

The Son of Temperance.

VOL. I.

BRANTFORD, SEPTEMBER, 1879.

No. 5

The Great Spider.

Dedicated to Saloon-Keepers.

BY MRS. E. J. RICHMOND.

A Spider sat in his basement den,
Weaving his snares for the souls of men.
"I will not work with my hands," quoth
he;

"An easier pathway must open for me."
He spreads his tables of greenest baize,
And many a cunning trap he lays.
The marble balls are smooth and white,
The den is blazing with floods of light.
Behind the bar the spider stands;
There is not a wise man in the land,
But will loose his wit and become a fool
If he yields himself to the spider's rule.
There is not a man so strong and brave,
But the spider will dig him a shameful
grave.

There is not a youth so noble and fair
But will learn to drink, and gamble, and
swear

In the spider's den. But do not, pray,
Dare to dispute the spider's sway;
If you sweep the den with the law's
strong broom,

Perhaps you might make a cleaner room;
But then men are fearful—a little afraid,
In fact—on the spiders to make a raid;
'Twould stir up excitement, and spiders
must live;

So our dear household treasures we
patiently give.

The spider still sits in his basement den,
Lying in wait for the souls of men.

Zip.

BY MRS. JULIA P. BALLARD.

"WELL, I don't believe there's
any necessity for it," said
Mabel Brown, as Zip Bryan
was accounting for his ragged con-
dition to two dainty girls who
had been beguiled by his snatches
of song and merry face into asking
him some sober questions. "You
might surely get on *something*
whole."

Mabel got this bit of assurance
from the best possible source.
She had often heard her mother
say of the miserable creatures
who came to beg for food or
clothes that she had no doubt
their rags were kept in store and
"put on for the occasion." And
once Norah had seen a fair coun-
terpart of Zip actually take off a
cap and respectable pair of shoes
and hide them under an elder-
bush in the alley, while he came
in with bare feet and head, with

a forlorn look to match, to beg
for those very identical articles of
apparel.

"Go in and see," was Zip's
unanswerable reply, as he turned
back his thumb to the miserable
door of entrance.

"Shall we?" asked Mabel,
rather doubtfully, of her com-
panion.

"Let's just look," said Rose,
and Zip led the way. Up a pair
of creaky stairs he went, and
threw open the door to a single
room, where, peering in, they
saw a woman with coarse, bloated
face lying on the bed, in a heavy
sleep.

"Is it your mother?" asked
Mabel in a whisper.

"I s'pose so," said Zip. "Yo'
do'n't see much else, does yo'?"

True enough, not much else;
one or two old chairs, a broken
stove, a doorless cup-board with a
few broken dishes, was all her
keen eyes could detect.

"And yo' wouldn't find no
more ef you'se to go clear in, 'coz
there an't nothin'. That's as I
told yo' why I was tumblin' and
singin' for pennies to get a bun
or a loaf."

"And where's your father?"
"Got none; he did jes so 'till
he was dead."

"Who else is there?"
"Nobody."

"Is she cross to you?"

Zip looked down a moment,
then at the woman on the bed.
Then he pushed up a ragged
sleeve, and seemed intent on
studying a large black-and-blue
spot, and then eyed the other
sleeve, as if doubtful whether to
push that up, but said nothing.

Mabel put a dime in Zip's
hand, and the girls went down
and on their way. That day,
before the heavy sleep left Zip's
mother master of her little do-
main, a policeman looked in upon
them, and a kind gentleman took
Zip to be cared for where child-

ren cruelly treated can find at
least a temporary respite. But,
I said to myself, if one could only
get a hammer that would knock
off the chains from a rum-seller's
conscience, he would do more with
that blow than a dozen societies
to prevent cruelty, good and
noble as they are. There are two
or three ways in which we must
get *back* of them, or the Zips will
continue to live and multiply and
burden the earth.

Where is the Harm?

BY S. K. H.

"ALFRED, please don't give
Charlie that wine; I shud-
der to see him drink it with such
evident satisfaction and pleasure.
I am afraid it is wrong, and that
we are creating in our child a
love for intoxicating liquors that
may sometime come back upon us
with terrible force."

"Oh! pooh, pooh, you silly
little wife; where's the harm of
pure wine like this? Is my son
ever going to be a drunkard?
Don't be so foolish! Come here,
my brave boy. Want some more
of papa's good drink?"

And the little fellow, clinging
to his father's chair as they sat
over the dessert, lisped, smacking
his lips:

"Es; Tarlie 'oves it. When
Tarlie big man, Tarlie dink, dink,
dink all day."

The mother shuddered, and a
paler spread over her features,
but the father threw himself back
in his chair with a hearty laugh,
and tossed off another glass of
wine, leaving a little for the child,
to reward him, he said for his
cunning little speech.

Years have gone. The scene
has changed. In a dark and
and dreary tenement-house harsh
words and fearful oaths from one
of the upper rooms startle the
remaining inmates, and bring
hither a policeman, who proceeds

to the apartment from which the noise issues. What a sight meets their gaze! There on a bed of rags, a woman lay dead, the body yet warm; and in the centre of the room, is a pool of blood, gasping for breath, lay a man dying by the hand of his son, who now stood before them, brandishing his weapon over his head and shouting:

"My mother has died of a broken heart, and I have stabbed my father. What led me to this crime? It was rum, rum, rum! When I was a child that man gave it to me, fed me with it and called me brave because I swallowed it greedily. When I became a man I could not live without it, I would have bartered anything for liquor. Now hang me, hang me, and end this horrible life; and when you hear a man say, 'Where is the harm of giving a child wine?' point to the gallows on which I swung, and say, 'There is the harm!'"

Is Alcohol a Poison.

WHISKEY is about half alcohol, and the remaining half is water. A little boy between six and seven years old was sent by his mother for a gill of whiskey, and he, knowing it was a drink of some kind, sipped away at it until he had drunk half of it. After some hours the child was found in the street senseless. He was taken to a police office, and a doctor worked over him five hours before he was recovered enough to go home. He had been stupefied nearly nine hours from drinking a quarter of a gill, or about two spoonfuls of alcohol diluted with the same amount of water; would we not call any other thing a poison if it produced such effects?

That Red Nose.

DON'T like that red nose, and those bleary eyes, and that stupid downcast look. You are a drunkard. Another pint, and one pint more; a glass of gin and water, rum and milk, cider and pepper, a glass of peppermint, and all the beastly fluids

which drunkards pour down their throats. It is very possible to conquer it, if you will but be resolute.

I remember a man in Staffordshire who was drunk every day of his life. Every farthing he earned went to the alehouse. One evening he staggered home, and found at a late hour, his wife sitting alone and drowned in tears. He was a man not deficient in natural affections; he appeared to be struck with the wretchedness of the woman, and with some eagerness asked her why she was crying. "I don't like to tell you, James," she said; "but if I must, I must; and truth is, my children have not touched a morsel of anything this blessed day. As for me, never mind me; I must leave you to guess how it has fared with me. But not one morsel of food could I beg or buy for those children that lie on that bed before you; and I am sure, James, it is better for us, all of us, that we should die, and I wish we were dead."

"Dead!" said James, starting up as if a flash of lightning had darted upon him. "Dead, Sally? You and Mary, and the young ones dead. Lookye, my lass, you see what I am now—like a brute! I have wasted your substance—the curse of God is upon me—I am drawing near to the pit of destruction—but there's an end; I feel there's an end. Give me that glass, wife."

She gave it to him with astonishment and fear. He turned it topsy-turvy; and striking the table with great violence, and flinging himself on his knees made a solemn vow to God of repentance and sobriety.

From that moment to the day of his death he drank no fermented liquor, but confined himself entirely to tea and water. I never saw so sudden and astonishing a change. His looks became healthy, his cottage neat, his children were clad, his wife happy, and twenty times the poor man and his wife, with tears in their eyes, have told me the story, and blessed the evening of the 14th of March, the day of James's

restoration, and have shown me the glass he held in his hand when he made the vow of sobriety.

It is all nonsense about not being able to work without ale, and gin, and cider, and fermented liquors. Do lions and cart-horses drink ale? It is mere habit. If you have good nourishing food you can do very well without ale? Nobody works harder than the Yorkshire people, and for years together many Yorkshire labourers have never tasted ale. I have no objection, you will observe, to a moderate use of ale, or any other liquor you can afford to purchase. My objection is that you can not afford it; that every penny you spend at the alehouse comes out of the stomachs of the poor children, and strips off the clothes of the wife.—*Rev. Sydney Smith.*

"Ultra Vires."

THE new Canada Temperance Act went into force in the city of Fredericton, New Brunswick, in May last, and, as might be expected, its enforcement met with the most determined opposition. The liquor interests will die hard. Among the first of the liquor dealers fined was one named Grieves, and an appeal was made against his conviction on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law itself. The case went, in turn, to the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick, and on the 12th inst. a judgment was given in which the judges declared the Act "ultra vires," beyond the jurisdiction of the Dominion Legislature. We have not yet been able to see any full report of the arguments in the case, or of the judgment, but we suppose the decision of the judges is that it is not the prerogative of the Dominion Legislature to pass an act affecting the retail sale of liquors in the respective provinces.

There have been those from the beginning who have argued that the regulation or prohibition of the importation, manufacture of the wholesale traffic in intoxicating liquors belonged to the

Dominion Parliament, but the retail trade was merely a municipal regulation, and therefore belonged to the Provincial Legislatures. So far as the licenses are concerned, the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the Severn-Brewer case, so far as it went, implied that Provincial Legislatures had little or no control over them, and the inference on all sides was that the Dominion Parliament must pass a general act, which was done in the adoption of the Scott Act.

Of course the present case will not stop where it now lies. The Supreme Court of New Brunswick is the highest Court in that Province, and its judgment is binding until reversed by a higher court. The Supreme Court of Canada is a higher court, and it is probable that the case will be at once appealed to it, and argued there. Its judgment will be a final decision of the case,—that is if the judges give a fair decision on the merits of the case, and not some mere put off, as they seemed so much inclined to do in the brewers' license case of this Province. Had our Supreme Court in that instance given a judgment or opinion covering the whole ground of jurisdiction in regard to the whole license question, as they were requested to do by both the Minister of Justice of the Dominion and the Attorney-General of this Province, the present difficulty, and confusion, and large expense, could have been avoided. However, as it is, there is no remedy but to follow the case through the tortuous course of our courts, so as to get some decisive authority in regard to the undecided question of jurisdictions. Like a number of other important legal questions of the relative powers of our Dominion and Provincial Governments, it must be decided some time, and the sooner it is definitely done the sooner will it be known just what steps are necessary for the future.

So far as Fredericton is concerned, we suppose there will be free trade in the sale of liquors until this question is definitely

settled. The decision does not affect the other Provinces. The fact is, that at the present time there are judgments on record given by the highest courts of Ontario and of one of the other Provinces pointing in opposite directions, and we doubt not but in another Province a different judgment might be obtained: The question is therefore an open one until our highest court has given its judgment. If it then is decided that the present law is defective, there will be some further legislation asked at once, either of the Dominion or Provincial Legislatures, or it may be concurrent legislation by both.

Two years ago the following resolution was adopted by the New Brunswick House of Assembly:

"That it is desirable that the Government should take the necessary steps to ascertain the powers of the Legislature of this Province as to granting or withholding of licenses to sell spirituous liquors."

The Dominion Minister of Justice, when urged to obtain an opinion, argued that it would be much more desirable to get a judgment on "a live case" than an opinion on an abstract question, which would not be so thoroughly argued. The matter has come to that at last, and we sincerely trust that our authorities will consider the question one of sufficient importance to get a definite and satisfactory decision, once for all, so that there need be no further suspense or delays of action because of the technical matter of jurisdiction.—*The Casket*.

A Change in Boston.

THE *Witness* says: "The Civil Damage Act is, in Boston, causing an entire change in character of eating houses. A large number of dining places will, it is said, change their leases within a week or two on this account, the owners of the buildings declining to sign the bonds of the liquor-selling lessees, and thus make the real estate liable for any damage caused by the sale of liquor in their establishment which may be recovered by course

of law. A second and more favourable result is the abolition of beer-pumps and cider-taps in respectable eating-rooms. This law reaches the licensed victualers as no other can. Many of them are impecunious, or have their money so invested that it could not be taken hold of, while the owner of the real estate rented it at a much higher rate than could be obtained for other purposes without any risk. Now, the risk is divided, and if the immediate agent of injury to his customer is not able to pay the damages which the law gives the injured family, the estate itself is held responsible. Already it seems as if it were working to advantage, and the step is likely to prove one in the right direction, but a step merely, for it is not prohibition pure and simple, the goal of all such steps?

—A Quebec correspondent of the *Witness* writes that a Quebec boy recently took the first prize for gymnastic and athletic exercises in Malvern College, England, in a contest with over two hundred young men. In regard to his success, he writes to his friends at home: "Teetotal is much the best system; I do believe that is the reason I won the gymnastic first prize. All the fellows trained on a certain amount of bitter ale; I took nothing but water—of course tea, morning and night, porridge at breakfast, meat at dinner, and tea and no butter."

—The *Social Reform*, alluding to the Irish Sunday Closing movement says:—"The Irish publicans are suffering severely by the operation of the Sunday Closing Act. They are trying to frighten the farmers by stating that in consequence of the Act barley has gone down 18 per cent., and the editor of the *Banner* shows that they might as well have included all other agricultural produce, as it has been going down since 1877; and he predicts that the barley dodge must fail."

—True courage is doing the right when the wrong would be to our advantage.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. of T.—Asks: "Is it advisable for a person to be a member of the Order of the Sons of Temperance and of the Good Templars at the same time?" *Reply.*—We would not like to speak for others, but for our own part we always thought it best to belong to only one of these Orders. The one we choose give us all the work we could faithfully perform.

M.—Says: "The Worthy Patriarch of a country Division sent word that he was going to try to establish a reading-room in connection with his Division. He inquired to whom he should send in Toronto for suitable books; but did not mention what kind he wanted. I told him that the firm of Messrs Hunter, Rose & Co., could probably furnish him with all that he required. Was not that right?" *Reply.*—That firm could possibly meet his wants, for they have published many books these last few years, but we would like to see a Division Library contain a greater variety than appears in their Catalogue.

E. S.—Asks: "Are there sufficient numbers of *The Son of Temperance* published to enable the Grand Scribe to send a dozen or so of copies to any member sending an order for the same?" *Reply.*—Yes. Any number of extra copies can be supplied if the order is given before the 25th of any month.

Blue Ribbon.—Asks: "Why is it that members of Reform Clubs never make good Sons of Temperance?" *Reply.*—We cannot answer your question satisfactorily to ourselves, although we have often thought over it. The Order of the "Sons" was first organized by Washingtonians; but these latter-day "reformed" men do not seem to take the same view as those who preceded them. Perhaps, however, they will by and bye.

J. K.—You will hear from us more fully next number. We are glad you like our little paper so well. We intend to make it a welcome visitor to each of our Divisions.

Progress.—Yes. Now is the time to stir up the Divisions. We do not like sleepy institutions.

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, SEPTEMBER, 1879.

What Are You Doing ?

BELIEVING, as we do, that intemperance is the great source of crime and immorality, the evil of the age, and a hindrance to the spread of a knowledge of the Gospel, it becomes a question of vast importance to us, as *Sons of Temperance*, whether we are doing our best to further the Cause of Temperance. Have we made this cause our cause? Are we standing shoulder to shoulder in this contest, and have

we enlisted for the war? Far be it from us to underrate the work that has already been done by the members of our Order in this land. Our record is one of which we may well be proud—on our banner is blazoned the record of many victories—but the contest is not yet over; there are battles yet to be fought, there are victories yet to be won, and alas the night cometh (for many of us,) when no man can work. And still men die of drink, and mothers wail in anguish of spirit, and children weep in despair, because of this evil in our land. Are you doing your best my brother or sister to uphold our banner in the thickest of the fight? If not, we hope that our word in season will have the effect of inducing you to make greater and more unwearied exertions to rescue the fallen and to uphold the weak. Fill up the broken ranks in your Divisions; shake off the drowsiness that has overtaken you; furbish up anew your weapons for the fight. Let the good influence emanating from the Division Room be felt throughout the length and breadth of the land, and this coming winter inaugurate such a campaign in Ontario, that it shall be remembered not as the winter of our inactivity, but as the season of our most active work and most gratifying results. Remember we work not only for the present but for the future; we work not only for ourselves but for God and humanity. And the God of battles will grant us the victory if we do our duty as Sons of Temperance.

From the Grand Scribe.

Contributions to "Son of Temperance."

THE Grand Scribe acknowledges the receipt of the following sums towards support of this paper:—Arran Division, \$1.00; Stirton, \$1.00; Malton, \$1.25; Tyrone, \$1.00; Ethel, \$1.00; Green River, \$1.00; Newton, \$1.40; J. G. H., J. K. S., W. S., J. B. H., of Chaudiere, \$1.00.

Receipts from Divisions, from July 17th, to August 30th.

Crathie, \$8.50; Crown, \$4.30; Paris, \$1.68; Harwood, \$10.30; Byron, \$5.50; North Star, \$2.38; Ashworth, \$1.33; Orilla, \$4.62; Lobo, \$7.00; Jarratts, \$1.59; Malton, 75c.; Tilsonburg, \$2.10; Coldstream, \$4.00; Acton, \$4.55; Glenallan, \$6.86; Union Star, \$3.36; Palgrave, \$3.50; Mount Hunt, \$1.90; Royal City, \$2.03; Huron, \$2.24; Oshawa, \$3.92; Galt, \$5.60; Cedar Creek, \$1.68; Kettleby, \$8.65; Woodham, \$2.66; Leskard, \$2.50; Huron, 40c.; Unity, \$2.24; Stamford, \$2.73; Unionist, \$2.73; Table Rock, \$6.58; Riverside, \$1.82; Flesher-ton; \$2.03; Horton, \$2.10; Bethesda, \$6.75; Franklin, \$2.00; Aberboyle, \$2.77; Phoenix, \$3.08; Good Will, \$1.61; Mount Carswell, \$3.78; Solina, \$3.71; Downmanville, \$7.49; Palgrave, 75c.; Corwhin Guard, \$2.73; Spague's Road, \$1.89; Baltimore, \$4.20; Invincible, \$3.15; Thornton, \$5.00; Lorne, \$3.15; Stirton, \$1.47; Brockville, 75c.; W. & P. Grove, \$1.33; Manchester, \$2.10; Holland Landing, 91c.; Bronte, \$1.68; Green River, \$3.08; Newton, 60c.; Haydon, \$1.75; Temperance Acts, \$1.00; Mount Meldrum, \$3.01; Delaware, \$2.03; Exeter, \$3.09.

NOTE TO DIVISIONS.

In future, acknowledgements of receipts will be made in each issue of this paper, which Divisions will accept as a receipt for all monies sent by them for supplies and tax, without further receipt by mail, as formerly sent.

Returns not Received.

The Grand Scribe desires to call the attention of delinquent Divisions to the rule requiring him to withhold the password from all divisions whose returns have not been received, and Per Cap. Tax paid. A large number of Divisions have failed to make returns for the quarter ending June, and several for previous quarters. The time for issuing the password for next quarter is now at hand, and it is necessary in order to be entitled to receive them that returns and Cap. Tax should be in the hands of the Grand Scribe immediately, otherwise the rule must be strictly enforced.

The Work and the Workers.

—A gentleman who is in the habit of travelling a great deal, gives this excellent hint to Sons of Temperance:—"Travelling, as I have occasion frequently to do, I find upon the seats of the railway carriage, pithy, pointed evangelical leaflets and tracts. I have sometimes wondered that I have never saw a Son of Temperance tract upon the seat. I have no doubt such tracts are to be seen in railway travelling, only it has never happened to me to see them." Such tracts if distributed in the individual localities of the Divisions might do a large amount of good.

—In Carlton county the necessary petitions for the Scott Act have been in circulation for some time, and we understand they are largely signed in some localities, while in others more systematic canvassing is needed. It is arranged to hold a series of meetings through the county.

—A very large and influential convention was held in the Town Hall, Milton, on the 25th ultimo, to further the interests of the Scott Act, now before the people of that county. A number of ministers and leading laymen took part in the discussion, when it was decided to go on and get the petitions signed for the submittal of the Act as soon as possible.

A mass meeting was held in the evening, Johnson Harrison in the chair. The hall was crowded to overflowing, and addresses were delivered by Rev. James Scott, agent of the Dominion Alliance; Mrs. Skelton, of Toronto, and Judge Jones, of Brantford. The Judge delivered an eloquent address in favour of the Scott Act, answering the objections to the Act, and giving reasons why the people of this county and of the whole Dominion, county by county, should carry the Temperance Act of 1878 as soon as possible.

—In the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry a series of meetings have been held by Rev. Thomas Gales, in behalf of the Prohibitory Alliance, and the ball has been set rolling. A general convention is proposed, with a view of deciding on final action. There is a probability that in the course of a few months a simultaneous vote may be taken by the five eastern counties of the Province lying along the St. Lawrence for the Scott Act. In other counties, we have reason to know, the question is being agitated; and as the fall campaign sets in, it would not be surprising to see, all along the line, a pretty general note sounded of an onward and, we trust, a successful movement against the legalized liquor traffic.

—In Leeds county, we understand, Mr. Ira Mallory has been employed by the county lodge of Good Templars to circulate the petitions in favour of the Scott Act, and he is now at work. We have little doubt in regard to success there, in case the question is fairly submitted to the people.

—In Grenville county petitions for the Scott Act have been for some time in circulation, and probably next month a series of meetings will be held through the county by Mr. Thomas McMurray, the agent of the Alliance, with a view to an early vote.

—We see by the last number of the *Washingtonian Monthly* that Brother G. M. Rose, of Toronto,

lately visited the "Washingtonian Home" at Chicago. This is one of the best institutions of its kind in the United States, and since its commencement has rescued a great many drunkards from their perilous ways.

—The Grand Scribe attended a very interesting and enthusiastic open meeting of the Conestoga Division, on Tuesday evening, 26th ult. The chair was ably filled by the D.G.W.P., Dr. Passmore, and addresses delivered by Rev. Bro. Hamilton, and the Grand Scribe. Excellent music was discoursed under the leadership of Miss Perine, W.A., of the Division. The church was beautifully decorated, and at the entrance a neat arch was erected surmounted with streamers of red, white and blue, and the word, "welcome," neatly printed.

—Forest Home assisted by Good Hope and Unionist Divisions, held an entertainment on Wednesday the 27th ult. With songs, readings and recitations, the evening was spent very pleasantly. Instead of the "wine cup" an exhilarating tea was provided by the Forest Home Division and all were social and happy under its cheering influence. Young folks must have enjoyment and we think this a very sensible way to spend an evening.

Correspondence.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE AND REFORM CLUBS.

To the Editor,

SIR, — Zealous blue-ribbon workers frequently expatiate on the advantages which the youth of our day enjoy in listening to the testimonies of reformed drunkards. Again and again they reiterate that had they in their boyhood been blessed with such privileges as those experience meetings, they would never have fallen so low. Such persons seem to forget that Division rooms and Temples have been open to receive them, week in and week out, year after year. Many of our public men have been Sons of

Temperance from their youth, and unhesitatingly declare from the platform the benefits they have received in the Division room. Why did not those reformed 'grumblers' go and do likewise? The same golden opportunities were open to them.

Whether the experiences given by reclaimed men have, in general, a good effect on the young, is uncertain. It appears to be on much the same principle as the practice of the Spartans of old, who used to make their helots intoxicated, as warnings to the youth of the land. A teacher does not place an ill-written, crooked copy before a child, in order that he may shun its mistakes. And, just so, it is more satisfactory to follow a good example than to avoid the evil effects of a bad one. It is easier to say "Come" than "Go."—Children and youth still unstained, must listen with disgust to the revolting stories of reformed drunkards; but eagerly follow and earnestly strive to copy such a bright, shining example as that of a life-long temperance man.—Yours, etc. M. S.

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.

To the Editor,

SIR,—Your Good Templar correspondent spoke the truth. It is time that the standard of the programmes in our Divisions and Lodges was raised. The blue ribbon societies are in a worse condition still; but that was to be expected, for frequenters of bar-rooms, after signing the pledge carry with them their vitiated tastes, and it will take some time to refine them. But they are men; and it can be done. With plenty of good selections at hand, like those in the 'Rose Readers,' which cannot be too highly recommended, such rubbish as "Paddy the Piper," etc., will certainly be displaced. It was with pleasure that I noticed your intention of shortly issuing a series of tracts, suitable for Sons of Temperance, and bespeak for them a wide circulation.—In L., P. and F., A MEMBER.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

To the Editor,

DEAR SIR,—In spite of the earnest recommendations of the Grand Scribe that each Division should organize a section of Cadets, the Divisions, in our city at least, have postponed the matter until some more convenient season. It is surely a great pity. "If the children are lost, all is lost!" says the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, and no one can deny that the best temperance workers we possess, have been total abstainers from childhood. The blessed task of saving the boys and girls ought not to be pushed into the background. The very attempt to organize such sections would assist in arousing our languishing divisions. It would give them something to think of, and something to do.—Yours, etc.

A MEMBER OF THE SONS.

Toronto, 4th Aug., 1879.

"REFORM."

To the Editor,

SIR,—If "Old Son" who wrote the letter in the July paper will write me and let me know what is wrong either in the books or the actions of any of our Grand Division officers, I will see that the matter is fully investigated. I conceive it to be the duty of the G.W.P. to see that the other officers perform their duties properly, and if "Old Son" or any other "Son," will complain to me I'll try to make things right. The Treasurer is prevented by ill-health from performing his duties, and the G. Scribe is doing the duties of both offices, but only at the request of the G. T. and because he cannot attend to them. Otherwise all moneys would go regularly to the G. T. and be paid out by him, but only on duly attested orders signed by the G.W.P. and G.S. as heretofore.—Yours truly,

THOMAS CASWELL, G.W.P.

To the Editor,

DEAR SIR AND BRO.,—The number of *The Son* for July is before

me, and I notice therein a letter which I take the liberty of commenting upon. Any one who has the slightest knowledge of the Grand Division is aware that the Executive are only too glad to receive and adopt suggestions tending to improve our Order, and if your correspondent, "Old Son," can show a better method of keeping the books, he may rest assured it will be carried out. If our brother is actuated with this desire, why not put himself in direct communication with the Executive, pointing out wherein he was dissatisfied and giving what seemed to him to be the remedy? The course he has pursued seems unwise and impudent, certainly the airing of his opinions in so public a manner lacks delicacy, for he knows the Grand Scribe edits the paper, and had he rejected an "Old Son's" communication, which he had a perfect right to do, he laid himself open to a charge of suppressing information, whereas by publishing it, he the Grand Scribe is attacked over the shoulder of our esteemed Grand Treasurer.

"Old Son" is correct in stating that a good deal was said at Grafton about the way the books were kept, but I am inclined to think the dissatisfaction emanated from a few discontented spirits who seem to delight in being in hot water themselves and having others there also, and whose *modus operandi* lies in caucus meetings and insinuations, *vide* proceedings at Galt. Introduce by all means another plan of bookkeeping if it is deemed better than that now used, but I doubt if such can be found, for the present is simple and as open as day, where all can see, except those who won't.

As I am ignorant who "Old Son" is, I cannot be accused of reflecting on him, when I say that certain members have the opinion there is a snake in the grass endeavouring to damage a zealous and useful officer; but my immediate object has been to take the liberty to point out to our brother the straightforward course to pursue in the matter he

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writes of. I have felt the writing of this note in some measure to be a duty from my knowledge of how correctly your books are kept, as Grand Scribe, and not from any desire to defend you in your office, for I am well aware you require no advocate in that particular.—Yours fraternally.

ANOTHER OLD SON.

4th Aug., 1879.

[We insert this letter out of courtesy to the brother who sent it, and trust when he again writes he will not use such strong language. We do not like the expression, "Snake in the grass," applied to any brother in the Order if he shall happen to differ from "Another Old Son." This letter was addressed "to the Grand Scribe," and sent to us for publication by that officer.—Ed.]

DISTRICT DIVISIONS.

To the Editor,

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—I am delighted to notice in *our* paper, that the District Divisions in the West are not asleep. I refer to the report in the *Son* of the meeting of the District Division for the County of Brant. I have referred to the Grand Division Report for 1878, and note that Brant has nine Divisions. I would ask you a simple question. Why is it that the County of Brant with nine Divisions is able to keep a District Division alive, —and the *Counties* of Carleton and Russell, with ten Divisions cannot keep a District Division alive for more than six months? The last meeting of the District Division for the Counties of Carleton and Russell was held on the 30th August, 1878, (that meeting was composed of members of *one* Division. *The* Division of the two counties, as far as *steady* membership, regular attendance, and with not the slightest idea of entering the Bankrupt Court.) Since the time for the next meeting of our District Division we have urged the officers to stand by us, but they are not to be found at their posts. They seem to think that a District Division is only required when we want to prepare for a fight with our enemies, that it is the place to organize for a grand campaign; but,

Sir, I am of the opinion that an army of *any* importance is *always* well organized, and ready for any campaign; the *officers* are *always* in their places, the privates never late at roll-call, and all is ready for the word, "forward;" but, Sir, how would *we* be? I am aware of the working of our forces in these parts, minutely, and can put my hand on the men we want; but then we offend others who can speak of past deeds and privations endured for the Cause with tears; but you ask him for *one cent*, you might as well try to "tickle a spider under the left rib," as get one cent, or any money from that man; he will talk, but what we want is work. I wish some of our loud spoken members would bear in mind that the Temperance cause must be worked up, with hard work and less talk. One, two, or three cannot do all the work, we want a general combination, independent of sectional feeling, with one object in view, "Increase our membership," and by so doing we will be increasing our strength; and when the day comes for the fight, we, in Carleton and Russell will "not be found wanting."—Yours,

T. V. T.

Ottawa, Aug. 11, 1879,

THE PER CAPITA TAX.

To the Editor,

DEAR SIR,—I am pleased to see that the members of the Order are gradually taking an interest in the new publication, as evinced by the Correspondence, and I have no doubt but that efforts will be made in due course to work such reforms in the management of our Grand Division as will tend to lessen our expenses, increase our membership, and consequently our income, and place the Order in such a position, that it will neither want men to work, nor money to spend in the cause of Temperance. As none of your correspondents have, as yet, touched on the question of reduction of the Per Capita Tax, I will, with your

leave, make this the subject of my letter. For some time back complaints have been made that the Per Capita Tax of the Order is higher than that of the Good Templars and other kindred orders. It has been said, and said truly, that our Subordinate Divisions pay more to, and receive less from, our Grand body than they ought to. This is not as it should be. The best interests of the Order will be served by a reduction, and placing our Sub-Divisions in the same position as Sub-Lodges of Good Templars, and if this is done, I feel assured that it will help to increase our membership, and consequently our income. Trusting that we will have an expression of opinion on this question through your columns.—I remain, yours fraternally,

J. MCM.

Directory.

Grand Division of Ontario, Officers for 1879.

G.W.P., Thos. Caswell, Toronto.
G.W.A., W. H. Bewell, Scarborough.
G. Scribe, Thos. Webster, Brantford.
G. Treasurer, John Finch, Whitvale.
G. Chap., W. McDonagh, Paris.
G. Conductor, W. Coutha, Galt.
G. Sentinel, A. C. McMillan, Nassagaweya.
P.G.W.P., David Millar, Toronto.

Grand Division, Sons of Temperance of Ontario, holds its next Annual Session on 2nd of December, at Almonte.

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

Grand River Division, meets every Wednesday evening, in the Orange Hall, Market Square, Brantford.

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.

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ADDRESS—**THOMAS WEBSTER,** Brantford, Ont.

SUPPLIES FOR DIVISIONS.

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.

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One Blue Book1 25
One Set Officers' Cards (seven in set)1 00
Officers' Cards (single)15
Twelve Ode Cards (\$5 per hundred)60
One Quire Blank Returns25
One " Proposition Sheets25
One " Treasurer's Bonds25
Fifty Constitution and By-Laws (6c. each single)2 50
Six Withdrawal or Travelling Cards75
Public Ceremony Book (set of six, 50c) single10
Hodge's Manual of Business15
Burton's Manual and Instructor15
Decisions of the National Division15
Book of Laws, single15
Odes of the Order, set to music, per doz.75

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Charter and Set of Books, &c., complete for a new Section	...\$2 00
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Ten Ode Cards25
Twenty-five By-Laws75
One Set of Ritual1 00

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Charter and Books, &c., for a new Band of Hope	...\$1 00
Rituals06

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.