

principle is formed; we will take wine, the reputed juice of the vine. When the juice is squeezed from the grape does it contain alcohol? No. I deny it; and I tell you that any man who would make such an assertion, is entirely ignorant of chemistry. Every one knows that, as any vegetable substance is separated from the living trunk that produced it, the instant there commences a tendency to change or alteration, leading towards its ultimate decay. In the first change that is effected in the juice of vine, after it has been separated from the trunk, the vinous fermentation begins, from which alcohol is formed; and, were men not to keep it for the purpose of intoxication, it would go on to the ascetic fermentation by which vinegar is formed, and thus the putrefactive system proceeds; so that in fact, we avail ourselves of one step towards the ultimate decay of that which had been severed from the living trunk, by which it was produced. We are in the habit of laying up something in most cases to prevent decay. Let us look at sugar; from what is it produced? A peculiar kind of cane. Suppose it were to be deposited in pots or other depots, in the same way as the juice of the grape. A similar fermentation would take place, but what do men do! They extract the water from it, and are thus enabled to use it in its best state. But if you mix together sugar and water, and add anything of a fermenting kind, the deposit would then be alcohol. Well then, what can we do with the juice of the vine? Why, we have only to keep it at a temperature of 212, and it will purify itself.

He referred to a work called "The Tee-totalers Answered," in which the author maintained that there were in the human system several gases, which he enumerated; and that alcohol contained the same—and that, therefore, as the parts were equal to the whole, it could not be of that destructive tendency; but he argued that, as these gases existed in the flesh of all animals, and the parts were equal to the whole, man must partake of the horse, the mule, the ass, and all the inferior animals of the creation. Let us now, he said, see what the malster does. He reverses the order of nature, by keeping the malt up to a certain degree of temperature, although he imitated nature in the process. He imitated the act of the sower who deposited it in the dark ground, by keeping it in a dark place, then damping it, and producing from it a substance, which, when distilled, intoxicated the brain, fevered the system, and added no useful quality to the frame.

He expressly denounced the plan of stimulants and opiates resorted to by mothers, in giving their children Godfrey's cordial, Dalby's carminative, and similar medicines, while the old woman of a nurse, with her "two for herself and one for the child," says, "don't tell me what the doctors say—I think there is nothing so good for the child as a little drop of gin,"—and so men were drugged into the world, through the world, and out of the world. The mother is persuaded to take liquor for the sake of the child, and the solid nourishing matter is thrown down upon the secretions of the stomach, and the child becomes weakly; liquor is again administered to quiet it, until a general debility ensues, the effect of which is felt for life. The Doctor then advanced with his subject, noticing the rapid ruin which ensues to every part of the system. He narrated a great number of anecdotes of persons who owed their intellectual ruin entirely to the practice of indulging in intoxicating liquors; but as most of the articles have already appeared in different publications, we shall not take up further space by republishing them. They certainly exhibited this melancholy information in the strongest light; and we are convinced that the lecturer's visit to Sheffield will not be without great good.—*Sheffield Patriot*.

Extracts from Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, published in 1651.

"Flourishing wits, and men of good parts, good fashion, and good worth, basely prostitute themselves to every rogue's company, to take tobacco and drink, to roar and sing scurrile songs in base places

Invenies aliquem cum percussore jacentem,
Pernitxum nautis, aut furibus, aut fugitivis:

JUVENAL. SAT. 8.

What Thomas Erastus objects to Paracelsus, that he would be drinking all day long with car-men and tapsters, is too frequent amongst us, with men of better note: like Tymecreon of Rhodes, *multa bibens, et multa vorans, &c.*, they drown their wits, seeth their brains in ale, consume their fortunes, lose their time, weaken

their temperatures, contract filthy diseases, rheumes, dropsies, calentures, tremor, get swollen jughars, pimpled red faces, sore eyes, &c., heat their livers, alter their complexions, spoil their stomachs, overthrow their bodies (for drink drowns more than the sea, and all the rivers that fall into it)—meer fungus and easks—confound their souls, suppress reason, go from Scylla to Charybdis, and use that which is an help to their undoing."—Page 377.

"Prosper Alpinus, and some others, much magnify the water of Nilus against this malady, as an especially good remedy for windy melancholy. For which reason, Belike, Ptolomeus Philadelphus, when he married his daughter Berenice to the King of Assyria (as Celsus, lib. 2. records) *magnis impensis Nili aquam offerri jussit*, to his great charge caused the water of Nilus to be carried with her, and gave command that during her life, she should use no other drink."—Page 463.

Dr. Mitchell, in reference to facts respecting ships' crews wintering in icy regions, says,—“That in all the frequent attempts to sustain the intense cold of winter in the arctic regions, particularly in Hudson's Bay, Greenland and Spitz-bergen, those crews or companies which had been well supplied with provisions and liquors, and enabled thereby to indulge in indolence and free drinking, have generally perished; while, at the same time, the greatest number of survivors have been uniformly found among those who were accidentally thrown upon the inhospitable shores, destitute of food and spirituous liquors, compelled to maintain an incessant struggle against the rigors of the climate in procuring food, and obliged to use water alone as a drink.” In hot climates, too, water is the only safe drink. Dr. Mosely, on tropical diseases, uses the following language: “I aver, from my own knowledge and custom, as well as from the custom and observations of others, that those who drink nothing but water, or make it their principal drink, are but little affected by the climate, and can undergo the greatest fatigue without inconvenience.”

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

SIR,—This afternoon at two o'clock as I was taking a walk on the wharf, my attention was arrested by a noise and a crowd at the foot of *St. Dizier Lane*. I saw a cart in the midst of the crowd; and I thought that they were putting *swine* on it—the noise resembled, in some measure, that made by swine—but on reaching the place I was grieved to find two young men belonging to that fine Regiment, the 71st, so drunk and quarrelsome, that two others of the same Regiment found it necessary to employ a horse and cart to take them to their barracks. After a hard struggle, they were subdued, and put "on board:" but in order to keep them down, the two that were sober were obliged to stand on the two that were drunk; and away they went in this degrading condition. They had evidently been drinking in some one of those low taverns that disgrace the neighbourhood of our wharfs.

Can nothing be done to dissuade our soldiers from destroying themselves in soul and body? Last night it was grieving to find almost every tavern in front of the wharfs filled with soldiers, drinking, singing, swearing, and exhibiting all the profanity that accompanies intoxication.

Your's, &c.

R. S. C.

Montreal, May 29, 1839.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor drink wine, nor do any thing by which thy brother is made to stumble, or to fall, or is weakened." Rom. xiv. 21.—*Macnigh's Translation*.

MONTREAL, JUNE, 1839.

STATISTICS.—We referred, in a late number, to the Police Reports, which had been published monthly for some time previous, and regretted their discontinuance. Since that time we have been waiting with some anxiety to see whether the Police office would resume the publication of the monthly catalogue of crime, but it has maintained an obstinate silence. We know not what can be the reason of this. We confess we are disappointed at it; though, no