

with them from Sarnia to Bytown; and more temperance Inns have been started and Soirees been held by them, and through their means in two years than were got up for ten years before. Why is all this? Simply because we have gone to work with more determined purposes.—Simply because we are not all talkers but actors in the drama. We are not afraid to pay 7½ a quarter or 2s. 6d. a year for a paper or 1s. 3d. for a Soiree. We willingly pay four times the amount. There has been heretofore too much *phariseism* in the temperance movement. A love to make long speeches at temperance meetings—sit in high places to be seen of men—and to make great lamentations on the lips about the evil of drunkenness have been conspicuous; but the moment money was asked, or any sterling and continued action to be taken, these *pharisees* were off. Our American neighbors are practical. We see them encourage temperance Inns—have their papers every where—their meetings attended by thousands, divisions in every ward of their towns and cities; and you see them carry their principles into the ballot box, from the ballot box they appeal to the Legislature, and they alter the Constitutions of their Government to prohibit the license system and the sale of alcohol. Let us awake and do the same. Let us carry our principles into our Legislature and instead of one Malcolm Cameron let us have a majority of such Sons. Inns were at first established for the purpose of affording food and rest to travellers, not whiskey. To retail spirits is not their legitimate object. It is foreign to their original purpose. A few hundred years ago in Europe, Inns did not retail liquors. Men stopped to get rest and food at such places, and on account of this the law surrounded them with certain privileges and liabilities; but now they are kept up and started everywhere, to retail liquors at a *hundred per cent profit*. Their great object and attraction is the bar—the lounge of red faces, dandies, dissipated rakes, smoking human forms, and *billiard or card-playing gamblers*. It is a boast of liquor sellers that their bars keep their house!!

Now we wish to see Inns kept to their original purpose. If there must be a bar let it be filled with confectionary, fruits and eatables. Adjoining it let there be an apparatus for making tea, coffee, chocolate and some useful papers on a table. *Banish the bottles entirely and for ever*. Let every village and town and township encourage and keep up its one or two temperance houses and shun all those that sell liquors as much as liquor lovers have shunned temperance houses.

TEMPERANCE HOUSES.

Good accommodation can be obtained at Pedlars, Oshawa. See Advertisement.

One is kept in Rowmanville, by Z. Mitchell.

One is kept in Cobourg, by Mr Pratt, Division Street, near the Wharf: He is about to enlarge it and keep it like a first rate hotel.

A large one will be opened this Spring at Keene, near Peterborough.

Abraham Bettes' Temperance House, Brighton, 25 miles East of Cobourg. This is said to be a good house.

Ten miles farther East, at Trentport, there is a good one—

Nine miles up the river, at Frankford, there are two Temperance Houses. The one on the East side of the river I know is well kept, and think the other is.

Mr. Pashley keeps one in Front Street, Belleville.

The best of accommodation is found at Clark's Temperance House, Mill creek, 12 miles West of Kingston, Toronto stage road.

Mr. McKelvie keeps a good house on the stage road, 27 miles N. E. of Kingston. He once sold liquor, but is now a zealous "Son."

There is a Temperance House at Mallorytown, 11 miles S. W. of Brockville; and an excellent one in Farmerville, 15 miles N. W. of Brockville. These are all I know of East of Toronto: I believe there is one at Martintown, below Cornwall.

There is one in Hamilton, kept by a converted liquor seller: one in Wellington, near Simcoe, Norfolk County. I have not been West lately, but hope there are more.

It is a satisfaction to know that they are much better supported than formerly: yet teetotallers are still very backward in supporting such houses. An idea prevails that they are not well kept; Nothing can be more erroneous: I have been 4 years on the road and know that they are usually far better kept than the generality of (so called) respectable Hotels. Often as well as, or better than the most aristocratic liquor Inns in the Province. I have met with Sons who believe that liquor houses are necessary: It is difficult to say for what, unless for keeping up intemperance, pauperism and crime. I am puzzled to know how a temperance man can conscientiously support these pest-houses; when other accommodation is procurable. Ten years ago taverns were thought not only necessary but beneficial: now they are necessary evils. In 1860 it will be discovered that they are needless evils—15 years ago a teetotaller was a curiosity; 15 years hence a (so called) moderate drinker will be. Public sentiment improves: it needs to do so. If every liquor seller in the Province were spirited away to-morrow, I should have no fears of finding accommodation. It is vitally important to the cause that Temperance Houses should be vigorously supported. Where they are not well kept it is because they do not pay. Demand creates supply. Every (professed) temperance man who stops at a liquor house when good accommodation can be obtained at a temperance house does all he can to facilitate intemperance. His example more than counteracts his precepts; and is far more powerful than it would be if he were a drinking man. For a man to prate at public meetings and in Division rooms about the advantages of total abstinence, and then to do all he can to make the liquor traffic profitable by patronizing houses, would be ridiculous if it were not melancholy. It is paralleled by those who "make long prayers and devour widows' houses." Nothing

in the universe. If teetotallers don't act up to their principles how can they expect others to believe them? Such temperance men are like Judas Iscariot.

ALFRED CRIDGE,

A Son of Temperance.

We received the above from a brother in the Ontario Division, who travels a good deal. We can only say we entirely concur in what he says as to Temperance Houses, and would add that we intend shortly to write an article on the subject. We would further say that we know of several other Temperance Houses not mentioned by him. There is one in Brampton kept by Robert Smith. One in New Market, kept by H. H. Wilson, and others mentioned on the last page of this Magazine. If persons who keep such houses would send us their cards we think it might be of public use and of advantage to themselves.

We must not here also forget to mention that a worthy Son, Martin Deady, Jun. keeps a temperance house at Streetsville. We hear that there is one at Wellington Square. Mr. Belnap keeps a fair house at Hamilton, and there are many others in the Villages and Towns of Western Canada—

EDITOR.

LEGISLATION ON POISONS.

Recent murders in England, caused by poisoning, have alarmed the people. We see a Lord introduce a Bill into the House of Lords restricting the sale of arsenic, and imposing high penalties. A few lives lost by poison have caused all this. Now it is strange that this Lord and other British Legislators, should not have found out that there is a *universal poison*, not so deadly as arsenic, but still a poison, used by themselves and the lower classes, slaying its thousands and tens of thousands, every year in the three kingdoms. Is there any substance used in the world that kills half as many human creatures as alcohol? Yet liquor-sellers are allowed to sell with impunity, this qualified poison (for poison it certainly is) to human creatures, when the certain result is death and ruin! What is the difference between arsenic and alcohol?—One is a slow poison, the other an immediate one. No evil in society has done, and will continue to do so much mischief, as the sale of intoxicating drinks. Thousands of Britain's best and most talented sons have been ruined by it, and been induced to commit suicide through its use; yet we find this mighty angel of destruction left untouched by legislative action.

SALE OF ARSENIC.—Lord Carlisle's Bill to regulate the sale of Arsenic, now in the House of Lords, has just been printed. It declares that the unrestricted sale of arsenic facilitates the commission of crime. The bill provides that on every sale particulars of the sale shall be entered by the seller in a book before the delivery of the arsenic, and every entry is to be signed by the person selling the same. Any person selling arsenic, save as authorized by this bill, and every person giving false information to obtain arsenic, are to be summarily convicted before magistrates, and liable to a penalty not exceeding £20. The bill is not to prevent the sale of arsenic in medicine under