

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE

National Mutual Relief Society.

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One hundred and sixty members of the National Division are affiliated with the National Mutual Relief Society.

Benefit in Section 1—\$500.
 Benefit in Section 2—1,000.
 Benefit in Section 3—1,500.
 Benefit in Section 4—2,000.
 Benefit in Section 5—2,500.
 Benefit in Section 6—3,000.
 Benefit in Section 7—3,500.

Assessment Insurance is a Success.

Fraternal insurance organizations merit your confidence and support. They are uniformly well managed, prompt and economical. Be not deceived by the false statements of interested parties who endeavor to destroy your faith in assessments companies. Throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada these popular organizations are carrying joy and sunlight into darkened homes and saddened hearts. Our own is one of the best. We are carrying an insurance of nearly four millions of dollars at less cost than any other society whose report can be obtained. Examine its plan of work, and write to the General Secretary for facts, information and documents.

Our Plan of Work.

Sons of Temperance over eighteen and under sixty years of age, who are in good health, are eligible to admission. If you are not a member of a Division of Sons of Temperance, the General Secretary will inform you how to proceed. If you live in a locality where our Order has no existence, we will send and organize a local association if you desire it.

You can have an insurance of from \$500 to \$3,500, as you may desire. The only cost is for admission fee and death assessments. We have no quarterly or annual dues, and make no charge for certificates of membership.

Application may be made through the Recording Scribe of any Division, or to the Grand Scribe or through any of our Solicitors, or direct to the General Secretary. If your Division has no regularly-appointed solicitor we shall be pleased to appoint one.

All applications are sent to the General Secretary, who hands them to the Chief Medical Examiner, and when approved, certificates of membership are sent directly to the applicants.

Our admission fees are smaller than any other similar associations.

Admission Fees.

To Section 1—\$ 500.....	\$1.00
To Section 2—1,000.....	2.00
To Section 3—1,500.....	2.50
To Section 4—2,000.....	3.00
To Section 5—2,500.....	3.50
To Section 6—3,000.....	4.00
To Section 7—3,500.....	4.50

Assessments.

An assessment is collected for each death occurring in the Society, except when there is a sufficient amount in the treasury to pay the claim. The rate of assessment at all ages, and for the different amounts of insurance, is given in the table, as follows:

AGE.	SEC. 1.	SEC. 2.	SEC. 3.	SEC. 4.	SEC. 5.	SEC. 6.	SEC. 7.
	\$500	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$3,500
From 18 to 25.....	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75
“ 25 to 30.....	0.28	0.55	0.83	1.10	1.38	1.65	1.93
“ 30 to 35.....	0.29	0.58	0.87	1.15	1.44	1.73	2.02
“ 35 to 40.....	0.30	0.60	0.90	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.10
“ 40 to 45.....	0.32	0.63	0.95	1.25	1.58	1.88	2.20
“ 45 to 50.....	0.38	0.75	1.13	1.50	1.88	2.25	2.63
“ 50 to 55.....	0.45	0.90	1.35	1.80	2.25	2.70	3.15
“ 55 to 60.....	0.53	1.05	1.58	2.10	2.63	3.15	3.68

Assessment cards are mailed direct to each member with remittances are made simple and economical. There is no divided responsibility in handling assessments, and one letter is known to have been lost.

Assessments are always issued on the first day of each month when we have a death recorded. If there is no death, there is no assessment. During 1886 we had fourteen assessments, and during 1887 (to Nov. 10th) we had thirteen. Most of the insurance orders collect from sixteen to twenty-four assessments annually.

The Relief Society is managed by a board of government, consisting of fifteen of the prominent members of the National Division. The M. W. P., M. W. Treas., and four P. M. W. Patriarchs are now members of the Board. These gentlemen are chosen because of their business qualifications and their general fitness for the work.

Our insurance is purely mutual. We have no stockholders; we pay no dividends, and build no palaces for officers. Our assessments are equitably graded, and are not increased with advancing years. We have no deaths from liquor drinking. Our insurance is prompt, safe and economical.

Every Son of Temperance, who is in good health, should be a member of our own Relief Society. It is not excelled by any other in promptness or economy. It insures only members of the Order. As we pay for no liquor deaths, our insurance is, of course, cheaper than in associations that admit drinking men. We have not grown rapidly but steadily, taking no step backward. We have no debts. We have paid more than \$100,000 to the families of our deceased members.

In its practical work the Relief Society is a great public charity, though conducted as a fraternal business enterprise. It is a valuable auxiliary in the propagation work of the Order, and its influence for good is being more widely extended every month. It gives strength and permanence to Divisions.

The Society has members in all New England and Middle States, nearly all the Western States, and in Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida to the Southern States. It has members also from every province in the Dominion of Canada and from Newfoundland, the Bahamas and the Bermudas.

We believe that our future is to be a bright one. The Society merits and should receive the unqualified support of the Order in all branches. Especially do we invite the hearty co-operation of the executive officers of the various Grand Divisions.

The admission fee is small, and the main object is to strengthen the Order of the Sons of Temperance. Solicitors and organizers will give full information. If the Society has no agent in your division, write direct to the General Secretary for terms and documents.

Address communications for circulars and information to

HERMAN H. PITTS, Fredericton,

or to F. M. BRADLEY, Gen. Sec'y,
 P. O. Box 682, Washington, D. C.

husband, some think, Moses climbs to an eminence whence he has a full view of the whole field, and there he awaits the issue of the struggle. He prays while the people fight, and both the praying and fighting are necessary. When the people looked up, and saw Moses with his hands uplifted, they felt strangely strong and brave, and they knew they would win.

With a wild whoop the two armies fling themselves upon one another. It is to be do or die. And now it is Amalek that has the advantage, and now it is Israel. It is noticed that so long as Moses' arms are uplifted in prayer Israel prevails, but when he drops his arms and ceases to pray Amalek prevails. Aaron and Hur therefore provide Moses with a stone to sit on, and the one on one side, and the other on the other, stay up his arms. And so the battle is won for Israel, won with hard fighting and prayer—not fighting alone, not prayer alone, but the two together. Amalek is beaten, driven from the field, leaving their dead and their camp to be plundered by the conquerors.

The victory is a glorious one for Israel. And they owe it to God. Moses builds an altar there in memory of the great battle, and he praises the God of battles, Jehovah Nissi, the Lord my banner. God had been so much to them. By His cloud He had guided them. By His strong arm He had opened a way for them through the Red Sea. Across the deserts He had led them, and in and out among the mountains. He had fed them with bread from Heaven. He had brought them quails from over the sea. He had given them water out of the rock. And now He has fought a battle for them. How manifold is His goodness, how rich His grace!

Oh my hearer, what is God to you? Do you ever pray? You have a wilderness to cross as well as Israel. You have a pilgrimage to make. You have a Canaan to reach. You have battles to fight. And there are Amalekites still, children of this world, men who prey on the weaknesses of others, men who take advantage of them when they are off their guard to steal upon them and slay them. But Jehovah Jesus keeps those who put their trust in Him. He teaches His people faith and prayer. He fights their battles for them. Out of the Rock He brings water to quench their soul's thirst. He divides the sea, and leads them safely through. He rains down bread from Heaven when they are hungry. Yea, He gives them His flesh to eat. Oh what a Saviour we have! My hearer, is He yours? Let us come to Him, and love and trust Him, for He is all our salvation.

IV. THE MEETING OF MOSES WITH HIS FAMILY AND FRIENDS.

At Rephidim, it would appear, and shortly after the battle with Amalek, Moses' friends and family, having learned of his approach, came and met him. You will remember that Moses found it necessary to send back his wife, and his two sons, to her people. The parting was necessary, and perhaps painful. But now they meet again, and there is joy.

You see yonder the Kenites, with Jethro their priest-sheikh at their head, and their flocks and herds with them, coming to show their respect to Moses. They keep off at a respectful distance, and send word to him. He goes forth to meet Jethro, and the Kenite sheikh comes to meet him. Midway between the two camps they meet, and tenderly embrace. Jethro then takes Moses to his tent, where he meets his wife and his two sons, Gershom and Eliezer. The leader relates to the sheikh and his family the merciful dealings of the Lord with him and his people. He especially mentions the deliverance from Egypt. Jethro is glad to hear it all, and his faith is confirmed. "Now I know," he said to Moses, "that the Lord is greater than all gods."

Jethro then offers sacrifices, and there in the wilderness they hold a glad union thanksgiving service, and keep a feast, and the two peoples are drawn closer together as children of one common father, as those who hold the same faith.

The next day Moses sits in judgment, and the people who have wrongs to be righted, and complaints to make, and claims to plead, come to him as judge. It is a long busy day for Moses, and a good many cases have to be postponed. Jethro is present, and is honored with a seat on the bench beside Moses. He does not interfere while the cases are being heard and the decisions are being given. Some of the cases are important requiring much legal skill in their handling. Others are trifles, misunderstandings, commonplace affairs, petty quarrels and jealousies that swallow up a judge's time, but are not hard to adjust. As Jethro listens to the cases, he sees how an improvement may be made, and after the court adjourns for the day he makes a suggestion, which, if carried out, will expedite matters. He tells Moses he will soon wear himself out if he goes on in this way, and the people will be worn out as well, and difficulties will arise. He suggests therefore the appointment of inferior judges and rulers to try the less important causes. Let the people be divided into thousands, hundreds, fifties, tens, at the head of which is put a

good wise man to try their cases as they arise from day to day. Then let the appeal cases, the matters of weight and importance, come before him as supreme judge.

The suggestion was favorably received by Moses, and was considered, and afterwards acted upon, the Lord Himself approving of it.

We do not know what stay Jethro and his people made at Rephidim, but it would not be long, perhaps a week or more. The Kenite sheikh then requested leave to depart to his own land, on the east side of Mount Sinai, and towards the shores of the Gulf of Akabah. Leave was of course granted, and Jethro departed. Nothing is said of Moses wife and children, but no doubt she remained with him. And some think her brother remained as well. But the probability is the intercourse between the two peoples was frequent during the stay in the neighborhood of Sinai that Israel made, for they were on opposite sides of the same mountain.

After the departure of Jethro a move was made from Rephidim to the plain of Er-Rahah before Sinai, a distance of some 38 miles. This was done in a day, a long hard day it would be, but it could be done. It was in the third month after leaving Egypt when they encamped before Sinai, fifty days, it is believed. Thus almost two months were consumed in this journey, not a great journey in miles perhaps, but a great journey in its importance and eventfulness. Thirty centuries have rolled away since it was made, but the interest in it today is greater than ever. Exploration societies are being formed, and every foot of the journey is being searched, and doubtless more about it will yet be known than is now known.

I have thus tonight done what I could to tell you of Moses' work in leading Israel to the foot of Sinai. Step by step I have done my best to keep him in sight across those weary sand-wastes, and in and out among those grizzly mountains, and our admiration of him has grown. I think his hair must have been grayer after those two month's experience, for all the burden of it lay on his heart night and day. But he succeeded, and, so far as we know, he made no mistake, never led the people a useless mile, never occasioned them one unnecessary step. Ah! not so with himself many an unnecessary step he had to take for them; many a weary mile they dragged him over shelving mountains, to listen to their cruel insinuations and wicked threats, and to answer their silly questions. Need we wonder that the Sinaitic Peninsula is still fragrant with his memory. The children of the desert will tell you strange stories of him as they sit around their camp-fires on the shores of the Gulf, or under the shadows of Mount Sebah or Sinai.

Now, ours may be a humbler task, less difficult, less responsible; but let us do it as we can for God's glory and men's good, and so help in our own weak way to make the wilderness blossom as the rose, and we will not go without our reward. The world still needs good and true men, men to take the lead in all sorts of holy and useful enterprises, and with God's blessing we may be such. There is work to do for our country, work for the church, work all round about us, and it is ours to do this work, to make our country, to build up the church, to help in ten thousand little ways to save the world. Who, then, will come, and work wherever there is work for him to do, and so place himself side by side with the workers of the past? It is not so much great men who are wanted, brilliant men, but willing workers. Now as long ago the most of the work that is needing to be done both for our country's making and the church's upbuilding, is work of the most ordinary character, work that almost anybody can do. It is cutting down trees, digging out stones, ploughing up fields, building up homes. It is going to church, visiting the sick, helping others to be better by being better ourselves, honoring God by following Christ and bearing meekly His cross. It is thus the world has ever been made better, and must be made better, and so we see therefore that we can be something, and can do something.

AMEN.

CARE OF POULTRY IN WINTER.

There is a larger profit from poultry, in proportion to the amount of capital invested, than from larger stock or crops, and the winter season is the best for securing the largest profits. At the present day the fowls are regarded as something more than "accident adjuncts" on a farm and receive greater attention than formerly, the tree-tops and fences being no longer the only roosting places, and they are not compelled to seek their food in the cold winter. With the use of the pure breeds some have managed to make large profits from poultry on small locations, and as poultry and eggs are always in demand, the results are satisfactory wherever the hens have been made a specialty.

One of the causes of a lack of eggs in the winter season is that the fowls are fed too much grain, and do not have that exercise so necessary for their thrift

and comfort. From this former extreme of allowing the birds to shift for themselves they are now too closely confined, and do not receive the food necessary for the production of eggs. There is more injury done by feeding grain exclusively than from any other cause. The laying hen should not be allowed to get into a fat condition. In fact, hens intended for market should be separated from the layers, as the food for one class should not be the same as for the other. The first essential is warm, dry quarters, and the next is a variety of food. The hen must have bulky food, like animals, and cannot be kept in good condition on grain alone. An excellent mode of feeding is to chop clover hay into half-inch lengths, scald it, sprinkle the mess with bran, and feed it twice a day, with an ounce of meat three times per week to each hen. Such a mixture will be much better and cheaper than giving them nothing but grain. The hens should also be given a scratching-place (cut straw or dry earth) into which a handful of grain is thrown, so as to induce them to scratch and work.

As eggs are highest in winter, and the cost of production lower compared with the price, the management of a large flock of hens will give employment to some who otherwise would be idle during the winter season, and the labor is, therefore, only applied from necessity; but a flock of 100 hens can be made to pay \$100 before the season for low prices arrives, while a larger sum may be secured with artificial modes of raising broilers for the market. The hens will afford an opportunity to many for winter work, if advantage be taken of opportunities and favorable location.

The time is not far distant when farmers and poultry breeders, and especially the latter, will be blamed and another one tried, only to find the same trouble under the same existing conditions of management. Now is the time to make such arrangements as will go far towards insuring a liberal supply of fresh eggs during winter, when eggs are scarce and high. The first step towards this is to see that the poultry-house is not only clean and free from dampness, but that it is made tight, wind and rainproof, and that proper precautions are observed for ventilation.

One of the very best things to make the house storm-tight is tarred felt, which is also obnoxious to lice and mites, though a more substantial outside covering can be made by first painting the building outside thoroughly, and then before the paint dries putting coarse, close-woven bagging or canvas over the whole, tacking it well in place. This bagging can then be treated to two or three coats of good rubber paint, and the thing is done. A warm, comfortable house goes far towards insuring winter eggs, and when to this is added, in the start, good, early hatched and vigorous birds, there need be no reason for asking why the hens don't lay. They naturally will not furnish as liberal a supply in winter as in summer, but they will furnish none at all if left to shift for themselves.—Rural Canadian.

ALWAYS HAD HER OWN WAY.

While boarding at the hotel of a health resort, a mother came there with her daughter, whose nervous system was sadly unstrung, so much so that she seemed on the verge of insanity. Educated and fine looking, she was attractive in personal presence, excepting when her strange, wild moods made her repulsive. Her mother, a woman of quiet, practical cast, was experimenting with her by change of place and treatment, including in the latter even clairvoyance. The case attracted attention from the singular combination of intelligence with an air of lawlessness and independence of maternal control. A single remark of the mother shed light on the painful mystery, when, alluding to her unyielding spirit under uncongenial authority, she said: "She always had her own way."

We were reminded of a statement made by Dr. K—, whose special work in his profession was the treatment, privately, of the insane, that many of the most trying and difficult cases among his patients had been the young people of wealthy and indulgent parents, who were never taught obedience, and were driven by an imperious will which could not brook control but became more and more exacting in its demands, into a moral insanity, which, sooner or later, included the mental state. What a fact in parental responsibility! And how inexorable the divine law, so benign in its operations when allowed to fill its design, in its visitations of penalty if disregarded, whether from unnatural and cruel neglect, or an equally cruel perversion of it by ruinous indulgence.—The Congregationalist.

Ordinary bureau drawers, such as most of us use, should be nicely covered with paper on the bottom. This saves the woodwork from dust or stain from any unfortunate liquid that may leak or spill into it, and renders the cleaning of the drawer simple. If you have but one or two drawers for all of your things it is well to have boxes for the smaller articles and thus keep them separate and nice.