

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.



"For God and Home and Native Land."

Scientific Temperance Instruction.

The following paper, explanatory of the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, was read at the annual reception of the Toronto Central Young Woman's Temperance Union by the president, Miss L. Willis:

A five minute paper does not give much scope for preliminaries, therefore I will at once proceed to the matter on hand.

For the sake of brevity I have divided my subject into two parts; first, Why scientific temperance is taught; second, What is meant by scientific temperance teaching.

First, Why scientific temperance is taught.

The great end and aim of the W. C. T. U. is the total abolition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. To this objective point all our labors tend. When we appeal for legislation to prohibit such a well known source of crime and evil of every kind, we were told by our legislators that until the people are educated to demand prohibition our land must continue to groan under the burden of the liquor traffic. We were also told that, in order to stop the supply of any production, it is necessary to stop the demand for it. So the problem that lay before the W.C.T.U. for solution was: If, in order to get prohibitory legislation enacted the liquor traffic, the people must be educated in such a manner that the demand for intoxicating liquor shall cease, how shall we reach the people and what shall we teach them?

After due deliberation, this solution was arrived at: The boys and girls of to-day are the people of to-morrow; we will teach them scientific temperance principles combined with Christian temperance principles, so that they may be able to give to every man that asketh them a physical and moral reason for total abstinence. With this end in view, the W.C.T.U. succeeded in having scientific temperance instruction placed on the curriculum of the public schools; and to-day the great work of educating the people is going steadily on. We all know the value of early training; early impressions are lasting. If we can reach the minds and hearts of the young while they are plastic, and stamp upon them the facts concerning the evil effects of alcoholic liquors, these facts will leave an indelible impress that no after teaching of a contrary nature can wholly obliterate or eradicate.

Second, What is meant by scientific temperance teaching.

When we speak of scientific temperance instruction, as a general rule we are met with this remark: "Oh! but scientific temperance, you know, is very difficult and uninteresting for children. Never was a greater mistake made. The term 'scientific' alarms people, but the term is the only alarming thing about the subject. Children, even young children, sit as if spell-bound, listening to the fascinating story of 'the wonderful house we live in.' They are deeply interested in, and curious about its frame-work of bones, the manner in which these bones are formed, and the substance of which they are composed. They readily admit the wisdom and necessity of placing only good materials in a house which cannot be pulled down and rebuilt, but must stand as it is erected, for weal or woe; while they all agree in condemning the utter folly of the house owner who, by means of tobacco and alcohol, puts unsound bones in his framework. They wax enthusiastic over the little builders (blood globules) who run busily along the passages (veins and arteries,) bearing the materials used in the construction of the house. They are lost in admiration of the various kinds of machinery provided for doing the work of the house. The wonderful engine (heart) that pumps steadily on night and day, never ceasing supplying the power by which the rest of the machinery is kept going and the breathing machines (lungs) that provide oxygen for the little builders, in order to keep them healthy are never failing subjects of interest. The kitchen (stomach), also claims a good share of attention; they are astonished to hear that they keep not only a cook (gastric juice), but also an assistant cook (pepsin). That they have a furnace (liver), and also a telegraphic system, with wires (nerves) and a manager (the brain), is intelligence that causes them to think with reverence upon the wisdom and goodness of the Great Architect—the Creator—God.

In connection with this they are taught the manner in which alcoholic liquors injure every part of this building. Not only the framework but the machinery is injured by alcohol. It causes the little builders (blood globules), to shrink up by absorbing or

drinking up the water in them. The pumping engine is driven so quickly by alcohol that it breaks down from over-pressure. When alcohol enters the kitchen (stomach), the walls get red and hot; then the cook (gastric juice), floods the kitchen to fry and wash out the intruder, but alcohol seizes the assistant cook (pepsin), and holds it so that it cannot assist in getting the food properly prepared (digested); and when the meals are not cooked satisfactorily, as every one knows, there will soon be trouble in the house. The furnace (liver), gets all out of order by the use of alcohol; and the telegraph wires (nerves), are all loosened or unstrung by it also; while the manager (brain), either falls a leep in his office or gets too sick and stupid to understand the message delivered to him.

This is what is meant by scientific temperance teaching, and if anyone still thinks this is uninteresting for children, let him tell this true tale to the first child he can reach, and be convinced, once for all, that scientific temperance instruction is one of the most enchanting subjects that children can be taught.

INJURING IMMIGRATION.

Canadian Steamship Companies Raise Emigrant Rates.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Emigration circles in Great Britain are much perturbed by the action of the Canadian steamship lines in raising the emigrant rates 25 per cent, just when everything pointed favorably to a more than usually large flow towards Canada.

This increase if persisted in must check the movement of settlers to the Dominion, and it is feared that it will largely counteract the increased inducements offered by the Government and the Canadian railways. New Zealand will profit by the move, for it is announced that the rates to that country have been lowered so as to better compete with Canada.

British Press Comments.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Daily News of yesterday said that nearly nine-tenths of the difficulties raised in debate by the opponents of the Home Rule bill have been removed by the publication of the text of that measure.

The Daily News discusses the financial clauses of the measure at great length, pointing out the immense cost of the troops and armed police in Ireland, which will be saved to the British taxpayers if the bill becomes law.

The Telegraph says the measure is even more recklessly perilous to the peace and safety of the Empire and more fruitful of difficulty and complication in details than the bill of 1886.

The Post says that the bill is essentially framed to catch by its brilliant vagueness the vote of all who might stickle over it were its lines more precise.

The World of this morning says that Edward Blake, the man from Canada, is in manner gauche. His voice was strident and his speech was painfully dull, although it had evidently been prepared with immense pains. His effort last Friday was contemptible to hear and unbearable to read. Had the Irish members of Parliament not risen in an ovation the speech would hardly have been noticed except as a curious novelty.

Good News for the Governor.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Hon. Arthur Stanley's condition continues to improve, though the fever has not yet fully subsided. Lady Stanley will reach here in a couple of days.

Behring Sea Sealers.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The supplementary Civil Service estimates contain an item of £20,600 for the compensation of Behring Sea sealers for losses due to the delay in arranging a modus vivendi in 1891.

Big Fire at Manchester.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—An extensive fire in Strangeways, a suburb of Manchester, did great damage yesterday to the amount of £90,000. Three warehouses belonging to Charlton's bleaching and finishing works were destroyed.

Home Rule Finance.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—John Redmond, Parnellite, says the financial clauses of the Home Rule Bill are still less satisfactory to the Parnellites, than Gladstone's representations of them.

BOUND TO DIE.

A Literary Man Swallows Three Ounces of Laudanum.

HALIFAX, Feb. 21.—P. S. Hamilton, the well-known historian, poet, and writer, attempted to commit suicide at the Lovitt House, by taking three ounces of laudanum. Dr. Goodwin was hurriedly sent for, and Hamilton told him he had taken laudanum, pointing to a four-ounce bottle.

The doctor endeavored to use a stomach pump, but Hamilton obstinately declined and fought against it, saying he wished to die. Finally the physician managed to get him to swallow an emetic. It is thought Hamilton will recover.

Edinburgh and the Cameron Highlanders.

The Lord Provost's committees of the Town Council had before them last week the question of the contemplated merging of the Cameron Highlanders into the Scots Guards. Among other things considered was a memorandum on the whole subject by Councillor Forbes Mackay, and it was resolved to recommend that the Secretary of State for War be requested to leave the decision of the matter to Parliament. In his memorandum, Councillor Forbes Mackay, after reminding the committee that the 79th is a single battalion regiment, says: "The difficulty that the War Office has to face is this: 1. That the 79th is for purposes both of home and foreign service not a complete unit. 2. That any increase in the number of Scottish regiments to be recruited in Scotland will increase the demands on Scottish recruiting, which was already insufficiently met; in fact, all things point to a diminution in the near future of the number of Highland regiments, because of the increasing difficulty of retaining the nationality of the recruits. If a second battalion could be raised in any way for the 79th the whole difficulty would be solved."

THE CULTURE OF TROUT.

HOW TO RAISE THE PRETTY SPECKLED FISH.

A thing not very often to be seen in the central parts of Ontario of late years is a speckled trout, 16 inches in length. Yet there have been on exhibition in the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, during the past two weeks, some preserved specimens of this species of the trout family, which are fully that size. Naturally they have attracted a good deal of attention, and many an angler has longed to try his art in the place they came from. Fish stories have been told by the score and all sorts of means have been resorted to by lovers of trout fishing in order that they might learn the whereabouts of such fish as these specimens, and so secure a few days of good sport during the coming summer.

But none have succeeded, and so the key to the situation is held by Mr. McGaw, proprietor of the Queen's, and a party of Toronto gentlemen, who have made arrangements for the use of the pond, where the fish were caught, during next season. There they will go when summer comes again, and sit all day long beneath the shade of some spreading tree with an absolute surety of having a good day's sport and the positive knowledge that they will return in the evening with a fine string of speckled trout.

The preserve is under the management of Mr. Thos. Ford, and is to be found on his farm at the Forks of the Credit, about one mile and a half from the station at that place. The pond is the best stocked one in Canada, and it contains about 30,000 trout, ranging from one to three years of age. All these fish are held in one pond, but there are three other smaller ones on the place which are used for the purpose of raising fry to yearlings. There is also on the preserve a hatchery erected last fall.

At present there are 2,000,000 eggs under process of hatching, and 3,000,000 fry already hatched out. The eggs are arranged in trays, about 10,000 in each, and set in troughs of running water. They are three tiers deep, but when the "hatching time" approaches, which is at the end of 100 or 120 days, they have to be spread out, otherwise they will suffocate and die. At the time when the young fry is hatched out it has a little sac attached to its body, upon which it feeds for about six weeks when it has to be

PLACED IN THE NURSERY POND, or other water where there are no larger fish to eat and destroy it. If this course is pursued until the fry is one year of age very little loss will be sustained. Mr. Ford's place is the only preserve in Canada that has any pretensions to cultivate on a large scale and it is as yet in its infancy. The operations are made all the more interesting as it is the first time in Ontario that experiments have been so thoroughly successful. It is the proprietor's intention during the coming summer to erect another dam, making a larger pond than any now in use. When this is complete the large number of parent fish at present in the big pond will be taken out and it will be used entirely for one and two year old fish. Many private individuals and a large number of angling clubs in different parts of Ontario are manifesting much interest in the protection of trout since the streams of the province have become depleted, owing to the non-observance of the close season, the change in the temperature of the water and from other causes. While owners of waters have been partially successful, they have been handicapped by not knowing how to go properly to work to restock the depleted ponds and streams. The Credit Forks preserve, which to-day is so well stocked, was four years ago in quite as impoverished a condition as many of the other waters of Ontario are at present. But if the same amount of work and attention be bestowed on other depleted preserves, there is no reason why persons interested should not enjoy what they desire—good speckled trout fishing. In order to procure supplies of fry or yearlings, application should be made at an early date. The eggs are hatching now and as the sac provided by nature only lasts from 4 to 6 weeks, it is absolutely necessary that they leave the hatchery when the contents of the sac are absorbed, in order that they may find their natural food. On application to Mr. Ford, whose address is Credit Forks, any further information will be supplied. Mr. Ford has a large quantity of literature dealing with the treatment and general culture of the fish, from the time they first wiggle in water until they dangle at the end of the angler's tackle, which he will be glad to distribute on application.

REABORO.

Special to THE WATCHMAN. L.O.L.—At the last regular meeting of Reaboro L.O.L. No. 820, six brethren from Lindsay and two from Omamee, received the Royal Arch degree. After the lodge closed the members met together at supper and a few pleasant and profitable hours were spent by all present.

DRIVES FOR FEBRUARY.

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The very closest rates. The most favourable terms.

VILLAGE PRINCE.

The undersigned having purchased from Ops Agricultural Society the well bred bull, VILLAGE PRINCE, of pure Cruick shank strain, he will be kept for service on the premises, lot 2 Con. 9, Fenelon.

PEDIGREE.

VILLAGE PRINCE (11521), red; calved June 27, 1890; bred by Jos. McGill, Janetville, Ont.; second owners, Ops Agricultural Society, Lindsay, Ont. Got by Victor Hugo (10132); dam, Village Bride (4061); by Butterly's Athelstane (1479); Village Girl (Imp.) (639); by Scotland's Pride (25100); by Fairfax Royal (887); Plectee, by Village Bride (in Scotland) (536); by Allan (21172); Village Maid, by Baronet (15614); Village Belle, by Champion of England (1723); Vintage, by Lord Bathurst (13173); Lady Franklin, by Metadore (11800); The Vine, by Fairfax Royal (887); Plectee, by Premier (6308); Sunflower, by Unicorn (6725); by Young Satellite (8538); by Valentine (661); bred by Mr. Rennie, Phantassie, bred by Mr. Robertson, of Ladykirk, Scotland.

TERMS:—\$1 at time of service, or if booked \$1.25. For further particulars apply on the premises to

WM. R. ROBERTSON, PROP Fenelon, Feb. 15th, 1893.—74 pd.

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