

LIES the following respectable establishment, unsurpassed, if equalled, in any portion of the Mother Country:

1 Cleared farm of 100 acres, with dwelling house, barn, stabling, etc., at \$5,000	\$5,000 00
1 Team of horses	200 00
6 Cows, at \$50 each	300 00
25 Sheep, at \$5 each.....	125 00
8 Pigs, at \$5 each	40 00
1 Wagon.....	100 00
1 Sleigh	50 00
1 Scotch Cart.....	40 00
1 Scotch Plough	40 00
1 Set Harrows	20 00
1 Set Team Harness.....	40 00
1 Set Plough do	20 00
1 Set Cart do	20 00
1 Cooking Stove, furnished	40 00
1 Self-Feeding Coal Heater	30 00
1 Carpet.....	50 00
1 do.	40 00
1 do.	25 00
1 Bedroom Set	50 00
1 do	40 00
1 do	30 00
1 Parlor Set.....	125 00
1 Book Case	15 00
100 Volumes Standard Works, at \$1 each.....	100 00
A working capital for each family of.....	1,460 00

Total for each family..... \$8,000 00

Which, multiplied by one hundred thousand, gives the aggregate of eight hundred millions of dollars, or one hundred and sixty million pounds sterling, the amount consumed in intoxicating liquors in one year, in Great Britain alone.

Comment ought to be unnecessary.—*Investigator*.

[The money annually expended for strong drink in the Dominion of Canada averages about \$5,000,000. This sum would furnish all that is detailed above to each of THREE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE FAMILIES.—EDITOR CANADA CITIZEN.]

FEMALE INTEMPERANCE.

The growth of female intemperance is one of the most discouraging features of our time. Recent judicial statistics clearly show not only that there is a great proportionate increase of drunkenness amongst women, but that in their case the habit is more inveterate than in men. In the Judicial Statistics for 1882, recently published, it is stated that the offenders who have been convicted for any crime above ten times are 4,391 males, and 8,946 females, or 89 and 293 per cent. respectively on the total commitments. In other words, more than a quarter of all women in prison, whose offence is not the first, have been in over ten times. A comparison of five years will show how women have been steadily getting worse in this respect:—1878, 5,673 females; 1879, 5,800 females; 1880, 6,773 females; 1881, 7,946 females; 1882, 8,946 females. This preponderance of women, according to the competent testimony of the Rev. J. W. Horsley, is almost entirely due to the special character, and the increase of female intemperance. A similar fact is given in the police reports of New York City. The number of women arrested for being drunk more than five times in four years was 9,006; the number of men arrested, during the same period, for being drunk more than five times was only 560—sixteen times as many women as men.

One phase of this terrible evil was alluded to by a writer in last week's *Lancet*, who says:—

"When we are taking stock of the causes of misery and poverty, we must give a large place to the drunkenness of women. It is painful to see women almost rivalling men in the frequency with and boldness with which they enter public-houses. A very painful inquest reported in the *Times* of Tuesday illustrates the consequences. The victim was a little boy, Edward Langley, seven years and a half old. His father was a sober, hard-working man; but his mother drank. On

the Wednesday evening of last week, after some remonstrance from her husband, she left the house. On the Thursday the father went to his work till the evening. When he returned the boy was dead. He had died alone, or, rather, with only his brother or sister, three years old in the room. He suffered from pneumonia, plus all the indescribable aggravation of neglect, dirt and vermin. The sooner we get back to the time when women were ashamed to enter public-houses and publicans were ashamed to serve them, the better."

This is by no means an isolated case. Any careful reader of the newspapers could furnish several of a similar character every week. Why is it that the time referred to by the *Lancet* has passed away, "when women were ashamed to enter public-houses and publicans were ashamed to serve them?" One cause against which the *Lancet* has nobly protested is what is familiarly known as the Grocer's Licences Act. The repeal of that Act, we feel persuaded, would put a decided check upon the increase of female intemperance, and should be urgently pressed upon the Legislature by all classes of social reformers. Another cause was pointed out by Mr. Arthur Pease, M. P., when addressing a meeting of the Yorkshire Women's Christian Temperance Union held last week at Middlesborough.

"He sometimes thought the tendency to intemperance amongst women arose partly from a cause to which hardly sufficient attention was paid by the working and middle classes, and that was the lack of exercise. There were a large number of women who never left their homes, unless to go to the shop or something of that sort. Was it surprising, then, that they should feel languid? They took that which they thought would give them strength, mistaking the exhilarating influence of the stimulant for that real strength which they could only get by taking good food and healthy exercise. So they became more and more dependent on artificial stimulus, till at last that which they had taken as a medicine bound its chains on them and they became the bond slaves of intemperance."

To these causes we would add another, the influence of fashion and custom, which still exercises a powerful sway over woman-kind in all classes of society. We acknowledge with thankfulness that in highly influential circles the tyranny of the drinking customs has become less exacting during recent years, but there is still a large number of most estimable ladies who think it exceedingly vulgar to dispense hospitality without the aid of intoxicating drinks, and until that is thoroughly changed there is reason to fear that we shall not get back to the time when women were ashamed to enter public-houses. If good wives and mothers see no harm in providing and using alcoholic liquors at their own tables, it may naturally be expected that they will have little hesitation in seeking what they believe to be reasonable refreshment when needful at a house of public entertainment, and when this course has been entered upon their descent from the respectable refreshment-room to the vulgar public-house generally becomes rapid and easy, and their destruction certain. To avert such disastrous results, we should strenuously exert ourselves to correct the erroneous notions that still prevail with regard to the harmlessness of social and domestic drinking, and disseminate far and wide the important truth that alcoholic drink is always dangerous, whether taken at the public-house, in the social circle, or at the family board.—*Temperance Record*.

RAISINS.

A very pretty device for a banner in a temperance procession was a bunch of grapes with the motto, "If you eat us we are food; if you drink us we are poison." Institutions have been built for the practice of the "grape-cure," a diet of grapes being considered corrective and restorative. In the dried form such salutary food is certainly within the reach of everyone; and the superiority of it to fiery drink is almost self-evident.

According to Sir William Gull, Queen Victoria's physician, and of course eminent in his profession, it is better, in case of a fatigue from overwork to eat raisins than to resort to alcohol. In his testimony before the Lords' Commission in London, a few months ago, he affirmed "that instead of flying to alcohol, as many people do when exhausted, they might very well drink water, or they might very well take food, and they would be very much better without the alcohol."

He added, as to the form of food he himself resorts to, "In cases of fatigue from overwork, I would say that if I am thus fatigued my food is very simple—I eat the raisins instead of taking the wine. For thirty years