

INHERITED TASTE FOR LIQUOR.

Science on the Witness Stand.

In his report of the condition of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, Dr. Turner says that "out of 1,400 cases of delirium tremens, 980 had an inebriate parent, or grand-parent, or both."

Dr. Norman Kerr, of London, who has written ably on this and kindred questions, furnishes some startling facts which all concerned would do well to ponder.

"But the most distressing aspect of the heredity of alcohol is that transmitted and inextinguishable craving for drink the dipomania of the physician—is every day becoming more and more prevalent.

In his report to the Massachusetts Legislature on Idiocy, Dr. Howe says: "The habits of the parents of 300 of the idiots were ascertained, and 140, or nearly one-half, were reported as known to be habitual drunkards."

Another writer, in describing a vicious class of persons fond of drink, says: "They are the offspring of persons who have indulged in stimulants, or who have weakened their cerebral organization by vicious habits."

A Healthy Lot.

MR. DAVID LEWIS, in a letter in the Scotsman, says:—"I have before me the return of a Foresters' lodge in Streatham for three years ending 1871. In the year 1869 the members numbered 120, of whom 98 were non-abstainers and 22 abstainers."

How They Get Off.

The difficulties in the way of Scott Act enforcement, and the fact that a lot of offenders escape their just punishment, are well brought out in a recent number of the Eganville Enterprise in which is made the following statement: "Police Magistrate Kippen held Court at Perth on Tuesday last, and as some 70 witnesses had been summoned in the cases a good deal of excitement existed and the court-room was filled."

Democrat's Monthly Magazine

For February is a magnificent number. The first page that confronts us on opening it is a beautiful picture, "A Message of Love," seemingly an original water-color painting worth a large amount of money, and really valued, from an art standpoint, for more than the magazine costs.

She Never Had a New Pair of Shoes.

Among the many interesting incidents connected with the closing of the saloons in Kittanning, Pa., a leading merchant tells the following:

A woman came into his store very timidly. She was evidently unaccustomed to trading, "What can I do for you?" inquired the merchant.

"I want a pair of shoes for a little girl," she answered.

"What number?"

"She is twelve years old."

"But what number does she wear?"

"I don't know."

"But what number did you buy when you bought the last pair for her?"

"She never had a new pair of shoes in her life. You see, sir, her father used to drink when we had saloons, but now that they are closed, he doesn't drink any more, and this morning he said to me, 'Mother, I want you to go up town to-day and get Nissy a good pair of shoes, for she never had a pair in her life.' I thought, sir, if I told you how old she was, you would know just what size to give me."

Oh, it is pitiful that the children of the republic must be robbed of shoes and bread, that a few idlers may be supported. The man who gives his influence in favor of the saloon, gives his sanction to this cruel robbery. He says: "This idler may have the privilege, legally to take the hard earnings of this toiler, and debase him, though his children go with bare feet."

Etiology of Inebriety.

DR. NORMAN KERR, president of the society for the study of inebriety, delivered the first of a course of three lectures on inebriety, on January 11th, in the large room of the Medical Society of London, Chandos street. The subject of the lecture was the "Etiology of Inebriety," inebriety, as distinguished from the act of drunkenness, was defined as a disease of the higher nerve centres, characterized by a very strong impulse to, or craving for, intoxication.

A Prohibition Town

ALTONA has got a prohibition town of Fallbrook. All the property deeds therein preclude the sale of liquor on the land. There is now in process of construction a big hotel which will be called the Frances K. Wild.

"No practical enforcement of the license system will ever sensibly mitigate the evils of intemperance. But let the law inflexibly forbid the sale of alcoholic beverages, and every youth is thereby warned from the cradle that those beverages are harmful and dangerous, and that in drinking them he encourages the violation of the law. It would command the respect of the antagonists."—Huron Weekly.

BE NOT AMONG WINKERS; AMONG RIOTOUS EATERS OF FLESH; FOR THE DRUNKARD AND THE GLUTTON SHALL COME TO POVERTY; AND DROWZINESS SHALL CLOTHE A MAN WITH RAGS.—Solomon.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Against the Scott Act.

The editor of the Victoria Warbler after a good deal of curious and uncertain talk has at last finally declared against the Scott Act and in favor of the licensing system. In a recent issue of his journal he makes the following statement:

"Several hotel-keepers were summoned on Friday last for violation of the Scott Act, most of them being for third offences. No convictions were secured for thirds. One was fined for first offence. And the sale of liquor continues, not alone in the decent hotels, but in side shows and gambling saloons. And strange as it may seem, the doctored hotel-keepers are as a rule hauled up. Repeal the Scott Act, and let an improved Crook's Act come in. With a titling of the present vigilance the Crook's Act would be all any temperance man would want."

Does the Warbler really imagine that the Crook's Act would be better enforced than the Scott Act is—does he really imagine that licensing the men who carry on this disreputable business would make these men law-abiding, and that licensing their villainous business would make it anything else than a public curse?

A Woman's Council.

A CALL has been issued for an International Council of Women to be convened under the auspices of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, in Washington, D.C., on March 25th. The call, which is signed by the officers of the Association, says:—"It is, however, neither intended nor desired that discussions in the International Council shall be limited to questions touching the political rights of women. Formal invitations requesting the appointment of delegates will be issued to representative organizations in every department of woman's work. Literary clubs, art unions, temperance unions, labor leagues, missionary, peace and moral purity societies, charitable, professional, educational and industrial associations will thus be offered equal opportunity with suffrage societies to be represented in what should be the ablest and most imposing body of women ever assembled."

In the Antipodes.

A BIG fight in the Victoria Legislature, which resulted in the carrying through of the Local Option Bill, is referred to by the Alliance Record, the organ of the Victoria Prohibitionists, in the following terms:—

"Our friends in Parliament were not inclined to submit quietly to defeat, but, with the perseverance and pluck of the true Briton, they at once prepared for another conflict. Some of the more moderate of our opponents having secured the promise of concessions, which they regard as valuable, joined the Local Option forces, and thus the victory was secured. What shall we say of the Hon. James Munro, Mr. W. J. S. Gordon, and the other good men and true, who have won for us the right of the majority to rule, and the inviolability of the ballot, and thus make Local Option a reality instead of a sham? No thanks that we can offer will serve to convey one tithe of our feelings of gratification, or to express our sense of indebtedness. It should be noted that the victory was not easily won. Nothing but wise generalship, skill and endurance could have accomplished it. Every contingency was anticipated and provided for, and thorough discipline secured. When the struggle came, on our side everything worked with the smoothness of a beautifully oiled machine. There was no confusion, no friction, no jarring, and all parts did their work with perfect accuracy. To those of our friends who were fortunate enough to be eye-witnesses of the struggle, it was a sight to be remembered with lively satisfaction. The resistance of the Carter party to us resembled the writhings and twistings of a passionate child in the hands of a muscular and strong-minded parent. Turn which way they would, the grip was never relaxed, until at last resistance was abandoned in despair. The final effort of the would-be stragglers was to localize Sunday trading. No sooner was the proposal mentioned by Mr. Carter than the pledge of silent endurance was broken. Such a storm of derisive shouts arose that Mr. Carter succumbed, and the miserable pretence of a stone wall collapsed like a ridge of sand before a gale. Thus ended the most memorable struggle in which the Victorian Alliance has been engaged."

The Scott Act in Lanark.

A gentleman of Almonte recently wrote us an interesting letter in reference to business matters, discussing at the same time the temperance situation at his locality. He says: "Mr. Robertson, our Inspector, has proved himself the right man in the right place, for with him at the head we are marching on and getting things into good shape. The four hotel-keepers of this town have agreed to obey the law henceforth, having concluded, I suppose, that Mr. Robertson is not a man to be fooled with. Four are again hauled up in Pakonham, three hotel-keepers for a second offence and a druggist for a first. Three in Lanark have settled for a first offence, and three hotel-keepers and a grocer here have been summoned, but as I said the former have agreed to quit. Five were summoned in Carleton Place last week, of whom three settled and two skipped out and warrants are out for their arrest. We have evidently won a victory here. A few temperance men have worked with a will, but not a little is due to our Inspector—a man well known, popular, calm and determined. Carleton Place will be the hardest place to conquer in this riding, but we mean business. We have a greater majority of temperance people in this town than are to be found in most towns, to be accounted for, I believe, by the fact that we had few licenses under the Crook's Act, four hotels, population 3,000, while most towns of this size have seven or eight."

Christian Governments Forcing the Liquor-Traffic Upon the Heathen Turk.

TROUBLE has arisen at Constantinople over the racially action of some foreigners who are determined to have the liquor traffic introduced there. A contemporary states the facts and comments upon them as follows:—"The prohibition now has extended to Turkey. The Europeans have started a number of saloons in Constantinople and some them are in the neighborhood of Turkish mosques. The sale of liquor is forbidden by the Koran and these drinking places have become such a nuisance that the Turks order them closed. Thereupon an earnest request has gone up from the Christian diplomats. All the foreign consuls have held a meeting and protested against this unspeakable outrage on the part of the heathen Turks. Here is a case of the ameliorating influence of Christianity. The heathen Turk trying to put down the sale of liquor and the Christian authorities forcing him to keep saloons open. This is on a par with England's obliging the Chinese to open their ports to the opium trade, when that government was earnestly endeavoring to stop its use among its subjects as a dangerous and demoralizing practice. This is about as clear an instance of men stealing the liver of heaven to serve the devil in as even modern diplomacy furnishes."

The Progress of Christianity.

In a recent article the St. Louis Christian Advocate gives some startling statistics demonstrating the progress of Christianity during the present century. In 1804 there were in all the world only five million Bibles,—in 1880 one hundred and sixty million copies of the sacred word in use. At the beginning of the century only one-fifth of the earth's population had access to the word of God in their native language. Now it is translated into the languages of nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the world. Five hundred thousand heathen children attend Christian schools. One million communicants are enrolled in mission congregations among heathen people. "Inducements to come, encouragement to work are offered us by vast empires. On every continent, in every archipelago, with the cultured followers of Confucius, and Buddha, and the barbarous devotees of Zoroaster and Mohammed, among the savage slaves of cannibalism and fetishism there are now set the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace, that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation. In China the converts have multiplied in thirty-five years two thousand-fold—and the rate of increase is greater year by year. Continue this rate another thirty-five and you will have in that country 20,000,000 of communicants and a professedly Christian population of 100,000,000. And like figures hold good of other scenes of labor. Nor should we overlook, in order to secure a clear conception, the enormous contributions of missions to the advancement of human knowledge. To them almost every science, most especially geography, ethnology and philology, owe some of its richest materials. Atheists give to missions because they recognize in them sources of supply to scientific research."

A Monster Business

A CORRESPONDENT of the London Echo discloses recently a forty three-page circular issued by one of the London agents of the famous Gilbey & Sons, liquor merchants, and gives the following startling facts:—

- 1. The firm has 2,064 agencies, or branch establishments in shops, nearly all of which are in the United Kingdom.
2. It claims that every seventeenth bottle of wine, and every forty second bottle of spirits, consumed in the United Kingdom is supplied from its stock. Then, also, we learn what proportion of the poverty, disease, premature death, crime, and lunacy, produced by the consumption of wine and spirits, lies, more or less directly, at the door of the firm.
3. It sold, in 1886, 776,346 gallons of wine, and 817,992 gallons of spirits. Be it born in mind that the only excuse or justification for Mr. Gladstone's action in bringing in the unhappy bill which is now commonly known as the Grocers' License Act, was that temperance would be promoted by enabling people to get easily

lean noxious alcoholic beverages than heady beers and fiery spirits. Claret was to become the ally of the temperance reformer. But here we see that the firm sells far more ardent spirits than wines of all sorts. Supposing that the intention was to promote the use of light French wines in lieu of spirits, we are surprised to find that the French wines sold amount to only 190,244 gallons (including champagnes) which were hardly reckoned by Mr. Gladstone as semi-temperance beverages, while wines from Spain and Portugal amount to 496,076 gallons; and against the 199,244 gallons of French wines of all sorts we must set 210,400 gallons of brandy, and 382,410 of whisky.

"It has been noted with considerable dissatisfaction, that post offices are becoming drink-shops under the Act. In Mr. Gilbey's list of agencies we observe nearly eighty post-offices."

A Laudable Enterprise

There is at work in New York City a "Tenement Building Company," which institution has just finished a great block of dwellings which are five stories in height, all fitted throughout with electric bells, dumb waiters, steam heating and baths. In connection with the building is a large kindergarten room, a fine playground and a nursery. There is accommodation for over one hundred families, who will pay rents varying from \$5 to \$15 per month.

WHERE AND WHEN?

It is generally accepted as true, that places licensed to sell intoxicating liquors are very objectionable in some localities; and that sale at certain times ought to be prohibited. QUERY—Is there any place near human habitation, or ANY time to which the SAME Objections do not also apply? If there are exceptions, then by what considerations are they vindicated beyond what will apply to such forbidden Times and Places?

FAR TOO TAMELY TENDER.

We ought not to be deterred by false delicacy when dealing with the destroyer of humanity. The measure of our goodwill toward our fellow-beings must be the true measure of our hatred to that which is working their ruin. Leniency toward the persistent agency of injury, is the direct opposite of true benevolence. EARNEST PATRIOTISM URGES ENERGETIC ACTION. Stronger love, fiercer fight, Till the lion foe take flight. The dire traffic must cease, Ere our earth enjoys peace.

For the Tea-Table.

CORN STARCH.—One pint of milk, three whites of eggs, three tablespoonfuls of corn starch, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, boil the milk, add the other ingredients, and pour in mould. Make a custard of one pint of milk, three yolks of eggs and three table-spoonfuls of sugar: flavor. Add boiled milk, and when ready to serve, pour around the white part.

ROLLS. One quart of flour, two ounces butter well rubbed together, one well beaten egg, a little salt, two teaspoonfuls baking powder well dissolved, and as much milk as required to make a stiff batter; beat it well, set to rise when light, roll out thin, cut into gems, brush over with melted butter, fold them over, place in pans separated a little, let them stand awhile to rise again, and bake.

SPONGE CAKE.—One pint sugar, one pint flour, one tablespoon vinegar, one tablespoon water, eight eggs, one tea-spoon lemon or vanilla extract. Mix vinegar, water and sugar, add the yolks of the eggs and heat till light. Beat the white separately and add. After these ingredients are thoroughly mixed, stir in the flour slowly, add one tea-spoonful vanilla or lemon, and bake in one large or two small tins. The oven should be moderately heated.—Centre.