

is a public homage paid to our principles, in high quarters, and discloses the gratifying circumstance, that the Ministry of the day do allow that the Temperance movement in Canada is "a great fact," necessary to be considered in the legislation of the country. Now, as it is so, let Temperance men throughout the Province labor on, and hope on, for no one can venture to say where the end will be!

I am pleased to be able to inform you of another occurrence of the day, indicating correct views as to the ordinary use of alcohol he drinks in another of the great public institutions of the country. The result in this case is, that the most important medical institution in the land, is henceforth to be conducted on *strict total abstinence principles*! I refer to the PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

At a meeting of the Board, held yesterday, the subject came up in considering the tenders for the next six months' supplies. A motion was made to discontinue, entirely, the allowance of beer to the nurses and other servants of the institution; and this allowance you should know, has been for some time back greatly reduced, from what it once was. I am told, that only a few years ago, beer and wine were supplied *ad libitum*, and not only servants and patients regaled themselves, but parties from without were in the habit of visiting the Asylum, to wet their throattles when dry and dusty. The former reduction was made, not so much from the influence of temperance principles, as from the necessity that existed for extirpating the monstrous evils that naturally arose out of the daily libations permitted in the establishment; whereas, the total suppression of all such supplies now determined upon, was carried on the high ground that all alcoholic drinks are unnecessary to persons in health. Some pleaded that the matter should be left with the Doctor, as he was best able to say who did and who did not require the use of stimulants in the discharge of their daily duties; but the Doctor was happily saved from the interminable annoyances to which he probably would have been exposed, had that proposal been adopted; for there, as every where else, those would have been most importunate for "liquor rations" who most loved them, and who therefore would have been the very persons from whom they should first be withheld. The ultimate decision is explicit and comprehensive:—*no one within the walls of the Asylum is to be supplied with any alcoholic liquor except as a Medicine under the Prescription of the Medical Superintendent; and in every case where any is allowed the particulars are to be duly entered in the "ORDER BOOK."*

My time admonishes me that I must leave this matter to your own reflections, without adding one single remark. And with kind regards to yourself and all other friends who may at times bestow a thought upon me, I remain,

Yours, very truly,

A. C. T.

[FOR THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.]

Sir,—Please to allow me a little space in your useful paper. I say a little space, for I think that some who send communications to the *Temperance Advocate*, tax the printer and reader very unreasonably. In your first piece in your last number of the *Advocate*, I do not see the advantage of telling how a wicked boy contrived to get money to support a drunken father. I have great objection to a lengthy detail of foolish and wicked conduct, which is often found in the speeches and writings of those who once were intemperate. It is sufficient to say "I was blind, but now I see; I was once under Satan, I bless God that I am now

determined to serve the Divine master." This would be much better than what we commonly hear from the reformed drunkard.

I hope the *Temperance Advocate* will be furnished with many interesting facts, respecting what the Lord is doing, by the means of kindred Societies, in various parts of the world. For, as cold water is to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country. I rejoice to find England and Scotland, as well as Ireland, waking up in relation to the subject of Temperance.

But I lament with the Rev. Mr. Gay, to find so many good men, even Ministers of religion, stand aloof from this most interesting institution. I would most earnestly recommend what the Rev. Mr. Gay has said in the letter sent to the friends of Temperance at Manchester, when he sent them £5 to aid their cause. If all Ministers, like him and Father Chiniquy, would contribute a little pecuniary aid towards this good object, our Society would get out of debt, and the *Advocate*, with other useful papers, would be extensively circulated. Every Minister and Schoolmaster might send to the Editor the price of one or two copies. The teacher and the children in one school in Canada, are circulating five copies of the *Advocate* and five copies of the *Missionary Record*. Two little children in Montreal, are saving out of their common diet five dollars a year, towards clothing and teaching the destitute. And surely, those who enjoy many luxuries might spare a little for good purposes, out of their abundance.

That false idea, that no Society but the Church is needed, has done great injury. If all were good christians, and we had no pauperism or crime, then we might need no Society, except the Church. But the Saviour has told us, that the poor would continue with us, and the drunkards, who are the worst kind of the poor, are yet with us. We are not bound to assist them until they reform; but we cannot see their poor children destitute of food, clothing and instruction, without extending relief. And by the wise plan now before the Parliament, we hope that rum-sell and drunkards may be reformed.

That all may exert themselves to do good, is the prayer of
T. OSGOOD.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. M. L. P.'s poetry is under consideration.

Agriculture.

MANURE—ITS GENERAL AND PARTICULAR APPLICATION.

Lime ranks among the soluble manures, a fact which the preparation of lime-water fully establishes; but there are many other chemical salts that are completely soluble in water, and therefore, are qualified to act rapidly upon vegetable roots—such are the sulphates so opportunely noticed in Mr. Cuthbert W. Johnson's article in the last number.—To these may be added the potent salt called soda ash, or British alkali, which, according to Dr. Fownes, "contains, when good, from 18 to 52 per cent. of pure soda, partly in the state of mild carbonate, partly as a caustic hydrate, the remainder being chiefly sulphate of soda and common salt." This chemical compound has, of late been greatly extolled as destructive of the wire-worm; but of this I say nothing, as no positive proof of the fact has been communicated to me. The object which now should be urged, is the great necessity of further and more rigid analysis of the staple earths, and of the plants that grow upon them. Advances have been made, and numerous tables formed, by many able