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THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of The Temperance Reform.

VOL. II. No. 11.

TORONTO, ONT., MAY, 1896.

25 CENTS PER YEAR.

Do not hesitate to take this paper from the Post Office. If you have not paid for it in advance, some one else has done so for you, or it is sent you free.

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.

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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.

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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?

... ADDRESS ...

Of the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic.

TORONTO, May, 1896.

Electors of Canada:—

You are earnestly urged to take advantage of the opportunity now offering itself, in a general Dominion election, to secure a parliament pledged to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

The judgment of the Privy Council just rendered, having in effect re-affirmed the position that the Dominion Parliament alone can pass a law for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, emphasizes the necessity of electing sound prohibitionists to the House of Commons.

The majority Report of the Royal Commission, presented to the late Parliament, estimates that the cost of the intoxicating liquor annually consumed in Canada, at average retail prices, would amount to \$39,879,854, and the amount paid therefor by the consumers is "considerably in excess of that amount."

This appalling outlay is, however, only a fraction of the evil with which the liquor traffic is burdening our country. It lays upon our citizens a fearful load of suffering, poverty, disease, mortality and crime. It is an aggressive, debauching, and dangerous influence in political affairs.

The overwhelming majorities in favor of prohibition in the plebiscites taken in Ontario, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and the prohibition memorial unanimously adopted in the New Brunswick Legislature, clearly demonstrate that the electorate of Canada desire immediate legislation against this giant evil.

This is the most important political question before the country to-day. Earnestly we appeal to you not to allow it to be side-tracked by others, or ignored by the candidates for your suffrages.

The platform adopted at the Montreal Convention in 1894 details a plan which, if fairly carried out, will compel recognition of the prohibition reform, and secure the return of a Parliament pledged to put that reform into practical operation.

Our friends are therefore recommended everywhere to take an active part in political organization and work, doing all that is possible to secure the nomination and election of representatives who are known and avowed Prohibitionists, and who will loyally support prohibitory legislation regardless of party exigencies.

There is not a moment to lose. We cannot spare the aid and influence of any friend of our cause. Earnestly we appeal to you to act unitedly, fearlessly, determinedly and at once. Do not wait for any one else to begin. Consult known friends of our cause in your locality. Question every candidate who is nominated. Work loyally and earnestly for those who will stand by our cause, and thus aid in securing the speedy triumph of our principles in practical legislation.

By order of the Executive Committee.

F. S. SPENCE,
Secretary.

JOHN J. MACLAREN,
Chairman.



SUGGESTED QUESTIONS TO CANDIDATES.

1. Are you in favor of the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages?
2. If elected to the House of Commons, will you do all in your power, in co-operation with the other members of Parliament who favor prohibition, to secure the introduction and enactment of prohibitory legislation at the earliest possible opportunity?

PROGRESS.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Citizens' League was held on April 18th, Major E. L. Bond presiding. The report showed a year's good work. Since the organization of this society, the illegal sale of liquor has been sharply looked after, satisfactory progress has also been made in the reduction in the number of licenses, the following being the figures for the license year ending as mentioned:

1890.....	1,082
1891.....	1,074
1892.....	995
1893.....	938
1894.....	955
1895.....	911
1896.....	870

DOMINION W. C. T. U. LITERATURE DEPOSITORY, 58 ELM STREET, - TORONTO.

A large and well assorted stock of leaflets on hand, for use of temperance workers and members of W. C. T. U. Unions. Temperance literature for distribution in Sunday Schools, on Juvenile Work, Sabbath Observance, Systematic Giving, etc., etc., always in stock. Orders by mail promptly attended to

MRS. BASCOM,
Manager.

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Ripans Tabules cure headache.
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Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
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Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.
Ripans Tabules gentle cathartic.
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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, MAY, 1896.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION.

The long delayed decision of the Imperial Privy Council upon the question of provincial jurisdiction in relation to the liquor traffic has at last been rendered. Unfortunately the cable summaries of this judgment are so condensed as to be imperfect, and it is impossible at the time of writing this to ascertain exactly the full import of that judgment.

One thing however, is absolutely certain and that is, that the right of provincial legislatures to enact local option laws has been affirmed. The legislation of the different provinces authorizing electors to locally prohibit the traffic in intoxicating beverages has therefore been conclusively upheld, and a wide field is open for effective work.

This ruling will be of special value to the province of Ontario. That province's local option law had been declared invalid by the Supreme Court of Canada. This decision had practically rendered the law inoperative where it had been passed, and had terminated all agitation for its further adoption. There will be a sudden change. The law will be enforced where it is carried, and will no doubt win many victories in new territory. Ontario prohibitionists are heartily to be congratulated upon this.

The decision also makes it clear that a provincial legislature has no right to prohibit the importation of intoxicating liquor. As has been stated, the other points involved in the decision are yet uncertain. The full text of the judgment will arrive in a few days and we shall then know exactly where we stand. If, as some anticipate, provincial legislatures have power to prohibit, then we may look for important legislation in nearly all the provinces.

It is also certain that no doubt has been cast upon the power of the Dominion Parliament to enact prohibitory legislation. Few people had any doubt regarding this matter. It is well, however, to have it again emphatically re-affirmed in view of the approaching Dominion election.

THE ONTARIO CONVENTION.

The decision of the Privy Council having been rendered, there will be a gathering of Ontario prohibitionists in the city of Toronto early in July. Probably in a few days the official announcement of this Convention will be issued.

The gathering will be one of unusual importance. It will have before it the full text of the long expected decision.

The way will be clear for an immediate advance. A vigorous campaign for the further extension of prohibition under local option will no doubt be warmly advocated.

Another point that will receive special attention will be fresh provincial legislation. Sir Oliver Mowat's pledge was that prohibitory legislation would be enacted if the province had power to enact it. Public opinion however, will demand advance legislation in any case. The decision will simply decide whether that legislation is to be prohibition or further restriction.

The promise of the Attorney General was taken as meaning that he would promote legislation in the interests of the temperance cause to the limit of the power which the legislation is shown to possess. We shall look confidently for further sweeping legislation for curtailing the power of the evil working traffic and coming into actual operation not less than May 1st, 1897.

THE DOMINION ELECTION.

The Dominion Alliance has issued an address in view of the approaching election. This document is a stirring bugle-call to action, and ought to meet with a hearty response from every earnest prohibitionist in Canada. We have now an opportunity of promoting our cause such as seldom occurs.

In the coming contest party lines will be less sharply defined than usual. The different issues before the people are such, that there will be many combinations of electors who have not heretofore worked together, and many refusals of electors to stand by the political party to which they have hitherto adhered.

In this loosening up of party affiliation, conscience and high motive will no doubt receive more attention and influence more votes than has generally been the case. More votes than ever will probably be cast by men who give prohibition a prominent place in their political creed.

We have a splendid opportunity for effective missionary work. During the next few weeks new converts may be won to our ranks and those who are with us now may be educated into closer adhesion to right principle. Let our friends be active in every constituency.

PLEDGING CANDIDATES.

It is sometimes argued that no advantage is gained from the pledging of candidates. Men who are decidedly in favour of prohibition, will work for the promotion of that reform whether or not they have promised to do so. Promises are sometimes given most readily by men who are least likely to fulfil them.

There is however, some danger that the strongest promises will be given by those who are not our best friends.

The kind of candidate in whom prohibitionists can most unhesitatingly confide is the man who is a known and avowed prohibitionist, a personal abstainer and a fearless champion of what he believes. Such a representative will help us as much unpledged as if he were sworn.

There are many men however, who while not having strong convictions on this particular question, are honorable enough to carry out any promise they may make. A pledge before election will thus sometimes give us a champion afterwards that we would not have secured without that pledge. That pledge will often be more readily given by such a candidate before his election than afterwards. Moreover, the pledge will not keep our true

friends from doing their best for the cause to which they are pledged. Pledging candidates may thus place us in a stronger and better position.

We must however, act judiciously. If we pay regard only to the answers that are given to propounded questions, we may select a wrong man. In some constituencies we may by insisting upon strong promises weaken the chances for election of men who are friendly. It is impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule that is to be followed in every case.

The true friends of prohibition in every locality are best qualified to decide as to the plan that ought to be adopted. Details must be left to them. For the information and assistance of those who wish to question candidates, we submit two questions as suggestive of what may wisely be used.

1. Are you in favor of the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages?
2. If elected to the House of Commons, will you do all in your power, in co-operation with the other members of Parliament who favor prohibition, to secure the introduction and enactment of prohibitory legislation at the earliest possible opportunity?

CHURCH GATHERINGS.

We are at the time of the year when Conferences, Synods, Unions and other ecclesiastical bodies hold their regular annual sessions. At most of these gatherings the temperance question will be discussed. The imminence of the Dominion elections will no doubt add both interest and importance to these discussions.

Our present position calls for boldness, aggressiveness and wisdom. We have before us to-day splendid opportunities for accomplishing much. They bring with them opportunities for doing harm. Everywhere feelings are unusually tense. Men's prejudices are usually sensitive. It is easy to make enemies of those who by judicious management might be made ardent friends.

Earnestly we appeal to our friends to stand firmly by the right cause unhesitatingly and unyieldingly, refusing compromise with what is evil. At the same time we earnestly plead for kindness and toleration towards those who differ from us in opinion. We shall need during the coming year all the friends we can win.

We can neither afford to antagonize those who may help us, nor lower the standard under which we fight. Now is the time to be wise as serpents and harmless as doves.

ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER.

If you are Prohibitionist, say so and stick to it. In the name of all the good to be accomplished by Prohibition let the world know where you stand. The indecisions of the hour daily with eternal interests. "Why halt ye between two opinions?"

You owe an apology to no one for being a Prohibitionist. Against Prohibition there is no law of heaven and no principle of law to govern among men.

If you are not a Prohibitionist for decency's sake don't claim to be one, but rather say nothing about it. Hug the old whiskey parties to your confidence and vote that ticket till "whisky" by the power which you have helped to give it accomplishes its purpose if you will, but don't say you are a Prohibitionist while you are doing it. That adds insult to injury and is in bad taste, besides the responsibility is too great, the interest too vast, and life's opportunities too brief to make it a matter of jest. The world wants true men to meet requirements of the present time.

"Men whom the lust of office does not kill:

Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy."

Far better is it that fewer men who are true to its principles advocate Prohibition than that many embrace it only to leave it stranded when the evil day of testing their fidelity to the principle arrives.

Which side will you take? At least, cease claiming to be that you are not; and "Choose you this day whom you will serve."—*The Leaflet.*

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.

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

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Among a great many subjects comprehensively treated, are the following—

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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—at the reduced price of

ONE DOLLAR,

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F. S. SPENCE,
51 Confederation Life Building,
Toronto, Canada.

Selections.

STRIKE THE DEMON DOWN.

Would you like to see the drunkard,—
Sotted, sunk below the brute,—
Burst his shackles and step forward
Into freedom absolute?
Then arouse you from indifference
And fight the demon drink,
Ere he force his hapless victims
O'er perdition's fearful brink;
With a self-denying courage,
And a manly fortitude,
March forward in the battle's front
Till the demon is subdued.
O strike this mighty tyrant
With all your strength and skill,
With all your power of intellect,
With all your force and will.

Would you like the outcast children
From our city's squalid slums,
All taken in and cared for well—
As a land like ours becomes?
Then rouse you from indifference,
And fight the demon drink;
Let Fatherhood and Motherhood
Their strongest forces link
In one united effort,
This evil to o'erthrow
And free the path the children tread,
From its curse and blight and woe.
O strike this mighty tyrant
With all your strength and skill,
With all your power and intellect,
With all your force of will.

Would you like your fellow workman
To be better housed and fed?
And the pauper from the workhouse
In a bright, snug home instead?
Then rouse you from indifference
And fight the demon drink
With all the subtle forces
Of which your mind can think.
With wit and sprightly humor,
With courage of withering scorn,
With keen, sarcastic irony,
With truth's most poignant thorn.
O strike this mighty tyrant
With all your strength and skill,
With all your power of intellect,
With all your force of will.

Would you like the lost and fallen
To be saved and lifted up?
And the wretched find true pleasure
For sin's bitter, burning cup?
Then rouse you from indifference
And fight the demon drink
With firm, set resolution,
And a nerve that will not shrink;
With a zeal which knows no flagging,
And a darling strong and bold;
With energy inflexible,
And love that grows not cold.
O strike this mighty tyrant
With all your strength and skill,
With all your power of intellect,
With all your force of will.

—The Constitution.

HERE STANDS A BOY.

For Recitation.
Here stands a boy quite full of joy,
But rather fond of drinking;
So bend your ears, my little dears,
And do a bit of thinking.

What kind of drink, say do you think
Can I be got to swallow?
Not beer or gin, they lead to sin;
My drink will beat them hollow.

I quench my thirst with water first;
It never leads to folly;
And milk so sweet is such a treat,
It makes me fat and jolly.

Here ends my rhyme until next time;
A little boy may teach you
To draw the line and shun the wine.
Do, do now, I beseech you.
—E. W. S. Royds, in the Water Lily.

TOUCH NOT THE TEMPTING CUP.

Touch not the tempting cup, my boy,
Touch not the sparkling wine;
Praise not the pleasure of the bowl,
The glories of the vine,
The bloated face the bloodshot eye,
Shall let you know the reason why.

Touch not the tempting cup, my boy,
Beer, brandy, wine or gin;
Let toppers praise their foolish ways,
Who make a mock at sin;
The drunkard's wild, delirious cry
Shall let you know the reason why.

Touch not the tempting cup, my boy,
Though urged by friend or foe;
Dare when the tempter urges most,
Dare nobly say, No, no!
The joyous angels from on high
Shall glory in your brave reply.

Touch not the tempting cup, my boy,
In Righteousness be brave!
Take not the first, a single step,
Toward the drunkard's grave.
The widow's tears and orphans' sigh
Shall let you know the reason why.

—S. C. Kimball.

HAVE YOU, BROTHER.

I've something to ask you, brother,
When there's none to listen but God;
Come let us reason together,
The subject demands that we should;
The pulse of the world is throbbing
The hearts of the poor filled with
dread.
Whose little hands are you robbing
Of the coveted piece of bread?

In your greed for wealth and power.
In your hunger for hoarded gold,
Have you robbed the poor of their
dower?
Have you turned some one into the
cold?
Have you barred some soul from
learning
A just God is ruling above?
Have you barred some poor hearts,
yearning
In vain for a home and for love?

Have you wounded the hearts of
mothers?
Added more to a father's care?
Forced burdens upon your brothers?
Ground them down in cruel despair?
Have you robbed the weak and dying
To add to your hoarded gold?
Have you heard little children crying
With hunger, neglect and cold?

I hear how the great world is sobbing,
I hear all the groans of the poor;
I see how those white hands are
robbing
Labor at the very church door.
O can it be you, my brother,
With your white face turned to
heaven,
Still holding the hands of another,
And taking all labor has given?

Brother, these wrongs must be righted;
The groans of the toiler must cease;
The torch of justice be lighted
To shine upon toilers at peace.
Their cries have reached unto heaven,
Attracted the ear of their God,
And justice at last must be given
Though it comes through rivers of
blood.

—The Coming Nation.

A TRINITY OF GRACE.

Faith is the vision of the soul,
And sees, where mortal eye is blind,
In life's else maze and mystery,
The guiding hand of God reveal'd—
His ripening purpose to fulfill.

Hope looks for blessings still to come,
Of curses, raging now, to cease,
Prepar'd to work, and watch and wait,
Eternal power and truth her trust.

Charity is Christlike loving—
Human frailty's pitying friend—
Always patient, true, and tender,
Ready, brave, and self-forgetting,
In the world's wild stress and struggle
To suppress the base, ignoble,
Yet more exalt the good and true,
—Clifford Smith—The Watchword.

ALCOHOL AND HEART DISEASE.

Bollinger has especially called attention to the great frequency of heart disease in Munich, where it ranks third among the causes of death. In an interesting paper also on the "Etiology of Idiopathic Hypertrophy of the Heart," contributed by Dr. J. S. Whittaker to a late number of the "International Medical Magazine," the influence of alcohol in causing the development of hypertrophy of the heart is referred to, first as a chemical poison in the production of arteriosclerosis, chiefly in the stronger forms, as in brandy, whisky, etc.; secondly, by increasing the quantity of blood in a mechanical way, for the most part in weaker forms, as in wine, and more especially in beer. Seudtner has observed that the mortality from heart disease of brewers and workers with beer was much greater than the general mortality. The blood pressure and pulse frequency are directly increased after the ingestion of any kind of fluid; but they are highest after beer, probably on account of its carbonic acid and alcohol. Bollinger observed that after the ingestion of a pint of water during work by a strong, girl, aged twenty-two, the blood pressure returned to the normal in the course of one hour, but after the ingestion of a pint of wine and water, or of a pint of beer, under the same conditions, the blood pressure reached the normal only after two hours. Great beer drinkers nearly all suffer in a course of a few years from dilatation of the heart, the result of previous hypertrophy.—Medical Pioneer.

A BRAVE STAND.

A successful evangelist tells the results which followed a simple stand for Christ. A commercial traveller had made a good sale and the merchant said, "It is your treat." He knew what that meant. There was a saloon across the street and he was expected to go across and "set up" the drinks for the whole establishment. "What is the use?" he said to himself. "This is one of the expediences of the trade. I needn't drink anything. I can order the cigars, or a supper, to—"

"Yes," something said to him "you can just sell right out here and make a wreck of it all."

"Boys," said he in the new inspiration sent him from above, "If I should do that I would do the meanest thing in all the world, and if you'll bear with me I'll tell you why. I have just come up from the very gates of death and hell through strong drink, and if I did what you ask I'd do the meanest thing in all the world both for you and me."

Instantly the cashier leaped down from the desk.
"Have you got a pledge? I'll sign it!"

And the merchant afterward took the commercial traveller aside to say: "I promise you I'll never drink another drop as long as I live."
It pays to be outspoken for Christ.
—Selected.

WHY DRINK EVEN MODERATELY?

That the ranks of the drunkards are being daily recruited from the so-called moderate drinkers no one questions. I believe it could be calculated, with as great nicety as a life insurance table, that out of a given number of moderate drinkers so many will become drunkards. That a degree of risk is therefore connected with moderate drinking, none, we think, will deny.

What, then, are the considerations that will justify one in encountering that risk? Health is not to be promoted, happiness is not to be promoted, prosperity is not to be promoted, piety is not to be promoted. What is to be gained but a gratification of a mere lust of the flesh? and for that gratification are character, prosperity, happiness, and the soul to be imperilled? Men no longer drink in ignorance of this fact. Mr. Ellis, in his "History of Madagascar," informs us that the natives of that island, to propitiate the crocodile, have converted him into a river god, and that before crossing any of their rivers they are in the habit of praying to them thus:—"O Mr. Crocodile! I love you dearly; my father loved you dearly; and I will teach my children to love you dearly; only let me swim over this time, and don't bite me." Now, alcohol is the crocodile god of the moderate drinker, and every time he sits down to the glass he might pray:—"O my alcohol! I love you dearly; my father loved you dearly; and I will teach my children to love you dearly; only let me drink you this time, and don't beguile me." Now, we fear, that prayer in the use of the bottle will be about as unavailing as in the face of a crocodile. The only safe course is to shun the cup, and avoid the first glass.—National Temperance Advocate.

LICENSE PERPETRATES IT.

Rev. Carl F. Henry, of Cleveland, said recently in a discourse on social purity:

A report of the head of the Salvation Army Rescue Home in London says that drink is an inevitable part of the business. All confess that they could never lead their miserable lives if it were not for its influence. No girl has ever come into our Homes from the street life but has been more or less a prey to drink. There is in Chicago a section less than one-fourth of a mile square that contains ninety-nine saloons and eighty-three known houses of ill-repute, and more than half of this section is taken up by railroad tracks and warehouses. In Chicago, in Cleveland, and in every city you find the saloons and these resorts the nearest neighbors and never quarrelling. Of 137 women and girls received during five months in a "Rescue" in New York 104 or 75 per cent, entered intoxicated, and there was hardly one of the other thirty-three who had not recently been drinking. Of 168 women received 93 per cent, were by their own confession habitual users of intoxicating liquors and 77.55 per cent confessed that liquor was a cause of their downfall. The matron of this

institution, from her long intimacy with the conditions, has come to believe that fully two-thirds of the women start in this life through drink and that the efforts to reform are futile because of drink.

A WOMAN'S MOAN.

Hear the despairing cry that one of the abandoned of San Francisco addressed to the editor of The Examiner: "Liquor keeps us where we are. The gin holes, curse them! Their keepers, God forgive. The laws which make them possible, curse them! curse them!! curse them!! Reform us? How when rum makes three every week? Reform us? Reform your laws! How I laugh—laugh with a despairing shriek at the attempts of some kind hearted and well meaning people to reform us without reforming and informing themselves. Reform when the greatest enemy to moral reform is standing open day and night in thousands of places in San Francisco? What colossal nonsense! The law smiles and Christian law makers wonder. Heaven is impoverished; hell is enriched. My hot head is against the window pane; my aching heart is bursting."

This is no fiction. It is the cry of one of our wretched sisters—a woman of flesh and blood and mind and affections—some mother's darling girl. And thousands of her kind are pleading in their impotent despair for release from this devourer of womanhood and parent of their woes—the legalized saloon—and pleading to you and to me. And the people of the churches, who have the power to stop this thing, stand idly by while the work of ruin goes on about them every night, leaving the valiant "slummers" of the Salvation Army to snatch what brands they can from the burning—brands so charred and blackened that the Church will not touch them lest it might soil its aristocratic hands.

And the conditions will continue until the people rise in the might of their awakened manhood and womanhood and demand at the polls that men of moral character—men who care more for the sobriety and virtue of their constituents than they do for their votes; men who will defend womanhood and work for a purer manhood—the present conditions will continue until the voice of the people is heard demanding that such men shall make and enforce out laws.—Rev. Carl F. Henry.

FEARFUL FACTS.

A committee in New York city has published a pamphlet, from which we cull the following statistics. One of the arguments most frequently used against the prohibition party is that it has not accomplished anything. In the face of the following facts it seems well nigh as reasonable to dispute the existence of the Church on the same ground.

How long will it be before such conditions will arouse the Church to a sense of its guilt and inspire it to more consistent action?

In the Fifteenth Assembly district of New York city an investigation by Rev. Walter Laidlaw shows the following facts:—

Population	30,020
Membership of Protestant Churches	1,708
Sunday School Roll	2,524
Paid workers	12
Voluntary workers	243

Note the proportion of workers to the membership of the churches. What are the other 1,550 members for?

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Churches locally owned	6
Entire value church property	\$307,000
Mortgage encumbrance	(6),500
Current expenses	28,828
Benevolent contributions	6,323
Locally contributed	26,451

STREET AREA AGENCIES FOR GOOD.

	Feet
Total frontage church property	486
Holy Cross Lyceum	25
Y. W. C. A. West Side Settlement	25
Public Schools	220
	756

SALOONS.

Saloons and liquor stores 130
Avenue and inter-avenue frontage 3,035 feet
The saloons occupy 44 corner lots out of 92 in the district.
Exterior area on streets of district occupied by saloon property, 1 foot in 7.—Constitution.

A VALUABLE BOOK FREE.

SPECIAL PREMIUM OFFER.

The People vs. The Liquor Traffic. is a work containing nine strong speeches by the late Hon. J. B. Finch, with introduction by the Hon. S. H. Blake. Special Canadian edition. This is probably the strongest and most complete argument in favor of prohibition that has yet been published in so condensed a form. Its style is attractive and its logic incontrovertible. It is printed on good paper and contains 240 pages. The regular price is Thirty Cents. A few copies are left, and one will be sent FREE, postage prepaid, to anyone sending immediately. Twenty-five Cents, for one year's subscription to THE CAMP FIRE. The paper and book will be sent for this price to any address in Canada or the United States.

INTERNATIONAL JUVENILE INSTITUTE.

Special attention is called to the Session of the International Institute of Juvenile Temple workers to be held in Montreal next month. Members who intend to be present are requested to send notice speedily to Miss Jessie Forsyth R. W. G. S. J. T., Boston, Mass. The official announcement says:—

A special session of the International Institute of Juvenile Temple Workers will be convened in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Montreal, Canada, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 25th, 26th and 27th, 1906.

The programme will, it is expected, include addresses by Dr. D. H. Mann, H. W. G. T.; B. F. Parker, R. W. G. S.; Dr. Oronhyatekha, P. H. W. G. T.; Rev. James Yeames, P. R. W. G. T.; W. H. Lambley, P. R. W. G. C.; Mrs. S. E. G. Keith, G. S. J. T., of Ohio, and other well-known members.

Papers on practical topics connected with the juvenile branch of our Order have already been promised by Sisters Genie F. Hazlett, editor of *The International Good Templar*; Ada R. Markham, G. S. J. T., Wisconsin; Agnes E. Saffey, G. S. J. T., Minnesota; Lulia S. Brooks, G. S. J. T., New Hampshire; Brother Miguel Sereque, G. S. J. T., Massachusetts, and others are expected. There will also be numerous interesting communications from workers in the more remote jurisdictions, including Sister Charlotte A. Gray, our European missionary; Rev. C. J. Reakely, of England; W. Andrews Godfrey, of India; A. C. Lyell, G. S. J. T., of Central South Africa, and others.

All members who can possibly do so are earnestly urged to attend and help to encourage the workers of the Province of Quebec, who are making great preparations for the event.

THE OUTLOOK.

From the Right Worthy Grand Secretary's Department in *The International Good Templar* for May, we clip the following interesting information regarding the present position of the Order.

The aggregate membership of the Order has not changed numerically since the meeting of the Supreme Lodge at Boston, last June. From annual returns received since my report to the session, the following gains and losses are reported:

Lodges.	Mem.	Gain	Loss
Channel Islands	1	48	
Connecticut	8	213	
Colorado	16	326	
Canada (Ont.)	18	1,591	
California	27	71	
Central South Africa	4	40	
Denmark	14	736	
Delaware	3		
England	27	8,963	
Germany, No. 1			
Iowa	65	1,578	

Ireland	gain	12	425
Iceland	gain	3	116
Idaho	loss	4	165
Minnesota, Jr.	gain	9	80
Missouri	gain	—	99
Montana	loss	3	240
Michigan	loss	128	4,210
Manitoba	gain	—	1
Minnesota	loss	1	336
New Hampshire	gain	3	90
New Brunswick	loss	14	626
Nova Scotia	gain	37	1,292
Nebraska	loss	18	1,192
New York	loss	48	3,292
New Jersey	loss	—	50
Norway	gain	(5)	2,962
New Zealand	gain	2	83
Natal	loss	2	230
North Dakota	gain	18	523
Ohio	gain	33	832
Oregon	gain	—	46
Prince Edward Island	gain	—	105
Quebec	gain	10	210
Queensland	loss	12	31
Rhode Island	gain	5	74
Scotland	loss	10	2,141
Switzerland	gain	4	205
Sweden	gain	(6)	4,176
South Australia	loss	2	72
South Dakota	loss	1	81
Texas	loss	8	619
West Virginia	loss	—	61
Wales (English)	gain	23	1,033
Washington	loss	6	329
Western Australia	gain	—	59
Wisconsin	loss	23	1,405

THE MALLORY BOYS.

BY FAYE HUNTINGTON.

"Those Mallory boys must be having a hard time since their mother died," said one neighbour to another.

"Yes, and I suppose the poor woman must have had a hard time herself before she died."

"John Mallory was a likely fellow before he took to drink."

"Yes, drink has spoiled his life as it has the lives of more than one of the boys we used to go to school with at the corners. It's too bad. I'm sorry for those boys."

The Mallory boys were having a hard time since the dear patient mother went away and left them. There was no sister, and the boys had to be housekeepers. During his mother's long illness Jack had learned to cook simple dishes, and they might have got along nicely if only the father could have been kept from drink. But it seemed to the lonely boys that he grew worse every day. He was certainly more abusive, and the boys were frequently obliged to leave the house until the drunken frenzy wore off. One afternoon they returned from school at the usual time to find their father in an uncommon rage. He had come home earlier than was his custom, and in his unreasoning condition he flew into a rage because supper was not ready and because the boys were not at home. Finding how things were going, the boys betook themselves to the woods. They had found a nook over the hill where they were out of sight from the house, and in view of such emergencies they had hidden there a small quantity of potatoes, apples, and salt, and a few eggs, so they were in no danger of starving; but the weather was growing cold and they began to realize that it might not be very pleasant eating their suppers in the woods all winter. However, they were used to making the best of their difficulties without worrying over the next thing. Fred built a fire of dry twigs, and wrapping some potatoes in wet brown paper, buried them in the hot ashes. When the potatoes were nearly roasted he prepared some eggs in the same way, and having set some apples up before the fire to roast, they were likely to have a very palatable and nourishing supper. True, there was danger, as Fred suggested, that Mr. Mallory might come out and see the smoke and so disturb them; but Jack said, "If he does, all we have to do will be to cut and run! So don't be afraid, Fred."

After a while Jack said, "Say, Fred, let's—you and I—promise each other that we won't ever be like father."

"My! I don't need to make such a promise! I'd kill myself first!"

"But father didn't mean to be what he is now when he was a boy any more than we mean to be. The promise I want to make between us is that we'll never touch liquor, even cider. I've heard father say that when he was a boy his father used to fix cider—put mustard or something into it so it would keep from getting real hard and that they used to drink it all winter. I think that is where father first began. Now let us just promise we'll never

touch it in any shape. Here's my hand on it! I'll never taste, no, I'll never handle the stuff as long as I live. Say that over with me and give me your hand on it, my boy!"

Fred stretched out his hand, and the two held each other in a firm grasp while they again repeated the formula.

"And tobacco!" said Jack.

"And tobacco!" echoed Fred.

"And no swear words!" said Jack.

"And no swear words!" echoed Fred.

"So may God help us to do!" said Jack reverently.

"And so may God help us to do," echoed Fred in the same reverent tone.

This was long before the L. T. L. was known; but these boys had taken the triple pledge, which is the watchword of thousands of Loyal Legend boys and girls at the present day.

Months and years went by. To a looker-on things did not seem to change very much. Sometimes a neighbour would say, "I don't see why those boys stay there! Why don't they clear out and leave old Mallory to himself?" But it was never discussed between the boys. In dying hours the mother had said, "Boys, do what you can to save your father." And they were faithful to the promise made in that hour.

I cannot tell all the story here, but there came a day when John Mallory was free from the enemy—when, weak and trembling in every limb, old while in the prime of life as '30 years, he sat in the sunniest corner of the home tenderly cared for by his sons, grown to be stalwart men—men who never forgot the vow made in the woods that bleak November day; men who are in the fight for the abolition of the saloon; men who never taint the air with tobacco-smoke; men whose language is pure and whose hearts are strong and whose lives are clean. They look back to that pledge made to each other in the silence of the woods as a turning point in their lives—as an hour when they girded themselves for the battle of life. Remember, it was a pledge taken honestly, earnestly in God's strength!—*The Youth's Temperance Banner.*

ALCOHOL AND THE STOMACH.

The direct local effects of alcohol upon the stomach were very clearly demonstrated by the long continued experiments of Dr. Beaumont upon Alexis St. Martin, the Canadian boy who had an opening made into his stomach by the accidental discharge of a musket in 1822, the experiments continuing for a long series of months, then taken up upon the same subject by Dr. Sewell of Washington, all the results reached being subsequently verified by like experiments upon an Ethiopian peasant girl, Catherine Cate, who by an accident also had an artificial opening in her stomach.

The first apparent effect of the introduction of alcohol into the stomach is that of an irritant, shown by redness of the lining membrane of the organ and enlargement of the myriads of little blood vessels, which, in their natural state, are so minute as not to be visible to the naked eye, now so weakened and distended as to be plainly seen.

Further along, by a still greater exhibition of the same effect, is the appearance of large, bluish patches, showing an essebled state of the vessels and impaired circulation of blood, not infrequently leading on to actual ulceration.

In the confirmed drinker this weakening effect is often carried on to the extent of producing *mama a potu*, or delirium tremens, when the vessels are so weakened that blood exudes from them, becomes partially digested and is ejected by the process of vomiting known as "black vomit."

Another very serious effect upon the stomach is softening of its mucous or lining membrane often accompanied with ulceration, resembling in appearance the aphthous sore mouth of a child in scarlet fever.

Again sometimes a cancerous disease is produced, leading to much suffering and death. The writer in his own practice has met with a case of each of the last two described, when he was permitted an autopsy in each, which verified the diagnosis in both instances. Yet neither was in the case of a drunkard, but both were daily moderate drinkers, and the latter was a woman living on a farm four miles from the nearest village.

The drinking habit was cultivated by the daily use of wine, until the abused stomach demanded something stronger to produce the accustomed effect upon its little nerves, which had become partially paralyzed.

Among the first functional disturbances experienced by the drinker is a mucous catarrh of the stomach, which attacks nearly all drinkers to a greater or less extent, ushered in by morning thirst, a dry clammy mouth and often after the first morning dram the stomach rebels and vomiting ensues, ejecting a glairy,ropy mucous fluid. Sometimes this supervenes even before anything is swallowed in the morning, or following a draught of water. It is always succeeded by more or less inflammation, becoming chronic. Again, we often see the imbibitor suffering from drinker's dyspepsia.

And yet the simpleton thinks he must treat it to frequent potions of alcoholics to help out the tired stomach with its task. Well, it does help it out, and helps the drinker out too, for he is generally out of the world prematurely.

—D. H. Mann, M. D., R. W. G. T.

TO BOYS WHO SMOKE.

If boys who smoke would only be sensible and see the folly of it, how much better would it be for them and others! Can you not see, do you not know, that you are going through a great deal of misery to do something you do not really like? You are enduring, with a patience worthy of a better cause, the suffering of a martyr, in order to acquire a useless, bad habit, and trying to cultivate a taste that makes you sick. Why should you treat yourself so meanly? You know perfectly well that you do not smoke because you enjoy it. It is only when you think someone (but assuredly not your parents) is looking at you. You always do this with an air of intense self-consciousness. Everybody, including yourself, knows that you are on exhibition. And it is such a pitiable, cheap show, too. You think people are admiring you, which they are not. Why, so far from exciting admiration in the minds of the beholders, if you boys could hear the remarks which people make when they see you smoking, you would never again try a cigarette where human eyes could perceive you.

Moreover, it makes you disagreeable company. When you bring into society the horrid taint of stale tobacco in your hair and clothes, your absence is always more gratefully welcome than your presence. So don't smoke, boys. It makes you stupid, so it does not help you in your studies; it is injurious to the heart, so it does not aid you in athletic sports. It does not do you one particle of good; it makes you appear silly and ridiculous; it is as disagreeable and offensive to yourselves as it is to anybody else; you do not get a bit of comfort and real pleasure out of it, and you all know it—so pray do not smoke!—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

A COSTLY BUSINESS.

A COSTLY BUSINESS.

"Last year there were 31,667 arrests for drunkenness in New York city, and among the culprits were 8,414 women."

"Following are the number of arrests made during 1905 for violations of the excise laws, given by quarters:—"

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First quarter	3,369	39	3,408
Second "	2,242	44	2,286
Third "	1,724	68	1,792
Fourth "	(closely estimated)		1,800
			9,286

"Ninety per cent of these arrests were for violation of the Sunday laws. The cost of this terrific total of 41,163 arrests, including subsequent trials, and, in the face of convictions, imprisonments, was not less than \$3,703,770—more than twice the revenue which the city gets from the bar rooms. So Father Knickerbocker loses money in the rum business after all. And if to this direct loss is added the indirect injury which he suffers through the influence of drink upon his citizens—the transformation of industrious men into lazy ones, the changing of honest men into thieves, and all the other evils which stem from drink is known to work in human nature—then his accounts will be found to be very far, indeed, from balancing."—*New York Journal.*