

riage service. There is no way that this can be done except by vote of the House of Bishops. The House next convenes in 1892, and if you will postpone your marriage until then, I will take pleasure in presenting your petition to the House for its action. The young man concluded not to wait."

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The receipts from the *children's* Lenten Offerings in the Church in the U. S., this year, at the end of four weeks after Easter amounted to \$25,000. Last year at the same date they amounted to \$22,000; an increase this year of \$3,000. What a proof of how much can be done by small *acts of self-denial!*

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Among nearly a hundred persons recently confirmed at one time in S. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, there were Gentiles, Jews, Syrians, Chinese, and Japanese.

Temperance Column.

Temperance in the British Army and Navy.

IN the last expedition sent out by the British Government to explore the Arctic regions, two men-of-war wintered in Smith's Sound, to the north of Baffin's Bay. There happened to be two temperance men among the crews of the "Alert" and the "Discovery," and these men were observed to be particularly free from the common effects of extreme cold. In Lord Wolseley's Red River campaign, still well remembered by many persons in Manitoba and the Northwest,

no alcoholic liquor was given to the troops. The historian of the campaign, Capt. Huyshe, observes, that as the backwoodsman was able to do hard work without spirits, it was rightly thought that the British soldier could do the same. The men were allowed 1 oz. of tea per day as their only beverage, and the experiment, for so the military authorities imagined it to be, was most successful. "The men of no previous expedition had ever been called upon to perform harder or more continuous labor for over four months. They were always cheery, and worked with a zeal that could not be surpassed. It certainly proved the fallacy of the necessity of providing our men intoxicating liquors when in the field. . . . No spirit ration means no crime."

The Russian army surgeons have long since ascertained that a soldier if he has had spirits is more liable to frostbite during a long march than if he has had cocoa or tea.

The experiences of army surgeons in hot climates is equally favorable to temperance, and by no means only of recent date. The cheap new rum in the West Indies used to carry off the flower of our white regiments; and in the Maroon War in Jamaica, in 1794-5, the English troops, though engaged in very arduous warfare, were remarkably healthy, because they were unable to obtain alcoholic liquors of any description. In 1804, an English army proceeding from India to Egypt, to join Sir Ralph Abercromby's contingent, marched across the desert from Kossier on the Red Sea, and descended the Nile for 400 miles. Sir Jas. McGregor, who accompanied it, wrote,