

SONS OF TEMPERANCE

TO THE RESCUE.

Lots of Work to do but no money to carry it out.

An Urgent Call to the members to sustain the S. of T. press and assist in Distributing Temperance Literature.

A little money better than a good deal of sympathy.

We want more money and personal help on the part of the members to carry on this work we have undertaken in the interest of the Sons of Temperance.

We have been afraid the members would imagine we were publishing the JOURNAL for mercenary purposes and working for the order for the profits we could make out of the paper, and have not pressed for help as we should, and as a result we have been sinking hundreds of dollars yearly, and giving many hours of valuable time, which in our business has been equivalent to dollars and cents, to the work on the paper and writing letters to, and visiting branches of the order.

We are not in the least sorry for the time given or the money spent in the interests of the order, but we find we are hampered in carrying on the work for the lack of means—More money we must have for the work, and we cannot take it from our other business.

The field is too large, and the work too vast for our limited resources. We are giving weekly, hundreds of copies of the Sons of Temperance paper free to Grand W. P. & Grand Scribes and others, and are circulating thousands of circulars and dodgers, all over the continent having special reference to the order.

We must advertise our order more with news-paper, circular and leaflet, and to do this those who have the good old order to heart must help us out with their means.

Oh! for a big-hearted, loyal and philanthropic member of the order who would come forward and say, "show me that you are in earnest in this work and I will help you to the extent of"—well! we will be modest—" \$100".

"One hundred dollars" you say, "how far would that go." Brother! one hundred dollars will print ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND LEAFLETS, about the order! and how far will they go?

Two Hundred Dollars will put them among two hundred workers who will scatter them judiciously, where they will do the most good.

One Hundred Dollars would deliver into the hands of the members in any locality, TEN THOUSAND free copies of the TEMPERANCE JOURNAL, 8 pages brim full of the work the order is doing all over America.

Many members have not the time, or they may think they have not the opportunity to work in this temperance cause, or for the order, and they would prefer giving a little money to doing personal work, were they sure the money would go towards the right object. Any who decide to expend their offering in the way suggested above will be convinced that the money is going directly to inculcate the principles of Total Abstinence for the individual, and Total Prohibition for the state.

To carry out the work we have projected for the year will require \$5000. Shall the work stand still for lack of means to carry it on, brothers?

Every dollar will help us in the work to send out our temperance literature. If your heart is with us and you have a dollar or so in your pocket that seems to burn to do some good for those around you enthralled by the evils of drink, just write us and we will tell you some of our plans for building up the cause this year.

HERMAN H. PITTS, P. G. W. A.,
Editor Journal

Special Notice.

The TEMPERANCE JOURNAL is devoted to the principle of Temperance and is designed as a family newspaper. It is issued on Saturday morning of each week. The articles are specially selected and are such as to recommend the Paper to all. Deputies of all temperance organizations are Authorized Agents.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Copy, one year, - - - \$1.00
" six months, - - - 60
" three months, - - - 30

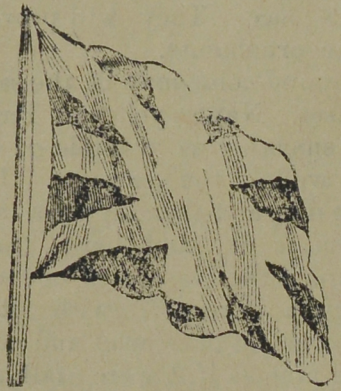
Subscriptions must invariably be paid in advance. Postage stamps will be taken when more convenient to the party remitting.

SPECIAL RATES FOR DIVISIONS.
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is \$1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 80 cents each. Clubs of 5 will be sent the paper for 70 cents each—or where a division orders 5 copies, at the same rate—70 cents. Divisions ordering 10 copies, at the rate of 60 cents per year.

As a Son of Temperance, and no doubt anxious to promulgate the principles of our order, will you not kindly bring the matter of the JOURNAL, and this method of distributing temperance literature, before your division. Every subscription helps us make the paper better, and more useful as a temperance medium. The divisions are as a general thing not particularly burdened with funds, but almost any division could subscribe for 10 copies, or at least 5 copies, or surely ONE copy, and every one helps.

ADVERTISING RATES:
A limited number of advertisements will be taken at the rate of . . . cents per line, minimum measure, five cents for each subsequent insertion. Special rates given for yearly advertisements.

All communications to be addressed to
HERMAN H. PITTS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
Fredericton, N.



RAISE THE STANDARD.

—OUR MOTTO—

NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Temperance Journal.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1889.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The JOURNAL is liable to be discontinued immediately at the expiration of the date stamped on the label. We have been obliged to adopt this rule without respect of persons. If you do not receive your paper glance at the label of the last one you received, and if the date is past you will understand the reason. Any mistake in dates will be cheerfully rectified on notifying us.

GRAND Lecturer Brown had good meetings at Upper and Lower Gagetown.

GRAND Lecturer Hutchings is doing a good work in Nova Scotia. The work in that province is prospering fine.

The temperance procession in St. John on Monday last was not as large as was expected by those who inaugurated the movement.

GRAND SCRIBE Chas. L. Lindsay of North Carolina is doing good work in that jurisdiction. He is now out on a visiting and organizing tour, and is meeting with good success.

MR. NELSON W. BROWN has been holding public meetings in Queens Co this week. The St. John Carnival and haying has interfered with the work somewhat.

AND THIS is the tense way the Iowa Messenger, W. C. T. U. puts it: "The Prohibition party press, which spends so much energy trying to make party capital out of the defeats of prohibition, would better serve the cause by devotion to the propagation of temperance truth to convince the people that prohibition is necessary to control the liquor traffic."

OUR READERS in Ontario will be pleased to read in almost every issue the interesting letters from the several live working members, giving information of the work in that jurisdiction.

THE THIRD Quarterly Session of the Nova Scotia Grand Division will be held this year at River John, Pictou, Co., commencing on Tuesday, 13th August at 7.30 p. m. Delegates get the usual reduction in fare on all the railways.

REV. A. W. Nicholson, editor of the Nova Scotia Clarion has removed to Liverpool, N. S. We look forward to the weekly visits of our contemporary with much pleasure. He is a man after our own heart and not as the Jews.

THE CAMPAIGN against the return to license will begin at once in Fredericton, where the effort is being made to bring on an election, the necessary number of signers having been obtained to the petition. An advertisement has been issued in the Farmer by Messrs Winslow & Jordan, attorneys for the rum-men, stating that the petition will be placed in the Registry office for inspection on the 8th August. The petition will be fought at every step before it is sent to Ottawa.

THE Champion, an organ of the rum men says: "One of the most striking features of the late Prohibition amendment campaign in Pennsylvania was the relative antagonistic position of some of the prominent churches on that question. The Catholic church and the Episcopalians declared against the amendment, while the Presbyterians and the Methodists were pushing the fight for its adoption." Hurrah for the Presbyterians and Methodists! Say we.

EVERY live Son of Temperance takes the JOURNAL. There are a good many reasons why they take it. Some take it because they want to know each week what is going on in the Order, knowing that if there is anything special it will find its way into the columns of this paper; others, while their time is very fully occupied, take it to help increase its circulation and influence, and to help along the distribution of the literature of the Order; some take it just to see what the plans of the Order are and how we are getting along; and others again because it comes to them free. All, however agree in one particular, that they get their money's worth.

THE Canada Citizen made a call on its readers for postal card answers to the question, "Should women vote." A few answers came in the first week, and only two the second. This week the paper has sent out a large number of copies of the paper to ladies, and ask them to answer for themselves. It will be interesting to see what the returns will bring in. The Citizen says:—"Those who oppose women voting say that women wouldn't vote if they had the chance; that the majority of them don't take enough interest in public matters to go out of their way in the least; that they have not asked for the franchise in anything like a unanimous way. We are getting some painful experience of the truth of these assertions and aspersions; for we have sent out a large number of copies of the last two issues of the Citizen to the women who should be sufficiently interested in the question to sit down and write us a postal card. Perhaps we have been unfair in asking the ladies to confine their remarks to a postal card. Well, we hereby gallantly waive that condition, and will allow our lady correspondents to write the length of two pages of note paper. Now come on, fair sisters, with your "say."

Keep up the Divisions.

BY WALKER.

The Subordinate Divisions are the life of the noble Order. They are not only the foundation but the entire building. Each member is a brick or stone in the grand structure. As in the church so with us, there are diversities of gifts; and while

we should covet earnestly the best gifts and eschew those which are injurious (for there are such in our humanity) it is our duty and privilege to use and improve those we possess. First comes Article 2 Cap 1—the pledge; second—we are not to do or say anything unbecoming a Son of Temperance; third—we must do all in our power for the benefit of our fellow men; fourth—improve the talents that have been loaned us for a time.

The Division is a home, a social circle, a school, an arena (at times), a council chamber, a law maker, a law enforcer, a moral teacher, a handmaid to the church. Sometimes it is said to be a matchmaker! Well, that is a worthy position. It is much better for young people to be acquainted and learn each others good qualities in the pure sober atmosphere of the Division room, than at the drinking frolics and dances that were in vogue before the Divisions came to introduce the better way. In the ordinary or extraordinary walks of life, where would a father or mother rather for their daughter or son to make a choice of a life partner, in the temperance society, or in the ball-room?

Aside from the real educative power in business, in debate, in courtesy, in the ritual, in music and social culture, the Division is a safeguard, a wall of defence and sometimes a "high tower."

For several years past it has been part of the writer's work to make careful enquiries into the drinking habits of various communities. Not only to learn of the number of places in a county where intoxicating liquors are sold but to take the voter's list and with some one or two who know the district mark every man for or against temperance, according to the knowledge. And it is really surprising to learn how many people there are who—mostly very quietly—drink more or less intoxicating liquors.

There is so much said, and written and preached for temperance and against drinking, that in most places in Eastern States and Canada, it is more disgraceful to be a rumseller than to be a thief. It is considered disreputable also to drink; therefore much of the drinking is very slyly done. In some instances it is only when the hero gets away from home, to the county town or the city that he can go in for a good time. Sometimes such persons belong to the church; sometimes to the Temperance Society. "Well! well!" some may exclaim: "do temperance members actually break their pledge! then what is the good of Temperance Societies? better not join." Well friend the same argument would keep everybody out of the church. Please apply the same reasoning and see; your own community and all denominations will furnish material for your logic.

The Division, S. of T., is a fine auxiliary to the church and a good corrector of morals in regard to drinking. Compare two communities one without and one with a Temperance Society; and we are surprised at the contrast. It is difficult to find a place that has not been leavened by the Temperance Society; but there are some such places in any state and province, so the reader can readily make a comparison. Even after a society ceases to exist some of the good remains; but almost invariably the moral tone is lowered and drinking becomes more flagrant and open. Good people are shocked; the church and clergy try to stem the current of inebriety with rather indifferent success, mainly because the drinkers don't lean much to the church. It is generally conceded that drinking church members are not quoted or looked up to as sample christians now a days in any denomination; and a drinking Minister! Eugh! Blessed is the church that does not possess such! When the drinking gets bad again, the people combine, form a Division or Lodge—or revive the old one—and by this fraternal combination and weekly meetings they drive the traffic back, and if they have good laws and enough courage drive it out.

When a Division goes down some of the members who kept their pledge and were worthy of confidence, are sure to return to drink. The writer has been frequently told by drinkers and confirmed drunkards, that they kept the pledge while the society lived and would have kept it till now had the Division been sustained. In such a case

are not the sober christian people who let the Division go down, responsible for the blood of such persons? The smallest Division in the land has done more good than you and I can measure; its death will allow more evil than we can predict. So to the Grand Divisions, to the ministers and churches, to the women, to all those who love their fellowmen, we appeal with our opening words: "Keep up the Divisions."

Halifax, July 20th, 1889.

NON-ALCOHOLIC MEDICATION

Some weeks ago the editor of the Advance sent us a letter from a correspondent, asking "What have temperance hospitals taught concerning the cure of disease without alcohol?" and asked us to answer it. We did so through the columns of that paper. As similar questions often come to us, we republish the article here with some additions, though most of the facts given are not new to our readers:

The London Temperance Hospital began this teaching sixteen years ago. It is in charge of Dr. James Edmunds, a careful, conservative physician. It opened with no flourish of trumpets, nor any assertions as to what it would do. It simply proposed not to use alcohol as a remedy, unless deemed necessary because all others failed. It is situated in the heart of London, and takes all cases that naturally come to a great city hospital, including the accident and emergency cases, for which the use of alcohol is usually deemed necessary. During these fourteen years it has received and treated over 20,000 cases. In only five of them have alcoholics been used, and in these instances results proved no more successful than where the remedies ordinarily employed in the hospital were used. The rate of mortality was only five and eight-tenths per cent, which is four and five-tenths per cent lower than in any other London hospital taking the same class of patients. Especial attention has been paid to typhoid fever cases, as the conviction is very deep seated that these must have brandy, whiskey or other alcoholics. The typhoid wards quite unexpectedly showed results strongly supporting the theory of non-alcoholic medication, the ratio of recoveries as compared with those in hospitals where alcoholics are used, being even greater than was shown in the general average.

Another good result is noted: Of the 20,000 patients treated in the London Temperance Hospital, more than 12,000 were more or less addicted to the use of strong drink. While in the hospital they were free from it entirely; the taste for it was not kept alive and pampered, as in alcoholic medication, by daily or hourly doses of liquor; thus the system was purged of the poison. This, added to their appreciation of the good effects of non-alcoholic medication, led many to become total abstainers.

The records of this hospital also testify to the fact that the use of liquor subtracts from the life force and renders the patient more liable to succumb to disease. In fatal cases, there were fully twenty per cent more deaths among the non-abstainers than among teetotalers. Every visitation of the cholera, the yellow fever, or of any other great plague, demonstrates the same fact.

The National Temperance Hospital at Chicago has not yet been established long enough to teach with the same authority, but its teachings are in the same direction. Especially it has proved that in cases of collapse preparations of ammonia can be used with much better effect than alcoholics, results being secured more quickly and certainly, and the after effects being much better, there being no dangerous reaction, as is often the case when resort has been had to alcohol, the paralyser. For the world is coming to understand that alcohol is always and every-where a depressant and never a stimulant, as it has so long claimed to be.

What substitutes can be used in its place? is asked. For fainting and shock, ten drops of aqua ammonia well diluted in water; this may be repeated in ten minutes, if necessary. For exhaustion, hot milk, tea, coffee or soup will give better results than alcohol. For collapse, ten drops of aqua ammonia in hot milk, given in small quantities every few minutes,