PROHIBITIONIST INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

(Dr. T. F. McMahon in "The Week."

The article on Alcohol, in the Manual of Hygiene, lately issued by the Provincial Board of Health, and authorised by the Department of Education, is an unfair statement of the case, and is not in accordance with the best medical evidence. The writer is evidently a teetotaler of the extreme type—one of those who think any torturing of scientific evidence permissible in the interest of his idea of temperance. There can be no objection to the teaching of sound Christian temperance in our schools; but we surely ought not to allow our text-books to be used for the teaching of the peculiar views of those who seek to force their opinions as a rule of conduct upon others. What is to be thought of the morality taught in sections 518 of this manual, which says: "To set an example of abstinence from the use of all intoxicating liquors is the only way to avoid the responsibility of leading others into habits of intemperance," in view of the facts that Christ Himself drank wine and made it for the use of others, and that His Church has used it for centures in the Sacrament of the Eucharist?

The whole article would lead one, unacquainted with the subject, to suppose that medical evidence concurred in condemning even the moderate use of alcoholic beverages, whereas the facts are entirely the other way. Sir James Paget has pointed out that the opinions of the medical profession are, by a vast majority, in favour of moderation as opposed to abstinence, and Prof. Bernays says that for every medical man of distinction in favour of total abstinence, he can point to twenty against it. Paget says that the moderate use of alcoholic drinks is generally beneficial, and that in the question between temperance and abstinence the verdict should be in favour of temperance. He points out that its habitual use has been for centuries the custom of a large majority of civilised nations—that there is a natural disposition among civilised men to use alcoholic stimulants, and he believes that such a natural taste has a purpose for good rather than for evil. A comparison of the races that do not with those that do use alcoholic drinks bears out this belief. The eastern races are not longer-lived nor healthier than the western, and certainly a comparison of their working and thinking power is overwhelmingly in favour of the westerns. The experience of mankind is better than individual experience, and the alcohol question must be viewed from a broad standpoint if we wish to arrive at the truth. The question is not whether alcohol is a necessary article of food, but whether many persons can live in better health and comfort with than without its use.

In section 419 it is stated that "the habitual moderate drinker finds it necessary to increase the dose, in order to obtain the same effects as were produced by the original smaller quantity." Anstie, in his great work on "Stimulants and Narcotics," denies this, and says that within the bounds of strict moderation, there is no necessity of increasing the dose, to produce the same effects, and that the craving for a larger amount, as well as the so-called "reaction," is the direct result of an immoderate or narcotic quantity. This deliberate confounding of the effects of the use with those of the abuse of alcoholic beverages occurs in almost every paragraph, and is in itself enough to condemn the article as unfair and misleading. Thus, section 492 says that the habitual beer-drinker is usually short-lived. If this seeks to convey the impression—as it seems to do—that the habitual moderate drinker of beer is short-lived, it is untrue, for, according to the most recent European statistics, the average longevity of brewers, bakers, and butchers is fifty-four years; this is next to the highest among craftsmen,—gardners and fishermen leading with an average longevity fifty-eight years. The United States statistics are still more favourable—placing the average longevity of brewers' employes at fifty-seven years. Brewers certainly drink more beer and drink it more constantly than any other class of people, and yet they live longer and preserve their physical energies better than the average workingman of the United States.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, who is so largely quoted, has little claim to speak with authority, and the vein of prejudice is so apparent in his writings on the alcohol question the he cannot be accepted as a safe guido, no matter how honest his intent may be. Many of his views are opposed to those of such men as Anstie, Garrod, Parkes, Lauder Brunton, Pavy, Farquharson, and others of great eminence. The only physiologist of distinction who has supported them is Dr. W. B. Carpenter, and it is a well-known fact that this eminent man very materially altered his teetotal views in his latter years, and was a moderate drinker for some years before his death. He highly recommends malt liquors in cases in which the stomach labours under permanent deficiency of digestive powers, and says that "an alcoholic stimulus affords the only means of procuring digestion of the amount of food that the system really requires" in such cases. Section 503 objects to alcohol because it coagulates albumen, and hardens the living tissue, but it does not tell us that tea has a similar action. Alcohol certainly should not be taken in its purity, but diluted, as *e.g.*, in beer and lighter wines, it has no more effect in hardening tissue than the ordinary cup of tea. If the natural condition of the tissues is impaired by "puckering of the mouth," the toototaler ought to give up many articles of his dietary.

The disengenous confounding of the effects of the *use* with those of the *abuse* of alcoholic stimulants, already referred to, is again manifest in section 505, where it is stated that "repeated and long continued use of alcoholic stimulants finally brings about an unnatural condition and impaired function, which may be seen in the glazed and fissured tongue of the habitual drinker of ardent spirits."

The experience of millions has demonstrated the falsity of this: it is the long-continued abuse, not the use, that does all the harm, and the glazed and fissured tongue belongs to the habitual drunkard, not the habitual drinker. With regard to the action of alcohol on digestion, let us examine the views of some of the ablest physicians. Dr. Garrod, one of the greatest authorities on Therapeutics, says: "Though in its concentrated form it arrests digestion, by altering the character of the pepsin, when diluted it helps digestion. The majority of adults can take a moderate quantity, not only with impunity, but often with advantage. To many it is source of much enjoyment, and, as discomfort springs from its discontinuance, it is difficult to say why it should be discontinued under ordinary circumstances. Among the nations who do not use alcoholic drinks the use of opium and Indian hemp is extremely common. There are no statistics to show that abstinence from the moderate use of alcohol is attended with unusual length of life, or improvement of health. Many, when they have ceased to take it for a time, exhibit symptoms which show that the nutrition of the system is not fully kept up, and many are unable to abstain, on account of their health failing under the trial."

Dr. J. Lauder Brunton, the eminent physiologist, highly recommends its use in cases where the stomach is temporarily or permanently below par; for convalescents, anæmic persons, and especially for the tired brain-worker in cities, who returns home in the evening worn out by a long day's work, a glass of ale or sherry with his dinner will, he says, enable him to take a hearty meal, ensure its digestion, and give him a sense of well-being a comfort for the whole evening. Dr. James Risdon Bennett, a president of the Royal College of Physicians, writes as follows: "The stomach of one man is offended and irritated by wine, whilst the appetite of another is improved and his digestion facilitated. I believe alcohol to be among the gifts of God, accorded to man for therapeutic as well as other beneficial purposes."

Section 513 quotes Hammond as having proved that alcohol has a special affinity for nerve tissue and nerve centres. If the writer had any affinity for honest statement of facts, he would add that the same Hammond (for I presume it is the celebrated New York neurologist he quotes) is an earnest believer in its great for value, and that, when he was rapidly losing weight on an insufficient diet, the addition of a small quantity of alcohol, without any increase in the amount of other foods, not only stopped the loss of weight but converted it into an actual gain. R. B. Carter, the famous London oculist, made three distinct and prolonged attempts at total abstinence, but at each attempt was forced to abandon it because his health failed. He says: "I believe the dietetic use of alcohol to be one which is simply indispensible for the whole of that large class of persons, who, while they are subject to large expenditures of nerve force, are unable to digest more than a very moderate quantity of the dietetic equivalents of alcohol in the forms of fat and sugar."

Some of the statistics quoted in section 515 are so manifestly ridiculous, that it is a wonder any one can be found credulous enough to quote them. Those physicians who informed Dr. Hitchcock that 50 per cent. of deaths in adults under their observation during a recent year were directly due to alcohol, either made extremely limited observations, or were more attached to tectotalism than to honesty of statement. It is admitted that extremely few females die from alcoholic excesses, so it follows that nearly every male who died under the observations of these Michigan luminaries must have been a victim to drunkenness. Even the average given, 18½ per cent., is absurdly high, as any physician can prove for himself by referring to his case-book for any year he has been in practice. Dr. Hitchcock must have obtained his statistics from physicians to inebriate asylums. The writer of this article has not had a single death in his practice attributable to alcohol for over four years. There is abundance of room for sound temperance instruction, without distorting the medical the medical evidence, or striking the fundamental principles of liberty and Christian morality.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Frauds on Our Farmers.

What with hayfork men, lightning rod fiends, shoddy cloth sharks and the various other grades of travelling fakirs, the farmers of Ontario have some pretty "queer" and expensive experiences. At the same time the average agriculturalist does not appear to benefit from former experiences, and he is almost ever ready and waiting to be caught again when a competent sharper happens around his way.

One of the latest swindles that is being worked on the granger is the institution known as the "Ontario Grain and Seed Company," which was incorporated under the Ontario Joint stock Company's Act, bearing date June 10, 1886. The "head offices" of this company are in London. A man named L. B. D. Lapierre is President, and Geo. S. Ward is Secretary. The company's agents appear to have worked rather extensively in Western Ontario. The methods of the company and its servants have become so notoriously crooked that Mr. Kenneth Chisholm, the member for Peel, brought the matter up in the Legislature in the form of a notice on the order paper calling for a "return of a copy of the charter of the Ontario Grain and Seed Co., with the names of the incorporators, list of stockholders and amount of stock paid up, as shown by any records of the Department, together with copies of all documents and papers filed with the Government upon or relating to the charter; also copies of all correspondence between the Government and the company, or others, in relation to the company; also statement of any moneys deposited with the Government, if any, and other information in the possession of the Government relating to the company."

Mr. Chisholm said from what he heard of the company among the farmers of his own constituency, he had no hesitation in saying that it was a swindle and a robbery. Mr. Chisholm produced one of the certificates or bonds of the company and read it to the House. The bond is the size of a bank of England note, is printed in red and black letters, has a financial smile on its type, and in the lower left-hand corner is a gold seal as big as an American silver dollar. The "bond which Mr. Chisholm exhibited reads:

THIS BOND IS USED FOR WHEAT ONLY.

Incorporated	Head Offices:	Capital Stock:
June 10, 1886.	London, Ont.	$50,000

Bond of the Ontario Grain and Seed Company.

It is agreed and understood by and between the party named in this bond and the said company that the transaction covered by this obligation is of a speculative character, and is not based upon the real value of the grain.

F. A. Gardner of Toronto Township, County of Peel, Ontario, witnesseth that on or before Dec. 1, 1887, we hereby agree to sell to responsible parties forty-eight bushels of F. A. Gardner's wheat at $15 per bushel, and for which he agrees to take his pay in notes.

And the said F. A. Gardner hereby acknowledges that he has bought of the said company twenty-four bushels of red fronen wheat at $15 per bushel as a speculation, and for which he has given his note for the same, and that said price is not based upon its real value.

And the said F. A. Gardner hereby agrees to allow the said company 33⅓ per cent. of notes taken for all his wheat sold at $15 per bushel as their commission. Signed sealed, e t c.

Attest: L. B. D. Lapierre, President.
Per Geo. I. Ward, Secretary.
F. A. Gardner, Purchaser.
SEAL

On the reverse side of the "bond" the constitution and bylaws of the company are printed, and they say:

Sec. 1. All bonds shall be signed and sealed by the secretary of the company and arvested by the president, and the company will be responsible for their business transactions according to the laws made and provided for governing joint stock companies in the Province of Ontario and under which this company was incorporated.

2 All purchasers of wheat shall receive a bond agreeing to sell double the amount of wheat purchased, at $15 per bushel, a speculative value. Each hereby agrees to allow the said company one-third of all notes taken for all wheat sold at $15 per bushel as their commission.

3. If any purchaser of wheat from this company fails to raise the amount specified in his bond, the said amount shall be furnished him free of charge and sold the same as specified in the bond.

4. There shall be no less than ten or more than thirty bushels of wheat sold by any one purchaser, or to more than ten in any one township in one year.

5 All wheat shall be sold by the company at $15 per bushel to good and responsible parties, and the said company shall receive a commission of 33⅓ per cent., payable in notes.

6. It must be further agreed by said purchaser that he will do all he can to promote the interests of this company and assist in the sale of grain, and that he will report to the office of the company any bad conduct or misdemeanor on the part of any agent representing the company.

Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Laye, Hon. A. M. Ross and Mr. Meredith addressed the House. Mr. Chisholm hoped the Government would annul the charter of the company. Mr. Loye explained how a similar fraud had existed at Napoleon, O., and the parties had been held criminally. Mr. Ross said the charter had been granted in the usual way, but if it could be established that the company was a fraudulent concern the charter could easily be angulled. In answer to Mr. Meredith, Mr. Ross said the company had never deposited any money with the Government. They were not required to. Mr. Meredith said their agents had made such representations in the west, claiming that the Government held a large deposit of theirs. "That is how they work the farmers," said an hon. member. Mr. Chisholm's motion passed.

Strange Railway Accident in Erin.

Elora April 5.—As a train on the C. P. R. composed of freight and flat cars and several passenger coaches, was approaching a crossing a mile south of Hillsburg, on the Elora branch, Saturday afternoon, a man was seen in the road attempting to control a horse attached to a sleigh. The train was running at the rate of ten miles an hour, and just as it reached the crossing the horse jumped forward and landed on his knees on a flat car. The driver was thrown under the wheels. The train was stopped immediately and when the man was taken from under it, it was discovered that he had been fatally injured. It was ascertained that his name was Phillips, from Blythe, in Huron county, a Crimean veteran, aged fifty five years. He died the next morning at 9.15. Strange to say, the horse was not injured in any way and the sleigh remained intact. The body was shipped to Blythe. No blame was attached to the train hands.

How It Looks from the United States.

Newark, N. J., News.

It begins to look as if Mr. O'Gladstone may chop off the British lion's tail close up to the critter's ears.

N. Y. Sun: The lingering idea that the Arab horse, but for his inches, would be better than his English brother, grows more purely romantic every year. A contest occurred recently in Cairo between an Arab of recognized superiority and an English mare, the latter carrying fourteen pounds more weight, both of exactly the same height, and the Oriental champion, although he had been first in the betting, was beaten out of sight. Thus do the baseless fancies of the imagination fade away.

The Canadian Medical & Surgical Journal for April contains the following original communications: 'Case of Dermoid Ovarian Cyst with Twisted Pedicle,' Dr. Wm. Gardiner; 'On Affections of the Skin due to Bromid Salts,' Dr. A. D. Blackader; 'Comparative Medicine in Europe,' Mr. A. W. Clement, and 'Non-Heredity of Acquired Peculiarities,' Dr. W. G. Johnston. There is an interesting letter from Berlin. In the Hospital Report department, Dr. F. J. Shepherd gives an account of 'Two Cases of Tetanus' and Dr. T. J. Alloway reports cases under his care in the 'Department of Gynaecology.' There are reports of the proceedings of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal, the Chatham Medical and Surgical Society, and the Toronto Medical Society. The editorial department is as able as usutl. Published by the Gazette Printing Company, Montreal, at $3 per annum in advance.

Prohibition Demoralizing.

Guelph Mercury.

Professor Kent, of the Michigan University, in giving statistics on the subject says that in 1875 there were over 6,000 saloons under Prohibition, but after the High License system was adopted this number was reduced by one half, although the population had been largely increased. He takes the position that after a test of twenty years with Prohibition, the use of intoxicants had greatly increased, and this conclusion was arrived at not only by him but by many others who had thoroughly studied and investigated the whole subject.

Repeal of the Scott Act.

Belleville, April 6—A petition for the repeal of the Scott Act is being circulated in Northumberland. The village council of Campbellford have unanimously passed a resolution condemnatory of the Act.

NEVER TRIED IT."

What! Never tried Johnson's Tonis Bitters! Then do so at once, it's positively the best general tonic on the market. I've often heard of it but thought that it was to be placed on the list of the many trashy preparations that flood our market, but since you recommend it so highly i'll give it a trial. Do so, it's good for any complaint in which a tonic is benefit, and can be taken by man, woman, or child, 50c. and $1 per bottle at H. Watson's drug store, Milton.

'St. Nicholas.—The April 'St. Nicholas (Century' Company, New York) closes part I. of volume XIV., and is a fine number. It opens with a poem, 'The April Jester,' by Frank Dempster Sherman, and this is followed by 'Harrow-on-the Hill,' the great English School, by Elizabeth Pennell, finely illustrated. Among the other contents are: 'The Drummer on Snowshoes,' by E. E. Thompson; 'Cross-Country With the News,' by Frank M. White; 'Working Monkeys,' by Olive Thorne Miller; "The Extraordinary Elephant,' 'The King of the Students,' The Story of the Merrimac and the Monitor,' by Adam Badeau; and a whole lot of other things suitable for children and also those of a larger growth. The serials and also those of a larger growth. The serials of 'Jean Juanita,' and 'Jenny's Boarding House' grow in interest, and altogether this king of monthlies for young folks keeps up the high standard laid out for it by the editor and publishers, the Century Company, New York.

The distressing paleness so often observed in young girls and women, is due in a great measure to a lack of the red corpuscles in the blood. To remedy this requires a medicine which produces these necessary little blood constituents, and the best yet discovered is Johnson's Tonic Bitters. Price 50 cts. and $1 per bottle, at Watson's drug store, Milton.

Military Horses.—An article in the St. James Gazette shows why the English officers were not very successful last summer in purchasing horses for the British army in Canada. They say in the report that "the great proportion of horses to be met with in Canada are unsound, or blemished, from having been overworked or uncared for when young; that the great bulk of horses for sale on the ranches are only three years old and under; and that a very large number of the Canadian horses are too small for our cavalry, while many are too heavy for our artillery.—At present Canada contains but few horses fit for our cavalry and artillery, and few draught animals suitable for military service, but the ranches boast of some promising three-year-olds and young stock which very possibly may be available in future years."

Prince Alexander has again refused the throne of Bulgaria.

Ex-Premier J. J. Ross, of Quebec, has been called to the Senate.

Forty persons were killed by a fall of a church roof in Sicily.

The German authorities are taking steps to destroy all sympathy with France in Alsace.

Constable Dorney, who refused to arrest Father Ryan, has been dismissed from the Dublin force.

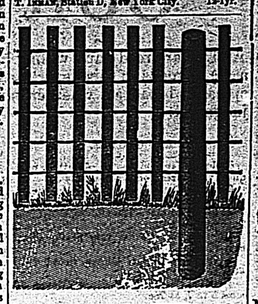
A Chinese firm has offered a bounty of $5,000 for the head of King Kalakana, of the Sanwich Islands.

Brant County Council has decided not to appoint a salaried police magistrate for enforcing the Scott Act.

Lord Lansdowne's agent and his tenants have failed to come to terms, and evictions will re-commence about April 20.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, New York City. 13-1yr.



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Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility Premature Decline in Man. Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excess. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 25 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense than any other work sold in this country for $2.25, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample free to anybody. Send now. Gold medals awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the President of which, Hon. P. A. Bissell, and associate officers of the Board the reader is respectfully referred.

The Science of Life is worth more to the young and middle-aged men of this generation than all the gold mines of California and the silver mines of Nevada combined.—S. F. Chronicle.

The Science of Life points out the rocks and quicksands on which the constitution and hopes of many a young man have been fatally wrecked.—Manchester Mirror.

The Science of Life is of greater value than all the medical works published in this country for the last 50 years.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Science of Life is a superb and masterly treatise on nervous and physical debility.—Detroit Free Press.

The is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Argonaut.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. Mention Champion, Milton, Ont. 41-3t

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The Judge's Second Prize Offering
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Every person who, in conformance with governing rules, sends to the Judge Grant Fund, on or before June 15th, 1887 (12 o'clock noon), 50 cents and the names of the eleven most popular living men in America will be entitled to participate in the contest. The money thus received will be appropriated as follows:

Twenty-five cents will be at once credited to the Grant Fund.

The remaining twenty-five cents, after deducting the legitimate expenses of advertising, will be placed in a common fund to be divided equally among the six competitors having the fullest list of the most popular people as indicated by a majority of all the lists sent in. The new contest is, in fact, based upon the principles of an election, each competitive paper virtually acting in the nature of a ballot, and the six lists containing the greater number of the 11 names shown to be the most popular by a majority of all the lists will be the successful prize papers.

The magnitude of the prizes will depend on the amount of money received, or in other words, on the number of competitors. The names and contributions of competitors will be acknowledged (and the progress of the fund shown) from week to week in Judge. Governing ruling in this week's Judge; or circulars mailed on receipt of postage. Requests for copies of paper must be accompanied by ten cents.

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New Cashmeres, in Black and Colored. Special line; great bargains.
Dresses, Mantles and Millinery made up in first-class style at reasonable prices.
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NEW TWEEDS, WORSTEDS AND SUITINGS
Gentlemen, now is your time to leave your order. Goods made up in first-class style, and prices to suit the hard times.
Newest styles and lowest prices in foot-wear. The Boot stock is large and very cheap.
Ladies and Gentlemen, we have a large stock, purchased direct from the best markets in the world and at the very lowest prices, our long c enables us to buy cheap, and we sell equally cheap. Come and patronize us.
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MARSHALL BROS.,
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TEAS AND COFFEES.
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Roper the Baker to the Front.
Gang down to Roper's and get some cakes,
Some buns and shortbread and some bakes,
For a'thing o' the kind he makes,
And set our table cheery O.
Plain and Ornamental Cakes of every description for the Holidays.
Please send in your favors early. Orders from the country, to receive prompt attention, should be in not later than December 15th.

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Wheat Fields and Farming Lands
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One sale during the Tourist season, from June 10 to September 20, at St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, and at prominent Eastern Cities, a Special Excursion Book Ticket. Price from the points named above, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS, including the following privileges, viz:
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2. Pullman Sleeping Car, Cinnabar to Livingston and return.
3. Meals on Dining Cars, to Livingston and return.
4. Stage transportation, Cinnabar to Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, thence to Upper Geyser Basin and Great Falls of the Yellowstone, and return.
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