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# THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of The Temperance Reform.

VOL. II. No. 9.

TORONTO, ONT., MARCH, 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.

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

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

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### MONTREAL PLATFORM.

The plan recommended to prohibition workers in the different constituencies, by the Dominion Prohibition Convention held at Montreal July 1884, was set out in the following resolutions:

"That this convention believes that prohibitionists ought to stand firmly by the position that in political matters they will support only known, avowed and reliable prohibitionists.

"That to aid in securing the nomination and election of such candidates, our friends everywhere are urged to organize prohibition clubs, which will take advantage of every opportunity to plan and work for the carrying out of the objects above set out."

"That in order to secure the nomination of prohibition candidates our friends take a more active part in political organization so as to secure the nomination, by all parties, of men who can be depended upon to support our cause, giving it to be understood distinctly that any other candidates will have their active opposition. That no candidate for Dominion Parliament or Local Legislature receive our support who will not publicly pledge himself to work in the interest of prohibition at every opportunity regardless of fealty of his political party."

"That where such prohibition candidates cannot be nominated by any political party, our friends nominate independent candidates, and make special efforts to secure their election."

### QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES.

The Executive Committee of the Dominion Alliance drafted the following as suggestive of forms of questions to be submitted by local workers to candidates for the Dominion Parliament.

1. Are you in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic?
2. If elected to the House of Commons will you support and vote for a prohibition liquor law?
3. Will you co-operate with the other members of Parliament who favor prohibition to secure the introduction and enactment of such legislation at the earliest possible opportunity?

### DO NOT LAUGH.

Do not laugh at that drunken man reeling through the streets. However ludicrous the sight may be, just pause and think. He is going home to some tender heart that will throb with intense agony; some doting mother, perhaps who will grieve over the downfall of him who was once her sinless boy; or perhaps a fond wife, whose heart will almost break with grief as she views the destruction of her idol; or may be a loving sister, who will shed bitter tears over the degradation of her brother, shorn of manliness and self-respect.—*Selected.*

### "THE GOOD OLD DAYS."

The eloquent George W. Bain, in speaking of the progress of reforms, says: "If grand ideas had waited for public sentiment, where would we be now? In the dim twilight of a tallow dip, instead of this electric light around us; on the ox-team instead of enjoying the speed and splendour of the pullman palace-car, and on the temperance question back in the custom of the days when a man could advertise the liquor business on the tombstone of his father, as was done when that inscription was made on a tombstone in the old country, which comes to us thus:

"Here lies below, in hope of Zion, The landlord of the Golden Lion; His son keeps on the business still, Obedient to his country's will."  
—N. T. Advocate.

### DIGGING HIS GRAVE.

General Scott was in command at Rock Island when the cholera broke out there, and, after various injunctions in his order as to sobriety and cleanliness, he added this curious paragraph, which was recently printed in the *Magazine of American History*: "An addition to the foregoing, the senior surgeon present recommends the use of flannel underclothing and woolen stockings; but the commanding general, who had seen much of disease, knows that it is intemperance which, in the present state of the atmosphere, generates and spreads the calamity, and that, when once spread, good and temperate men are likely to take infection.

"He therefore peremptorily commands that every soldier or ranger who shall be found drunk or sensibly intoxicated after the publication of this order be compelled, as soon as his strength will permit, to dig a grave at a suitable burying place large enough for his own reception, as such grave cannot fail soon to be wanted for the drunken man himself or some drunken companion. This order is given as well to serve for the punishment of drunkenness as to spare good and temperate men the labor of digging graves for their worthless companions."  
—*International Good Templar.*

### A SHORT AND EVER TRUE STORY.

The official board of a prominent Methodist Episcopal Church was in session, discussing the advisability of giving letters to twenty-seven of its members who wished to withdraw because the Church opposed their prohibition sentiments.

"I don't understand what these fanatical prohibitionists want," said the Hon. Mr. Smith, "Our Church, as a Church, has declared that the liquor traffic cannot be legalized without sin, and nothing stronger than that could be uttered. The man who sells liquor for a living is worse than a—"

Just then a sharp knock at the door.

"Come in," said the pastor. The door opened, and the portly form of the publican from across the street appeared in the doorway. He said:—

"Gentlemen, knowing this to be your regular meeting night, I decided to come over and inform you that I and my family have made up our minds to join your church, and help along the good work you are doing."

The speech was greeted with dumb astonishment by the members of the board. Dr. Williamson (the pastor) was the first to speak.

"Have you given up the public-house business?" said he.

"No, sir," replied the publican.

"Are you going to?"

"No, sir; I am conducting a respectable place, and see no reason why I should."

"W-e-l-l," slowly replied the pastor, "our church rules prohibit us from taking in dealers in intoxicating liquors, and for that reason we must refuse you."

"Oh," said the publican, a flush of anger coming into his already florid face, "I was not aware of that. On what ground does your church refuse to admit publicans?"

"On the ground that they are engaged in a business that sends souls to hell," replied Dr. Williamson. "The Bible says that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God, and, therefore, no drunkard-maker can. More than that, our board of bishops has declared that the liquor traffic cannot be legalized without sin."

The publican, in an angry tone, asked, "Do you know that a great many of your members are regular customers of mine?"

"I have heard that some were," said Dr. Williamson.

"Do you know that two of this official board, now in this room, are among my regular customers?"

No reply; but two very red faces showed who had been hit.

"Do you know that I get my license from Judge Grant, who sits right here, for which I paid the regular license fee?"

"Hold on," said Judge Grant: "I did not make the laws, and I am compelled by the licensing laws to grant licenses; therefore I am not responsible."

"Well, the law was enacted by Mr. Smith there and other voters."

"You can't place the responsibility on me," said Mr. Smith. "I carried out the wishes of those who elected me. Had I been elected on the prohibition platform, I would have voted for a prohibitory law. My party stands for high license, and I voted for the law."

"I understand that fully, said the publican, "but I voted for you, so did Judge Grant, so did Dr. Williamson; so did the rest of this board and a great majority of the voters in your church. I took it for granted that all that voted for you believed in license. Now, I am politely told that I cannot join this heaven-bound band, and that I shall go to hell. Dr. Williamson here voted for you, Smith, to pass a license law which compels Judge Grant to give me a license—to go to hell. I am the fourth party to the agreement, and without the consent of you three I could not engage in the liquor business. Gentlemen, if your Bible is true, and I go to hell for selling liquor, you will go with me for voting to give me the legal right of doing so. Good night."

With that he vanished, closing the door behind him with a vigorous slam.

The members of the official board looked steadfastly on the floor; each one was doing some pretty serious thinking, when Dr. Williamson ended the silence by saying slowly,

"Brethren, the publican has told us some terrible truths. Let us go home and pray for light."—*Watchword.*

### PROGRESS IN SWEDEN.

Edward Wavriniski, P.R.W.G. Co., writes under date Feb. 12, as follows:—"We have just finished a prohibition congress at Stockholm, consisting of more than 100 representatives from organized teetotal societies of Sweden, each representing 2,000 members—total more than 200,000 Prohibitionists. The societies are:—The Grand Lodge of I.O.G.T., The Blue Ribbon, the Grand Lodge of T.O., and the Grand Lodge of N.O.G.T.; both the latter children of I.O.G.T. The Congress was a success, and made all through good impression. The day after met a Temperance Conference of "Temperance friends," partly moderates, amongst which are several strong teetotalers. Our influence is growing steadily, but our antagonists are desperate and very active."

### GETTING LIGHT.

An exchange says: "If business men would only see how the saloon system bleeds them at every turn, taking the money that should go into legitimate channels, raising rents, increasing taxes, corrupting clerks, in fact doing nothing but destroy business, they would, whatever their private habits, vote to break the saloon power." And this is what business men are beginning to see. Let this great truth permeate the business community, let merchants and tradesmen only realize that every dollar spent for beer and rum would go into the till of those who manufacture and sell articles which are a blessing to the purchaser were it not for the saloon, and the end of the saloon power is at hand.—*N. T. Advocate.*

**Read the offers to Clergymen in last column of Page 3. It will be withdrawn next month.**

# 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, MARCH, 1896.

## WHOM SHALL WE SUPPORT.

At the approaching Dominion election our friends in some constituencies will probably be in some perplexity as to whether or not certain candidates ought to receive their support. Generally speaking the question ought to be decided by a wise consideration of what action, all things considered, would be most advantageous to the prohibition cause.

The Montreal platform declares that an acceptable candidate is one who is a known, avowed, and reliable prohibitionist, and who will publicly pledge himself to work in the interests of prohibition at every opportunity, even though such action may not be in harmony with the views or methods of his party colleagues.

Where such candidates can be secured the duty of prohibition voters is clear. There will be however, cases in which no candidate is quite up to the mark, and in which our friends do not deem it best to take independent action, and yet in which one of the candidates nominated is decidedly more favourable to our cause than any of the others. What then?

Our first duty is to endeavor to secure the nomination by present political parties of candidates who will be fully acceptable. Failing this, wherever practicable, we are to nominate and support independent candidates. In either case we are to do our best to secure the election of our selected candidate. In every case we must simply, unitedly consult and act according to our judgment and the circumstances of the case.

No hard and fast rules can be laid down to regulate the action of prohibitionists in every place. What is needed is zeal for our cause, cool common sense, and then aggressive action. Only the workers on the spot are qualified to determine the kind of action that it is best to take.

## OUR FRIENDS.

There are a number of our present Members of Parliament who have always voted for prohibition. They have voted against the Royal Commission evasion, and against every movement to side-track, postpone or evade the direct issue. Some of these men are not active members of our temperance societies; they are none the less true friends of our cause.

In not a few cases these men, who have acted solely from principle, have not met with the appreciation and the consideration on the part of temperance electors that their loyalty to the right should have commanded.

We would be farther on to-day if temperance electors had taught politicians the lesson that they, the electors, are always ready to sacrifice partisanship in earnest support of men who are true to the prohibition cause.

Such action on our part would have strengthened the hands of our friends, would have given us greater strength in Parliament, would have placed us much nearer victory than we are.

From every standpoint from which we can view it, this duty of loyalty to our friends is seen to be one of the most important that we can recognize and act upon. Every man who has helped us in Parliament has a right to expect and receive, the loyal, hearty support of every elector who believes that prohibition ought to be the dominant issue in Canadian politics.

## INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES.

There is hardly a constituency in the Dominion of Canada in which twenty earnest, judicious prohibitionists could not influence the action of either political party so as to secure the nomination of a staunch prohibitionist.

Such action would rally in support of a representative of our cause the immense force of political favoritism that is now so often arrayed against us.

Such action can only be taken by men who are willing to co-operate with a political party, making their support and influence necessary to that party's success, and yet putting their prohibition principles above mere party considerations. On this plan such men will be sure to win.

There will be many cases in which, though no man comes exactly up to our standard, we can best help our cause by supporting a candidate who has helped us in the past, or whose sympathies are certainly with us, though he may not comply with all the conditions of our plan and platform. There are worthy Members of Parliament who stand by us in every division, who have never publicly made the exact avowal that we have declared to be necessary. In many cases the election of such men would be manifestly to our advantage.

There will be however, other cases in which no candidate will comply with our conditions or in any way favor our cause. It is in such cases that the duty is imposed upon us of nominating and supporting independent candidates. It must be borne in mind however, that the cases are few in which wise action in time will not save us from this emergency. We have also to face the difficulty that where our friends are not sufficiently earnest wise and united to prevent such a condition, they are not earnest, wise and united enough to make independent action successful.

The open hostility of party candidates, nominated through machinations that we cannot cope with, may sometimes make it desirable to nominate independent men simply by way of protest; and to stand by and fight for our cause even with very doubtful chances of success. Such contests may unite our friends, strengthen our cause and show politicians that we cannot be ignored.

Independent action, where needful, is our policy. Let that action be invariably taken where it can aid our cause. Let it be avoided and opposed wherever it can do harm. It is a method not a principle.

## ORGANIZATION METHODS.

We have too many societies, Knights and leagues and circles and unions and lodges crowd upon us to bewilderment. Shall we add one more to the great

array, in the form of a prohibition club?

Not if by a prohibition club is meant another society with regular weekly meetings and continuous demands upon the time and attention of those who have already more work than they can perform.

It is not in this way that political organization is accomplished. In our prohibition work we will act wisely in learning from the methods which politicians have found successful, as long as we sacrifice no principle in so doing.

How are the political parties of this country at present organized? In every locality there is a skeleton organization, a party association, with meetings once a year, or once in six months, or as may be thought necessary, when no immediate contest is on. It has its officers, its name, its constitution. It is the nucleus round which the forces centre when the time for action has arrived.

This is the kind of prohibition club we ought to have in every city, town, village or other centre in the Dominion.

The organization of such a union of workers may be attained easily and inexpensively. Half a dozen workers may unite in calling a meeting at which may be adopted a simple form of constitution, at which members may be enrolled, officers elected, and thus an agency established which will be ready for work when the working time comes.

Such a meeting should be made as representative as possible. To it every church and society should be asked to send delegates. All in sympathy with the movement should also be invited.

In addition to these local clubs there must be, of course, a union of workers in a more comprehensive organization for each electoral district. This organization must also have its officers. It will call conventions, formulate plans, question candidates, initiate action and rely upon the rank and file, the clubs and societies and churches, for active work.

We give in another column a simple form of constitution for a prohibition club, one that has been found sufficient in many cases, and which may be modified or altered so as to suit any locality or judgment.

The form of organization is not nearly so important as the fact. Earnestly we appeal to our friends to get ready at once for the coming campaign.

## TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND LONGEVITY.

Another contribution to the great array of evidence that has been accumulated on this question is made in a recent letter to the Manchester Alliance News, to which the following is the principal part.

It may perhaps interest your readers to learn the results just brought out by the Sceptre Life Association of London, which has for over thirty years registered its abstaining members in a separate department. The mortality actually experienced in the year just expired, in each branch, compared with that expected on the basis of the Institute of Actuaries H.M. Mortality Table, was as under:—

	Expected deaths.	Actual deaths.	Per. centage.
Abstainers . . . . .	79	50	63.29
Non-abstainers 123 . . . . .	95	77	77.23

For the past twelve years similar results have been experienced, as indicated by the following record:—

### MORTALITY EXPERIENCE, TWELVE YEARS, 1884-95.

	Expected deaths.	Actual deaths.	Per. centage.
Abstainers . . . . .	661	385	58.24
Non-abstainers 1,274 . . . . .	1,025	804	80.45

As more than thirteen thousand lives were under observation, we may fairly conclude that the practice of taking alcoholic liquors, even in quantities

conventionally termed moderate, has an unfavourable influence on longevity; whereas total abstinence would appear to realise for its adherents the promise of the Psalmist, "By me thy days shall be multiplied, and the years of thy life shall be increased."

## SUGGESTED CONSTITUTION FOR PROHIBITION CLUBS.

### 1. NAME.

This organization shall be known as the . . . . . Prohibition Club.

### 2. OBJECTS.

The object of the Club shall be to call forth and direct an enlightened public opinion to procure the total suppression of the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

### 3. METHODS.

With this object in view the Club shall work for the adoption and enforcement of all available prohibitions and limitations of the liquor traffic and the election to all legislative and executive positions of representatives who are known, avowed and reliable supporters of the principles and methods of the Club.

### 4. MEMBERSHIP.

Persons of good moral character who reside or vote in the municipality shall be eligible for membership.

Persons desiring to join the club may be proposed at any regular meeting, and a two-third vote will be necessary to elect them. They shall then become members on signing the following:

#### Declaration.

We, the undersigned, approve of the principles, platform and methods of the . . . . . Prohibition Club, and agree to work together in promotion of the same in accordance with the constitution of the said Club.

### 5. FEES.

The membership fee shall be . . . . . per year, payable in advance.

### 6. OFFICERS.

The officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. They shall be elected yearly at the annual meeting, and shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected.

### 7. COMMITTEES.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers named and . . . . . other persons elected at the same time. This committee shall meet at the call of the President and Secretary.

A Finance Committee shall also be appointed to audit accounts and generally supervise the financial affairs of the Club.

Other standing or special committees may be appointed from time to time as the Club may deem necessary or advisable.

### 8. MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Club will be held on the first . . . . . of the month of . . . . . Other meetings will be held at the call of the Executive Committee. . . . . members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

If at the annual meeting of the Club there are not present sufficient members to form a quorum, then the next meeting at which there are present enough members to form a quorum shall be considered the annual meeting.

### 9. BY-LAWS.

This Club may enact any By-laws or adopt any order of business deemed necessary for the carrying out of its objects or the transaction of its business.

### 10. AMENDMENTS.

These rules shall be amended only by a two-third vote of the members present at a regularly called meeting of the Society.

## MAD WITH DRINK.

On Monday, March 9th, a fearful tragedy was enacted at Brockville, Ontario. Uri Lapointe, a farmer who lived about six miles from the town, crazy with strong drink, took up a position on the street, armed with a breech-loading double-barrelled shot gun, and with wild yells opened fire upon all coming near. One man was instantly killed, two were fatally wounded and seven others seriously injured. The drunken maniac was shot himself before being over-powered.

**Selections.**

**TRUE FREEDOM.**

We want no flag, no flaunting rag,  
For liberty to light;  
We want no blaze of murderous guns,  
To struggle for the right;  
Our spears and swords are printed  
words,  
The mind our battle-plain;  
We've won such victories before,  
And so we shall again.

We love no triumphs sprung of force  
They stain her brightest cause,  
'Tis not in blood that liberty  
Inscribes her civil laws.  
She writes them on the people's heart  
In language clear and plain;  
True thoughts have moved the world  
before,  
And so they will again.

We yield to none in earnest love  
Of freedom's cause sublime;  
We join the cry "Fraternity"  
We keep the march of time.  
And yet we grasp no pike nor spear,  
Our victories to obtain;  
We've won without their aid before,  
And so we will again.

We want no aid of barricade  
To show a front to wrong;  
We have a citadel in truth,  
More durable and strong.  
Calm words, great thoughts, unflinch-  
ing faith  
Have never striven in vain;  
They've won our battles many a time,  
And so they shall again.

Peace, progress, temperance, brother-  
hood  
The ignorant may sneer,  
The bad deny, but we rely  
To see their progress near.  
No widows' groans shall load our cause,  
No blood of brethren slain;  
We've won without such aid before,  
And so we shall again.  
--Charles Mackay.

**A PLEA FOR COLLECTION.**

Before our meeting closes allow me  
just a word;  
I hope you've been amused and  
pleased with all that you have  
heard;  
And now it rests with you to crown  
our efforts with perfection  
Please show your sympathy dear  
friends, by a right good collection.

You say we're always begging, but that  
really is not true,  
We need a little money more for the  
work we have to do;  
'Tis for the Temperance cause, and  
you'll gain our best affection,  
If you will kindly favour us to-night  
with a right good collection.

We thank you very much indeed for  
coming hear to-night.  
We hope we've entertained you: we  
tried with all our might—  
And if in what we've said or done, you  
see some slight defection,  
Just overlook our faults and give us  
a tip-top collection.—*The Official  
Organ.*

**ALCOHOL AND THE HEART.**

All know that the circulation of the  
blood is carried on by the action of the  
heart, and nothing can be more  
beautiful and perfect than the pulsa-  
tions of the heart, and the respiratory  
movements of the lungs, which are  
made to correspond and assist each  
other in their functional duties, and to  
regulate themselves to the necessities  
and demands for blood and air, more  
or less, being increased by day and  
reduced by night.

All this harmonious regularity is  
governed by a system of nerves called  
the *vaso-motor* system, which are  
distributed all along the walls of the  
blood vessels to command contraction  
or expansion as requirements are made.  
When the face of a drinker is  
reddened by an increased flow of blood  
through the minute or capillary vessels,  
it is certain that the heart is in trouble  
as a result of alcohol and is working  
with increased rapidity.

Sometimes an extra amount of work,  
thrust upon the heart in this way, is  
alarming, especially in cases of pro-  
trated dissipation. The heart is the  
busiest organ in the human body, and  
requires rest just as the body itself  
must have it and nature has wisely  
provided for it, so that while the

auricle upon one side contracts the  
corresponding ventricular rests, or sleeps,  
and *vice versa*, and any increase of  
labor put upon it produces a corres-  
ponding wearing out of the organ, as  
that arising from the irritating effect  
of alcohol.

For instance, in a man of ordinary  
stature and health, the heart beats, as  
indicated by the pulsations at the  
wrist, 70 to 75 per minute, or 4,200 per  
hour, or 100,800 per day, or 3,204,800  
per year.

The introduction of four ounces of  
alcohol into the stomach will increase  
the pulse about 8 per minute, or 480  
per hour, until the effect begins to  
wear off.

In the average duration of life the  
heart beats 3,000,000,000 times, while  
each pulsation represents a force of  
about thirteen pounds and sends about  
three ounces of blood around the body  
at each pulsation, or 200 ounces every  
minute, or 750 pints every hour, or 8  
tons every day, or 2,920 tons every  
year.

One-eighth of the weight of the body  
is blood, or 17½ pounds to 140.

From the experiments of Dr. Parkes  
he found that taking the average  
pulsations of the heart to be 106,000 in  
24 hours in a person using water only  
as a drink, they were increased by the  
action:

Of one fluid ounce of alcohol	4,300 times
Of two " ounces "	8,272 "
Of four " " "	12,960 "
Of six " " "	18,432 "
Of eight " " "	23,904 "

And from the action of 8 fluid ounces  
on the following day, 25,488 times. In  
each of the last two days when 8  
ounces of alcohol was taken, the  
average increased work done by the  
heart was equal to its lifting 24 tons  
one foot in height.

Is it any wonder, then, that after a  
night's dissipation the drinker feels  
languid, weak and "used up," and his  
heart literally turns double some-  
sault? Is it a wonder that so many  
drinkers go out of the world suddenly?  
Is it not a wonder that so many live as  
long as they do?

But this is not all. The drinker's  
heart is *very, very* liable to take on a  
superabundance of fat, and he to die of  
fatty degeneration of that organ.  
This is a very common result of alcoholic  
drinking, and more especially among  
beer-drinkers. That swill seems to  
have a peculiar tendency to load  
the internal viscera of the walking  
human beer tubs with fat.

In health the blood contains only  
two to three ounces of fat to 1,000; the  
highest is 8½ to 1,000. In the drunkard  
and the constant beer guzzler it is 117  
to 1,000, forty times more in the  
drinker than in the abstainer. The  
heart is often loaded with fat to the  
extent of an inch in thickness, when,  
of course, all the interstices among the  
muscles are large deposits of the same.

Yet another, though less frequent,  
result of dram drinking is enlargement  
of the heart, and sometimes ossification  
of its valves, as I have met in my own  
autopsies.

As a sequence of this fatty deposit, a  
great change takes place in the power  
of contractility of the muscles of the  
heart, the organ becoming weak and  
feeble, the pulse intermitting, the  
poor, over-worked heart unable to do  
its required work with any degree of  
perfection, and when summoned to do  
a little more, under the stimulus of  
alcohol, perhaps often closes up its  
labors with a sudden collapse, and the  
poor, unfortunate, blinded, besotted  
drinker is ushered into a drunkard's  
eternity, and his long-faced physician  
issues a death certificate of "heart  
failure." Yes, it did fail.—*Dr. D. H.  
Mann., R. W. G. T.*

**COST OF A QUART OF BEER.**

Not long ago two trains laden with  
pilgrims were on their way to the  
shrine of "La Bonne Ste. Anne" (the  
Good St. Anne) in the Province of  
Quebec. While the first was staying  
at the station of Craig's Pond, the  
second dashed into it. The engine  
driver of the latter one, McLeod, not a  
total abstainer, only a "moderate"  
drinker, got a quart of beer at Artha-  
baska, a station on the way. The  
price of it is as follows:—

1. Damage to engine and cars. Add the cost to the price of that quart of beer.
2. The railway company has already paid \$395, in settlement of claims for damages. No doubt it will have more to settle. That makes the price of that quart of beer so much the greater. Should it end in a lawsuit, the cost to the loser must be added to the price of that quart of beer.

3. Sufferings of the wounded, in many instances awful. Add the money value of these to the price of that quart of beer—if you can.

4. Cost of attendance on the wound-  
ed. Add that to the price of that quart of beer.

5. Several passengers killed. Add the money value of their lives to the price of that quart of beer—if you can.

6. Funeral expenses. Add these to the price of that quart of beer.

7. Sorrow for the loss of loved ones killed. Add the money value of that to the price of that quart of beer—if you can.

8. Cost of the inquest. Add that to the price of that quart of beer.

9. The engine driver, McLeod, was among the killed. He solemnly promised to comply with the rules of the company. One of these forbids persons in its employment drinking intoxicating liquor while on duty. McLeod broke his promise when he got that quart of beer. He has, there-  
fore, left a blot on his name. Add the money value of that blot to the price of that quart of beer—if you can.

One way and another, that quart of beer has proved to be a fearfully costly one.—*Ram's Horn.*

**IMPOVERISHED MAINE.**

Maine's condition excites the deepest commiseration of the disinterested (?) travelling beer tank delegates from Mass. Ohio and Illinois, are examples of license States, filled with distilleries, brewers and myriads of saloons. Maine challenges comparison of the pro-  
perity of its common people of Ohio and Illinois. In population, indeed, the latter States far outstrip her.

Ohio has 5½ times, Illinois, 5-4-5 times the inhabitants of Maine. Maine has far more savings bank deposits than either.



Divided equally among the people of each State, the deposits in the saving banks of Illinois would give its people \$6.14 to each person. By a similar division for Ohio, each person would receive \$9.42. But every inhabitant of Maine would carry away \$90.77.

Don't Maine deserve to be pitied? Twenty-nine States are more populous, only seven surpass her in the aggregate of savings bank deposits.

How many of our contemporaries will make haste to show how Prohibition is ruining Maine?—*Forward.*

**A NEW NAME FOR THE DRINK.**

A little girl in Manchester attended a Band of Hope meeting, and on the speaker remarking that the drink stripped homes of furniture and women and children of their clothes, she excitedly exclaimed:  
"That's just what it does at our house."

On reaching home her father insisted upon sending her to the public-house for drink. Arrived there, she dashed the money upon the counter and passionately asked for three penny-worth of "strip-me-naked."—*N. T. Advocate.*

There is not a colored distiller or brewer in all the land. This speaks volumes for the intelligence of our colored population.—*The Temperance Brotherhood and Good Templar.*

**THE VANGUARD.**

**A GREAT WORK—READ CAREFULLY.**

The VANGUARD was published during the stirring years of 1893 and 1894 in the form of a magazine. It was devoted to expert discussion of the liquor question and the many matters thereto related. Prohibition workers found it a "mine" of information, and many of them desired to have its articles put into a form adapted for permanent use and reference.

This has been done by binding and indexing the eleven numbers issued in 1893-4.

The book thus produced is a complete encyclopedia of information relating to the temperance and prohibition reform. Every article is written by some person specially qualified to deal with the question he discusses.

In this volume will be found the latest, fullest and most accurate statistics and other authoritative statements; all reliable, fresh and good; covering nearly every field of available fact and argument, and including a great number of tables compiled with the utmost care. It also contains a record of the stirring events of the past two years of prohibition progress, and a summary of the history of the prohibition cause in Canada.

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

**ONE DOLLAR.**

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

- The Liquor Traffic in Different Countries—Legislation Relating to the Liquor Traffic;—The Working of High License;—Prohibition in the Northwest;—Prohibition in Maine;—Prohibition in Kansas;—Prohibition in Pitcairn Island;—The Canada Temperance Act;—Local Option;—The Scott Act and Drunkenness;—The Gothenburg System;—The Question of Jurisdiction;—Constitutional Prohibition in the United States;—The Plebiscite Movement;—The Plebiscite Returns;—The Drink Bill of Canada;—The Drink Bill of Great Britain;—The Drink Bill of the United States;—The Drink Bill of Christendom;—The Indirect Cost of the Liquor Traffic;—Drink and Mortality;—Alcohol in Medicine;—Beer Drinking and its Results;—Drunkenness and Crime in Canada;—Drunkenness and Crime in the United States;—Drunkenness and Crime in Great Britain;—Drunkenness and Crime in other Countries;—The French Treaty;—Beer and Light Wines;—Adulteration of Liquors;—The Revenue Question;—The Compensation Question;—The Liberty Question;—Bible Wines;—Total Abstinence and Longevity;—The Catholic Church and the Temperance Question.

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

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51 Confederation Life Building,  
Toronto, Canada.

NOTES OF NEWS

Of the Progress of our Cause.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Legislation in Nova Scotia.

At the recent session of the Nova Scotia Legislature some important amendments were made to the License Law. One of the most valuable is a provision authorizing the Inspector to search not only the premises on which liquor is supposed to be sold illegally, but the persons of the people found therein. Another provision prohibits the issue of a license within one hundred yards of a railway. A fine of \$100 can be imposed upon the Mayor and Inspector for each license illegally granted.

A Big Campaign.

A big campaign is being carried on in the City of St. John N.B. A clause of the Provincial License Act provides that no license shall be issued in any municipality in which a majority of the electors petition against such issue. Temperance workers are getting up an immense petition to which they hope to secure the signatures of more than one-half the St. John electors, thus compelling the City Council to refuse all applications for license for the coming year. Mr. J. Willard Smith, Secretary of the Committee superintending the work, expresses his confidence in the success of the movement.

Manitoba Royals.

Manitoba Grand Council R. T. of T. met in annual session in Trades Hall in Winnipeg on February 11th. The Grand Secretary's report showed a slight falling off in membership but reported the Order in good working condition. A Legislation Committee recommended application to the Legislature for amendment of the present liquor laws. Much prominence was given to the Templar Medal Contests of which Manitoba has taken hold vigorously. A. F. Andrews was elected G. C., G. J. Allen G. S., and J. A. Davis, G. T.

Ontario Royal Templars.

The Ontario Grand Council R.T. of T. held its annual session at Guelph on Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 18th and 19th. The attendance of delegates was unusually large, nearly every part of the Province being represented. The meeting was earnest, and enthusiastic. The Secretary's report showed a slight falling off in the membership. It was stated however that the Select Degree had largely increased. A feature of the convention was a great mass meeting held in the City Hall on Tuesday evening, the principal speakers at which were T. B. Flint, M.P., and Rev. Dr. J. S. Ross. The Alliance plan of political action was embodied in a strongly worded report. Geo. H. Lees of Hamilton, was re-elected Grand Councillor, and Dr. C. V. Emory, Grand Secretary, and Frank Buchanan of Toronto, Grand Treasurer. Most of the other officers also retain their positions.

New Brunswick Organized.

A largely attended, thoroughly representative and in every way successful convention of New Brunswick prohibitionists was held in the City of Fredericton on February 19th and 20th. The meeting was called by Rev. J. McLeod, D.D., and A. H. Hannington, Vice Presidents of the Dominion Alliance. One hundred and thirty delegates were present, nearly every part of the Province being represented.

A good deal of interest centered round the report of the committee on political action, which practically embodied the platform of the Montreal Convention of 1894. An amendment in favor of the organization of a third party was fully debated and voted down. Permanent organization was effected and plans laid for active work in connection with the approaching Dominion election.

On the evening of the 19th, a mass meeting was held in the City Hall, presided over by Mr. Hannington. The speakers were Sir Leonard Tilley, Rev. Dr. McLeod, Alderman Gilman, Rev. Thomas Marshall and F. S. Spence. The new organization is to

be known as The New Brunswick Prohibition Association. Rev. Dr. McLeod is Secretary, J. R. Woodburn Treasurer. Vice-Presidents were also appointed for the different parts of the Province.

A Mean Trick.

A sharp move was recently made in the interests of an ambitious candidate for Montreal City Council. A circular to which the names of the President and Secretary of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance were attached, without any authority, was issued. This circular on behalf of the Alliance, called on temperance electors to support the ambitious candidate who was not at all such a man as prohibitionists would have endorsed. A reward of Twenty-five Dollars has been offered for the discovery of the perpetrators of this little bit of rascality.

Prohibition in Parliament.

On Wednesday, Feb. 12th, Mr. T. B. Flint moved the following resolution in the House of Commons. "That in the opinion of this House the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental and mechanical purposes, should be prohibited by law." In an able speech he reviewed the history of prohibition effort in the Canadian Parliament and quoted largely from the Report of the Royal Commission to demonstrate the evils of intemperance and the necessity for speedy radical legislation.

The motion was seconded by Mr. T. Dixon Craig who presented a forcible argument in which he refuted a number of the hoary objections made by liquor favouring advocates.

Speeches were also made by Messrs Charlton and Christie in favour of the resolution, and by Messrs. Lachapelle, Guillet, Mills and Jeanotte against it. Mr. Mills moved the adjournment of the debate. This motion was carried on the following division:

Yeas: Bergeron, Bernier, Bowman, Broden, Cameron, (Inverness); Car-gill, Carscallen, Casey, Charbonneau, Chesley, Choquette, Corbould, Davies, Delisle, Desaulniers, Dupont, Earle, Fraser, Frechette, Girouard, Godbout, Haggart, Harwood, Hazen, Hutchins, Jeannotte, Joncas, Lachapelle, Land-erkin, Laurier, Leclair, Macdonald, (of King's); Macdonell, (Algoma); McDonald, (of Victoria); McDougald, (Picton); McDougall, (Cape Breton); McGregor, McIsaacs, McLennan, McShane, Mara, Mignault, Mills, (Bothwell); Monet, Ouimet, Pope, Proulx, Rinfret, Rosamond, Smith, (Ontario); Stairs, Stubbs, Tarte, Tis-dale, White, (Shelburne); Wood, 56.

Nays: Allan, Angers, Baird, Bechard, Borden, Bellefleur, Boston, Bowers, Boyd, Brown, Campbell, Carpenter, Christie, Colter, Costigan, Craig, Davin, Dickey, Featherston, Flint, Forbes, Foster, Fremont, Gillmor, Guillet, Hasham, Innes, Kaulbach, Lavergne, Macdonald, (Huron); McAllister, Mc-Mullen, Mills, (Annapolis); Paterson, (Brant); Perry, Pridham, Prier, Rider, Roope, Sanborn, Semple, Scriver, Somerville, Stevenson, Vaillancourt, Wilson, Yeo, 47.

Quebec R. T.

Quebec Grand Council R. T. of 9th annual meeting was held at Cornwall, Feb. 26th and 27th. A fair attendance of delegates was on hand. Two public meetings were held, addressed by leading workers. Resolutions were adopted in favor of political prohibition action and license law amendment. J. H. Spicer, G. C., A. B. Parker, G.S., and H. Morton, G. T., were re-elected.

ITEMS FROM ABROAD.

ABOUT THE PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION.

In support of the doctrine that Temperance is conducive to longevity, it may be noted that the two oldest ex-mayors in America belong to Port-land, Me., a prohibition city. They are Neal Dow and W. W. Thomson, and both are ninety-one years old.—*Scottish Reformer*.

The local option measure known as the Harris Bill which was being vigorously pushed by temperance workers of Ohio, has been defeated by the Legislature. The advocates of the measure are however, determined to carry on the fight until they win.

United States prohibitionists are jubilant over the strong endorsement of their cause by Francis Murphy the

great moral mission temperance advo-cate who has declared himself as in full sympathy with the prohibition party and its objects.

A New License Law.

A measure known as the Raines Liquor Tax Bill has been past by the New York State Legislature, the principal features of which are the creation of State exercise commission-ers and inspectors, the giving of one-third the liquor revenue to the State and two-thirds to the counties, and fixing very high license fees for saloons. Local option is to be allowed to towns, not to cities. It is Republican legis-lation.

No More Brandy Drops.

The police of New York City have opened a vigorous campaign to prevent the sale of brandy drops and other forms of confectionery containing alcoholic liquor. The W.C.T.U. called the attention of the police board to the evils growing out of the common sale of such articles. The chief of police made inquiry and concluded that the sales were violations of the License Law. He is taking vigorous steps to secure the punishment of all who sell such confectionery without having a license to sell liquor.

Success in N. Dakota.

The *Chicago Lever* publishes an interesting report of the operation of the prohibitory law in North Dakota, which it is said is getting to be the lone-liest place on this continent for the liquor dealer. The courts are sternly enforcing the law in nearly every county. The *Lever* says:

"In deference to a healthier senti-ment brought about by the prohibi-tory law and prohibition agitation, men may be found everywhere in the state, once addicted to drink who have braced up and quit drinking. The fight is not over but the prohibition machine is in good working order in North Dakota, with work for it to do for many years yet and a good prospect of final victory."

Prohibition Works.

The city of Wichita in Kansas has long been notorious for its violation of the prohibitory law. Governor Morrill last year appointed for this city three earnest friends of law observance to act as Police Commissioners. The new Board at once removed the old Chief of Police who sympathized with the liquor party and proceeded to carry out the law. More than one hundred dives and other disreputable houses have closed up and the city is enjoying the benefits of prohibition. During the last three months of 1895 the total number of arrests in this city was 200, 108 of these were for drunkenness. During the same period of 1894 the city had 511 arrests, 208 being for drunkenness. The police expenses have largely fallen off.

The Dispensary System.

Governor Evans of South Carolina has published a message strongly endorsing the dispensary system of that State. The good results which he claims are not surprising when it is borne in mind that whether or not the dispensary selling is desirable, the system has abolished the old regime of plentiful and pernicious saloons. The message says:—

As a moral reform measure the dispensary must commend itself to any unprejudiced mind, the temptations to the use of the state offered by the saloons have been swept away and with it have gone the games of billiards, pool, the faro banks, and the corrupt influences of the barkeeper in municipal and State elections. During the late holidays there occurred only one homicide in the State and this was not from whisky, but an old feud. This record has never been known before, not a case of the crime for which lynching is resorted to or attempt at such has occurred within the past year."

THE AWFUL RESULT.

A gentleman relates the following: A minister of the gospel pointed out to me a young girl in the lunatic asylum. A more beautiful girl I think I never saw, but she was raving mad, and her hands were confined to keep her from doing herself injury. The minister said:

"That girl was a member of my church, and I believe she was a Christian. Her father was a drunkard. She would come to me and ask: 'What shall I do? What can I do? I would do anything to save my father, but I am hopeless. Why, sir, he abuses my mother so brutally that I shall go mad. I will not leave her, and she will not leave my father.'

"One day that man came home raving mad with drink. He seized his wife and dashed her to the floor, and with his fist began to beat her upturned face, till his hand was bloody to the wrist. The girl was there, What did she do? What could she do? It was her mother whom she saw thus abused. Her brain reeled. She rushed into a wood-house, seized an ax and struck her father with it several times. As her father fell dead, she went mad, and not a single ray of light has penetrated the darkness of her mind from that time to this."—*John B. Gough*.

A BLACK RECORD.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar gives special attention to the crime and financial phases of the liquor traffic. She engaged the Chicago press clipping bureau to clip from the press all crimes reported to be due to the liquor traffic com-mitted from January 1 to May 1, 1896, four months, no duplicates or police items to be furnished. She has these pasted on a piece of cloth the width of an ordinary newspaper column. It makes 210 feet, or 70 yards. The sum-mary stands:

Four hundred and fifty incidents, 122 murderers, 135 murdered, 16 women murdered, 16 children murdered, 18 wives murdered by drunken husbands, 120 families afflicted, 95 assaults, fights and brawls, 42 suicides, 14 women drunk, 5 divorces, 6 embezzlements. The bureau read, at the time of furnish-ing this, but about one-third of the papers of the country. Let it be remembered, also, that the telegraph is out of reach of a large part of our country, and many crimes committed never reach the wires. She has in-vestigated 43 of the mobs and burnings of human beings, that make us blush as a nation for our brutality and law-lessness, and finds that the criminals were drunk at the committing of the crimes and the mobs were fired by liquor before being roused to their brutal deeds.—*The True Reform*.

LOOK I THINK I

In the last fiscal year of the United States government some of the expend-itures were as follows:

For Foreign Missions....	\$ 5,000,000
For Churches.....	125,000,000
For Public Schools.....	105,000,000
For Flour.....	345,000,000
For Meat.....	870,000,000
	\$1,510,000,000
For Tobacco.....	\$ 515,000,000
For Liquors.....	1,080,000,000
	\$1,595,000,000

Eighty-five millions of dollars more for tobacco and liquors than is expend-ed for all the churches, public education, flour and meat in the country.—*Inter-national Good Templar*.

THE DEVIL'S PHILOSOPHY.

1. To become strong in resisting sin you must put yourself where you will be strongly tempted to commit sin.
2. To understand the horrors of drunkenness you must go to the saloon and get drunk.
3. To be fully aware of and capable of resisting the wiles of gambling you must witness the races and know how to play cards.
4. To fortify your boy against the saloon and its associations you should have him spend several even-ings loitering around the bar.
5. Before you teach your boy the way to heaven you should let him travel fourteen to sixteen years in the direction of hell; then he will be capable of choosing the right way for himself.
6. Let your son witness a prize fight, that he may the better know how horrid and brutal it is.

The above are a few tenets in the devil's philosophy. How do they strike you? Are they sound? If they are, then saloons, horse races, gambling dens, brothels, prize fighting, etc., should be sustained and encouraged by educators in morals. Strange indeed, that some professed Christians think the devil's philosophy is sound.—*Religious Telescope*.