

I have had large experience in this practice. I have recommended it to my personal friends. It is a limited experience, but I believe it is a very good and true experience."

This is a valuable testimony; we know of none better from medical resources, and we commend it to the thoughtful consideration of all those who are in the habit of resorting to "a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities."

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### Temperance News.

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A stirring convention has been held in the County of Norfolk, and it is proposed to petition at once for the submission of the Scott Act.

The *Temperance Signal* from St. Stephens in New Brunswick, tells of active Scott Act agitation going on in that province. Prof. Foster is doing good work.

An order has been promulgated at the brigade office, Halifax, N. S., abolishing the sale of intoxicating liquors in all the military canteens.

The Toronto Auxiliary of the Dominion Alliance has appointed an election committee to superintend efforts to secure the return of temperance men as members of the City Council.

A special meeting of the Executive of the Ontario Branch of the Alliance will be held at Toronto on Saturday.

A promising Council of Royal Templars has been organized at North Toronto. It meets every Friday evening at the Davenport Road Temperance Hall.

The British Church of England Temperance Society has held its twenty-first anniversary. The meeting was a great success. We hope to give details shortly. The membership of this society is now about 500,000.

The *Social Reformer* of Sidney, N. S. Wales, advertises the officers of the Local Option League of N. S. W. Two Lord Bishops two Deans, six other ministers, and some others of high standing are among its 20 Vice-Presidents, and the Central Committee of 19 is headed with 5 Clergymen.

The state of Maine votes next September on a proposition to add a prohibitory amendment to the constitution. Several hundred town committees have been appointed to organize the movement in favor of the amendment. The temperance women have special committees. It is said that over 2,000 speeches in favor of the amendment have already been made in the state. The question will complicate matters somewhat in the next canvass, when a governor and other officers are to be chosen.

A man was seen passing through California on his way to Washington Territory. He said he was going where there were no pesky "fanatics." The facts leaked out that he had just served three months in jail in the State of Kansas for selling liquor.—*Western Wave*.

The Romans under the republic were prohibitionists after a fashion. Men of honorable family were forbidden by law to drink wine before they are of thirty, or to drink to excess; while for women of any condition, free or slave, to touch wine on some solemn occasion, as a sacrifice, was an offence visited by severe penalties. Hence originated the custom of girls kissing their parents on the lips as a means of discovery whether they had been sampling the contents of the family amphora. But the law, as affecting women, was in time so far modified that they were permitted to drink wine made from boiled must or raisins.

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### Intemperance News.

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The *Sidney Morning Herald* attributes 47,500 of the 51,000 convictions in N. S. Wales, in 1882, to intemperance caused by the dramshops.

The Wisconsin Saloon Keepers' Convention, after mature deliberation; have arrived at the conclusion that drunkenness is not

due to the saloons, but to the lack of education. They do not say how much nor what of an education is necessary to keep a man from indulging too freely, but we presume nothing short of a diploma from the Missouri University, Yale or Harvard would answer, and we much doubt whether this will.—*Missouri Statesman*.

Some figures which we find in the *Philadelphia Record* are suggestive. According to official information furnished that paper by William J. Pollock, Collector of Internal Revenue, more beer was made in the five Pennsylvania counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, Chester and Delaware, during the twelve months ending July 1, than in any previous period. The aggregate of such production reached 1,133,000 barrels, involving an expense to consumers of \$23,000,000, and yielding an average of 450 glasses for each man, woman and child in the five counties—an increase over the previous year of sixty glasses *per capita*. Since 1876 the beer supply has increased 100 *per cent*. Of course it will be said at once that this enormous increase in the consumption of malt liquor has occasioned large decrease in the use of whisky, but Mr. Pollock shows that the whisky supply has been greatly multiplied, 282,282 gallons having been distilled, representing a total of 18,384,330 drinks, costing about one-tenth as much to the consumers as the year's beer cost. By the full showing, the district named paid \$34,000,000 in twelve months for its liquors, its tobacco and cigars. All of which might better have been thrown into the Delaware.—*American Reformer*.

Ten liquor dealers were elected at the late election in New York City, six of them being Aldermen, two Assemblymen, and the Register. Two of the liquor Aldermen are Republicans. Nineteen liquor dealers and three men identified with the trade received nominations, but were defeated.

The Secretary of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce reports that the manufacture of malt liquors in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport during the past year aggregated 875,000 barrels, an increase of more than 47,000 barrels. The report estimates the consumption of Cincinnati at 555 glasses *per annum* for every person in the three cities.

A Philadelphia despatch of November 9 says: "James R. Strahan, a short time since one of the most prominent citizens of Washington, a member of the City Council and Legislature for years, was sent to the Philadelphia Hospital to-day a veritable tramp, broken down by drink.

We have before us some of the maps and figures of whisky's rule in New York city. There are in all 10,075 places where liquor is sold. Shops for the sale of food, including butchers, bakers, and grocers, 7,197. That is, there are in the Empire city over 2,000 more drink shops than provision stores.

A \$100,000 fire at Port Costa, on Sunday morning last. Nearly the whole town was burned. It originated in a saloon about three o'clock. The burning of so many well stocked saloons furnished an opportunity for the lawless element to steal large quantities of liquors. As a consequence, a great many men ran around the town all through the day in a fighting and drunken condition without being in the least restrained.

Faro-bank and whisky have added another unfortunate to the list of their joint victims, in the person of Geo. Karr, a promising but dissipated young man of Albuquerque, N.M., who suicided in that town on the 31st ult.

William Baker was shot and killed by William Bennett, at Stewartsville, Contra Costa County, Cal., October 30th. Both men were in liquor and had been gambling. A dispute arose about \$6, resulting as above.

Nov. 6th, E. L. Cunningham shot and killed J. W. Fleming, formerly editor of the *Age and Progress*. They were rivals in business, and both were intoxicated at the time of the shooting.

John Connolly, a saloon keeper in New York city, killed himself on the night of election, Nov. 6th. Too much whisky.

Andraes Gullian killed Ernesto Torres, in a saloon six miles from Monterey, Nov. 5th. Too much whisky.

Charles Wilson was found in front of the Gem saloon, in Redding, early on the morning of Nov. 6th. He lived but a few moments after being discovered.—*Western Wave*.