

such result. A number of applications for certificates were then disposed of. In all cases where the premises had a back-door, its being built up was made a condition of the certificate, though in some cases a side door to another thoroughfare was allowed.—*Abstainer's Journal*.

FRANCE.

It is a popular argument advanced by the disciples of the light wine movement, that intemperance is almost unknown in France, and amongst communities where wine instead of spirits or beer is the common beverage. Statistics recently published prove the fallacy of this statement, and irresistibly show that so far from light wines conducing to temperance and sobriety, they only facilitate the introduction of more potent liquids, and in other ways promote the drinking customs of the people.

In 1851 there was consumed in Paris, within the barriers:—

Wine	25,704,590	gallons
Spirits	1,291,154	"
Beer	2,441,917	"
Cider	343,811	"

Giving to each Parisian four or five gallons of alcohol per annum, not to mention the ocean of alcoholic potations consumed outside the barriers of which no account is kept.

NORWAY.

The Temperance Society of Norway held its annual meeting in Storhings rooms some short time since. The President of the Society, the Bishop of Arup, on that occasion, in a few words, made known to the members of the society the happy results of their labours. The Bishop said:—"The society has 16,000 members—more than one and a-half per cent. of the whole kingdom. Brandy is no longer a drink of the middle classes, and in many families where it was deemed indispensable on the arrival of a visitor, it is no longer used. In a great many of the country districts the publicans ceased keeping brandy, there being no demand for it. At the marriage feasts, and at other festivals, brandy is but rarely seen." The Bishop then thanked the clergy for their co-operation with him in his endeavours to prevent the evil of spirit drinking. The venerable prelate then complimented the Government on the very energetic manner in which it had carried out the views of the society.—*Abstainer's Journal*.

UNITED STATES.

We are indebted for the following items to the *Prohibitionist*.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Sylvanus Miller, jr., of Palmer, was lately fined \$330, besides costs, and ordered to be imprisoned nineteen months and twenty days. What for? Because Justice Collins found him guilty of eight violations of "a dead letter." Alvah Hunt, a man of large property, but a notorious defier of the prohibitory law, at Cambridge, was fined \$50, and sent to the House of Correction on the 3d of March. Several of his bar-keepers, are or have been, in the House of Correction. Ann Hoy, of Wcburn, and Peter Bradley, were sentenced for like offences by the same court. Samuel Cloon, a liquor agent, was acquitted; and the case of John McGrath was given to the jury.

TENNESSEE.—It is stated that by an ordinance of the local authorities, no liquor is al-

lowed to be retailed (of the wholesale traffic we have no report) in the groceries or taverns in the city of Memphis—an important accession to the many prohibitory towns and villages of the South.

INDIANA.—The *Western Olive Branch*, published at Bloomington, Ind. reports as follows:—

In our own State, since the close of the political campaign, public temperance meetings have been held from the lake to the river. From Illinois, on the West, to Ohio, on the East, there is a general waking up to this question. In Vincennes, hitherto considered hopeless, the Catholic Bishop set the ball in motion by giving a public address upon temperance, which has been followed by every clergyman of the place, with success, so that where, a year ago, it was difficult to obtain an audience of one hundred persons, now the largest houses are crowded to overflowing.

IOWA.—It is not true as hundreds of papers publish, that the Legislature of this State repealed the Prohibitory Law. They passed an act enabling any county, or counties, to revive the License system, if it was so decided by a popular vote. Unless therefore a majority of the people declare in favor of License, by ballot, the Prohibitory Law remains in force.

Sheriff Longfellow, lately poured out 155 gallons of bad liquor, in accordance with the Prohibitory Liquor Law. The miserable stuff froze, but would not burn.

WISCONSIN.—Items from the *Cayuga Chief*, published at Fort Atkinson, appear elsewhere in these columns. We reprint here the following, which is reported by the same paper:—

"The cause of Temperance is not dead! I was proud of the old standard, when, four times in succession, and in the midst of religious revivals in two churches, the people gathered around it. The meetings were triumphs; the last one, Sabbath eve, an avalanche of men and women; the unflagging interest and earnest response, auguring a feeling among the people which will yet bring the public mind to action upon the Temperance question."

THE MASONS ON TEMPERANCE.

This ancient and powerful order, in many parts of the country, is taking action on the giant evil of the times. While some lodges rebuke "intemperance," others point to downright prohibition:—

FLORIDA.—In Florida, the Grand Lodge unanimously resolved, "that it is the duty of every W. M. to reprimand in open Lodge, any member guilty of intemperance; and if any member, after such reprimand, shall again be guilty, he shall be suspended or expelled. And if any Lodge shall fail or refuse to execute the foregoing resolution, their Charter shall be taken from them."

IOWA.—The Grand Lodge of Iowa resolve, "that they will sustain any subordinate Lodge should it suspend or expel any of its members for keeping a dram-shop, or for selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

ALABAMA.—The Grand Lodge of Alabama resolve "that the retail traffic in alcoholic drinks is demoralising in its tendency—opposed to the principles of the Order, and therefore inconsistent with the Masonic character."

The Grand Lodge of Maryland also adopt-

ed a resolution, that it is recommended to the Lodges to prohibit the use of spirituous liquors in their several Lodges.

TEXAS.—The Grand Master of Texas suspended a Lodge for "permitting the vices of intemperance and gambling to be indulged in,"—and for initiating and passing candidates when intoxicated, and for allowing spirituous liquor to be brought into the ante-room of the Lodge—and for "retaining several members in *good standing* who are notoriously and habitually drunkards, and unscrupulous gamblers."

ILLINOIS.—The Grand Master of Illinois says: "I beg leave to recommend to the Grand Lodge taken some strong and decided action be taken on the subject of temperance."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Committee on Foreign Correspondence of New Hampshire say: "However it may be in other societies, it is enough that a man is a profane swearer, or habitually intemperate, to warrant his silent but prompt ejection from the doors of our institution."

CANADA.

Mr Allyn has introduced a bill in the Canadian Parliament to regulate the sale of poisons and certain other drugs. Upon which the *Montreal Witness* comments sensibly and reasonable, as follows:—

"It enacts that no person shall sell poisons or stupefying drugs to any one who does not bring a certificate from a resident magistrate. Such a law is desirable, and had it included a class of poisons which cause more crime, suffering and death in one year, than all the poisons vended by druggists cause in twenty years the law would be much more valuable. If a man buys strychnine, and with it causes the death of an individual, a cry is at once raised against the looseness with which poisons are sold. If a robber procures chloroform, and administers it to an individual and then robs him—a law must be provided to prevent the sale of chloroform, except upon certain conditions, and all this is very proper. But every year numbers of men procure alcohol, and, through its influence, commit crimes which they would probably never commit if they did not use that poison. Hundreds of men are annually robbed while in a state of intoxication, and, if a law is needful to restrain the selling of poisons which produce the minimum of crime much more necessary is a law to prohibit the selling of poisons which produce an incalculable amount of misery, crime and death."

Varieties.

THE GREAT MODERN BABYLON.

Think of what London is! At the last census there were 2,362,236 persons of both sexes in it; 1,106,558 males, of whom 146,449 were under five years of age. The unmarried males were 670,380, ditto females, 735,871; the married men were 399,098; the wives, 409,731; the widowers were 37,080; the widows, 110,076.

On the night of the census there were 28,598 husbands whose wives were not with them, and 30,231 wives mourning their absent lords.

Last year the number of children born in London was 86,898. In the same period 56,786 persons died.