

the tongue, caused by smoking. And the Hon. Samuel Powell, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, died of cancer of the mouth from the same cause.

15. Q.—Give a case where a severe cancer of the throat was brought on by excessive smoking?

A.—Gen. U. S. Grant, who led our armies to victory in the late war, and was afterwards President of the United States for two terms; fell a victim to cancer of the throat caused by smoking.

16. Q.—What is said of Senator M. H. Carpenter, the brilliant friend of Gen. Grant?

A.—That he 'died of smoking twenty cigars a day.'

'And they made their lives bitter with hard bondage.'—(Exodus, 1st chapter, 14th verse.)

17. Q.—Does tobacco affect the bones?

A.—Yes. The bones are alive as much as are the soft parts of the body, and when the blood is poisoned with tobacco, the bones suffer also.

18.—Name two follies of the age?

A.—To think a man can begin the habit of drinking alcoholic liquors, and be able to leave off when he pleases; and to think smoking or chewing tobacco is not hurtful to the system.

Alcohol in France.

On the whole, the liquor legislation of the last fifty years has done much good. Sunday closing in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales has brought about great improvement. The shortening of the hours of sale has also effected a considerable amount of benefit. The effect of other smaller modifications of the law has been in the right direction. Altogether our liquor-law amendments have made for sobriety and peace. But had it not been that we have taken the advice of our counsellors, and 'looked at France,' we should have been much less pleased with our progress in England than we are.

For in France things have been going much more rapidly to the bad than has been the case in England. In France, during the last forty years, an enormous increase in the consumption of alcoholic liquor and in intemperance of a very injurious kind has taken place. Since 1830, the consumption of alcohol in the form of spirits has increased four-fold. At that time it was equal to one litre of absolute alcohol; it is now equal to 4.19 litres of absolute alcohol per head of the population. Since that period the consumption of beer has also increased. It is now 23 litres per head of the population. The consumption of wine is 134 litres per head. These facts are supplied by a return issued this year by the British Government. It is probable that much of this wine is but slightly alcoholic comparatively, but taking the alcohol at 10 percent, it represents an enormous amount of intoxicating power. Taking it at this rate, which is a low average, and adding to it the alcohol consumed in the form of spirits and beer, we find that the aggregate amount in its equivalent in proof spirits is 8.36 gallons yearly for each person in France. The rate of consumption in England per head of the population is equal to 4.20 gallons of proof spirits. This enormous difference we ascribe to the fact that teetotalism has become far commoner in England than it used to be, and that legislation has greatly restrained the increase of consumption. In France, the absence of restraint through legislation, and the absence of a teetotal movement, are responsible for the terrible position in which France—in spite of her light wines and all the rest of it—is now placed.

We have not room for more than one or two extracts. This we take from the 'Revue Chretienne,' to show the effect of all this lauded freedom.

The great black spot on the horizon is alcohol. No doubt its influence is felt amongst all classes of society; but it is especially a popular plague, a recent plague that has made itself sensibly felt within the last thirty or forty years. At the present moment, it increases, and assumes the proportion of a universal danger; the race is struck in its vitals. The hospitals, almshouses, and prisons bear testimony to its progress. In certain districts one no longer counts the drunkards, but those who are not. But what is now drunk is infinitely different from what was formerly consumed. That which is now drunk is a cheap kind of liquor,

adulterated with brandy made from the beet-root and potato, with which the unprincipled manufacturers are flooding the world, and this poison is alike the destruction of intellectual, moral, and physical life. It poisons the future, and pre-destinates coming generations to physical weakness, imbecility, and crime.

In nine-tenths of the maladies, the accidents, the crimes, and the ruin, in much of the uncontrolled passions, and popular disorders, one can well say, *cherchez l'alcool*. The ravages of alcohol among the youths of the common class are frightful; there is scarcely any longer an amusement or a recreation with which it does not mix itself. It interferes with or destroys every national employment, it prevents proper physical development, it neutralizes the good effects of our longings for social leisure and relaxation, every assembly, every excursion, for whatever objects, is in danger of terminating in a drunken debauch.

The following is from the 'Tamps':

'There are workmen who, under the pretext of giving themselves strength, drink half a litre or a litre of more or less harmful *cau de vie* daily. Can one represent to himself without sadness what becomes of the homes and children of these workmen? The father, as has been said, does not make old bones; the wife becomes corrupted in her turn; the children are rickety, sometimes idiots, incapable of living, without speaking of the terrible law of heredity, which in the race multiplies the consequences of heredity. . . . Which of us could not cite families, or even groups of individuals, whom this abuse of strong liquors has caused to disappear or reduced to almost nothing?'

Such are the results in France of the policy which the Temperance party are denounced and ridiculed, by the blind leaders of the blind, for declining to adopt for this country. The experience of France shows England, not what to imitate, but what to avoid.—'Alliance News.'

Correspondence

Bass River N.S.

Dear Editor,—I have seen a good many letters in your correspondence but none from Bass River, so I thought I would write one. My mama is dead, and I live with my uncle and aunt in the little country village of Bass River. My cousin takes the 'Messenger'; I think it is a very nice little paper, I like to read the 'correspondence.' I go to school every day. I live about a mile and a half from the school. My teacher's name is Miss Wilson: our school has two departments. I am in the primary department. I have two brothers and two sisters. I am just ten years old, and not used to writing letters.

JOHNNIE, (aged 10.)

The Manse, Franktown, Ont.

Dear Editor,—Some time ago, in reply to your request, I wrote you a letter about the book, 'For His Sake,' which I received as prize, in the Missionary Letter Competition, March, '98. In the last 'Correspondents Roll' my name is not mentioned, so you cannot have received the letter. I am sorry because you must have thought me very ungrateful for the beautiful book.

Wishing the 'Messenger' every success,
I remain, TENA M.

London, Ont.

Dear Editor,—I have not seen many letters from children in London, and so I decided to write you one. I go to the London Collegiate Institute, so do my friends Madge I. and Beth A. The country near London is beautiful. I hope somebody else will write from London. Hoping this will be put in the correspondence columns, I am yours respectfully.

HELLEN C. (aged 13.)

Gascon, June 5th, 1899.

Dear Editor,—I enjoy reading the 'Messenger' very much, especially the correspondence. Our school is closed now, and we are having our vacation. I have been taking music lessons for nearly two years, and now I am giving my sister Edith lessons, on the organ. I have two sisters and three brothers. My grandfather came from London, and was sixty-six years when he died. My grandmother is seventy-eight years old, and she is still alive. We have Sunday-

school every Sunday in the church, when it is fine. We have a horse eighteen years old, and he is still smart. We have two calves, and three cows. My uncle Willie Aveston, is going to British Columbia, with his wife and family; he has four boys, the oldest one is eight years old. My father is a merchant, and keeps a large store. The C. Robin & Co., from Paspebiac, are building a store down here. They have four or five stores, along this coast. The steeple on our church is not completed, but they will complete it this summer. ETHEL A. (aged 11.)

New Hamburg, Ont.

Dear Editor,—I am one of the readers of the 'Messenger.' My papa subscribed for the 'Messenger' for me last February, and I am very fond of reading the stories and correspondence. I was eleven years old on May 16, and my Aunt Aggie's birthday was on the same day, she was twenty-four; she baked the birthday cake, and came down to our place. And I came home from school at recess, and we put in a good time; the rest of the evening. I have three brothers and one baby sister, five months old, and her name is Jennie. We have three miles to go to school; my eldest brother James and I go every day. Yours respectfully,
MAY.

Collina Corners, Kings, N. B.

Dear Editor.—I live on a small farm at Collina; my father farms and makes harness. I have three sisters and one brother, who is a doctor practising in Maine, U.S. I belonged to the Royal Crusaders, of which my brother was leader; now I belong to Division and White Rose Mission Band of Collina. I go to school every day as the school-house is handy: we have a nice teacher. I go to Baptist Sunday-school where I get the 'Messenger.' I like to read the Correspondence and the stories in it. I think the story of the shy Princess is very interesting. Dear Editor, I would like to see this letter in print.

NELLIE V. CHAMBERLAIN,
(aged 13.)

Edna, Alta.

Dear Editor,—I have taken the 'Messenger' for another year; I like it so very much. The correspondence and 'Little Folks' page, I like best. I have a nice little baby sister, five months old; her name is Eunice Hannah. Papa gave me a calf and I call it Ruth. It was born with eight teeth; it is a red heifer. Yours truly, JULIA W.

Orwell, Ont.

Dear Editor,—I live in a village of about two hundred inhabitants. I go to school every day. I go to Sunday-school. I am in the primary class. I have a dear teacher, her name is Miss Norton. We get the 'Messenger' every Sunday. We also have a Junior C. E. Society, which meets every Wednesday at 4 p.m. I have one brother aged 9 years, and one little sister two years old; her name is Theo, and she is the pet of our family. We all go to grandpa's in the summer, and have a fine time romping around in the fields. If I see this letter in the 'Messenger' I may write again. ARLIE B. (aged 8.)

St. Clair, Indian Reserve, Sarnia, Ont.

Dear Editor,—This is the first time I write to the Correspondence Column. I get the 'Messenger' in Sunday-school, and I like to read the correspondence, from all over the world. My birthday is on December 25th, Christmas day. We are so glad to see the green grass and flowers growing up, and to hear the birds singing. We live in the woods, just south of the town of Sarnia. Yours truly,

S. JAS. W.

Clark's Harbor.

Dear Editor, May 22.—I have only been taking the 'Messenger' a short time, but we all like it very much. I like to read the correspondence best. I have two sisters, named Susie and Helen, and one brother named Douglas. I go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Eldridge. I go to Sabbath-school. Our Sabbath-school is very large. Our pastor's name is Mr. McMintch. He is pastor of the free Baptist Church. DORA (aged 9.)

Ripley.

Dear Editor,—I can ride my sister's bike.
DAVID McL. (aged 8.)