

the first day he took his kettle and went out for beer. Mr. G. W. Peek met him on his way to the factory. He asked 'what the contents of the kettle was:' the man promptly answered, 'beer.' Mr. Peek immediately took the kettle, and, calling the man down stairs, threw it with its contents in the street, and offered to reimburse the man for his loss, but stated that such things were positively not allowed; and, strange to relate, that, although nearly all of his employes are 'beer drinkers,' they upheld him (Mr. Peek) in the matter. If all manufacturers would adopt this rule, they would soon find that they would be greatly benefited by it, not only in the way of receiving more time from their hands, and better word, but would not be forced to contribute large sums annually to the neighbouring beer saloons. It works *well* in our factory, and it should in all."

A letter from Central Africa says that one of the savage kings of that country has been converted, and one of his first acts of his new life was to order the keeping of the Sabbath. Second, he issued a prohibitory liquor law.

There are sixty-one county and borough asylums in England and Wales, and at twenty-nine of them beer has been stricken from the dietary prescriptions. Reports from all these show that the patients are improved by prohibition, and the officials of those asylums which will adhere to the old custom are being made acquainted with the general and specific facts. It is believed these are so patent that within a very limited period beer will be banished from every asylum in the two kingdoms.—*American Reformer*.

The London School Board have re-issued an address to all Managers of Schools under their jurisdiction. The address is accompanied by a code of rules for their direction and information. The rules are to the effect that advantage shall be taken of every possible opportunity to impart to the children special instruction as to the dangers arising from intoxicating liquors. Reading books and copy books are to be rendered useful in this direction; also songs and hymns. The use of the school-rooms is to be granted free for lectures having the same object.—*A. Reformer*.

TEMPERANCE AND HEALTH.—We have before us the report of the Blue Ribbon Gospel Temperance Mission, which was presented at the annual meeting of its supporters at Exeter Hall in May last. It gives a complete summary of the work which has been carried on by the Blue Ribbon crusade, since its establishment by Mr. W. Noble in February, 1878. The secretary read a report at the meeting, which set out the course which has been followed, and the success which has attended it. There is a medical aspect about the aggressive work in which the promoters say they are engaged; the object being to bring home to Christian people a more decided sense of their responsibility in regard to the removal of the drink-hindrance to the progress of healthy religious feeling. It appears that, since the establishment of the mission, nearly 700,000 pledges have been taken, and the number of relapses has been from 10 to 15 per cent. We would like to see added to the report a census of the number of visits paid by the medical men to the abstainers since they took the pledge, compared with those paid in a corresponding period before they became total abstainers. As the addresses of the members are preserved, and a large number of them are well-to-do members of society, there would not be much difficulty in getting an approximate return upon the point, which would have a medical interest in both directions. We should learn, not accurately, it is true, but approximately, how much the Blue Ribbon Mission is assisting to improve the general health of the people.—*British Medical Journal*.

A noble temperance organization is the League of the Cross, London, and a grand convocation was that presided over lately by His Eminence Cardinal Manning, at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. The occasion was the annual *fete* of this Catholic total abstinence society. There are 145,000 members in London and 32 branches in different parts of the kingdom. Spirited speeches were made by delegates from Preston, Sheffield and Dublin. Father Moore represented the west end and Father Newman the east end of London. After the meeting there was a procession of the "Cardinal's Guards" on the grounds of the palace. It consisted of a parade of the various branches, with their bands playing and their banners flying. The whole formed a line over half a mile in length.—*Hamilton Tribune*.

#### GOOD TEMPLAR NOTES.

The next session of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of New Hampshire, will be held at Keene, October 3; that of Rhode Island, Providence, October 16.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of New York State elected

the following officers at its late session. G. W. C. T.—W. Martin Jones; G. W. C.—Rev. R. D. Munger; G. W. V. T.—Mrs. W. T. Logan; G. W. S.—D. W. Hooker; G. W. Treas.—I. C. Andrews; C. S. of G. T.—Mrs. Dr. J. M. Griffin, Board of Managers—Richard Kennedy, of Albany County, Joseph A. Bogardus, Brooklyn, Calvin McCarthy, Broome.

At the recent session of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of North Carolina, the following officers were elected: G. W. C. T.—Joseph C. Ellington; G. W. V. T.—Miss M. D. Norfleet; G. W. C.—Theo. W. Costen; G. W. S.—R. H. Whitaker; G. W. T.—Mrs. E. A. Tomlinson; G. W. C.—Rev. J. T. Kendall; G. W. M.—G. S. Bell; Dep. M.—Miss M. L. Beaman; I. G.—J. B. Stephenson; O. G.—L. A. Outland. The reports were most encouraging, and the defeat of last year has only resulted in uniting and energizing the Temperance elements. Georgia's action in adopting Local Option, it is insisted, will be copied by the next Legislature of North Carolina.—*American Reformer*.

#### Intemperance News.

The past week furnishes a sad list of catastrophes in many of which strong drink figures as the agent of the mischief.

The amount of beer brewed in the United States during the year ending May, 1883, was 17,348,424 barrels of 37 gallons each. Counting the population at 50,155,782, that gives nearly ten gallons for each person.

The Cincinnati saloon keepers are terrible sticklers for "personal liberty," but they want it all on their side. It has been the custom of certain poor women to keep coffee stands at the public markets. The saloon keepers have organized to break up this business, since it interferes with the sale of beer, and they have induced the Board of Health, who have control of the markets, to prohibit the sale of coffee at the public markets.—*Dayton Daily Herald*.

The matron of a New York prison said recently that, but for drink, there would not have been one woman in the prison.

"Margery Deane," writing from Newport to the Boston *Transcript*, says, on the authority of a clerical friend, that "a circular has been sent to very many clergymen, by a New York wine firm, setting forth the merits of its liquors and wines, with prices by the case, etc. At the end of the circular it reads:—'N. B.—To avoid suspicion, every case sent you will be plainly marked "Canned Peaches."'

A pitiful story that shows the shocking sacrilege against the most sacred of human ties, that the use of liquors will bring its victims to practice, comes from New Jersey. It tells of the arrest of an entire family on charges of intoxication. It staggers one to think of the moral degradation of people and parents too, so utterly lost to all sense of common decency. A girl of seventeen years, and a boy of eleven years, urged as their excuse for being drunk, that they were following the example set by their mother. Surely the heavens might weep at such a sight! And yet, legislators in the face of instances like this, fail to put a check to the terrible fire-blast of iniquity that is sweeping the nations in this disreputable traffic. Men can even laugh at its dreadful work, and make a joke of the fiendish power of the deadly drink. "Jersey lightning" is the euphonious name applied to Jersey whisky, famous for its strength and rapidly intoxicating influence.—*Hamilton Tribune*.

New Zealand is cursed almost to the last extremity by whisky. Already the physical status of the people has become deteriorated, and soon the islanders will have lost the bodies for which they were once famous. Through the same cause also, their commerce has fallen off, and the outlook for them is simply degradation, unless some preventive means are set in operation. It is a sad feature of the conquests of modern civilization that they must always be accompanied with the whisky curse.—*Canadian Baptist*.

DRINK IN SWITZERLAND.—Berne is the only canton of the Swiss Confederation which keeps an oversight on distilleries, imposes on them a tax, and publishes an account of their production. According to the official report for 1881-82 Berne (with a population of 530,000) possesses 670 distilleries, of which 360 conduct their operations with the aid of steam; the others use