

dishonoring the toast of "THE QUEEN" by responding to it in non-intoxicants, intrudes; and the cheers that greeted Her Majesty's name at "G" Company's temperance dinner on the 14th December, 1883, were never excelled in warmth or devotion at any gathering, military or civil. The dinner was a complete success, and when the gallant fellows separated at an hour after midnight, they felt that perfect sobriety had its own reward. S. A. C.

The following is a list of the officers of the Nova Scotia Branch of the Dominion Alliance:—President the Hon. Samuel Creelman, M.L.C., Upper Stewiacke; Vice-Presidents, the Rev. R. Alder Temple, Halifax; the Rev. J. Murray, Sydney; Joseph Burrill, Yarmouth; Secretary, Patrick Monaghan, Box 379, P.O., Halifax; Treasurer, William C. Silver, Halifax; Executive Committee, Ava. d Longley, Paradise; the Rev. Dr. Burns, Halifax; J. T. Bulmer, Halifax; H. A. Taylor, Halifax; Rev. J. D. H. Browne, Halifax; James A. Halliday, Halifax; Rev. W. G. Lane, Halifax; John Eckersley, Halifax; Bowman Corning, Yarmouth; J. E. Lockwood, Cornwallis; I. N. Freeman, Liverpool; Norman J. Layton, Truro; Samuel Archibald, Waterville, Pictou; Wm. F. Cutten, Amherst; J. F. L. Parsons, Halifax. Corresponding members, D. P. Allison, Windsor; Henry Lovitt, Kentville; Rev. J. Strothard, Granville; Francis Hutchinson, Digby, Thomas B. Crosby, Yarmouth; Thos. Robertson, M.P., Barrington; S. T. R. Bill, Liverpool; Chas. Smith, Chester; Firman McClure, Truro; Hon. Hiram Black, M.L.C., Amherst; Peter A. McGregor, New Glasgow; Thos. M. King, Antigonish; H. R. Cunningham, Guysborough; D. McLennan, Sydney; John A. Campbell, Port Hawkesbury; Alexander Campbell, M.P.P., Broad Cove; W. F. McCurdy, Baddeck; E. E. Binet, Arichat.

A temperance convention was held at Cornwall, Ontario, a few days ago, to take into consideration the question of submitting the Canada Temperance Act to the electors of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. The proceedings are reported in the Cornwall *News*, which says a large number of influential gentlemen were present. Mr. J. F. Miller, of Morrisburgh, was appointed chairman, and Mr. H. C. Patterson, secretary. After the Revs. Messrs. McGill and McEwan had concisely stated the object of the meeting, many gentlemen spoke in favor of submitting the Act to the people. Encouraging reports were given by representatives of the different sections as to the prospects of success. A good deal of important information was conveyed to the assembly, after which an adjournment until the fourth day of March next was agreed upon. In the meantime the movement was left in the hands of the following central committee:—Dr. Alguire, H. C. Patterson, J. P. Watson, Wm. Dingwall, Rev. W. McGill, Rev. P. H. McEwan, Rev. Jas. Hastie, G. W. Randall, Wm. Andrew, Dr. Pringle, M. F. Harrington, Rev. Mr. Macgillivray, Rev. Mr. Caulder, Jas. Smith, Wm. Brownell, and J. F. Miller. Petitions will be at once put in circulation for the signatures of those willing to have the Act submitted to the electors.—*Montreal Witness*.

The County Alliances lately formed in Carleton County, New Brunswick, has entered vigorously upon its work. Monthly temperance sermons, are, if possible, to be procured from every pulpit; public meetings are to be held and organization for enforcing the Canada Temperance Act effected in every parish. Temperance magistrates are to be sought, before whom to lay information against violators of that Act, and efforts are to be made to secure the appointment as constables of men who would be likely to faithfully enforce the law.

The agitation to obtain the franchise for properly qualified women is making steady progress, and the friends of temperance are giving their adhesion to the movement. In Cheyenne, where the women have votes, it is almost impossible for a saloon-keeper to be elected for office. The female vote would plump almost to a man for temperance candidates. Women would refuse to vote for any man, no matter what his political creed, if he was a drunkard. Unfortunately in Canada drunkenness does not debar a man from election to the offices in the people's gift. This would not be the case if women possessed votes.—*Casket*.

We learn with pleasure that our friends in Ohio have strong hopes that the recount of the recent vote on a prohibitory amendment to the State Constitution, will show a large majority in favor of the amendment.

Boston cast 13,526 votes in favor of no license at the election Dec. 11; last year the vote was 9,325, an increase of nearly fifty per cent. License carried, however, the affirmative vote for Mayor was 53,537; on license, only 36,576. Had the full vote been cast

on the license question, it is believed "no license would have had a majority.

The following is the full text of the bill passed in the late session of the Michigan Legislature upon the subject of instruction in the public schools of that State, in physiology, hygiene, and the effects upon the human system of narcotics, stimulants and intoxicating drinks:

The District Board shall specify the studies to be pursued in schools of the district, *Provided always*, That provision shall be made for instructing *all pupils in every school* in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics generally, upon the human system.

No certificate shall be granted any one to teach in the schools of Michigan who shall not pass a satisfactory examination after September 1, 1884, in physiology and hygiene, with particular reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system.—*Chap. 3, Sec. 15*.

There are few subjects of greater importance to the well-being of any community. "What we would have in the State, we must put into the schools."—*Pennsylvania School Journal*.

The sale of intoxicants has been forbidden in all restaurants on the Grand Trunk Railway. Railroads are interested in having sober men, and the public who patronize prohibition lines of railroad will feel more safety. The man who holds a throttle valve doesn't need a whisky bottle in his side pocket, nor to stand before the bar for a "smile" before mounting his engine.—*Elgin (Ill.) Advocate*.

To judge from the report of the Belgian Association against the abuse of Alcoholic drinks, Belgium must be a terribly drunken country. According to the statistics which the society has obtained, each inhabitant of King Leopold's dominions drinks thirteen litres of brandy and 240 litres of beer every year. Hitherto the German has been considered the typical beer-drinker, but he is a mere babe, with his 93 litres of beer per annum, compared to the Belgian, with his 240. In Belgium there is one public house to every 41 inhabitants, and the money annually expended in these drinking-shops amounts to 475,000,000 francs. During the last 40 years there has been an enormous increase in crime throughout the country—an increase altogether out of proportion to the augmentation of the population. Forty years ago crimes of violence averaged about 11,000 a year; now they have reached 36,000. In 1840 there were 204 suicides, and in 1880 there were 543. The English have been a hard-drinking people in their time, and even now they probably drink more than is good for them, but it may be doubted whether England at her tipsiest could have beaten the Belgian record. It is a little odd, in the face of these startling figures, that one sees so few drunken people in the streets of Belgian towns. But foreigners when they are drunk are for the most part wise enough to stay indoors.—*St. James' Gazette*.

## BLUE RIBBON OR "BLUE RUIN."

Thousands have recently donned the blue ribbon as the visible symbol of total abstinence. I wear it myself, and am therefore friendly to it. I fear, however, that the festive time of New Year may prove disastrous to some who wear the blue ribbon. May I entreat hospitable folk not to tempt any man who wears it? Unspeakable misery often comes through drink at New Year's, and surely it is neither right nor kind to endanger a sober man's character, person and life. Many are made drunk by this mistaken kindness, and never recover their position, to the sad distress of innocent relatives. The friendly glass is often an accursed poison, and I do, therefore, implore that it may not be given. In a locality where a Gospel Temperance Mission was held, a liquor-seller took \$65 less on a Saturday evening, and a butcher \$80 more, so that the benefit to poor families is obvious. Why hinder so benevolent a work by giving any liquor.

Suffer me to say a word to recently pledged men. "Stick to your colors." That means a jolly dinner, a happy wife, happy children, a peaceful mind, a healthy body, money saved for a rainy day, and no fear of the constable. Drink means none of these things. A man got drunk, and killed a good wife. When he awoke in the police-cell, he asked the constable, "Why am I here?" After a pause, he said, "You are here for murder." The man turned pale, and said, "Does my wife know?" After a longer pause, the policeman replied, "It was your wife you murdered." It is best to stick to your colors.—*Selected*.