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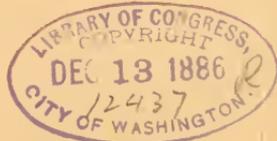
# Man that Rum Made.



By W. J. FAIRFIELD, M. D.,

Member of The American Medical Association, The Michigan State Medical Association,  
The Calhoun County Medical Association, and President of the  
Battle Creek Art Club.

ILLUSTRATED BY THE AUTHOR.



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# PREFACE.

MUCH money, time, and talent are spent in the preparation of children's literature, arraying before them much jingling nonsense in pretty picture books.

While the author is not adverse to this, and hopes that this little book will prove attractive, he also hopes that it may raise an interest in temperance among the little folks, and by arousing their innocent inquisitiveness, incite the old folks to better inform themselves on the great subject of temperance, and lead them to inculcate in the minds of their children sound temperance principles.

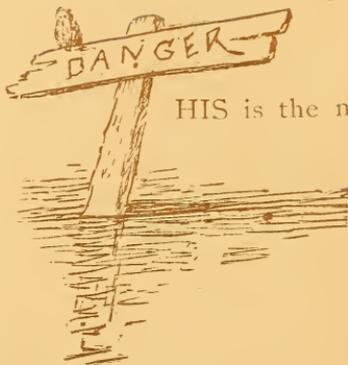
With this end in view, the author has thought proper, as the work progressed, to extend its original scope by adding a few chapters containing material instruction for the older juveniles and the old folks.

Though this book is not prepared for the drunkard so much as for his children, it is not designed to debar him from looking over its pages. The author must acknowledge his great indebtedness to him and his boon companions for furnishing the models for most of the illustrations herein contained.

Honest delineation the author has carefully attempted, and if he has failed in this, he is sure it cannot be on the side of exaggeration.

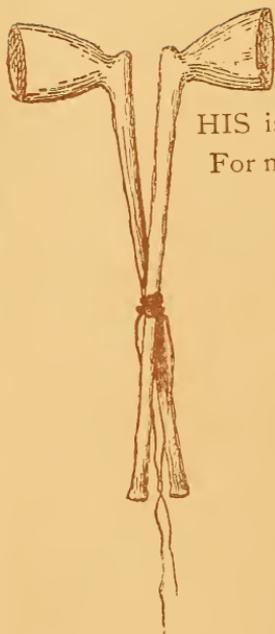
In conclusion, it may be proper to add, in justice to the work, that in its preparation the author has been greatly limited in time owing to the incessant cares incident to a large medical practice.

W. J. F.



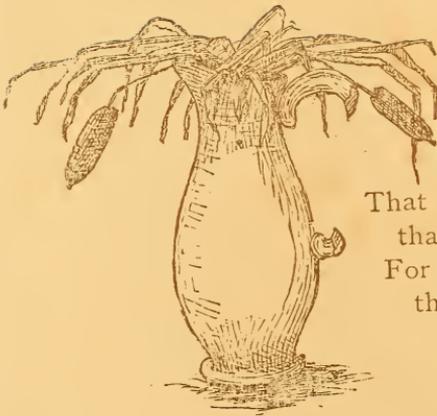
HIS is the man that rum made.





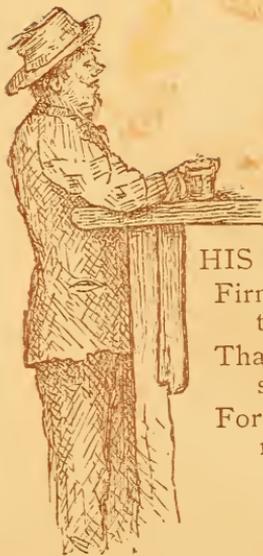
HIS is the weed that sowed the seed  
For making the man that rum made.





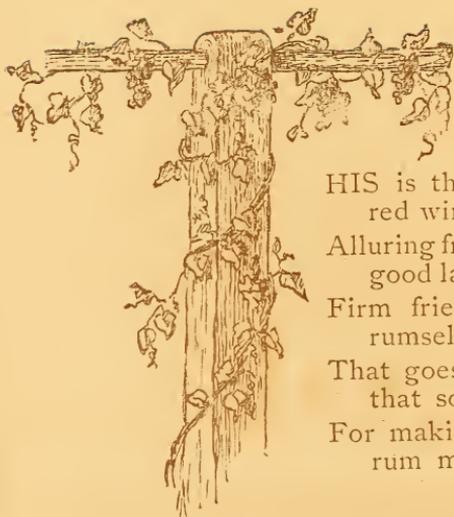
HIS is the cider,  
the rum-seller's  
tinder,  
That goes with the weed  
that sowed the seed  
For making the man  
that rum made.





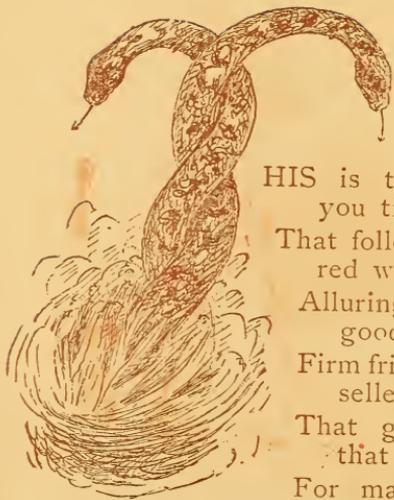
HIS is the beer, the jolly good lager,  
Firm friend of cider, the rumseller's  
tinder,  
That goes with the weed that  
sowed the seed  
For making the man that rum  
made.





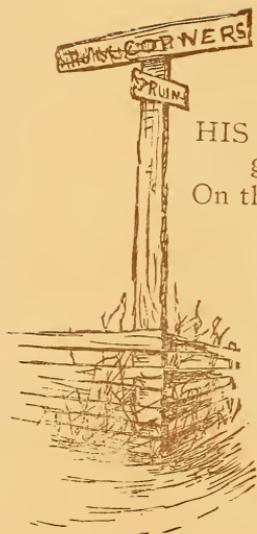
HIS is the wine, the red,  
red wine,  
Alluring from beer, the jolly  
good lager,  
Firm friend of cider, the  
rumseller's tinder,  
That goes with the weed  
that sowed the seed  
For making the man that  
rum made.





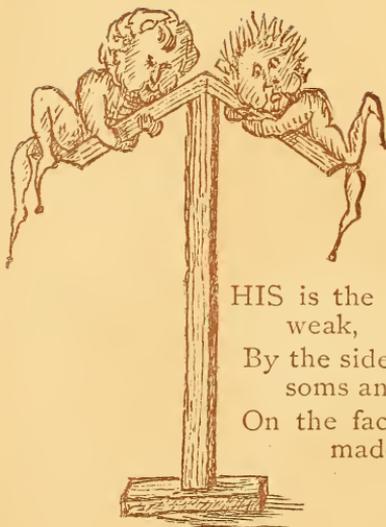
HIS is the whisky, to make  
you tipsy,  
That follows the wine, the red,  
red wine,  
Alluring from beer, the jolly  
good lager,  
Firm friend of cider, the rum-  
seller's tinder,  
That goes with the weed  
that sowed the seed  
For making the man that  
rum made.





HIS is the nose that blossoms and  
grows  
On the face of the man that rum made.





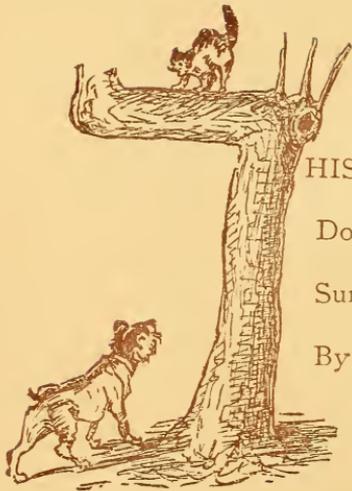
HIS is the cheek, all flabby and  
weak,  
By the side of the nose that blos-  
soms and grows  
On the face of the man that rum  
made.





HIS is the eye, all bleared and awry,  
Surmounting the cheek, so flabby  
and weak,  
By the side of the nose that  
blossoms and grows  
On the face of the man that rum  
made.





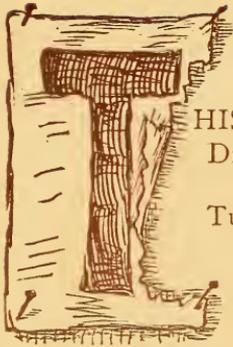
HIS is the hair, the vermin's  
lair,  
Down in the eye, all bleared  
and awry,  
Surmounting the cheek, so  
flabby and weak,  
By the side of the nose that  
blossoms and grows  
On the face of the man  
that rum made.





HIS is the mouth that, for  
lack of a drouth,  
Tumbled the hair, the ver-  
min's lair,  
Down in the eye, all bleared  
and awry,  
Surmounting the cheek, so  
flabby and weak,  
By the side of the nose that  
blossoms and grows  
On the face of the man that  
rum made.

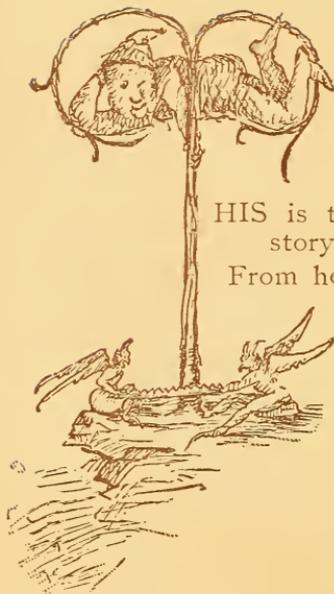




HIS the throat of the whisky bloat,  
Diseased like the mouth that, for  
lack of a drouth,  
Tumbled the hair, the vermin's lair.  
Down in the eye, all bleared  
and awry,  
Surmounting the cheek, so flabby  
and weak,

By the side of the nose that blossoms and grows  
On the face of the man that rum made.





HIS is the stomach's progressive  
story

From health to disease, man's life  
to worry,—

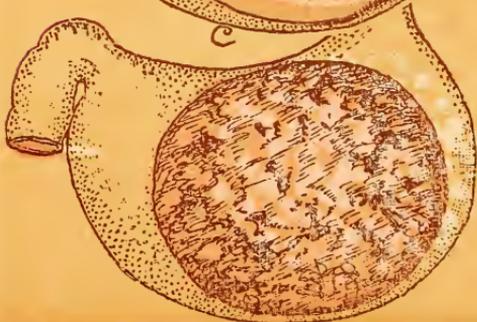
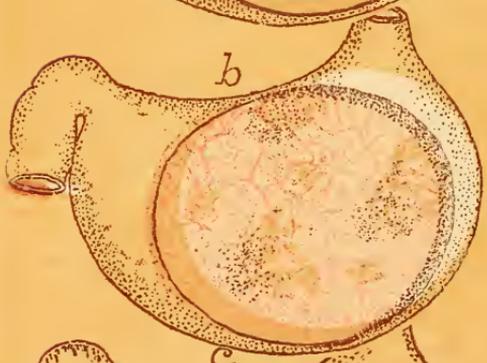
Far worse than the throat  
of the whisky bloat,

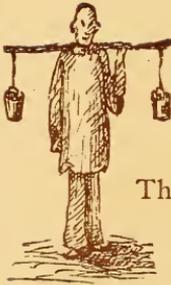
Diseased like the mouth  
that, for lack of a  
drouth,

Tumbled the hair, the  
vermin's lair,

Down in the eye, all  
bleared and awry,

Surmounting the cheek, so flabby and weak,  
By the side of the nose that blossoms and grows  
On the face of the man that rum made.





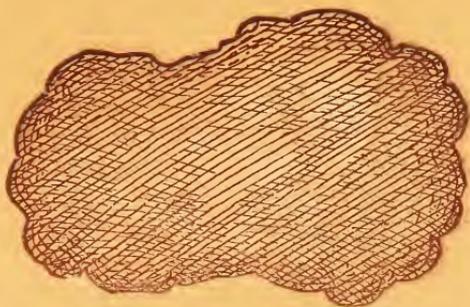
HIS is the liver, all pickled and  
shrunk,

Produced by the alcohol, making him  
drunk,

Thus aiding the stomach's progressive  
story

From health to disease, man's life  
to worry,—

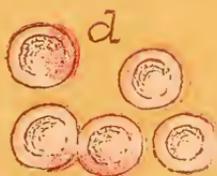
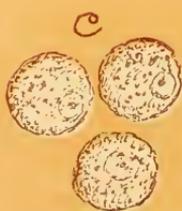
Far worse than the throat of the whisky bloat,  
Diseased like the mouth that, for lack of a drouth,  
Tumbled the hair, the vermin's lair,  
Down in the eye, all bleared and awry,  
Surmounting the cheek, so flabby and weak,  
By the side of the nose that blossoms and grows  
On the face of the man that rum made.

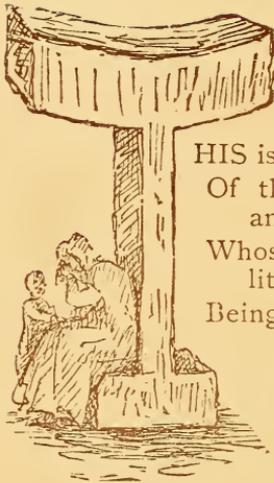




HIS is a group of little blood cells,  
Each crippled or killed by the  
poison which tells  
So fatal on liver, all pickled  
and shrunk,  
Produced by the alcohol,  
making him drunk,  
Thus aiding the stomach's  
progressive story  
From health to disease,  
man's life to worry,—  
Far worse than the throat  
of the whisky bloat,  
Diseased like the mouth  
that, for lack of a drouth,  
Tumbled the hair, the ver-  
min's lair,

Down in the eye, all bleared and awry,  
Surmounting the cheek, so flabby and weak,  
By the side of the nose that blossoms and grows  
On the face of the man that rum made.





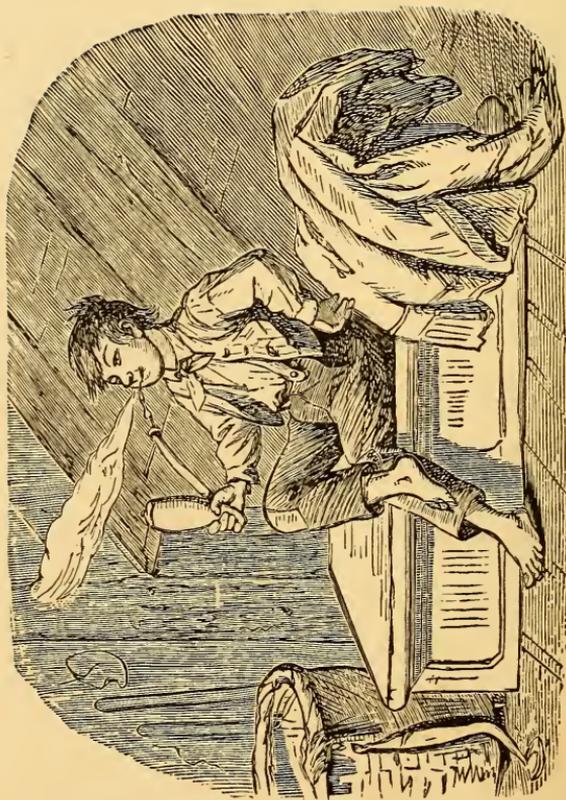
HIS is the wreck that alcohol made  
Of the man who was so sober  
and staid,  
Whose blood was diseased, by the  
little blood cells  
Being crippled or killed by the  
poison which tells  
So fatal on liver, all pickled  
and shrunk,  
Produced by the alcohol,  
making him drunk,

Thus aiding the stomach's progressive story  
From disease unto death, man's life to worry,—  
Far worse than the throat of the whisky bloat,  
Diseased like the mouth that, for lack of a drouth,  
Tumbled the hair, the vermin's lair,  
Down in the eye, all bleared and awry,  
Surmounting the cheek, so flabby and weak,  
By the side of the nose that blossoms and grows  
On the face of the man that rum made.









TOBACCO DRUNKENNESS.—NOT SO BAD.

## THE TOBACCO HABIT.

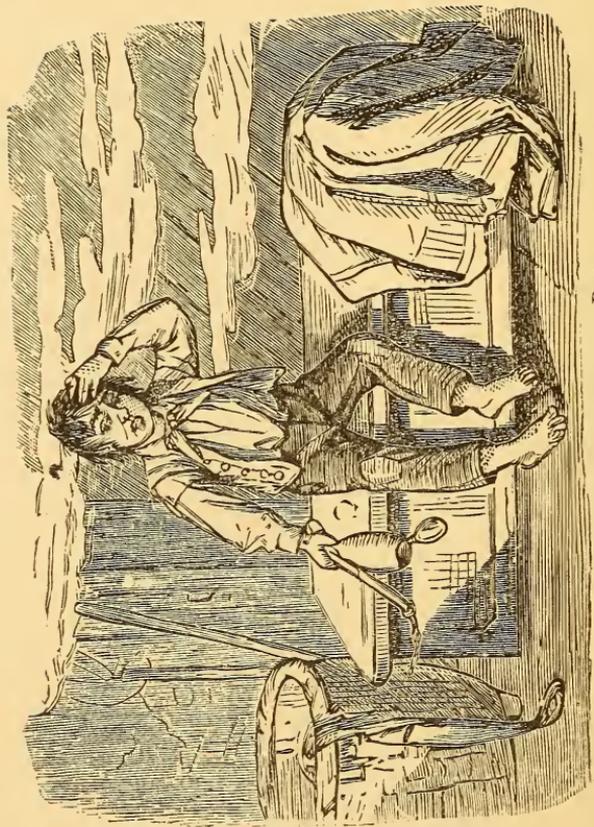


ITS RELATION TO THE DRINK HABIT.



ONE of the early habits acquired by boys is that of using tobacco. When they see it flourishing all around them, in every public place, in the pulpit, and often in their homes; when they find it indulged by the lawyer and the doctor, by the churchman as well as the worldling, by the laborer and the capitalist alike, is it any wonder that the use of the filthy weed is so early acquired?

Upon the discovery of America by Columbus, in 1492, two of his sailors, returning to the ship after exploring the island of Cuba, told among other wonderful stories that they "saw the naked savages twist large leaves together, and smoke like devils." Early in the following century,

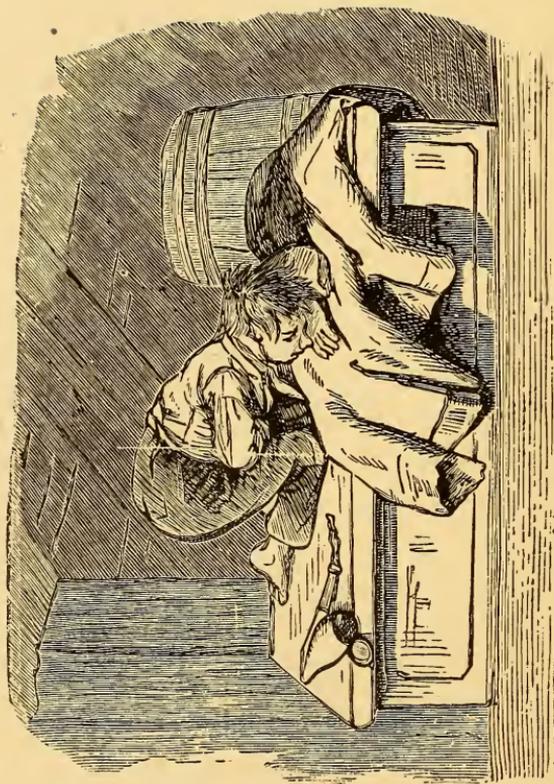


TOBACCO DRUNKENNESS.—BAD.

when the Spaniards attempted a landing in South America, it is recorded by the historian that the natives in large numbers fought their approach by making hideous noises to frighten them, and by "chewing herbs and spurting the juice" toward them." The herb used was tobacco, and the natives, in thus using it as a means of defense, were doubtless fully aware of its poisonous and irritating nature.

The filthy habit of tobacco-using thus introduced by a barbarous nation, has rapidly grown to immense dimensions, involving the greater portion of the civilized world. To its stimulating, narcotizing, poisonous properties is due its fascinating power upon the human organism; and it enslaves all who use it in a bondage well-nigh invincible.

The oil of tobacco is one of the most poisonous substances known. A drop of it would kill a dog as surely as would an ounce of lead in his brain. Owing to its deadly power, some barbarous races use it to destroy snakes. Gardeners and housewives make use of tobacco-smoke with telling effect in killing the lice and other insects that infest their plants. What tobacco-user is there who, unless enveloped in tobacco



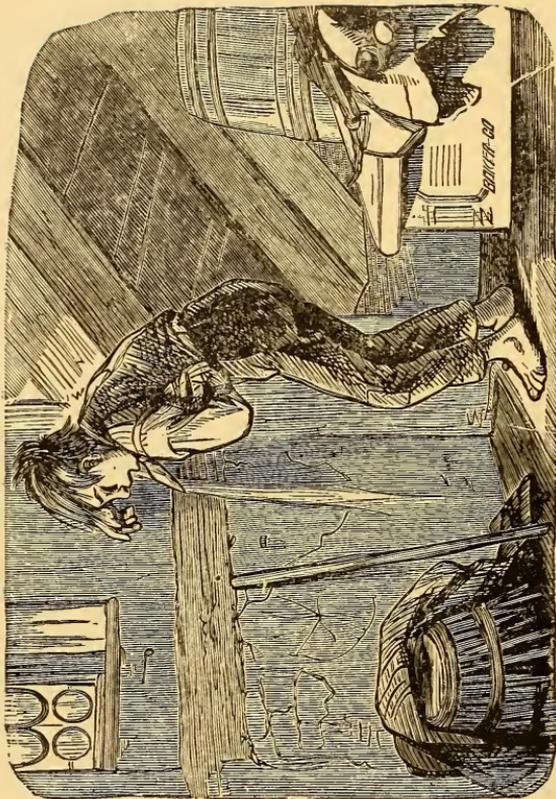
TOBACCO DRUNKENNESS,—VERY BAD,

fumes almost from birth, cannot remember the deathly sickness he felt after smoking his first cigar, or taking his first quid of tobacco?

Many are the deaths on record due to the immediate effects of tobacco. The chemist, the physician, the scientist, all agree in pronouncing it a rank poison,—“a narcotic plant which no brute will eat, which affords no nutriment, which every stomach loaths until cruelly drugged into submission, which stupefies the brain, shatters the nerves, destroys the coats of the stomach, creates an insatiable thirst for stimulants, and prepares the system for fatal disease.”

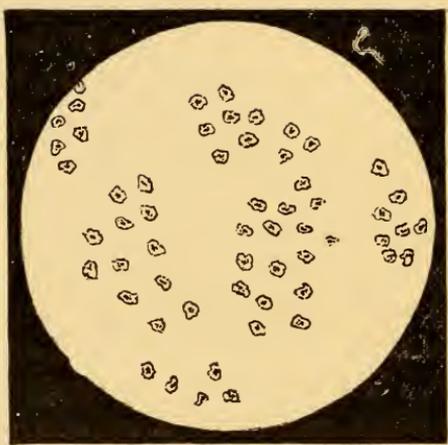
It is a well-known fact that the system can in time become accustomed to a poison, and will tolerate a large amount when it has been gradually introduced. This is why so few of the large army of tobacco-users die from acute tobacco-poisoning. Little by little the poison has been introduced, and so gradually has it wrought its devastating effects, that chronic tobacco-poisoning has not been recognized by physicians, by pathologists, until within a comparatively recent period.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, of London, England, who with voice and pen has doubtless done more



TOBACCO DRUNKENNESS.—HORRID.

than any other living man in the scientific field of temperance, has investigated the physical effects of tobacco upon the human system. Upon the blood he has found that "the prolonged inhalation of tobacco produces changes which are very marked in character. The fluid is thinner than is natural, and in extreme cases paler. In some instances the deficient color of the blood is communicated to the body altogether, rendering the external surface yellowish-white and puffy. The blood being thin, also exudes too freely, and a cut surface bleeds for a long time, and may continue to bleed inconveniently, even in opposition to remedies. But the most important influence is exerted over the little bodies which float in myriads in the blood, and are known as the red corpuscles. These bodies have naturally a double concave surface, and at their edges a perfectly smooth outline. The absorption of fumes of tobacco necessarily leads to rapid changes in them: they lose their rounded shape, becoming oval and irregular; and instead of having a mutual attraction for each other and running together,—a good sign of physical health,—they lie loosely scattered before the eye, and indicate to the learned observer as clearly as though they spoke to him



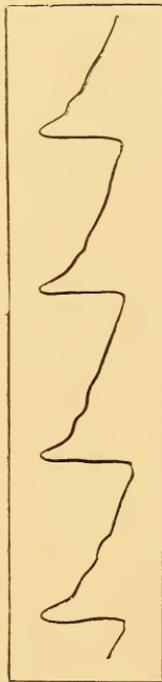
BLOOD CORPUSCLES OF TOBACCO USER.

and said the words, that the man from whom they were taken was physically depressed and deplorably deficient both in muscular and mental power." (See illustration.)

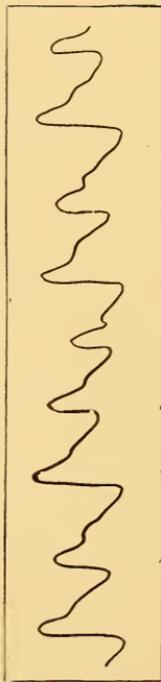
"The smoker cannot escape the poison of tobacco," says the late Dr. Marshall Hall. "It gets into his blood, travels the whole round of his system, interferes with the heart's action and the general circulation, and affects every organ and fiber of the frame."

Tobacco predisposes to disease by its influence in depressing the functional activity of the different organs of the body, and by producing a tendency to change of structure, the resisting power of the system to disease being thereby greatly lessened.

The heart is often the seat of serious trouble arising from the free use of tobacco. There may be no structural disease, but still it is a grave functional disturbance, a serious menace to life. During the late war, nearly all the soldiers smoked, and not a few developed this condition of the heart, which was most appropriately termed the "tobacco heart." It is a nervous weakness of that organ, due to the paralyzing effects the poison has upon the nerves leading to



*Fig. 1. Sphygmographic tracing from the pulse at the wrist of a healthy person who has never used tobacco in any form.*



*Fig. 2. Sphygmographic tracing from the pulse at the wrist of a person who has used tobacco until it has produced the "tobacco heart."*

the heart. In fact, it is a partial paralysis, a robbing of the heart in a measure of its natural vigor and force and rhythm of beat, making it inefficient and irregular in action, and predisposing it to neuralgia (*angina pectoris*).

The pulse is a true indicator of this condition, being in these cases "thin" and "wiry," lacking in volume, and intermittent. The delicate tracings of that finely balanced instrument, the sphygmograph, show in a most graphic manner the pulse of the tobacco heart as compared with that of a healthy heart. There is no doubt that many sudden deaths would, if the facts were known, be attributed to the effects of tobacco on the heart.

Blindness is not an uncommon result of tobacco-using. The optic nerve becomes gradually paralyzed by the insidious tobacco-poison; and if not recognized in time, and the further use of tobacco entirely abolished, permanent total blindness will be the result. Color blindness, an inability to recognize colors, particularly red and green, is alarmingly on the increase; and on investigation it has been found to be in many instances traceable to chronic tobacco-poisoning.

A form of paralysis, quite rare, yet on the in-

crease, in which there is a progressive wasting away of the muscles, is thought, and with good reason, to be in a great measure due to tobacco.

Restlessness, nervous irritability, muscular weakness and trembling, inability to sleep, dyspepsia, loss of taste and smell, impaired hearing, vertigo, catarrh, smokers' sore throat, disease of the mouth, and cancer often tell the tale of the ravages of tobacco.

That the habit of using tobacco in any of its forms creates or encourages an appetite for stimulants, and is therefore a prime cause and a most powerful accessory of the drink habit, we can justly affirm. Wherever we go we can see this tendency. We can obtain testimony upon testimony, of an incontrovertible character, that one of the first steps toward drunkenness is the tobacco vice.

Debarring transmitted tendencies, all cases of moderate or excessive use of intoxicating beverages we have found to have been preceded by the use of tobacco. Says the Rev. J. G. Evans, "Nine out of ten of the boys and young men of our country who fall into drinking habits, first learn to smoke or chew tobacco."

In the report of an Eastern insane asylum,

where in two hundred and ninety-four cases insanity was caused by alcohol, in two hundred and forty-six of them the drink habit was preceded by smoking. Five hundred of six hundred prisoners confined in the State's prison at Auburn, N. Y., for crimes committed while under the influence of strong drink, testified that they began to be intemperate through the use of tobacco.

A French physician, having studied the effects of smoking upon thirty-eight boys between the ages of nine and fifteen, reported that he found that twenty-seven of them were suffering from marked symptoms of tobacco-poisoning; twenty-three had decided impairment of the intellectual faculties, and a strongly developed appetite for alcoholic drinks; three had heart disease; eight had decided deterioration of the blood; twelve were subject to frequent attacks of nosebleed; ten were troubled with disturbed sleep; and four were suffering with ulceration of the mouth.

One writer estimates that out of every hundred Good Templars who break their obligation, three fourths are smokers; and he suggests to temperance reformers the significance of this fact.

The unprejudiced study of the tobacco habit in the intimate relation it sustains to the damning

curse of intemperance, brings the irresistible conviction that a tobacco reform is an intrinsic part of the temperance reform, and all temperance workers must sooner or later recognize it as such.



# THE ALCOHOL FAMILY AND ITS RELATIONS.



## THEIR COMMON SOURCE.



REMEMBER having often observed, on a hot summer day, bubbles of gas rise to the surface of stagnant pools. We boys used to explain this phenomenon by saying that "it was a frog in the bottom of the pool blowing off his breath."

Let us go to such a pool. By thrusting your cane or a pole into the mud at the bottom of the pool, quite a good deal of this gas will rise to the surface; and by inverting an open-mouthed bottle full of water over the appearing bubbles, a considerable amount of the gas can be collected for examination. This gas is the result of putrefaction of vegetable matter in the water, where there is a limited supply of air. Its common name is marsh-gas; its chemical name is methyl



IGNIS FATUUS.

hydride, or methane. Its chemical formula is written  $C H_4$ , being composed of two chemical elements, carbon and hydrogen, in the proportion of one atom of carbon to four atoms of hydrogen.

The luminous appearance—*ignis fatuus*, Will-with-a-wisp, or Jack-with-a-lantern—sometimes seen at night in the air over low, moist ground or swamp land, is supposed to proceed from some form of this gas.

Marsh-gas is transparent, colorless, and a little more than half as heavy as air. Being composed of two very inflammable substances, carbon and hydrogen, it is readily ignited by a lighted match, and burns with a bluish-yellow flame.

Fire-damp, the bane of the miners, which has been the cause of such terrific and murderous explosions in mines, is a form of this gas.

By the slow action of chlorine upon marsh-gas, the powerful chemical, chloroform, is produced, the vapor of which, when inhaled, will cause temporary insensibility to pain and rapid narcosis, resulting in death if not soon discontinued. The ordinary way of manufacturing chloroform is by distilling dilute alcohol with chloride of lime.

Marsh-gas, or methyl hydride, stands at the head of a series of hydro carbon chemicals closely

related to one another. They are called the “Marsh-gas family” or “Marsh-gas series.” A few of the first we here give in their tabular order:—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Formula.</i>
Methyl hydride, or methane, .....	$C\ H_4$
Ethyl hydride, or ethane, .....	$C^2\ H_6$
Propyl hydride, or propane, .....	$C_3\ H_8$
Butyl hydride, or butane, .....	$C_4\ H_{10}$
Amyl hydride, or pentane, .....	$C_5\ H_{11}$

The relation of these hydro-carbons to the alcohol family we shall soon see.

Alcohol is the term applied to a fluid having the name of ethyl hydrate. It is a transparent liquid, lighter than water, of a pungent odor, and hot and burning to the taste. It boils much easier than water, and will burn readily in the air, giving a pale-blue flame devoid of smoke. On account of its inflammable nature, it has sometimes been called “fire-water.”

Its flame being devoid of smoke and soot, makes its use desirable to the chemist when heating substances in a glass vessel.

Chemists have investigated this singular chemical agent which Shakespeare and others have called *aqua vitæ*, the water of life; and so thor-

oughly is its composition now known that were the immortal English bard still alive, he would be more likely to call it *aqua mortis*, the water of death.

Alcohol contains two very combustible substances, carbon and hydrogen, which on scrutiny are found to be combined in the same proportion as in ethyl hydride, the second in the list of the marsh-gas series. This gas, in order to form alcohol, takes on a chemical union with water. Water is composed of two elements, oxygen and hydrogen, in the proportion of one atom of the former to two of the latter, making the chemical formula of water  $H_2 O$ .

In the union of ethyl hydride ( $C_2 H_6$ ) and water ( $H_2 O$ ), two atoms of hydrogen are cast off, making the formula of alcohol  $C_2 H_6 O$ . Thus we see that alcohol is composed of three elements and nine atomic parts, two of carbon, six of hydrogen, and one of oxygen.

This alcohol (ethylic), which is the active substance usually present in intoxicating drinks, is a chemical which so closely resembles quite a number of other chemicals that they have been grouped together by the chemist, and named the "alcohol family," or "alcohol series." Each of

them is formed by one of the "marsh-gas" series: united with water in the same way that ethyl hydride is in forming alcohol.

The following is a list of the first few of the "alcohol series," and you can readily see represented in them the corresponding numbers of the marsh-gas series :—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Formula.</i>
Methylic alcohol, or wood naphtha,....	$C\ H_4\ O$
Ethylic alcohol, (common alcohol),....	$C_2\ H_6\ O$
Propylic alcohol, .....	$C_3\ H_8\ O$
Butylic alcohol, .....	$C_4\ H_{10}\ O$
Amylic alcohol, .....	$C_5\ H_{11}\ O$

Methylic alcohol, or wood naphtha as it is often called, is a product of the distillation of wood. It is very volatile. It quickly intoxicates when drank; but its effects soon pass off. It is used mostly for manufacturing purposes. In England the law allows it to be mixed with common alcohol, and sold as methylated alcohol for manufacturing purposes free of duty. Owing to its cheapness, the poorer classes sometimes procure it for drink. Its effect is less pernicious than the common alcohol, owing to its excessively volatile nature, thus enabling the system to throw it out in less time than any other of the alcohol group.

Ethylic, or common alcohol, is obtained by the distillation of fermented liquors, and is the intoxicating element of all fermented and distilled beverages.

Propylic alcohol is derived from the fermentation of grape-skins. It is little used, and its action has been but little studied. It is a more heavy substance than the one previously mentioned, and is a more powerful intoxicant. Though doubtless present to some extent in ordinary liquors, it is not easily separated as an alcohol.

Butylic alcohol comes from the fermentation of beet-root, and is but little used. It has strong intoxicating powers.

Amylic alcohol, usually called fusel-oil, is obtained from the fermentation of potato starch or of the starch in grains. It has a peculiar odor, is heavy, sweet, and nauseous. It is a powerful intoxicant, and is often used as an adulterant, being an exceedingly common constituent of cheap whisky. It is an extremely dangerous addition to any form of drink, as a few drops of it have been known to produce a marked intoxication, and the continued use of it will bring about rapidly fatal results.

As can be seen by referring to a full table of

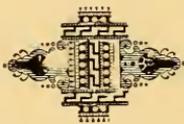
the "alcohol family," they all have the same plan of construction in common with these we have enumerated; and without giving any further history of this family, we can say that we are sufficiently acquainted with it from experience, from the teachings of science, and from the testimony of wise men, to speak with authority; and hence we declare that alcohol and all of its relatives can, by being used as a beverage, serve but the dominion of death.

Out of the rotting carcasses of vegetable forms this family is reared. Alcohol is born only of decay. Seek for it in the rain-storm! You do not find it there. Seek for it in the sparkling dew! The diamond drops do not conceal it. The bubbling spring and cooling fountain, the merry brook and gliding river, contain not one potion of this death-dealing substance! Roam over the fields wherever there is life, and you find it not; but from the stinking pool, clothed with the habiliments of vegetable death, it comes seething forth; and were it not for the art of man, nature in her laboratory of laboratories would quickly make every member of this alcohol family innocuous, and pass them into other forms to serve an all-wise purpose.

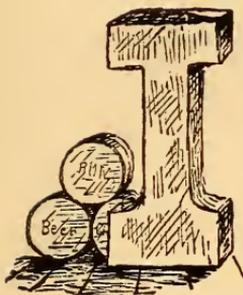
Why one member of this family has attained such eminence as to be called King Alcohol, cannot be better explained than by using the words of Dr. Richardson :—

“When the idea of spirit was brought forward, and we talked of the strength that was in beers, wines, and spirits, it was thought that this one particular alcohol, or spirit, was the only thing of its kind. Men of science knew better, but the general impression was, and is to some extent still, that the substance which we call spirit is a thing alone of itself, that it stands as though there was nothing else like it. Now I hope we have pretty fairly imbued the nation with the fact that this spirit of wine is only one of a great family ; that there are an immense number of alcohols,—dozens in fact,—some derived from wood, some from wheat, some from the potato, and so on,—all members of the same chemical family, and not in any way distinct, except by the accidents of taste and weight and a few other physical varieties, from that alcohol which we drink. As Professor Gladstone has pointed out, it is a mere accident that this came into common use—this alcohol from grain. It might have been any other alcohol that came first into play. We now

know that this is not one of the special things coming to us as a distinctive thing, but as one of a family, and has only come into use or habit, as it were, by accident."



## DIFFERENT GARBS OF KING ALCOHOL.



IN adapting himself to the products of the different countries of the globe, and in suiting the varied tastes of his subjects, King Alcohol has many different garbs to wear. He often goes in disguise through a country, and in this way exerts his influence upon the unwary without being recognized until it is too late for the victim to free himself easily from his clutches.

The good housewife will prepare the home-made wine from the juice of the grape, currant, blackberry, or other fruit, and in good faith will offer it to her guests as simple, unadulterated fruit juice, devoid of any deleterious substance, little dreaming that it can be a disguise of alcohol.

“Let them not forget that a demon dire  
Lies hid in fermented wine.”

The farmer will prepare his filter, clarify his apple juice, and drink of it freely with his children, not knowing, perhaps, that alcohol is lurking there; or if he does know, he reasons that it is present in such a small quantity that it can do no possible harm. O foolish man! In the present we forecast the future; in the present we build for the future. The entering-wedge of King Alcohol, easily started to-day by the imbibing of cider, home-made wine, root-beer, etc., gradually, unconsciously to the victim, will be driven farther and farther by the liquid hammers of alcohol, until, deep-rooted, the powers of darkness will prevail, and man's estate will be reached only to reap a withered and blighted life, and to be swept down by the maelstrom of strong drink.

Cider, when but a few hours old, begins to ferment, which is the certain indication of the presence of alcohol. This process of fermentation, if left to nature, would soon progress from its first stage, called the vinous or alcoholic fermentation, into the acetic fermentation, which produces vinegar.

The barrel of sweet (?) cider that is put away in the cellar for winter use, has generally had

some anti-fermentation substance added to it which checks this further fermentation, and holds the cider as it is, an alcoholic beverage. Cider, when fresh, can be put into air-tight cans, and thus be kept free from fermentation. Cider "boiled down," and canned in this manner, will not ferment. The juice of other fruits can be kept sweet and nice in the same way.

There are many fermented drinks, all of which are more or less intoxicating. Their power to intoxicate is in direct proportion to the amount of alcohol which they contain. Cider, except when perfectly fresh, contains from three to five per cent of alcohol. Perry is very similar to cider, being the fermented juice of pears. Wines are fermented liquors, yet many of them are greatly "fortified" or "brandied" by the addition of a distilled liquor. The following is a list of a few of the wines in common use, giving the per cent of alcohol each contains:—

Port,.....	15 to 25	per cent.
Sherry,.....	14 " 23	" "
Champagne, .....	10 " 11	" "
Madeira, .....	18 " 21	" "

What is meant by a "dry wine" is a wine in which the sugar has all been destroyed by fer-

mentation. A "fruity" wine still contains quite an amount of its sugar. The fragrance, or "bouquet," of a wine is attributed to the presence of certain fragrant ethers developed during fermentation or at a subsequent time. It generally increases with age, which accounts for the frequent superior mellow flavor and delicacy of old wine.

Malt liquors are the product of the fermenting or brewing of grains. Barley is the grain most generally used. Lager-beer, ale, stout, and porter, are the usual varieties of malt liquors, and vary from each other somewhat in the proportion of alcohol. The home-made, or small beer, contains from one to four or five per cent of alcohol, while stronger beer, ale, etc., range from seven to eighteen per cent of alcohol.

*Pulque*, the favorite drink of the Mexicans, is made from the fermented juice of a kind of cactus (*Agave Americana*).

*Chicha*, is a Peruvian drink, usually made from fermenting Indian meal which has been dried in the sun; but other grains are sometimes used. The taste of it resembles somewhat that of bad cider. In place of grinding the grain, a primitive method of manufacture is to chew it, this generally being done by old women, and when it is thoroughly masticated, the product is spit out

into some receptacle, where it is kept till it ferments.

Palm-wine is the fermented juice of certain palm-trees, and is the drink most used in warm countries. It is called "toddy" by the English in India.

*Koumiss* is made by fermenting mare's milk, and is a common drink in certain parts of Russia, and with the nomadic tribes of Central Asia.

*Arrack* is an Eastern drink of the rice-growing countries. It is made from fermented rice.

By the process of distillation, alcohol was discovered and separated from fermented liquors. Owing to the difficulty of separating it, absolute alcohol is seldom obtained. An ordinary distillation gives us a dilute alcohol mixed with water and other substances carried along with it from the fermented liquor from which it is distilled. It is from the different fermented liquors, together with other added ingredients, that different forms of distilled drinks are produced, varying somewhat, mainly in the proportion of alcohol.

*Brandy* is obtained from distilling fermented wine. Apple-brandy is from cider, peach-brandy from fermented peach juice, etc.

*Whisky* is obtained from distilling the fermented liquor of grain or potatoes. The smoky

flavor it often has is due to its being distilled from fermented malt which has been dried over a peat fire.

*Gin* is distilled from fermented malt, and flavored with the oil of juniper berries, which is usually added during the distilling process.

*Rum* is obtained by distilling fermented molasses or sugar.

*Araka* is a distilled drink made by the Tartars from *koumiss*.

*Saki* is a distilled drink made in Japan from fermented rice; a similar drink is made by the Chinese, and called *Shocoo*.

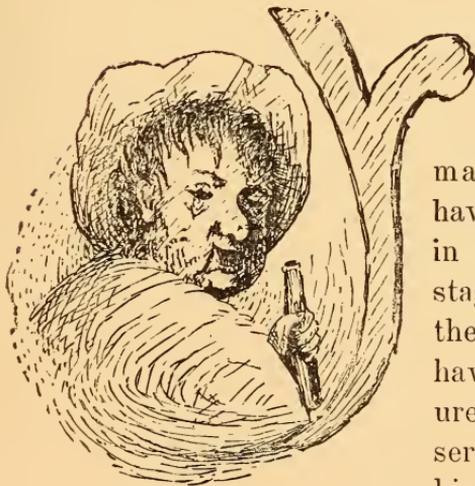
The strong drinks of civilized countries are represented by the following spirits, named in the order of their strength, beginning with the strongest: Brandy, rum, whisky, and gin. The amount of alcohol in a "good article" of brandy should be as high as fifty-three or fifty-four per cent. Rum averages forty-eight per cent of alcohol; while whisky, an article that is called the "pure stuff," "old Bourbon," or "Kentucky dew drop," will contain from forty-five to forty-six per cent of alcohol. Gin, the weakest, is still strong, for a bottle of it will give over one third the quantity in pure alcohol, or about thirty-nine per cent of *pure, undiluted poison*.

# THE APPETITE FOR STRONG DRINK.



STEPS LEADING TO AND ESTABLISHING IT.—  
WHAT WE HAVE BEEN TAUGHT CON-  
CERNING ALCOHOL.

---



YOU have noticed the man that rum makes. If you have not seen him in the gutter or staggering along the street, you have seen his picture. You have observed his walk, his bloated and

bestly looking face; and if you are near enough, a whiff of his offensive, rum-laden breath has been enough to complete your disgust for this walking product of grim alcohol.



*"Was once a child, innocent, attractive,  
and free from vice."*

Did you ever stop to think that this deplorable specimen of a man was once a child, innocent, attractive, and free from vice, and that one little departure after another has brought him to his present pitiable state ?

The appetite for strong drink is not acquired in a day, a week, or even a year. Except when inherited from drinking parents, or ancestors, it is of slow growth.

The mighty, sweeping river we can trace back till we find it tapering to a rill or a tiny spring ; and so the strong appetite the drunkard has acquired for liquor can be traced back, step by step, perhaps through a long period of years, to a small beginning. He may never have been taught in childhood any lessons of self-government. Imperceptibly his appetite has grown, developing, through constant indulgence in little irregularities of diet, into a tyrant of the worst form, usurping his right to govern. His parents were probably not careful enough while he was under their care and guardianship to provide him food of the best kind, and that prepared in a proper way. High living, rich food, spices, and relishes, taking the place of a simple dietary prepared in a simple manner, soon accustom the stomach to their stim-



*"In irregularities of diet," etc.*

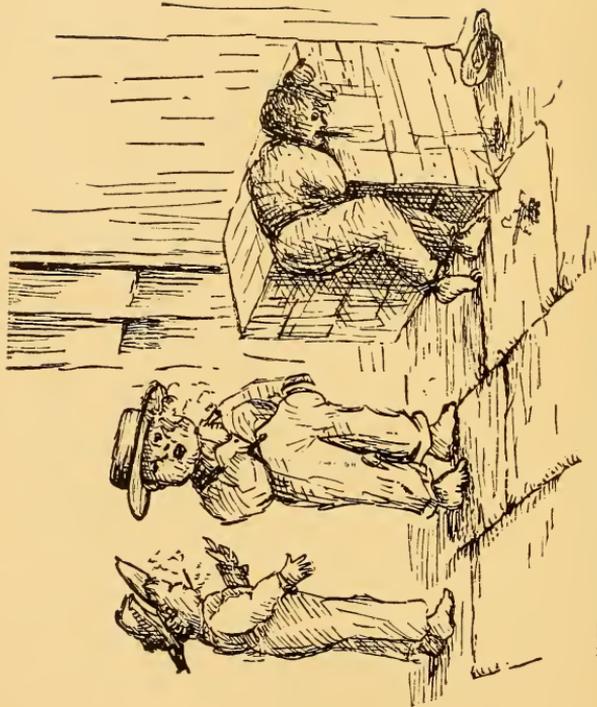
uating action, and are the initial step on the road to the use of more powerful stimulants.

Soon after a full meal of rich and highly seasoned food, the face becomes somewhat flushed, the heart beats faster, and the little streams of blood in the various parts of the body are quickened. Anything taken into the stomach which will produce such a noticeable whipping up of the system, is called a stimulant. There are a great many stimulants, some of which are mild in their action, and others are very powerful and poisonous. Any stimulant, if constantly used, will soon increase the appetite for it, and after a time will create an appetite for a stronger stimulant—one which is more injurious.



GRANDMOTHER'S EXAMPLE.

This rich, stimulating diet being furnished the child, he soon begins to use tea and coffee, thus taking a step farther in the line of stimulants. These two substances, ordinarily regarded as harmless and even valuable drinks, contain, though in small amount, a powerful poison. Its deadly effects we never feel, because as we use it

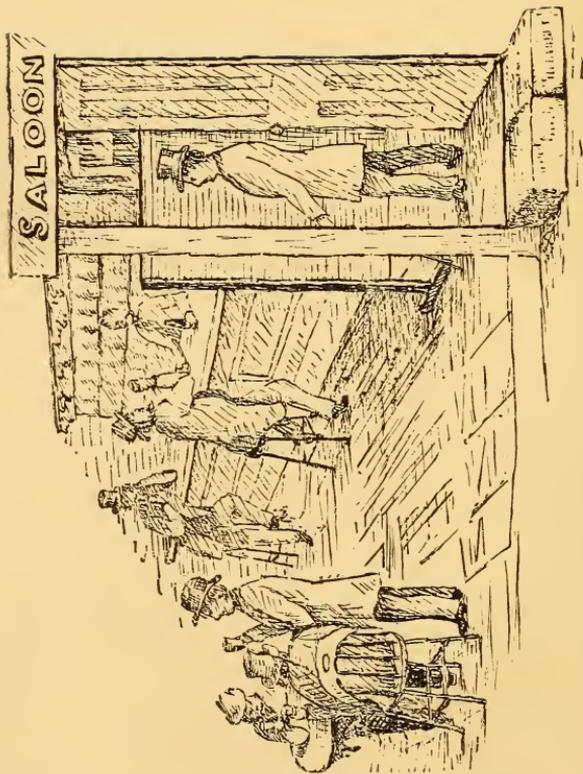


*“He readily acquires the popular habit of using tobacco.”*

we get just enough to stimulate, to whip up the system a little, which gives the pleasant, mildly exhilarated feeling.

As he grows older, the child prefers his food more spicy ; he can hardly eat his meat without his mustard, catsup, or pepper-sauce, and even his vegetables are so highly seasoned with salt and pepper that their natural flavor is lost. The tea and coffee have to be increased in strength to meet the abnormally growing demands of his appetite. Yet these changes are so gradual, so imperceptible, that he does not in the least realize that his natural appetite is being supplanted by an artificial, depraved one.

In time his associations are such as to expose him to new dangers. He readily acquires the popular habit of using tobacco ; for it is a stimulant, and his appetite demands stimulants. Tobacco is a powerful poison, and cannot be used by man (and no beast uses it) without pernicious effects. It is a narcotic poison, and in small doses acts to stimulate the system ; in large doses, to stupefy and paralyze it. In the way it is generally used, its action is mild and its poison insidious ; yet none the less surely is it working against the vital organism, and sowing seed that



*“Around the screen to the counter where the beer guzzler,” etc.*

may ripen into the alcohol habit. Who ever saw a drunkard who did not use tobacco before he began to drink?

Cider is regarded by many as a nutritious and harmless drink, and yet it is hardly made before fermentation (a rotting process) begins, which changes the nutritious part of the cider into alcohol and gas. It is the presence of alcohol in cider that makes it a pleasurable and exhilarating drink. Though its action is feeble, yet it leads across the line into the domain of King Alcohol. It has very aptly been called the "Devil's kindling wood."

The steps we have thus far considered might be called preliminary, yet their direction is not at all uncertain. They lead to the door of the saloon, and around the screen to the counter where the beer guzzler is "blowing in" his, perhaps, hard-earned money to swell the saloon keeper's bank account; and amidst the clashing of glasses, the fumes of various liquors, the ever-present tobacco smoke, the ribald song and profane jargon of voices, the first glass of beer is taken.

In weaving the chain of the drink habit around the victim, leading him to the common table of the wine bibber and the whisky bloat, beer-



*“He puffs like a steamboat, and is ready to sink from exhaustion.”*

drinking is the leading factor. It is argued that beer is a food, and we are pointed to a great fat beer guzzler as a vindication of the nutritive value of this drink. But we challenge his health, and his chances of life. No reputable life insurance company will accept him as a good risk. Even though presenting at the time a fair exterior of health, an examination will probably reveal some disease, a fatty heart, kidney disease, or a low grade of tissue in every part of the body. Walking at a moderate pace for a few blocks, he puffs like a steamboat, and is ready to sink from exhaustion.

Prof. Liebig, the great German chemist and scientist, says, "We can prove with mathematical certainty that as much flour or meal as would lie on the point of a table knife is more nutritious than five measures (twenty pints) of the best Bavarian beer."

The strength of an intoxicating drink, or its power to poison, is in direct proportion to the amount of alcohol it contains. It is the larger amount of alcohol in beer which makes it a stronger drink than cider. With the alcohol removed from it, there is nothing left but a bitter, sweetened, dirty water.

Wine comes next in the order of strength, containing considerable more alcohol than does beer. If the victim has money enough to indulge in wine, perhaps it will be his next step to add to his beer-drinking the habit of wine-taking. His course is now rapid. The stronger drinks are just before him, and it is of little consequence which he takes, whether it be rum, gin, whisky, brandy, or alcohol diluted; for they all have the one effect—to sink him farther, and to fasten firmer the already strong bands of the disease called chronic alcoholism. Irreparable structural changes, if they have not already taken place in his system, will soon begin. The making of the man that rum makes, is now well advanced.

Alcohol, which gives to these liquids their power to do harm, is a powerful poison, and is classed with some of the most deadly substances known, such as chloroform, opium, tobacco, Indian hemp, etc. It is a chemical, resulting from the fermentation of organic, starchy, saccharine substances. It does not change its form, but is the same and has proportionately the same powers, whether it be in the simple fermented liquors—ale, porter, beer, wine, cider, and *koumiss* (fermented mare's milk); or in the distilled spirits—whisky, brandy, rum, and gin.

Alcohol, in its pure state, is an active caustic. If applied to the skin, it raises a blister; and a very small amount taken into the stomach, will cause speedy death. Although it is never taken as a beverage or medicine in this form, but is always diluted at least one half with water, yet "it is rational to conclude that a poison is a poison still, though used in such moderate quantities that its injurious effects are not immediately and strikingly manifested."

"The toxical condition called *alcoholism* enters directly into the constitution of many affections. Indirectly, alcoholism favors the production of nearly all diseases, by lessening the power of resisting their causes, and contributes to their fatality by impairing the ability to tolerate or overcome them."—*Flint*.

"An alcoholic patient is dreaded by both the surgeon and the physician. A fracture, an amputation, the ligation of an artery, or the removal of a tumor is apt to be followed by severe consequences; and a pneumonia, a hepatitis, a fever, the cholera, or almost any internal disease, is usually much more severe, and more likely to be fatal. Such cases require different management from the same class of accidents and diseases

occurring in non-alcoholized persons. These remarks apply to cases falling short of positive drunkenness,—to the cases of habitual, steady drinking,—to persons who may maintain a show of health, but who are on the verge of a crater into which they are liable at any moment to fall. If they escape until age approaches, their powers much sooner decay, and they may be permitted to die of premature senility. Their chances of life are even less than those of the periodical drunkards, whose extreme excesses attract much more attention, but whose periods of abstinence afford an opportunity for partial recuperation.”—*Palmer.*

It has been said that when lung fever attacks the steady, square drinker, one who carries his pint of whisky daily, the treatment comes exclusively within the domain of the undertaker, as the first case of recovery has yet to be reported. In the more advanced stage of alcoholism, an ordinarily trivial disease often proves fatal.

If one thing more than another confirms the wisdom of the Wise Man, it is the saying which stands to-day in all its force and clearness, “Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.”

We have been taught that alcohol is a food; when in fact it is a rank poison.

We have been taught that it is a force producer; when under its influence heat and other forms of force are diminished.

We have been taught that it increases muscular strength and mental endurance, aiding the soldier to endure his long marches, the laboring man to do more work, and the student and intellectual man to think better and clearer; when its action is to diminish, to depress both muscular and brain power.

We have been taught that its use protects from epidemic diseases; when in fact it invites them, and is a potent factor working with the disease to take the life of the patient.

We have been taught its great usefulness in preventing and curing consumption; while we have been slowly learning its great potency in causing lung diseases.

We have been taught that its moderate use is consistent with life and health, and in fact almost a necessity; while it is now proven that even its moderate use is inconsistent with life and health, and that ultimately it leads to disease and premature death.

We have been taught to query, What is it *not* good for? while the advance of science and the combined experience of intelligent, and conscientious investigations demand the question to be asked, What *is* it good for?



## PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.



HE face is an index of joy and sorrow, contentment and unrest, pleasure and pain, health and disease, of a mind pure and stimulated by high and noble purposes, and of a mind debased by evil passions and bad habits. The man who takes a drink may disguise his breath, but sooner or later indubitable and indelible signs of his drinking habit will appear in his face. The habitual use of alcohol soon affects the small vaso-motor nerves which control the blood supply to the face, partially paralyzing their action so as to allow congestion, thus literally painting the face red. The nose, naturally very vascular, receives so much increase of blood in this way that it buds forth in a glowing red color, taking on the characteristic appearance which has been aptly termed a “rum blos-

som." The power of these little vaso-motor nerves to control the blood supply of a part can be illustrated in a lower animal. For this purpose, physiologists usually take a living white rabbit, and sever the nerve going to one ear. Immediately this ear becomes turgid with blood in marked contrast to the other. It also gradually grows larger.

One effect of alcoholic beverages, particularly the malted liquors, is to so impair nutrition as to largely increase fatty tissue at the expense of other tissues of the body. It is this which makes the muscles flabby and the heart weak, and renders the man liable to apoplexy through the rupture of weakened blood-vessels. The bloated and flabby cheek is due to this abnormal amount of fat.

The parts around the eye become thickened from the same cause. Its membrane loses its clearness, and the tear ducts, through inflammation, become defective, and allow a running over of the secretion. The eyelids become thickened, with edges red and scurfy, and the beauty and symmetry of the eyelashes are destroyed. This, together with the other changes enumerated, gives the bleared and rheumy eye so characteristic of the drunkard.

At this advanced stage of the drink habit, the mind has become greatly lowered in tone. High moral sentiments are almost, if not wholly, obliterated. Man's self-respect and native pride are gone, and a "do n't care what you may think of me" feeling shows out in various ways. We see it in his lack of modesty, in his disregard for the feelings of others, in his brutality, in his gross neglect of his family, and in his personal appearance; his dirty, ragged dress and frowzly, unkempt hair.

The mouth, with its flabby, coarse lips, has now become accustomed to open more often for the accursed drink than for any other substance. Once it was a respectable organ, doing duty as nature intended it should. In it used to reside the sense of taste, but now this useful sense has lost its usefulness. It was intended as a protective sense, as well as for pleasure. Who of us, taking a sip of kerosine oil by mistake, would not eject it immediately? and any one not knowing the taste of brandy or whisky, taking a little in the mouth, would be impelled to eject it as quickly as the oil.

The many little glands of the throat which supply it with moisture are irritated and inflamed

by alcohol, the throat thereby becoming parched, rough, and nodular, which, if the sensibilities of the man were not greatly blunted by the poison, would be a source of discomfort, and at times of actual suffering. There is no drunkard but what has a diseased throat.

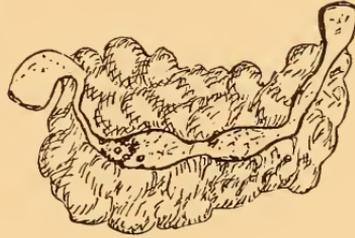
The stomach, being the receptacle for the alcohol, and being lined with a delicate membrane the same as that of the nose, mouth, and throat, is often seriously affected by the poison. In the "stomach's progressive story" (see illustration p. 33,) *a.* represents the outline of the stomach with a round opening made into it, showing the color of its mucous, or lining, membrane in health, a pale, delicate, and somewhat mottled pink. This is the part of the stomach first susceptible to injury from alcohol.

Figure *b.* represents the stomach of the moderate drinker, showing this membrane of a deeper hue, with little red or purple lines running in every direction, enlarged blood-vessels that in health were delicate and invisible.

Figure *c.* represents the membrane in a confirmed drinker just after a debauch. It is in a high state of inflammation, with dark, grumous blood oozing from its surface. In delirium tre-

mens (alcoholic mania) this inflamed state may progress to actual mortification of the walls of the stomach, thus causing death.

Sometimes, through the ulcerating and hardening effects of alcohol, the walls of the stomach take on a cancerous formation, which gradually extends until the cavity of the stomach actually grows up, as here represented.



The liver is the largest glandular organ of the body. It serves a very important office in maintaining the normal state of the blood and the proper action of the bowels. It has been called the economist of the body, because it acts as a sort of strainer, taking out of the blood deleterious substances, some of which it works over for use again. This work is interfered with by the action of alcohol. The alcohol being absorbed from the stomach into the blood, goes directly to the liver. This organ recognizes the alcohol to be a poison, and abstracts as much of it as possible from the red life current.

One of the most common forms of disease of

the liver caused by alcohol is *cirrhosis*, and is represented by the illustration p. 35. A man who is in the habit of taking his grog daily, a glass of brandy or whisky on an empty stomach mornings, to give him an appetite for breakfast, is liable to develop this form of liver disease. It is sometimes called "hob-nailed liver."

In appearance, the blood is a simple red fluid; but on close examination we find it to be a compound fluid, in which float numerous little bodies called blood corpuscles, or cells. There are two kinds, the red and the white. They cannot be seen by the naked eye, but by means of the microscope we can readily ascertain their size, shape, and general appearance.

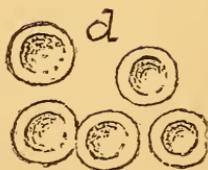
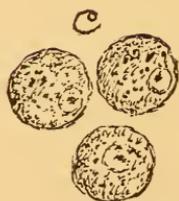
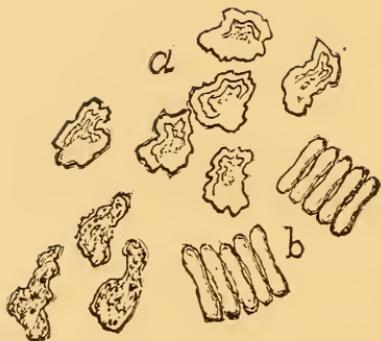
The red corpuscles are much more numerous than the white, are  $\frac{1}{3500}$  of an inch in diameter, disc shaped, with the center depressed. They are the oxygen carriers, the little firemen of the body. At every stroke of the right side of the heart, millions of them are rushed to the lungs to exchange their load of ashes (carbonic acid gas) for oxygen, and on they hurry with their fresh load of fuel (oxygen) to the left side of the heart, which sends them to the system at large, to distribute the oxygen, and to take up in re-

turn the waste tissues to be carried back to the lungs, the great chimney of our bodies.

This is the work of the red blood cells, day and night. Anything which prevents their work, puts out the vital fire, and life becomes extinct; and anything that cripples them, lowers the flame of life. These little bodies as they come from the lungs give the blood a bright red color, due to their charge of oxygen; while on their way to the lungs, the carbonic acid gas which they hold gives the blue color to the returning blood.

Alcohol being taken up by the blood from the stomach, comes in contact with these little bodies, and shrivels them up, and spoils their beautiful outline, giving them an irregular, jagged edge. (Fig. *a*.) In this condition they are not able to carry their full amount of oxygen, nor can they so readily give off their carbonic acid. This is why a drunkard's blood is darker than healthy blood.

The white blood corpuscles are not nearly so numerous as the red, but they are somewhat larger, being about  $\frac{1}{2500}$  of an inch in diameter. Although they are usually globular (Fig. *c*.), they can change their shape at pleasure, and can move about like a little animal. By means of



GROUPS OF BLOOD CELLS.

this self-motion they can get through the wall of the blood-vessel to the outside. These little creatures are the mechanics of our bodies, to build up and repair when injury has been sustained. For example, if we receive a cut or an injury which destroys integument or other tissue, these little bodies escape in great numbers from the blood-vessels in the region of the injury, and set themselves about the work of repair, removing the dead tissue and foreign matter, if there be any, and forming themselves into rank, column after column, in front and rear, on top and underneath, building a solid bridge of cells, which glue and grow together by means of plastic matter furnished by the blood, and finally resolve themselves into living brick and mortar, often repairing the breach so perfectly as to defy detection.

Alcohol has the same shriveling effect on these little bodies as on the red blood cells, the oxygen carriers. It abstracts the water from them, takes away their buoyancy, and paralyzes their action, thereby lowering the standard of the repairing powers of the system. It is due to this fact that wounds on a drunkard are slow to heal, and that surgeons are loth to operate on an alcoholic patient.



The consequences of intemperance are not confined to the parts we have enumerated. The brain, the nerves, the heart, the blood-vessels, the muscles, the kidneys,—all are subject, to a greater or less extent, to the blighting effects of alcohol.

Among the large number of those who use alcoholic beverages, there are comparatively few who reach the stage of delirium tremens. Alcohol opens up so many avenues of disease, and so lowers the vital resistance to disease, that the chances of reaching death by a shorter road are greatly enhanced. It may be consumption, or heart disease, or some nervous disease, or an illness comparatively trivial, made malignant by the influence of alcohol, that brings the “pale horse” with its black-mantled rider long before the number of years allotted to man is consummated.

The study of the effects of alcohol upon the human system should be a part of the curriculum of every district, village, and high school, of every academy and college. It should be a far more frequent theme for our temperance lecturers. We are convinced that the strongest arguments, those which speak the loudest in favor of tem-

perance, are the physical effects of alcohol upon the human organism.

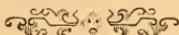
While it may be a thorn in the side of the rum-seller or the old toper, to sit at his fire-side, and hear his children preparing for their next day's recitation upon the physiological and toxical effects of alcohol, and discussing a "gin-liver," a "fatty heart," a "rum blossom," a "brandy-fired brain," or a possible spontaneous combustion from a rum-laden breath; yet posterity will doubtless reap from it a lasting benefit.

At this age of the world is it not willful neglect on the part of intelligent parents to send their boy out into the world with no adequate idea of the dangers that beset him in society, of the withering, blighting effects of alcohol, which has the tread of a giant, stalking through the land, leaving the impress of its feet in the homes of the prince as well as the peasant, and scattering broadcast wretchedness, pauperism, crime, and murder?

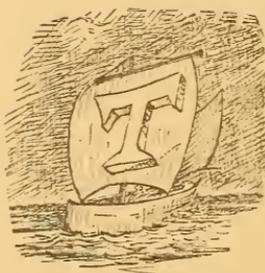
Teach the boys from a physiology that treats fully and thoroughly of the alcohol question, the effect alcohol has upon the processes of animal life; teach them that it is a poison, and not a food in any sense; that it weakens instead of

strengthens ; that it diminishes instead of increases vital force ; that it is a productive source of disease ; that instead of being an elixir of life, its effects as a beverage are evil and only evil, bringing annually thousands upon thousands of persons to an untimely grave.

The growth of intemperance will soon cease, and marks of its decay will become apparent, when the rising generations shall be properly instructed on temperance subjects. Then man will be fore-armed by an education that lifts above the domain of appetite ; that leads to a discrimination between right and wrong, with will and power to carry out conviction ; that demands alcohol to be labeled poison, and to be found only upon the shelf of the physician, the chemist, and the scientist.



## TESTIMONY OF WISE MEN CONCERNING ALCOHOL.



THE evil of intemperance is felt in every walk of life. Viewed in all its aspects, the use of ardent spirits is an unmitigated curse. Overwhelming denunciations of its terrible effects have accumulated from year to year, until the written testimony alone, if put together, would fill many volumes.

The effect of alcohol in producing disease and death, has brought forth an immense protest from men of science. Its effect upon the morals, and its antagonism to religion, have brought forth earnest protestations against it from ministers and divines of all denominations. The Bible itself, that Book of books, is not by any means silent or uncertain, as some labor to maintain, in its position upon this subject.

Alcohol, in its effects upon the State in clogging the wheels of good government, is most bitterly denounced by judges, jurists, lawyers, statesmen, prison officials, and public men generally. Political economists have borne testimony to its being the greatest impoverisher of a country. All, with one accord, who have been in a position to observe the effects of alcohol, men who were and are willing to declare their convictions upon this matter, affirm that alcohol is a curse in every department of life. And we regard the pages here devoted to the testimony of a few of the many men in the different walks of life past and present, who have borne witness against alcohol, as worthy the attention of every one. We would particularly call the special attention of the young to what these wise men say, that they, themselves, may be better enabled to take a wise course in the matter.

“Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babblings? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes?—They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine.

“Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it mov-

eth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.”—*Solomon*.

“Wine bringeth forth three grapes, the first of pleasure, the second of drunkenness, and the third of sorrow.”—*Anacharsis the Scythian*.

“To drink well is a property meet for a sponge, but not for man.”—*Demosthenes*.

“We hold that the proper attitude of Christians toward this [liquor] traffic, is one of uncompromising opposition.”—*General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Philadelphia, Pa., 1884*.

“That curse of our race—alcohol . . . the enemy alike of God and man.”—*Methodist Episcopal Church, South, General Conference, 1883*.

“Every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things.”—*Paul*.

“He who knows what is good and chooses it, who knows what is bad and avoids it, is learned and temperate.”—*Socrates*.

“The giant evil of the age—the curse of curses.”—*Cumberland Presbyterian Church, General Assembly at Lebanon, Tenn., May, 1878*.

“There can be no compromise with this evil [liquor traffic].”—*United Presbyterian Church Assembly, 1885*.

“Opposed to *all traffic* in intoxicating drinks.”  
—*Moravian Church, Synod of 1873.*

“Nearly allied to theft and robbery, and in its consequences far exceeds them in enormity.”—*Free Baptist Church, General Conference, Fairport, N. Y., 1853.*

“A sin against society.”—*Seventh-Day Baptist, General Conference, 1883.*

“Utterly inconsistent with the character and profession of members of the church of Christ to encourage in any way the traffic in intoxicating liquors.”—*Reformed Dutch Church, General Synod at Syracuse, N. Y., June, 1885.*

“The enemy of religion, of good morals, and of the best interests of our race.”—*Lutheran Church General Synod, 1879.*

“Their [the people’s] condition can never be greatly improved so long as intemperance extensively prevails.”—*Cannon Ellison and 1,400 Other Clergymen, Memorial Presented before the Lord’s Committee in 1880.*

“This drink devil.”—*Luther.*

“The mother of all mischief, the root of all crimes, the spring of vices, the whirlwind of the brain, the overthrow of the senses, the tempest

of the tongue, the ruin of the body, the wreck of charity, a loss of time, a voluntary rage, a shameful weakness, the shame of life, the stain of honesty, and the plague and corruption of the soul."—*Saint Augustine*.

"The source of the greatest evils among communities."—*Fenelon*.

"Public houses, the bane of the country."—*Rowland Hill*.

"The fruitful source of crime and pauperism."—*Father Mathew*.

"An instrument of crime and woe."—*Dr. Channing*.

"Caused woes and mischief, wounds and sorrow, sin and shame."—*Jeremy Taylor*

"The cause of almost all the crime, misery, ignorance, and irreligion."—*Chalmers*.

"Those who sell this poison, murder Her Majesty's subjects by wholesale."—*John Wesley, on the liquor traffic*.

"What more foul sin among us than drunkenness!"—*Milton*.

"Man's way to the Devil."—*Dr. Adam Clarke*.

"To sanction by law such an enemy [the

liquor traffic] is an outrage upon all principle.”  
—*Justin Edwards*.

“No stone should be left unturned to counteract the great sin.”—*Dean Stanley*.

“Where lies the difference in criminality between the dram-seller and public murderers?”—*Lyman Beecher*.

“A greater destroying force than all other physical evils combined.”—*Henry Ward Beecher*.

“Evil and only evil, and that continually.”—*Herrick Johnson, D. D.*

“The greatest evil of this nation.”—*Dr. Talmage*.

“A power that already has its clutches upon our throats.”—*Joseph Cook*.

“For the laboring man the ale house is now a place of pure, unmitigated evil.”—*Southey*.

“The people dread cholera, but brandy is a far worse plague.”—*Balzac*.

“One of the most criminal methods of assassination for money [liquor traffic] ever adopted by the bravoës of any age or country.”—*Ruskin*.

“The unmitigated curse, the great founder of death.”—*Axel Gustafson*.

“ Miseries in proportion to the number of public houses.”—*Oliver Goldsmith*.

“ The road that leads to indigence and rapine.”  
—*William Cowper*.

“ The upas tree planted in the field of education. This tree must be cut down.”—*Horace Mann*.

“ O thou invisible spirit of wine, . . . let us call thee Devil ! ”—*Shakespeare*.

“ Injurious to health, destructive to life.”  
—*Kant*.

“ A manufactory, not only of paupers, but of incendiaries, madmen, and murderers.”—*Gerrit Smith*.

“ A foe more dreadful or deadly than the Russian or the plague.”—*Florence Nightingale, from the “Crimea.”*

“ Most diseases have their rise in intemperance.”—*Lord Bacon*.

“ The great source of pauperism and crime.”  
—*Lord Brougham*.

“ The temperance cause lies at the foundation of all social and political reform.”—*Richard Cobden*.

“Has inflicted greater calamities than war, pestilence, and famine.”—*Gladstone*.

“The principal cause of crime.”—*Lord Chief-Justice Colerage*.

“The greatest obstacle to the diffusion of education.”—*John Bright*.

“Universal suffrage a sham, when rum rules the great cities.”—*Wendell Phillips*.

“The original cause of most of the enormities committed by criminals.”—*Sir Matthew Hale*.

“Occasioned more injury to the public service than any other circumstance which has occurred in the internal concerns of the country during my administration.”—*Thomas Jefferson*.

“The chief source and immediate cause of more hurt to society and to individuals than any other agency.”—*Hon. H. W. Blair*.

“The undoubted cause of four fifths of all the crime, pauperism, and domestic misery of the State.”—*Governor Dix, of New York*.

“We can trace four fifths of the crimes committed to the influence of rum.”—*Judge Allison*.

“No business more thoroughly demoralizing, more destructive of public morals, public order, and public decency.”—*Judge John Martin*.

“Seventy-five per cent of the crimes of New York City are due directly or indirectly to strong drink.”—*I. Kenny Ford, New York Police Court.*

“An active and powerful cause of disease.”—*Prof. Youmans.*

“The evils of alcohol are wide-spread and countless.”—*C. R. Agnew, M. D.*

“Sooner or later prove injurious to the human constitution without any exception.”—*Sir B. Brodie, Sir James Clark, Sir J. Eyre, Dr. Marshall Hall, Dr. A. T. Thompson, Dr. A. Ure, the Queen’s Physicians, and seventy-eight leaders in Medicine and Surgery, of England, 1839.*

“Seventy-five per cent of accidents to life and limb due directly to drink.”—*Dr. Cyrus Edson.*

“Alcohol is neither a food nor a drink suitable for his [man’s] natural demands.”—*B. W. Richardson, M. A., M. D., F. R. S.*

“If alcohol were unknown, half the sin and a large part of the poverty and unhappiness would disappear from the world.”—*Edmond A. Parkes, M. D., F. R. S.*

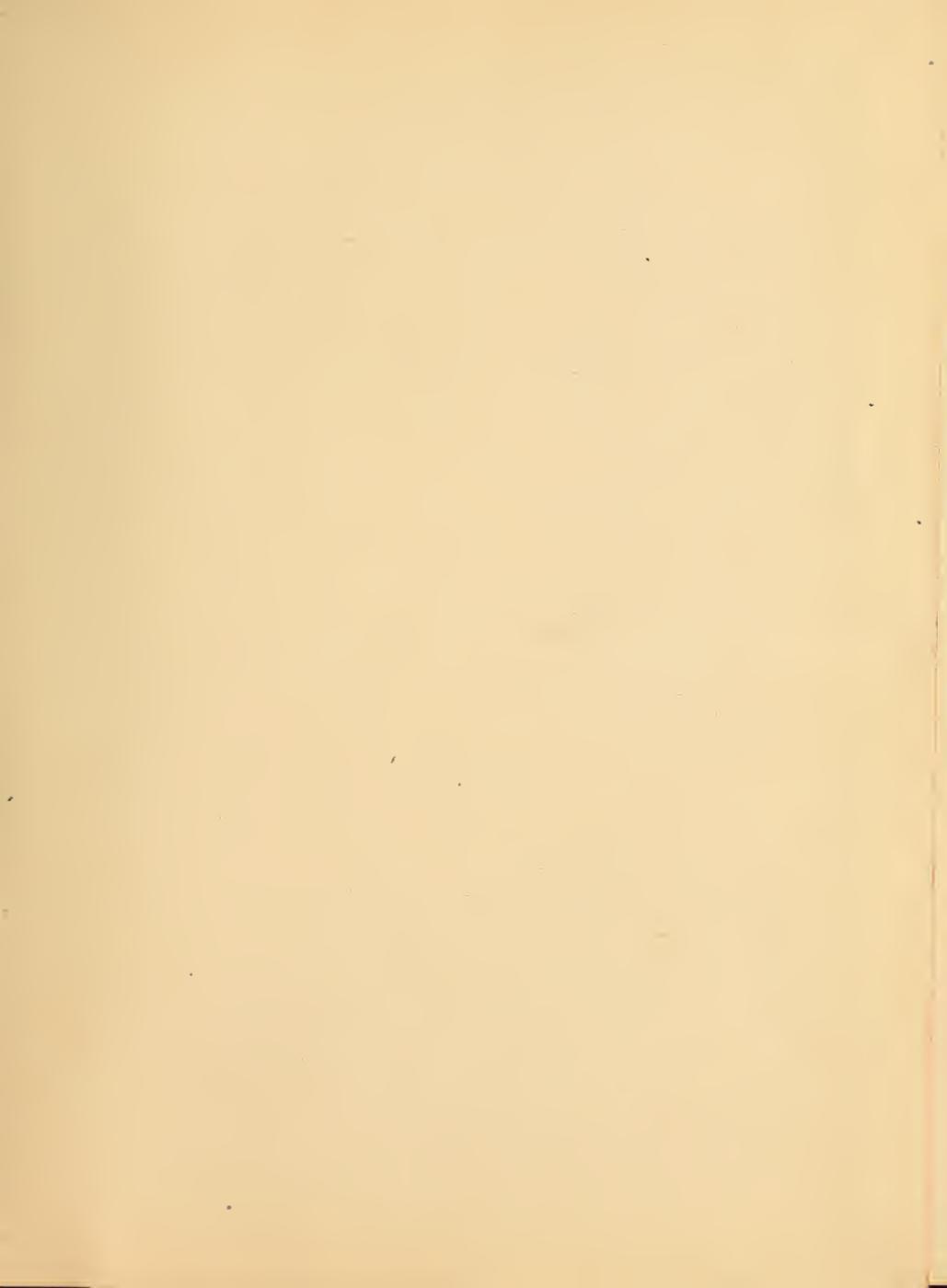
“The curse of an army is intoxicating liquors.”—*Parkes.*

“ Let me give you a bit of advice, and that is, don't drink. I know young men do not think much about advice from old men. They put their tongue in their cheek, and think that they know a good deal better than the old cove that is giving them advice. But let me tell you that you are come to a country where, if you drink, you're dead men. If you be sober and steady, you'll get on well; but if you drink, you're done for. You will be either invalided or die. I knew two regiments in this country; one drank, the other did n't drink. The one that did n't drink is one of the finest regiments, and has got on as well as any regiment in existence. The one that did drink has been all but destroyed. For any regiment for which I have any respect (and there is not one of the British regiments that I do n't respect), I should always try and persuade them to keep from drinking.”—*Sir Charles Napier, from an Address given to the 96th Regiment at Calcutta, 1849.*

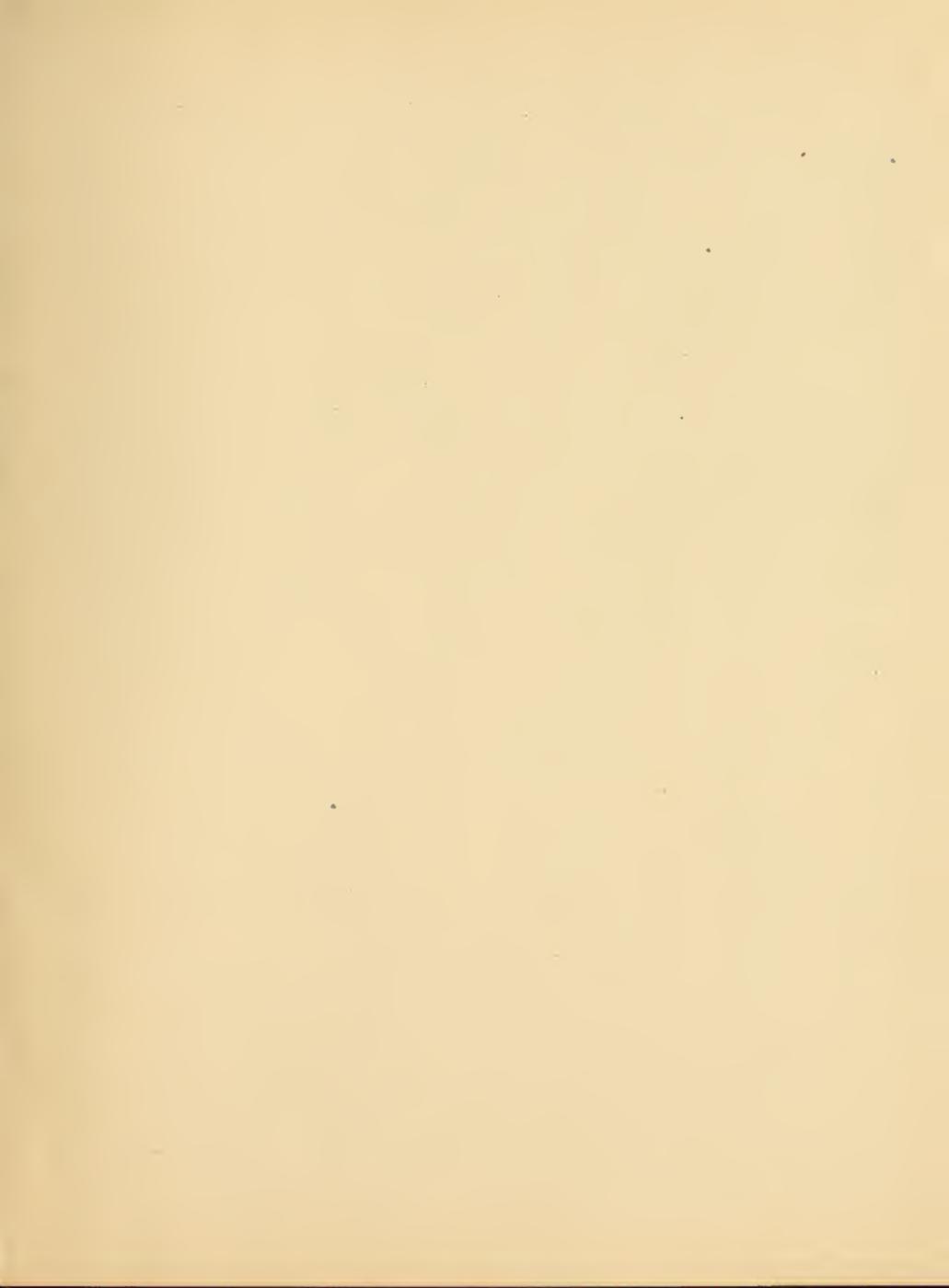
“ By slow and measured steps, in most cases, by inducing cirrhosis of the liver, Bright's disease of the kidneys, anasarca, ascites, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, defective vision, fatty degeneration of the heart arteries, and muscular system,

which finally ends in paralysis, imbecility, and insanity, alcohol encircles its victims in irremediable and everlasting ruin. Without doubt, *alcohol* occasions a vast amount of disease over the face of this mighty Republic, and carries death, destruction, dishonor, and shame into thousands of happy homes. Alcohol is at the bottom of a large proportion of the crimes committed in the United States. Alcohol dethrones reason, and poisons the fountains of sentiment and morals, and is even more destructive upon the moral and intellectual nature than upon the physical organism of man.”—*Joseph Jones, M. D., extract from “Diseases and Deaths occurring in the Medical Service of Joseph Jones, M. D., 1869–1886, in the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, La., with Practical Observations,”—a paper read before the American Medical Association at St. Louis, Mo., 1886.*













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