

persons do for a living who are compelled to hire the buildings they occupy. Have they a right to become pirates, burglars, highway robbers, incendiaries, and murderers to support themselves and their families. God has made the world wide, and furnished its inhabitants with capital, that capital consists in brains and bones, and may be turned to good account in any part of the habitable globe, and he who possesses a sufficient amount of physical and intellectual power to think and act, can obtain a living without encouraging the disreputable and disgusting business of making and vending intoxicating drinks. Let no man be so inconsiderate as to impede the progress of the temperance car, its wheels are rolling on and rumbling through almost every city town and village in Canada, and he who stands in the way assumes a fearful responsibility. Let every honest teetotaler do his duty fearlessly and faithfully, and not sew pil- lows to the armpits of those who are in the dungeon of darkness and refuse to look beyond the narrow neighbourhood of self-interest.

DUNDAS.

G. W. BUNGAY.

[We think the above so conclusive that we hope we shall hear no more ever from the most latitudinarian society, about admitting as members those who lease houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks.—Ed.]

INTEMPERANCE ON THE INCREASE IN MONTREAL.

We understand from master tradesmen, that intemperance is greatly on the increase amongst the mechanics of this city, a result which they attribute chiefly to the influx of strangers from other places. How loudly does this state of things call for active exertions on the part of temperance societies, especially in the way of holding public meetings, distributing tracts, circulating periodicals, and visiting from house to house. Oh! that all our churches would take up this work amongst the other branches of Christian duty.

We have received the following important "notes" from the esteemed agent of the City committee, to which we beg leave to call public attention.

"I called at the police stations with a view to collect some statistical information in regard to the temperance question, from the books of the establishment, and obtained through the kindness of Capt. Wylie, the following notes:

In the five last months of 1844, viz., August, September, October, November and December, the number of prisoners was 1590, of whom 1176 were females; of the above, considerably more than the half were for drunkenness. In one month subsequently I find 256 male and female prisoners; of whom, were for drunkenness 184; and vagrant boys who had no home 66! Does not this call loudly for a house of refuge? Adult vagrants are also numerous.

Capt. W. also stated that as a fruit of intemperance very distressing cases of destitution occur. There are wives of intemperate husbands reduced to the most abject misery, and with their children literally starving, whose appeal to him is harrowing to the feelings, and yet he can do nothing for them. I asked him if there were no fund available to meet such cases of destitution and starvation, he answered none, that he had sometimes thought that when brought up for judgment drunkards should be adjudged to pay a small fine, and that these fines might constitute a fund for the relief of those who are by them reduced to beggary and want—who are in a worse condition than widows and orphans excluded from an asylum because nominally they have fathers. This is a subject also for serious consideration, if not for legislation."

A. GEMMEL.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We are sorry to say that so many of the back numbers of this recent volume of the *Advocate* are exhausted that we cannot supply future subscribers. All who desire to subscribe, will

therefore be pleased to order only from first April to 15th December inclusive, and to remit 1s. 10d. for each copy—or nine copies will be sent for the above mentioned time for a remittance of three dollars.

If subscribers would have the kindness to remit the trifle which the *Advocate* costs, promptly at the beginning of the year, it would save themselves and us much annoyance and disappointment—as it is, we printed about 3000 copies, though, at the beginning of the year, only about 1100 subscribers had renewed their subscriptions; and yet, with this great apparent surplus, we now find ourselves short. A little forethought and trouble would remedy all this.

All subscriptions for the *Advocate* recently sent will commence with 1st April number, and be continued until 15th March, 1845. Such back numbers as we have, will be sent to them gratis.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

We request attention to the important Medical Certificate in this number. Would it not be well for Societies to procure the names of as many medical gentlemen in this province as possible, to a similar document, and send them to us that they might be published for the benefit of the community?

EDUCATION.

ROLLO PHILOSOPHY.

PRESSURE.

One evening, just after tea, Rollo came to his father, who was sitting by the side of the fire, and said,—

"Father, I wish we could see the air, as we can the water, and then perhaps we could try experiments with it."

"O, we can try experiments with the air as it is," said his father.

"Can we?" said Rollo; "I don't see how."

"We cannot see the air, it is true; but then we can see its effects, and so we can experiment upon it."

"Well, at any rate," said Rollo, "we can't build a dam, and make it spout through a hole like water."

"No," said his father, "not exactly. In your dam, for instance, when it was full, you had water on one side of the board, and no water on the other; and then, by opening a hole in the board, the water spouted through; but we cannot very well get air on one side of a partition, and no air on the other; if we could, it would spout through very much as the water did."

"Why can't we do that air?" said Rollo.

"Because," replied his father, "we are all surrounded and enveloped with air. It spreads in every direction all around us, and rises in many miles above us. Whereas, in respect to water, you had one little stream before you, which you could manage just as you pleased. If you were down at the bottom of the sea, then the water would be all around you and above you; and there, even if you could live there, you could not have a dam."

"No, sir," said Rollo, "the water would be everywhere."

"Yes," replied his father, "and the air is everywhere. If, however, we could get it away from any place, as, for instance, from this room, then bore a hole through the wall, the weight of the air outside would crowd a portion of it through the hole, exactly as the weight of the water above the board in your dam, crowded a part through the hole in the board."

"I wish we could try it," said Rollo.

"We can try it, in substance," said his father, "in this room; or—no, the china closet will be better"

There was a china closet, which had two doors in it. One door opened into the parlor, where Rollo and his father were sitting. The other door opened into the back part of the entry. Rollo's father explained how he was going to perform the experiment thus:—

"If we could, by any means, get all the air out of the closet for a moment, then the pressure of the air outside would force a jet of it in through the key-holes of the doors and the crevices."

"And how can we get the air out?" said Rollo.

"We can't," said his father, "get it all out; but we can get a part of it out by shutting the door quick. The door will carry