

# The Son of Temperance.

VOL. I.

BRANTFORD, FEBRUARY, 1880.

No. 10

## The Good of the Order.

### Be Brave, My Brother.

(Recite in a cheerful and bold style.)

Be BRAVE, my brother !  
And let the wine-cup pass ;  
Gird up thy strength, for much it needs,  
To shun the social glass.  
It may be beauty's hand,  
That proffereth it to thee ;  
Put on, then, armour to withstand  
Such two-fold witchery.  
'Tis not alone the battle-field  
That needs a hero true ;  
There's many a strife in calmer life  
That needs a hero too.  
Then BE BRAVE, my brother,  
And let the wine-cup pass ;  
GIRD UP THY STRENGTH, for much it  
Needs, To shun the social glass. [needs,

Be STRONG, my brother,  
Refuse the glowing cup,  
Although it needs thy utmost strength  
Sometimes to give it up ;  
Where genial spirits meet,  
And friends around thee press,  
Put on thy armour to defend  
Thy path in gentleness.  
For many a joyous feast,  
And hospitable board,  
May prove as rife with battle strife  
As battle-fields afford.  
Be STRONG, my brother,  
REFUSE the glowing cup,  
Although it needs thy utmost  
strength.  
Sometimes to give it up.

Be FIRM, my brother,  
And joys will soon be thine ;  
The joys of peace and happiness,  
Surpass the joys of wine.  
To help destroy the serpent's sting,  
MAKE BARE the lion's den,  
Removing much that's dangerous  
From 'mongst thy fellow-men.  
'Tis surely worth the striving for,  
And worth thy ablest powers,  
To clear the way for better days,  
In this fair world of ours.  
Then, BE FIRM, MY BROTHER,  
And joys will soon be thine ;  
The joys of peace and happiness,  
Surpassing joys of wine.

### A Temperance Dialogue.

MRS. J. E. M'CONAUGHY.

Characters.—CHARLEY, DICK, ETHELBERT,  
FRANK.

SCENE.—Boys' room at College. Table at one side with books, etc. Pitcher of water. Small stand in the middle of the room. Enter young men, Frank bearing tray with glasses and larvo pitcher ; sets it on the stand.

FRANK.—Come, boys, this is my birthday, and I am going to treat you all. Here's a paper of crackers I bought last night, and here's a pitcher of the best Scotch

ale. The cat's away and we mice can play. I got Black Joe to smuggle up the ale for me, and cook supplied the glasses. She'll expect us to remember her when we are through, and I will if we have to fill the pitcher twice over. Come, boys, walk up and help yourselves. (*Pours out the liquid.*)

ETHELBERT.—Thank you,—Frank, but you will please excuse me. I never drink intoxicating liquors of any sort.

FRANK.—Fie ! Bert, you don't call ale intoxicating liquor, do you ? That pitcher full wouldn't hurt a common head.

ETHELBERT.—Mine must be an uncommon one, then ; for half a glass would set it spinning like a top and beating like a trip-hammer.

CHARLEY.—That's because you are a green hand at the business. Try it a few times, and you'll stand it like a soldier.

ETHELBERT.—Thank you, I prefer to show my bravery by fighting alcohol to the death.

DICK.—Hurrah for the distinguished temperance lecturer that is to be—Hon. Bertie King ! Come, give us a specimen of your eloquence, and we'll let you off from the beer.

(*Several Voices*). That's it. A speech, a speech from Bertie King. (*Boys seat themselves, fold their arms with mock gravity.*)

CHARLEY.—Come, no flinching, Bert. We shall relish our beer so much better afterward. We can't excuse you.

ETHELBERT.—(*Smiling, though somewhat confused.*) Ahem ! Gentlemen, this unexpected honor—ahem—

DICK.—Very good, go ahead.

ETHELBERT.—Well, as I was saying, this unexpected honor—(*draws a manuscript from his pocket and pretends to be reading.* Boys laugh.)

DICK.—(*Goes about, all primed ready for action,*) Well, give it

to us, old fellow, and we'll stand it, whatever it is.

ETHELBERT.—Well, boys, as you all seem to be of one mind, I don't think anything will suit you better than a brief address about Prince Alcohol. You all know what a great general he is. I suppose he has fought twice as many battles as Colonel Gunpowder ; and what's more to the point, he's conquered nine times out of ten.

You'll know his brigade anywhere by their uniform—red turned up with purple. The old veterans are often ornamented with ruby-colored jewels called carbuncles. If you stick to his service long enough, you are sure to get promoted.

There's another mark by which you will not fail to know the general's men. They all show they were drilled by one man. Every one of them, in common walking even, illustrates finely what Hogarth calls "the waving line of beauty." But on horseback these knights of the bottle chiefly excel. Such wonderful circus feats as they perform, such circling and zigzagging—now this side, now that. It is commonly thought as good as a show to watch one. And then how courteous they are ! What low bows they make to every one they meet, particularly to the ladies !

Then, too, you all know the "happy-go-lucky" state of mind they usually possess. One may be rolling in the gutter without a coat to his back or a hat to his head, but you will find him still as happy as a king on his throne. He will feel that he can have all the world for the asking. No matter if the ground does tumble and heave about him at a wonderful rate. He knows that he is travelling on all right, as far as the tipping sidewalks will permit. If, the next day, snaky horrors haunt him, just give him

n other glass or two, and it will help him over the difficulty wonderfully.

DICK.—Talks it off like a book, don't he?

ETHELBERT.—(bowing) I'll not pretend but what I found some of my ideas in a book; but they are just as true as if I had made them up myself. Now, boys, whoever wants to enlist as a private under this general, let him walk up and take a glass of beer.

Just take one glass, and you have enlisted. For my part, I train under another leader. (Goes to the water pitcher and pours out a glass.)

"You may boast of your brandy and wine as you please;  
Gin, cider, and all of the rest;  
Cold water transcends them in all the degrees,  
It is good, it is better, 'tis best."

DICK.—I'll follow your lead, Bert. Your speech makes me dry. (Takes a glass of water.)

CHARLEY.—You may as well send down the ale to the cook, Frank. We want none of it here.

ETHELBERT.—(earnestly) No, no; let us have nothing to do with making drunkards. The sewer is the only proper place for it. There isn't an animal so low down in the scale that would drink it.

FRANK.—Throw it out then, Bertie, and I'll put a quarter in the bottom of the pitcher to make it right with the cook. She'll spend it on a new cap-ribbon, I'll engage, rather than a pitcher of beer.

CHARLEY.—Let's wind up with a song, Bertie. You are always on hand with one, and it's the order in all well regulated temperance meetings.

(Bertie takes from his pocket a copy of "Temperance Chimes," and turns the leaves.)

ETHELBERT.—Here is one you all know, I am sure.  
(Boys sing.)

"There's a good time coming, boys,  
A good time a-coming;  
There's a good time coming boys,  
Wait a little longer.  
They shall pledge eternal hate,  
To all that can intoxicate,  
In the good time coming;  
They shall use, but not abuse,  
And make all virtue stronger;

The reformation has begun,  
Wait a little longer.  
Chorus.—There's a good time coming,"  
etc.  
(Exit all.)

## Our Divisions.

### Division Room Amusements.

To the Editor,

SIR,—My attention has recently been called, through the columns of the SON OF TEMPERANCE, to an article on "Division Room Amusements," and I heartily endorse every sentiment which has been expressed in a friendly criticism on this matter. I am assured that discussions of this kind, with which our Subordinate Divisions have an opportunity of becoming acquainted through your columns, will elevate the moral tone in our Divisions, not only in connection with the ordinary regular meetings of the Divisions, but also in regard to special public meetings, and those of District Divisions, of which there are a goodly number in the different counties. A gentleman who was a delegate to a "County District meeting," which had been held not far distant from Toronto, referred to a "Nigger Show" which had been held in the Division of which he was a member. There was said to have been nothing really bad connected with it, further than certain low, vulgar allusions which had been made in some parts thereof. The weakness in this particular was so far removed from pure style and chaste thought, that the ladies assembled, in a body withdrew from the gathering. The opprobrious epithet which had been used to designate the sort of entertainment would almost in itself stamp it with disapproval. One would almost infer from the title which had been used, that the entertainment would not be of the purest and chastest description. The further fact of the withdrawal of the ladies *en masse* from the gathering, confirms an unfavourable opinion in regard to the questionable references in the proceedings. Anything in this direction which does not meet

with the good opinion, respect, and favourable consideration of good women of pure taste and pronounced virtue, requires the crucible operation to separate from it the dross. The whole tenor of the Division proceedings, whether readings, speeches, recitations, dialogues, vocal songs or selections in music, should not smack of unwholesome wit, humour, or general tendancy in the proceedings. Any weakness in this direction fosters an unfavourable opinion in regard to the divisions concerned in the several communities where they exist. This feeling obtains among the moral, staid, and religious element in society, the substantial portion of the community. The Divisions are denounced as associating with them, the vulgar and low-toned in morals. If the proceedings are removed from an elevating description, and are pervaded with an aspect of triflingness, the character for levity obtains, and is levelled against the Divisions concerned. Particularly is this the case in regard to public meetings associated with the Divisions. They need not partake of the sombre and morose description, singed with the gloom which might clothe "Young's Night Thoughts," or "Harvey's Meditations on the Tombs." At the same time they may be of a pure, chaste, wholesome, and elevating character. Improper selections at times may be made by younger members of the Order. Such may be done through no wrong intention. I am assured that under many circumstances, there is no good ground on which to asperse their motives. This tendency should be mildly restrained by the older members.

Then I think Divisions should be aroused in regard to holding public meetings under their auspices. Their influence should be felt in the communities around. They may be a potent source of power, widely diffusing temperance views, opinions, and sentiments in their several localities, through public assemblages. This sphere of work is quite within their province. There can be no

good reason why apathy should exist on the part of Divisions in this matter. Widely and popularly known lecturers may not always be secured; this should not interfere as a barrier; speakers can usually be obtained within reasonable reach, and if there was not a sufficient supply, the programme could be supplemented from the members of the Divisions concerned. It sometimes happens that when there is a good list of speakers, some of them are ignored to give an opportunity of carrying out a diverse programme. A few years ago I recollect attending a meeting of a County District Division as a delegate from one of the associated Divisions. The Division under whose auspices it was held, arranged for a mass meeting in the evening after the session; an excellent staff of speakers was secured for the occasion; a very excellent musical programme was also arranged; in either direction the large gathering could be entertained a sufficiently long time; no exception could be taken to the tone and sentiment of the selections, they were an exhibit of pure style and good taste. In this particular they reflected credit on the part of those under whose charge they were selected. If one would not be considered uncharitable in criticising, they might say that they were removed from the theme discussed at the meeting,—temperance. Many of them were quite aside from the temperance question altogether. A great deal of time had been occupied with music; the consequence was that a late hour had come when two of the best speakers had been unheard. Uneasiness became apparent among the audience. The last two speakers, understanding the situation, embodied their speeches in very small compass. An opportunity was lost of fortifying public opinion to the extent that was possible from the material at command, so far as the assemblage was concerned. A clergyman who had appeared on the platform said to a friend after the gathering disappeared, that a mistake had been made by inter-

lacing so much music with the speeches when so many speakers were present. The practice of mingling music with public gatherings of this kind is not to be condemned. It should not so much obtain as to shut out the speakers, there is power and influence in song; the feelings of many are stirred through the pealing ring of music, whose sympathies are not aroused through the public speech. But I think on the occasion of temperance gatherings, the selections should be associated with the theme. There is much that is beautiful in temperance sentiment set to music. There is ample material for elegant and beautiful selections, which may justly serve as a diversity in the public meeting; not only should the music be akin to the theme of the meeting, but the dialogues, recitations, and readings in general should drift in the same direction; the theme should not be lost sight of. Our Divisions should be an important source of light and power; like the sun going forth as a strong man to run his race, lifting his head above the mountain crests, or making his pillow in the briny and frothy billows of the deep, they are dispelling darkness and scattering light; like the full orb moon as she sits, queen of night, surrounded by the virgin stars, they shed softness, calmness, and radiance around their pathway, and beautify what comes within the sphere of their influence. The towering light-house buoys with hope the storm-tossed mariner, and warns him against a rock-beaten shore, or directs him to a safe harbour. Our Divisions are beacon-lights, echoing forth their voices of caution against the rocks upon which happiness, reputation, and heaven itself have been lost. Let us then, members, cherishing the principles of our Order, aiming at rescuing the perishing, and saving the fallen, associate with our proceedings in the Division rooms and in public assemblages, a pure, choice, and elevating style of literature; thus we raise high the moral tone of our Divisions, and the reflex influence produced can-

not fail to exhibit itself in the communities around.

JNO. A. BRADLEY.

Invincible Division,  
Ilderton, 19th Dec., 1879.

#### Temperance and Intemperance.

CANON FARRAR recently defended total abstinence before a splendid audience, in the Sheldonian Theatre of Oxford University. The eloquent canon told his audience that he had been instrumental in closing an abominable drinking house in a crowded quarter of London, and "there was not a wretched drunkard in that street who was not secretly grateful to him for doing it." He took up the famous epigram of a certain Lord Bishop that he would "rather have England to be free than England to be sober." Canon Farrar tore the sentiment to shreds, and concluded with this burst of eloquence: "Do not let us then be frightened from the clear imperative path of national duty by the bugbear of a violated liberty. The moth is not free which is only free to plunge into the flame. The ship is not free which is only free to run straight upon the iron shore in the fury of the storm, with no hand of the steersman upon her helm. If freedom is to be another name for 99,000 public houses; for 39,000 beer shops; for 1,537,656 persons arrested for drunkenness and disorder in ten years; for 100,422 cases of assault in one year, of which 2,736 were aggravated assaults on women and children; for 16,525 women drunk and disorderly in London alone last year, and if these be but items in the hideous total of such a freedom—if freedom is to hear the wail of myriads of savage beasts, myriads of desolated homes, then in heaven's name let us have instead of it the beneficent bondage of virtue, the salutary restraint of Christian legislation—for such bondage is above such liberty."

Strive to do right, strive to be true,  
You have a work no other can do.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*G. R.*—Yes; the law is very explicit on the subject. We are pleased to learn you are doing all in your power to make the Division a success.

*Mary B.*—Will be glad to hear from you<sup>u</sup> again. We would have inserted your letter, but unfortunately it would occupy too much space in our columns. In future we will not undertake to insert any communication if it should exceed in length one of our columns.

*Georgia.*—We return you your MS. that you may cut it down. There are some good points in it.

*Y.*—Very glad to hear your Division shows signs of life. You should at least have sixty members.

*C. F.*—Yes, but the expedient is dangerous. Take our advice and abandon it.

## The Son of Temperance

IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY,  
AND CAN BE PROCURED OF

THOMAS WEBSTER,

Grand Scribe, BRANTFORD.

To whom all business letters must be addressed.

Communications, articles, etc., intended for insertion should be sent in by 20th of each month, addressed "To the Editor," P. O. Box 2629, Toronto.

BRANTFORD, FEBRUARY, 1880.

### Our Order.

IT becomes every member to be now up and doing to increase our Order during this year. If we do not strive to advance, we shall certainly decline. If we stand still, we go back. Brothers and Sisters what are you doing to advance the interests of the Order? How many new members have you brought into your Division during the last quarter? How many of those brought in are attending? How many of them are being imbued with a love for the old Order? Are you getting the new members into active work?

One of our aims should be to get every member to work. Don't appoint the old members on all the committees of the Divisions, but appoint one or two of the old members and some of the new members, and the new ones will feel it to be of importance that they should attend to the duties

of the committees, and hence to be at the Division to see that the reports are presented. It would be well to keep in our Divisions a visiting committee not to visit the sick only, but to visit all members who absent themselves for three meetings continuously from the Division. This might involve the keeping a roll of the members and mark the attendance each meeting, and it might be advisable to do this. When we think of the evils of intemperance, of the poor creatures going to destruction through strong drink, and of the increase of crime through intemperance, it becomes us to be active in working to stay the ravages of the fell destroyer and to build up our Order, one of the best organizations to promote the cause of temperance. The wonder is why the temperance sentiment is so strong in our country when we consider the changes and ups and downs of temperance organizations. We have had Canada Temperance Unions, Ontario Temperance Unions, Ontario Prohibitory Leagues, Ontario Temperance and Prohibitory Leagues, British Templars, British American Templars, United Temperance Orders, Independent Order of Good Templars, Loyal Independent Order, &c., &c. This is why many persons get tired of our Temperance Societies, because there is so much time and money lost over these changes and alterations. Our Order has been in existence since 1842, and has never changed its name. It has the same object in view it had at the commencement, and it becomes all who wish a sure, stable

society for the promotion of the cause of temperance and for banishing the cursed traffic in liquor from our land, to join our ranks and let us see our membership 250,000, as it was a few years ago. Our principles have not changed, we have lost by other Temperance Societies starting out from us, and, as many of them are getting weak, we invite them to come back and rejoin the old SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

### From the Grand Scribe.

Receipts from Divisions, from Dec. 20th, 1879, to Jan. 20th, 1880.

PALGRAVE, 75 cents; Elm Grove, \$3.00; Glenallan, \$2.52; Ontario, 38 cents; Cobourg, \$11.60; Rising Sun, \$1.75; Ayer, \$6.65; Mount Albert, \$1.40; Maple Grove, \$3.36; York Safeguard, \$1.10; Grafton, \$3.71; Tyrone, \$4.83; Welcome, \$2.31; Standard, \$3.03; Huron Belle, \$1.00; Ennis-killen, \$1.40; Lancaster, \$4.00; Mount Meldrum, \$2.10; Rising Star, \$3.50; Prospect, \$4.13; Malton, \$2.03; Byron, \$5.32; Avonbank, \$5.25; Zephyr, \$1.47; Leskard, \$2.24; Ethel, \$3.00; Stamford, \$3.01; Stanley Mills, \$1.00; Ashworth, \$2.66; Sheridan, \$2.03; Port Robinson, \$2.94; New Edinburgh, \$2.38; Newtonville, \$3.22; Plainville, \$5.00; Harvest Home, \$2.38; Galt, \$5.74; Bethesda, \$8.87; Laskay, \$4.04; Mount Hurst, \$1.68; Exeter, \$3.50; Table Rock, \$5.53; Riverside, \$1.61; Ravine, \$2.50; Stirton, \$1.26; Gleamorris, \$2.66; No Surrender, \$4.63; Phoenix, \$2.66; Orono, \$6.30; Salem Star, \$1.33; Centreton, \$2.00; Allenwood, \$2.52; Palgrave, \$2.45; Forest Home, \$1.95; Horton, \$1.68; Ramsay, \$1.75; Bear Line, \$3.43; Orillia, \$3.57; Harwood, \$4.27; Woodham, \$3.01; Cedardale, \$5.11; Sharon, \$1.00; Oshawa, \$3.57; Henderson, \$2.24; Coldstream, \$4.00;

Haldimand, \$3.25 ; Quarry, \$2.70 ; Cardwell, S. G., 63 cents ; Harwood, \$4.34 ; Cummins ville, 49 cents ; Cedardale, \$1.20 ; Alberta, \$1.89 ; Bronte, \$3.36 ; Grantham, \$3.50 ; Leaskdale, 84 cents ; Good Hope, \$1.96 ; U. Star, \$4.34 ; Martintown, \$1.00.

*Note by the Grand Scribe.*—Divisions will please take notice that in future all receipts for monies will be acknowledged in the columns of this paper, and not by receipt sent by mail, as formerly. By order of the Grand Division.

**New Divisions.**

**G**RANTHAM Division No. 72, organized by Bro. E. Carswell, P.M.W.A., and Bro. H. S. McCollum, G.W.P., of Western N. Y., in the City of St. Catharines, on the 30th December last. Bro. Dr. M. Youmans, W.P., Bro. W. B. Burgoyne, R.S. We are pleased to learn there is every prospect of a flourishing Division in St. Catharines ; regular meeting every Tuesday evening.

Elm Grove Division, organized by Bro. R. Bancroft, Prov. D.G. W.P., in Township of Tay. Bro. Jas. McIndoe, W.P., Bro. Geo. Jones, R.S., Vasey P.O., County of Simcoe ; regular meetings every Tuesday evening.

Rising Star, organized by Bro. Jas. Bingham, Co. D.G.W.P., January 5th, in Hampton, Co. of Durham, Bro. R. H. Bunt, W.P., Bro. F. C. Cole, R.S. Hampton P.O.

Bro. R. M. Barratt, P.G.W.P., has been lecturing during the past months in the County of Grenville, and is now in Northumberland. He expects to visit Durham during the present month.

**The Work and the Workers.**

**Enlist New Members.**

**H**OW many of our members have carried out this suggestion, "Enlist new members," during the past quarter, on the principle of each Division organ-

izing a new Division? Every member should also strive to bring in a new member, and thus double our numbers. This is the quarter for work ; soon the short evenings will be again upon us, when we will find it difficult to keep up our weekly meetings.

**Organization Work.**

**T**HERE is no better way our Subordinate Divisions can help to interest the members, than by keeping them at work. We would therefore suggest, that for this purpose, during the present quarter, each Division appoint a committee to take steps to organize a new Division in the nearest vacant locality. There is not one of our Divisions, but by a special effort can carry out this idea, and thus the number of our Divisions would be doubled. Shall this be done? Let us have a hearty response, and write the result to the Grand Scribe.

**Dominion Alliance—Ontario Branch.**

**T**HE Annual Convention of this branch of the Alliance was held in the Temperance St. Hall, in Toronto, on Thursday and Friday, the 15th and 16th Jan., 1880, the chair being occupied by Rev. Dr. Dewart, the President. The attendance was not large, but, was on the whole, satisfactory. An able paper was read by Robert Maclean, Esq., on the subject, "Beer Licenses—Should the Government issue Licenses for the retail of beer only?" In which he showed from the working of the Beer Law in England for several years prior to the new License Law of 1871, that drinking and crime increased, so much so, that in 1871 the sale of beer was put on the same level as other liquors. The unanimous opinion of the meeting was opposed to beer licenses being issued at a reduced rate. Rev. Dr. Dewart also read a paper on the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, and the judicial decision of the New Brunswick Court thereon, in which he advised the counties not to submit the Act to a popular

vote until the Supreme Court at Ottawa decide the appeal, but expressed the strong opinion that the decision of the New Brunswick Court would be overruled, and the constitutionality of the Scott Act established beyond a doubt.

Another paper was read by Thos. McMurray, Esq., on "Agency Work—How it should be conducted?" which showed a great deal of trouble and attention had been devoted to its preparation.

D. B. Chisholm, Esq., of Hamilton, read a valuable paper on "The License Law—Amendments required." He pointed out several defects, and suggested many improvements. These suggestions were submitted to a committee, which reported subsequently, and the views expressed therein are to be laid before Parliament by a Petition.

The President elected, was Rev. Dr. Dewart, and the Secretary, John McMillan, of Toronto. Thirteen Vice-Presidents and an Executive Committee were also elected.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. Vice-Chancellor Blake, for the eminent services rendered to the cause of Temperance and Prohibition by him, in the addresses delivered in both Eastern and Western Ontario.

Resolutions were also passed, expressive of the approval of the Convention at the sentiments contained in the paper read by Mr. Maclean on the Beer Question, recommending the appointment of deputations to lay before the existing Temperance Societies, the constitution, object and working of the Branch, directing a circular to be issued and sent to all Church Synods and conferences, asking their sympathy, and asking them to appoint a Sabbath when special attention should be given to the subject of temperance.

The membership fee was raised to \$1.00, and the proceedings, or a synopsis of them, was ordered to be printed and sent to all members. Some unfinished business was, by motion, referred to

the Executive Committee, and the Convention adjourned.

A Public Meeting was held in Richmond St. Methodist Church, which was not largely attended, but the addresses delivered by Rev. Dr. Davidson, Rev. A. M. Philips, D. B. Chisholm, Esq., and Joseph L. Gibson, Esq., were second to none given at any other temperance meeting held in Toronto, and those present had a treat as far as these were concerned.

### Correspondence.

#### OPEN vs. SECRET SOCIETIES.

To the Editor,

DEAR SIR,—I fear you may consider this communication too lengthy for your columns; but, as there are Clubs of reformed men existing side by side with our Divisions and Lodges, not only in the city, but all over the country a short account of the proceedings of the Toronto District Division, in relation to them, may be of service to your readers. On the 17th of November, 1879, a meeting, was held in the Ontario Division-room, Brother G. M. Rose, D. W. P. in the chair. In his opening address, he stated incidentally that he would assist the floating organizations as he had the time to do so; but, it was our duty at all hazards to maintain the strength of our Divisions. Brother Caswell protested that our order was declining because the "Sons" expended their energies on other societies. He said that we could not spare Brother Rose to go and do outside work, and strongly urged that the members hold open meetings under the auspices of our Order and work in no other society, save in that of the Sons of Temperance. Brother Little characterized the loose organizations as a "rope of sand." He did not think that they accomplished much good. Brother James Dilworth held a contrary view. He admitted that, but for our Order, the open societies would never have existed, and declared that the best workers in the said societies were Sons of

Temperance. He testified to the good which has been already accomplished by the Reform Clubs, not only in Toronto, but in our villages and towns. Bro. G. M. Rose, he said, had done more for the open organizations than any other man in the country. He was the mainspring of the movement from the first; and, there was not a man in Toronto who did not know that Brother Rose had given it that prominence in the city which it possessed. ("And got very little thanks for it," remarked Bro. Caswell.) We don't work for thanks, earnestly replied Brother Dilworth, it will be a sorry day for the Cause, when the Sons of Temperance work for thanks. He maintained that a large portion of the members could attend the Division faithfully and take a turn at outside work as well. The Sons of Temperance cannot do the good which is accomplished by the open organizations. Brothers Caswell and McMillan supported the opposite view. They thought that the work could easily be done by earnest action on the part of our District and Subordinate Divisions. Brother McMillan spoke of appeals to the public, mentioned the Division in Poughkeepsie, (N.Y.) with its roll of 1500 members, and declared that we, in Toronto, "were dying for want of work." Sister Dilworth made a brief reply in favour of the Clubs. Brother G. M. Rose stated that he would not like to be in such a position as a Son of Temperance, that he could not do any outside work; but, he would submit to be snubbed or severely censured, if he left the Sons of Temperance to join any other society. He had brought Mr. Rine here, and introduced the Reform movement in Toronto, intending it to be a feeder to the Sons of Temperance; but, when he saw how the tide turned and that it was impossible to get the reclaimed men into our Order, he thought it better to form them into another organization than to allow the time and labour expended to be lost. Mr. Rose went on to speak of the "weak spot" in

open societies. "The reformed men glory in their past wicked lives—they glory in their shame." Such a thing is not heard of among the Sons of Temperance. If a drunkard join us, we forget his past life, our rule is to write the errors of our associates in sand, and engrave their virtues on the tablets of enduring memory. Men who had lived virtuous lives, for thirty years, were thought of no account by the reformed men, only those persons who had lived the most wicked lives, were heroes in their eyes. "We should have done the work," said Brother Rose, "we have been wanting in our duty." The stupid idea that "the greater the drunkard, the greater the hero," must be broken down. There was a Club not far from here, that declared they "would not have any Christianity spoken in their hall." Had not that Club better be broken down and its members scattered among other organizations? The men belonging to another Club said that no quill driver should be allowed to speak and none but reformed drunkards should be suffered to take the platform." Would it not be better for that Club to go down and its members be scattered and educated differently? Brother McMillan thought that many of the men who unite themselves with the Clubs are hypocrites, which caused some excitement in the meeting. Two of the ardent moral suasionists thought themselves personally aggrieved and were going to leave the hall; but the chairman Brother Rose, calmed the complainants with his usual kindness and courtesy, and soon afterwards the meeting adjourned.—Yours in Love, Purity and Fidelity,

A MEMBER.

Toronto, 17th Dec., 1879.

#### LECTURE AND AGENCY WORK.

To the Editor,

DEAR SIR,—Every organization, having for its object the suppression of vice and the elevation of mankind, find it necessary to occasionally appeal to its friends for financial help. This being the

case, the Order of the Sons of Temperance has mostly had to depend on the contributions of its members to maintain its propagation work; that there are hundreds of persons who sympathise with our objects, many of whom have been members of the Order and who would willingly contribute towards sustaining our lecture and agency work if an opportunity were offered them, there is no doubt. A few years since a system was adopted by which an opportunity was offered for all who approved of our objects to contribute to our Lecture Fund. During the late financial depression, it was found difficult to successfully carry out the system, and although collectors books were forwarded and earnest appeals made but very little was contributed. In the meantime many of our Divisions have become weakened, and a special effort is now needed to revive the interest, awaken the dormant, strengthen the weak, and build up new Divisions. Like all other institutions, financial means are required for that purpose, and during the present month collectors books will be forwarded to each Division. We trust that as soon as the books are received by the Divisions committees will be appointed to make a thorough canvass of the neighbourhood and give every one an opportunity to contribute something. No matter how small the amount raised, let no Division feel they cannot take hold of this work because they cannot raise a large amount. The small amounts, when added together, will create the fund. Let each of our Divisions take a special interest in this work. Many of our Divisions had books sent to them last year which they can now use, and we hope that the members who read this will see that immediate steps are taken to carry out our suggestions. There never was a more favourable opportunity for the propagation work of our Order than the present, and it devolves upon our members to push forward the work. In addition to the collecting system, many of our Divisions

could greatly increase the amount by holding public entertainments, and devote the proceeds to the Lecture Fund. Brothers and Sisters, interest yourselves in this matter, and let us have a liberal response. G. S.

#### DISTRICT DIVISIONS.

*To the Editor,*

SIR,—Is it true that the Executive of the Grand Division has been increased by adding the G. W. A and the P. G. W. P. to it? I suppose it is now composed of the G. W. P., G. S. and G. T. with the two added ones. Now is it intended that this Executive should meet once in two or three months? If so, how are the expenses of their meeting to be paid? If they are not to meet how are they to act? Are they to correspond with one another on any matter submitted to them? If so, how are their postage and other necessary expenses to be met?

I notice Rep. Botterell gave notice that at the next session he would move to make it compulsory on Divisions to form District Divisions in their respective counties. I would like to enquire how can we compel them to form these District Divisions for I would like to see a little pressure brought to bear on them now. Ontario County ought to have a District Division or two, one for North Ontario and one for South Ontario. What is the County Deputy doing? We must reduce his salary if he does not do something.—Yours &c. D. G. W. P.

Toronto, 21st January, 1880.

#### Miscellaneous.

##### An Enemy made a Friend.

**C**ERTAIN nobleman was implicated in a conspiracy against Peter the Great. The proofs, however, not being strong enough, Peter left him unmolested, and even unconscious of being suspected. Some time after the Czar had occasion to send a skillful and able politician to a court where a great service was to be done, and he immediately fixed upon the nobleman in question.

The latter demurred, and pleaded his incapacity, upon which the Czar, smiling, and tapping him on the shoulder, observed "My dear count, he that is capable of plotting against his own sovereign cannot surely want the ability of doing the same against his sovereign's enemies." The count stood for a while petrified, then accepted the commission, and succeeded to the utmost wishes of Peter.

##### Not a Safe Test.

**L**OVE is proverbially blind; but a girl loses nothing if she allows a little common sense to mix with it. Many a girl has had her whole happiness for life destroyed because she obstinately chose to form her estimate of the character of a suitor exclusively by his behaviour towards her, and his professions of love, rather than by his conduct towards others. It is a pretty safe rule that a man's whole life, if but an exemplification of selfishness, will not long continue generous in relation to his wife. Character is seldom revolutionized by marriage. There may be a slight reform temporarily, but it rarely lasts long. And men suffer as well as women from ill-assorted marriages. Many a towering ambition has been crushed, many a cupful of happiness has been converted into the dregs of bitterness, from the neglect of a young man to become thoroughly acquainted with a girl before engaging himself to her. Then be not in too great haste to marry; reflect well before taking this most important step in life.

##### Elements of Success.

**I**N nine cases out of ten, a man's life will not be a success if he does not bear burdens in his childhood. If the fondness or the vanity of the father or mother has kept him from hard work; if another always helped him out at the end of the rows; if, instead of taking his turn at pitching off, he stowed all the time—in short, if what was light fell to him, and what was heavy about the work to somebody else; if he has been permitted to shirk, until

shirking has become a habit, unless a miracle has been wrought, his life will be a failure, and the blame will not be half so much his as that of his weak and foolish parents. On the other hand, if a boy has been brought up to do his part, never allowed to shirk his responsibility, or to dodge work whether or not it made his head ache or soiled his hands, until bearing burdens became a matter of pride, the heavy end of the wood his choice, parents, as they bid him good bye, may dismiss their fear. The elements of success are his, and at some time and in some way the world will recognize his capacity.

#### A Good Lesson.

**L**ADY once, when she was a little girl, learned a good lesson, which she tells for the benefit of whom it may concern.

One frosty morning I was looking out of the window into my father's farm yard, where stood many cows, oxen and horses waiting to drink. It was a cold morning. The cattle all stood very still and meek, till one of the cows attempted to turn around. In making the attempt she hit her next neighbour, whereupon the neighbour kicked and hit another. In five minutes the whole herd were kicking each other with fury. My mother laughed and said:

"See what comes of kicking when you are hit. Just so I have seen one cross word set a whole family by the ears some frosty morning."

Afterwards, if my brothers or myself were a little irritable, she would say:

"Take care, children. Remember how the fight in the farmyard began. Never give back a kick for a hit, and you will save yourselves and others a great deal of trouble."

#### Directory.

##### Grand Division of Ontario, Officers for 1879.

G.W.P., J. G. Howe, Ottawa.  
G.W.A., A. R. Hopkins, Gloucester.  
G. Scribe, Thos. Webster, Brantford.  
G. Treasurer, David Millar, Toronto.  
G. Chap., John Jewell, Plainville.  
G. Conductor, James Brooks, Wexford.  
G. Sentinel, G. P. Bliss, New Edinburgh.  
P.G.W.P., Thos. Caswell, Toronto.

Grand Division, Sons of Temperance of Ontario, holds its next Semi-Annual Session in Orillia, last Tuesday in May, and the Annual Session in Oshawa, first Tuesday in December, 1880.

[We will insert for one year, notices such as under for \$1.00.]

Crystal Fountain Division meets every Tuesday evening, in the basement, Temperance Hall, Temperance St., Toronto.

#### Advertisements.

[We will insert for one year, Business Cards similar to those underneath, for \$2.00.]

HUNTER, ROSE & CO., Printers, Bookbinders, Publishers, Electro and Stereotypers, 25 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

CAMERON & CASWELL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, etc., 64 King St. E., Toronto.

JOHN McMILLAN, Baker, Confectioner, and dealer in all kinds of Fruit. Sales on Commission. 397 Yonge St., Toronto.

DAVID MILLAR, Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, 510 Queen St. W., Toronto.

#### SUPPLIES FOR DIVISIONS.

The following will be mailed on receipt of price:

THE ODES OF THE ORDER.—Set to music; on thick board, double size card, with hinge. Price per dozen, 75c.

THE BOOK OF LAWS.—Comprising the Constitutions of the National, Grand, and Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance of North America, together with the Code of Laws, Digest of Decisions of the National and Grand Divisions, Forms for Trial and Appeal, Order of Processions and Funerals, Regalia, etc.; also the By-Laws and Rules of Order of the Grand Division of Ontario, to which is appended the Acts incorporating the Order in Ontario. Price, Paper Covers, 15c; neatly bound in heavy Cloth Covers, 40c.

PLEDGE CARDS OF THE ORDER.—Neatly printed. Every Division should have a supply for circulation at public meetings. Price one dollar per hundred.

DISTRICT DIVISION RITUALS, also the Constitution of District Divisions. Price 5c. each.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT OF 1878. With Suggestions how to bring it into operation. Price 10 cents per copy. 12 copies for \$1.00. Sent post free on receipt of price. Large quantities at a reduction.

AFLECK'S TEMPERANCE GEMS. A collection of twenty-eight Hymns and Songs, suitable for Temperance meetings, Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, Temples, Cadets of Temper-

ance, Bands of Hope, Sunday Schools, etc. A package containing one dozen will be mailed free of postage to any address, on receipt of 50 cents.

The following is a Price List of Supplies, which are supplied by the Grand Division. The attention of Divisions is called to the report of the Finance Committee of the Grand Division, which requires that all orders for supplies should be accompanied by the Cash.

Send P. O. Order when it can be obtained, if not, Registered Letter; and if sending stamps, send only in three or one cent denominations, and address

THOMAS WEBSTER, G. S.,  
Brantford, Ont.

Please observe these instructions strictly in ordering supplies and remitting Cap. Tax.

Charter and Supplies for New Division	\$.50
One Blue Book	1 25
One Set Officers' Cards (seven in set)	1 00
Officers' Cards (single)	15
Twelve Ode Cards (\$5 per hundred)	60
One Quire Blank Returns	25
One " Proposition Sheets	25
One " Treasurer's Bonds	25
Fifty Constitution and By-Laws (6c. each single)	2 50
Six Withdrawal or Travelling Cards	75
Public Ceremony Book (set of six 50c) single	10
Hodge's Manual of Business	15
Horton's Manual and Instructor Decisions of the National Division	15
Book of Laws, single	15
Odes of the Order, set to music, per doz.	75

#### CADETS' REQUISITES.

Charter and Set of Books, &c., complete for a new Section	2 00
One Red Book, extra	25
One Set of Officers' Cards	15
Ten Ode Cards	25
Twenty-five By-Laws	75
One Set of Ritual	1 00

#### BANDS OF HOPE.

Charter and Books, &c., for a new Band of Hope	1 00
Rituals	06

Blank notices and Forms of all kinds; Note and Letter Paper, with Emblem of Order, Name, Number and Location of Division, printed on heading. The publications of the National Temperance Society, and all kinds of Temperance Literature, Dialogues, &c., supplied to order. The cash should accompany all orders.

ADDRESS—

**THOS. WEBSTER,**  
Brantford, Ont.

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