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THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

Vol. VIII. No 4.

TORONTO, ONT. OCTOBER, 1901.

25 CENTS PER YEAR

this paper is respectfully requested to read every part of it carefully. It is a journal that no Canadian temperance worker can afford to be with-The subscription price is almost insignifi-In the impending campaign for better legislation in Ontario it will be of intense interest personal use, thirty litres (quarts) of aland great value.

DRUNKENNESS IN LONDON.

The sixty-sixth Annual Report of the London, (Eng.) City Mission is in itself a tremendous argument in favor of temperance and prohibition. Among the strong statements contained in the forcible document are the following:—

" Drunkenness is the chief evil which stands in the way of moral and religious progress. Were this hydra-headed mon-ster slain, the misery and sorrow exper-ienced by the poor and industrial classes would, to a large extent, disappear. is the conviction of not a few of those who are in a position to judge, that ninetenths of the poverty, crime and vice are traceable to this one besetting sin. Many thousands of men and women are daily sacrificing character, home com forts, health, and present and eternal happiness through yielding to a craving desire for intoxicating liquors.

Whatever the improvement of the people may be in other respects, it would seem inclubitable that their drinking habits are growing. The Churches supported by Christian and Temperance Societies, have made strenuous efforts to stem the advancing tide, and with considerable success. Many thousands of drunkards are yearly reclaimed, and tens of thousands of the young men are protected; from danger by joining Bands of Hope; yet the evil grows notwith the days of the work of the sands of the sand

The manufacture of drunkards proceeds more rapidly than their reclamation, and according to the report of the Commis sioner of Police, the number of persons apprehended for drunkenness and for drunken and disorderly conduct during 1899, in the streets of London, was no less than 56,066, or 8.469 per 1,000 of of the population-a greater proportion than have been arrested ince the year

Committee regret The that, as has been the case during the past few years, the missionaries in many districts are unanimous in their testimony that this increase is more observable amongst women than amongst men, and that in the weaker sex the effect of indulgence is far more serious in its consequences. A missionary writes: 'In thirty minutes I saw SELF-CLEANING Pen manuwrites: In thirty minutes I saw seventy-four persons enter a publichouse in my district. Of these, sixty-five were women, most of whom had children with them."

THE FIGHT IN FRANCE.

The fight against drunkenness in France is beset with difficulties. We draw attention to two of them, as it is not probably understood by our readers under what conditions the temperance worker finds himself.

Every one who receives the trade in alcoholic drink has been re moved, and now there is no more difficulty in retailing all kinds of intoxicants than there is in selling milk or lemonade, so that we find drink-shops of i all kinds increasing in number with fear

ful rapidity.

Not only do the number of wineshops, restaurants and cabarets of all descrip tions abound, but the green grocer, the coal-seller, and the chemist, even, retail ardent spirits and made-up wines of various kinds; all poisons under disguised names. For women who do not care has purchased an extensive building in to be seen entering a wine-shop or cafe, E-sex County, Eng., () which imbriates the milk and butter sellers obligingly are to be cared for and medically treated provide a little 'bar,' where, behind a under the British Inebrates' Act. He protecting screen, the housewife or ser expects to have this great undertaking vant can discreetly take her 'petit verre' in operation in a very short time. without attracting attention!

Secondly, private distilling is allowe ., under certain conditions. That is, every one who owns any land can distil, for personal use, thirty litres (quarts) of alcohol annually, from wine and cider, or from plums, cherries, etc. This is called the privilege of 'bouilleurs de cru.' Needless to say, that the thirty quarts 'for personal use 'are largely exceeded, and thus there is a great quantity of alcohol annually distilled, paying no duty, and ignored by the customs.

To effect a reform in the spread of

To effect a reform in the spread of drunkenness, therefore, this privilege must be aboushed. But . . . those holding the privilege, and they count by hundreds of thousands, are electors! and the hundreds of thousands who are manufacturing and retailing alcohol are also electors! And seeing that there is now in France a drinking place for every twenty electors it is easy to see that the prospects of temperance work are not

cheering.

The following table showing the amount of alcohol consumed in the principal countries of Europe, in America, and in Canada, has been compiled by calculating the quantity of alcohol contained it wine, beer, eder, and in the various distilled drinks used, and adding these together. It is evident that the result thus obtained is only approximate.

Litres per head at 100

1. France		14.
2. Belgium		40,05
3. Germany		10,05
4. Great Britain		9.25
5. Denmark		8.25
6. Switzerland		7.05
7 Italy		6,60
S. Holland		6.25
9. United States		-6.10
10. Russia		fi.
11, Sweden		4.50
12 Norway		١,
13. Canada		≌.
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ITEMS OF INTEREST

NOTES OF NEWS CONCERNING OUR CAUSE.

An Inebriate Home.

General Booth of the Salvation Army

Well Done, Baptists!

At a recent meeting of the British

Always Some Poison.

materials now employed in the brewing business, the presence of some arsenic is anavoidable. A recommendation will probably be made that a standard test be established, defining the quantity of arsente which is to be recorded as un-

Murdered Through Drink.

Evidence brought out at a coroner's inquest at Albany, N.Y., goes to show that the soldiers employed in the main taining of order during the late street car strikes in that city, were at times in a disgraceful condition of intoxication, and that the death of the citizen who was shot by soldiers resulted from this shameful condition of the men who committed the murder.

Successful Enforcement.

Reports from Portland, Me., continue to give evidence of the effectiveness of law enforcement under Sheriff Pearson's administration. The law-breakers who strive to carry on the liquor selling business are driven to strong and sometimes disgusting methods of concealing then stocks. In one case the liquor was kept in bottles in a cellar so disgustingly dirty that an attempt to search it made the officials deathly sick.

Drinking Did it

his recent annual report that of recent admissions to the asylum, alcoholism ac counts for twenty out of seventy seven cases in which the cause was ascertained. insanity caused by troubles that are sanity.

Sound Doctrine.

The Annual Convention of the Baptist body in the Maritime Provinces, held at worker finds himself.

First, then, there is practically free trade in strong drink in France. Since the year 1881, all restriction concerning

Canada Temperance Act, the pledging of voters to withhold votes from men who would not support temperance legislation, the taking by temperance men of a more active part in political affairs and an extension of the work of education and agitation of pastors and

No More Bar Maids.

The Bengal Government has issued orders making it a condition in regard to all licenses for hotels and drinking saloons that no women shall be em ployed in connection with the bars in any capacity. Some discretion is to be left to the Commissioner of Police with regard to bar mads that have been brought out from England to act in that capacity, and some of them may be all lowed to retain their position till the time of their agreement has expired. The employment of all other bar maids is to end unmediately.

A Good Move.

In Great Britain much good seems to have resulted from the establishment by County Councils of reformatories for habitual drunkards under the Inebriates' Act. One of the difficulties met with in the management of these institutions is The British Commission appointed to are so exceedingly difficult of manageinquire into the use of arsenic in brew innent that their conduct interferes with ing, reported that with the use of certain the discipline of the homes. The London don County Council has memoralized the Government to establish State Re-formatories for these cases, and the Home Secretary has stated that accommodation for them will shortly be ready.

Wonderful Progress.

We have noticed already the splendid record made last year by the Independent Order of Rechabites. The following table, compiled by the High Secretary, chows the growth of this wonderfully successful temperance society, taking the statistics of membership at intervals of ten years for the last thirty years

Year	Adults	Juvendes	Totals
1871	17,715	5,504	23,219
1551	35,500	18,721	54,221
1891	97,563	55,470	146,033
1901	168,780	100.237	269,017

Methodists and Temperance.

A discussion upon temperance was probably the most stirring debate that took place during the great Methodist Ecumenical Conference in City Road Chapel, London, Eng., last week. One of the liveliest speeches was that of Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, of New York, whose stirring remarks made strikingly manifest the difference between the position of the Methodist churches of North America and those of Great Britain.

Dr. Leonard said that the church which he represented laid it down that the complete local prohibition of strong Dr. J. B. Skeen, Medical Superintender drink was the first duty of civil government of the Kirkland Asylum of the Lan ment. He was a little surprised that ark and Govan Lunacy District, says in their Wesleyan friends on this side of the water were debating the question as to whether a liquor dealer could hold office in the church. The mere raising of such a question as that in America Of course, it must be remembered that would be regarded as a very strange these figures do not include cases of procedure. They had gone far beyond They struck at the verv root of directly attributable to strong drink, the whole matter, and said that no man They merely refer to cases in which should be a member of the Methodist drinking was the direct cause of the in- Episcopal Church who drank liquor or sanity.

Episcopal Church who drank liquor or sanity. habit and the drink traffic were Siamese twins, and could not be separated without the destruction of both. To effectually close the saloon in America on Sundays they must abolish it altogether.

The Camp Fire.

A. MONTHLY. JOURNAL OF TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROHIBITION CAUSE.

Edited by F. S. SPENCE

- . TORONTO, ONT. ADDRESS

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 re-quested to assist in this effort by subscribing and by sending in facts or arguments that light 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 compet condensation. No letter for publication should contain more than two hundred words—if shorter, etill better.

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1901

PUNISHMENT OF PERJURY.

The Prince Edward Island Advocate states that the Government of the Province intends to take vigorous action to secure the punishment of parties found guilty of perjury in connection with liquor cases.

This will be a step in the right direction. It is frequently stated that prohibitory laws are productive of perjury. No doubt there has been a good deal of false swearing by persons charged with offences against liquor laws, and some people have short sightedly attributed parish of this ecclesinatical province of this crime to the law which it is used to defeat.

The real difficulty has been the lax. ness of the officials who have made little effort to secure the punishment of persons who were manifestly guilty of perjury in liquor cases. Men who are pastoral on this subject to the Canadian vile enough to swear falsely are often deterred from this wickedness by dread of the law.

There will be much perjury in connection with liquor cases if persons charged pointed by the bishops. and witnesses heard are led to believe that they will not be punished for per jury committed in defence of violation of the liquor law, but will be severely dealt with if guilty of perjury in any other connection.

Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to fourteen years imsubordination of perjury.

A STIRRING DEBATE.

The Judge refrained from quoting any of the strong evidence submitted to the Commission showing the good results that had followed the suppression of the liquor traffic. He claimed that such laws were a failure, and went on to declare that no free people would consent to a prohibitory law.

The learned judge's extravagant remarks were even surpassed by the anarchistic declamation of Rev. Mr. Lewis, who was quoted as stating that he was unalterably opposed to prohibition, and was prepared to take up arms against it if necessary. No man or government had a right to say to him what he should eat, or drink, and the taking away of natural rights was the enslavement of men, and would leave life of no value and prevent the growth of strength of character.

The Rev. Mr. Lewis and some other speakers strongly supported the Gothenburg system, which was vigorously denounced by Mr. C. N. Vroom, who presented a formidable array of facts and arguments that this method of dealing with the liquor traffic had proved a failure, and that under it drankenness had

by Mr. N. W. Hoyles:

"That this synod, deploring the widespread cyils of intemperance and recognizing the obstacles that it presents to all Christian effort, impresses most earnestly upon the clergy and laity the importance of studying and promoting all means of temperance and reform, and both by example and influence doing everything in their power to influence public opinion in the matter, and more especially urges the formation in every branches of the Church of England Temperance Society, and also bringing pres ure to bear upon the proper authorities to bring about a reduction in the number of licenses, and a more strict enforcement of the present licensing laws. And that this house respectfully memornalize the house of bishops to issue a Thurch in this ecclesiastical province, or to embody it in the pastoral to be issued by them at the close of this synod; such pastoral to be read in every church in this province on some Sunday to be ap-

A METHOD THAT FAILS.

Some weeks ago a woman appeared before Magistrate Denison in the Toron. Encouragement to perjury is, how to Police Court, charged with drunkenever, not given by the liquor law, but the ness, and the statement was made that late famine. But the Imperial Council remissness of officials who ought in she had previously been there on a every case to do their utmost to sup-similar charge exactly one hundred press an evil-o inherently great and so times. One hundred times the magis- in so partial a degree from a system subversive of law and order in the com- trate had passed judgment upon her which must sorely deplete the poor recase, and it looked as if she was likely The Guardian commends the proposal to continue coming before him as long of the Government to insist upon en- as physical strength would permit her forcement of the law against perjury, to do so. What an absurdity it is to revenue, which, according to him, is quoting the section of the criminal code attempt to remedy inebriety by the which the Government proposes to common police court method of imposvigorously entorce, and which is as folling a fine or an alternative imprison-

The Fredericton Religious Intelliprisonment who commits perjury or gencer recently reported and commented upon even a worse case of the same kind in the following terms: age of sixty years, after having served 317 sentences on fines of \$5 to \$10, miserable Mary O'Brien died in the At the recent meeting of the Provin- Cook County Infirmary, in Chicago, a At the recent meeting of the Provin- Cook County Infirmary, in Chicago, a London, (Eng.) Temperance Hospital cial Synod of the Church of England, in victim of alcoholism. Arrested and has been issued. It covers the period Montreal, a strong attack on prohibition sentenced 317 times for drunkenness! was made by Judge McDonald, of Think of it! And this was the best that Brockville, who made himself famous as this foremost Christian government of a member of the Royal Commission on the twentieth century of the Christian the Liquor Traffic, by his bitter opposi- era could do for a poor, rum-cursed tion to prohibition and his unfair treat- woman! Somebody will have an awful ment of witnesses who favored prohibi- claim to settle when the Son of man takes the judgment throne.".

THE RUSSIAN LIQUOR MONOPOLY.

The London Echo has been publishing a series of articles on the progress of the temperance reform in different parts of the world, and in a recent issue has discussed the Russian Government Monopoly of the sale of intoxicants. The Echo does not think that the new method will be of much value in reducing the evils of intemperance. It shows that the sale of liquor has increased, and quotes the statement of Mr. Raffalovitch before the British Royal Statistical Secciety that in four years the liquor revenue was increased from £29,0(0,000) to £32,000,000. This seems to indicate ed, however, that the medical staff increased drinking. The Cabinet Mir. should be at liberty to administer alcoincreased drinking. The Cabinet Minister who controls the traffic has propos- ful. Every such case has been recorded. employed instead of the present bar Hospital's existence there have been tenders. Other important aspects of the system are set out in the following paragraphs of The Echo's article:

While vaunting its determination to check the deadly national proclivity to vodka drinking, the administration actually sent out a variety of instruction to the local authorities to facilitate in every possible manner the supply of intoxicating drink to the people. Fur-The debate was concluded by the ad-thermore, officialism is carefully graded option of the following resolution moved in the system, so as to give the managers every incentive to push the sale of intox cants. Promotion is conditioned on success in sales.

"The new kabaks, owned by the Tsar himself, are of three classes. of the chief of a first-class public house is £30 a year, with free residence, fuel and light. The salaries for second and third-class managers are £27 and £12 a year respectively, with the same extra a ivantages. Promotion from one class to another entirely depends upon activ-

ity in selling.
"The very small renuneration allotted; to a third-class manager of course spurs him on to constant efforts. Official salaries are small in Russia, as they well may be in a land where commodities are excessively cheap.

"For several generations a kind of local option has prevailed in Russia, owing to the peculiar communal system, which is the only democratic factor in the country. Many village mirs or com-munes have long possessed the privilege of allowing or interdicting the opening of a drink shop. These have recently, in many cases, petitioned the Government to refrain from establishing a volka shop in their parishes. No such request has been heeded.

Some communes have begged that the Government drinkshops compulsorily established should at least be closed on Sundays, and on the recognized Feast Days. The Rural Board of Gdov supported its petition by pleading the sufferings of the population through the turned a deaf ear to this very reasonable prayer also. Even a famine stricken district appealed in vain for exemption sources of the peasantry. The istration has had its reward. M. Raffalovitch is altogether inaccurate in his estimate in the increase of the excise twenty-five millions of roubles, while the Minister of Finance, M. Witte, in his report, declares it to be no less than ninety-five millions, Government publichouses are immensely lucrative, but they are certainly not conductive of re-

A TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The twenty-eight annual report of the of 1900, and states that during the year 1282 in-patients were admitted, being 72 fewer than in 1899. The cases cured were s51; relieved, 234; unrelieved, 80.
The deaths were 117, of which no fewer than 32 occurred within twenty-four hours of admission. The death-rate is therefore 9.1 per cent., which may be regarded as moderate. Excluding morbid cases the death rate was 6.6 per cent.

From the opening of the Hospital in 1873, the in patients have numbered 17,-910, the cures have been 10,372, and the deaths 1290, giving the low death percentage of 7.2. The out-patients treated in 1900 were 8327, who made 21,015 In 1899 the figures were 8328 visits. and 22,043 respectively. The casualty patients in 1900 were 14,012, and their visits 32,361. In 1895 the figures were 12,545 and 30,656 respectively. Added together, the out-patients and casualty patients in 1900 numbered 22,339. These were new cases, the visits being

It should be remembered that the London Temperance Hospital was founded in 1873 for the treatment of medical and surgical cases without the use o: alcohol as ordinarily prescribed. It was providhol when they deemend this to be need. ed that attractive women shall be During the twenty-seven years of the forty-three such cases in a total of 17, 910 inpatients.

> Of the 17,910 in-patients admitted 7,-496 have been abstainers, and 7662 nonabstainers — 2752 being unclassified, and that number includes children. In all, 10,372 cures have been effected, 5422 patients have been relieved, 1290 died, and 826 were reported up to 1887 as "unrelieved."

> Of the total of 1282 admitted in 1900. 170 were from country districts, one being from Scotland, one from Ireland. two from Wales, and two from the Channel Islands. There were 297 abstainers (132 males and 165 females). In 1900 seven patients were given alcohol, and only three recovered.

> Subscriptions are asked on behalf of the hospital, and should be forwarded to the secretary, Mr. A. W. Bodger, London Temperance Hospital, Hampstead Road, London, N.W .- League Journal.

ORGANIZATION DOES IT.

A few years ago the inquor people were powerless to prevent the sweep of temperance legislation, and politicians promised much.

To-day the liquor people are not half as numerous, and have not more than half as many customers; yet they can block all legislation in the lobby.

Should their influence grow as it has during the past twenty years, they will soon be able to carry any legislation they want.

And the worst of it is that they will be able to do it with temperance votes, for temperance men of both parties are ready to vote for whatever the party dictates.

These facts show how temperance loses strength as its numbers increase, and liquor gains power whilst losing in numbers. A few people banded firmly together carry more weight than a mass of people who cannot be trained to follow one leader or object, and who in most cases decline to take their places n organized ranks. -Royal Templar.

MUNICIPAL REDUCTION OF LICENSES.

There has been another instance of the reduction of licenses by the Corpor ation of Hull in England. In the old town, and just outside the dock area, licensed premises are "as thick as blackberries," and the more temperate part of the population has for years complained that the facilities for obtaining drink were too great. In the demolition of old premises now being dealt with by the Hull Corporation, there is included a considerable quantity of licensed property, and the licensing magistrates have taken advantage of the opportunity to impress upon the Corporation the desirability of extinguishing all licenses acquired for public improve-ment. Notwithstanding that they are considerable losers by the transaction, the corporation have, as far as possible, endeavored to meet their views. Nine out of sixteen licenses have been extinguished.

IMPORTANT.

TORONTO, 1901.

DEAR FRIEND, ---

You are respectfully requested to carefully examine The Camp Fire, a neat four-page monthly Prohibition paper, full of bright, pointed, convenient facts and arguments; containing also a valuable summary of the: latest news about our cause. It is just what is needed to inspire workers and make votes.

We are embarking on a campaign for prohibition legislation in which; the liquor traffic will do its utmost to block, delay, and if possible prevent our securing the enactment and enforcement of useful law. we have plenty of hard fighting ahead of us. We must keep posted and equipped, knowing all that is being done by our friends and foes, and sophistry and misrepresentation that will be advanced.

The Camp Fire will be one of the best aids you can have in the struggle. It will contain nothing but what you need. Every number ought to be preserved. You cannot afford to be without it, and the subscription price is only nominal, Twenty-five cents per year.

While a necessity to every prohibition worker the The Camp Fire will also be of special value for distribution. We must keep up our educating work. Printed matter tells. It does its work continuously, silently, fearlessly and tour and is now read and so potential as the up-to-date periodical. It comes with the force open for engageand interest of newness and life. For this reason the form of a monthly | ments. journal has been selected.

This journal will be in every respect reliable and readable. Every article will be short, good and forcible, containing nothing sectional, sectarian or should be made at lad, a certain sum of money was laid partizan. The literature of the old world and the new world will be ransacked for the most helpful and effective material. The price is very

Such literature 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, when he cannot talk back and when extracts from newspaper opinions the personality of the talker cannot of this MARVELLOUS MAN. interfere with the effect of the talk.

It will ply him with facts, arguments and appeals, that will influence, instruct and benefit him. It will set him thinking. This is half the battle. Its wide circulation will swell the Globe. victory that we are about to win. This is its object.

Your help is asked in this great work. Every society should subscribe for and distribute hundreds of copies. This is patriotism.—Charlottetown Guardian. the easiest and surest plan of making prohibition votes. Look at the terms:

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On no other plan can a small investment be made to produce so much of educative results. One hundred and his race—humorous, solemn, eloquent twenty copies may be placed in as many homes. And have more than HALF A THOUSAND readers. One dollar the truest wisdom, completely took the cutharing by storm—Christian will cover this placing of the claims of our cause before five hundred people. Ten dollars may reach FIVE THOUS-AND. WILL YOU HELP US?

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rohibition votes. Look at the terms: difficulty in keeping his audience in Twenty copies will be sent roars of laughter.—Toronto World.

The large assemblage was inspired, amused, thrilled and caused to weep almost in unison,—Montreal Witness.

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The embodiment of all that is best in

the gathering by storm.—Christian World.

Such an amount of hearty, healthy. wit-provoked laughter we have never heard before in one and a half hours-Methodist Trmes.

A sparkling speaker, full of fire and dramatic action, and carries his audience along in a very tornado of elo-Toronto. quence.—Templar Watchword.

Belections.

HOW MY BOY WENT DOWN.

It was not on the field of battle, It was not with a ship at sea, But a fate far worse than either That stole him away from me. Twas the death in the tempting dram That the reason and senses drown.

He drank the luring poison -And thus my boy went down.

Down from the heights of manhood

To the depths of disgrace and sm: Down to a worthless being.

From the hope of what he might have been—

For the brand of a beast besotted He bartered his manhood's crown; Through the gate of smful pleasure My poor, weak boy went down.

Tis only the same old story That mothers so often tell, With accents of infinite sadness Like the tones of a funeral bell; But I never thought once when heard it

I should learn all its meaning myself: I thought he'd be true to his mother. I thought he'd be true to himself.

But alas for n.y hopes of delusion! Alas for his youthful pride! Alas! who are safe when danger Is open on every side? Ohl can nothing destroy this great evil? No bar in its pathway be thrown. Fo save from the terrible malestrom

- The National Advocate.

"THE END THEREOF IS DEATH."

The thousands of boys going down?

A TRUE STORY.

Far away in bonnie Scotland, nestling among the Grampian Hills, in the little village of L-, where the subject of this narrative first saw the light. Hugh McGorman was born of honest, Godfearing parents, whose hearts swelled with joy and pride as they saw their only son grow up a sturdy, healthy lad, blest with a larger portion of brains than the one or the other of them had ever possessed. They determined that, though they might be an ordinary common-place couple, their only son should be something extraordinary, that is, if they had anything to say in the matter. So, from the first birthday of the little aside every year to accumulate, both principal and interest, until he was old enough to be sent to an English University, to prepare for whatever career he should set his heart upon following. He Oh, nonsense! there's no harm done was to make a name for himself, but as yet! I can't do a thing like, that all whatever lay in their power to assist of a hurry. I must think over it and him was to be done.

goods, and their son was brought up in from the thousand and one temptations all the strict religious observances of so of town life, I shall be sure to do better, He was duly taught to observe the Sabbath, to attend church, to read his Eible, and to obey its precepts and observances, and carry them out in his daily ried." vances, and carry them out in his daily His speech was irrisistible in its life. As soon as he was old enough he earnestness and pathos. -- Toronto was sent to the village school, where he soon overtopped all the other boys, and the Grammar School in the neighboring ation then to get rid of the habit than town, where all his mental powers were you have now. soon brought into fullest play by the keen and incessant competition of the other lads. However, Hugh's powers were of the highest order; examination after examination was gone in for and passed with flying colours. His mind, having been well grounded from the beginning, was stored with a rich treasury of knowledge; many friends were acquire there looked after his triend with a ed by him, and taken backwards and grieved and sorrowful expression, and forwards to his quiet village home, where his tather and mother always made both verbial Scotch hospitality was never more under its influence than he dreams lacking in this home, and always at of, but there, it's no earthly use saying him and them right this board were the lads pressed, as a any more at present. I shall not leave matter of course, to take their regular glass of ale or wine. A little matter perhaps, some may think, but the result of which none could forsee! Years passed on. Hugh's sixteenth

birthday came and went, and soon the accumulated money was drawn up to send him to Cambridge. He now decid. The foregoing conversation took place ed that he would study for a doctor, for one bright morning in June, between which career, there was no doubt what two medical students; both bright, good ever, he was eminently fitted, and looking young fellows, evidently Sootch,

straightway he plunged into all the work necessary to fit him for such a couse. As a medical student he was an immense favorite with all. Handsome, genual, hearty, he made friends with everyone. At all houses where he visit ed the ready glass of wine or spirits was always offered still, and, as a mitter of course, accepted. None but his most intimate chums knew that, after a few years had passed, Hugh McGorman was occasionally taken home to his rooms at night in such a befuddled state through drink that he could not have found his way there alone. None but these bosom friends knew the reason that his oak was sported the morning following these relapses, on pretext of illness, headache or something similar.
High had always, from his very clied

hood, been accustomed to see wine or spirits on the table, and to partake of it (thank God that this custom is slowly but surely becoming a thing of the post and so, quite imperceptibly, the subtle habit took possession of him with greater and more resistless force, until at last it became quite a foregone conclusion amongst his student friends that ! Hugh was invited to spend an evening out, he would invariably succumb to the influence of drink before the evening was half over, and require assistance to reach home safely

" My dear fellow, why on earth can t you make up your mind to refuse to we copt any more, when you feel you have had enough!"

"It's impossible, quite impossible - I do not believe I really know when that point is reached."

" Why, McGorman, you must feel your senses getting muddled and your w.tdescring you, at a certain point. A bright, clever fellow like you! It's not as if you were a nalf-educated man, or half witted, or anything like that.

"No, it's worse, far worse! The desire for more gets stronger hold upon me the more I take, and if i gave it entirely I believe it would be the death of me.

"Old friend, you territy and shock me! If the craving has already come to such a pitch as that, then, the only safe thing for you to do is to sign the pledge at once, and become a total abstaine: I have been a moderate drinker all my life, but I am ready this moment to sign the pledge if you will do the same. Dear old boy, do be persuaded; moderate drinking will never suit you! With your fiery nature and eager temperament. haif measures will never do for you. It must be all or nothing!

As I said before, Mr. and Mrs. McGor. is nearly up, and when I blossom out man were an honest and God-fearing in a full-blown medical practitioner, and couple, fairly well-to-do in this world's get away from all the other feilows, and many of that class of people in Scotland, and feel the influence of the cursed

"I only hope it may be so, but my experience is the other way about. Strike now, while the iron is hot! If you wait was taught all that the dominie could until you are setting up a practice of teach him. Then he began to attend your own, you may have even less inclin-

> "Oh, bosh, old man! let's change the conversation, now. I won't do it at present, so that's flat"; and, putting his hands in his pockets, his hat at the back of his head, and whistling a gav waltz tune, Hugh McGorman sauntere l out of the room

The young man who was left atom-there looked after his triend with a whispered to himself in a low voice:
"I'm awfully mistaken if it's not the
ruin of him, body and soul. He is far off, however, as long as he is here, trying to get him to sign the pledge, for I am convinced 'tis his only salvation. With such a career before him, too! and such bright prospects! Oh, the pity of it, that he should be ruined and dragged down to hell by drink!"

the nature and tone of their dialogue. A you will meet me in that land above, few of Hugh's chosen associates had de Choked by sobs he gave the prom few of Hugh's chosen associates had de Choked by sobs he gave the promise puted McAllister to speak to him upon asked, and then as the sun sank slowly one of the whole company of students was a total sbstainer. When he returned to his friends and told them the rebuff he had received they were sorry, more about it, and indeed were horrified at McAllister's proposition of signing the pledge.
Indeed, I should hope he would not

sign the pledge, nor you either. Why, he is the very life and soul of our convivial evenings; we could not do without him. Anyhow, we have done our best, so let us say no more about it. He will he leaving town in a month or two to set up for himself, so we must hope for better things," and thus the subject was . dismussed.

After a honeymoon spent in Switzerland, and a visit of a fortnight's duration to his father and mother, Dr. McGorman and his wife had settled down to their new home in Glasgow. Amidst the ex-citement of his final examinations at the hospital, the farewells to his fellowstudents, closely followed by his marriage, and the time spent in Switzerland the demon who ever tracked his footsteps had not been felt nor succumbed to so much as usual, but already a shade might be noticed upon the bright open countenance of the young bride, Already it might be noticed at the few dinner parties to which they were invited among their small but fast increasing circle of friends, that the young wife's eyes rested with an anxious expression upon her husband when the ladies left the room and the gentlemen were left over their wine. The iron had already entered her soul, for such a be etting sin cannot long be concealed from the wife of his bosom by any man.

Patients were to be found in evermereasing numbers by the new doctor, whose reputation for eleverness and skill had preceded him, and it was wellknown that for surgical cases that required a clear head and a steady hand he had carried off the palm at the hospital, and in consequence his practice here was soon all that he could wish, and as much as he could attend Then whispers began to cuculate: " Had So and so noticed how very queer Dr. McGorman looked last night when he was letched to set Brown's leg? "Had Mrs. Jones noticed how strong Dr. McGorman's breath smelt of alcohol when he was leaning over her bed the other morning?" and so gradually the suspicion grew into conviction, and the conviction into certainty, until the people began to go elsewhere, when any people began to go eisewhere when any accident or other happened in the evening, "for fear, you know, that Dr. Me. Gorman might not be in a fit state to of the relation between the two giant know what was best to be done." And evils. For instance, of 61,251 men of the grant parallation aged 25-65, 1,000 from avoiding calling him in the evering, they began to avoid him altogether: acquaintances dropped off one by one, many as 1,971 die within the same time, until he felt "that discretion was the OI the 1,000 deaths of the general better part of valour," and that he had better seek some other sphere of labour before he was left without a single patient at all.

Alas for his poor young wife! In a poor London lodging she brought forth her firstborn child_a little daughter_ been preserved for many years to come, rate from all causes.

if it had been shielded and preserved—It is worth nothing that the tectotal from the bitter blow that had laid "the Rechabites, who mostly belong to the

She opened her dying eyes, and fixing them upon her husband with a look of ineffable love and longing, she said:

The liquor sellers of the country, as a ineffable love and longing, she said: "One above alone can help you! Oh, whole, of the same age period, have a look to Him for deliverance! Begin a mortality figure of 1,642, which in pro

from their accent, and evidently very this a new life in the future, that you close friends, as might be gathered from , will be kind to our little Janet, and that

this subject, and to try if something down to rest, and the night shadows could not be done to save him. McAle crept on apace, so also that precious lite lister himself had originated the idea of which he would have given worlds to signing the pledge, as I don't suppose retain in his possession, slowly went out for over.

naturally, but being happy-go lucky, in London, he succeeded in getting a easy going fellows, they thought little practice in a remote and isolated part of practice in a remote and isolated part of the country, where he took a house and lived with a working housekeeper to attend to his wants.

For three years he kept the promise be bad made to his dying wife. The struggles he went through during the first part of that time no one but his God will ever know. At the end of the third year he ventured to fetch his little daughter, and for a time all went well.

But one unfucky day one of his London friends, who had been so kind to him, went to see him, and to his eternal shame be it said, offered this man to whom liquor in any shape or form was as the very flames of hell fire, a glass of wine, for old time, you know; 'Should auld acquaintance,' etc. The result was what might have been expected. He tell again and began the same fearful struggle. Again his patients all left him; his practice gone, he was obliged Wretched and degraded he to go too. went to London, where it is so easy to get lost and disappear for ever; and not very long ago I saw in one of the London darlies an account of the suicide, in a miserable, squalid garret, by a half staryed wretch, who turned out to be the once brilliant, elever, witty and affable man who has been the subject of this sketch

Oh, the pity of it! Oh, the horror of Oh, friends, who think that a little drink taken in moderation does no harm, I beseech you to ponder over this true story. If you are wise enough to know when you have enough, your friend. your neighbour, or perhaps your own wife, your own son or daughter may not do so, and by following your example may be rushing to their eternal ruin.

Abstain for their sakes; give up entirely what perhaps it costs you very little to give up now, but which becomes too often, around the lives of those who indulge in it, chains and fetters that bind its victums in eternal slavery, which nothing but the power of God can ever unloose .- Ellericus, in The Athance

ALCOHOL AND LUNG DISEASE.

In a letter to the Alliance News, Mr. lames Whyte, Secretary of the U.K.A., adds some important facts to the con-clusions of Prof. P. Bronardel Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, which were quoted in last months Camp Fight Mr. Whyte says:

the general population, aged 25:65, 1,000 die annually. Among the same number his patients, his friends, and finally his of London inn and hotel servants, as

population, 192 are from phthisis and 107 from pneumonia, or 299 from the two diseases. But of the annual deaths in the group of 61,251 inn and hotel servants, 607 are from phthisis and 246 from pneumonia, or 853 from the two allied diseases. No other class suffer as much and then and there gave up her own from either alcoholism or from phthisis bright but disappointed young life. In or pneumonia as do the London inn and butter tears of agony and remorse her hotel servants, and, in proportion to voung husband hung over her as her life numbers, no class, except innkeepers in was obbing fast away, the life that might industrial districts, have as high a death

axe at the foot of the tree" months be- working classes, and the great majority of whom dwell in towns and cities, and "Oh, my darling, can you, will you have the disadvantages incident to forgive me? Oh, how have I failed in modern industrialism have a "comparamy duty to you! Do not leave me, oh, tive mortality figure" of 560 for men of do not leave me! How can I fight the 25.65 age period. That is, they have against that mocking fiend alone?" little more than one-half of the death

new life for the sake of our little darling and in divine strength turn your back of them died for every two of the forever upon your besetting sin. Oh, Hugh! promise faithfully that you will every one of the Rechabites.

GREAT OFFER.

This offer was to have terminated on October 1st, but has been extended to 1st of November. It will then close.

You need this paper You will need it more and more as the prohibition fight gets He found a foster mother for his child, hotter and hotter, and the issue of prohibition is before our Legislatures. Read carefully

and by dint of hard seeking and rec- what is said about it in column headed "Important" on page 2.

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Modern Entertainments.



"Modern Entertain-ments" is the title of a new book by Mrs Ethe W Merriman, describ-

this book has been written to meet this precise need. Its posession will enable any necession will enable any necession will enable any noters to entertain her friends and acquaint access a manner thoroughly enloyable, and acquaint access a manner thoroughly enloyable, and this line for many successive season. The following are the titles of the entertainment described "Batter tainment as an Art," "An initial Entertainment are the titles of the entertainment adeath and the same and the same are the titles of the entertainment adeath and the same are the titles of the entertainment described." Batter tainment as an Art," "An initial Entertainment, "The Modern Sewing Bee," "The Five fennes," "A Engraph Party," "A Charade Party," "A Kinderparten for Adulta," "A Bedoning Party," "A Book Party," "Out. Door Entertainment," "A Serving Attraction," "A Healton of Tayl," "A West Party," "Out. Door Entertainment," "Resekfasta," "Luncheous," "Tea."

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