt can write a few words on a sheet of paper and make it worth \$5,000,000—that's capital.

The ditch-digger works ten hours a day and shovels three or four tons of earth for \$2—that's labor.

The mechanic can take a material worth \$5 and make it into a watch worth \$100—that's skill.

The merchant can take an article worth 75 cents and sell it for \$1—that's business.

The mother sends her bright-eyed boy to school. On the way he passes the licensed sin. He learns by degrees, he becomes a loafer, a gambler, a drunkard; all as the outgrowth of a sin—that's the saloon.—*Iowa Temperance Magazine.*