

would not, therefore, be just that any individual should suffer, further than the liberal donations which those most concerned have made, and are willing to make.

Surely, in view of this case, every society in the country will take, upon the average, at least one share of the burden—many will, we trust, take several—and should any individuals wish to contribute who do not feel themselves able to bear one share, they may subscribe for half shares.

We will publish regularly in the *Advocate* a list of the societies or individuals who come forward to help to bear this burden; and it is to be remembered that this is the final appeal of the Montreal Temperance Society to pay off debt. That society, so long, at all events, as it continues under its present management, is resolved to engage in no further enterprise involving considerable outlay, unless the means be provided or pledged beforehand.

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION

TO PAY OFF THE DEBT OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, £500, DIVIDED INTO 200 SHARES OF TEN DOLLARS EACH.

James Court,	20 shares.
John C. Becket,	20 do
Chas. Alexander,	12 do
John Dougall,	12 do
James Cooper,	4 do

68 shares.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND INFIDELITY ONCE MORE.

The following is very satisfactory. We understand that the British Evangelical Alliance had, at one of its meetings, expressed the opinion that teetotalism led to infidelity. It is true that teetotalism does no more than induce a man to give up his intemperate habits, it secures him from drunkenness, and from many outward forms of sin, but in the highest sense, it does not save. It removes, however, a formidable barrier in the way of many to that salvation, and in doing this, it does much. Moreover it is the Gospel itself that sends forth this as her pioneer, when it is found necessary.

Dr. Burns took occasion to correct a mistake which evidently existed as to the Evangelical Alliance. Reference had been made oftentimes during the sittings of the conference to the fact, that the total abstinence movement had been supposed to be connected with infidelity, and that charges to that effect had come from high authority. Particular reference had been made to the meeting of the Alliance held in Edinburgh in last June. He was present, and heard all that occurred. At previous meetings of the Alliance, it had been arranged that certain important topics should be taken into consideration by the committees in Scotland, in the north of England, and in London. The committee in Scotland was to engage and employ itself in obtaining information upon the subject of infidelity. Mr. Bickersteth was deputed to get all the information he could upon this subject, and at that meeting read his report. It went on to say that he had thought it desirable to obtain all the information he could on the connection of infidelity with the literature and the sciences of the day, and also with reference to its connection with benevolent institutions and teetotalism. As soon as Mr. Bickersteth had finished his report, he (the chairman) expressed himself as exceedingly anxious that teetotalism should not appear upon the

report. Mr. Bickersteth's school-room was open to teetotal lecturers; he (the chairman) had lectured there himself, and, moreover, a practical teetotaler and subscriber to the temperance society, and, on his (the chairman's) recommendation, Mr. Bickersteth at once agreed to the suggestion. But that was how the impression had got abroad, and it had been suggested to him that it was necessary to disabuse the minds of those who certainly entertained some misconceptions upon the subject.

FARMER'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Jackson, the Hertfordshire farmer, afforded much amusement. He had refused to raise barley for the malsters, and raised peas; and while all the peas around him were cut off, his teetotal peas flourished, and brought him a handsome profit. He had, indeed, a few acres of beautiful barley, but instead of employing men, on the Sabbath-day, to convert into malt, he employed men, on the weekdays, to grind it into meal, which he gave to his pigs, and bullocks, and sheep; and he had the honour of driving to market the fattest of all in his neighbourhood. "For the last eight years," said the farmer, "I have not had one day's illness, although I look so very weak (laughter), neither has it cost me one shilling for the doctor, except for having some teeth taken out (laughter); and for the last three or four years my only drink has been the crystal spring. I have water for breakfast, water at lunch, water for dinner, and, as an Irishman would say, water for tea, and water for supper (cheers). Further, within the last twelve months I have married a teetotal wife (laughter and applause, in both of which the speaker joined), and we had about twenty to sit down to a teetotal breakfast; and in our teetotal home one drop of strong drink has never been permitted to enter, on any condition whatever."

Mr. Buckingham said the plain Hertfordshire farmer had given an epitome of facts of the highest possible value, and if the principles which he had enunciated and illustrated were universally carried out, national regeneration would follow.—*American Temperance Union.*

We have often wished to have the testimony of farmers, on the comparative advantages as regards agricultural economy, of raising the stuffs which the brewer and distiller demand, and those by which pork and other matters necessary to man's existence, may be produced. A gentleman, from the Eastern Townships, lately remarked to us, "We have some half dozen distilleries, at no great distance from us; our farmers keep them well supplied with the grain which would otherwise be used as nourishing food, and now \$50,000 will not pay for the flour which we must import, while our population will have drunk what might have been sent out in the shape of pork and butter, to pay for that flour." An important question often arises in domestic committees of ways and means, "What can we do without?" Fortunate are those families, where the drinking item of expense is tossed overboard. What applies to the family, is just as applicable, and indeed more so, to the community. Too little is thought, generally, of the economical part of the teetotal question. It is, however, one of vast importance, as will be admitted on reading the following:—

It appears, that from the 5th of January, 1801, to the 5th of January, 1846, there were consumed in the United Kingdom, 1,025,628,648 imperial gallons of spirits, in the purchase of which, £666,651,600 were expended. The number of gallons of alcohol contained therein was 552,030,743.