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phery to the Holy Land. The Jewish population in Palestine has been steadily increasing in recent years, and now arrangements are being made for agricultural settlements in many parts of the country with great prospects of success. Out of the misfortunes and persecutions of the Jews much good may ultimately come.

One question of great interest springing from the present experiences of the Jewish people is, Will they be more favourably disposed to consider calmly and dispassionately the claims of Jesus Christ to be the Messiah promised to their fathers? There are many indications that their state of mind is much more favourable in this respect than ever before. The fierce hostility of former days has given place to a spirit of calm enquiry, and the efforts of special missions are now better adapted to secure their confidence. It may be that events now transpiring are leading up to the fulfillment of those expectations to which prophets and apostles, divinely inspired, gave expression, that the ingathering of the Jews shall be as life from the dead. When this predicted event takes place, what may not be expected through their instrumentality on the advancement of the kingdom of God in the world?—*Canada Presbyterian*.

**General Religious Notes.**

—A Greek church has been opened in Chicago, where it is stated there are 2,000 adherents to the Greek faith.

—Ten thousand converts in China and Japan is the gratifying report Bishop Goodsell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, brings back from his visit to those countries.

—On the plains and in the *selvas* of Brazil there are a million of wild Indians, ignored by the Christian world! God is calling "whom shall I send? and who will go?" Who will answer, "here am I, send me."

—The emperor of China, in an imperial manifesto, strongly condemns the antimissionary rioters, and calls upon the provincial authorities to maintain law and order and protect the missionaries.

—Church statistics show that there are now 920 women either occupying pulpits or licensed to do so. The universalist denomination leads the list of churches in the number of women it has ordained.

—There are 1,317 candidates for the ministry in the Presbyterian Church in the United States this year, more than twice as many as ten years ago.

—Last year thirty-six ministers were ordained in the Free Church of Scotland. Thirty-five of these are total abstainers. Ninety per cent of the theological students are also reckoned as such.

—Mission work among the Indians in the Northwest is said to be very successful this summer. The Chipewas and other tribes are burning their idols, and abandoning their pagan leaders. If all the white people could be induced to thus abandon their weather-prophets, miracle-mongering priests, mediums, and such like, we would soon be abreast of the Redmen in the race for civilization and sanity.

—The eighty-seventh annual report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, now being sent to subscribers, shows the total issues of the Scriptures during the year amounted to 3,926,535—an increase of 134,292 on the preceding twelve months. During the same period the total net receipts were \$1,085,744, but the expenditure exceeded this sum by \$72,159. This is the third year in succession in which the payments have been largely in excess of the receipts, amounting in the aggregate to a deficiency of over \$215,000.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—It is not possible for me, with pen and ink, to inform you of the feelings of sorrow that passed from home to home on Monday morning, the 30th ult., at Annagance and Corn Ridge, as the sad news reached us that Mr. Judson Hunt's little girl of three years and two months had her right hand and right leg cut off by a reaper. The father, a few minutes before 9 o'clock, began to cut a four acre field of oats near the barn. The grandfather, Brother C. M. Hunt, had the two little girls with him in the yard, and a few minutes before the accident he charged the girl not to leave the yard as he was going to the house with her younger sister. The children were much with their grandfather, and he had taken great care of them always. The father had driven down the side, near the barn and across the bottom, and most of the way up the further side. In the meantime the child had moved to the top of the field, and nearly down to her father, and it is thought she went into the oats to get out of the way of the reaper. The father at the time of the accident was looking back at some part of the machinery, as it did not work well,

and the first he knew of her being near was when he heard her scream. Instantly he stopped the horses, and to his astonishment and agony saw his dear little child cut and bleeding. He clasped her in his arms and ran to the house. I will not attempt to describe what followed. Dr. Burnett of Sussex and Doctor McDonald of Petticoat were at once sent for; they arrived about one o'clock, and after examination decided to amputate both the limbs. There were many fears for her safety, but she went through the operation much better than they expected. I was over again last evening, September 3rd, and found her quite cheerful and doing well. The entire family have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community. May God bless the dear child and her parents and grand parents, is the prayer of many hearts.

J. N. B.  
Cornhill, Sept. 4, 1891.

[This communication was inadvertently held over, and should have appeared last issue].

A MOVEMENT is going on among the Josephites or anti-Brigham Young elders of the Mormon Church in Ogden, Utah, to secure the removal of the headquarters of the church from Lamoni, Ia., to Ogden, and persuade Joseph Smith, Jr., the present head of the Church, to take up his residence there. Several assert that the Brighamite or Utah Mormon Church is on the eve of a great upheaval and that thousands of its followers will probably go over to the primitive Church. Now that plural marriages have been (ostensibly), abandoned there is no great difference between the two branches, and the Josephites being more in favor with the Government are likely to become stronger. They also express the hope, based upon a recent decision of the Supreme Court, that if there should be a division among the Utah Mormons much of the church property which has been confiscated, and which is valued at half a million dollars, would be handed over to the Josephites.

THE CONFERENCE at Moscow of 'missionaries to the heretics,' as they are called in the Russian papers, is now closed, and we know the results of its protracted labours. As we anticipated, the most strenuous efforts are to be made to obtain the cordial co-operation of the civil power in a crusade against heresy, and particularly against those forms of it known as Stundism and Pashkovism. Some startling admissions were made by one or two speakers addressing the congress. One lay delegate asserted that the apathy of the clergy, and the fact that they were not so much pastors as officials, were the chief hindrances to religious life in Russia.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.—A very sad accident occurred at Henderson's Point, Grand Manan, or near there, in which a young man, named Herbert Gardener, was drowned. Another young man narrowly escaped. Young Gardener and Wm. Brown were coming up to Grand Harbor in a boat, deeply loaded with herring. Brown was in the act of pumping the boat, and Gardener was steering. A vessel, commanded by Capt. George Foster, ran them down, the boat sunk, and Gardener lost his life. It is a heavy blow to the aged father, who most deeply feels it, yet silently and bravely bears it. May God mercifully make it a blessing to those who yet live, young and old. God speaks, "Be ye also ready."

T. O. DEWITT.

EMIGRATION from Italy continues on a vast scale, many of the emigrants going to Brazil. The Italian Government will issue a decree of amnesty to all who escaped, by emigration, the levies from 1851 to 1871. This amnesty concerns upwards of 400,000 persons, many of whom are now living on this continent.

POSTMASTER GENERAL RAIKES, of England, who died in London last month, was the originator and organizer of the extensive Parcel Post system. It reaches as far as India in extent, and to the advantage of the common people wherever it goes, and puts the British postal service far ahead of anything we have. He was the grandson of Robert Raikes, who in 1781 originated the Sunday-school work, which has already spread around the world, and been of sweetest blessings to millions. With the Sunday-school and the Parcel Post the Raikes family will never need other monuments to their memory.—*Standard*.

REV. MR. LUCAS, S. School Secretary, gave addresses at Grand Harbour, Woodward's Cove, Castalia and North Head, in the interest of Sabbath School work. He is in great earnest and speaks with effect.

T. O. D.

THE GRASSHOPPER has been paid the compliment of having a day devoted to its consideration by the National Association for the Advancement of Science, in session in Washington. The invasion of sections of the Western States by "the hopper" has become so serious that how to deal with and get rid of the pest was the subject of several papers by learned scientists. A paper on "The Grasshopper Outlook" showed that they have been unusually numerous in many places, the deadly, devouring Rocky Mountain locusts were found in only a few small areas. From these the danger to be encountered will be next year. Means of defence against them are multiplying, but Prof. Riley believes in "carrying the war into Africa" in their case. He would have the United States and Canada to combine forces and invade the breeding grounds in the far Northwest.

THE POTATO CROP in many parts of England is seriously damaged. Practically the whole crop of South Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire is diseased, the "black spot" having appeared in every field. Hundreds of acres of the plant are worse than useless and have become a source of threatening pestilence, foul odors being emitted which poison the surrounding air. This is the banner potato district of England. The farmers of the district are in despair.

**Temperance and Trade.**

It has often been a matter of surprise that business men, even those who give no thought to the moral side of the question, are not, for purely business reasons, strongly opposed to the drink traffic.

Mr. S. H. Raper, one of the most eloquent and successful temperance advocates in Great Britain, in an Exeter Hall address, set forth in a very clear way, the economic advantages of abstinence. The following extract from his address we find in the National Temperance Advocate. He said: "I met a brickmaker at the door of a Temperance hall in Manchester a few years ago, and I recognized him as a man who had signed the Temperance pledge. I walked a little way with him along the street and asked what wages he was earning, and what he had earned at the time he was drinking. As I conversed with him, I found that a very great change had taken place in his circumstances, and so before I left him I said, 'You be kind enough to put down on paper how much you have spent in the ordinary beneficial channels of trade during the twenty-two months you have been an abstainer.' He said, 'I will.' Now, I have here a letter from him which is very important. It is a correct case illustrative of what Mr. Smith meant. He says in the letter: 'You asked me some time ago to give you a statement as to what amount the home trade had been benefited through my being a total abstainer. Below is a statement of the principal expenditures.—Tailor, one suit of best clothes, £5. 4s. Are there any tailors here? Understand that this movement is for the benefit of tailors. (Cheers.) 'One suit of second best, £2. 10s. Working clothes, £3. 5s. Shoemaker, two pairs of best shoes, £1. 13s. and two pairs of working shoes, £1. 10s. Shirts, flannels, ties, stockings, £2. 2s. One costume for wife, £3. 2s.' (Cheers and laughter.) There is not a fatter wife within a mile of his door at this hour, though whilst he was drinking and earning 36s. a week she got no dresses, but when he is a sober man, and can appreciate the girl he took to the altar, he buys her a 'costume,' £3. 2s. (Cheers and laughter.) 'I like the word; it is not a gown or a frock—it is a 'costume.' 'Extra furniture, £9. 15s. Clothing for child, £2. 10s., all together £31. 11s.' And then when I turn over he says, 'My wife has looked over the list, and she says there are a great many things that I have omitted—pots and pans, and other requisites for household purposes.—(Cheers)—making many more pounds than the £31 on the other side.' And then he says: 'I forgot the latter, and he has been benefited in proportion. As to the kind of clothing I used before signing the pledge, I attended Knott Mill (Rag) Fair, and I speculated on a suit the value of which was 7s. 6d.' That was a British workman complaining of low wages, and sometimes earning 36s. a week, who went down to Knott Mill (Rag) Fair in Manchester, where they sell clothing that had been used by teetotallers and handed over, and all that he thought of was a 7s. 6d suit. Ladies and gentlemen, I put it to you whether Mr. Smith was exaggerating when he said that it was conceivable that if we could take from the liquor traffic twelve to twenty millions by merely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, or closing earlier on Saturday night, and could send those millions down the channel of ordinary healthy commerce, whether it would not be equal to a new India to us in the shape of general trade. (Cheers.)

**International Hygienic Congress.**

The recent gathering in London of learned men for the discussion of matters pertaining to the public health was a notable instance of a marked tendency of recent times—the frequency of congresses of specialists in the various departments of knowledge. The International Hygienic Congress has attracted special attention from the

scientific world, on account of the wide range of topics discussed as well as the great reputation of the delegates. Recent progress in medical science has so much enlarged the area of discussion in sanitary matters, that a hygienic congress of today finds a greater number of related subjects than was possible ten years ago. And not only so, but it classes all, or nearly all, the diseases more immediately affecting the public health as distinctly preventable. In the recent congress there was practical unanimity on this point. There was also a decided advance made in the recognition by medical authority of the evils of alcoholism, and in papers on that subject by Sir Dyce Duckworth, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital London, and Professor Westergaard, of Copenhagen, a strictly temperance attitude was taken, and subsequently endorsed by other members of the congress. Papers on "Diphtheria" recounted the great progress made toward the extermination of that dreaded disease, and those on "Housing of the Working Classes," "Disposal of the Dead," and "Control of Infectious Disease" likewise recorded a decided sanitary advance as well as suggested new and improved methods of accelerating it. Convincing proofs were given of the great decrease of the death rate among different nations. During the last fifty years the average length of human life has increased from thirty-two to thirty-seven years. The small-pox and fever epidemics have been almost eliminated.

In all gatherings of this kind, where the object is the education of public opinion rather than the advocacy of theories, less immediate attention is paid to tentative research than to the application of proved discoveries to the general good. The suggestions put forth by one delegate may fertilize in the mind of another, and bear fruit in some valuable addition to sanitary knowledge. But its diffusion of mental light from the few to the many, rather than from one of the few to another, which marks the importance of congresses like this. Specialists will work on lines of individual predilection and, in this age of rapid communication, do not need to assemble together to make known the results of their investigations; but nevertheless in this manner public attention can best be centralized on vital topics. It was a marked feature of the congress that the discussions suggested the interference of legislation, which produced considerable division of opinion among those present. The question as to whether sanitary matters were a subject for immediate and stringent laws could not but call forth differences of opinion. It necessarily raised the point of sufficient or insufficient progress of public opinion in that direction. It is certain, however, that in the education necessary to put the public mind in a legislating attitude on these subjects great progress has been made in recent times, and that the congress just closed has taken no inconsiderable part in it.—*Guardian*.

**The Causes of Crime.**

As to the causes of crime, the Ontario Commissioners gave the matter large attention and have brought together a great mass of expert opinion upon the subject. After weighing evidence they advance the emphatic opinion that "any theory which leads to the conclusion that some are formed by nature for a life of crime and must, no matter what their education, be criminals if left free to act according to their instincts, will not find general acceptance, although it may be true that criminals present a far larger proportion of anatomical abnormalities than the ordinary European population." They lay it down as their conclusion that the chief causes of crime in the community are: "The want of proper parental control; the lack of good home training and the baneful influence of bad homes, largely due to the culpable neglect and indifference of parents, and the evil effects of drunkenness." In enlarging upon this general proposition they say: "Intemperance—directly and indirectly—is unquestionably one of the most fruitful causes of crime, and its effects are wholly evil."

"The evidence goes far to prove that hereditary taint in many cases renders it difficult if not impossible to resist the influence of evil and unwholesome environment."

"Idleness, that is a dislike for work, is regarded by many as a fruitful cause of crime. . . . It has been remarked of those convicted of crime that nearly all were idle when arrested, and few, if any, had previously been steadily occupied in any kind of work."

"The inordinate eagerness to acquire wealth or to get money sufficient to satisfy the desires of the extravagant or profligate, which prevails in this age, is undoubtedly the cause of much crime."

"The neglect of its duties by the State and by society in all its other forms of organizations is largely responsible for the prevalence of vice and crime."

Such are the chief causes given by the Commission for the existence of crime in Ontario. The machinery for the repression of the crime which they found to exist together with their suggestions as to improvements therein must be left to another issue.—*Presbyterian Review*.

**A Little of Everything.**

It is stated on apparently good authority that the publishers of the *Century Magazine* have nearly one hundred thousand dollars worth of accepted and unused manuscripts locked up in their strong safes.

To vindicate his reputation as an expert wood-carver, a colored man in Hutchinson, Kansas, recently, in fifteen hours carved a chain nearly six feet long out of a solid piece of wood.

It is usually said that there are but seven-line lettered monosyllable words in the English language—viz.: Scratched, stretched, scranched, scrunched, screeched, squelched and stanchied.

A London married couple named Waters for some reason bestowed upon their daughter the name of Mineral, and now she has to sign herself "Mineral Waters."

Woodpulp is now extensively used as a composition for mouldings and decorative purposes in private and public buildings. In the manipulation of this composition beautiful effects can be obtained by mixing in it the various aniline colors—strong or tinted—or those known as metallic colors. Bronze powders, or various colors, may also be used with pleasing results.

The smallest church in the world is said to be at St. Lawrence, near Ventnor, Isle of Wight. It has a seating capacity of 12 people.

The attorney of the Great Northern Railroad (England) stated recently in court that 27,000 persons were actually detected in attempts to defraud his company last year.

There is a church in Maine 130 years old where a collection has never been taken. It ought to be added to some one's collection of curiosities.

There are said to be about 22,000,000 acres of forest in Hungary. Of these the Government owns about 3,500,000 acres, and buys more each year, and refuses to sell any that it possesses.

The ministry of Saxony, at the instances of leading members of the medical fraternity, has decreed that drunkenness shall be considered a criminal offence, pending a meeting of the Diet, which is expected to pass a law confirming the decree.

There are well-to-do men who will get down on their knees in church and pray for God to bless the whole earth, who wouldn't give a dollar toward building a fence around the church to keep the pigs out of the graveyard.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter denouncing gambling as a formidable and growing national evil. Mr. Gladstone declares he is ready to give his aid to any efforts aiming at the extinction of gambling.

Emperor William is following the example of Frederick the Great in enlisting the tallest men that can be found for his Guards. The latest acquisition is a young Rhinelander whose height is seven feet four and a half inches. He is the tallest man in the Guards since 1850.

It is a whole day's task for two men to fell a mahogany tree. On account of the spurs which project from the base of the trunk a scaffold has to be erected and the tree cut off above the spurs, leaving the very best wood from 10 to 15 feet high.

Bishop French of England, who died recently in Arabia, was known as "that many tongued man of Lahore," for he could preach in English, Persian, Hindustani, Pushto, Hindi, Tamil and Punjabi, and was an eminent scholar in Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Greek and Latin.

A German authority says that almost a third of all humanity—that is, 400,000,000—speaks the Chinese language. Then the Hindu language is spoken by more than 100,000,000. In the third place stands the English, spoken by almost 100,000,000. Fourth, the Russian, with 89,000,000. While the German language is spoken by 87,000,000 tongues and the Spanish by 48,000,000, the French is fifth in place.

It is narrated that a New England preacher of the olden time was paralyzed during a sermon by discovering his rude offspring in the gallery pelting the hearers in the pews below with peanuts. But while the good man was preparing a frown of reproof the young hopeful cried out: "Tend to your preaching, daddy; I'll keep 'em awake."

The Salvation Army of Seattle, Wash., has been made the beneficiary of the will of J. W. Munson, an eccentric philanthropist who died on May 9th at Honolulu, and was buried by the Grand Army post at that place. Munson attended the meetings of the Salvationists nearly four years. He leaves \$50,000 to the Salvation Army.

John P. Haines, president of the Society for the Prevention of the Cruelty to Animals, recommends to persons who own horses subject to fits of blind staggers to supply themselves with spirits of ammonia, and when the animal exhibits evidence of an attack coming on to saturate a sponge or cloth with the ammonia and apply it to the horse's nostrils, and it will have as good effect as bleeding in the mouth, which is not easily accomplished.

Twenty-two years ago John R. McDonald was the teacher of an inferior school in the country of Inverness, N. S. He turns up now as the owner of the celebrated Naomí gold mine in Australia, which is estimated to be worth \$100,000,000. Mr. McDonald studied law, but failing to succeed in that profession devoted himself to speculation and the study of minerals.

The perils of the vasty deep do not look so terrible in view of the last report of the national board of steam navigation, showing that, out of the 500,000,000 passenger carried last year on American waters and from American ports, only sixty-five lives were lost. It would appear from these figures that the real danger lies in staying on shore.

Rats were used as sentinels by two burglars who tried to saw their way out of the Cleveland Jail. They scattered bread crumbs outside their cell, and when the noise of the sawing brought the watchman around, the rats gave notice of his approach by patterning off. Then the sawing suddenly ceased, and for nights the watchman was unable to locate the rasping sound.

**Denominational Notices.**

THE BOYER MONUMENT FUND.

It is proposed to erect a suitable monument at the grave of the late Rev. A. B. Boyer, in Balasore, India. Contributions are solicited. They may be sent to the editor of the INTELLIGENCER, and they will be acknowledged in the paper as received. It is believed that many will desire to help erect a modest stone at the grave of the beloved brother who gave his life to the mission work.

FOREIGN MISSION FUND.

Received from—  
White Head Church, Grand-  
manan, . . . . . \$5 00  
Rev. Joseph Noble, . . . . . 1 00  
Edw. W. SLIPP, Treas.

Sept. 12.

Third District Meeting, at Bear Island, the third Friday in September. Ministers to attend: Rev. J. J. Barnes, B. H. Nobles, C. T. Phillips. Rev. W. Downey to preach the annual sermon.

**To Colorado via Burlington Route.**

ONLY ONE NIGHT ON THE ROAD.

Leave Chicago at 1:00 p. m., or St. Louis at 8:25 a. m., and arrive at Denver 6:15 p. m. the next day. Through Sleepers, Chair Cars and Dining Cars. All Railways from the East connect with these trains and with similar trains via Burlington Route to Denver, leaving Chicago at 6:10 p. m., St. Louis at 8:15 p. m., and Peoria at 3:20 p. m. and 8:00 p. m. All trains daily.

Tourist tickets are now on sale, and can be had of ticket agents of all roads and at Burlington Route depots in Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis.

There is no better place than Colorado for those seeking rest and pleasure.—4ins.

**A Model Railway.**

The Burlington Route, O. B. & Q. R. R. operates 7,000 miles of road, with termini in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver. For speed, safety, comfort, equipment, track and efficient service, it has no equal. The Burlington gains new patrons but loses none.—4ins.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

**To Be Well Known.**

highly prized and enthusiastically recommended at home, shows strength to stand severest tests. Thousands of families in St. John are never without "Dyspepticure," it is their valued household friend for "all the ills the Stomach is heir to," from the simple troubles of children to the severest complications of latter life. The fame of "Dyspepticure" is fast spreading everywhere.

**Births.**

PORTER.—At Windsor, Car. Co., N. B., on Sept. 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Porter (nee Miss Amanda Shaw) a son.

**Marriages.**

WILEY-PALLEY.—In St. John, West End, on the 7th inst., by Rev. G. A. Hartley, George Wiley, of Carleton and Winnie Palley of Newfoundland.

**Deaths.**

LARLEE.—At Tobique Narrows, V. Co., on the 4th inst., Alma, aged 5 months, infant daughter of Maggie and the late G. H. Larlee.

STEWART.—At Perth, V. Co., on the 6th inst., Sarah Levilo, aged 35 years, beloved wife of James Stewart. Deceased was deservedly loved and respected by all who knew her. The sorrow-stricken family, consisting of husband and seven children, have the sympathy of their many friends.

**PISO'S CURE FOR THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.**  
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.  
CONSUMPTION