

ride of calcium, and distilled very slowly till a quarter fluid ounce was drawn; this second educt had no smell of alcohol; nor was it, in the slightest degree, inflammable.

II.—III. A flask was filled with grapes, none of which had been deprived of the stalks, and it was then inverted in mercury.

Another flask was filled with grapes from which the stalks had been pulled, and many of which were otherwise bruised; this flask was also inverted in mercury.

The flasks were placed, for five days, in a room of the average temperature of about 70 deg.

In the perfect grapes no change was perceivable.

In the bruised grapes *putrefaction* had proceeded to an extent, in each grape, proportionate to the degree of injury it had sustained; the sound parts of each continuing unchanged.

IV. The grapes were now removed from the flasks, and the juice expressed from each.

The juice from the bruised grapes had not an alcoholic, but a *putrescent* flavour. Dr. A. T. Thompson (*Dispensatory*, p. 644) says, "that in wine countries, before the grapes are subjected to the press, the sound are separated from the unsound with great care"—evidently to prevent this putrid flavour in the wine. The juice from the sound grapes was perfectly sweet.

Both these juices were placed in lightly corked phials, half filled, and subjected to a proper (fermenting) temperature. It was three days before the commencement of fermentation, in each, was indicated by the evolution of carbonic acid gas, as also by the odour of the alcohol, and of the aromatic oils always generated in such cases.

I, therefore, still believe it to be a *Fact*, that grapes do not produce alcohol; that it can result only where the juice has been *expressed* from them, and then not *suddenly*; and that, where the hand of man interferes not, alcohol is never *fermed*."

Progress of the Cause.

CANADA.

CORNWALL, Jan. 3, 1847.—I am happy to inform you, that the commodious house occupied by the late Mr. John Chesley, for many years as an Inn in this Town, has recently been opened by his widow, Mrs. Chesley, as a Temperance House. I do anxiously trust that this undertaking will be sustained, not only by Total Abstemious, but also by those who prefer the quiet of a private house to the bustle and annoyance which are the invariable accompaniments of ardent spirits wherever they are sold, and generally where they are used. But there is an imperative call made upon "Teetotallers" to patrol establishments of this kind; it is high time that Temperance men should arouse themselves, and wipe off for ever the reproach which has but too justly been attached to them—"that they do not make it a matter of conscience whether they give their support to houses in which intoxicating drinks are sold, or to those conducted upon the principles to which they profess to adhere." If they would be but true to themselves and to their principles, one would see a Temperance House in every town and village in the Province, instead of the present state of affairs, there being but few houses of that class. It has been stated that Temperance Houses have been as well supported as they merit—that where they are well kept, they are liberally patronized. That may be true; but it tells as much against Total Abstemious as it does for them; because it is clear, that unless the professed friends of Temperance give their support to houses kept upon those principles, that they cannot be well kept. For those who are acquainted with Mrs. Chesley, not one word need

be said in her commendation; but to those who have not her acquaintance, I may just state, that any person visiting her house, may depend upon every kindness and attention being paid to them. I remain, &c.—A. M. MacKENZIE.

QUEBEC.

The Quebec Total Abstinence Society, on Tuesday evening last, held a public meeting in the schoolroom of the Mariners' Chapel at Diamond Harbour.

The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, all of whom appeared to feel deeply the importance of the cause they advocated. Amongst other interesting topics introduced by the different speakers, were some very striking and valuable statistical statements connected with the effects of intemperance, which tended to place the subject in its proper light, by showing the long and startling array of evils, moral and physical, that are inseparably identified with this most destructive vice.

The meeting was very well attended, and such as to encourage the hope of effecting some good in that quarter of the city, where a reform of this kind is so much needed.

The Society on this occasion obtained an accession to its numbers of twenty-six new members, juvenile and adult. At the close of the proceedings, a vote of thanks to the Clergman and Warden of the chapel, for their obliging grant of the schoolroom, was proposed and adopted unanimously.

The stomach plates belonging to the society were exhibited to the meeting, and the injurious effects of alcoholic liquors upon that important organ were forcibly pointed out by one of the speakers, who is a medical gentleman.

The accompanying resolutions were supported by the respective speakers, and concurred in by the audience:—

1st, That the wide-spread evils of intemperance are such as to demand the serious attention of every benevolent and philanthropic mind, with a view to the dissemination of the principles, and the adoption of the practice of total abstinence from every thing which can intoxicate.

2d, That the fact is plain and undeniable, of a fearful amount of the poverty, disease, and crime which almost universally prevail being attributable to the practice of using intoxicating drink, and that a large proportion of this evil is to be ascribed to the existence of those baneful and pernicious customs of society which not only sanction but encourage the indulgence of this habit.

3d, That parliamentary and other documents of a public nature are all unanimous in attributing to intemperance the heavy losses both of life and property which annually occur throughout the world—that vice being the acknowledged cause of a great number of the fires that take place, as well as the direct agent in producing many of those disastrous shipwrecks by which such fearful sacrifices are involved.

ENGLAND.

LONDON.—A numerous and highly respectable meeting was held in the school-room of Robert-Street Chapel, under the auspices of the National Temperance Society, on Monday evening, November 1st. T. P. Scott, Esq., one of the Executive Committee, in the chair. The chairman opened the meeting with some very appropriate remarks, refuting the objections urged against the society, especially that of putting teetotalism in the place of the gospel. He then alluded to the great good effecting through the agency of Temperance Societies in various parts of Europe, particularly in France, Sweden, and the Hanoverian dominions, which told well upon the audience. Mr. W. Claridge was then called on, who spoke at some length on the fearful effects resulting from the drinking habits and customs of society, upon the great philanthropic and Religious Societies of the day, to a very lamentable extent, cramping their energies, thwarting their efforts, and, in many cases, entirely destroying the good impressions produced. He then pressed upon the attention of the audience the great importance of teetotalism, as an indispensable auxiliary to all those great and good movements, appealing especially to Christians. Mr. Thomas Whittaker followed, presenting a most vivid picture of the state of Great Britain as stranded in Drunken Bay; the materials taken from the fact of the Great Britain steam-ship having been stranded in Dundrum Bay. He alluded to the previous efforts that had been made by the Moderation, the one, two, and three pint societies, to get the vessel off the rocks, but which had all failed; showing most clearly, that