

Temperance News.

A Temperance Society has been organized in connection with the Church of Our Lady, Guelph, and has already a membership of 55. They received communion in a body last Sunday morning - *Dundas Free Banner*.

Rev. James Scott has re-organized the Grove Division Sons of Temperance at Millgrove.

Brockville has a temperance coffee house doing splendid work

PROHIBITION IN THE NORTH-WEST.—"While here I witnessed the summary manner in which the Mounted Police deal with offenders against the North-West liquor law. One man, for harbouring contraband whisky, was fined \$100, and another who had imbibed too much for perfect locomotion, handed over \$50 as a small contribution to the public funds. The owner of the liquor had a very sudden appointment at Moose Jaw, but it availed him not, for the Police nabbed him, and he was forced to disgorge \$200."

* * All right-thinking men who have seen the good effect of the prohibitory law in force here, hope that a change will never be made. For my own part I believe that were liquor-selling permitted throughout these territories, five thousand, instead of five hundred, police would be required to keep order.—*J.B. in Orillia Packet*.

The new Sunday law fits close in Missouri, but it is generally observed, even in Kansas City, where, instead of the usual average of twenty arrests for drunkenness, the first Sunday of its enforcement there were but three arrests. Oh no! "Prohibition don't prohibit!"—*Morning and Day of Reform*.

Prohibition has been carried in Polk county, Georgia, and in reference to its working the *Atlanta Star* says:—"While liquor was sold between seventy-five and one hundred and twenty-five true bills were found at each court, and the jail was nearly always crowded; now the average number of bills is less than fifty, and the jail is empty. And yet political papers all over the country still cry, 'Prohibition does not prohibit.'"

The Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of California, has undertaken to place a copy of "The People Against The Liquor Traffic" in the library of every minister of the Gospel within its jurisdiction.—*Rescue*.

"A striking contrast, showing the effect of municipal expenditure of the sale of intoxicating liquors, is made by comparing the expenditure of two towns not far from equal in population—Vineland, in New Jersey, where the sale of liquor is actually as legally prohibited, and Yonkers, New York, which has 145 licensed drinking places, and seventy shops where liquor is sold contrary to law. Vineland has about 12,000 inhabitants, Yonkers less than 15,000. Yonkers spends on its police, \$37,000, and the police duties of Vineland are performed by one constable at the annual expense of \$75. Yonkers has a police judge with a salary of \$4,000 and a clerk who is paid \$800. Vineland has no police court and needs none. The paupers of Yonkers cost the town \$12,000; Vineland has a corresponding expense of \$400. Altogether these articles of expense cost Yonkers \$53,800; in Vineland \$475. Making proportionate allowance for the difference in population, the government of Yonkers, as far as these expenses are concerned, costs more than ninety times as much as Vineland."—*New York Evening Post*.

"One of the first acts of the Prince of Montenegro, on coming to his kingdom was to close all the saloons and drinking places which he regarded as the fostering places of corruption, effeminacy, idleness and extravagance."—*London Globe*.

Intemperance News.

A WINE and beer license is to be issued to permit liquor-selling on the grounds at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition next month.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF SPIRITS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—There were 38,377,820 gallons of proof spirits distilled in the United Kingdom in the year ending 31st December last—10,124,467 in England, 19,206,892 in Scotland and 9,046,461 in Ireland. The consumption of proof British spirits is estimated to have been 28,554,264 gallons—16,811,494 in England, 6,502,955 in Scotland, and 5,239,815 in Ireland. The quantity exported was 2,646,015 gallons—590,874 from England, 1,557,321 from Scotland, and

497,820 from Ireland. In bonded stores on the 31st December there were 51,436,936 gallons of proof British spirits—7,369,815 in England, 23,475,365 in Scotland, and 20,591,756 in Ireland.—*Ex.*

THERE are eight saloons to one church in the United States.

THE English brewers find such a falling off in the sales of beer that they are adding to their business the apparatus for providing aerated waters, and ginger beer. What a glorious thing it will be when brewers of the United States and Canada are forced to go into the lemonade and soda water business.

THE managers of the Anchor Line of steamships advertise a "Complete American Bar," as one of their inducements. Nowhere are intoxicating beverages more dangerous than on shipboard. Those who value their lives had better not take passage by the Anchor Line.—*Morning and Day of Reform*.

BAD EFFECTS OF BEER.—Insanity is increasing to an alarming extent in Germany, and it is an established fact that there are more cases of insanity among the Germans in the United States, than among the people of any other nationality. Lager-beer drinking is said to be the cause. The slop which is manufactured and sold for beer now-a-days poisons the system, causes serious diseases in the liver, kidneys, and stomach, stupifies the brain, and drives hundreds of Germans to suicide annually. Bright's disease of the kidneys alone carries off a large percentage of beer-drinkers.—*Chicago News*.

BREWING BEER.—GREAT INCREASE IN ITS CONSUMPTION.—Some very interesting statistics of the growth of the brewing industry are given by the *Western Brewer*. In California the sales of beer for the year ending May 1, 1882, were 424,486 barrels, and the following year, 458,270, an increase of 33,784. The total brew in the United States in the latter year was 17,349,424 barrels, an increase over the preceding year of 733,062 barrels, or 4.41 per ct. Arizona, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nevada, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wyoming show on the other hand, a falling off of 70,384 barrels, while Alabama increased from nothing to eight barrels, and Arkansas, Florida, Maine, Mississippi and Vermont remain without breweries. The net increase over the year 1875 in all States is shown to be 8,965,704 barrels, or 106.09 per cent. in eight years. In this table of increase California ranks fifth, with New York first, followed by Wisconsin, Illinois, New Jersey and Massachusetts. The brew and increase and decrease of the prominent cities are shown by the following table:

CITIES.	1882.	1883.	Increase.
Albany.....	253,491	332,794	79,303
Chicago.....	645,052	676,553	31,501
Buffalo.....	266,568	297,477	30,909
Brooklyn.....	793,877	836,379	42,502
New York.....	3,060,689	3,239,908	179,210
Milwaukee.....	920,680	986,388	65,708
St. Louis.....	929,650	943,360	13,710
Cincinnati.....	775,520	772,392
Philadelphia.....	1,022,998	1,023,514	516
Baltimore.....	295,782	305,684	9,902
Boston.....	718,000	756,140	38,140
Newark.....	498,436	550,883	52,447
San Francisco.....	291,404	315,728	24,324
Cleveland.....	219,080	241,584	22,504
Rochester.....	252,716	272,287	19,571
Pittsburg.....	200,119	199,297

—*Chronicle*.

FRENCH WINE.—Interesting revelations of fraud in making French wines have recently startled the public and the drinkers, although the trade and the temperance experts have known for 30 years that every kind of alcoholic liquor, from the highest to the cheapest, is cheaply counterfeited, and fraud is the general rule everywhere.

The municipal authorities of Paris recently analyzed 3,361 samples of French wine. Only 387 were pronounced good, 1,063 passable, and 1,911 were declared BAD. And this was done by experts favorably interested toward the wine trade of their country. A Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle* (J. H. H.) writes that France produced from 1868 to 1878 an average of 1,320 million gallons of wine, but since then only an average of 550 millions, because of the phylloxera.

But there has been all along as much used in France and as much exported as ever. In 1882 France imported 176 million, made 132 million from raisins and press refuse, and 246 million gallons