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THE NATIONAL
Temperance League's
ANNUAL

FOR

1881.

EDITED BY

ROBERT RAE,

SECRETARY OF THE LEAGUE.

ONE SHILLING.

Cloth, limp boards, gilt letters, 1s. 6d.

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NATIONAL TEMPERANCE PUBLICATION DEPOT,
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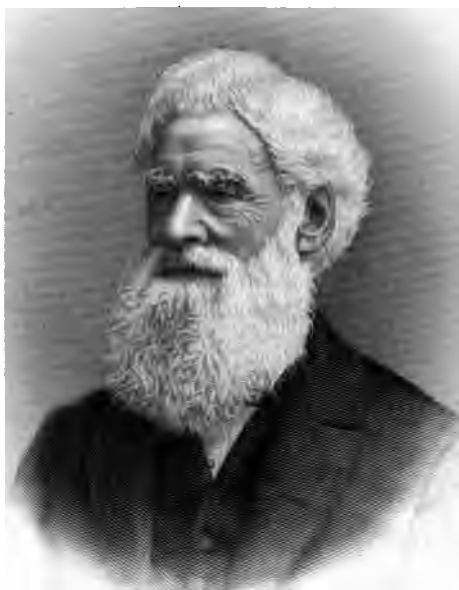
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THE
National Temperance League's
ANNUAL

FOR

1881.

EDITED BY

ROBERT RAE,

SECRETARY OF THE LEAGUE.

LONDON:

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THE
NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE'S
ANNUAL for 1881.

SAMUEL BOWLY,

President of the National Temperance League.

BY JOHN TAYLOR, London.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK experienced the difficulty of a mistaken identity : he was supposed to be the son or grandson of a somewhat mythical George Cruikshank, whose weird productions had been known in the dim past. To those who may have heard the story of the great anti-slavery struggle in the early part of the present century, and of the youthful hero who withstood with success the champion of the West India slaveholders, there may well be doubts whether the Samuel Bowly of the present is not the son of the Samuel Bowly of that important epoch in the history of our country.

The small but respectable body of Christians, as some people are pleased to style the "Society of Friends," have sent forth champions not a few on the side of right and justice, who have led the van in many a noble struggle against ignorance and wrongdoing. In the cause of religious freedom, of peace, the abolition of slavery, popular education, and Temperance, the influence of "Friends" has been felt.

For a full half-century the honoured subject of this notice has been before the country, labouring for his country's good with singleness of purpose and untiring zeal. Samuel Bowly is two years younger than the century, having been born at Cirencester on the 22nd of March, 1802. In this picturesque little town and the neighbouring city of Gloucester he has resided all his life.

When about twenty-five years of age the anti-slavery cause engaged his sympathies, and he presently proved himself an able and courageous debater. He had no mean antagonist in the redoubtable Peter Borthwick, but coming to him in the name of the Lord, and of suffering humanity, Samuel Bowly came off conqueror. On one occasion he spoke for four hours. At the conclusion of the contest and the abolition of West Indian slavery his share in the struggle was gracefully acknowledged by the townspeople of Gloucester.

After a brief period of rest the Temperance cause took hold of his heart and conscience, and for this he still wears the harness in the prolonged agitation to deliver the country from the evil drinking customs which have proved so difficult to combat and to change. But yesterday we heard him bright and ready as ever, erect and with clear unfaltering voice. Samuel Bowly, like a true apostle, does not weary of repeating apt and telling arguments and illustrations. He has phrases and sentences which he rings out again and again, as fresh and effectively as did Daniel O'Connell—

“ Hereditary bondsmen know ye not,
They who would be free themselves must strike the blow ? ”

Judge Talfourd died in the utterance of the sentiment, that the great want in English life and in the contest with evil was “sympathy.” Sympathy has been the motive principle with Samuel Bowly, and to foster and bring out the sympathy of others, his great mission and the field of his greatest success. His mode of advocacy tells with every one ; old and young, rich and poor, gentle and simple alike own his sway. To attempt in this notice to give a history of his temperance work would be impossible, and we can but notice incidents. On the principle that charity begins at home, Mr. Bowly early exerted himself to enlist the sympathies of “Friends” in the Temperance cause, and, in company with the late Edward Smith, of Sheffield, he traversed the country, holding private meetings in every town where a congregation of Friends could be found ; in this very practical mission they had great success. In addressing special meetings Mr. Bowly has been very useful, and in the visitation of colleges,

training schools, and the holding of drawing-room meetings. The annual breakfasts to the members of the British Medical Association have mostly been presided over by him, and to his genial manner they have owed much of their success. During fifty years of public life Mr. Bowly has not been sustained by the public purse, nor is he the possessor of a large private fortune. His income has been drawn mainly from business, and it is rare that the successful merchant and the disinterested public advocate are united in the same person. In this respect Mr. Bowly has sacrificed in his service for the public much of what so many feel to be the chief aim of life, and he has made this sacrifice cheerfully and without complaint under circumstances which are the severest test of character.

But the confidence in Mr. Bowly's business character has been manifested by many public appointments. As chairman of the late Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, deputy-chairman of the Gloucestershire Banking Company, director of the Gloucester Gas Company, and the Temperance and General Life Office, he has won confidence and esteem, and if Mr. Bowly has not amassed wealth there has been freely accorded him in his town and county the position of a gentleman.

The cynic delights to depict men who engage in public life as having no other pursuit to claim their attention; but Mr. Bowly's great delight is in the country and in country pursuits: in the laying out and management of a garden he is supreme. Mr. Bowly holds the position of a preacher of the Gospel in his own religious body, and in his platform addresses, especially of late years, there has been an unction and a depth of Christian feeling which has been very impressive. For one still living and active amongst us this brief testimony to a good man's life and labours must suffice, and we conclude with the earnest hope that God has yet years of service for him before He calls him to Himself. "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give glory, for Thy mercy and for Thy truth's sake."

THE JUBILEE OF TEMPERANCE REFORM.

DURING the past year, a notable feature of the movement has been the celebrations of the Temperance Jubilee, which have taken place in several parts of the United Kingdom. Following these celebrations in their chronological order, we should have first to deal with the Irish Jubilee held at Belfast, which was quickly succeeded by the National Jubilee at the Crystal Palace, the Scottish Jubilee at Greenock and Glasgow, and the Jubilees held respectively at Bradford and Leeds. Other Jubilees will doubtless follow, as the time becomes fully ripe in the various localities that organise them. That of London should take place this year (1881), inasmuch as the first metropolitan temperance society was called into being on the 29th of June, 1831, although the formation of temperance societies was distinctly suggested by the Rev. G. C. Smith, of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, in a book upon intemperance, published by him in 1829.

THE AMERICAN JUBILEE.

Before dealing with these Jubilees in the United Kingdom, it is of the highest importance that we should notice at some length the American celebration which took place in connection with the centenary of the United States in 1876; for, after all, it was from across the Atlantic that the first germs of the temperance movement came to these shores.

The facts connected with the movement from its very commencement—not only in America, but throughout the world—have been collated from a multitude of sources, and have been published in one great work of 800 pages, under the title of "The Centennial Volume"—the most perfect record of the temperance movement down to 1876 that has yet been published.

In America, as here, when the evils of intemperance became all but intolerable, relief was at first sought in legislation, without, as now, the idea suggesting itself that if there were no drinking there could be no drunkenness. In this respect Great Britain was

the pioneer, for we may go back to the later days of the Norman line and still find in old musty volumes the records of the pointless shafts which were directed at the liquor trade by means of the law. Without, then, inquiring too closely into the results of our experience, America followed us, and so early as 1651 the people of East Hampton, Long Island, endeavoured to put some restraint upon the common sale of intoxicating drinks. In 1700 the religious societies began to protest against drinking at funerals, and soon after the Friends—ever foremost in every good work—abolished this practice in their community, and clergymen began to refuse to officiate where strong drink was introduced. The first attempt at anything like organised effort was that made by the farmers of the County of Litchfield, Connecticut, who formed an association to discourage the use of spirituous liquors, and who resolved not to use any of them in their farming operations during that season of 1789. A series of discourses by Dr. Rush, a medical man, and the forerunner of such worthy descendants as Dr. B. W. Richardson, Dr. James Edmunds, Dr. Norman S. Kerr, and many others, was published, and aroused such attention that it led, in 1790, to a presentment on the part of medical men, in which they said, "A great portion of the most obstinate, painful, and mortal disorders which afflict the human body are produced by distilled spirits, which are not only destructive to health and life, but impair the mind;" and they went on to say that "the use of distilled spirits is wholly unnecessary, either to fortify the body against heat or cold, or to render labour more easy or more productive." Four years later Dr. Rush issued his "Medical Inquiries into the effects of Ardent Spirits upon the Body and Mind," and as the Rev. J. B. Dunn, in the exhaustive paper he prepared to enrich the centennial volume, says, "At that early day he flung to the breeze the flag of Total Abstinence, as the only one under which a successful rally could be made against the foe of intemperance." But Dr. Rush stood almost alone in this idea, for the prevailing impression, even of Temperance reformers, was that if spirit drinking could be dispensed with the drinking of malt liquors would prove innocuous. The process of reasoning by which this conclusion was arrived at would not repay the time or trouble of analysis.

The first Total Abstinence pledge was drafted by Micajah Pendleton, of Virginia, and his abstaining example was soon followed by others. Hitherto there had been nothing but scattered individual effort ; but there soon came to be organised the Union Temperate (not Temperance) Society of Moreau and Northumberland, which permitted its members to drink at public dinners. This Society met quarterly for fourteen years, and the members were fined for drinking—when they were found out.

Meanwhile sermons were preached, presentments made, and every effort put forth, short of Total Abstinence, to save the people from their besetment ; but as yet a thick veil seemed to exclude the true remedy from the sight of the early reformers, though by painful steps and bitter experience they were groping their way towards it. The various societies that had been established down to this time recommended, with but slight variation, abstinence from ardent spirits ; but in 1812 the Rev. Heman Humphrey went so far as to tell the people that if they wanted to reclaim drunkards they must perforce adopt total abstinence, though he appears to have been silent as to the desirability of abstaining as a matter either of example or prevention.

It would be to no purpose to recount even the names of various societies that were subsequently formed, all upon the anti-spirit basis. The light dawned upon the Rev. Calvin Chapin in 1826, who wrote a series of articles entitled:—"Total Abstinence the only Infallible Antidote." About the same time the question began to suggest itself to others : "Of what avail is it for a man to abstain from one kind of intoxicating drink if he can take the same quantity of alcohol in another ?" As there was no one to answer this question the attention aroused by Mr. Chapin's articles led the way to better things. In the same year the Rev. Dr. Hewett was sending his total-abstinence arguments "like a rolling ball among ten pins," and Dr. Lyman Beecher was preaching his "Six Sermons," from which time the Americans date the commencement of their temperance campaign. In the following year the Massachusetts and New Hampshire Medical Societies passed resolutions in favour of temperance, declaring water to be the only proper beverage for man.

We must pause to notice the American Temperance Society,

which, even on the old anti-spirit basis, did an enormous work. At the end of 1833 it was estimated that there were 5,000 temperance societies, with a membership represented as a million and a quarter, of whom ten thousand had been drunkards. It does not say whether these latter abstained or went upon the moderation plan—a plan which in this country never works for inebriates, and a plan which, as we have shown, the Rev. H. Humphrey said would never work there. It was reported that 4,000 distilleries had been stopped, and 6,000 persons had given up the sale of ardent spirits, whilst over 1,000 vessels were sailing without strong drink on board.

But it was becoming more clear almost every day that the true remedy for intemperance was total abstinence. Some of the anti-spirit societies began to adopt the total abstinence pledge, and in 1836 the American Temperance Union was formed, at which the temperance pledge was henceforth declared to mean total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. A leading part in bringing about this change was taken by Mr. E. C. Delavan, a retired merchant, who gave his time and money without stint to spread the new propaganda, and who died, universally regretted, in 1871. In 1842 Mr. John B. Gough came upon the scene to tell for the first time the simple story of his own deliverance—a story with which he has since touched the hearts of countless multitudes, and awakened in the hearts of thousands the desire after self-reform.

From 1845 and onwards began those various Orders with ritual and insignia in which America has been prolific, and the contagion of which has spread in a modified form to our own shores. These organisations have done a great amount of good, though it is open to doubt whether, upon the original lines of total abstinence pure and simple, they would not have done equally well or far better.

During all this time the law was not idle in curtailing the drink traffic. Instead of being as here almost wholly against Temperance reformers it was quite the reverse, and a large number of very stringent measures have been passed, the chief of which finds its embodiment in the much-extolled and much-abused Maine Law. According to some it is a perfect failure, according to

others a conspicuous success ; but perhaps the best commentary after all upon it is that the people vote for its continuance by a large majority whenever they are asked to go to the poll upon the question. At the present time the lion's share of Temperance work falls upon the National Temperance Society of New York, which permeates the Union with its splendid assortment of literature, one of the most important recent additions to which is the centennial volume before referred to, and to which we are largely indebted for the foregoing facts.

THE IRISH JUBILEE.

The action that was being taken in America came in 1829 to the ear of Dr. Edgar, who in that year published his "Call to Battle," a stirring appeal in favour of temperance, in which the moderate drinkers were told that if they would forsake the use of strong drink they might stamp out drunkenness for ever. Six days after this paper was published, viz., on the 20th August, 1829, the Rev. George W. Carr formed a temperance society at New Ross, Co. Wexford. Abstinence only from spirits was enjoined. It was the jubilee of this society that the Irish friends celebrated with so much *éclat* in August, 1879 ; but it should be remembered that a society had existed at Skibbereen for several years, from 1818, which appears to have been the first abstinence society in the world, as it required from its members entire abstinence, "unless prescribed by a priest or a doctor." Thus to Ireland belongs the honour of having been the first portion of the United Kingdom to enter upon organised effort for the promotion of temperance reform. A month later (September 24, 1829) a meeting was held in the committee room of the Religious Tract Society, Waring Street, Belfast. The number that composed the first meeting was only six—namely, the Rev. Drs. Edgar and Morgan, the Rev. Thomas Hincks, then curate of St. Anne's, Belfast ; the Rev. John Wilson, of the Independent Chapel, Donegal Street ; Mr. Alex. S. Mayne, and the Rev. Dr. Houston. After earnest consultation and united prayer, the seven attached their names to the temperance pledge—to abstain from distilled spirits themselves, and not to give them to others except for medicinal purposes.

But it was very soon found that the moderation societies (as

they came to be called) whilst avoiding the Scylla of spirits, were striking on the Charybdis of malt liquors ; in other words they were incapable of grappling effectively with the evil. Although they did a good work—a good preparatory work—yet something more thorough was demanded, and so we find in June, 1834, Mr. John Finch, of Liverpool, forming the first regularly organised teetotal society established in Ireland in the town of Strabane.

THE NATIONAL JUBILEE.

The Jubilee *Fête* at the Crystal Palace on September 2, 1879, was an attempt on the part of the National Temperance League to organise a celebration upon a general scale, and in this they were largely successful. Delegates were invited from every part of the kingdom, and the following organisations were represented on the programme of the day's proceedings :—The British Temperance League ; the United Kingdom Alliance ; the North of England Temperance League ; the Western Temperance League ; the Midland Temperance League ; the Dorset County Association ; the Order of Rechabites ; the two Orders of Good Templars ; the Sons of Temperance ; the Blue-Ribbon Army ; the Metropolitan Open-Air Mission ; the Band of Hope Union ; the Baptist Association ; the Congregational Association ; and the Church of England Temperance Society. It will thus be seen that the occasion was a highly representative one. The programme included a Jubilee Conference, presided over by Mr. Edward Baines ; when historical papers were read by the Rev. Dawson Burns, M.A., on "Across Fifty Years : the Workers and Work of 1829" ; by Dr. Norman Kerr, on the "Medical History of the Temperance Movement" ; by the Rev. Dr. Valpy French, on "Temperance in Schools" ; by Captain H. D. Grant, C.B., on "Temperance in the Army and Navy" ; by the Rev. Canon Ellison, on the "Church of England Temperance Society" ; and by Mr. Michael Young, on "Temperance in the Nonconformist Churches." A great meeting took place in the Concert Room, where speeches were made by Mr. Gough and Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P. More than 32,000 persons were present, and the attendance would doubtless have been larger but for two other Temperance *Fêtes* having been held at the Palace earlier in the same year.

THE SCOTTISH JUBILEE.

Almost simultaneously with the Irish Jubilee the Scottish Jubilee was celebrated at Greenock and also at Glasgow and other towns in Scotland. The movement in this part of the kingdom owed its commencement to the unwearied energy and labour of Mr. John Dunlop, who, curiously enough, like the Rev. George W. Carr, in Ireland, moved by the encouraging news he got from America, was deeply impressed, and not only held several private conferences in 1828 with friends in Glasgow and Greenock, but in the same year he paid a visit of inquiry to France, from which he returned with the conviction that, despite the religious advantages of Scotland, the French people were more temperate and more moral. In August, 1829, Mr. Dunlop spent two days in personally calling upon clergymen in Glasgow to invite their co-operation; and during the afternoon of the second day about twenty gentlemen spent two hours with him in discussing the subject. Nearly all present were opposed to any definite action; but when Mr. Dunlop began to feel that his case was hopeless, Mr. William Collins rose and delivered a powerful speech, which led to a request that Mr. Dunlop would continue his investigations and report to a subsequent meeting. For his first lecture, on September 29, 1829, Mr. Dunlop could not obtain the use of a church or chapel in Glasgow, but was permitted by his friend the Rev. Professor Dick to convene a meeting in the Secession Divinity Hall. The circumstance of the lecture being given in that building led to the attendance of a large number of theological students, some of whom were at first disposed to treat the whole affair as a good joke; but an excellent impression was produced by the lecture, and at a meeting held soon after, the students passed, by a majority of 36 to 4, a resolution in favour of Temperance Societies. The Glasgow and West of Scotland Temperance Society was instituted on the 12th November, 1829. Although personally favourable from the first to abstinence from wine as well as spirits, Mr. Dunlop yielded to the advice of those who objected to start the movement on the abstinence basis, but later on the logic of facts made him a willing convert to the policy and necessity of entire abstinence from alcoholic liquors. Mr. Dunlop

ly acknowledged his original error, and regretted it more particularly when Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons tried to strengthen his argument in favour of light wines by saying he was only carrying out the wishes of temperance reformers! Mr. Dunlop continued to be an earnest temperance reformer to the last day of his useful life. He was instrumental in obtaining the oft-quoted medical certificate signed by 2,000 practitioners, which must not be confounded with the medical declaration signed in 1871.

In Scotland, as in Ireland and America, isolated attempts to deal with drunkenness preceded the modern temperance movement. At Leadhills, Lanarkshire, an anti-distillation Society was formed in 1759 or 1760, and there was an association in existence at Greenock in 1818. But it was not till the 5th October, 1829, that the Greenock Temperance Society was organised, a similar society having been formed four days before, at Maryhill, near Glasgow, by Miss Graham and Miss Allan—friends of Mr. Dunlop. From the commencement of the Greenock Society, in 1829, a few of its members were in favour of total abstinence, but it was not till 1836 that it was re-organised on that basis. In the meantime abstinence societies had been formed in 1830 at Dunfermline, and at Paisley, Glasgow and Greenlaw (Berwickshire), in January, 1832; and as the moderation societies gradually disappeared, others, upon the total abstinence basis, took their place.

PROVINCIAL CELEBRATIONS.

The chief Provincial Jubilee celebrations have been those at Bradford and Leeds. At Bradford the first English Temperance Society was formed, its origin being due to a visit paid by Mr. Henry Forbes, of Bradford, to Glasgow, who identified himself with the movement which was then proceeding under Mr. Dunlop's direction. On his return to Bradford, Mr. Forbes commenced by circulating copies of Dr. Lyman Beecher's "Six Sermons," and convened meetings on February 2 and 5, 1830, when nine gentlemen signed the anti-spirit pledge, and started the Society. It was not until the 14th June that it held its first public inaugural meeting, one of the speakers being Mr. William Collins, of Glasgow; but in the interval it had circulated 17,000 tracts.

On the 12th of June, and succeeding days, the Bradford Jubilee was celebrated, with great enthusiasm, in the presence of large and representative assemblies. Bradford has now the oldest Temperance Hall in the kingdom—at least the oldest that is still used for the advocacy of the movement.

The celebration at Leeds was likewise of a most enthusiastic kind. Leeds was only three months behind the neighbouring town, and of this there is day and date in the *Leeds Mercury* of September 11, 1830. Seven years later Mr. Edward Baines became a teetotaler, and has done good service ever since. Mr. John Andrew estimates that in the last fifty years there has been spent in this town alone in the advocacy of temperance a sum of £20,000.

LANDMARKS IN BRITISH TEMPERANCE HISTORY.

FIRST DECADE, 1830-1839.

THE new crusade against intemperance was carried on with vigour and energy in Scotland and Ireland during the year 1830. In Scotland there was a liberal distribution of publications, many of them emanating from the press of William Collins; and at the close of the first year 149 societies had been formed with 17,590 members, the twelve associations in Glasgow reporting a membership of 5,072. By the end of 1831, the number of members had increased to 44,076, including the Youths' Associations, which then numbered 53, and had a membership of 2,989. The aggregate numbers gradually rose to 54,744 in October, 1833, and then began to decline. In Ireland, after a year's work, it was stated that there were 100 Temperance societies in Ulster, with 10,000 members, and about 5,000 adherents in other parts of Ireland, one-half of the number being in Dublin. The English movement began at Bradford, in February, 1830, and the inaugural meeting took place, as already described, on June 14th in the same year. Between the formation and the public inauguration of the Bradford Society similar organisations sprang up at Warrington, Manchester, Thirsk, and other towns; and early in the following year the movement reached the Metropolis, where the British

and Foreign Temperance Society was organised, chiefly through the earnest and persevering exertions of Mr. Collins, of Glasgow. At the inaugural public meeting held in Exeter Hall, on June 29th, 1831, it was stated that 30 Temperance societies had then been formed in England; a year later, the formation of 55 auxiliaries was reported; and at the second annual meeting it was stated that 90 more auxiliaries had been established, and that the number of societies in England and the Channel Islands was 301, with a membership of 53,433. Although the British and Foreign Society was patronised by several bishops and other persons of distinction, its influence upon the public mind was comparatively limited; and it was not until the teetotal principle was promulgated at Preston, that anything like enthusiasm was manifested in behalf of Temperance reform. It was on the 23rd of August, 1832, that Joseph Livezey, who was a member of the Preston Temperance Society, drew up the teetotal pledge, and nine days later—on the 1st September—it was signed by the “seven men of Preston,” some of whom at once went forth in an apostolic spirit to the neighbouring towns and villages, and gained many converts to the new doctrine. In January, 1834, Mr. Livezey commenced the publication of the *Preston Temperance Advocate*, which soon made its influence felt in all parts of the kingdom. In June, 1834, he visited London, and delivered his celebrated “Malt Lecture” in an obscure chapel in Providence Row, Finsbury; and in September, 1835, during a second visit to the metropolis, he spoke on teetotalism in a Lecture-hall in Theobald’s Road, Holborn. At this meeting a society was formed—“The British Teetotal Temperance Society”—which had for its president Mr. James Silk Buckingham, M.P., who, in 1834, had succeeded in obtaining the sanction of the House of Commons to the appointment of a Select Committee, who presented an elaborate Report upon “The Extent, Causes, and Consequences of National Drunkenness.” In the following year (August 17th, 1836) this Society merged into the “New British and Foreign Society for the Suppression of Intemperance”; and its name was again altered, in May, 1837, to the “New British and Foreign Temperance Society,” with Earl Stanhope as president. Up till 1839 this Society had two pledges—the short pledge,

requiring personal abstinence only ; and the long pledge, involving a promise not to give or offer alcoholic liquors to others—but at the annual meeting of 1839 the short pledge was abolished, and this led to the secession of Lord Stanhope and others, who forthwith formed another society, bearing the name of the “British and Foreign Society for the Suppression of Intemperance.” Whilst these changes were going on in London the British Association for the Promotion of Temperance (now the British Temperance League) had been organised at Manchester, on the 15th September, 1835 ; the Western Temperance League had been formed at Street, Somerset, on June 19th, 1837 ; and the Scottish Temperance Union, at Glasgow, in September, 1838 ; the last named being divided in the following year into two societies—the Western Scottish Temperance Union, and the East of Scotland Abstinence Union. A lecture on teetotalism was delivered by Mr. Edward Morris at Glasgow, in October, 1834, and in 1836 the teetotal movement completely superseded the old “moderation” societies in all the principal towns of Scotland. Meanwhile the work was growing in Ireland. An abstinence society was formed at Strabane, in June, 1834, and teetotalism gradually found its way to other places ; but it was not till 1838, when Father Mathew became the “Apostle of Temperance,” that the enthusiasm of the Irish people was thoroughly roused upon the question. With wonderful rapidity the once despised cause spread far and wide throughout Ireland, and it was computed that before the close of 1839 not fewer than 1,800,000 persons had enrolled themselves as soldiers in the Temperance army of Father Mathew. In 1839 there was issued the first Medical Declaration, prepared by Mr. Julius Jeffreys, and bearing the signatures of seventy-eight medical men. In the same year the £100 Prize Essay, “Bacchus,” by Dr. Grindrod, made its appearance, and did much to enlighten many of those who have since that early period taken a prominent part in advancing the temperance reformation.

SECOND DECADE, 1840-1849.

The year 1840 witnessed the formation of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, whose statistics

of mortality are becoming increasingly useful to the advocates of abstinence. In 1841 there were still two large societies in London, neither of them working with the efficiency that was desirable, and after several attempts to bring about a union the two societies were simultaneously dissolved, and the National Temperance Society was formed on the 23rd November, 1842, by a combination of the leading friends of both organisations. This society exhibited greater energy than any of its predecessors. One of its most important acts was to convene the World's Temperance Convention, held in London in August, 1846, when twenty-five influential delegates were present from the United States, in addition to 277 from various portions of the British dominions, and although much good resulted from the large demonstrations that were held, the practical value of the Convention did not appear to be commensurate with the expense and labour it involved. The National Temperance Society was the means of bringing Father Mathew to London in July, 1843; and it was estimated that 69,446 persons signed the pledge during the six weeks that he remained in the metropolis. Father Mathew visited Glasgow in August, 1842, where he had a most enthusiastic reception; but his Irish societies began to decline, chiefly from the want of efficient organisation, and Father Mathew became involved in pecuniary difficulties that sadly impeded the success of his great and beneficent mission. In Scotland, during this period, the movement made considerable progress, but organisational changes were somewhat numerous. The Eastern Union was dissolved in 1843, and those who attended its last annual Conference were compelled to contribute large sums towards the payment of its debts. The Western Scottish Temperance Union continued in active existence till July, 1846, when it was dissolved in favour of the Scottish Temperance League, which had been formed on the 5th November, 1844, and still holds its place as the most powerful organisation in the northern part of the United Kingdom. The Personal Abstinence Society of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland was formed in May, 1845; and in October, 1849, it was followed by the Free Church of Scotland Abstainers' Society. In April, 1848, the first Ministerial Temperance Conference of a national character

Gough's first visit to Great Britain, as an advocate of temperance. He came with the intention of remaining a few weeks, but his valuable labours continued for two years, and rendered signal service to the movement. He paid his second visit to this country in July, 1857, and for three years devoted his marvellous powers to the advocacy of temperance. In May 1858, the cause lost one of its most liberal and enlightened supporters by the death of Joseph Eaton, of Bristol, who signally manifested his appreciation of the Temperance Reformation by leaving the greater portion of his limited fortune for its promotion. Mr. Eaton empowered his executors, under certain conditions which were afterwards fulfilled, to hand over railway stock, valued at £7,500, to the British Temperance League; and as an equal amount was bequeathed to the National Temperance League, that association was enabled for some years to carry on important aggressive measures for the advancement of temperance that had long been postponed for want of the necessary funds. Towards the close of this decade, when the Temperance movement was steadily gaining strength amongst Christian professors, the Rev. Stopford J. Ram, M.A., then a young and vigorous clergyman, made the first attempt to ascertain the number of abstainers amongst the clergy of the Church of England; and about the close of 1859 an address to the clergy in favour of total abstinence, and bearing the signatures of 160 of their own number, was published and circulated. The first name on the list was the Dean of Carlisle's, and the second that of Canon Babington; both of whom are still permitted to rejoice in the results of their early labours. About the same time an address of a similar character, signed by 212 Baptist ministers, and thirty-six theological students, was issued under the superintendence of the Rev. Dawson Burns.

FOURTH DECADE, 1860-1869.

About the commencement of this stage in their history Temperance Reformers began to reap the fruits of persistent effort, and to realise the advantages of improved organisation. The movement developed with increasing rapidity, and many new modes of action were adopted by the National Temperance League and other large organisations. In 1860 the Ladies'

National Association for the Promotion of Temperance was re-organised, and a great work was accomplished by Mrs. Fison, who held numerous drawing-room meetings, and enlisted the sympathies of many ladies moving in the middle and upper circles of society. Special efforts to promote temperance in the army, the navy and the mercantile marine were then commenced by the National Temperance League; Mr. Spriggs devoting himself to the military, and Mr. Mollison to seamen frequenting the port of London; and both continued their useful efforts for many years. In December, 1861, a movement to promote Temperance amongst young men in the city of London was inaugurated by a great meeting at the Mansion House, under the presidency of Lord Mayor Cubitt, which was followed by numerous important gatherings of young men in city warehouses and public halls, continued, with marked success, for several years; the work being greatly aided by the sympathy and help of Lord Mayor Hale, who presided over large meetings held in the Guildhall and at the Mansion House during his year of office in 1864-5. The year 1862, when the second great International Exhibition took place in London, was characterised by much activity, energy, and progress. Early in the year the National Temperance League sent Mrs. Wightman's admirable volume—"Haste to the Rescue"—by post to upwards of 10,000 of the clergy, who were thus effectively prepared for the advent of the Church of England Total Abstinence Society, which was organised on May 2nd, 1862, and gradually gained strength until 1868, when it had 700 clerical members. In the same month that witnessed the formation of the Church of England Society, a conference of clergy and ministers of all denominations was convened by the National Temperance League; several large public meetings and a *Conversazione* were held, and many sermons were preached; the more private gatherings including an influential medical Conference, at which valuable help was rendered by Professor Miller, of Edinburgh. The "Temperance Congress of 1862" assembled during three successive days in August, and the papers—forty-five in number—were shortly afterwards published; as were also those read at the "International Prohibition Convention," held a few weeks later by the United Kingdom Alliance. It was at the close of the Congress referred to that the National Temperance

League held its first Fête at the Crystal Palace, when 19,140 visitors attended ; but that was not the first Temperance Fête at the Crystal Palace, as one had been held by the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union on June 5, 1860, when there was an attendance of 7,681. Another feature of the Exhibition year was the completion, by George Cruikshank, of his wonderful picture, "The Worship of Bacchus," which was first publicly exhibited in August, 1862, and was privately described and explained to Her Majesty the Queen, at Windsor Castle, by Mr. Cruikshank, in April of the following year. About the end of September, 1863, a Continental Temperance Congress was held at the city of Hanover, at which 300 delegates were present, including representatives of the principal temperance organisations in this country. About this time the National Temperance League held several conferences with Day-school Teachers, and sent numerous deputations and lecturers to Training Colleges and Schools, one result of these efforts being the formation of abstinence societies at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. A conference was held in September, 1865, with 350 members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Birmingham ; and in that and the following year the League commenced a series of conferences with Wesleyan, Congregational, and Baptist ministers during the assembling of their annual conferences, which ultimately led to definite temperance action in connection with each of those denominations. A census taken in the spring of 1866 showed that there were then 2,760 abstaining ministers of religion in England and Wales ; and a remarkable meeting, addressed by abstaining presidents of the principal Christian denominations, was held in Exeter Hall, in December, 1868. The League's first annual sermon at the Metropolitan Tabernacle was preached on May 17, 1864, by the Rev. J. P. Chown, and the first at Westminster Abbey by the Rev. Robert Maguire, on July 7, 1867 ; and the Rev. Canon Ellison preached in Chichester Cathedral, in February, 1869 ; a great many sermons in parish churches and influential chapels having also been arranged by the League. A boon of great value was conferred upon the movement in 1869 by the publication of the able and comprehensive Report

on Intemperance which was presented to the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury by the Venerable Archdeacon Sandford. The Medical Temperance movement began to assume a definite form in 1869. In May of that year the League held a Conference with medical abettors at the Cannon Street Hotel, and resolved at their request to start the *Medical Temperance Journal*, which has since been published quarterly, and to commence a series of annual breakfasts to the members of the British Medical Association in the towns where their annual gatherings might be held; and the results of these efforts have amply justified the wisdom of the suggestions then made. During these years the National Temperance League was holding public meetings, select conferences, and drawing-room meetings, in many of the larger towns; and kindred organisations were also active and vigorous. In November, 1865, the Scottish Temperance League celebrated "its majority;" and in 1868 the Independent Order of Good Templars was planted in England by Mr. Joseph Malins. In Parliament during this period there was much agitation, but little apparent progress. The mischievous results of Mr. Gladstone's Refreshment Houses and Wine Licenses Act of 1860 had become more obvious year by year. The Sunday Closing movement had been persistently pushed forward by the Central Association, which was re-organised at Manchester in 1866, and the Permissive Bill was first introduced by Sir Wilfrid Lawson in 1864. The License Amendment League and the National Association for Promoting Amendment in the Laws relating to the Liquor Traffic, with other societies, did what they could to create a wholesome public opinion against the licensing system, but the only practical result worth naming was the Wine and Beer-house Act, promoted by Sir H. Selwin Ibbetson, which was passed into law in the Session of 1869.

FIFTH DECADE, 1870-1879.

The Temperance Reformation was now making its way steadily amongst all classes, and gradually gaining an influential position amongst the public movements of the time. Early in 1870 (February 20), the first Temperance Sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral was preached by Canon Ellison, and the interest of the

occasion was enhanced by the delivery, on the same day, of sermons in the Metropolitan Tabernacle and the City Road Wesleyan Chapel, all the services being arranged by the National Temperance League. The close of 1871 was marked by the publication of the "Medical Declaration respecting Alcohol," drawn by the late Dr. Parkes, which was signed by 269 of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of the day, and produced a powerful impression upon the public, as well as upon the medical profession. This important document was obtained through the efforts of the National Temperance League, which followed it up by numerous medical meetings and conferences in London and the provinces, in which effective aid was rendered by many devoted medical abstainers; and the fruits of those efforts were speedily seen in the discussions that ensued in the societies and journals officially connected with the profession; the onward movement receiving a powerful impetus from the delivery, in 1874-5, by Dr. Richardson, at the Society of Arts, of his celebrated "Cantor Lectures on Alcohol," as well as from his subsequent labours on the platform and through the press. The British Medical Temperance Association, organised in April, 1876, has now about 250 members. Corresponding progress was made in religious circles. A valuable report was presented to the Convocation of York, in February, 1872; the Church of England Temperance Society was re-organised, on its present double basis, in February, 1873, when it received the sanction of a large majority of the Episcopal bench, and two years later was patronised by Her Majesty the Queen; and about the same time a vigorous movement was commenced amongst the Roman Catholic population by Father Nugent, Cardinal Manning, and other priests connected with that church. In 1874 steps were taken by the League to promote the formation of abstinence associations in connection with the Baptist and Congregational denominations, which were inaugurated in April and May of the following year; and the Wesleyan Conference appointed a Committee which reported in favour of Connexional action; while the Presbyterians and several other denominations resolved to take definite steps in the same direction. In November, 1874, a Ministerial Conference for the Northern Counties was

convened at Manchester by the British Temperance League, which was attended by about 900 ministers; and in April, 1875, the National Temperance League was the means of bringing together several hundred ministers at a similar Conference, held by permission of the Lord Mayor in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. The growth of public interest in educational progress led the Committee of the National League to put forth increased exertions to advance Temperance in connection with education. Several large public meetings were held in Exeter Hall, one of them being presided over by the Bishop of Exeter; Conferences were held at Westminster Abbey and elsewhere with associated bodies of teachers of all grades; the "Temperance Lesson Book," by Dr. Richardson, and the "Temperance Primer," by Dr. Ridge, were published, and have been extensively used; and educational publishers are gradually introducing Temperance lessons into their ordinary school-books. Meanwhile, legislative measures were exciting increased interest. The introduction and subsequent withdrawal of the Licensing Bill, promoted by Mr. Bruce (now Lord Aberdare) in 1871, prepared the way for a Government measure with several restrictive clauses, which was passed in 1872; but when the "Publican's Parliament" of 1874 came into power, an Amendment Bill was speedily carried through, which permitted public-houses to remain open half-an-hour later than was allowed by the Act of 1872. The Sunday Closing question was persistently pressed forward, and, after many vexatious delays, the Irish Bill was passed in August, 1878. In May, 1876, a memorial was presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury, signed by 13,500 clergymen, asking their official head to move in the House of Lords for the appointment of a Select Committee upon Intemperance. His Grace complied with the request; the Committee was appointed, and twice re-appointed; and on March 18, 1879, after four bulky volumes of evidence had been laid before the House, the Report of the Select Committee was presented, but no action has yet been taken with the view of carrying out its recommendations. A Royal Commission upon Grocers' Licenses met in Scotland in 1877, and several useful recommendations were made in the Report, but no alteration has taken place in the law. Numerous attempts

have been made to obtain an act to restrain and confine habitual drunkards, but although Dr. Dalrymple's Select Committee presented a valuable Report in 1872, nothing was done for seven years, when the present Act was passed, which is virtually a dead letter. Temperance work in the army and navy continued to receive attention, and a successful effort was made in 1873-4 to establish coffee canteens at Dartmoor, Cannock Chase, and Aldershot, the arrangements being effectively carried out by Miss Robinson, and the expense of the experiments (£700) was met by the National Temperance League. In 1872 the League succeeded in abolishing the sale of alcoholic liquors at their annual Fêtes at the Crystal Palace; and they also held Fêtes under the same condition at the Alexandra Palace, the Royal Horticultural Gardens, and the Royal Albert Hall; a temperance banquet on a large scale being held at the Crystal Palace in 1876. The Crystal Palace Fête of 1878 was organised by the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, and in 1879 Fêtes were held by the Good Templars and the League of the Cross, as well as by the National Temperance League. The largest number of visitors reached was in 1871, when 63,069 passed the turnstiles of the Palace. Mr. Gough's third visit to this country, which extended from July, 1878, till October, 1879, was attended with great success, and his eloquent and impressive lectures proved exceedingly useful to the cause. Other notable events were so numerous during this period that many of them must be passed over; but mention should be made of the establishment of the London Temperance Hospital in 1873; of the League's Conference with managers and directors regarding railway refreshment rooms, held in 1872; the Ladies' National Temperance Convention, held by the League in London in 1876, and the formation of the British Women's Temperance Association at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in the same year; the appearance at the League's Annual Meeting of 1877 of the Teetotal Arctic voyagers; the great Exeter Hall meeting against "Moderate Drinking," in February, 1877, which was addressed by Sir Henry Thompson, Dr. Richardson, Canon Farrar, and other eminent speakers; the commencement at Leamington in 1877, of a series of annual conferences with members of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain; Dr. Richardson's

remarkable tour through Ireland in the same year; the Dublin Total Abstinence Society's breakfast to members of the British Association, and the International Temperance Congress at Paris, in 1878; and the dinner of the British Medical Temperance Association at the Langham Hotel in 1879. The various national and district Temperance organisations were busily at work in their several spheres during this decade, and their success was generally encouraging.

LITERATURE OF THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT,
1830-1880.

BY THE REV. SAMUEL COULING,

Author of the "History of the Temperance Movement."

It was Lady Mary Wortley Montagu who declared that "No entertainment was so cheap as reading, nor any pleasure so lasting." But true as this may have been nearly two centuries ago when the accomplished lady gave to the world those brilliant *letters*, which have handed her name down to posterity, it is much more true now when books are multiplied so rapidly and purchased so cheaply. "Reading," says Lord Bacon, "makes a full man," and it is probably in accordance with this that Henry Ward Beecher has said, "Books are the windows through which the soul looks out. A house without books is like a room without windows. It is a man's duty to have books; a library is not a luxury, but one of the necessaries of life." This theory about books is, doubtless, noble; and, to a great extent, it is recognised as such, and, more or less, put into practice by all civilised nations. There were twelve booksellers' shops and public libraries in ancient Rome, and the wealthy patricians were as careful to supply their country villas with the works of their philosophers and poets as to adorn their extensive gardens with beautiful statues and ivy-girdled trees. Yet we find that there was little of the living diffusion of literature that forms such a striking characteristic of the present age.

The British printing press, like the wheel of Ixion, rolls its

eternal round ; and ever and anon issues forth, in almost countless numbers, Standard Libraries and Classical Libraries ; Papers for the People, and Libraries for the Times ; together with Railway and Parlour Libraries, and Sea-side Books ; until the wonder almost is, not that there should be found books enough for the people, but people enough for the books.

Now that the Temperance movement has within the last half-century undoubtedly created and established a literature of its own, of which it has no reason to be ashamed, and which will favourably compare with any other class literature, must be at once apparent to every observant mind. It has books adapted to a great variety of tastes. The term literature is, indeed, one of wide acceptation, being not infrequently used to denote whatever is contained within the covers of a book. Hence the Temperance press has produced literature of every description. It has, for example, its History and its Biography ; it has the scientific essay, and the graphic, if not sensational, tale or novel ; and if it has not yet poetry that, in order of merit, can compare with Milton in the past, or with Tennyson in the present, it has, at least, rhyme and reason for those who are poetically inclined ; while its periodical literature is equal to most, and far superior to many, of the papers and magazines of the day.

With regard even to *quantity*, it may be said that thousands of volumes and pamphlets are annually sent forth from our press ; that millions of pages of temperance truth are continually being scattered throughout the land ; and that tons of Temperance literature find ready sale in the houses of our London and provincial publishers. It is not, however, the quantity so much as the *quality* that merits commendation. Contributions to what may be called the literature of alcohol, properly speaking, began with the Temperance movement ; and it is to John Dunlop that we unhesitatingly award the honour of commencing in the United Kingdom our permanent and standard literature, as it was in 1829 that he published his first edition of the "Philosophical Enquiry into the Drinking Usages of Society," and also in the same year a pamphlet, now very scarce, "On the Extent and Remedy of National Intemperance." James Silk Buckingham, who died in 1855, was a native of Cornwall, and after a long life

spent in travelling in the East, he became M.P. for Sheffield. He succeeded in obtaining a select committee of the House of Commons "to inquire into the causes and extent of the evils of intemperance, with a view of recommending some safe and efficient remedy." The evidence taken before this committee was afterwards published in 1834, and has long formed an important text book on the subject. He also published, not long before his death, a "History of the Temperance Reformation." The History of the Temperance Movement has, however, yet to be written. In 1862 an attempt was made to supply what was felt to be a want in this direction, in the "History of the Temperance Movement in Great Britain and Ireland," by the Rev. Samuel Couling, who was at that time an official in connection with the National Temperance League. Mr. Lythgoe, "in his Temperance Reformers;" Dr. F. R. Lees, in his "Text Book of Temperance in Relation to Morals, Science, Criticism, and History," 1871; and Mr. William Logan, in his "Early Heroes of the Temperance Reformation," 1873, have all added valuable contributions for the use of future historians.

In the enlightenment of the professional and public mind on the medical and scientific aspects of total abstinence, Dr. W. B. Carpenter's essay, in 1849, played no mean part. This essay "On the Use and Abuse of Alcoholic Liquors," was afterwards, in substance, published in a cheaper and more popular form, under the title of "The Physiology of Temperance and Total Abstinence;" and in 1855, Dr. Charles Wilson brought out his "Pathology of Drunkenness." There was, however, still room for some more popular work, and therefore, at the suggestion of the Scottish Temperance League, Dr. James Miller contributed, in 1861, two delightful volumes, abounding in sparkling *bon-homme* and scientific research, entitled, "Alcohol; its Place and Power," of which above 30,000 copies were speedily disposed of; and "Nephalism the True Temperance of Scripture, Science, and Experience." Mr. Henry Mudge, Surgeon, of Bodmin, in Cornwall, also, about this time, published two useful hand-books on "Physiology, Health, and Disease," and a "Guide to the Treatment of Disease without Alcoholic Liquor." And in connection with the physiological and scientific literature of the movement,

mention must be made of the writings of Dr. F. R. Lees, as collected in three volumes and published in 1853-4; and also to the very useful little compendium of fact and argument by J. W. Kirton, entitled "The Four Pillars of Temperance." But to Dr. B. W. Richardson has fallen the task of being pre-eminently the scientific champion of the movement. His "Temperance Lesson Book" has not only been circulated by tens of thousands, but it has also been introduced into a very large number of the Board Schools throughout the Kingdom. This was published in 1878; and in 1879, with a somewhat similar object in view, Dr. J. James Ridge issued his "Temperance Primer; an Elementary Lesson Book, designed to teach the Nature and Properties of Alcoholic Liquors, and the Action of Alcohol on the body."

The Temperance movement has always, both directly and indirectly, greatly assisted in the education of the people. Hence attention was early called to the importance of providing a literature suitable for introducing our principles into the schools of our land. To this subject Mr. Thomas Knox first directed the public mind in a series of letters published in the *Commonwealth* newspaper, and afterwards collected and issued in pamphlet form. Mrs. Clara Lucas Balfour's "Morning Dew Drops" has also done good service among the juvenile portion of the community. In the education of the public in general, it may be stated that in 1838 a prize of £100 was offered for the best essay on Temperance, and, when the adjudication was made, it was found that Dr. R. B. Grindrod had obtained the prize. His essay was published in 1839, under the somewhat inappropriate title of "Bacchus," and was followed soon after by two of the unsuccessful essays: "Anti-Bacchus," by the Rev. Benjamin Parsons, a man of great natural powers, and a master of energetic, racy composition; and the other by the Rev. W. R. Baker, entitled "The Curse of Britain," a third edition of which was published in 1847. The Rev. Dawson Burns holds a prominent place, as an author, in the movement. It is sufficient here to mention only his "Temperance Bible Commentary," written in conjunction with Dr. F. R. Lees, and first published in 1868, and a sixth and enlarged edition of which has recently been issued from the press. Then, in 1872, we have his "Bases of the Temperance Reform;" and, in 1875, his

"Christendom and the Drink Curse." Nor must we forget an important and interesting fragment from his pen, consisting of thirty-four monthly numbers of a "Temperance Dictionary." Livesey's "Lecture on Malt," 1836; "Report of the World-Temperance Convention," 1846; Peter Burne's "Teetotaler's Companion," first published in numbers in 1846; "Temperance Cyclopædia," by Rev. William Reid, 1851; second and enlarged edition, 1855; "Proceedings of International Temperance and Prohibition Convention," 1862; "The Temperance Congress, of 1862," both of which last-named volumes contained papers that compare favourably with many of those read before learned societies, and all contributing largely to the removal of prejudice and to the education of the public mind; and lastly, the Rev. James Smith's "Temperance Reformation and its Claims upon the Christian Church," 1875, which gained a prize of £100. These are all named, in connection with our literature, as works in every way well adapted not only to promote the interests of the total abstinence cause, but also to enlighten and bless mankind in general.

In biographical works, our Temperance literature cannot be said to be particularly rich. But then, as teetotalers are essentially "men of action," and believe in "the literature of labour," they regard the works of the living rather than the praise of the dead. Nevertheless, we have the "lives of great men" who have fallen in the movement, written to "remind us" how "departing" like them we also may

"Leave behind us
Footprints in the sands of time."

"The Life and Orations of John B. Gough," 1855, for example, records events of thrilling interest well calculated to inspire its readers with a holy faith and courage in the cause they advocate. So also do the "Temperance Memorials of the late Robert Kettle, Esq.," by the Rev. William Reid, 1853; and "The Gloaming of Life: a Memoir of James Stirling," by Rev. Alexander Wallace. While "Father Mathew: a Biography," by John Francis Maguire, M.P., an ex-teetotaler, 1863; and "The Life of Joseph Sturge," by the Rev. H. Richard, a non-teetotaler, are biographies of a still higher order. "The Life and Memorials of the late Rev. W. R.

Baker," by Mrs. E. L. Edmunds, 1865 ; "The Life and Labours of the Rev. Jabez Tunncliff, founder of the Band of Hope in England," by the Rev. W. Marles, 1865 ; and "The Life of James McCurrey, from 1801 to 1876, containing thirty-nine years' experience as a Temperance Advocate ;" &c., are all works throwing much light upon the progress the cause of total abstinence has made in different localities and in the face of much opposition. The "Illustrious Abstainers," by Frederick Sherlock, 1879, is a work of a far wider scope. It is a series of biographical sketches of men "of whom the world was not worthy," many of them occupying exalted positions in society, and all of them true adherents to the Temperance cause.

Perhaps Temperance works of fiction may have increased somewhat too rapidly, until they have engrossed more than their proper share of the time and money devoted to Temperance literature. Mrs. Clara Lucas Balfour, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Wood, "Fairleigh Owen," and "Bruce Edwards," may be considered as our chief writers in this department of literature. In 1847, Mrs. S. C. Hall contributed a volume of "Temperance Tales," which became very popular. In 1843, Mrs. Ellis's "Voice from the Vintage" led the way to other and better-known works from her pen. "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," by T. S. Arthur, and Mrs. Balfour's "Burnish Family," 1857, passed rapidly through many editions, 37,000 of the latter work having been sold in nine months. Mrs. Wood's "Danesbury House," of which 90,000 copies were sold, while remarkable for descriptive ability, may, perhaps, be said to be the most sensational of all the temperance works of fiction that have yet been produced. "Fairleigh Owen" produced "Steyne's Grief," and "The Lathams," while the lady styling herself "Bruce Edwards" has produced "Rachel Noble's Experience," which gained a prize of £100 from the Scottish Temperance League. To this same League we are also indebted for "By the Trent," by Mrs. E. S. Oldham, which gained a prize of £250—certainly the highest prize that was ever given for a work of temperance fiction. "The Trial of Sir Jasper," and "The Old Story," are both temperance tales in verse, by S. C. Hall, editor of the *Art Journal*. "Our Ruthless Enemy," "The Bar-rooms at Brantley," "Weary Rest, a Story of Life's Struggles,"

and "Going with the Stream," may also be referred to as affording pleasant and profitable reading for the leisure hour. But as fact is stranger than fiction, we must not omit to mention the interesting records of work done and good accomplished in Mrs. Wightman's "Haste to the Rescue;" with "Annals of the Rescued," 1860, and "Arrest the Destroyer's March," by the same authoress, 1877. Also, "Ragged Homes, and How to Mend Them," 1860, and "Workmen and their Difficulties," 1861, both by Mrs. Bayly.

Although our poetry is not of the highest order, yet much of it is far above mediocrity, and at least equal to most of that which is said or sung amongst us at the present day. A higher and nobler theme can scarcely employ a poet's pen than Temperance, and in Paxton Hood's "Temperance Melodies," and Green's "Temperance Hymn Book," we have many examples of poetic beauty and nervous pathos. In 1840, Mrs. C. L. Balfour published her exquisite little volume of poems, entitled "The Garland of Water Flowers." Goodwin Barmby, also, in his "Poetry of Home," and Mr. Thomas Knox in his "Rhymed Convictions, by Walneerg," have done good service to the cause in this department. But much excellent Temperance poetry may also be found in the writings of John Critchley Prince, Gerald Massey, Charles Mackay, Mrs. Sigourney, Eliza Cook, and others who were not immediately connected with our movement.

Of periodical literature there has always been an abundance. In 1830 Scotland took the lead by the publication of *The Temperance Society Record*, which was continued monthly until the close of 1835, under the editorship of William Collins, of Glasgow. Various other periodicals speedily followed, including a *Temperance Penny Magazine*, until, in 1834, Mr. Joseph Livesey started his *Preston Temperance Advocate*, which was regularly published till 1838. In 1836 *The Temperance Intelligencer* was commenced, first under the editorship of Arthur Conlan, and subsequently under that of J. W. Green; and in the same year there appeared *The Star of Temperance*, edited by the Rev. F. Beardsall, of Manchester. *The London Teetotaler*, *The Temperance Recorder*, and Mingaye Syder's *Temperance Lancet* speedily followed. In 1840 Mr. Thomas Cook, the well-known excursionist, greatly helped the pro-

gress of Temperance literature by the publication of his *Children's Temperance Magazine*, and afterwards, in 1844, by a really valuable monthly periodical, entitled the *National Temperance Magazine*, which was continued till July, 1846. Probably no one has done more to cheapen literature, and to improve the literature he has cheapened, than John Cassell. In 1846 he issued *The Teetotal Times and Essayist*, which continued till 1851, when it was incorporated with *The National Temperance Chronicle*. In 1841 Dr. F. R. Lees commenced, at Douglas, Isle of Man, a *Standard Temperance Library*, which included some very valuable articles. *The British Temperance Advocate*, *The West of England Temperance Herald*, and *The Alliance News*, have each attained to a large and increasing circulation at the present time. In 1856 *The Weekly Record of the Temperance Movement* was commenced, in London, by the late Mr. William Tweedie, and is still continued, as the organ of the National Temperance League, under the title of *The Temperance Record*. *The Medical Temperance Journal*, a quarterly publication of great value, has now reached its forty-sixth number, and occupies a position in the movement perfectly unique. In periodical literature the Scottish Temperance League has been remarkably successful. *The Scottish Temperance Review*, began in 1846, was continued till 1851, when it gave place to *The Scottish Review, a Quarterly Journal of Social Progress and General Literature*. This was begun in January, 1853, and continued till January, 1863. *The Abstainer's Journal*, a monthly publication, edited by the Rev. William Reid, was also commenced in 1853, and continued till 1855. *The Adviser*, a monthly magazine for the young, has always had a large circulation, as also has *The League Journal*, the organ of the Scottish Temperance League. *The Church of England Temperance Magazine* has a work to do peculiarly its own. So have also *The British Workman* and *The Band of Hope Review*, edited by Mr. T. B. Smithies. With *Meliora: a Quarterly Review of Social Science*, which was started in 1858, and of which seven volumes were published, we close our enumeration, without, however, having exhausted the list, which time and space will not enable us to do.

Undoubtedly much valuable Temperance literature has irretrievably perished for want of some means to preserve it as it has

appeared. It is not many, we fear, that now possess complete sets of any of our earlier Temperance publications. Without great care our earlier records may soon be lost. Ought there not, in some central spot in London, to be a National Temperance Library for the preservation of all works bearing upon the Temperance question, for all published biographies of total abstainers, and for all books written by Temperance authors? We have a literature. It ought to be extensively read and circulated; and it deserves to be preserved. "Libraries," says Dyer, "are the wardrobes of literature, whence men, properly informed, might bring forth something for ornament, much for curiosity, and more for use." And the recent establishment of a National Temperance Publication Depôt in the very centre of London will, doubtless, do much towards both creating and preserving a literature that shall be no discredit to the Temperance movement, while it shall become the means of elevating and blessing mankind at large. This new enterprise is thus referred to in the last Annual Report of the League:—

"Your committee had been frequently urged to open an establishment, at which friends of the cause might obtain any tract, journal, or book issued upon the subject by the various publishers and societies scattered throughout the kingdom; and circumstances having arisen which rendered it desirable to make a commencement, your committee, after mature deliberation, determined that a distinct capital should be raised for the purpose of forming a fund for a publishing and bookselling department, which should be conducted as an integral part of the League's operations, and upon the same broad and comprehensive principles as have heretofore characterised its proceedings. The capital required was estimated at from £3,000 to £4,000, and although the whole amount has not yet been subscribed, your committee were enabled, without in any way infringing upon the subscriptions for the ordinary work of the League, to purchase at a fair, but moderate price, the temperance stock-in-trade of the late company of W. Tweedie & Co. (Limited), which formed an important nucleus of the new and more enlarged operations which have now been carried on for several months, with an encouraging prospect of success."

FIFTY YEARS' CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM (1830-79).

BY THE REV. DAWSON BURNS, M.A., F.S.S.

FROM the first of January, 1830, to the 31st of December, 1879, is a period of fifty years ; and this is the period selected for statistical review in the present paper, in regard to the consumption of intoxicating liquors. We shall have to go back a century from the earliest of these dates, in order to find a period of similar interest from a Temperance standpoint ; nor would the changes, legislative and social, as to drinking in the fifty years from 1730-79 prove to us equal in instruction to those changes which have characterised the half-century chosen for our inspection. Not only are we more immediately affected by the more proximate events, but the question is of peculiar importance as nearly coinciding with the rise and development of the Temperance Reform in this country, and as distinguished by legislation, the injurious effects of which have been conspicuous on every hand. In order to diminish the monopoly of the brewers, and to curtail the temptations of the public-house, the Beer Tax was repealed in 1830, and the Beer Act came into operation on October 10th of the same year. The disastrous results have entitled that measure to be known as the "greatest legislative blunder" of the century. In Scotland a judicial decision opened the floodgates of drinking on the Lord's day about the same time ; nor was it till 1854 that that super-added cause of mischief was again closed. Wholesome Acts of Parliament have been passed in the fifty years ; but the year 1860 witnessed a repetition of the error of 1830, leading to a larger influx of foreign wines and spirits, with an extensive off-license system productive of domestic tipping and intemperance.

Against these auxiliaries to drinking habits, and the powerful inducement to indulgence afforded, from 1871 to 1875, by a period of unusual commercial prosperity, the Temperance movement has been called upon to contend ; and if the figures that follow are suggestive of a woeful misdirection of national resources, and a loss beyond calculation of national wealth and welfare, they may also call up the thought of vastly larger figures which but for

the Temperance Reform would have testified to a deeper indulgence, a heavier loss, and a sadder degradation. The evils incurred should be deplored; but those averted ought not to be forgotten, nor should the deliverance pass without a grateful appreciation of the means by which it has been effected,

We propose to place before the reader a series of Returns dealing with the consumption of Malt (beer), British, and other Spirits, showing the amount yearly, and in decennial terms, with the annual average in each term. Our figures comprehend the United Kingdom, as similar statistics for each of the three kingdoms would extend this paper beyond the limits assigned it.

I.—MALT (BEER).

BUSELS OF MALT PAYING DUTY, AND RETAINED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AS BEER.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1830	32,962,454	1850	40,744,752
1831	39,252,269	1851	40,316,722
1832	37,390,455	1852	41,021,326
1833	40,075,895	1853	41,877,786
1834	41,145,596	1854	36,619,705
1835	42,892,054	1855	29,400,308
1836	44,387,719	1856	36,666,977
1837	40,551,149	1857	38,876,521
1838	40,505,566	1858	40,056,452
1839	39,930,941	1859	42,457,861
Total for 10 years, } 1830-9 }	329,094,098	Total for 10 years, } 1850-9 }	398,038,410
Annual average ...	39,909,410	Annual average ...	38,803,841
	Bushels.		Bushels.
1840	42,456,862	1860	37,155,414
1841	36,164,448	1861	42,856,906
1842	35,851,394	1862	39,616,725
1843	35,693,890	1863	44,392,986
1844	37,187,186	1864	46,959,236
1845	36,545,990	1865	47,029,521
1846	42,097,085	1866	50,096,774
1847	35,307,815	1867	46,212,017
1848	37,545,912	1868	48,035,194
1849	38,985,460	1869	47,600,674
Total for 10 years, } 1840-9 }	377,786,042	Total for 10 years, } 1860-9 }	449,964,449
Annual average ...	37,778,604	Annual average ...	44,996,450

					Bushels.
1870	...	...	...	...	51,264,718
1871	...	...	...	...	48,976,916
1872	...	...	...	...	55,526,285
1873	...	...	...	...	57,239,952
1874	...	...	...	...	56,775,096
1875	...	...	...	...	56,397,843
1876	...	...	...	...	59,253,082
1877	...	...	...	...	56,748,515
1878	...	...	...	...	57,228,066
1879	...	...	...	...	49,886,254
Total for 10 years, 1870-9					549,296,727
Annual average ...					<u>54,929,673</u>

SUGAR USED IN BREWING.

Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.	
1847	72,453	1850	34,521	1871	271,483
1848	24,887	1860	92,415	1872	336,367
1849	16,421	1861	78,710	1873	599,357
1850	9,869	1862	94,376	1874	828,408
1851	6,589	1863	80,292	1875	884,241
1852	7,277	1864	38,333	1876	860,223
1853	13,251	1865	55,292	1877	870,577
1854	86,036	1866	145,437	1878	1,123,226
1855		1867	381,980	1879	1,666,687
1856		1868	351,742		
1857		1869	342,678	Total	9,673,891
1858		33,945	1870	270,873	

The totals give an aggregate of 2,164,179,726 bushels of malt, a decennial average of 216,417,972 bushels; and an annual average of 43,283,594 bushels.

The beer made from the malt used in brewing is calculated by the Excise at one barrel from two bushels of malt; but down to August 14th, 1855, all malt was charged duty whether used for brewing or distilling; a drawback being afterwards allowed on the spirits made. It would, therefore, be wrong to regard all the malt charged duty from 1830 to 1855 as used for beer. It is impossible to say, with precision, how much malt was used for distilling, but an annual average of 3½ million bushels may be regarded as an approach to the real amount. It is necessary therefore, to deduct 3½ million bushels for each year 1830-55, or ninety-one million bushels of malt from the aggregate of malt charged duty. This leaves a total of 2,073,179,726 as malt for

making beer and ale; and in the Excise estimate of 207 bushels of malt to one barrel of beer, the barrels of beer so made were 1,036,569,563, an annual average of 21,721,797 barrels.

Since 1847 sugar has been extensively used for brewing and the cost of sugar so employed down to the end of 1878 were 9,673,591; from which, on the estimate of a cost of sugar being equal for brewing purposes to 4 bushels of malt, the barrels of beer made were 21,761,024. Adding this quantity to the malt-made beer, the beer produced during the fifty years 1830-79 amounted to 1,058,330,587 barrels—an annual average of 21,167,117 barrels.

As to the alcohol contained in this quantity of malt liquor, allowing an average alcoholic strength of 3 per cent., the barrels of beer consumed in these last fifty years contained 32,917,793 barrels of alcohol, or above 2,500 million gallons—1,906,040,545 gallons, an annual average of 38,124,407 gallons of alcohol.

The cost of this malt liquor to the purchaser can only be approximately calculated. From 1830 to 1849 the price may be put at 45s. a barrel, and from 1850 to 1879 at 48s. per barrel. The total cost will thus have been £2,434,702,125—or an annual average of £43,699,507 from 1830 to 1849; and of £46,621,724 from 1850 to 1879.

II.—BRITISH SPIRITS.

NUMBER OF GALLONS OF BRITISH SPIRITS CHANGED 100% FOR EXACT CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM 1830-79 INCLUSIVE.

		Gallons.				Gallons.	
1830	...	22,744,271	1840	...	27,854,217		
1831	...	21,545,405	1841	...	26,542,221		
1832	...	21,346,733	1842	...	26,567,401		
1833	...	21,574,453	1843	...	26,464,212		
1834	...	22,397,760	1844	...	26,804,227		
1835	...	24,710,305	1845	...	26,122,564		
1836	...	26,745,306	1846	...	26,106,097		
1837	...	24,492,529	1847	...	26,681,797		
1838	...	26,466,543	1848	...	22,302,459		
1839	...	25,190,643	1849	...	22,362,112		
Total for 10 years, 1830-9		236,535,050	Total for 10 years, 1840-9		272,541,961		
Annual average		23,653,506	Annual average		27,254,196		

42 FIFTY YEARS' CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING

			Gallons.				Gallons.
1850	...	...	23,862,585	1860	...	...	21,404,088
1851	...	...	23,976,596	1861	...	...	19,698,792
1852	...	...	25,200,879	1862	...	...	19,128,284
1853	...	...	25,021,317	1863	...	...	19,383,032
1854	...	...	25,683,584	1864	...	...	20,496,100
1855	...	...	21,957,275	1865	...	...	21,005,826
1856	...	...	23,300,556	1866	...	...	22,516,338
1857	...	...	24,150,486	1867	...	...	21,589,969
1858	...	...	23,212,612	1868	...	...	21,341,449
1859	...	...	23,878,688	1869	...	...	21,911,779
Total for 10 years, 1850-9 ...			240,144,528	Total for 10 years, 1860-9 ...			208,495,657
Annual average ...			24,014,453	Annual average ...			20,849,566

			Gallons.
1870	...	...	22,613,490
1871	...	...	24,163,644
1872	...	...	26,872,183
1873	...	...	28,908,501
1874	...	...	29,875,401
1875	...	...	30,106,107
1876	...	...	29,950,288
1877	...	...	29,888,176
1878	...	...	29,358,715
1879	...	...	27,936,651
Total for 10 years, 1870-9 ...			279,673,156
Annual average ...			27,967,315

The total number of gallons of British spirits consumed in the entire period was 1,181,308,382, or an annual average of 23,626,167.

As the duty is levied on each gallon of proof spirit, which is about one-half the strength of pure alcohol, the alcohol contained in these gallons of British spirits was equal to 590,654,191 gallons, an annual average of 11,813,084 gallons.

The duties on British spirits were unequal in the three kingdoms until 1860, and in 1861 they were equalised by a tax of 10s. per gallon of proof spirit manufactured in each kingdom. It may, therefore, be a sufficient approximation to accuracy to estimate the retail price of British spirits from 1830 to 1859 at

15s. per gallon, and from 1860 to 1879 at 20s. On this reckoning, the price paid for British spirits during the whole period of fifty years was upwards of a thousand million pounds sterling (£1,008,025,984), an annual average of £20,160,520.

III.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SPIRITS,

(PAYING DUTY AND RETAINED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION).

			Gallons.				Gallons.
1830	...	...	4,975,728	1850	...	...	4,805,176
1831	...	...	4,892,795	1851	...	...	4,783,228
1832	...	...	5,171,444	1852	...	...	4,866,260
1833	...	...	4,979,988	1853	...	...	5,142,616
1834	...	...	4,765,349	1854	...	...	5,128,143
1835	...	...	4,765,706	1855	...	...	4,788,687
1836	...	...	4,617,020	1856	...	...	5,003,310
1837	...	...	4,424,465	1857	...	...	4,731,976
1838	...	...	4,368,225	1858	...	...	4,582,313
1839	...	...	4,025,417	1859	...	...	4,932,648
Total for 10 years, } 1830-9			46,886,137	Total for 10 years } 1850-9			48,764,757
Annual average ...			4,688,613	Annual average ...			4,876,476
			Gallons.				Gallons.
1840	...	...	3,644,410	1860	...	...	5,521,923
1841	...	...	3,464,074	1861	...	...	5,193,070
1842	...	...	3,201,015	1862	...	...	5,193,642
1843	...	...	3,161,957	1863	...	...	5,574,258
1844	...	...	3,242,606	1864	...	...	6,298,270
1845	...	...	3,549,889	1865	...	...	6,732,217
1846	...	...	4,245,830	1866	...	...	7,797,470
1847	...	...	4,903,053	1867	...	...	8,339,155
1848	...	...	4,635,363	1868	...	...	8,398,817
1849	...	...	5,268,925	1869	...	...	8,172,815
Total for 10 years } 1840-9			39,316,622	Total for 10 years } 1860-9			67,221,637
Annual average ...			3,931,662	Annual average ...			6,722,163

44 FIFTY YEARS' CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING

					Gallons.
1870	...	...	...	...	8,439,386
1871	...	...	...	...	8,926,733
1872	...	...	...	...	9,068,829
1873	...	...	...	...	10,259,798
1874	...	...	...	...	10,675,475
1875	...	...	...	...	11,853,423
1876	...	...	...	...	11,546,986
1877	...	...	...	...	10,732,071
1878	...	...	...	...	10,545,774
1879	...	...	...	...	9,582,307
Total for 10 years, 1870-9					101,630,282
Annual average ...					<u>10,163,028</u>

The aggregate total consumption of foreign and colonial spirits was 303,789,435 gallons, an annual average of 6,075,788 gallons. The alcohol in these gallons was 151,894,717 gallons, an annual average of 3,037,894 gallons of alcohol.

The price paid for these foreign and colonial spirits may be estimated at 24s. per gallon to 1859, and at 22s. per gallon from 1860 to 1879. In the first period the cost was £161,601,019, and in the second period £185,737,110, making together a total of £347,338,129.

IV.—WINE.

The foreign and colonial wine entered for home consumption was as follows :—

	Gallons.		Gallons.
1880	5,676,771	1840	6,840,537
1831	5,453,639	1841	6,184,960
1832	5,265,542	1842	4,815,222
1833	6,207,770	1843	6,068,987
1834	6,480,544	1844	6,838,684
1835	6,420,342	1845	6,736,131
1836	6,809,212	1846	6,740,316
1837	6,563,182	1847	6,053,847
1838	7,200,876	1848	6,136,547
1839	7,239,567	1849	6,251,862
Total for 10 years } 63,317,445		Total for 10 years } 62,667,093	
1830-9 ... }		1840-9 ... }	
Annual average... <u>6,331,744</u>		Annual average... <u>6,266,710</u>	

LIQUORS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1830-79. 45

		Gallons.			Gallons.
1850	...	6,437,222	1860	...	6,718,585
1851	...	6,279,759	1861	...	10,693,071
1852	...	6,346,061	1862	...	9,764,155
1853	...	6,813,830	1863	...	10,420,761
1854	...	6,776,086	1864	...	11,397,764
1855	...	6,296,439	1865	...	11,993,760
1856	...	7,004,953	1866	...	13,244,864
1857	...	6,601,690	1867	...	13,673,793
1858	...	6,268,685	1868	...	15,064,575
1859	...	6,775,992	1869	...	14,731,178
Total for 10 years 1850-9		65,600,717	Total for 10 years 1860-9		117,702,501
Annual average ...		6,560,072	Annual average ...		11,770,250
Gallons.					
1870	...	...	...	...	15,079,854
1871	...	...	...	...	16,144,838
1872	...	...	...	...	16,765,444
1873	...	...	...	...	17,905,129
1874	...	...	...	...	17,170,600
1875	...	...	...	...	17,243,942
1876	...	...	...	...	18,536,336
1877	...	...	...	...	17,565,475
1878	...	...	...	...	16,171,892
1879	...	...	...	...	14,803,207
Total for 10 years, 1870-9				...	167,386,717
Annual average				...	16,738,671

The aggregate gallons of wine thus consumed were 476,875,473. From 1830 to 1859—the period of high duties—the average annual consumption was 6,388,175 gallons. From 1860 to 1879—the period of lower duties—the average annual consumption was 14,264,511 gallons.

The alcoholic strength of the wines consumed in the former period may be put at 20 per cent., and in the latter at 15 per cent. On these averages, the alcohol in the whole of the wine so consumed would amount to 79,122,582 gallons.

The cost of this wine may be estimated at not less than 21s. per gallon from 1830 to 1859, and at 15s. per gallon from 1860 to 1879. The expenditure would, therefore, be from 1830 to 1859 £201,227,517; from 1860 to 1879, £213,967,603; a total of £415,195,180.

V.—OTHER LIQUORS.

Besides the intoxicating liquors above named, others are used to a certain extent. These include British wines (described by the Excise as "sweets,") and cyder, perry, and home-made wines. There is no official statement as to the quantity of such liquors made and consumed, but it will be a moderate estimate if we put down the British wines at 500,000 gallons annually costing about 15s. a gallon, £375,000; and containing, at 15 per cent., 75,000 gallons of alcohol. Cyder, perry, and home-made wines may be computed at 12 million gallons annually, costing, at 9d. a gallon, £450,000; and containing, at 3 per cent., 360,000 gallons of alcohol. For the fifty years the total would be—of British wines, 25,000,000 gallons, costing £18,750,000, and containing 3,750,000 gallons of alcohol. Cyder, perry, and home-made wines 600,000,000 gallons, costing £22,500,000, and containing 17,500,000 gallons of alcohol; joining both sets of figures, the result would be, 625,000,000 gallons of liquor, costing £41,250,000, and containing 20,250,000 gallons of alcohol.

VI.—FIFTY YEARS' CONSUMPTION AND COST.

Bringing into a focus the totals previously presented, the result is as under:—

	Quantities.	Cost.	Alcohol contained.
		£	Gallons.
Malt Liquors ... brls.	1,058,355,867	2,434,702,191	1,905,040,548
British Spirits ... gals.	1,181,308,382	1,008,025,984	590,654,191
Foreign and Colonial Spirits ... "	303,789,435	347,338,129	151,894,717
Wine... .. "	476,875,473	415,195,180	79,122,582
Other Liquors ... "	625,000,000	41,250,000	20,250,000
Totals	—	4,246,511,484	2,746,962,038
Annual Average } during 50 years. }	—	84,930,229½	54,939,240½

These totals are colossal, but it must be remembered—

1st, That they relate to direct expenditure only, and allow nothing for the money-loss entailed by the use of the intoxicating

liquors consumed in the fifty years to which they relate; nor is any account taken of the loss of that interest which would have accrued from the saving of the money directly and indirectly lost by the expenditure on intoxicating drinks.

2nd, That the estimates made above are generally lower than those of Mr. Hoyle, whose contributions to temperance statistics are of singular merit and value. Mr. Hoyle's totals are, therefore, much larger than mine as to the direct expenditure on alcoholic liquors in the fifty years 1830 to 1879.

VII.—CONSUMPTION PER HEAD OF THE POPULATION.

The following table gives a statistical view of the quantity of intoxicating liquors consumed per head at each decennial period, and in 1876 and 1879, and also the quantity of alcohol contained in the intoxicating liquors so consumed. This is simply an average, of course, of the whole population, including infants and abstainers. The table contains indications that, despite the great and increasing numbers who have joined the temperance cause, the drinkers have increased by increase of population, and that those who have been drinking have in many cases augmented the amount of their potations, thus converting into an evil the great commercial prosperity which has in recent years been granted to us as a nation.

Consumption, per annum, per head of Population.					Alcohol Consumed.
Years.	Malt Liquors	* Spirits.	† Wine.	‡ Other Liquors.	
	Galls.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.
1831 ...	27	9	2	4	16
1841 ...	22	7	2	4	13
1851 ...	24	8	2	4	14
1861 ...	27	7	3	3	15
1871 ..	30	8	4	3	16
1876 ...	34	10	5	3	19
1879 ...	30	9	4	3	17

* Including British, Foreign, and Colonial spirits.

† Including "British Wines" which are almost the same alcoholic strength as Foreign and Colonial wines.

‡ Including cyder, perry, and home-made wines.

VIII.—COST OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

The data on which the following results have been arrived at were :—

That malt liquors were sold at an average price per barrel, from 1830 to 1849 of 45s., and from 1850 of 48s.

That British spirits were sold at an average price per gallon from 1830 to 1859 of 15s., and from 1860 of 20s.

That foreign and colonial spirits were sold at an average price per gallon, from 1830 to 1859 of 24s., and from 1860 of 22s.

That wine was sold at an average price from 1830 to 1859 of 21s. a gallon, and from 1860 of 15s.

That British wines have been sold at an average price of 15s. per gallon, and cyder, &c., at an average price of 9d. per gallon.

That these are moderate estimates will be allowed by all who are conversant with the matters concerned.

On these data the annual expenditure per head of the population are as follows :—

Years.	Malt Liquors.	British Spirits.	Foreign and Colonial Spirits.	Wine and other Liquors.	Total.
	£ s. d.	s. d.	s.	s. d.	£ s. d.
1831	1 13 6	13 6	3	5 6	2 15 6
1841	1 8 0	11 6	4	5 6	2 9 0
1851	1 12 0	13 0	4	5 6	2 14 6
1861	1 15 6	13 6	4	6 0	2 19 0
1871	1 17 0	16 0	6	8 0	3 7 0
1876	2 4 6	18 0	7	9 0	3 18 6
1879	1 17 0	16 0	6	6 0	3 5 0

IX.—COMPARATIVE CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

Official returns are not so complete as to enable us to affirm the comparative consumption of intoxicating liquors, of all kinds, at each decennial period in each of the three kingdoms. But a return for the years 1871-4 suggests the figures from which tables may be constructed, showing the consumption of each kind of alcoholic liquor in England, Scotland, and Ireland per head of the population, with cost per head, and quantity of alcohol consumed.

LIQUORS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1830-79. 49

ENGLAND.

Consumption per head of Population.						Cost per head of Liquors used.	Alcohol consumed per head in Liquors used.
Years.	Beer.	British Spirits.	Foreign and Colonial Spirits.	Wine.*	Other Liquors.†		
	Gals.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	£ s. d.	Pints.
1871	36	4½	2¾	5	4½	3 16 0	18½
1872	40	5	2¾	5	4½	4 4 0	20½
1873	42	5½	3	5½	4½	4 7 0	21½
1874	42	5¾	3	5	4½	4 8 0	21½
1875	41½	5½	3½	5	4	4 7 6	21½

* Including "British Wines."

† Cyder, perry, &c.

SCOTLAND.

Consumption per head of Population.					Cost per head of liquors used.	Alcohol consumed per head in liquors used.
Years.	Beer.	British Spirits.	Foreign and Colonial Spirits.	Wine.		
	Gals.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	£ s. d.	Pints.
1871 ...	13	13½	1½	2½	3 0 0	13½
1872 ...	14	15	1½	2½	3 6 0	14½
1873 ...	15	16	2½	2½	3 10 0	15½
1874 ...	14	16	3½	2½	3 9 0	15
1875 ...	13	15½	3	2½	3 8 6	14½

IRELAND.

Consumption per head of Population.					Cost per head of liquors used.	Alcohol consum'd per head in liquors used
Years.	Beer.	British Spirits.	Foreign and Colonial Spirits.	Wine.		
	Gals.	Pints.	Pint.	Pints.	£ s. d.	Pints.
1871 ...	9½	8½	0¾	2½	2 0 0	8½
1872 ...	9	8½	0¾	2½	2 0 0	8½
1873 ...	10	8½	0¾	2½	2 8 6	9½
1874 ...	10	8½	0¾	2½	2 4 0	9½
1875 ...	10	9½	0¾	2	2 4 6	9½

These tables bear witness to the tendency of higher wages to increase expenditure on intoxicating liquors; and the striking differences in the consumption of alcoholic liquors in England, Scotland, and Ireland point to the general law of greater wealth and greater drinking, where the conditions are pretty equal. The richest country spends most on liquor, the second richer is next, and the poorest last. It is, clearly, therefore, not to larger means that we are to look for a diminished expenditure on intoxicating drinks. Unless affected by other influences, it is plain that more money earned means more money wasted in alcoholic liquors.

The wave of commercial prosperity continued over 1876, and its recession has diminished the national expenditure on the causes of the national degradation. Let us hope that the influences, moral, social, and legislative, which help to elevate, will have acquired such a restraining power before the next period of prosperity, that it will bring with it a wiser application of increased resources than was apparent from 1872 to 1876.

These tables afford interesting evidence of the drinking tastes of the three countries. The English consume per head three times as much malt liquor as the Scotch, and four times as much as the Irish; also twice as much wine. While the Scotch consume per head nearly thrice as much home-made spirits, and the Irish are far in excess of the English. The English and Scotch are nearly on a level as to foreign and colonial spirits; and in this the Irish are far behind them. On the whole the English pay per head about 18s. a-year more for liquor than the Scotch, and £2 more than do the Irish. The consumption of alcohol corresponds, the English being in ignoble pre-eminence of a third more than the Scotch, and more than twice above the Irish.

These figures are, of course, relative to the population as a whole, and offer no clue to the proportion of abstainers in each country, on the one hand; or, on the other hand, to the relative proportion in each country of moderate and excessive drinkers. It is possible that a great community may spend more than another on strong drink, and yet may contain more abstainers. Even among bodies of those who drink at all, the larger body may consume less, or, *vice versa*, a smaller body having a larger proportion of drunkards in it may consume more.

X.—COMPARATIVE INCREASE OF CONSUMPTION IN INTOXICANTS AND NON-INTOXICANTS.

It may occur to many as a difficulty, that the average consumption of intoxicants should have increased per head, in spite of the rise and progress of the Temperance movement. This fact has even been made an objection to that movement by some persons whose logical faculty seems to be smitten by paralysis. A candid observer will take into consideration the special causes, social and legislative, which have tended to check the influence of the Temperance cause ; and in addition to other causes he will recognise the enormous increase in the last fifty years in the earnings and spending power of the people. With regard to great numbers this spending power has taken the direction of articles of consumption, as meat and drink ; and there is evidence that the expenditure on some non-intoxicants has very largely exceeded the increase which has had reference to alcoholic liquors. The consumption of tea has increased from 1 lb. and a-third per head to 4 lbs. and two-thirds, and of sugar from 16½ lbs. per head to 60½ lbs. The consumption of imported butter has nearly doubled per head since 1861 (3¼ — 6½ lbs.), and more than doubled of imported cheese ; while the consumption of rice has increased fivefold (2½ — 11¾ lbs.). It is obvious that the consumption of narcotics and stimulants has a tendency to increase at a greater ratio than the consumption of ordinary food. It is therefore proof of the vitality and force of the Temperance Reform that it has been able to limit so extensively the increased use of intoxicating liquors. Had it been absent there can be no doubt that drinking and drunkenness would have enormously augmented, and that the drink-bill of the country for each year of the fifty under review would have been much greater than we find it.

The tables we have presented, if read aright, are a stimulus to more general and arduous exertion, in order that the liquors which have no proper place in the life of the people may cease to be used, sold, and manufactured ; so that ceasing to be consumed they may cease to consume the nation, and cease to rob it of those riches of industry, health, mind, and heart, which, when once dissipated, can never be replaced.

**FIFTY YEARS OF DRINKING, AND ITS INFLUENCE
UPON THE WEALTH AND INDUSTRIAL WELL-
BEING OF THE NATION.***

BY WILLIAM HOYLE, Tottington.

Author of "Our National Resources and How they are Wasted."

THE occasion upon which we are met together is to celebrate the jubilee of the temperance movement, and I have been requested to give a brief epitome of the money spent on intoxicating liquors during the last fifty years, and also to make some reference to the influence which this expenditure has had upon the material well-being of the nation.

The circumstances which existed fifty years ago, when the temperance movement came into life were peculiar, and they were of a nature calculated to retard the spread of temperance truth. For instance, there was virtually a universal belief that intoxicating liquors were not only useful but absolutely essential to secure health and strength; people thought it was impossible to live without them; these drinks especially were favourites in all festive and social gatherings, and they were everywhere regarded as the national beverage. It will be manifest therefore that the work of the temperance reformer must have been most difficult; it was to persuade people to abstain from beverages which they thought they could not live without, beverages that they liked, and which were especially fascinating, and beverages which were regarded with the prestige of a national character.

And more than this, at that time Parliament came in and increased the delusion by passing the Beer Bill. The cause of its passing that bill was the drunkenness which abounded, and the notion was that this drunkenness arose from the use of spirits, and that if the people could only have facilities given for readily procuring beer, then they would cease to use spirits, and thus drunkenness would largely be removed.

* Read at the Leeds Temperance Jubilee, September, 1880.

The laws of a country have always a mighty influence upon the minds of the people, but the influence becomes all the stronger when it happens to confirm pre-existing ideas. It was so in 1830. As I have said, people almost universally believed it to be impossible to live without alcoholic liquors, and yet there was the vice of drunkenness to be dealt with. The problem was to remedy this vice, and at the same time to make provision for this supposed want. This was intended to be done by the passing of the Beer Bill, and thus the country was flooded with beershops. By this action previous notions were strengthened, temptations to intemperance were largely multiplied, and the number of those who were previously interested in the degradation of the country were greatly increased.

And, besides this, there was the great financial interest of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The revenue from drink has long been the source of a large portion of the nation's income, and hence you will see that when the people believed the drink essential, when there was an inveterate appetite for it, when so many individuals were financially interested in the trade, when the articles dealt in had the prestige of being national beverages, and when their sale brought such an enormous revenue into the Exchequer, the difficulties to overcome were almost overwhelming. Some of these difficulties still remain, others have vanished. The notion as to the value or necessity of these drinks is dissipated, and more than this, they are proven to be a great source of disease and premature death, and we have further arrived at the position that the traffic must be put upon a different footing legislatively, and Parliament has endorsed the principle in regard to it that its existence shall have relation to the expressed wish of localities.

Considering the many difficulties of the situation fifty years ago, the progress made by the temperance movement has been marvellous, especially when we remember that this progress has also extended in a considerable degree to other countries. As we look back on the work accomplished we may thank God and take courage, assured that the successes of the past are only earnest of still greater victories in the future.

To understand rightly the position of matters in 1830 it will

be needful to traverse the ground for some few years prior to that date. In 1822 the malt-tax was reduced from 3s. 7½d. per bushel to 2s. 7d. This reduction, along with other influences, led to a slight increase in the consumption of beer, but the main increase was in British spirits. Between 1823 and 1825 the duty on these spirits was reduced from 11s. 8½d. to 7s. 6d. per gallon in England, in Scotland from 6s. 2d. to 2s. 10d., and in Ireland from 5s. 7½d. to 2s. 10d. This led to a great rise in the consumption of spirits, for, from the tables which are published in the report of the Inland Revenue, I find that whilst for the five years ending 1823 the total consumption of British spirits in the United Kingdom was 48,745,815 gals., for the five years ending 1830 the consumption reached 106,763,595 gals., being an increase of more than 120 per cent., whereas the population had only grown 15 per cent.

This increase in spirit-drinking shows to what a great extent the action of the legislature influences the habits of the people by affording them opportunities for the indulgence of evil habits; for the consumption of spirits was more than doubled by the reduction of duty, and the history of the drink-trade throughout all its stages proves how potent are the influences which are exercised by legislation, whether those influences are on the side of intemperance or otherwise.

A like result followed the passing of the Beer Bill. For the five years ending 1830 the consumption of malt was 160,992,116 bushels—for the subsequent five years, viz., the five years ending 1835, the consumption rose to 200,756,269, being an increase of 25 per cent.

The benefit which the promoters of the Beer Bill hoped to realise was soon proven to be a delusion. In the first place the consumption of spirits instead of decreasing went on increasing, for whilst for the five years ending 1830 the quantity used was 104,763,595 gallons, for the five years ending 1835 it reached 113,174,584 gallons, being an increase of 8 per cent., whilst, as I have shown, beer had also increased 25 per cent., and whilst great evils arose from the increased consumption of spirits, other evils were engendered by the beerhouse pure and simple. So great were those evils that in 1834 the Beer Act was amended, and the preamble began by reciting "That much evil had arisen from the management and

conduct of houses in which beer and cider are sold by retail," and the evidence which was afterwards given before the committee, of which Lord Harrowby was chairman, proves how baneful was the Beer Act in increasing the crime of the country.

These preliminary remarks will be of use in enabling us to form a more correct idea as to the position of matters at the time when the Temperance Reformation first began, and the difficulties with which it was beset, and having made them, I may proceed more immediately to consider the subject of my paper, viz., "Fifty years of drinking, its influence upon the wealth and industrial well-being of the people."

In order that we may be better enabled to grasp the subject, I propose to divide the half-century into periods of ten years, the last period ending with the year 1879. I have already pointed out that during the period prior to 1830 there was a considerable increase in the consumption of spirits and beer; but, notwithstanding this, after the passing of the Beer Bill the increase went on. The extent of this will be seen from the fact that whilst the money spent upon intoxicating liquors in the United Kingdom during the ten years ending 1829 reached £600,249,155, or £60,000,000 yearly; for the ten years ending 1839 it reached £786,662,165, or £78,000,000 per annum, being an increase of 30 per cent.

If we pass on to another decade, I find that during the second ten years of our review there was a falling-off in the consumption of intoxicating liquors as compared to the first, so much so that the total amount expended during the ten years ending 1849 was only £725,656,327, or £72,000,000 yearly, as against £78,000,000 yearly in the previous decade—a reduction of 7 per cent. The causes which led to this were, first, trade had become paralysed (and no wonder that it should be so after the ten years of waste). Hence the terrible depression which existed in trade during a goodly portion of these ten years crippled the buying powers of the people, notably so in 1841-2, the time of plug-drawing, and in 1846-7, the years of the railway panic and Irish famine. And then, too, we must not overlook the growth of temperance principles, and especially so in Ireland, where, under the teaching of Father Mathew and others, the consumption of spirits sank from 11,000,000 gallons annually for the five years

ending 1839 to 6,000,000 gallons for the five years ending 1845. The like influences operated in England and Scotland, though to a much less extent.

The repeal of the Corn Laws in 1848 led to a large development in our foreign trade, wages increased, and, under these influences, coupled with the shortening of the hours of labour, the consumption of intoxicating liquors began to grow again; and for the ten years ending 1859, the money spent upon them amounted to £816,676,092, or £81,000,000 annually, being an increase of 12 per cent. upon the preceding ten years. This increase would probably have been greater but for certain counter-acting influences. First and foremost was the passing of the Sunday Closing Act in Scotland, which reduced the consumption of spirits in Scotland from £34,600,000 for the five years prior to the passing of the Act to £27,900,000 for the five years after, being a falling off of 20 per cent.

In addition to this, there was some check given to drinking in England by the passing of a partial Sunday Closing Act in 1848, which closed public-houses till twelve o'clock at noon on Sundays, and, besides these influences, there was an increase in the duties upon spirits in Scotland and Ireland. In Scotland they were advanced from 3s. 8d. per gallon to 4s. 8d. in 1853, and afterwards, in 1856, to 8s.; in Ireland from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 4d. in 1853, and to 6s. 2d. in 1856. In 1855 the malt duty was raised throughout the United Kingdom from 2s. 8d. to 4s. per bushel. All these changes tended to lessen the consumption of alcoholic liquors; still, as we have seen, there was an increase of 10 per cent.

The year 1860 saw the introduction of the grocers' licenses and of the Wine Bill, together with several other changes, almost all of which were calculated to afford facilities for drinking. The result of these changes was a great increase in the consumption of alcoholic liquors, which rose in value from £816,676,092 for the ten years ending 1859 to £1,023,353,312 for the ten years ending 1869, or an average consumption of £102,000,000 yearly instead of £81,000,000, being an increase of 25 per cent. This increase would have been greater but for the fact that in 1860 the duty on spirits was increased from 8s. per gallon to 10s. As a consequence

of this increase of duty, though the consumption of all other kinds of intoxicating liquors increased considerably, the consumption of British spirits decreased, being only 207,000,000 gallons for the ten years ending 1869, as against 240,000,000 for the ten years ending 1859.

If we pass on to another decade, we find matters still worse. For the ten years ending 1879 the money spent upon intoxicating liquors reached a total of £1,359,887,718, or an average of nearly £136,000,000 per annum, an increase upon the previous ten years of about 30 per cent., the population in the meantime having only grown 10 per cent.

I need not enlarge upon the causes which led to this enormous increase in drinking. It resulted mainly, if not entirely, from the expansion of trade caused by the enormous development in our exports. Wages rose, and hours of labour were reduced, and, in many cases, both masters and men having the means of dissipation in their pockets, and the time at their command, yielded to the temptation, and the consumption of intoxicating liquors, with all the accompanying evils, rapidly increased until 1876, when the bill for the same reached the appalling sum of £147,288,760. Since then there has been a falling off, and last year the amount fell to £128,143,864. This falling off has arisen partly, no doubt, from the depression in trade, but I believe largely also from the growth of temperance principles, which during the last few years have probably made greater progress than at any period in the history of the movement.

Having taken this hasty survey of the fifty years, I will now give a brief epitome of the total results. Adding together the money expended during each of the ten years, we get a total of £4,712,235,614 as directly spent upon intoxicating liquors during the fifty years ending 1879.

So far I have dealt only with the cost arising from the money directly expended in purchasing these drinks. I have made no reference to the indirect cost and losses which have resulted therefrom, but these constitute an enormous addition to the bill, and it is the most painful part of it. As every one knows, habits of drinking lead to pauperism, crime, lunacy, accidents, disease, and premature death. They lead to loss of labour, to idleness; they

cause deterioration in the workmen and consequent incapacity ; and besides all these material evils, they lead to social evils which are most deplorable. Every kind of social, moral, and political progress is impeded, and thus, whilst the drink traffic directly wastes such a gigantic portion of the nation's wealth, there is indirectly a large amount of waste and loss, and besides all these losses, there is the lamentable demoralisation of the people.

Supposing that the money thus spent had been saved ; that the paupers, criminals, lunatics, police, gaolers, &c., instead of being supported by rates levied upon others, had been, as they ought to have been, engaged in useful labour, and that all the idlers and vagrants who roam about the country, or spend their time drinking when they should be working, had been busily employed ; and suppose, further, that the accidents, disease, and deaths which have resulted from drinking had been averted, and that the people who have been prematurely cut off, instead of being in their graves, had been producing—what a mass of wealth would have been realised, and what boundless comforts would everywhere have been provided for the people's wants.

The best judges are of opinion—and, did time allow, I could give good reasons to show that their opinion is but too correct—that the indirect cost and losses resulting from our habits of drinking are at least equal to the money directly spent upon the drinks. This would double the £4,712,000,000, and give us a total loss of £9,424,000,000. I will, however, to be within the mark, and by way of allowance for the revenue, &c., which is derived from alcoholic liquors, estimate the indirect loss only at one-half, or £2,356,000,000, and adding this to the direct expenditure it still gives £7,068,000,000 as being the cost and loss thus resulting from the liquor traffic.

But there is another item in this account which cannot be overlooked ; it is the loss of wealth which would have been realised, provided the money had been rightly appropriated. I will take it at 5 per cent. interest, not compound interest, but interest reckoned from the sums lost up to the end of each decade, and terminating with the year 1879.

Table showing the loss of wealth resulting from the drinking habits of the population of the United Kingdom, during each decade, from the year 1830 to 1879 inclusive.

	Direct expenditure.	One-half of Indirect Loss.	Total.
10 years ending 1839—	£786,662,165 ...	£393,331,082 ...	£1,179,993,247
" " 1849—	725,656,327 ...	362,828,163 ...	1,088,484,490
" " 1859—	816,676,092 ...	408,338,046 ...	1,225,014,138
" " 1869—	1,023,353,312 ...	511,676,656 ...	1,535,029,968
" " 1879—	1,359,887,718 ...	679,943,859 ...	2,039,831,577
	<u>£4,712,235,614</u>	<u>£2,356,117,806</u>	<u>£7,068,353,420</u>

Table showing the wealth which would have accrued to the population of the United Kingdom if the money wasted, as shown above, by the drinking habits of the people during each decade of the past fifty years had been invested at 5 per cent. simple interest.

£1,179,993,247—	from 1839 to 1879—	40 years at 5 %	... £2,359,986,494
1,088,484,490—	" 1849 to 1879—	30 " "	... 1,632,726,735
1,225,014,138—	" 1859 to 1879—	20 " "	... 1,225,014,138
1,535,029,968—	" 1869 to 1879—	10 " "	... 767,514,934
2,039,831,577—	say for	4 " "	... 407,966,315
<u>£7,068,353,420</u>			<u>£6,393,208,666</u>

If we add this interest to the principal sum it gives us a total of £13,461,562,086, being the amount which has been lost to the nation in material wealth by our drinking habits during the past fifty years.

The total capitalised value of all the wealth of the United Kingdom, including its money, lands, railways, collieries, iron-works, quarries, mines, houses, mills, and every other description of property, is estimated by Mr. Giffen (who is at the head of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade) to be £8,500,000,000, so that during the fifty years which have elapsed since the establishment of the Temperance movement, we, as a nation, by our drinking habits, have wasted an amount of wealth as great, and half as great again, as the total wealth of the United Kingdom, and it would have left a balance of more than £700,000,000 to spare.

But possibly some one may say, "You are begging the whole question; you are assuming that the money spent upon alcoholic liquors is all wasted." In response to this I would say, the money, in my opinion, is worse than wasted; because, whilst individuals derive no benefit from the use of these liquors, untold evils result, and the well-nigh universal testimony of science and experience confirms the view here expressed. And, moreover, the universal experience of those who abstain is that they enjoy better health and longer life under abstinence than even under moderate drinking, and hence all the evils which result go to demonstrate the view I have expressed.

There is one fact which, in discussing this point, must not be overlooked; it is this. Fifty years ago, when everybody believed in beer, it was used largely by way of diet in connection with their meals. Tea, coffee, &c., were little used. Now this is changed; tea and other drinks of a similar character are largely used. In proof of this statement I would refer to the fact that whilst for the ten years ending 1829, the consumption of tea amounted only to 249,201,140 lbs., for ten years ending 1879 it reached 1,401,151,225 lbs., showing a consumption nearly six times as great in the latter period as in the former.

The point I want to draw attention to is this: that whereas there has been such an enormous increase in the consumption of tea, &c., largely substitutive of beer, &c., as beverages, there ought to have been a great falling-off in the use of intoxicating liquors, and therefore, unless this be so, the drink that is consumed must be used not by way of beverage, but by way of tipping.

But there has not been this falling off. On the contrary there has been a very large increase in the consumption of intoxicating liquors; for whereas, for the ten years ending 1829, the money spent in these liquors amounted only to £600,249,145, for the ten years ending 1879 the money spent was £1,359,887,718, being an increase of £759,638,573, or 126 per cent., whereas the population had only grown about 44 per cent. These figures, taken in connection with the returns of tea, &c., used, incontestibly prove that a very large proportion of the money now spent in intoxicating liquors goes in the way of tipping and not of ordinary beverage,

and therefore, even if the argument against the hurtful character of the drink were less conclusive, the economical indictment against the drink traffic would still remain incontrovertible.

Much has been written upon, and great has been the sorrow caused by, the deficient harvests of the last few years, especially the wheat harvest. The average yearly consumption of wheat per head of the population of the United Kingdom is stated to be $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. This, with a population of 34 millions, would give a total consumption of 97,000,000 bushels. Now, the grain or produce destroyed to manufacture the intoxicating liquors consumed during the last fifty years has been at least 2,700,000,000 bushels, or enough to have supplied us with wheat food for nearly fifteen years.

Possibly it may be thought that if such an enormous superfluous expenditure and waste was going on as is here represented, the country could not stand it. This is true; but the country for the time being has possessed exceptional facilities for making wealth—indeed, it has largely had a monopoly of the trade of the world, and hence it has been enabled to spend and waste in a manner which would otherwise have involved it in ruin.

A glance at our export trade will corroborate this statement; for whilst for the ten years prior to 1830 our total exports were only valued at £364,158,419, or £36,000,000 yearly, for the ten years ending 1879 they amounted in value to £2,181,011,959, or £218,000,000 annually, being six times as great during the latter period as during the former, and being more than one-fourth the entire commerce of the world.

I do not at all exaggerate when I say that never in the history of the world has there been a nation with advantages for the acquisition of wealth such as have been possessed by ourselves during the last fifty years. To a large extent our country has been the workshop of the world, and it has enjoyed all the advantages resulting from such an exceptional position. If a nation possessed no resources but such as were within itself, it might even then, if it used those resources aright, rapidly accumulate wealth; but when, in addition to its own resources, it enjoys the advantage of being enriched by the trade of every country in the world, its progress ought to be such as to lift it far above the regions of

want, and such would have been our position but for the fearful drawbacks and waste of intemperance.

I have shown that during the last fifty years we as a nation have sacrificed over £13,000,000,000 at the shrine of Bacchus. The measure of rationality in any transaction is in proportion to the value which is received in return for the money paid. And what has been the return we have got for the £13,000,000,000 we have sacrificed? Social demoralisation has resulted, political corruption has been engendered, disease and premature deaths—often of the most appalling character—have largely been caused, whilst morality, religion, education, and all the virtues which go to exalt humanity, have been obstructed and frequently blasted; and for these deplorable results a nation, priding itself upon its high Christian character, its intelligence and great common sense, has paid or sacrificed in one way or another £13,000,000,000. If it had paid this sum to be saved from the evils it would have been praiseworthy conduct, but to buy them and at such a price is conduct that is so irrational as to be incapable of being credited were it not manifest before our eyes.

It would occupy too much time were I to attempt to dwell in detail upon the results which would have accrued from a right expenditure of our money during the last fifty years. A large portion of it would doubtless have been invested in improving the land, and thus, instead of our agricultural crops being as now valued at £370,000,000 per annum, they would have been valued at perhaps £700,000,000, thus enabling us to supply ourselves largely independent of other nations. Another sum might have gone in the sanitary improvement of our towns and villages. A further sum in sweeping away the old houses and providing better. Another would have gone in purchasing more clothing, furniture, &c. Another in providing towns and districts with educational institutes and libraries. Another in supplying additional places of worship, &c. And the best of all would have been the absence of the drunkenness, and the vices and the evils which have resulted from it. The criminal, instead of being incarcerated in gaol, would have been employed in useful labour, and so, too, would the pauper, the lunatic, the idler, and the vagrant; and all the energy which has had to be called into

existence to govern and keep in check these excrescences of our civilisation would have been available for purposes of real progress; and, freed from the blighting influences of intemperance and its resulting evils, education, religion, and social and political progress, and the physical and domestic well-being of the nation, would have been accelerated beyond conception. It must have been so, if the gifts of a bountiful Providence, which have been and are now appropriated to the nation's demoralisation, had been applied, as they ought to have been, to its elevation; and further, whilst the material wealth of the nation would have increased immensely, the wealth of moral greatness and intelligence, which is far more to be valued, would have kept pace with it, and our national life would have been much more in harmony with the religion and civilisation of which we make so great a boast.

THE MEDICAL TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

BY NORMAN S. KERR, M.D., F.L.S., London.

MEDICAL men have all along taken an honourable place in the ranks of temperance reform. In the earliest medical writings extant the superiority of an abstemious diet was insisted on, while any tendency to excess was sternly rebuked. Coming down the stream of time till we approach the era which gave birth to the Temperance movement of modern times, we find Dr. George Cheyne, in 1725, commending total abstinence as the most natural, healthy, and safe mode of living, and condemning moderate drinking as unhealthy and dangerous. Twenty-two years later Dr. James wrote strongly against dram drinking, and boldly expressed his admiration of the Mohammedan prohibition of fermented liquor. Forty-seven years after this, wine (*i.e.* fermented wine) was stigmatised by Dr. Darwin as "a pernicious luxury in common use, injuring thousands." Beddoes, in 1802, inveighed on the dangers of drinking, and the mischief from wine drunk constantly in moderation in enfeebling the

mental and physical powers. Dr. Trotter, two years later, characterised beer as a poisonous beverage and declared that wine strengthened neither body nor mind, the true place of strong drink (to which it ought to be confined) being the apothecary's shop. In 1829, Dr. John Cheyne, Physician-General to the Forces in Ireland, exposed the fallacy of the delusion that fermented wine recruited the strength in bodily or mental exhaustion, and denounced the popular belief in the virtues of drink as one of the most fatal delusions which ever took possession of the human mind. In America, Dr. Rush, in 1795, waged a bold and telling warfare with ardent spirits, and was followed by his transatlantic confrères Dr. Reuben Mussey, of Salem; Dr. Torry; Dr. B. J. Clark; Dr. John Ware; Dr. Gamaliel Bradford; Dr. Charles A. Lee, of New York; Dr. Flint; Dr. Jewell, and many other medical men.

The temperance movement began in Scotland, in 1829, with two physicians in its front ranks, Dr. Charles Ritchie, of Glasgow, and Dr. Kirk, of Greenock. Among the managers of the Hibernian Temperance Society in Dublin, in 1831, were Drs. Cheyne, Harvey, Adams, Bevan, and Pope. In the same year in England, on the committee of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, were Sir John Webb, M.D.; Sir James McGregor, M.D.; Sir Matthew Tierney, M.D.; Sir John Richardson, M.D.; Dr. Conquest; and Dr. Pidduck.

In the total abstinence movement, medical men took an active part from the first. In Scotland, Dr. Daniel Richmond and Dr. Kirk were the medical pioneers in 1832. In England, at an even earlier date, Drs. Beaumont, Oxley, Grindrod, and Mr. Higginbotham, F.R.S., were avowed abstainers. Soon afterwards, these were followed by Drs. Ferrier, Menzies, and Burn, of Edinburgh; Mr. Bennett, of Winterton; Mr. Mudge, of Bodmin; and Mr. Julius Jeffreys, F.R.S. Since the date of Mr. Jeffreys' adhesion (1837) a long succession of medical practitioners have cast in their lot with the total abstainers, notably Professor Miller, of Edinburgh; Professor Rolleston, F.R.S., of Oxford; Sir Henry Thompson; and Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S.

The many important published Declarations show how great an interest the profession have taken in temperance reform. At

the outset of the movement, Declarations against even the most limited use of ardent spirits were signed by the principal practitioners in many of our large cities. The leading doctors in Manchester and Bradford went so far in 1830, as to call the habitual use of intoxicating liquors "not only unnecessary, but pernicious." But there were three Declarations of unusual importance, both from their language and the standing of the physicians and surgeons who signed them.

The first, in 1839, denied that wine, beer, or spirit is beneficial to health, and declared such stimulants to be unnecessary and useless in either large or small quantities, while large doses (such as many would think moderate) were injurious to everyone.

The second, in 1847, set forth the compatibility of perfect health with total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages, the perfect safety with which all such drink could be given up either suddenly or gradually, and that total and universal abstinence from all intoxicating beverages would greatly add to the health, prosperity, morality, and happiness of the human race.

The third, in 1871, recording the widespread belief that the inconsiderate prescription of large quantities of alcoholic liquids by medical men had given rise to intemperance, urged the need for medical practitioners to prescribe these liquors only under a sense of grave responsibility, and to order it with as much care as any powerful drug, the directions for its use being so framed as not to be interpreted as a sanction for excess or necessarily for the continuance of its use when the occasion had passed.

The publication of the Cantor lectures, and other works on Alcohol, by Dr. B. W. Richardson, gave a powerful impetus to the cause, and the controversy in the *Contemporary Review* and other periodicals, with the medical evidence laid before the Lords' Committee, have spread much light on the true nature and effects of alcoholic drinks, while stimulating the public mind to a searching critical examination of the scientific claims of total abstinence.

The medical event of 1880 was the annual meeting of the British Medical Association at Cambridge. In the brilliance of the reception, and in the attendance of men of learning and renown, the Cambridge session of this influential organisation excelled all that have preceded it. It is, therefore, all the more gratifying to Tem-

perance reformers that, on an occasion of such unusual importance, our question should have come to the front and have been thoroughly considered in one of its most important phases. It has hitherto been the custom to include a charge for alcoholic drinks in the ticket of admission to the annual dinner. This is manifestly unfair, and, moreover, it involves a great moral principle. By purchasing a ticket, including a payment for strong drink, the abstainer assumes a share of the responsibility for our whole drinking system, with all the tremendous evils arising therefrom—evils which have taxed the utmost efforts of the Church and the State to cope with them. An abstaining member of the Association had for years past attempted to have this injustice remedied privately, but without success. He was thus forced to bring the matter before the first general meeting at Cambridge. The place and the audience combined to make the occasion memorable. The spacious Senate House of the University was crowded by a distinguished company, comprising, in addition to the members of the Association, the heads of the University and other guests of distinction. The question was debated with considerable warmth and at great length, and it was finally agreed to unanimously, on the motion of Dr. Norman Kerr (London), seconded by Professor McNaughton Jones (Cork), that “in the opinion of this meeting the price of the dinner ticket should not include a charge for wine, and the Committee of Council are requested to provide for this in future.” Considering the novelty of the proposal, and the great weight conferred by the prescriptive right of the usages of successive years, no one could have anticipated so early a victory. The fact that nearly all those who took part in the discussion, though not abstainers, recognised the fairness of the proposed change, is a most auspicious omen. As the Editor of the *British Medical Journal* remarked, when commenting on the proceedings, the number of abstainers, both among the general public and the profession, is now so great, and their motive so praiseworthy, as to make their habits and wishes worthy of public recognition. We regard this unlooked-for triumph as but the earnest of better days to come, when educated men will exclude all intoxicating drinks from their social gatherings, and thus set the highest possible example of sobriety and moderation in the pleasures of the table. We look forward to the commendable

resolution of the British Medical Association acting as an incentive to the supporters of all philanthropic and religious societies to go and do likewise. The resolve to separate the wine-bill from the dinner-bill, so happily come to at Cambridge, has been made known by the Press throughout the country. Some newspapers have gone so far as to say that this step will prove the beginning of a revolution in our public dinners, apart altogether from the simple question of alcohol. If such should eventually be the result no one will be grieved. The extravagance of the expenditure and the immoderation in eating characterising many of our chief banquets are as indecorous as they are stupid; and if the time usually spent in wading through the too-numerous courses were shortened by one-half, much money would be saved and much after bodily disquietude prevented. The mistaken idea put forward by some organs of public opinion that the exclusion of strong drink would interfere with the amenities of the occasion, is quite unfounded. Temperance banquets on a large scale are not unknown to politicians, witness the recent dinner to the Marquis of Hartington; and in many parts of America nearly all public banquets are celebrated without alcohol. How pleasant would it be to banish fermented drinks from our social festivals, and replace their dangerous fascination by the innocence and grace of woman, of whose presence at a temperance dinner of the New York Mercantile Library, in 1842, Oliver Wendell Holmes charmingly sings:—

“ She bids us untwine,
From the cup it encircles, the fast-slinging vine;
But her cheek in its crystal with pleasure will glow,
And mirror its gloom in the dark waves below!”

There can be no doubt that the step taken by the most influential medical organisation in the world, supported as the parent body is by the majority of its branches, will wield a powerful influence on the habits and usages prevailing at public festivals in Britain. Our medical friends have at length set an example in the direction of Temperance, which the educated and Christian world may be expected ere long to emulate.

At the magnificent medical gathering at Cambridge, Temperance,

in many of its aspects, was fully treated of. In the Physiological Section there was a long and elaborate discussion on Alcohol and Insanity. Dr. Bacon accused the advocates of Temperance of exaggerating the influence of alcohol as a factor in the production of insanity. Dr. Sutherland thought that 11 per cent. of our insanity was caused by alcohol. Dr. Fletcher Beach found that parental intemperance caused insanity among patients under his care to the extent of 31·6 per cent. Dr. Hack Tuke thought that 12 to 13 per cent. of our mental unsoundness was due to drink. Dr. Shuttleworth had not found more than 5 per cent. of the idiots he had to do with had been made so by parental drinking. But Dr. Beach's patients were poor, while his own were generally well off. Dr. James Edmunds admitted the difficulty of determining between intemperance a cause and intemperance a symptom of insanity; but there could be no doubt that alcohol was a substantial producer of madness. Dr. Seaton did not believe insanity could be caused by drinking. Dr. Down had no doubt that idiocy was the product of intemperance; he had known four such cases. Dr. Harrington Tuke had never met with general paralysis produced by alcohol. Dr. Ridge said that where alcohol was not the sole cause, it was very often a contributory cause; moreover, it was a purely preventible cause. Dr. Brushfield disapproved of both extreme statements, that alcohol causes the bulk of insanity, and that alcohol causes no insanity. Dr. Bateman thought nearly 33 per cent. of insanity was due to alcohol. Dr. Eastwood preferred the mean between Lord Shaftesbury's estimate of 50 per cent. and Dr. Seaton's of none at all. Dr. Turnbull had not been able to trace a single case of idiocy to parental drinking. Dr. Crichton Browne, F.R.S., president of the section, had carefully analysed the records of 500 cases of insanity, and he had found 15 per cent. attributable, directly or indirectly, to alcohol. Dr. Browne strongly defended the reliability of the statistics of the Commissioners in Lunacy. Mr. Mould said that in Manchester many cases of general paralysis were caused by drink. Dr. Martin was satisfied that the difference in the proportion of insane cases arising from drinking varied in accordance with the difference in the drinking habits of the people of the various districts. Dr. Stewart said the statistics given that day did not deal with the

whole question. Much mental disease arose from drink. Dr. Chevallier did not believe much in statistics, but quite disagreed with Dr. Seaton. Since the meeting it has been pointed out by several writers that Dr. Bacon was mistaken in imputing exaggerated statements on this subject to temperance advocates. These latter had originated no statistics whatever. They simply quoted the deliverances of medical and other alienist experts. Dr. Bacon's quarrel, therefore, was with his own colleagues, with the chairman of an asylum, and with the Chairman of the Commissioners in Lunacy. Temperance reformers are quite content to await the deliberate verdict of the most skilled and competent medical jury, well knowing that, whatever the truth, the amount of insanity, both directly and indirectly, caused by alcohol, is more than enough to call for the most strenuous efforts of all who are interested in the mental and moral health of the people.

In the Public Health Section, Dr. Norman Kerr read a paper on "The Effect of Alcoholic Excess on the Death-rate." Professor Acland, F.R.S., the President of the Medical Council, was in the chair. No attempt was made to invalidate the accuracy of the reader's estimate of the annual mortality from intemperance, in the United Kingdom, viz., 40,500 from personal habits, and 79,500 from poverty, starvation, accident, or violence arising from the excessive indulgence of others. It is a remarkable fact, commented on at Cambridge, that though many medical men have, since the publication of Dr. Kerr's estimate, conducted inquiries into the numbers of the slain by drink, nearly every one has put the direct mortality from personal inebriety much higher than he has done. It is to be hoped that the British Medical Association will institute an extended and minute inquiry into this serious question, so that we may be able to form some definite idea of the minimum amount of the fatality annually occasioned by the use of that irritant narcotic against which we are ever waging constant warfare.

The Breakfast given by Mr. Bowly, the President of the League, was an unmistakable success. The attendance was very large, and the weighty words of such men of mark in the profession as Professor O'Connor, Professor Aitken, and Mr. Lund, will have their due influence on the medical mind. No department of the

League's multifarious work has been more fruitful than this unique mode of reaching the members of literary and scientific congresses.

Brussels was the seat of the second Congress for the study of Alcoholism. British medical abstainers were well represented. Mr. Harrison Branthwaite read an interesting account of a large number of experiments conducted by himself on various persons, showing that ethylic alcohol, even in small doses, lowered temperature. Drs. Lunier and others accepted the result of these experiments. Dr. David Brodie read a paper on "The Physiological and Pathogenic Action of Ethylic Alcohol," contending that, lessening the amount of carbonic acid eliminated from the lungs and lowering the temperature, alcohol was not a food. Dr. Brodie held that alcohol was not decomposed in the system. This paper gave rise to an expression of divergent views: some members of the Congress agreeing with, and others dissenting from, Dr. Brodie's opinions on the behaviour of alcohol in the living body. The somewhat new and very sad subject of transmitted alcoholism was treated of by Dr. Norman Kerr in a paper on "The Influence of the Alcoholism of Parents on the Constitution and Health of their Children." The law of heredity in alcohol was fully stated, and illustrations were given of its operation in the person of every member of certain families. The author explained the probable manner in which the alcoholism of one or both parents affected the unborn child. The only conclusion he could arrive at was that, to secure safety for the subjects of this dread law, all alcoholic beverages should be excluded from the sacred ordinances of religion as well as from the family hearth and the social circle; and the common sale of such powerful incentives to the besetting sin of these weighted ones should be totally prohibited by the State. Dr. Lunier supported the views of the author on alcoholic heredity.

An event of the year was an important address by Professor Acland, at a meeting held in Exeter under the presidency of the Bishop. The learned Professor, while declining to say that alcohol was poisonous in all circumstances, pointed out the dangers inseparable from constant limited drinking, and dwelt on the great risk attending the free and routine prescription of alcohol as a medicine. Professor Acland's deliverance was well weighed,

and afforded ample basis for a superstructure of total abstinence from alcohol as a social beverage.

The British Medical Temperance Association, under the wise guidance of its president Dr. B. W. Richardson, has done excellent service. It now numbers about 250 members, its bond of union being personal abstinence. The Association has held quarterly meetings, at which papers have been read by Drs. Alfred Carpenter, Drysdale, Norman Kerr, Ridge, Edmunds, Vacher, and other members. At Cambridge the members had a temperance luncheon at which Dr. J. Thompson, J.P., Bideford, presided. Altogether, much progress has been made by temperance principles in the medical profession, and we doubt not that a revolution is quietly going on in the medical mind on all phases of the alcohol question. Once the medical conscience is awakened to their duty in the alleviation of that terrible evil which so ravages our best and dearest interests, we are confident the practitioners of medicine will occupy the foremost place in the van of the great Temperance army.

TEMPERANCE IN THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

BY MICHAEL YOUNG, London.

As each year "passeth away" it is well to take a review of it. Encouraging words only in regard to Temperance can be written of the year 1880. In no previous one during the fifty years' course of the Temperance Reformation has a deeper impression been made on the national mind. The Church has influenced the State, and the State has animated the Church. In the Imperial Senate, as well as in the Christian Church, the question of Temperance has attracted a greater share of consideration and evoked a juster meed of commendation.

The centenary of Sunday Schools has recently had a fitting commemoration. While the Sunday School system was yet in its infancy, the author of the "Wealth of Nations" wrote concerning it: "No plan has promised to effect a change of manners

with equal ease and simplicity since the days of the apostles." The prediction then uttered would have had a more complete fulfilment but for the prevalence of intemperance. The good done has, in numberless instances, been undone by this potent evil. Many a bud of promise has been destroyed by its blighting touch. It has not, however, been suffered to desolate unchecked. Fifty years ago another plan of "ease and simplicity" for regenerating the habits of the people was devised, and evidences of its wisdom, practicability, and effectiveness are seen on every hand. In the Temperance Movement the Christian Church has found a helper, and the Sunday School is unquestionably the safer and stronger for the aid of its Band of Hope.

In celebrating the jubilee of the Temperance Reformation a few months since, a fair share of interest was excited ; but, looking at its vast importance, a still greater amount of enthusiasm might have been enkindled. The Christian Church, nevertheless, is surely, if slowly, recognising the claims of Temperance ; and the co-operation of the future may be expected to far exceed that of the past. With more respect and forbearance the abstainer and non-abstainer now view each other's position. The hard words used on both sides are becoming things of the past ; and the belief is more surely held that every human being influenced for good is an influence, often measureless, for good to others.

The right place of Temperance is, without doubt, in the Church. From thence, as a centre, it should radiate till men everywhere are taught to live "soberly." A glance at its state in both the conformist and nonconformist sections of the Christian Church will show that the advocacy of fifty years has not been in vain. Labour has its reward.

" Love, work, and pray, and day by day
The stream will faster flow ;
It rests with thee, if Time shall be
A river swift or slow."

The CHURCH OF ENGLAND prosecutes its labours with unabated vigour. Six years ago the Church of England Temperance Society was inaugurated by the Archbishop of Canterbury on its present enlarged basis, and gratifying results have followed. In twenty

dioceses over 219,000 members are now enrolled, while agencies and branches are extending. On Sunday, the 18th April, about 200 sermons, on behalf of the Society, were preached in and around London.

The report of the Society's operations for the past year is an important document, and many of the executive's suggestions for future effort are valuable and practical. With a large annual income, and having more than 3,000 abstaining clergymen, including four distinguished Bishops—Durham, Exeter, Gloucester, and Rochester—to aid by their example and influence, the Church of England Temperance Society occupies an eminent position for the promotion of perfect sobriety.

The BAPTISTS have not forgotten their first love. Their early zeal in the work of Temperance reform continues to quicken. The latest report of the Baptist Total Abstinence Association gives a membership of 510 ministers, 288 deacons and members, and 214 students, making a total of 1,012—an increase of 72 for the year. It is moreover probable that the membership of the Association does not represent the full strength of abstaining Baptist ministers.

The visits of deputations to the Baptist Colleges have been attended with marked success. Two years ago the number of students was 262, of whom 120 were abstainers; now there are 210 abstaining students out of a total of 286, being a proportion of three-fourths.

In the BIBLE CHRISTIAN CONNEXION the Temperance movement has found much favour. All the ministers, about 300 in number, are abstainers, and the students follow the example. A large proportion of the members are also firm adherents of temperance. On the home stations there are 35,980 Sunday scholars, of whom 14,468 are members of Bands of Hope; and out of 7,281 teachers 4,247 are abstainers. At the Conference in Bristol, in August last, two temperance meetings were held.

The CALVINISTIC METHODISTS of Wales have always been earnest Temperance reformers. For several years total abstinence was a condition of membership, but in the course of time the rule became relaxed and indifference followed. A revived feeling, however, was awakened a few years back, and since then total

abstinence has continued to advance. With few exceptions the ministers, numbering nearly 600, are abstainers, and the same may be said of the 90 students. A great number of the members are also abstainers, and in some churches the vast majority are.

The CONGREGATIONALISTS are working vigorously for the advancement of the Temperance enterprise. Since its formal introduction in the Congregational Union in 1868 increasing attention has been drawn to it. The Congregational Total Abstinence Association especially, by sending deputations to both churches and colleges, has been able to accomplish much. As the result of such visitations, thirty-five new societies have been formed during the year. A record of the proceedings of the Association is now presented monthly in the *Christian Family*. Occasional papers are also issued.

Of the 2,039 Congregational ministers in England, 719 are known to be abstainers; and of the 527 in Wales, 105 are avowedly abstainers. It is, however, believed that the proportion of abstainers is much larger than is at present known. In Cheshunt, Hackney, Lancashire, New, and Spring Hill Colleges, there are 192 students, of whom 136 are abstainers, the proportion having increased for the year.

The SOCIETY OF FRIENDS give abundant proofs of their continued devotedness to the Temperance movement. In the Epistle issued by the Yearly Meeting for 1880 the following paragraph is noteworthy: "The important subject of the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating liquids has on this, as on many former occasions, claimed our serious deliberation. We have recurred to the counsel issued by this meeting from time to time, and especially to the appeal addressed by us to Friends in 1874. We have concluded to re-issue the appeal, desiring that all our members may prayerfully consider what may be their duty, individually and collectively, in aiding the endeavour to change the prevailing drinking customs of our country, which are so prolific a source of misery and crime." The appeal referred to is a beautiful example of faithful, affectionate exhortation, and of "fervent charity."

The great majority of the Friends are abstainers; and the holding of the meeting of the Friends' Temperance Union has,

for several years, had a recognised position in the arrangements of the Yearly Meeting.

The **METHODIST NEW CONNEXION** has for several years given special attention to the Band of Hope movement. With the view of forming Temperance societies in connection with the congregations, it was resolved, at the Conference of 1879, to change the name of the organisation to "The Methodist New Connexion Temperance and Band of Hope Union"; and that the objects of the Union may be brought under the special attention of the congregations, it was recommended, at the Conference held at Longton in June last, to set apart the first or second Sunday in September to the preaching of sermons in the chapels, and delivering addresses in the schools.

The number of ministers is about 190, of whom more than one-half are abstainers. All the students abstain; and in the Bands of Hope there are about 19,000 members.

The **NEW CHURCH**, commonly called the New Jerusalem Church, is identifying itself more closely with the Temperance movement. In connection with the Swedenborgian Conference, then sitting at Liverpool, a large temperance meeting was held on the 11th August, when addresses were delivered by some of the most popular and influential ministers of the denomination, including the secretary and treasurer of the Conference. It was resolved to form a general society for the whole of the church. About one-third of the ministers are abstainers, and, in several of the congregations, Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope have been formed for some time.

The **PRIMITIVE METHODISTS** were among the earliest Temperance reformers, and their zeal in promoting total abstinence increases from year to year. Rules for the establishment of Bands of Hope throughout the connexion were adopted by the Conference in 1879, and published in the "Minutes" for the guidance of the school-managers and circuit meetings; and rules for the establishment of a Connexional Temperance League were proposed at the Conference in Great Grimsby in June last, but, through lack of time, were postponed till next Conference. Enthusiastic temperance meetings were held as usual in connection with the sessions of Conference: the closing of public-houses on Sundays,

and the Local Option movement were cordially supported by suitable petitions forwarded to Parliament. The affiliated Conference in Canada is even more advanced than the English in the temperance cause.

The number of ministers is about 1,000, and nine-tenths of them are abstainers. Fully 90 per cent. of the 15,000 local preachers, and all the students in the Theological Institution, also abstain.

In the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND the position of the Temperance question becomes increasingly encouraging. The Committee on the subject, appointed by the Synod of 1879, submitted their report to the Synod meeting in Dr. Donald Fraser's church, London, on the 28th April last. The suggestions and recommendations of several of the Presbyteries, embodied in the report, were very valuable. Among other suggestions the London Presbytery recommended that means be taken to bring before members and adherents the importance of personal example, and that the use of alcoholic beverages "at Synod and Presbytery dinners, and other gatherings in connection with the Church" should be discouraged. The following resolution was ultimately agreed to:—

"That the Synod recommend ministers, office-bearers, and members to discourage all customs tending to foster intemperance, and to seek, individually and as congregations and Presbyteries, to influence licensing boards and the legislature, so that restrictions may be put on the number of houses and on the times of sale."

There are about 260 ministers in the Church altogether, one-half of whom, it is believed, are abstainers. The majority of the students in attendance at the Presbyterian College are also abstainers. There are three scholarships of considerable value attached to the college which can only be held by students who abstain from alcohol and tobacco. So far as it is known, no other bursaries in any college have like conditions.

The ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH is doing much in the needed work of Temperance reform. The League of the Cross, founded six years ago by Cardinal Manning, has grown with extraordinary rapidity throughout Great Britain. In London alone it numbers thirty-one branches, comprising 35,000 active mem-

bers, and during the six years of its establishment 179,000 pledges have been administered in the metropolis through its instrumentality. During the past year 27,000 persons took the pledge at the weekly meetings ; five new branches were opened, and about 2,500 were enrolled in the League. There were in addition forty open-air meetings, two great meetings in Exeter Hall, and a meeting in Hyde Park at which 25,000 persons were computed to be present. The annual gathering in the Crystal Palace was also most successful, a large number of priests being among the assembled thousands.

The UNITARIAN CHURCH has not yet taken any united action on the Temperance question, but at ministerial and other meetings the subject comes up for consideration from time to time. In several of the congregations Bands of Hope are established. There are about 380 Unitarian ministers ; forty, at least, are known to be abstainers. This number, it is believed, does not represent the whole of the abstainers among them. Several of the students in Manchester New College (the Theological Institution of the denomination) also abstain.

In the UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES a more complete organisation for the promotion of Temperance has been resolved upon. The Committee on Temperance, appointed at the Annual Assembly in 1879, presented a report to the Assembly, held at Leeds, in August last, recommending the formation of a Connexional Association, to be called the "Free Methodist Temperance League." The report was adopted. The membership is to consist exclusively of total abstainers ; and it is intended to engage an agent, whose whole time shall be devoted to Temperance work. At the public temperance meeting there was a large and enthusiastic audience. The ministers in the home Churches number about 350, and the great majority of them abstain. In the Theological Institution of the denomination, at Manchester, all the students are abstainers.

In the WESLEYAN METHODIST CONNEXION the Temperance question is rapidly advancing. The report presented to the Conference on the 5th August, by its Temperance Committee, showed that there are 1,831 Bands of Hope, with 178,207 members, an increase during the last twelve months of 331 Bands of Hope, and

41,578 members, in addition to 117 Temperance Societies, organised according to Conference rules, with 8,124 members. The Band of Hope members are all pledged abstainers, but the membership of the Temperance Societies includes abstainers and non-abstainers. The Conference recommended that on Sunday, the 12th December, 1880, special reference should be made in all Wesleyan places of worship to the evils of intemperance which still prevail to so lamentable an extent in this and other lands.

In England and Wales the Wesleyan ministers number about 1,600, and it is computed that 700 of them are abstainers. In the Wesleyan Theological Institutions there are about 200 students, the great majority of whom abstain from all intoxicating drinks.

Scotland is not behind England and Wales in aggressive efforts for the promotion of Temperance. The Church of Scotland with its 200 abstaining ministers, the Free Church of Scotland with its 300, the United Presbyterian Church with its 220, the Evangelical Union with all its ministers, the Congregationalists, Baptists and others, are waging a good warfare against intemperance.

Ireland, too, is bearing an honourable part in the good fight. Fully two-thirds of the ministers of the Presbyterian Churches are practically abstainers. The Protestant Episcopal Church, as well as the Roman Catholic Church, is evincing greater zeal in the cause of Temperance from year to year. The other Churches in Ireland are giving proofs of co-operation.

The Christian Church has at length assumed its true position in the mission of Temperance. It is a simple act of justice and grace to say that the National Temperance League has contributed in no small degree to such a result. One denomination after another has been led, by the League's action, to take a deeper interest in the Temperance Reformation. Much still remains to be done, but the future is big with hope. Temperance knows neither sect nor creed ; it is for all and for the good of all.

EDUCATION AND TEMPERANCE.

BY T. M. WILLIAMS, B.A.,

Inspector of Schools, London.

THE efforts which have been made within recent years to infuse into the ordinary work of our public elementary schools the systematic inculcation of the physiological facts which are explanatory of the properties of Alcohol and its action on the human constitution, have been attended with a large measure of success. The deplorable *consequences* which result from the continued use of alcoholic drinks, are, unfortunately, as obvious to the young as they are to the old ; for, in the young, the observing and imitative faculties are the first to manifest and develop themselves : but the physical *causes* of these consequences are not usually known to children ; and, until very lately, no attempt has been made to bring these causes within the range of their observation and within the grasp of their intelligence. But,

“ It is not now as it has been of yore ; ”

the whole aspect of things has become changed ; the outlook has become more cheerful ; for the Temperance question has, by this time, found its way into the curriculum of our Board and Voluntary Schools, and some of us would, therefore, be tempted to say that we can at last see “ the beginning of the end.”

On August 5th, 1875, it was unanimously resolved, at a large and representative gathering of doctors, held at Edinburgh, in connection with the Annual Meetings of the British Medical Association—

“ That steps be taken to induce the School Boards of the country to include among the subjects of instruction in elementary Schools an accurate knowledge of the teaching of chemical and physical science respecting intoxicating beverages.”

This was clearly a move in the right direction, and served to awaken the friends of the temperance cause throughout the country to a realisation of the fact that the speedy success of the cause demanded that the physical laws which relate to the

properties of alcoholic beverages and their mischievous effects on the system, should be made intelligible to the little children of our schools.

The seeds which were sown more than twenty years ago by Mr. Thomas Knox in the very able letters on "Temperance in School Books" which he addressed to the Editor of the *Commonwealth* newspaper, Mr. Robert Rae, were evidently now bearing fruit. The National Temperance League had, from the very outset, lent a willing and sympathetic ear to Mr. Knox's eloquent appeal, and has for many years shown its appreciation of the value of Mr. Knox's suggestions and the cogency of his reasoning by arranging conferences with teachers in London and the provinces, by inviting teachers to Exeter Hall and other places to hear addresses from the leading advocates of the Temperance cause, and by deputing competent men to visit the Training Colleges and to discuss the subject of Temperance in all its aspects with the students and the authorities. But now—that is to say since 1875—the League took a further step, and induced Dr. Richardson and Dr. Ridge to write the Temperance text-books which are identified with their names, and which books, I find, are rapidly winning their way to general acceptance, and have already gained access into the Board Schools of London and some of the largest provincial towns. Dr. Richardson's book has been sanctioned for adoption in many of the schools in New Zealand, the United States and Canada, and a Dutch translation of it has been in circulation in Holland for some time. When I add that there are other books on the subject suitable for young children, and that many of the ordinary reading books in use in elementary schools contain special lessons on the subject, it will be at once seen that the teachers of the present day have constant and varied opportunities for presenting it—the great subject of the day—before the minds of their pupils, and thereby contributing materially towards checking the growth of an evil which is now the curse of a great nation. And even this is not all. The United Kingdom Band of Hope Union has commissioned Dr. Sinclair Paterson to visit the schools of the metropolis and deliver lectures on the physiological aspects of the Total Abstinence question to the teachers and scholars, after school hours, in his own conclusive and inimitable manner,—which lectures, like those

of the late Mr. Charles Smith, Mr. T. A. Smith, and Mr. Frank Cheshire, have been listened to with deep attention and have already borne excellent results. Things are obviously not as they were. Progress is being gradually but surely made; and in further proof of this, I would summarise briefly the educational work, so to speak, which has been achieved in England under the auspices of the National Temperance League during the current year.

The year began well. On January 16th, Dr. Norman Kerr read a very suggestive paper at the Annual Conference of Teachers, which was held at the rooms of the Society of Arts, on the "Advantage of bringing up Children on Total Abstinence Principles." Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., presided at the meeting. The reading of the paper was followed by an interesting discussion, in which several of the most active and prominent members of the teaching profession participated, and which eventually led to the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:—

"That it is desirable and advantageous to bring up children to the practice of total abstinence."

A month subsequently, viz., on February 16th, a large number of teachers met, by invitation of the League, at the Holborn Town Hall, where they were very ably addressed by the late Rev. John Rodgers, M.A., Vice-Chairman of the London School Board, who presided on the occasion, Mr. John Taylor. Mr. Selway. Mr. Westlake, Mr. Potts, Mr. Alsager Hay Hill, the Rev. J. R. Diggle, M.A., Rev. George Herbert, M.A., and Captain Scriven.

On May 7th, the Rev. W. Panckridge, M.A., and Mr. Frost, addressed, by request of the Council of the Church Teachers' Association, the school managers and teachers assembled at the eighth Annual Congress, which was held at Wolverhampton, on "The duty of Managers and Teachers of Schools in regard to the Temperance Movement." The following is the resolution which was passed at the meeting:—

"That it is desirable to form an association of Church school managers and teachers for the promotion of Temperance teaching in our elementary schools; and that the Council of the Congress be requested to appoint a committee to confer with the Church of England Temperance Society on the subject."

On the 8th of the following month the League invited all the teachers, who were present at the annual meetings of the National Union of Elementary Teachers which were held at Brighton, to a breakfast at the Royal Pavilion Banqueting Rooms. About 250 teachers accepted the invitation. The meeting which immediately followed the breakfast was addressed by Mr. Marriage Wallis, the Chairman of the Brighton School Board, who occupied the chair on the occasion ; by the President of the National Union of Elementary Teachers, by Mr. R. Rae, and others. Although no resolution, bearing upon the action to be taken by the teachers individually or collectively with regard to the Drink question, was passed at the meeting, it seemed evident that much was effected at the meeting towards enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of the teachers.

In connection with the Temperance Jubilee Festival which was held at Bradford during the week ending June 19, a teachers' meeting was held in the lecture hall of the Mechanics' Institute at which a paper was read by Dr. Valpy French on "Teachers and Temperance," and another on "Temperance Teaching in Elementary Schools," by the writer of the present notice. The way in which the leading points touched upon in the papers were discussed by many of the teachers present proved that they were *au courant* with the subject, and fully recognised the necessity of inculcating on the young children under their charge the Total Abstinence principle. Mr. Jabez Inwards represented the Band of Hope Union at the meeting, and proved a very powerful ally to the delegates of the League.

This *resumé* of the work of the year is in itself a proof that the members of the National Temperance League are fully alive to their duty, and endeavour strenuously and continuously to do it. A little more than a century ago Jean Jacques Rousseau raised his eloquent voice in behalf of the methodical teaching of the children of France, and his appeal to the teachers, and especially to the mothers of children, fired the enthusiasm of all the philanthropists of Europe, and ultimately served to effect a radical change in the method of training and instructing children. "No mother, no child," was the cry which started a responsive echo in every virtuous family in civilised Europe, and which awoke the

frivolous women of a proud and wicked city to a sense of their responsibilities, and a realisation of their grievous disregard of the dictates of duty. The cry of the National Temperance League, the Band of Hope Union, and the other Temperance Societies of this country, is, at the present day, "No teacher, no abstainer." Let me hope that it will prove the means of effecting even more good than did that which was raised by the author of "Emile," the father of the modern system of teaching. The follies and frivolities which he so manfully strove to suppress sink into insignificance when they are compared with the giant evil which the friends of the Temperance cause strive to drive out of the country, and which must be driven out, if the country is to be saved from utter and hopeless ruin.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

BY CAPTAIN H. D. GRANT, R.N., C.B., London.

THAT the Temperance movement has now obtained a good foothold in both the Army and Navy, and that it is increasing, is a subject of much thankfulness to Him who has so manifestly bestowed His blessing on the various efforts which have been put forth with this object.

The testimony which flows in from many independent sources of the steady manner in which the Temperance cause is winning its way with our soldiers and sailors, places us in a position to demonstrate clearly that the work now going on in the Services is substantial, and, happily, does not rest on what might, in some quarters, be looked on as the interested statements of enthusiastic reformers.

At the present critical period of the world's history, when all the European nations are maintaining huge armaments, each preparing for a deadly struggle, the moral and physical efficiency of our defenders becomes a question of national importance, and it is therefore with much satisfaction we note the improvement

which has taken place in this respect during the last few years, and we propose in this paper to review the agencies which have brought about such a desirable result, and will, we trust, yet be instrumental in accomplishing further good.

The progress made is still more satisfactory when we consider the difficulties which temperance work has to contend against in military services. It has not only to overcome the fallacious arguments as to the necessity of alcoholic beverages for the maintenance of health and physical strength, which are still strongly urged, notwithstanding the discoveries of medical science both in the laboratory and in personal experience ; but it has had to meet a considerable amount of sentimental feeling. The generous heartedness of the British sailors, and the warm camp hospitality of the British soldier have become proverbial, and to refuse to pass the can or the glass, seemed to cut at the root of every generous feeling, which was resented at first far and wide. The favourite songs in the *repertoire* of the blue and red jackets were those whose words were more or less bacchanalian, and tended to foster the feeling that strong drink was the one great desideratum of life.

The prejudices of commanding officers had also to be overcome, and while they were keenly alive to the advantages resulting from temperance, they were apprehensive of danger in the formation of societies which they thought might clash with discipline ; unconsciously, too, in many cases, officers gave some countenance to the prevalent idea, that a good man in a Service point of view was the one who could take his grog well, and by holding forth the bait of a glass as a reward for any service they impeded very much the first efforts made for temperance. *En passant*, one cannot help observing how singular it is that the authorities should have looked coldly on such efforts as the temperance advocates have put forth when their experience must have shown them that the greatest foe to discipline has in all cases been strong drink, and that the use of intoxicants increases very materially the cost of the military services of our country if we count the number of deaths and invaliding cases.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, both Services have been highly favoured by devoted men and women giving their whole

lives to the work of rescuing men from the degrading habits of drunkenness and delivering the nation from the reproach that the irregular conduct of her soldiers and sailors would bring upon her. Foremost among the workers we may notice Mrs. Daniels, at Aldershot ; Miss Robinson, at Portsmouth ; and Miss Weston, at Plymouth. All these have exercised a personal influence the extent of which it is impossible to gauge, and it is only when the records of the Organised Societies are carefully studied that we can arrive at some estimate of what has been done by them. The principal societies working in the army and navy are the National Temperance League, the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association, Church of England Temperance Society, and Good Templars. To the National Temperance League belongs the honour of being the pioneer of temperance work in the Services ; the broad intelligent spirit and Christian principle of the League won for them a ready acceptance ; they stretched out a helping hand to Miss Robinson and Miss Weston, and by their agents, Mr. Sims and Mr. Charles Smith, were instrumental in winning many to the cause of Total Abstinence. It is true that the Good Templar organisation numbered many adherents, but the lodge gatherings, the rules, &c., are such that it is impossible for commanding officers, in the interest of discipline, to recognise it. We do not in these remarks desire in the least to undervalue Good Templarism, which all must admit is a mighty engine for good, but we hold that Good Templars have not yet been able to bring their rules into accord with the requirements of discipline.

The Church of England Temperance Society, though of recent origin, is making progress and exercising a beneficial influence. The Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association, formed in Agra in 1862, and reorganised in 1872, has been working with a zeal and judgment worthy of all praise. The Rev. J. Gelson Gregson, the secretary, by his untiring energy has accomplished much good, and raised the Association to its present state of efficiency. We must now endeavour to trace the result of these agencies in the aggregate, for it is impossible to assert that the work accomplished has been that of one person or one Society ; each have contributed to build up the fabric, and it is with satisfaction we notice the goodly proportions it is assuming.

The numbers with which these agencies have had to deal are :—

ROYAL NAVY.

Seamen afloat, deducting officers	37,387
Coast Guard Service, officers and men	4,150
Royal Marine Light Infantry... ..	13,000

Total 54,537

Of the number of seamen given above 5,300 are boys, 2,900 being on service in the fleet ; 2,400 in the training ships.

THE ARMY.

The total strength voted for 1879-80 of all arms for home service was 135,625 men, and for India 62,653.

In the Navy there are now 178 branches of the National Temperance League, and upwards of 7,000 registered abstainers, but probably this is an under estimate, for a very large proportion of the boys leave the training ships as pledged abstainers, and, we have every reason to believe, keep their pledges in a satisfactory manner. In the Army at home it is estimated that there are at least 20,000 abstainers, but it is very difficult to form even an approximate estimate, as a good deal of unsteadiness still exists in adherence to the pledge. From India, however, we have some very reliable statistics. We there find that the number of members of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association is 9,002, an increase of nearly 800 on last year's return, but the most satisfactory feature to notice is the number of honours distributed, 4,207—a substantial evidence that the members kept faithful to their pledges.

In addition to these numbers it is well known that in both Services a great many men abstain without becoming members of a society, and there can be little doubt that every abstainer exercises an indirect influence on those around him: he becomes a standing protest against drinking customs, and is a constant proof in his own person of the value of total abstinence, not only in his immunity from disease, but in his power to discharge every duty with more cheerfulness and ability than the dram drinker.

While there is such deep cause for thankfulness in the spread

of temperance principles, we cannot help again deploring that the authorities, both of the Army and Navy, do not give their cordial support to measures which have proved so beneficial; instead of which they put forward schemes of their own to grapple with the evil, of the existence of which they are made most painfully cognisant. In India the experiment now under trial is a free canteen, and it is asserted that, in consequence of this allowance, at one garrison there was a fearful increase of drunkenness and crime, but that after a time it subsided, and the men actually drank less than when there was a certain restriction. In the Navy there is an increase of wet canteens, with the hope that the indulgence will prevent men from gratifying their appetite in strong drink elsewhere. Both ideas result from the false premise that moderate drinking is better than total abstinence; but we have a wonderful consensus of medical opinion that the use of alcohol in any form, but spirits especially, in a hot climate, is highly prejudicial to health, and it is therefore to be hoped the authorities will, ere long, abolish the rum ration in both Army and Navy, and we are persuaded that such a step would be generally accepted with favour, if a substantial increase of pay was offered in lieu.

The immense number of men—a quarter of a million—whom we seek to influence for their good, for the national welfare, and, above all, for the glory of God and His Son Jesus Christ, demands increased energy on the part of all who love their fellow-men, and the success which has already attended the efforts in this direction should encourage us to go forward, and do battle still more stoutly against the common foe, leaning only on the all-sufficient strength of Christ to give the wisdom and prudence so much needed in such a gigantic struggle.

WOMAN'S AID IN THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.

BY WILLIAM CHISHOLM, London.

It is only of late years that the aid women have given to the Temperance reformation has assumed an organised form. Until a very recent period the efforts of the gentler sex were of a scattered description, undertaken in different localities, and adapted to the varying circumstances. The very record of the names of all these individual workers would constitute a formidable list, but there are some whose names cannot be summarily dismissed without doing violence to the sense of gratitude one ought to feel towards them for labours undertaken sometimes amidst much unpopularity and always amidst great difficulty.

Amongst the earliest of the lady workers was Mrs. Clara Lucas Balfour, who signed the pledge in 1837, and whose contributions to the press, and whose utterances on the platform, merited the high praise that was bestowed upon them a few years ago by a temperance writer who said:—"In all her work Mrs. Balfour has manifested great tact and sound judgment, a rare felicity of expression in writing and speaking, an intimate knowledge of the social condition and wants of the working classes and, above all, an honest, earnest, and unselfish desire to advance the true interests of her sex and of the people at large." Another lady who did great service to the cause through the press was Mrs. Ellis, whose "Voice from the Vintage" and "Family Secrets" aroused much attention. A similar worker was Mrs. S. C. Hall, whose temperance tales are still in circulation. Mrs. Carlile, of Dublin, laboured on somewhat different lines. She literally consecrated herself to the young, and largely supplemented the work of Father Mathew by visiting schools and mothers, and undertaking a similar mission to England. Miss Marsh was also another devoted worker. Read her "English Hearts and Hands," and it will be seen how Temperance became a handmaid to the Gospel, without which her work amongst the British navvies would have been shorn of its fair proportions. As a visitor amongst the homes of the poor, Mrs. Bayly stands out as a

notable example, and the record of her work in "Ragged Homes, and How to Mend Them," must fill with wondering interest the mind of every reader. Without mentioning Mrs. Wightman's work at Shrewsbury any notice of this temperance lady-worker would want one of the most important links in the chain. Her "Haste to the Rescue" has aroused hundreds of her sex to quit the life of dull routine and comparative idleness in which some of them live, and to find in religious and temperance work amongst the masses their joy and crown of rejoicing. Mrs. Lucas-Shadwell was one who read this stirring work, and was thereby led to engage in something similar in her own locality. Amongst the other fruits of "Haste to the Rescue" were those resulting from the labours of Mrs. Lumb, Miss Battersby and Miss Deacon (now Mrs. Robert Maguire). Of the other "Honourable women not a few," we should not forget Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Fison, Mrs. Clayton, Lady Jane Ellice, Mrs. Whiting, Mrs. Thorp, Mrs. Joseph Sturge, Miss Cadbury, Miss Breay, Miss Harford-Battersby, Miss Wilson, Miss Webb, Miss Twining, Miss Salter, Mrs. Hilton, Mrs. Parker, Miss Richardson, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Charles Nash and Lady Hope (whose Dorking Coffee Room has been the model of similar resorts for working-men in many a town and village throughout the land). Then there is Mrs. Hind Smith, who has been a temperance worker for many years, and a persuasive platform speaker, and who latterly has established "The Young Abstainers' Union," an adjunct of the Band of Hope work amongst the upper and middle-class families, which promises to be attended with highly important results.

But perhaps, as individual workers, the two names which stand out in the boldest relief are those of Miss Robinson, "the Soldiers' Friend," and Miss Weston "the Sailors' Friend." To speak of the value of the work of these two ladies in their respective departments would be quite superfluous. It is not too much to say that they have created a moral, a religious, and a temperance sentiment amongst both branches of the Service. What is most marked, and to which highest authorities have borne ungrudging testimony, Miss Robinson has continued her work for years amidst much bodily affliction, when nothing but her own indomitable spirit could have sustained her. Her work, like that of

Miss Weston, is growing year by year, and it is impossible to fix limits as to its ultimate influence upon our soldiers and sailors.

The work of the ladies whose names we have given has assumed so many different forms, and has been conducted under such a variety of circumstances, that it cannot fail to be suggestive to any of those who have a desire to impart the blessings of temperance to the people around them. The experience of lady workers in the temperance cause has shown that the Gospel is not the less weak in the one hand because total abstinence has been held in the other, but quite the reverse. Most of the ladies began on strictly religious lines, but when brought face to face with their self-imposed work they found they must use the instrumentality of the total abstinence pledge, after having first signed it themselves. Without departing one hair's-breadth from those strictly religious lines on which they commenced, they found in the temperance pledge a powerful implement with which to prepare the soil for the reception of the good seed of the kingdom. We can wish no better for the temperance movement than that the mantle of some of its early women friends, many of whom have now gone to their rest and their reward, may descend upon some whose hearts God has touched with the infinite compassion of esus Christ for the suffering and the lost.

Of late years various Women's Temperance Organisations have been formed, all of which, without exception, are doing a good work. There have been local societies for many years, such as those at Darlington and Birmingham; and also county Associations, of which that in Yorkshire may be regarded as typical. The most influential of the societies now at work is the British Women's Temperance Association, of which Mrs. Lucas is president, and which has branches all over the country. There is also the Christian Workers' Temperance Union, of which Miss Mason is the head, and which mainly confines its operations to London. The Working Women's Teetotal League, under the presidency of Mrs. Durrant, has also enjoyed an active existence and done much good amongst the poor, particularly of London and its outskirts.

BANDS OF HOPE AND THEIR RESULTS.

At a conference of Band of Hope workers held in Bradford on the 17th April, 1880, Mr. Isaac Phillips read a valuable paper entitled "Bands of Hope, a Blessing to the State and a Bulwark of the Church," in which he said:—"It has been the privilege of the writer to read several papers on this subject before this and other unions. Evidences of good are constantly accumulating. We have been able to show that the Band of Hope has produced a large army of valiant soldiers who have fought and are fighting the battles of the Cross, and have occupied and are occupying most responsible and important positions. In a paper we read three and a half years ago before the Bradford Sunday School Union we were able to show from the past six years' reports of that union—reports which were not got up to suit our purpose, but were simple records of facts—that the schools which had Bands of Hope had about double the number of conversions and additions to the churches to the schools which had none, in proportion to the number of scholars. It will be excused if we reproduce this table, as it has a relation to further evidence we propose to lay before you. Please observe that these tables apply to all the schools in the union within the borough, and that no selection is made. We give the results in consecutive order:—

SCHOOLS WITH NO BANDS OF HOPE.

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	Joined Church.	Per 1,030.
1871	17	4,976	21	4½
1872	16	4,524	36	8½
1873	20	5,422	68	12½
1874	21	5,678	129	23½
1875	22	5,999	94	15½
1876	22	6,178	140	22½
		32,777	488	

Or an average of 14½ per annum.

SCHOOLS WITH BANDS OF HOPE.

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	Joined Church.	Per 1,000.
1871	18	6,529	115	17½
1872	21	7,857	135	17½
1873	20	7,425	198	26½
1874	19	7,112	229	32½
1875	16	6,047	198	32½
1876	17	6,420	327	51
		41,890	1,202	

Or an average of 29 per annum.

“We will now follow up the foregoing with similar facts gathered from the last four years’ reports.

SCHOOLS WITHOUT BANDS OF HOPE.

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	Joined Church.	Per 1,000.
1877	14	4,205	96	22½
1878	14	4,169	53	12½
1879	13	3,730	52	16½
1880	14	3,589	80	22½
		15,693	281	

Or an average of 18½ per 1,000 per annum.

SCHOOLS WITH BANDS OF HOPE.

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	Joined Church.	Per 1,000.
1877	23	8,312	270	32½
1878	24	8,011	254	31½
1879	28	9,465	390	34½
1880	28	10,188	314	32
		35,976	1,228	

Or an average of 32½ per 1,000 per annum.

“If we take the whole ten years together the average will be found to be 16½ in the former, as against 30½ in the latter. We think this to be conclusive evidence of the spiritual blessing

which attends Band of Hope effort. It is very satisfactory to observe the relative favourable increase of schools which have Bands of Hope since the writing of our last paper on this subject. There were then 22 without and 17 with. There are now 28 with, and 14 without them. We further find that if we take the whole of the scholars in the foregoing schools that were members of the churches during the last four consecutive years, their relative numbers were $90\frac{1}{2}$ to 120, $89\frac{1}{2}$ to $125\frac{1}{2}$, $96\frac{1}{2}$ to 147, 70 to $116\frac{1}{2}$; or an average of $86\frac{1}{2}$ to $127\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 per annum. It will be seen in all these tables that there has not been a single year that has been an exception to the rule. If these facts do not speak for themselves, and produce results, we fear our reasoning will be unavailing. There is another view of the question that we might profitably consider. Just as truly as the schools that have Bands of Hope show spiritual advantages over those that have none, so does that portion of the school which is guarded by the Band of Hope pledge, where those societies exist, show advantages over that portion which is not thus protected. We are convinced from long and close observation that very much anxious toil is thrown away by Sunday-school teachers and other Church workers in consequence of the non-adoption of the principles for which we plead. We have been able in former papers to show that by far the greater number of the scholars who enter into Christian fellowship come from that section of the schools which is guarded by the Band of Hope. Only recently we found from a reference to the church book that in our own school, out of the last 23 scholars who had joined the Church 19 of them were members of the Band of Hope. When our last report was presented we had, out of a total membership of 501, no less than 246 who were over sixteen years of age, and we have no hesitation in saying that many of these have been retained in the school by Band of Hope influence; and further, the majority of the 246 are members of the Church, and are engaged in its various activities. Every one thus gained is a friend to the cause of Christ, instead of an enemy; one who helps to build it up instead of destroying it. Righteousness exalteth a nation, and makes it bright and happy; therefore these are true patriots and benefactors."

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION—PAST AND PROSPECTIVE.

By W. R. SELWAY, M.B.W., London.

THE year 1880 has seen the dissolution of a Parliament and the creation of a new one. A very prominent feature in the election which determined who should be the men to represent the people in Parliament was the large number of public-houses engaged for electioneering purposes, and the great interest evinced by the publicans as a body in the contest. They had received concessions from the Government then in power, and probably fearing that a change of ministry might mean, for them, curtailment of privileges, the utmost efforts were almost everywhere made by the licensed victuallers to return supporters of the Government then upon its trial ; but notwithstanding this, or perhaps in consequence of it, the candidates supported by the publicans were, in numerous instances, defeated ; the people being determined not to brook the dictation of a class so evidently working to promote their own interest ; nor was this the only result of the late General Election. It was manifest that in many of the larger boroughs a strong Temperance feeling prevailed, which strove vigorously to counteract the selfishness of the trade, and hence a larger number of men with known Temperance sympathies were sent to the House of Commons than had ever before represented the constituencies.

The new Parliament met on the 29th of April, on which day the *Temperance Record* remarked :—"In the new Parliament, which will assemble for the first time this day at Westminster, will be found more abstainers from intoxicating drinks than have ever previously sat in that august assembly ; but not only will there be more of those whose conscientious convictions of the uselessness and mischievous character of strong drinks have led them to the practical step of abstinence, but there will be a far larger proportion of men, who, having seen the evils drink is perpetrating, are willing to do something to lessen those evils if legislation can effect that much-desired object. We cannot but

heartily rejoice when men of high moral tone and firmness of character are selected by the constituencies to represent them in the highest assemblage in the realm ; but we may well ask, What has the cause of Temperance to expect from the new Parliament ? ”

Soon after the opening of the session, which proved to be the last of the late Government, notices were given and Bills introduced by Mr. Ritchie, Tower Hamlets, and Mr. Mundella, Sheffield ; also one by Mr. Staveley Hill, Member for Staffordshire, nearly identical in terms, for amending the Wine and Beerhouse Act, 1869, and the Licensing Act, 1874, so as to give licensing justices the liberty either to refuse certificates for licenses to sell beer by retail, to be consumed off the premises, or to grant them to such persons as in their discretion they might deem fit and proper ; moreover, compelling persons applying for such licenses to go before the justices at the annual Licensing Sessions. Mr. Hill's Bill was dropped, but that by Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Mundella rapidly passed the Commons. It was opposed in the House of Lords by Lord Aberdare and Lord Kimberley, while it was supported by Lords Stanhope and Beauchamp ; however, the Bill was read a third time and passed on Monday, 15th of March. This was but a small measure, yet it is a useful one, inasmuch as it tends to limit the issue of the beer sellers' licenses, and the importance of the change is patent to all who have had occasion to notice the undesirable consequences that have attended upon the powerlessness of the justices to exercise any discretion in the issue of beer licenses for consumption off the premises.

Another Bill introduced into the late Parliament was one by Mr. J. W. Pease, member for Durham, having for its object to reduce the number of hours in which houses could be open for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the evening of Sundays, and to permit them only to sell, during the prescribed hours, liquors for consumption off the premises, except in the metropolis and boroughs having a population of one hundred thousand persons, where liquor might be sold for consumption on the premises to any person who should purchase articles of food of not less than equal value. It was not proposed to alter the law as regards the *bona fide* traveller, or as relates to railway refreshment rooms. This Bill lapsed upon the dissolution of Parliament.

No sooner had the new Parliament commenced its sittings than it became evident that the advocates of temperance and of restrictive legislation in regard to the liquor traffic were on the alert, and Bills were speedily introduced by Mr. Roberts, member for the Flint Boroughs, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday in Wales, and, on the same day, by Mr. Stevenson, member for South Shields, for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, subject to the provisions (except as to the hours of closing on that day) of the Licensing Act, 1872. Shortly afterwards Mr. J. W. Pease, member for S. Durham, again brought in a Sunday-closing Bill, the object of which was not the entire closing of licensed houses, but of lessening the time when they might be open. In the metropolis the hours were proposed to be from one to three, and from seven to ten, and elsewhere from half-past twelve to half-past two and from seven to nine, thus reducing the time for permitted opening by two hours in the evening. It was further proposed that outside the metropolitan district the sale should be only for consumption off the premises. The clause in Mr. Pease's former Bill providing that food should be purchased if drink were consumed on the premises was not reproduced. His Bill did not propose to alter the law as it relates to travellers or to railway refreshment rooms.

On the House of Commons going into supply on Friday, 25th June, Mr. Stevenson, having withdrawn his Bill, moved a resolution in favour of the total closing of public-houses on Sunday. After a long retrospect of the progress of Sunday closing, he contended that public opinion was now ripe for a complete measure, and therefore withdrew from the concession which he made last year of two hours in the day for sale off the premises. Among other arguments he adduced the complete success of the Forbes-Mackenzie Act in Scotland and of the Irish Closing Act. Mr. Birley seconded the motion, and suggested to the Home Secretary that the issue of six-day licenses would be a step in the right direction. Mr. J. W. Pease hoped the House would agree to the amendment of his hon. friend so that he might have an opportunity of submitting his own resolution to their consideration. Little, he said, had yet been done in the direction of Sunday closing, because the advocates of that step were not content to proceed by

degrees, but strove to reach their object at a bound. He believed his hon. friend and those who thought with him had mistaken the feeling of the country. He thought the question was ripe for legislation, but it would not be wise to legislate against the feeling of the country. He thought the plan he had suggested would be backed by the country, and that his hon. friend's proposal would not be so supported. Mr. Blake said that since the passing of the Sunday Closing Act for Ireland there had been a diminution in the consumption of spirits and in the arrests for drunkenness, and the diminution in crime had been referred to in almost every judge's charge at the assizes. It was natural at first to connect these results with the distress, but in 1845-7, concurrently with distress, there was an increase of drunkenness. He could testify from his own experience to the happy results that had followed Sunday closing, and could well believe that a similar boon would be a great blessing to this country. Sir W. Harcourt said there was no evidence to show that public opinion was prepared for the sweeping change advocated by Mr. Stevenson; and among other objections he pointed out that it was totally opposed to the Local Option resolution carried the other evening. Speaking for himself alone he could not support the resolution, but rather leaned to Mr. Pease's views. Sir R. Cross thought it was impossible to legislate in advance of public opinion, and though all might be theoretically in favour of Sunday closing it would be impossible to enforce such a measure if it were passed to-morrow. Certainly in the metropolis no Secretary of State could be responsible for the peace if all the public-houses were closed throughout Sunday. He agreed that there might be a considerable increase in the hours of closing, but, deprecating intermittent legislation on this subject, he urged the Government to make up their minds and deal with it as a whole in the measure which they were pledged to bring in. On the division being taken it was found that 155 members voted with Mr. Stevenson, and 119 against him, being a majority of 36 in favour of his resolution, upon which Mr. Pease moved to insert the words: "As nearly as possible to the whole of that day, making such provision only for the sale during limited hours of beer, ale, porter, cyder, or perry, for consumption off the premises, in the country, and for the requir-

ment of the inhabitants of the metropolitan districts, as may be found needful to secure public co-operation in any alteration of the law," which was adopted with but few dissentients, and the resolution as amended was carried with great cheering.

A few days after the success which had attended Mr. Stevenson's resolution, Mr. Roberts found the opportunity (June 30) to move the second reading of his Bill, the object of which was to close entirely public-houses in Wales on Sunday; and in doing so stated that as there was a strong and unanimous sentiment in Wales in favour of Sunday closing, he felt bound to take the opinion of the House upon it. Of this universal feeling he gave numerous proofs, showing that it was supported by both parties, and that the overwhelming majority of Welsh members were pledged to it. Dr. Kinnear, Mr. Carbutt, and Mr. Blake spoke in favour of the Bill. General Burnaby and Mr. Warton opposed it, and Mr. A. Peel, speaking from the Treasury Bench, pointed out that the measure would stand in the way of the Government when they came to bring in their Licensing Bill, which Mr. Gladstone had promised would comprise an application of the principle of local option. But though he could not support the Bill, he admitted the consensus of opinion in its favour, and could not, therefore, oppose the second reading. The Bill was read a second time.

It is worthy of record that no less than 3,524 petitions, bearing an aggregate of 582,087 signatures, were presented to the House of Commons in favour of Mr. Stevenson's proposal to close public-houses in England and Wales on Sunday, and 124 petitions, with 67,740 signatures in support of Mr. Roberts' Bill to close licensed houses in Wales on that day.

Mr. Pease found no opportunity to proceed with his Bill, which went no further than a first reading. Mr. Roberts also, when success appeared almost within his grasp, was doomed to disappointment. On the 19th July the Prime Minister was appealed to to afford facilities for passing the Welsh Sunday Closing Bill; but Mr. Gladstone, while not at all disposed to indicate any unfavourable opinion on the measure, regretted to learn on inquiry that considerable opposition would be offered to it, though not from the inhabitants of Wales or their representatives; and as the

matter could not be disposed of at a single sitting, he did not see how it was possible to pass it this year. Thus this useful measure became strangled, after making good progress, and was lost—according to Mr. Gladstone's avowal—not because the Welsh people were divided in opinion on the subject of Sunday closing, but because members of other constituencies, who could have no direct concern in the matter, were determined that the Welsh should not have what they desired with so much unanimity.

Although the present year has thus proved unfruitful as regards legislation upon this important branch of Temperance reform, it must come again before Parliament next session, when it will have the advantage of the accumulated results of past divisions. The Irish Sunday Closing Bill—passed as a tentative measure for three years only, and excluding from its operation five of the larger cities—will need to be considered, and the Irish temperance men are already actively engaged in taking steps to secure not only a continuance of what they have already obtained, but the extension of the Act to the five cities exempted from its operation ; as well as the earlier closing on Saturday evenings ; and are to be congratulated upon the assurance given by Mr. Forster, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, to a deputation which waited upon him at Dublin Castle on the 28th October upon the question of Sunday closing. Mr. Forster—as reported in the *Times* of October 30,—said :—“ He thought he might say he did not think there could be any doubt—scarcely any doubt—that the Sunday Closing Act would be renewed by the Government that was in power. It certainly, as far as he could learn, more than justified the expectation of its supporters. The positive effects had been shown to be almost better—really better, he thought—than most of them hoped they would be, or than their expectations led them to expect they would be. It was quite clear that those who prophesied that it would be a step considerably in advance of public opinion in Ireland had been disappointed, for, so far as he could make out, public opinion had gone with it.”

Sir Harcourt Johnstone—now Lord Hackness—introduced a Bill, which without doubt was the work of the Church of England Temperance Society, the object of which was to constitute licensing boards of equal numbers of justices and of elected ratepayers,

with power to levy license rents and pay compensation for licenses surrendered. In moving the second reading, he stated: "The Bill was equally opposed by the trade because it went too far, and by the Good Templars because it did not go far enough, and this fact ought to commend it to all moderate men. There was a strong feeling in the country in favour of local option, and if the magistrates were associated with the ratepayers there would be an element of conservatism in the reform which ought to make it far more acceptable than the Permissive Bill." The Bill was supported by Mr. Birley, and opposed by Mr. M. Scott, who said the Bill was a slight upon, and an insult to, the magistracy of England. The question raised was whether the House had confidence in the magistrates, and whether they had done their duty in the past. Mr. Scott continued his observations in defence of the magistracy until the hour arrived at which the debate was compelled to stop, and the Bill was not again heard of in the House.

An interesting debate took place in the House of Lords on July 2, instituted by Lord Onslow, who called attention to the report of the Select Committee of their Lordships' House appointed in 1877 to inquire into intemperance. Adverting to the fact that the evidence given before that Committee showed the consumption of intoxicating liquors to be on the increase in this country, he at the same time admitted that the increase in the consumption of tea and sugar had been proportionately greater. While, like the Select Committee, he was not prepared to recommend the permissive system, which he thought would be a violation of the whole spirit of our legislation, he thought with them that power should be given to localities to make the attempt to diminish the evils of the liquor traffic. As it was in evidence that mischief was done by the sale of spirits to women in grocers' shops, the grocer sometimes entering the spirits so sold under the name of "goods," he suggested that the magistrates ought to have power to settle the number of grocers' spirit licenses to be granted in their locality and to put these up to tender. While thinking that public opinion would not be in favour of Sunday closing, he would be for earlier closing on Saturday night and for other restrictions to be laid down on new lines. He asked the Govern-

ment what was their intention in the matter. The Bishop of Carlisle did not think public opinion was yet far enough advanced to warrant the entire closing of public-houses on Sunday, but believed a further restriction of hours might safely be adopted. Lord Cottesloe was of opinion that further restrictions as to the hours in which licensed houses were open in the morning was desirable, and maintained that all convictions should be endorsed on the license. The Earl of Fife, speaking on behalf of the Government, said the question was one the importance of which was felt as strongly by the Government as by Lord Onslow. On one point he said all were agreed—that it was our duty to do all in our power consistently with liberty to diminish the evils of intemperance, which was unfortunately only too prevalent. But when once this agreement was arrived at on all sides, temperance reformers were found joining issue on every conceivable point. Some were in favour of absolute suppression, others of perfect freedom in the liquor traffic, while others, again, put forward schemes of varying complexity, such as the Gothenburg system, and the more practicable proposals connected with licensing boards. The entire suppression of the liquor traffic was hardly possible or practicable in the present state of the public mind, nor would the policy of perfect freedom be likely to recommend itself to any large section of the community. The question of the hours of closing was one which had been under the consideration of successive Governments, and was one in which they had introduced many alterations of various sorts. For his own part, he very much doubted whether these changes really affected the general questions of the temperance or intemperance of the people. Perhaps the most promising part of the subject was that which was connected with the whole question of licensing, and how far the power of granting licenses should be vested in the ratepayers or in boards directly elected by them. The last general election had shown that the temperance forces in the country had considerably increased, and that there was a growing feeling in favour of some sort of local option, and possibly in favour of some restrictions in the Sunday liquor traffic. But he would venture to say that it was hardly fair or reasonable to expect that a Government which had been so short a time in

office, and had had, in the ordinary course of affairs, so many and such great questions pressing simultaneously for immediate solution, could have already elaborated a legislative proposal on a subject which had pre-eminently baffled the ingenuity of successive Administrations. Those who were most earnest in the cause of temperance reform would admit that it was hardly one of those questions in which it would be wise to go far ahead of public opinion, as any excess in the direction of restraint might have the opposite effect to that which we all wished, by causing a reaction to set in. In conclusion he wished to say that the Government were both earnest and anxious in this question. The whole matter was under their consideration. They were noting the various changes which were now taking place in public opinion, and they hoped at no distant date to introduce a measure which might mitigate some of the worst features of this lamentable evil.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson had this year the unusual opportunity of twice bringing before the House of Commons his "Local Option" resolution, which ran as follows:—"That, inasmuch as the ancient and avowed object of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors is to supply a supposed public want, without detriment to the public welfare, this House is of opinion that a legal power restraining the issue or renewal of licenses should be placed in the hands of the persons most deeply interested and affected—namely, the inhabitants themselves, who are entitled to protection from the injurious consequences of the present system by some efficient measure of local option." On the 5th March the indefatigable Baronet moved the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Burt; he was followed by Mr. Gladstone, who however felt unable to follow either the mover or seconder to their conclusion. Amongst the numerous speakers to the motion were three other eminent statesmen, viz., Mr. Bright, Lord Hartington, and Mr. (now Sir Richard) Cross, but only the first name is to be found in the division list which gave the numbers as 134 in favour of the motion and 248 against.

Not many days after this vote was taken Parliament was dissolved, and a great change was made in the representatives; many of those who had persistently opposed Sir W. Lawson failed to be

re-elected, while, as we have already mentioned, many known promoters of Temperance were sent to the House of Commons ; therefore when Sir Wilfrid rose on the 18th of June in the new House to move the same resolution he must have felt that, whatever the result of the vote might prove to be, he was surrounded by many more warm friends and sympathisers than upon the former occasion. Moreover, Members of Parliament generally had been undergoing an educational process by coming into contact with the people, and by learning the vast strides which temperance sentiment has made during the last few years. It would not, therefore, have been surprising had he been more successful than before ; indeed, it was generally believed that a larger number of members would be found voting with Sir W. Lawson than on any previous division, but his most sanguine friends could hardly have expected the triumphant result which the division list showed. The resolution was carried by a majority of 26, the numbers being 229 for, and 203 against. Gratifying to Sir Wilfrid and his friends as this must have been, the most interesting and significant point in the debate was the speech of the Prime Minister—Mr. Gladstone—who, while declaring that he could not vote for the resolution, and that chiefly on the ground that it did not contain “any principle of equitable compensation,” expressed general sympathy with the object, and “he earnestly hoped, that at some future period it might be found practicable to deal with the licensing law, and in doing so to include the reasonable and just principle advocated by his hon. friend. All of them held together up to a certain point, recognising as they did the evils of drunkenness ; but after that admission they began to separate. He did not agree with those who said that legislation was impotent in this matter, for legislation had a great power in the removal of sources of temptation, and the question would be to what extent, in what manner, and under what conditions, legislation could be employed at a suitable moment for the purpose of lessening or removing these sources of temptation. He deprecated the multiplication of monopolies, and insisted that the higher prohibitory laws were wound up the more were the obstacles multiplied with which they had to deal. He would say these two things in conclusion—he believed that among the great

subjects that would call for the attention of the executive at the earliest period would be the reform of the licensing laws ; and he regarded this as an essential part of the work of the present Government."

The importance of this declaration by Mr. Gladstone is enhanced by the fact that no fewer than sixteen members of the Government voted with Sir Wilfrid Lawson, viz., Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Mr. Bright, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Forster, Sir W. Harcourt, Sir A. D. Hayter, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Hibbert, the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Mundella, and Mr. A. W. Peel.

The Home Secretary, Sir W. Harcourt, was questioned in the House on the 26th of July by Mr. J. Stewart, who inquired if the Government intended, either by a suspensory Bill or by an Order in Council, to suspend the issue of new licenses, and replied that "in the prospect of an *early revision of the licensing laws,*" the Government did not propose doing so.

Dr. Cameron, Member for Glasgow, introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to the traffic in exciseable liquors on board passenger vessels plying between Scottish ports—a measure urgently needed in England as well as in Scotland—but was not successful in getting it passed.

The Government brought in and passed a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the manufacture and sale of spirits, containing a large number of clauses and many details applicable to distillers, rectifiers and dealers ; it will come into operation on January 1. Among the penalties it is enacted that if any person hawks, sells, or exposes for sale, any spirits, otherwise than on premises for which he is licensed to sell spirits, he is liable to a fine of £100 and the forfeiture of the spirits. A distiller is bound to provide a "spirit store," and to have it properly secured. The term "spirits" means spirits of any description, and includes all liquors mixed with spirits, and all mixtures, compounds, or preparations made with spirits.

An important change in the financial relations of malt and brewing was initiated by Mr. Gladstone, Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his budget speech in June last.

This was the imposition of an additional penny in the pound sterling on the income tax, making that tax 6d. instead of 5d. from 5th April, 1880: the object for which this extra tax was granted being the repeal of the malt duty, which was wholly to cease on the 1st October, together with the licenses taken out by maltsters; and the Customs duties payable on malt, vinegar, and pickles preserved in vinegar. There was also repealed the duty on sugar used by any brewer of beer for sale in the brewing or making of beer, or in the preparation therefrom of any liquor or substance to be used as colouring in the brewing or making of beer.

Most probably this was a new revelation to many members of Parliament who may have imagined, in common with less exalted personages, that beer was brewed only from malt and hops. We fear, however, that sugar is not the worst ingredient in the brewers' manufactory.

We are indebted to the *Daily News* for some interesting particulars respecting malt duty, which is a very old grievance of the British farmer. It was first imposed in the reign of Charles II., and amounted to 4s. 3½d. a bushel on English malt, and 3s. 8½d. on Scotch barley malt; and 3s. on malt made from a hardier kind of barley grown in Scotland, and called bigg (*Hordeum hexastichon*). This tax was repealed, but was again imposed under William III., in 1697, to pay the cost of the French War. It was then charged only 6¾d. per bushel. Since that time it has once been raised to 4s. 5½d., or 1¾d. more than it had been in the reign of Charles II.; and in the year 1826 it was fixed at £1 13s. 4d. on every hundred gallons of malt made in the United Kingdom. A Treasury warrant in the same year fixed 2s. 7d. a bushel as the rate at which the charge should be actually levied, and as the Act of 1840 increased the duty on exciseable articles 5 per cent., the actual amount of the malt duty is 2s. 8½d., or, to be more exact, 2s. 8¹¹/₁₆d. per bushel; or £1 1s. 8½d. per quarter. In Scotland and Ireland malt made from bere or bigg, for home consumption, is charged only 2s. a bushel, with 5 per cent. additional; but if malt is brought across the Border or the Irish Channel the full English duty is imposed. Malt for use in brewing can only be made by licensed maltsters, and the whole of their

business is carried on under the most minute and constant supervision and control of the Excise. It can, however, be made free from duty if it is used for feeding animals or for distilling spirits; but persons so making it must be licensed, and give a bond for £1,000 as a security against fraud. The maltster's licenses vary from 7s. 10½d. to £4 14s. 6d., the license for roasting malt is £20, and that for dealing in roasted malt £10. The brewer's license amounts to 3d. a barrel on all the beer brewed. It is, however, practically charged at the rate of 12s. 6d. for every fifty barrels or fractional part of fifty barrels brewed. All these duties, with the minute interference with manufacture they involved, are swept away. A business which is now carried on at every turn under the most detailed and exact regulations, so that even the utensils employed must be duly entered, and used only for that one purpose, will be as free as any other manufacture. In place of all these duties new charges are imposed. Every brewer of beer for sale is to pay a license of £1; and any person desiring to brew beer for his own consumption or that of his family or workpeople is to be able to get a license to do so. On all beer brewed under these licenses a duty of 6s. 3d. for every thirty-six gallons will be charged. This duty will, as we understand, be liable to increase or decrease according to the saccharine strength of the wort before fermentation. The standard is to be 1·055 degrees of specific gravity, and a proportion of the duty will be charged for every increase of this specific gravity or allowed for its diminution. The mode of charging the duty on private brewers is to be, in Mr. Gladstone's words, that of making a "presumptive charge." Each applicant for a license for private brewing will state whether his house is of the annual value of less or more than £20 a year. If it is not more than £20 he may brew his beer on the payment of 6s., and hear no more of it. If it is over £20 he will have to make a return of the quantities of the materials he has used; and whether he has made little or much of them, good beer or bad, he will be charged according to the quantity the materials used ought to have made. A further compensation for the loss of the malt duty is found in a slight increase of license duty on the retailers of spirituous liquors. In accordance with the recommendations of the report of the Lords' Committee on intempe-

rance, the spirit licenses on the larger class of licensed houses are to be increased. The beerhouse-keeper will pay £3 10s. where he now pays £3 6s. 1½d., or £4 if he sells wine as well as beer to be consumed on the premises. The licensed victuallers who now pay for both beer and spirits will henceforth pay for one license, which will include both. They are now charged for the beer license £1 2s. 0½d., and for the spirit license £2 4s. 1d. under £10 ratal up to £11 for a £50 ratal and upwards. They will now pay £5 for houses under £10, running up to £20 for those above £40, and under £50; increasing to £25 for houses between £50 and £100, and £30 for those above that amount of ratal. If, however, the premises are used as an inn or hotel "for the reception of guests and travellers desirous of dwelling therein, and are mainly so used," the license is to be limited to £20. The large and wealthy retailers are consequently considerably raised. A house of over £50 a year ratal, which now pays £11 0s. 6d. for spirits, and £1 2s. 0½d. for beer, will henceforth pay £25 for a license including both. On the other hand, a retailer of cyder and perry, who now pays the same as the beer license, will be raised 3s. and pay £1 5s.

It was also proposed to effect several changes, chiefly by way of reduction, in the wine duties, but difficulties having arising regarding them this part of the scheme was deferred.

Although not coming within the limit of legislation in 1880, the Act passed in the previous year, known as the "Habitual Drunkards Act," may be alluded to, as it was provided that it should come into operation on the 1st January last, but it has unfortunately hitherto proved to be abortive. The Act affirms a principle, and establishes a machinery by means of which it can be put into operation; but the liberty of the subject is so hedged round with conditions which impede the application of the Act to individual cases, that it will greatly hinder its operations. Two private retreats only are licensed under the new Act; while the *Lancet* of October 30th states:—"We have good reason to know that it (this Act) is absolutely a dead letter, and that not one house within the meaning of the Act has yet been established. Meanwhile girls of twenty-one come up before helpless magistrates to be sent to prison for the fifty-first time." It is to be

hoped that some earnest member of Parliament may be induced to amend this Act so as to render it really useful, as the necessity is urgent for asylums in which unfortunate persons who have lost all self-control in regard to the dreadful appetite for strong drink may be detained until the craving shall have ceased, and a healthy exercise of the will be established.

The Government has pledged itself to deal with the Licensing Laws at an early date. The task is a formidable one, from whatever point of view it is regarded ; the enormous amount of money which changes hands every year in the traffic in strong drink is in itself sufficient to cause statesmen to hesitate how they interfere with a trade in which the capital embarked is to be reckoned by many millions of pounds sterling, and from which the Imperial Exchequer derives a large portion of the annual income of the country. Added to all this is the fact that large masses of our countrymen and countrywomen regard the great staple product of the breweries as an essential article of daily, we had almost said of hourly, consumption, and are ever ready and prone to resent any interference with what they regard as their comforts or privileges. On the other hand are the strong scruples of that rapidly increasing class whose susceptibilities are rudely shocked by the appalling facts which are constantly being revealed by the proceedings in our police courts and courts of assize ; showing the intimate relation which exists between strong drink and crime, and who are seriously asking whether the licensing system cannot be modified, so as at least to lessen the great mass of crime which has its source in the drink sold under magisterial permission. Then there are also the earnest demands of those, now happily to be numbered by millions, who, themselves abstaining from the use of intoxicants, have come to have a very keen perception of the misery and self-inflicted suffering which few, if any, human minds can fathom, resulting from the drinking habits of the majority of the people. We say distinctly that the customs of the majority are answerable for the vice, crime, and poverty, begotten of intemperance, but we do not say the majority of the people are intemperate. Were this the case we should have but little hope of our country. The minority have long been striving, and, without question, will continue

to strive to bring about a better condition in the habits and practice of the people ; they are impelled by no selfish passion, but, acting under the holy desire to see the people enjoying a healthier, happier, purer condition of life, they will not relax in their efforts to diffuse correct information upon the nature of intoxicating drinks, and to show the advantages which have accrued, and will continue to accrue, with ever-widening effect, as the practice of abstinence becomes extended among the people ; but they feel that they ought to be, at least, assisted in their benevolent desires by such support as wise legislation may be able to afford, and not be thwarted by evils which past unwise legislation may have allowed to grow up to the hurt of the great body politic.

We are not unmindful of the difficulties which beset the path of the license reformer. Were the possibilities equal to the warm desires of our hearts, the gigantic curse of England would be driven away as by a whirlwind of righteous indignation ; but it is not so, and we are called upon to consider the great work which must be undertaken with a due sense of its importance, and having regard to what, under all the circumstances by which it is surrounded, we may reasonably hope to secure. It is not very probable that we shall be called upon again to consider the possibility of a free sale of liquor. Statesmen of both parties appear, so far as may be judged by their utterances in recent sessions of Parliament, to have dismissed from their minds that aspect of the question, and, by common consent, to consider the principle of restricted monopoly as that which must be maintained, thus following upon the old line, in acknowledging that intoxicating drinks are dangerous articles, not to be entrusted for sale to every one ; but when any person is permitted to engage in the trade of selling them, he shall submit to such regulations, and carry on his business in such a mode, as the State shall think fit.

It does not come within the scope of this article to enter upon a review of the existing license laws with a view to elaborate anything approaching a complete scheme for their amendment, but we may be permitted in the brief space we have at disposal to indicate some of the directions in which, in the opinion of the writer (and he is alone responsible for them), legislation should

proceed. It would appear to be obvious and to be beyond controversy, that whatever changes may be made in the mode of regulating the trade and of issuing licenses, a first principle must be that the people themselves shall have the power to exercise a very decided control over the number and situation of licensed houses in the several districts. How this power shall be put into operation is a matter upon which differences of opinion will probably arise; but as the genius of our public institutions is becoming year by year more and more representative, and the principle of local self-government growing steadily in favour and development, as it should do in a free country, it may be conceded that the Municipal Councils in Boroughs, the County Boards when such shall, as they doubtless soon must be established, or some other form of representative body on a sufficiently broad basis, should have conferred upon them the function of licensing; not because we think the magistracy is incompetent or corrupt, but that they have no responsibility to, and are not created by, the householder, or rather ratepayer, who is so largely interested in the question whether public-houses shall exist or not, or in what numbers they shall be allowed in their midst.

That the number of brewers and licensed houses, so-called victuallers and beer-sellers, about 120,000 in number in a population of about twenty-five and a-half millions, affording one drinking house to each 115 of the population, is out of all proportion to what would be the number if only so many existed as could supply the requirements of those who take the drinks they sell as an article of diet, no one will be hardy enough to deny; the first object then of legislation should be to devise some means by which the number should be most materially reduced, and as some arbitrary number must be taken as a starting point, it should be provided that no new licenses be granted, and that as the existing ones lapsed, either by death, bankruptcy, or forfeiture, they should not be re-issued. Thus the growing evil would be stayed, and the number would soon come to be materially lessened; while provision might be made for the removal of a license from an old house to a new neighbourhood if the inhabitants demanded it. When by these or other means the licenses come to bear the proportion of, say, one to each 1,000, or, at the very least, to 750 of

the population in cities of 100,000, and of one to each 500 in smaller towns and country districts, the licensing authority should, if they desired to issue a new license, offer it to competition at public auction, and so secure to the community the value, oftentimes £2,000 to £3,000 or more, which by the present licensing system is given away to the fortunate individual who may succeed in obtaining the favour of the licensing committee. We do not complain that there is corruption in the existing system, but it is matter of common notoriety that many a house changes hands shortly after a license is obtained at a very large increase upon the price it would have realised without that privilege.

Probably it were too much to expect that the Government will give up to the local licensing authority the amount of the Excise license, although it is hard to see why if the public-house exists, as the theory is, for the benefit of the neighbourhood, the rates of the locality should bear all the charges incurred as the consequences of drinking, and not derive the benefit, small though it is, of the license fee. At any rate the fee should be so modified as that a portion of it should go into the local coffers, and it should increase as the number of licenses diminishes, and the monopoly therefore becomes greater. These fees would form, with the product of the sales of new licenses, a fund from which the local authority could purchase any it might desire to extinguish ; as it is difficult to understand why the holder of a license, which has been conferred upon him, and it is assumed has been exercised without complaint, should not receive compensation if his monopoly—qualified, it is true, but still a monopoly—be, in the interest of the public, taken from him. The cost, however, of purchasing up licenses in the present state of public opinion, would, judging from the large sums which are awarded by juries and arbitrators for licensed premises purchased for public works, be so enormous that it is not at all easy to discover where the requisite money could be obtained. The only practical mode therefore of effecting the closing of public-houses on any extended scale would appear to be by the people ceasing to purchase the drink, when, the trade being reduced or altogether gone, the houses would without doubt speedily be closed.

Whether the Government may be prepared to undertake so great

a change in the entire system of licensing it is of course impossible to predicate. It is probable, notwithstanding declarations by Ministers, that, bearing in mind the fate which has befallen former measures, the matter will not be hurried, especially as other important questions will present themselves for solution. We should not be surprised if some time is yet allowed to elapse before any extensive and searching reforms be proposed; fortunately, however, there are points of detail upon which so considerable a consensus of opinion prevails that it should not be difficult, if the Government are really in earnest, to pass next session a measure giving to Wales the advantage, as regards the Sunday, which is now possessed both by Scotland and Ireland, with the exception of five cities and towns in the sister isle. Mr. Roberts' Bill ought without question, having regard to the position it attained in the past session, to be taken up by the Government. The question whether all licensed houses in England should be entirely closed throughout the entire day on Sunday is a much more difficult problem. The habits of the people inhabiting the large towns and cities of England are so different from those of the Scotch, Irish, or Welsh, that it is to be feared the cases will not be found to be parallel. In the former country draught beer is considered by great numbers of the people to be an essential component part of at least their mid-day meal, and it cannot be said that public opinion in regard to the Sunday question has risen to anything like the same point here as in the other parts of the United Kingdom. It would therefore appear to us to be wise that the hours for the sale of drink on the Sunday in England should be much curtailed, and that when the premises are open no liquors should be allowed to be consumed therein. In rural districts and the smaller towns it would not, in our opinion, be at all difficult to enforce entire closing on Sunday, and the rule would conduce largely to the quiet and orderly conduct of the people. The hours upon which sale of drink is legal on the other days of the week require to be revised. Publicans, in most cases, commence business at much too early an hour, and they are allowed to be open to an unreasonable time in the evening. The extension of time granted by the late Government should not only be taken off, but a still further reduction could be borne without

inconvenience and to the great advantage of sobriety and order.

There are few medical men with any extensive practice who, if they could do so without violating the confidence inspired by their profession, are not in a position to tell sad stories of the effects of drinking upon females, who, of course, never go into a public-house, and do not send there for what they want ; but who find a ready means of gratifying a debased appetite in the confectioner's shop, which, in too many instances, has well earned its slang appellation "The Ladies' Pub.," where, under the shelter of a refreshment license, strong drink is liberally dispensed, to the untold mischief of the wives and daughters of the citizens of all our large cities and particularly of the metropolis. Then, when the habit has been formed and the taste acquired, the grocer is ready, under the license he holds, to send to the house, where the habit can be gratified in secret, any quantity of wines or spirits ; very often, as instances within our knowledge prove, charged not by their own proper description, but entered in the household bills as some innocent article of grocery. It is obvious these are matters which could not have been proved before the Lords' Committee, as victims will only speak of them with bated breath to their more immediate and confidential friends. If these iniquitous licenses (as in our indignation we must term them) are not swept away, vendors should be compelled under heavy penalties to send an invoice with every sale they effect, specifying the nature and quantity of the liquor sold, together with the price. Nothing, however, can palliate the evil of these licenses, and they ought to be withdrawn. Never did a great statesman commit a more sad mistake than when the confectioner and grocer were allowed to vend wines and spirits : and it is unquestionable that if licensed public-houses are to be diminished in number all other sources of supply should be cut off ; and, the Report of the Lords' Committee notwithstanding, we have no hesitation in demanding that the licenses to grocers to sell strong drink in bottles, and the refreshment license by which confectioners retail wine, must both cease to exist. Until the people learn to adopt the health-preserving and pleasant practice of total abstinence, let the drink be confined to one class of house, the owner of which

must, in the interests of humanity, be subject to strict supervision, and placed under stringent penalties for any breach of law.

It is not improbable that many of our earnest Temperance friends may consider our suggestions as weak, and falling short of the requirements of the case; but they will, perhaps, allow us to add that no one can be more deeply impressed than is the writer with the urgent need of large reforms, and that a thorough regeneration of the social condition of the people cannot be expected until the drink curse is removed from among them—or rather until the people shall have learned to banish it from their midst—yet we are bound to admit that we are a people careful to follow precedent, and that in effecting alterations in existing laws we usually proceed with tentative caution; and it is because we urgently desire to have in the end the largest measure of reform, that we would express the hope that the friends of Temperance will be satisfied to proceed with such measures as the people may appear ready to acquiesce in, and not to damp the ardour of politicians by rejecting any proposal that Government may make, because it may not come up to the standard which their zeal may have induced them to set up.

Other matters of detail will not unnaturally call for attention; the question of adulteration is one which much exercises the minds of some; but we confess that to us it is not of urgent concern, believing, with Sir Wilfrid Lawson, that it would be difficult to add any ingredient to liquor worse in its effects than the alcohol they all contain.

When the Government come to consider the subject of corrupt practices at elections, as they certainly ought very speedily to do, considering the shocking revelations recently made before the Election Commissions, it is devoutly to be wished that everything possible will be done to dissociate election proceedings from public-houses, and to this end it should be rendered illegal to occupy any licensed house as a committee-room for any candidate; and upon the day or days of polling every licensed house in the borough should either be entirely closed, or, at the most, allowed to be open only during a short period for the sale of liquor for consumption off the premises.

RESULTS OF SUNDAY CLOSING IN IRELAND.

BY T. W. RUSSELL, Dublin.

I AM frequently asked the question,—How does Sunday closing work in Ireland? Outside the public-house element it would hardly be possible to get anything but a satisfactory reply. But in this, as in other things, facts are of more value than opinions, and those who fought for Sunday closing may be well content to let the facts speak for themselves. During the protracted struggle that took place on the question there were two sides and two parties. The drink party were frantic in their prophecies as to what would happen the moment the shutters of the publican went up on the first day of the week. Riots were to be the order of the day, increased drinking and drunkenness were confidently predicted, the family circle was to be polluted by the introduction of “refreshment,” the publican was to be ruined, and general demoralisation was to ensue. This was the picture sketched by such artists as Messrs. O’Sullivan, Callan, “The Major,” and other parliamentary representatives of the drink power. The temperance party, on the other hand, were not unduly sanguine. They did not prophesy a millennium, as the immediate result of their measure. But they felt certain that to close the liquor shops on the idle day of the week would greatly lessen the temptation to drink, save the Day of Rest from many a grievous profanation, and enable many a weak one to begin the week well. Now that two years have elapsed since the Act came into operation, surely it is possible to judge of the results—whether good or bad. Let us, then, take the several counts of the indictment. 1st.—There have been no riots. All the talk on this head has utterly collapsed, and Sunday Closing is not answerable for a single broken head. The verdict on this count is clearly against the drink party. 2nd.—Have we had, in Ireland, increased drinking and drunkenness since the 13th October, 1878, the first day of the new régime? This question is also susceptible of the clearest answer. As to drinking, the Excise returns show that the Irish drink-bill for spirits in 1878 amounted to £6,101,905, and for beer, £4,850,424; total, £10,952,329. This, excluding wines and foreign spirits, made up

our drink-bill for the year 1878. The figures for 1879 were,—spirits, £5,335,000, beer, £4,040,695 ; total, £9,375,695—a reduction of £1,576,634 on the year. I think these figures answer the assertion—and in the most satisfactory manner—that increased drinking would follow Sunday closing. Then as to drunkenness, it also was to increase. Here also the facts are within reach, and they are equally decisive. Although the Act only covered ten weeks of the year 1878, Dr. Neilson Hancock, the Government statistician, wrote, in his introduction to the Criminal and Judicial Returns for 1878, as follows :—

“In punishable drunkenness there was a decrease of 3,180, from 110,903 in 1877 to 107,723. As the Sunday Closing Act came into operation only on the 13th October, a much larger diminution may be expected in the current year.”

Has this expected diminution taken place ? It has—the returns for 1879 showing a reduction of nearly 10,000 arrests compared with those of 1878. Here again, then, the facts are conclusively against the drink party. 3rd.—Has the family circle been polluted: in other words has drink been purchased on Saturday, and stored for Sunday use ? This question does not permit of any such categorical reply as those preceding ones. But I venture to say that there is not a corner of the land where any intelligent person would answer it in the affirmative. Nothing of the kind has taken place. The testimony is all but universal that people come long distances to church or chapel, and instead of staying in the town during the whole day, as was their former habit, leave for home at once on the conclusion of the services. The testimony is also clear and distinct that evening worship is better attended, that quiet and peace mark the whole day, and that there is a total absence of village brawls and faction fights, resulting often in serious and fatal assaults, so long the disgrace of many localities. This, as I have said, cannot be proved by figures, but it is the testimony of the clergy, the magistrates, the police, and all who have opportunities of judging. Have the publicans been ruined ? Well, to speak the truth, I am afraid a good many of them have not prospered. The Bankruptcy Court returns for 1879 show more spirit dealers in difficulties than any other class of

trader; and although what is called "the state of the country," may account for this to a considerable extent, yet these gentlemen have not been slow to blame the Act as having robbed them of their best day. "Sir," said a country publican to a Home Rule candidate at the general election, "I have no land, and am not much concerned about that question. But that Closing Act has robbed me of £5 a-week, and do you think there is ever a chance of my being compensated?" The candidate was scarcely in a position to say that he rejoiced in the loss, knowing it to be somebody else's gain. But this reliable case is typical, and but for the fact that Irish publicans generally combine other trades with that of whisky selling, there must have been disasters all along the line. As it is the announcement of "great whisky failures" has become a frequent heading in the newspapers. The publican, however, may be fairly left to shift for himself. 5th.—Has general demoralisation followed the enactment of Sunday closing? I know, indeed, that some people—mostly of the publican class—point to the agrarian agitation as a result. Of old, the people used to sit in the public-house, play cards and swill porter on Sundays. Now they have taken to holding land meetings. It is quite true that the Land League came into existence shortly after the Act passed, but it is another, and a totally different thing, to say that it arose *because* the Act was passed. The thing is too ridiculous. But that very land agitation has proved the wonderful advantages of the Act. Tens of thousands of people have assembled each Sunday at great meetings. At not one of these meetings has a breach of the peace occurred. At not one have the services of the police been necessary. And what if the drink shops had been open all round? It goes without saying that bloodshed would have been the accompaniment of every meeting. Just as O'Connell thanked God for Father Mathew, the Land League may be thankful for Sunday Closing. It has, at least, enabled them to conduct their agitation with greater safety. Looking beyond the agrarian question, however, we have a fact rather apt to be lost sight of, viz., a very great diminution in ordinary crime. It is a misfortune that Irish vices get so much to the surface, and that Irish virtues are not always made quite so much of; yet it is a fact, that in no country in the world is there less *ordinary* crime. If the troubles

of the past could only be erased, if the agrarian difficulty could but be settled, then the real facts would be transparent. But it is a fact, and a pleasant one withal, that with lessened drinking there has been a great decrease in assaults—common and serious—and in all that class of crime springing from drink. Dr. Hancock's figures are clear upon this point. Finally, on this head I may say that, taking Sunday itself, the diminution in the arrests for drunkenness is equal to 65 per cent.; i.e., where 100 persons were arrested before the Act on Sundays, 35 are arrested now, the figures showing that each Irish county now gives an average of *one* arrest per Sunday in the year. This is not perfection, but it is going on to it, and were all the days of the week on a similar line, the great drink problem would be in a fair way towards solution. I have not touched, up to this point, upon the question of the exempted cities—Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford. In these places five hours' sale of liquor is still allowed, instead of seven, as formerly. All that need be said here is that the reduction in the hours has done good. It has lessened the arrests materially, the returns showing a reduction of something like 25 per cent.; it has cleared the streets earlier, and contributed not a little to that order and decorum so much to be desired. But in *other* respects it has worked badly. It has demoralised the surrounding areas where the houses are closed, the drinkers coming into the towns, and going home to trouble neighbourhoods that have been quiet during their absence. This, with the *bonâ fide* traveller, is the great drawback of the Act. As to this well-known gentleman, he is, especially in the neighbourhood of the exempted towns, becoming a complete nuisance, the neighbourhood of Dublin and Cork suffering specially from his habits. So much is this the case that temperance reformers rather rejoice that the Act was passed as a tentative measure, and that it will come up for extension and renewal in 1882. The remedy resolved upon is sharp and decisive, viz., to issue only six-day licenses, unless to *bonâ fide* hotels, these being entitled to sell to lodgers only. Out of 16,000 publicans in Ireland, close upon 7,000 have already claimed these certificates, and as the holder of a six-day license is "an unlicensed person" on Sunday, the universal adoption of this plan will end the difficulty. But, taken as a whole,

and making every allowance for evasion of the law, the Sunday Closing Act stands out clear as an unmixed blessing, as perhaps the best thing done for Ireland in the Ninth Parliament of Victoria.

P.S.—It may be urged that the terrible distress in Ireland during the past year may account for lessened drinking. The answer, however is complete. Where the distress was worst, viz., in Connaught, there was no decrease. History repeats itself, and this is the lesson of 1845, 1846, and 1847 taught over again.

THE COFFEE PUBLIC-HOUSE MOVEMENT.

BY THOMAS HOGBEN, London.

In the present day of all but universal and continuous travelling, few question the necessity for public-houses. For centuries they have existed, and as the facilities for travelling have developed, their existence has become increasingly necessary. A constantly growing minority have, however, for a considerable time past questioned the advisability of supplying alcoholic liquors therein, and maintained that these houses might exist—be worked to profit, and serve the public requirements—without the drunkard's drink. It was this idea, born within the circle of total abstainers, that originated the Temperance Refreshment House movement, which, among the numerous social and philanthropic undertakings of the present day, deserves a pre-eminent position. Its progress has already been rapid, and it bids fair to revolutionise the drinking habits of our country.

By the tongue and the pen, temperance reformers have done a grand work in the past, and it is they who have prepared the way for this movement. While their lives, however, have been ocular demonstrations that men can not only live but enjoy better health by abstaining from alcoholic drinks, their teaching has appeared to many only an impracticable theory, from which they have turned, declaring that it was too great an inconvenience for them

to abstain ; the public-house—whether hotel or tavern—only offering its advantages with the use of alcohol.

True the old-fashioned coffee-houses were to be found, but these for the most part, by reason of the absence of light, cleanliness, pure food, and good attendance, were far from inviting. A few so-called temperance hotels had also been floated (where however the visitors might, if they chose, obtain intoxicants by sending for them). But these as a whole—with some few noble exceptions—were unworthy of the great total abstaining body, and hence the agitation for the establishment and development of the present Temperance Refreshment House movement.

While we are claiming that this movement had its origin within the circle of total abstainers we must not omit to gratefully acknowledge that they have received a very large amount of help from non-abstaining friends of the temperance cause. Philanthropists and patriots of every class have joined in this good work, and done their utmost to speed it on ; and it is greatly owing to their assistance that during the past four years the work has spread throughout the land, and obtained such a successful hold upon the nation as we to-day rejoice in. In this department of temperance labour abstainers and non-abstainers have amicably worked together, and we trust it will be so until that better time shall come, when the *latter* shall have merged for ever into the former.

The movement is far too extensive for us to attempt to trace its history from the beginning to the present in the narrow limits allotted to us in this paper ; we must therefore content ourselves with some brief references to this part of the subject, and a few observations as to the principles upon which these houses should be established and conducted so as to fairly compete with licensed drink houses and ensure financial success.

The establishment of coffee-houses dates so far back as the early part of the eighteenth century, when their object was not to purge the land of drunkenness, but rather to secure a market for the coffee berry, and in 1715 there were in London alone 2,000 of these registered houses. They did not, however, exist for long as *coffee public-houses* ; some became select clubs, a large number were licensed for the sale of intoxicants, and the weakest and

worst alone were left for the convenience of abstainers. Our reason for referring here to this fact is because some of the weaker coffee public-houses are now in danger of being thus converted. More than one house known to the writer (started upon the lines of the reformed public-house) has been lost to the cause through the suicidal influence of its own friends, by converting it into a club or allowing the sale of intoxicants; both of these are directly opposed to the best interests of the work.

Probably the first effort for establishing a public-house for counteracting the drinking customs of the United Kingdom was made upon a purely philanthropic basis by the late Lord Kinraird at Dundee, in 1854, which together with others at first was largely supported by benevolent helpers until they became self-supporting.

In 1862, during the construction of the South Wales Union Railway, three gentlemen met at Bristol to devise means to keep the men employed thereon from drink, when they decided to build a wooden shed on the railway works from which to supply cheap, wholesome, and nutritious refreshments. This was fitted in a primitive style with tables and seats for the accommodation of the men at meal times, and assistants were employed to carry cocoa to them while at their work. This effort appears to have been crowned with success, but with the removal of the workmen employed here the cocoa shed work fell through, to be renewed again during the construction of the Clifton Extension Railway in 1870.

Leeds appears to be entitled to the honour of starting this movement in towns. In September, 1867 (mainly through the indefatigable efforts of a true friend of the temperance cause—Mrs. Hind Smith), the first “British Workman” public-house was opened. Its object was stated in the following stanza:—

“ A public house without the drink,
Where men can sit, talk, read, and think,
Then safely home return;
A stepping stone this house you'll find,
Consent to leave your beer behind,
And truer pleasures learn.”

Since then, these public houses have been largely established in Leeds and other towns.

The next effort of importance was conceived and carried out by that most devoted lady, Miss Robinson—the soldiers' friend—of Portsmouth, who having given up her whole life to work for the temporal and spiritual good of our soldiers, found that the greatest enemy against which she had to fight was alcohol, and, after much anxious thought it occurred to her, in 1873, that something ought to be done to lessen the temptations to drunkenness among the troops during the autumn manœuvres. Having carefully elaborated her plans, Miss Robinson laid before the National Temperance League a proposal to attach a refreshment and recreation tent to one of the brigades, to supply coffee, tea, eatables, &c., materials for writing, newspapers, periodicals, books and games. The League (always foremost in the Temperance work) guaranteed the necessary funds, and Miss Robinson, with the assistance of her manager, Mr. Tufnell, personally organised and carried out the work. A van was engaged, in which for two long months Miss Robinson lived and endured all the hardships of a wild camp life. The difficulties under which this work was begun and continued our space does not permit us to detail, but it is a tale of suffering, inconvenience, and hard work that all will do well to read. The work proved a success, and generals, commanding officers, and men, united to express their gratitude for the same.

In 1874 the same work was renewed, and since then Miss Robinson has established and carried on increasingly successful provision for the wants of the army. She is now making arrangements to supply to naval men at Portsmouth the same boon; and Miss Weston has carried on similar efforts with great success at Devonport. The same class of work is also being carried on by Mrs. Daniels at Aldershot, and by the Wesleyan Soldiers' Home at Chatham.

The first real cocoa room was opened by Mr. Simon Short in 1871, on the quay at Bristol. This proved self-supporting, and a great advantage morally. Hence he determined to try the experiment in a leading thoroughfare of the town the following year; this also was a success.

In the year 1874 the reformed public-house movement may be said to have fairly got afloat. At the instance of that God-

honoured evangelist, Mr. D. L. Moody, a meeting of several of the leading merchants and others was called at Liverpool, when Mr. Moody strongly urged that the responsibility of the waste of men's earnings at the public-house did not rest entirely with themselves, as no other provision was made for them, and he therefore pressed that something should be done. This led to the formation of the Liverpool Company, called "The British Workman Public-house Company, Limited," starting with a capital of £20,000. This Company at once commenced its work in right earnest, and has since opened about forty houses. It has paid a dividend of 10 per cent., made good provision for depreciation account, and carried forward a considerable reserve fund. The success of the operations in Liverpool attracted general attention throughout the country, and the work was soon commenced in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Bradford, Wakefield, Leicester, Derby, Hull, Chorley, Dover, Tunbridge Wells, and a great number of other cities, towns, and villages.

One of the first coffee-taverns established in London was "The Red Star," Clerkenwell Green. It was started by a few friends of the Temperance cause, and has been, from the beginning, in private hands, working successfully. The next was "The Lucky Dog," Clare Street, which, owing to bad management, has come to grief. Closely following upon the opening of this house was another, fitted and furnished by a private gentleman, situate in Bell Street, Edgware Road, which, under judicious management, has made a return of gross profits equal to about 30 per cent.

A large number of other private speculations have been made in London, and, where properly managed, have proved successful.

The work in London has not, however, been left to private enterprise. The Coffee Tavern Company (Limited) with a nominal capital of £50,000, has opened twenty-seven houses, and paid a moderate dividend on its subscribed capital. The Peoples' Café Company, The London and Provincial Coffee Palace Company (Limited), The Coffee Palace Public-Houses National Society, and The United Kingdom Coffee Taverns' Company, are all energetically engaged in the work. In addition to the above there are afloat in London two other schemes for meeting the public want in this direction. One being worked by "The Kiosk"

Company, and supplying, in the Regent's Park, Temperance Beverages. This Company has also opened a house in Bow Street, Covent Garden. The other has only just commenced operations, having for its object the establishment and working of Music Halls upon Temperance principles. The premises are not yet complete, but a license has been obtained from the magistrates for the Victoria Theatre, Lambeth.

In Birmingham this work was taken up by The Birmingham Coffee House Company in 1877, with a nominal capital of £20,000. They have established nearly twenty houses, and have done a good work from the beginning. The last (which is the third) Annual Report recommends the payment of a dividend out of the year's profits of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax.

At Bradford fifteen houses have been opened by The Bradford Coffee Tavern Company, and one is now in course of erection. Their takings average more than £500 weekly—the "Central" house alone taking about £25 daily. So far they have paid 10 per cent. dividend, and have, at the same time, written off about 20 per cent. per annum on account of depreciation of furniture, fixtures, &c. This Company recently put the last 5,000 of their shares into the market at a premium of 4s. each share, at which they were speedily taken up, and applications received for half as many more. At the present time (October) they are selling 800 gallons of soup weekly. One special advantage in this Company over most others is that they have wisely purchased the freeholds of their houses to the value of more than half their subscribed capital.

The Wakefield Coffee Tavern Company was established in 1878, and has opened two houses, paid two annual dividends of 10 per cent., and written off a fair amount for depreciation. Its shares are likewise eagerly sought after.

The Leicester Coffee and Cocoa House Company, with a nominal capital of 20,000, have opened eight houses, and purchased the freeholds of five of them. At the annual meeting, on the 19th of February last, the Directors reported that, after a heavy expenditure for repairs and extensions charged against revenue account, and £800 written off for depreciation, a net profit had been made

of £546 8s. 7d. ; out of which they recommended the payment of 6 per cent., free of income tax.

The Chorley Coffee Tavern Company was floated in 1878, with a nominal capital of £2,000. It has successfully opened one house, and at the second annual meeting, held last January, the Directors reported, after they had allowed 10 per cent. off depreciation account, a net profit of £52 18s. 10½d., enabling them to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. on their subscribed capital, and to carry forward a balance to the reserve fund of £14 17s. 10½d.

The Shaftesbury was opened at Dover about five years since, through the earnest efforts of H. Johnson, Esq. For the first three years it was not self-supporting, but since then, under improved management, it has returned interest upon the original expenditure.

These illustrations of the successful working of coffee-public-houses we might continue, but enough has been written to show that, whether they are worked by companies or private persons, when well conducted they give a favourable result. And, without question, it is clearly established that this movement is doing a grand moral work, and as a trade speculation is a great success. About five years ago there were not more than three or four public companies engaged in it, whereas, at the present time there are at least a hundred, and this in addition to a very large number of private speculators. Placed in a fair field without favour its results will compare with any other retail business ; and surely this fact, with the knowledge of the good to be accomplished by giving men the choice of pure food and pure drinks in a comfortable and clean house, against the drink-shop with its attendant evils, is a sufficient motive to urge others to go on with the good work until its advantages shall be established in every part of our country.

In conclusion, we would submit the following observations as to the principles upon which these houses should be established and conducted, so as to compete with the publicans and make a fair return to the investor.

1. Legally secure your investment so that it cannot be prostituted for the sale of alcoholic drinks, for it is better that the work should fail than that it should propagate the liquor system.

2. Secure the best corner position possible in the locality where you propose to work, and whenever practicable purchase the freehold, or ensure a long lease.

3. Having secured your property, engage an architect, or builder, who is fully acquainted with the work, and reconstruct, fit, and furnish in a thoroughly substantial manner. The first heavy cost is the wisest, as no work is subject to heavier wear and tear. The appearance outside must be attractive and the inside warm, bright, and comfortable.

4. Provide in each house pure wholesome food, hot and cold, and coffee, tea, and cocoa of genuine quality. There has been much disputing about hot dinners. Is not this a public want and hence one of the *raisons d'être* of the public house? Some drinks sold at coffee taverns are only *wet* and *warm*; they *must* be more than this, both *strong* and *good*, or the house will lose its trade and the movement be damaged. To do this close attention must be given to the brewing, cooking, and keeping hot; good raw material is often spoilt from both causes.

5. Provide bed-room accommodation, home-like, and not in barrack fashion.

6. Choose a manager who is thoroughly competent, and pay him a substantial salary, that he may be removed beyond the temptation to excuse theft.

7. Every house should, where possible, be provided with a separate bar, reading, and smoking rooms. Special provision should be made for a youths' room. They will not generally be admitted into the men's room, but will spend their evenings somewhere, and too often this is at the public-house.

8. To secure cleanliness and the proper conduct of the work one responsible person should visit each house daily and examine every department.

9. Punctuality, civility, and quickness are all essential.

10. Charge a remunerative price for all food and drinks supplied. Working men do not object to a fair price for a good article, but will invariably refuse inferior food or drinks, however cheap.

11. This movement must not cater exclusively for the poorer members of society; the commercial and upper classes also the coffee public-house.

SEVEN YEARS' WORK AT THE LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.*

BY JAMES EDMUNDS, M.D., M.R.C.P. Lond., &c.

Senior Physician to the Hospital; Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst for St. James's, London.

DURING the eighty months that the Temperance Hospital has been in operation 8,651 patients have been admitted. Of these 5,923 described themselves as total abstainers, and 2,728 as non-abstainers. In character the cases have been just such as at the other London Hospitals, and an average sample of the indoor cases will be seen in those who now happen to remain under treatment in the beds of the hospital. The treatment of the patients has differed from that at other London hospitals only in the fact that alcoholic compounds have been excluded unless prescribed under test conditions. Those conditions are the following :—

1. As a beverage or appendage to the meal table alcohol is never used.

2. As a pharmaceutical solvent alcohol has been superseded. A solution of glycerine and water has answered perfectly as a vehicle for every drug that has been required in the form of tincture. This solution costs about one-fifth as much as the ordinary alcoholic solvent, and tinctures thus made give the true effects of the drug unalloyed by the action of an alcoholic vehicle. The glycerine tinctures are efficient and economical, while they are never taken, surreptitiously or otherwise, as intoxicants.

3. As a medicine, alcohol or its compounds may be prescribed by the physician in charge precisely as any other drug. It is only stipulated that on such occasions the prescriber records the case at the time in a book kept for the purpose, that he states the object for which he prescribes the alcohol, and that, subsequently, he records also the effects which follow.

While these are the regulations of the hospital I find that

* Read at the fourth annual meeting of the British Medical Temperance Association, May, 1880.

in point of fact, during seven years, alcohol has been prescribed only in one case, at the commencement of the hospital work. In this case half-ounce doses of spirits of wine were administered. My colleague, Dr. Ridge, who was in charge of that case, has since been convinced by fuller experience that the alcohol need not have been prescribed, but at first he was obviously wise in going rather with the balance of professional opinion than otherwise. My other colleague, Dr. Robert Lee, and myself have in no case prescribed any alcohol, and we are both perfectly satisfied with the results.

Among the 8,651 patients 7,791 were out-door cases, and 860, or about 10 per cent. were in-door cases. Of these 860 in-door cases 549 were abstainers, and 311 non-abstainers. Many of the patients who are abstainers came to the hospital because, on falling ill, their illness had been set down to their abstinence, and port wine, stout, claret, &c., had been prescribed. The first question these patients ask is, "Do I need to break my pledge in order to recover my health?" Now, broadly, the cases of this sort which occur among the out-door patients are cases of consumption, cases of indigestion, cases of general failure from over-work, under-feeding, overgrowth, over-nursing, and advancing age. The consumptive cases fall at once into the two categories, *i.e.*, those so far advanced as not to be amenable to treatment of any kind, and those which are only in the incipient stage, and which in very large numbers recover under careful treatment. These may practically be classed in their main lines of treatment with the "general failure" cases, and the only way to heal up the damaged lungs is to improve the general health in the first case, and to treat the local mischief as an addendum to the general treatment. Taking all those cases in which defective nutrition is traceable to want of food, bad cooking, injudicious choice of food, decayed or defective teeth, it is obvious that a poor needlewoman, for instance, will do better to spend her seven shillings a week rather upon oatmeal porridge, fat bacon and milk, than upon mutton chops and beer or wine. Such a woman must starve if her narrow earnings be laid out in flesh food and wine, while if mainly expended upon sound well-prepared oatmeal or other breadstuffs, with milk and fat bacon, she will keep in perfect health, and be

capable of her full measure of work. Yet every day we see such cases in which the failing health, instead of being referred to injudicious choice of food, is set down to "want of stimulants." And all these cases of "general failure" prove to recover best, not when food-money is diverted to beer and to increased proportion of flesh food, but when the various factors of the failure are indicated and corrected, as described above.

Diathetic conditions need, of course, also appropriate medical treatment, just as localised lung lesions do. Taking another great series of cases in which imperfect elimination is a considerable factor, the alcohol that has often been prescribed seems to have been emphatically mischievous. I have seen only one case in which a patient who was an abstainer, and had no history of gout in his progenitors, complained of distinct gout. This patient, a man, had been treated for three months for gout in his feet, and when he came to the hospital I examined him curiously. He proved to have no gout, but to suffer from flat feet, on which he had been standing many hours each day. Change of employment relieved him so far as he could be relieved.

Among the 860 indoor cases thirteen remain still under treatment in the hospital, and thirty-eight have died, a mortality of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The cases remaining in the hospital are as follow:—Amputation of foot (convalescent), cellulitis, acute rheumatism, hip-joint disease, bronchitis, disease of heart, dysentery, debility, hæmorrhoids, dyspepsia and debility, phthisis. Two of these cases had been treated freely with alcohol before coming to the Temperance Hospital, and certainly without benefit. Among the indoor surgical cases there have been Cæsarian section,* various amputations, ligature of the common carotid artery at the root of the neck for aneurism of the innominata, ovariectomy, excision of cancerous tumours, and a full share of other severe cases. Only two deaths have occurred among the surgical cases, one a case of ovariectomy in which peritoneal cancer was found; the other an amputation of the thigh in an aged and unsound man of seventy-two, who for three weeks before coming to the hospital had suffered from mortification of the leg extending nearly to the

* Vide *The Lancet*, December 9, 1876.

knee-joint. In neither of these cases can it be imagined that the use of alcohol would have made any difference in the result.

Without going further into detail, I venture to submit that the death-rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. among these indoor patients fully justifies their treatment without alcohol.

ABSTINENCE IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

THE statistics of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution continue to show the superior value of teetotal lives, as compared with those of moderate drinkers. The Institution insures members in two sections, one in which all the members are total abstainers ; in the other moderate drinkers ; all intemperate persons being, of course, excluded. The two sections are exactly alike in every other respect, about 20,000 lives being insured in the General Section, and 10,000 in the Temperance Section. Returns of the expected and actual claims in both sections for fifteen years, from 1864 till 1879, show that in the General Section 3,450 deaths were expected, and that 3,444 took place ; whereas in the Temperance Section the expected deaths were 2,002, and the actual deaths only 1,433. During the year 1879 the expected claims in the Temperance Section were 195 for £40,844 ; the actual claims were 164 for £28,690. In the General Section, 305 were expected for £64,343, the actual having been 326 for £74,950. The quinquennial bonuses in the Temperance Section have been $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. greater than those in the General Section.

In a paper read by Dr. F. R. Lees, at the Bradford Temperance Jubilee, in June last, the following comparative statement respecting Rechabites and Oddfellows was given :—

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

BRADFORD DISTRICT—RECHABITES, S.U.				BRADFORD DISTRICT—ODD-FELLOWS, M.U.			
Average Sickness.		Death Rate.	Payments.	Average Sickness.		Death Rate.	Payments.
Days.	Hours.		s. d.	Days.	Hours.		s. d.
1870	5 20	1 in 85	3 2	14 5	1 in 48	13 9	
1871	2 16	1 in 227	3 7½	13 19	1 in 51	13 1	
1872	3 4	1 in 200	4 0½	13 14	1 in 47	13 3	
1873	3 6	1 in 111	5 6	14 2	1 in 39	13 0	
1874	3 14	1 in 78	5 11½	13 23	1 in 39	12 9	
1875	4 14	1 in 76	7 9½	13 17	1 in 42	12 7½	
1876	5 5	1 in 252	7 10	11 11	1 in 41	12 8½	
1877	4 7	1 in 100	8 5½	12 13	1 in 45	13 5½	
33 14		1,130	46 4½	107 71		352	104 1½
Average for 8 years.		1 in 141	5 9½	13 10		1 in 44	13 1

Dr. Lees also read the following comparative statement of the Colne Wesleyan Friendly Society and the Colne Tent of Rechabites:—

Date.	RECHABITES.			WESLEYANS.	
	Average Sickness.	Average Death per 1,000.		Average Sickness.	Average Death per 1,000.
	D.	H.		D.	H.
1866	5	9	19.2	10	20
1867	9	16	17.2	9	0
1868	4	0	17.5	9	17
1869	4	7	19.0	10	18
1870	8	3	0	12	14
1871	9	16	0	7	14
1872	5	5	14.9	11	17
1873	2	11	0	9	16
1874	1	17	0	11	18
1875	7	9	19.8	14	4

The average sickness for the Rechabites for the ten years is five days and eighteen hours, and the average death-rate 99 per 1,000. The average rate of sickness for the Wesleyan Friendly Society is ten days nineteen hours, and the average death-rate is 13.9 per 1,000, which gives a gain in favour of Rechabitisim of five days one hour per member, and a less death-rate of 4 per 1,000.

A remarkable illustration of the lessened risk of sickness in

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the case of abstainers is furnished by the following experience of a Foresters' Lodge at Streatham :—

Year.	Members.	Abstainers.	Sick Pay.		Abstainers' Share.		Teetotalers only received.		Given to the drinkers.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1869	120	22	97	0 0	17	15 8	1	5 0	16	10 8
1870	136	25	91	0 0	16	14 6	0	14 0	16	0 6
1871	150	45	68	0 0	20	8 0	nil		20	8 0
1872*	176	37	104	15 4	22	0 0	20	17 0	1	3 0
1873*	175	44	147	5 2	37	0 0	22	8 0	14	12 0
1874	158	45	117	18 8	33	18 0	1	8 0	32	10 0
1875	165	46	119	11 4	32	6 0	8	19 0	23	7 0
									124	11 2

ALCOHOL IN WORKHOUSES AND HOSPITALS.

THE use of alcoholic liquors in workhouses and hospitals is exciting increased attention throughout the kingdom. In many cases the usual allowances of beer to officers and servants has been advantageously substituted by a money payment, and it has been pointed out by the Local Government Board that alcoholic liquors should not be given to paupers, except by the authority of medical officers, the practice of giving beer for extra work or special duties being thereby declared illegal.

The great diversity in the practice of medical officers has been commented upon by the press. "It certainly seems unaccountable," says the *British Medical Journal*, "that one workhouse should find it requisite to spend double or treble the sum for this purpose that suffices for its neighbours. Thus, the West Derby Union, with 1,800 poor in receipt of parish relief, expended £2,043 on stimulants during twelve months, whereas the Liverpool Union, close alongside, with 2,797 poor, made £757 serve the purpose. The Sunderland Union, with more than 800 poor, bought only £9 worth of stimulants during the year. At Manchester the

* The exceptionally large amounts received by teetotalers in these years were almost entirely paid to two members.

outlay equalled 1s. 2½d. per head ; at Sheffield, 2s. 7½d. ; and at Chester, 1s. 1d. It will be seen that even these rates of expenditure differ, but the highest is nothing by the side of the 21s. 6d. per head spent by the West Derby Guardians."

The following statement respecting the London hospitals is worthy of careful study :—

WINE AND BEER CONSUMED, 1878.

Hospitals.	Number of In-patients, 1878.	Total Cost.		Cost per Patient.	Equivalent of Alcohol in ounces.
		£	s. d.	s. d.	
Westminster	1,763	165	5 9	1 10½	8½
London	7,055	539	12 2	1 6½	10½
St. Thomas's... ..	3,727	845	2 7	4 6½	18
St. Mary's	2,222	366	16 0	3 3½	18½
Charing Cross	1,776	430	10 10	4 10	18½
University College	2,288	445	6 2	3 10½	19½
King's College	2,145	391	12 9	3 7½	21
St. George's	4,097	796	16 8	3 10½	21½
Guy's	5,710	1,002	14 10	3 6	22½
Royal Free	1,313	300	2 7	4 6½	23½
St. Bartholomew's	5,868	1,144	11 0	3 10½	24½
Middlesex	2,040	547	13 0	5 4½	32½
		6,976	4 4		

The cost of wine, spirits, and beer consumed by the in-patients of St. George's Union Infirmary for the year 1878 is given for comparison :—Number of in-patients, 2,496. Cost for wine, spirits, and beer, £8 3s. 6½d. Cost per patient, ¾d., or, more exactly, 9-10ths of 1d. per patient.

The annual report of St. George's Hospital, London, gives an interesting table of the daily consumption of stimulants to which patients on their admission had been accustomed, and adds that the largest consumer of spirits, aged thirty, took twenty to thirty glasses of gin daily ; and that the largest consumer of beer, aged thirty-five, never exceeded twenty-six pints a day. It is also added that only one "total abstainer" could be discovered amongst the patients—a powerful argument in favour of abstinence. Respecting this report the *Lancet* pertinently remarks :— "The record is a striking one in its revelations. When we are asking the public to support the hospitals, as we very seriously do, it is only right to urge that hospitals shall make it clear to

such patients as come to them suffering from one or other of the various forms of alcoholism, that their diseases are largely self-induced. Patients who would resent a hint of this kind from any other quarter will often take it from a physician. It is a matter, too, for serious consideration whether the large amount of money spent by hospitals on beer and other stimulants, besides conveying wrong teaching to patients, might not be spent to more advantage in procuring other forms of food. The public, if asked to be less stinted in its gifts to hospitals, and indeed to give generously, has a fair right to ask that hospital money shall be administered wisely.

The Rev. S. Alfred Steintal, of Manchester, read a paper at the Social Science Congress held in October last, at Edinburgh, in which he pointed out the advantages that had accrued from a diminished use of alcoholic liquors in the Manchester workhouses, where the expenditure upon such drinks had been reduced from £458 15s. 1d., in 1876, to £204 13s. 4d., in 1880. He also showed that in the Manchester Royal Infirmary the cost of wine, spirits, ale and beer, was reduced from £619 14s. 3d., in 1878-79, to £285 16s. 2d., in 1879-80.

Milk has in some hospitals been substituted for alcoholic liquors with good results. On the 6th July last the medical officer of the Barnsley Poor Law Union reported to the Guardians that he had reduced the cost of alcoholics during the year then closed from £72 to £25, and added :—"From a prudential standpoint I feel that it is a short-sighted policy to stint food as the great factor in curing thoroughly the maladies of the poor, and carrying them safely through the period of convalescence. With this in view the dietaries have been rearranged, and I hope improved. In my last report I mentioned that I wished the use of stimulants to decrease, particularly with regard to beer, milk to be supplied in lieu. Here I endeavoured to hold the balance of justice fairly. The system was pursued at first in a tentative manner. No patient receiving beer had it disturbed, but in all new admissions it has been withheld. After a year's trial I find the patients like it, the discipline is better, there is no deterioration of health, and the death-rate is lower. It was lately said by Sir William Jenner that a pint of good milk contains as much solid animal matter as a good-sized
 —"ton chop; if so it must be economical."

THE INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONGRESS.

THIS Congress was opened, at Brussels, under Royal and Government patronage, on Monday, 2nd August, and continued in session, with the exception of one day, till the following Saturday. Eight nationalities were represented. The National Temperance League was represented by the Rev. Dr. de Colleville and Mr. John Taylor; the Scottish Temperance League by Dr. David Brodie; the Western Temperance League by the Rev. Charles J. Senior, M.A.; the Good Templars by Miss Richardson; and the British Medical Temperance Association by Dr. C. R. Drysdale, London; Dr. David Brodie, Edinburgh; and Mr. H. Branthwaite, F.R.C.S., Willesden. Papers were contributed by Dr. Norman Kerr, on "The Heredity of Alcohol;" by Dr. Brodie, on "The Physiological and Pathogenic Action of Ethylic Alcohol;" and by Mr. Branthwaite, on "The Influence of Ethylic Alcohol on Temperature;" one on "The Influence of Intemperance upon Crime" being read by the Rev. Dr. de Colleville. Drs. Dujardin-Beaumetz, Mottet and Lunier, of Paris; Drs. Vaucleroy, Carpentier, Martin and Belval, of Brussels; Dr. H. Barella, and other medical men took part in the proceedings. The scientific questions put for the consideration of the Congress were principally these: What are the best means of obtaining distilled liquors which contain only pure alcohol, and by what means, legislative and fiscal, can the exclusive employment of such be assured? The second question embraced the study of the physical action of pure artificial alcohol; while the third treated of the best methods of preventing the use of poisons, now so largely mixed with alcoholic drinks. The National Temperance League's deputation to the King, and the *déjeuner* given by Mr. Taylor to the leading members of the Congress, were the means of bringing the question of abstinence prominently before the Belgian public through the newspapers, and facilitated the appointment by Congress of a sub-commission of nine members to investigate theoretically and practically, nephalism, or total abstinence from all alcoholic beverages, and to present a written report to the Congress of 1882. That Congress is to be held in London,

and the sub-commission is to consist of Dr. Benjamin W. Richardson, F.R.S., president; Mr. John Taylor and Dr. Lunier, vice-presidents; Rev. M. de Colleville, D.D., reporter and secretary; Dr. Norman Kerr, Mr. Harrison Branthwaite, Dr. Barella, Dr. Tarci and Major Hennequin, members. A Sub-Commission on International Statistics, consisting of five members, was also appointed, Dr. de Colleville being one. The number of International Commission members was enlarged to forty; the British members being Rev. Merille de Colleville, D.D., Mr. John Taylor, Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S., Dr. David Brodie, Mr. Harrison Branthwaite, F.R.C.S., Dr. Charles R. Drysdale, and the Rev. Charles J. Senior, M.A. The General Secretary, Dr. Lunier, of 6, Rue de l'Universit e, Paris, was re-elected.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN BELGIUM.

BY JOHN TAYLOR.

THE National Temperance League may have to add the word International to their title if the opening for temperance work in Belgium expands as we trust it may. Two difficulties stand in the way. The evils attendant on drinking are but little appreciated on the Continent, and the repugnance to absolute total abstinence is very great. Abstinence is regarded as it was years ago in England, as something unnaturally strange and discordant. We remember meeting abroad with an English-speaking German professor, and after a long conversation, in which he elicited our views on a great variety of topics connected with religion, morals, and politics, he wound up by saying that he fully understood and appreciated our position in the various subjects reviewed, "But," said he, "I cannot understand your not drinking wine." And yet he could tell me of the great number of beer-shops that existed in his little town, and of the miserable effect upon the men of the boozing which they nightly indulged in. The idea in England is that Temperance has worked up from the lower to the higher ranks of society, but the reverse action seems likely to be the

case in Belgium, and the patronage accorded by the King was the means of placing the great fact of English total abstinence before the Belgian nation under circumstances most favourable to its reception. The palace is now liberally supplied with Temperance literature, which we trust will in time bear fruit.

The opportunity for giving a temperance lecture in a palace was a new experience in a long temperance career, and one full of interest: possibly it was a new experience for the King, and one he evidently enjoyed, entering into the various phases of the temperance question brought before him with an animated appreciation of the facts and experiences of the Temperance Reformation in England. The Belgian royal family have been closely allied with our own country, and have always been regarded with esteem and respect. The Prince Leopold and the Princess Charlotte are still household words, and the story of their happy but short-lived union is one of the most touching memories of English history.

The esteem felt for the Belgian royal family is reciprocated by them for the English people. "It always gives me pleasure," said the King, "to receive Englishmen," as we expressed our thanks for the audience granted us, and doubtless this feeling prepared the way for our interview.

Another new experience for Belgium was the *déjeuner* free from all intoxicants. It was regarded as a bold measure, as testing our principles at their weakest point. Life might possibly exist without wine, but a banquet!—impossible!

Brussels is a city of clubs, and one of the great objects for which clubs exist is that their members may feast together. Brussels, then, is a city of banquets, and the company that responded to our invitation,—including many distinguished men, counts and barons, senators and doctors, generals and officers, the chiefs of the newspaper press, and others, all familiar with sumptuous entertainments,—were critical guests not to be trifled with. But it so fell out that the weakest link of our Temperance chain proved abundantly strong for all the pressure brought to bear upon it. The non-alcoholic banquet proved a great success. The absence of wine was not regarded as a deprivation; the occasion proved one of thorough enjoyment, and all expressed themselves

delighted and grateful for the entertainment, while the newspaper press published their unsolicited approval throughout the country.

Two important points have thus been gained, and though it may seem to come a long way short of a change of national drinking customs, yet a beginning has been made, graced by success, which we hope may be the prelude of greater things.

GRATITUDE FOR WORK ACCOMPLISHED.*

BY THE REV. W. ANDERSON, Reading.

FIFTY years ago, a small but devoted band of men inaugurated the first organisation of the great Temperance reformation in England. Impelled, I doubt not, by humanity, patriotism, and religion, they banded themselves together to the accomplishment of a task of such magnitude that the world found no better way of dealing with it than by ridicule, but posterity will more and more regard it with admiration and gratitude.

When standing on the almost dizzying height of the tower of the marble Cathedral of Milan, the eye rests on the roof tiles beneath, then it gazes on the rich and far-spreading plains of Lombardy, and scans the forms of the giant Alps that, like sentinels, stand in the dim distance. One feels bewildered, and only retains an imperfect impression of the scene. So, to-day, as from the tower of meditation we attempt to take a comprehensive view of the past of the Temperance reformation, we must omit many features of marked interest, and can only give, what seem to us, points of special interest.

We thank God that there has been created a powerful temperance public opinion. We are not prepared implicitly to subscribe to the old dictum, "*Vox populi vox Dei.*" Yet there is a marvellous weight and force in the will and voice of the people. It is sometimes not only right, but heroic, for the individual to front a frowning world. In such a case Conscience has to give her clearest call, and Duty speak in her most authoritative tone.

* From a Jubilee Address delivered in the Foresters' Hall, Reading.

Adverse public opinion is more dreaded by the soldier than the cannon's mouth. Without public opinion the law would be a dead letter. Princes pay latent deference to it. Before its indignation Governments quail and disappear. At its bar authors tremble to receive their sentence. Sometimes in its wilful and fitful moods it crushes human hearts and homes as a merciless avalanche crushes flowers and trees in its awful descent. The temperance movement, in its earliest stages, found public opinion against it. Ministers maundered that it threw a slight on the Gospel and grace of God. Physicians sagely averred it to be inimical to health. Society flung at it the charge of fanatical aceticism. Statesmen denounced it as an attempt to deprive the nation of a legitimate source of revenue. What a wondrous change has fifty years wrought! A Roman Catholic cardinal, an Anglican archbishop, a Presbyterian professor, and some of the most prominent of the Nonconformist ministers, are either tacitly or actively engaged in the furtherance of the temperance cause. Many of the medical faculty, in addition to one who has made the action of alcohol his special study, unite in exposing the former fallacy of its necessity and benefit as an article of daily food. Society—in the brilliant banquets of the aristocratic and wealthy, as well as at the weddings and funerals of the poor—does not now regard the abstainer as an anchorite. Some of the most honoured names in our legislature are loyal adherents of the temperance cause. There is no room for self-complacency; we may not pause to sing vainglorious pæans of victory. Yet we would be wanting in appreciation of the noble work of the past and the manifestly Divine blessing that has rested on the movement were we to do other than “thank God and take courage.”

A temperance literature has been written. When a printing press was for the first time seen at Serampore, the natives called it the English god. We, who consider the work of the Press with eyes undimmed by superstition, are compelled to confess it to be one of the mightiest factors in the formation of public opinion, and one of the greatest forces in moulding the mind of man. When the ear is far removed from human eloquence, the eye beckons the book near. It meekly waits our will—it patiently suffers the neglect of weeks, then generously opens its treasures

to the seeker's eye. It beguiles our weariness, it makes profitable our leisure, it gives ingots to the student, and gold filings to the casual reader. The temperance, like all philanthropic movements, has necessarily been one of activity. It has invited to work rather than to study. It has sought persuasive speech rather than profound thought. Yet in the realm of literature much in these few years has been done. Scholarly works, dealing philologically with the wines mentioned in Scripture, have been written. High-toned and able appeals have been addressed to the Christian Church by cultured authors whose words demand a hearing. The economic and national aspect of the Temperance reformation has found able and forceful exponents. Fiction's charm has been exercised, and truth has unconsciously passed into the mind through the fascinating tale. Tracts for the million have been issued, by pens of cogent interest, and our weekly and monthly temperance issues have given us echoes of Temperance deeds and words all over the land. There may, in the opinion of many, be room in this department of our enterprise for increased activity, but surely as we review the accomplished, all will earnestly unite in thanking God and taking courage.

The Band of Hope movement excites our lively and deep gratitude. It is the handmaid and auxiliary of our Sunday and Ragged Schools. It is the source of the sobriety of after and maturer years. The Temperance reformation, in its aspect towards the young, is one of prevention. When the understanding is unbiased, the conscience tender, the heart impressible, and the taste for alcoholic drink unacquired, then is the golden opportunity, to root and ground the young in the principle of total abstinence. Parents and guardians, who would not dream of abstaining themselves, do not consider it necessary for their children similarly to indulge, and hence homes are reached and temperance truth disseminated among families otherwise by us unreachable. In hamlet, town, and city, from the few who meet in the cottage room to the crowded gatherings in our larger schoolroom, by the hymns and melodies sung, by the recitations learnt and repeated, by the addresses like those inimitable ones given by the late Mrs. Balfour in her "Morning Dewdrops," the rising generation

in thousands on both sides of the Atlantic are being trained up in the way they should go, and we may confidently hope that, in many cases at least, when they are old "they will not depart from it." Temperance cries, like our Divine Lord, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not"; "Length of days are in her right hand, and in her left riches and honour. Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her, and happy is every one that retaineth her." As we think of the youthful thousands, who weekly, fortnightly, or monthly, come within the circle of her benign influence, "we thank God and take courage."

We cannot fail to mention the varied temperance organisations, with their mighty army of members and workers. They differ in regard to names and badges of distinction. Some work on a local, some on a national, and some on a world-wide area. Some seek legislation, others appeal direct to the conscience and will of men, but they are all one in the intense desire and earnest effort to make England and the world sober. The eloquence of one, the wealth of another, the leisure of one and the learning of another, are all consecrated to this end. The poor joyfully give the fragments of a busy life to woo and win their fellows to a principle and practice that has done so much for them. Time would fail to tell of the souls first led under Christian influence by temperance, and of the homes made happy by it. When the light of the last great day of revelation falls upon the temperance labours of the past fifty years we shall in nobler, sweeter strains, "thank God," by whose grace so great a work has been done.

DRINKING AND THE EDUCATION RATE.—At a meeting of the Horsham School Board on the 14th October, Mr. Harrington contended that where it was known that the parents spend their wages on intoxicating drink, he did not think that the ratepayers' money should be given in half-payment of fees. Several members of the Board agreed with this opinion, and a parent who applied for help for fees was refused on the ground named, and ordered to be summoned in case the children did not attend regularly.

THE OBITUARY OF THE YEAR.

BY FREDERICK SHERLOCK.

Author of "Illustrious Abstainers."

"King of Saints, to whom the number
Of Thy starry host is known,
Many a name, by man forgotten,
Lives for ever round Thy Throne;
Lights, which earth-born mists have darkened
There are shining full and clear,
Princes in the court of heaven,
Nameless, unremembered here."

IN the various celebrations which have so worthily marked the Jubilee of the Temperance Reformation, no incident more thoroughly kindled the enthusiasm or quickened the fervour of the audiences than the presence of those who were recognised as veterans of the movement.

At its inception, the crusade against our great national vice was met by an angry storm of opposition, in which contumely, contempt, and scorn, were the presiding elements; and it must be added, that not a few of those who were supposed to be friendly, complacently tolerated the reform as "a harmless fad," which would soon collapse from its alleged inherent weakness.

But "there were giants in those days," and their ranks were often "sifted as wheat." Nobly heroic indeed were they, who throughout the trying ordeal continued steadfast, faithful, and true, to the promulgation of Total Abstinence from intoxicating liquors, as the grand preventive and corrective of Drunkenness. The world is a quick teacher, but a slow learner. Happily, however, the lesson of the past fifty years of temperance effort is beginning to fasten itself in the public mind; and, one by one, as the Temperance leaders go to their reward, men are led to a truer appreciation of the unselfish chivalry in which the Temperance movement had its birth.

The past twelve months have been marked by the removal of several earnest-hearted brethren, of whom it may truly be said, "they rest from their labours and their works do follow them."

Nor must we forget to chronicle the loss which Temperance sustained during the closing days of 1879, in the persons of Edward Shipley Ellis, J.P., and Thomas Knox, J.P. They passed away within a few hours of each other, and were laid in their graves amidst circumstances which showed that they had gained, in no small degree, the affection and esteem of those amongst whom they lived and laboured. The former, in his position as Chairman of the Midland Railway Company, exercised an influence which extended far and wide, and his consistent support of Temperance work was ever accompanied by a large-hearted liberality rarely to be met with. Thomas Knox, one of Edinburgh's worthiest citizens, was in many respects in advance of his time. In the midst of an active commercial life, he sought and found opportunities of laying bare some of the great festering sores which hinder social progress, and by his foresight and prescience contributed in a remarkable degree to the creation of purer and healthier conditions. Nearly a quarter of a century ago, in his letters on "Temperance Teaching in Schools," he proposed that Temperance should be taught as a specific subject in our elementary schools, and although the scheme was at that time considered impracticable, he never lost faith in the idea, and lived to see its adoption entered upon with an earnestness which augurs well for its universal development. The passing of the Forbes-Maekenzie Act, moreover, received an impetus from Thomas Knox, which carries its own lesson. He organised a staff of 200 individuals to ascertain the number of visitors who entered the public-houses of Edinburgh on a given Sunday, and the publication of the result as 40,000 persons, produced so profound an impression upon the public and Parliament, that the Sunday Closing Act for Scotland speedily became law.

Among the memorable ministerial workers removed during the year may be mentioned the Rev. Dr. James Paterson, of Glasgow; the Rev. George Verrall, of Bromley, Kent; the Rev. John Curwen, the originator of the Tonic Sol-Fa system of music in England; the Rev. John Dwyer, of Enniskillen; and the Rev. John Rodgers, M. A., vice-chairman of the School Board for London. Dr. Paterson was an abstainer for forty-five years, and steadfastly supported the movement during the whole of his

eminently honourable and useful life. As the editor of the *Scottish Temperance Review*, a monthly periodical issued by the Scottish Temperance League, and the editor of the *Scottish Review*, a quarterly journal of social progress, issued by the same society, his pen rendered material aid to the advancement of total abstinence views. Mr. Curwen took a deep interest in the temperance cause, and, by the introduction of melodies in its favour in several of his publications, did much to formulate opinion through one of its most popular agencies—the ministry of song. Mr. Rodgers was so thoroughly in earnest with anything he took in hand, that his accession to the Temperance ranks, many years ago, proved a “tower of strength.” At a time when clerical supporters were few and far between, the deceased was a hearty co-operator, and whether in the pulpit, on the platform, or by his own hospitable fireside, never failed to exercise his powerful influence, in favour of the Temperance movement.

A heavy inroad has been made into the devoted band of self-denying public advocates, whose unwearyed exertions in the open market-places and scattered hamlets of the country, constitute one of the brightest pages in the whole history of the movement. For more than forty years, Richard Horne—“Dicky Horne,” as he was affectionately called by the thousands to whom his name was familiar—traversed the country, with untiring assiduity, as a temperance advocate, most of that time in connection with the British Temperance League. The homely wisdom of his addresses—“full of wise saws and modern instances”—gained added force from the genial and cheery presence of the man, who was a typical Englishman, in the highest and best sense of the word. Charles Bent was a kindred spirit to this extent—that, like Richard Horne, he never failed to exercise a magnetic influence over working-class audiences. His early manhood was passed amid surroundings which gave no indication of the position he was destined to fill as a temperance advocate. The demoralizing glories of the prize-ring gave place to, if possible, a still more deplorable condition, in which life itself became intolerable. At this crisis Bent was persuaded to take the pledge, and the rescued brand thereafter became a beacon-light to tens of thousands. Charles Smith, for nearly ten years the much-respected missionary

of the National Temperance League, filled a position of usefulness almost unique. His special mission was to visit the elementary schools of the metropolis, and address the children on the subject of Temperance. His labours in this sphere were crowned with gratifying success, and the good seed sown in the minds and hearts of his youthful hearers shall yet bring forth an abundant harvest.

The honoured name of Pease is so intimately associated with good works of every kind, that it naturally runs through the narrative of the Temperance movement, as an integral part of the story. Edward Pease, of Darlington and Bournemouth, had been an invalid for a lengthened period, and was therefore unable to occupy a public position, like his brothers, Messrs. Joseph Whitwell Pease and Arthur Pease, both of whom are members of Parliament. He was, however, none the less public spirited, and the keen interest which he took in the promotion of temperance, not less than his amiability of disposition, caused his early death to be deeply deplored.

Birmingham has been called upon to part with three of its most deservedly esteemed notabilities, Benjaminⁿ Head Cadbury, James Stubbin, and John Skirrow Wright; the first-named at a ripe old age, the latter in the prime of life, and at the supreme moment in his career when the honourable ambition of years had been achieved. Of Benjamin H. Cadbury it has been well said:—"Though his voice was seldom heard in any public assembly, yet the success of many of the greatest temperance meetings ever held in Birmingham was chiefly owing to his admirable business arrangements and intelligent interest in the work." James Stubbin, a solicitor, was for forty years prominently connected with the Birmingham Temperance Society. He was an ardent student of the literature of the movement, and was the author of the well-known work "*Tirosh lo Yayin*," so frequently referred to in the Scriptural Wine controversy. John Skirrow Wright took an active interest in politics, and at the recent General Election was elected a member for Nottingham. Within a few days of his return, and during his attendance at a meeting of the School of Art Committee, in Birmingham, he was suddenly seized with a fit of apoplexy and expired. As president of the Baptist Total Abstinence Association, and a vice-president

of the National Temperance League, the weight of his great personal influence was always cheerfully given to the cause.

What J. S. Wright was to Birmingham, Alderman Guest, F.S.A., was, in many respects, to Rotherham. He served his townsmen in varied ways, and by his death the district sustained a loss which it will be difficult to replace. For more than forty years Alderman Guest had been an abstainer, and for upwards of thirty years he was the honoured president of the local temperance society.

The United Kingdom Alliance lost an active member of its executive during the General Election. Councillor Whittaker, of Salford, died suddenly while engaged in supporting the Local Option candidates for that borough; and more recently Joseph Wilson Owen, the widely esteemed electoral secretary of the Alliance, died after a few hours' illness, at a comparatively early age.

The Dublin Total Abstinence Society has been deprived of its honoured president, George Foley, barrister-at-law. The deceased was a man of rare culture and scientific attainments, and his devotion to the temperance movement was characterised by a whole-hearted enthusiasm seldom surpassed.

The Irish Temperance League too misses one of its best friends, in the person of Edward Hume Townsend, J.P. He was for many years associated with the great pro-consul of India, Lord Lawrence, whom he survived barely twelve months. His interest in temperance work was manifested in an intensely practical manner, and that at a time when the movement was far from popular. So far back as forty-six years ago he was a decided advocate of total abstinence.

The Irish Society for the Suppression of Intemperance will miss the genial presence of William Archer Redmond, M.P. for Wexford. Only two days before his lamented death, he had taken part in the Annual Meeting of the Society in Dublin. His unflinching support of temperance legislation in Parliament was ably supplemented by the assistance so willingly rendered at any gathering where it was thought his influence would aid the progress of the movement.

The Western Temperance League has been called upon to part with George Jarvis, of Kilmington, who had been a member of

its executive for twenty years. He was an untiring labourer, whose enthusiasm did much to inspire those with whom he became acquainted with a like fervour for the good work.

The Scottish Temperance League has been deprived of the zealous services of Thomas Duncan, whose name appears in the annual Register of the League for the past twenty years. He took a keen and abiding interest in temperance work, and was for four years a member of the League Directorate. As a member of the City Council, and also as a member of the City Parochial Board, he bestowed considerable attention upon the connection of drink with pauperism, and only last year gave testimony to the effect that in all his experience he had found only one total abstainer among the applicants for relief. Scotland has also lost a warm friend by the decease of the Rev. Francis Johnstone, of Edinburgh. He had been identified with the movement from his earliest youth, and was ever willing to render it his powerful aid, on platform or in pulpit, as opportunity offered.

Two of the pioneers of the Temperance Café enterprise—Thomas Corbett, and Robert Lockhart—must also be mentioned in the obituary of the year. This special phase of work was prosecuted with conspicuous success by the former in Glasgow, and by the latter in Liverpool, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and London. Their philanthropic endeavours have given an indirect impetus to general temperance work beyond all praise.

From China we have tidings of the untimely demise of the self-sacrificing Edmund Wheatley. "He gave himself to religion, literature, and temperance, and did as much for all as ordinary men do for each," is the testimony of one who knew him well. His apostolic labours among the ships of Her Majesty's Navy cruising in Chinese waters, were the means of incalculable good, and his sudden "home-call" has cast a gloom over the Temperance friends at Ningpo, such as they have never before experienced.

Death has been so busy that it is impossible within the limits of this record to even so much as name several devoted labourers, who have been summoned from the work which they loved so well. Stephen Putland, J.P., of Hastings; Nathaniel Newman, of Kettering; the veteran William West, of Brighton; Henry Brown, of Luton; John Glazyier, of Peckham; Sergeant James

King (the "Teetotal Sergeant"), of Sudbrook Park; George Lomax, of Manchester;—these and many others have left gaps in their several circles which will make 1880 a year of eventful remembrance to troops of sorrowing friends.

The death-roll of the year speaks its solemn message to us all. While we think of the mighty fallen, from whom we have been parted for a season—how brief One alone knows—let each solemnly re-dedicate all his heart, his mind, his soul, his strength, to that Christ-like cause which they ever held so sacred. In such a spirit, haply we may catch some of the singleness of purpose and enthusiastic fidelity to Temperance truth, which casts so rich a radiance over the consecrated work of the departed worthies, whose memories we cannot but lovingly revere.

14th November, 1880.

JUDICIAL AND CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

THE Rev. J. W. Horsley, M.A., Chaplain of Her Majesty's Prison, Clerkenwell, has devoted much attention to the connection between drinking and crime. In a recent letter to the *Church of England Temperance Chronicle*, he says:—

"The Judicial Statistics for 1879 have just come out, from whence I extract some figures that will be of interest.

"1. The number of persons summarily proceeded against in England and Wales for being drunk, or drunk and disorderly, is 178,429, against 194,549 in 1878, 200,184 in 1877, and 205,567 in 1876.

"2. The places with the largest totals for drunkenness are:—Metropolitan Police District, 35,417; Lancaster County, 15,840; Liverpool Borough, 13,719; Manchester City, 8,596; West Riding, 8,435; Durham County, 7,178; Stafford County, 4,837; Newcastle, 3,795; Chester County, 2,658; Birmingham Borough, 2,428; Glamorgan County, 2,057; Salford Borough, 1,994; Derby County, 1,984. These all exhibit a decrease, with two

exceptions, Manchester having risen from 8,045, in 1878, to 8,596; and beating the whole of the West Riding in intemperance, while Chester County has increased from 2,482 to 2,658.

“ 3. Other offences against the Licensing Act, 1872, were 14,264 against 10,341 in 1878, 15,906 in 1877, and 15,908 in 1876. This includes such offences as permitting drunkenness in licensed houses, illicit sale, adulteration, &c.

“ 4. Amongst those apprehended for indictable offences or summarily proceeded against, 38,920 are described as habitual drunkards, 28,655 being males, and 10,274 females. It must be noted, however, that this number does not include those who also come under the head of the prostitutes apprehended or summarily convicted, of whom there were 21,269, many of whom are of course also habitual drunkards. Nor would it include the legion of quiet sots.

“ 5. Under the head of Coroner's returns, 418 deaths are described as being from excessive drinking. This is against 500 in 1878, and an average of 474 for 1873-7. It must be remembered, however, that juries are usually reluctant to return this verdict, that the feelings of relations may be spared.

“ 6. Of 892 houses, the resort of thieves, depredators, and suspected persons, 448 are public-houses, and 348 beer-shops.

“ 7. The offenders who have been convicted above ten times are 3,691 males and 5,800 females (against 3,706 and 5,673 in 1878) a preponderance of women due certainly to the special character of female intemperance, as may be seen by comparing the commitments of those who have undergone penal servitude, of whom only 169 are females, to 788 males.

“ 8. In 18 cases of murder in which the capital sentences were commuted, very short, and, of course, inadequate, particulars are given, but yet a third are due to intemperance. (1.) Labourer, strangled his wife, a drunken and profligate woman. (2.) Gentleman, son of a clergyman, when excited with drink, shot one and wounded another policeman who was about to lock up the woman with whom he was living, who was very drunk and violent. (3.) Ship's steward, stabbed wife, jealousy on his part, and drinking on hers. (4.) Labourer, murdered wife by blow on head; both drunk at time. (5.) Mason, given to drink, and quarrelling with

wife, aged 70. (6.) Miner, stabbed a fellow-miner, after a quarrel in a public-house.

"9. The daily average population of the prisons was 18,677, at a cost of £25 16s. 7d. a head; of the convict prisons, 10,299 at £33 4s. 3d.; and there were 851 criminal lunatics; *i.e.*, 29,827 criminals in confinement, at a cost of £869,463. As three-fourths of crime arises directly or indirectly from drink, the unnecessary cost to the country may readily be computed. One may add that the total cost of the police is £3,058,671."

From another source we give the cases of drunk and disorderly, for several years, with their percentage of the total summary cases:—

Year ending September 29,	1867	...	100,357	...	21 per cent.			
"	"	"	1868	...	111,465	...	23	"
"	"	"	1869	...	122,310	...	24	"
"	"	"	1870	...	131,870	...	23	"
"	"	"	1871	...	142,348	...	26	"
"	"	"	1872	...	151,084	...	27	"
"	"	"	1873	...	182,941	...	31	"
"	"	"	1874	...	185,730	...	30	"
"	"	"	1875	...	203,989	...	31	"
"	"	"	1876	...	205,567	...	31·4	"
"	"	"	1877	...	200,184	...	30·5	"
"	"	"	1878	...	194,549	...	29	"

The Third Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Prisons contains some facts and figures that are thus summarised by Mr. Horsley:—

"1. The total received into local (as distinguished from convict, or penal servitude prisons) was 163,739 for the year ending March 31, 1880, against 158,604 for the preceding year.

"2. It is clearly shown 'that crime prevails to a greater extent in the summer months than in the winter.' Why? A perusal of the Metropolitan Police Returns affords the chief answer, for the worst months for intemperance are thereby shown to be July, August, and October, September only escaping prominence because of the hop-picking exodus from London. When crime most prevails should not temperance efforts be most frequent, varied, and earnest? Yet is it so in the summer and early autumn months?

"3. The prison population on March 31st, 1880, was 15,352

males and 3,627 females; *i.e.*, the males are five to one. But they used to be, and should be, in the proportion of seven to one; why is it not so now? Because female intemperance is so rapidly increasing; *e.g.*, the metropolitan drunkards apprehended were 33,892, of whom 15,612 were females, whereas if the general proportion of time extended to the item of intemperance the females should only be 6,000. And, further, in four months the females apprehended for drunkenness actually exceeded the males in number. Morals: more women workers, and more work among the women.

"4. The Commissioners, in noting that 58.9 per cent. of the male prison population were between sixteen and thirty years of age, remark that 'means for the effective repression of crime are to be sought much more among the agencies for securing a good training of the neglected part of our population in their early years than in any form of punishment.' Morals: more Bands of Hope, more youths' institutes, better amusement and more instruction for our young men.

"5. Their figures also show that 'there is some truth in the common belief that women who have once adopted a criminal life are less likely to be reclaimed from it than men.' The proportion of males diminishes after the age of thirty by nearly one half, while the proportion of females of the higher age remain nearly the same. This is more clearly shown with regard to drunkenness by a glance at the Metropolitan Police Returns, which show that the males up to 30 are in comparison with the females as 10 to 4, while after 30 years the proportion is as 15 to 7. And, again, the prison figures show that of 124,013 males, 82,372 had not been convicted before, whereas of 49,194 females, as many as 25,320, or more than half, had been previously convicted, and 5,568 of these more than ten times.

"6. The average annual cost of each prisoner is £21 6s. 4d., and domestic economists may be interested to know that the average cost per head for victualling is but £4 17s. 2½d.

"7. The notes by the medical inspector (Dr. R. M. Gover) show that the death-rate from natural causes is but 8.9 per 1,000, while the mortality of England and Wales was 20.5. The deprivation of alcohol, therefore, produces an effect contrary to the expectation

of those who describe it as a necessity of life, or, at any rate, indispensable for health and vigour.

“Again, ‘regard being paid to the number of prisoners who are suffering from alcoholism on their admission, it is somewhat surprising that the number of deaths directly ascribed to that cause was only six.’ May not the reason be, that outside such sufferers dose themselves or are dosed perpetually, and to the last, with their favourite poison ; whereas when in prison they are deprived at once of all stimulant ?

“Of 40 cases of suicide in prison (not all occurring in one year, however—the number for 1879 was only 12) drink is given as the cause or motive of 3, and incipient *delirium tremens* of 1.”

THE METROPOLIS.—The Report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis for the year 1879 gives some interesting information respecting drunkenness. One Return shows that the total number of summonses against “drink-houses” in the Metropolitan Police District from the year 1844 till 1879, inclusive (36 years), was 33,885, of which 26,215 were convicted, and 7,670 were dismissed. Another Return shows the number of persons apprehended for drunkenness in the Metropolis, the estimated population, and the proportion per 1,000 each year from 1831 till 1879, inclusive. The proportion per 1,000 was 20·574 in 1831 ; 12·178 in 1839 ; 8·500 in 1849 ; 6·243 in 1859 ; 5·722 in 1869 ; and 7·345 in 1879. A third Return shows that the total number of public-houses, beer-houses, and refreshment houses in the metropolis in 1879 was 13,835. The other portions of this Report are thus summarised and commented upon by the Rev. J. W. Horsley :—“The number of persons taken into custody on all charges is 81,385, which is 2,361 under the total for 1878, but higher than any other year ; it is for example 13,682 above the year 1874. Of these, 15,454 (of whom 7,462 were females) were charged with drunkenness ; and 18,438 (8,150 females) with being drunk and disorderly—Total, 33,892, of whom 15,612 were females. This exhibits a decrease of 1,516 when compared with 1878, but an increase of 1,523 over 1877. With regard to female intemperance, it may be noted that the figures are : 1877, 15,357 ; 1878, 16,525 ; 1879, 15,612 ; the decrease is chiefly under the head,

'Drunk and Disorderly'; for there were apprehended for simple drunkenness, 7,462 women to 7,992 men. Of those apprehended, 26,180 were summarily convicted, the ages being as below:—

10 years to under 15	...	7 cases,	1 being female.
15 "	" 20	1,401 "	471 " "
20 "	" 25	4,271 "	1,540 " "
25 "	" 30	4,607 "	2,022 " "
30 "	" 40	7,476 "	3,497 " "
40 "	" 50	5,081 "	2,361 " "
50 "	" 60	2,193 "	932 " "
60 and upwards	...	1,144 "	517 " "

" The decade from thirty to forty is therefore by far the worst ; the explanation being probably that by that time drunkenness has become a confirmed habit, but is not yet proving fatal. The worst months for intemperance are July (3,266 apprehensions), August (3,089), and October (3,101), September being always apparently moral, owing to the hop-picking exodus, which is the only constant cause of a diminution in London crime. Should not temperance workers note these months in which usually the counteractive and remedial efforts are least, though the need of them is greatest? In February, March, August, and November the females apprehended for drunkenness actually exceeded in number the males. With regard to the degree of instruction of the 33,892 apprehended, 4,775 could neither read nor write, 1,100 could read and write well, and fifty-three are described as superior instruction. It is remarkable that of those who could read and write well, only seventy-three were women, and of those of superior instruction only one, so that the numbers in the two classes are 1,079 men to seventy-four women, which would seem to show that education has a moral effect only upon women. There were 296 publicans, &c., summoned by the police, but only 182 convicted, i.e., one to every 180 apprehended for drunkenness. The principal pursuits which supply the drunkards are—Labourers, 5,758 ; laundresses, 2,386 ; female servants, 608 (585 in 1878) ; tailors, 593 (281 female) ; carpenters, 586 ; carmen, 584 ; bricklayers, 575 (476 in 1878) ; clerks, 570 ; costermongers, 531 (215 female) ; sailors, 516 (433 in 1878) ; painters, 486 (444 in 1878) ; milliners, 405 ; coach and cabmen, 350 (305 in 1878) ; shoemakers, 329 ; smiths, 327 (305 in 1878) ; and printers, 195.

Of those who described themselves as of no trade or occupation, 4,515 were men, and 11,575 women. The learned professions are thus represented :—Clergymen and ministers, 2 ; lawyers, 23 ; medical men, 80 (56 in 1878). It is impossible to determine accurately what proportion of crime under other headings is really attributable to drinking, but those who know the causes of many, if not most, murders, manslaughters, assaults, suicides, wilful damage, desertions, furious driving, and assaults on the police will find reason to swell the figures, to say nothing of the quiet drunkards, and those from various causes not apprehended."

IRELAND.—The Irish Criminal and Judicial Statistics for 1879 show that the number of offences not disposed of summarily was 8,089, an increase of 1,130 over 1878 ; and the offences determined summarily were 255,670, of which 99,021 were for "punishable drunkenness," and 7,553 for "offences connected with laws for regulating trade in intoxicating liquors." The official Report says :—"The figures show a decrease for the first time in six years, and of a very large amount, 12,859. Of this decrease no less than 8,702 was in punishable drunkenness ; this may fairly be ascribed to the passing of the Sunday Closing Act, which was in operation during the whole year. In 1878, when it was in operation for a quarter of a year only, there was a reduction in these convictions of 3,180. The rest of the decrease arose in offences intimately connected with cessation of drunkenness—such as, 3,204 in assaults, and 356 in cruelty to animals." A new heading has been introduced into the Irish returns : 'Habitual drunkards (not under other heads)'—which applies to persons who have been convicted of drunkenness three times within twelve months. Of these there were 3,316 in 1879, respecting whom the Report says :—"The most important result of the habitual drunkenness return is the light it throws upon the causes of town crime, which has been noticed as excessive. Taking the seven town jurisdictions outside Dublin, of Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Galway, Drogheda, and Carrickfergus, with an aggregate population of 357,000, the habitual drunkards were 722, or 20 per 10,000 population ; in the rest of Ireland, outside the Metropolitan district, with a population of 4,718,000, the number

was only 2,123, or between 4 and 5 in the 10,000. In the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, with a population of 337,000, the number was 430, or 13 per 10,000 population."

SCOTLAND.—The Twelfth Report on the Judicial Statistics of Scotland consists entirely of tabular returns, from which it appears that the total number of offences in 1879 was 95,985—17,960 in county courts, and 78,025 in burghs. Of these 22,675 were convicted of being "drunk and incapable," and 277 for trafficking without a license.

THE EXTENT AND COST OF PAUPERISM.

THE last quarterly statement as to English Pauperism shows that the number of paupers of all classes (except lunatic paupers in asylums, and vagrants) at the end of the Michaelmas quarter, 1880, was 701,531; the number in 1879 having been 710,768, and in 1878, 660,289. The number of paupers in the Metropolis at the end of September, 1880, was 83,597; 1879, 82,073; 1878, 76,604.

The following Table is a comparative statement of the expenditure for the half-years ended at Lady-day 1878, 1879, and 1880:—

Half-Years ended at Lady-day.	COST OF			Difference as compared with 1878.	
	In-Maintenance.	Out-door Relief	TOTAL.	Incr.	Deer.
	£	£	£	£	
1878 ...	910,191	1,302,789	2,212,980	—	—
1879 ...	886,932	1,320,202	2,207,134	—	5,846
1880 ...	932,553	1,861,650	2,294,203	81,223	—

Of the amount expended in out-door relief in the first half of 1880, £1,160,027 was given in money, £185,618 in kind, and £16,005 in school fees.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RELIEF TO THE POOR OF ALL ENGLAND.

The Items which form "Relief to the Poor."	1878.	1879.	Increase or Decrease on preceding year.	Increase or Decrease per cent.
1. In-maintenance	1,727,340	1,720,947	6,393*	0·4*
2. Out-relief	2,621,785	2,641,553	19,772	0·8
3. Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums	957,119	998,059	28,931	3·0
4. Workhouse or other Loans repaid with interest thereon	237,934	293,533	8,599	3·0
5. Salaries and rations of Officers, and superannuation allowances ..	997,303	1,023,197	25,859	2·6
6. Other expenses of Relief	1,119,638	1,153,308	33,670	3·0
Total	7,688,650†	7,929,819‡	241,169	1·8

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RELIEF TO THE POOR IN THE METROPOLIS ONLY.

	1878.	1879.	Difference.			
			Amount.		Proportion.	
			£ More.	£ Less.	Per cent. More.	Per cent. Less.
1. In-maintenance	516,219	515,615	—	614	—	0·1
2. Out-relief	213,803	201,673	—	12,120	—	5·7
3. Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums ..	183,011	193,360	12,349	—	6·7	—
4. Workhouse or other Loans repaid and interest thereon ..	111,553	119,784	7,231	—	6·4	—
5. Salaries and rations of Officers, &c.	214,050	226,581	11,932	—	5·6	—
6. Other expenses of Relief	539,422	539,407	—	15	—	0·0
Total Relief....	1,757,183§	1,806,637||	49,454	—	2·8	—

* Decrease.

† This amount is arrived at by deducting from the aggregate of the above items the amount of the excess of the total repayments made from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund during the year over and above the contributions paid to the fund during the year by the Metropolitan Unions and Parishes.

‡ This amount is arrived at by adding to the aggregate of the above items the amount of the excess of the total contributions paid to the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund during the year by the Metropolitan Unions and Parishes over and above the repayments made to them from the fund.

§ This amount is arrived at by deducting from the aggregate of the above items the amount of the excess of the total repayments made from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund during the year, over and above the contributions paid into the fund during the year by the Metropolitan Unions and Parishes.

|| This amount is arrived at by adding to the aggregate of the above items the

In Scotland, during the year ending May 14, 1879, the number of paupers and their dependents (exclusive of casual poor) in receipt of relief was 97,676, and the total amount expended in the relief and management of the poor was £922,644.

In Ireland, the number of paupers in receipt of relief in unions at the close of the first week of January, 1880, was 100,856 ; and the amount expended during the year ending Lady-day, 1879, was £1,124,909.

LUNACY ATTRIBUTABLE TO DRINK.

THE Thirty-fourth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord Chancellor, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 2nd August, 1880, presents statistics regarding Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of unsound mind in England and Wales, and shows the total number of such persons on the 1st January, 1880, to have been 71,191, being 1,306 more than were in the several asylums on the corresponding date in the previous year. Of these 7,620 were confined in private asylums ; whilst 63,571 were maintained in workhouses and other institutions at the expense of the ratepayers.

The number of patients admitted during the year 1879 was 13,101, of whom 6,725 were females, and 6,376 males.

Of this number of newly-admitted patients, it is recorded that intemperance was the cause producing 1,862 cases (of whom 1,350 were males and 512 females), being in the proportion of 14·2 per cent. to the total number, and of 21·1 per cent. in the case of the male patients, and 7·6 per cent. of the females. In addition to this number of known cases it is not improbable that a proportion of those of whom the cause of insanity was unknown, no less than 3,078 in number was also due to the use of intoxicants.

The following Table shows that lunacy has been on the increase during the past ten years, the numerical increase being greater than the increase of population, as is shown by the last column :—

amount of the excess of the total contributions paid to the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund during the year by the Metropolitan Unions and Parishes over and above the repayments made to them from the fund.

PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND IN THE SEVERAL ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS,
AND LICENSED HOUSES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase.	Ratio (per 10,000) Lunatics to Population.
1870	25,132	29,581	54,713	—	24·31
1871	26,009	30,746	56,755	2,042	24·91
1872	26,818	31,822	58,640	1,885	25·42
1873	27,472	32,824	60,296	1,656	25·82
1874	28,124	33,903	62,027	1,731	26·23
1875	28,991	34,802	63,793	1,766	26·64
1876	29,342	35,574	64,916	1,123	26·78
1877	30,165	36,471	66,636	1,720	27·14
1878	31,024	37,514	68,538	1,902	27·57
1879	31,683	38,202	69,885	1,347	27·77
1880	32,164	39,027	71,191	1,306	27·94

If it be assumed, as it may fairly be, that the proportion of the inmates of lunatic asylums on the 1st January last, brought there through the effects of strong drink, is the same as that shown by those admitted in the course of last year, viz., 14·2 per cent., without adding any portion of the unknown cases; it follows that on the first day of the year 1880 there were confined in the several asylums, hospitals, and licensed houses in the country, no less than 10,109 persons whose sad state was induced by the use of intoxicating drinks.

Of two important classes of cases of insanity, viz., paralytic and suicidal, it is interesting to notice that intemperance is a seriously disposing cause, and particularly in regard to paralytic cases, of which there were 1,034 admitted last year, intemperance being answerable for 232, being in the proportion of 22·4 per cent. of the whole. Of suicidal cases there were 3,877—intemperance being set down as the cause in 546 instances. It would appear that females are more subject to suicidal mania than males, as the number of the former was 2,180, and of males 1,697; but that intemperance induces suicidal mania in men to a much greater extent than with women, is proved by the report that the proportion of suicidal cases due to intemperance is 23·2 per cent. of males, and 6·9 per cent. of females.

Dr. George Hearder, the medical superintendent of the Joint Counties' Asylum, Carmarthen, in his last annual report makes

the following important observations :—"The use of wine or spirits in the management of diseased conditions has now practically discontinued for three years, and it is with confidence asserted that no case has been under treatment which would have been benefited by the exhibition of alcohol. In two or three acute cases, as a result of consultation with others, wine or spirit has been administered, but in no instance with beneficial result. With the year 1879 terminates the use of beer in your asylum as an article of diet. Its value as a food is very small, and out of all proportion to its cost, while the ordinary dietary is ample without it. Those who are sent here for treatment may, with much show of reason, assume that, having been recognised as a necessary beverage by the authorities of a public hospital—for such indeed is every county asylum—and supplied to them as an article of daily food, beer has in reality the high value with which they are willing to credit it ; and after leaving the asylum, it is certain they will not be able, without a strong effort, to break with the habit which has been confirmed during a residence here of possibly many months. The most serious argument against the use of beer as food in such institutions as this is to be found in the fact that excess in drink is undoubtedly the most potent cause of insanity. Stronger evidences cannot be required against a practice which may in any degree tend to foster or lead up to habits of intemperance."

DRINK AND DIVORCE.—The *Times* of August 16, 1860, stated that the total number of matrimonial causes entered for trial and disposed of in the Divorce Court in the preceding year was no less than 643. The writer contended that the Court "exercises a wise and useful jurisdiction. Peace can never reign in the home of the habitual drunkard. And as in the criminal courts, so also in the Divorce Court, drunkenness is the fruitful source of the evils with which it has to deal. The records of the Court teem with illustrations of this fact, and to form an idea of the depths of degradation into which women who give way to the vice fall, these records should be studied."

DRINK LICENSES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

DETAIL OF LICENSES FOR DEALERS IN AND RETAILERS OF EXCISEABLE LIQUORS USED AS BEVERAGE, YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1879.

	England	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	Amount of Duty charged.	Total Amount of Duty charged.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
Dealers in Beer	8,471	150	635	9,256	33,172	
" " addl. Licenses } to retail	5,204	....	466	5,670	6,874	
" Spirits	7,902	483	621	9,006	97,718	
" " addl. Licenses } to retail	5,646	1	3	5,650	18,576	
" Wine	4,609	140	144	4,893	53,539	209,879
Retailers of Beer	69,845	690	16,879	87,325	211,709	
" " occl. Li- } censes	1,349	....	....	1,349	88	
" Spirits	69,096	11,779	16,091	97,563	716,558	
" " occl. Li- } censes	24,464	1,854	6,775	35,093	5,634	
" Wine	41,461	6,245	10,320	58,026	127,077	
" " occl. Li- } censes	492	....	....	492	30	
Retailers of Beer and Cider } (Beershops)	42,156	257	....	42,413	136,400	1,061,086
" Wine (to be con- } sumed off the } Premises)	3,701	3,279	310	7,290	17,379	
" Beer, &c., on } board Packet } Boats	258	129	64	451	480	
" Spirits (Grocers } Ireland .. ..	....	....	516	516	6,000	
" Wine in Refresh- } ment Houses	3,794	....	62	3,856	8,503	
Sweets, Makers and Dealers } " Retailers	52 3,763	8 59	2 31	62 3,853	337 4,192	173,391
TOTAL	300,264	24,984	53,519	378,767	£	1,444,356

LICENSES FOR BREWERS, MALTSTERS, REFRESHMENT HOUSES, &c., FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1879.

	England	Scotland.	Ireland	United Kingdom.	Amount of Duty charged.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
Refreshment Houses	10,237	....	156	10,393	9,231
Distillers and Rectifiers	125	138	70	333	3,529
Brewers	24,028	221	52	24,341	418,665
Maltsters	3,652	329	133	4,114	13,844
Malt Roasters and Dealers in Roas- } ted Malt	23	2	6	30	493
TOTAL	38,064	690	457	39,211	445,672

LICENSED HOUSES IN THE METROPOLIS.

RETURN of the Number of Public Houses, Beer Houses, and Refreshment Houses in the Metropolitan Police District, together with the Number of Persons apprehended for Drunkenness, &c., during the Year 1879.

Divisions.	No. of Public Houses.	No. of Beer Houses with off Licenses.	No. of Beer Houses with on or off Licenses.	No. of Refreshment Houses with Wine Licenses on.	No. of Houses for the Sale of Wines in Shops with off Licenses.	No. of Houses for the Sale of Wine and Spirits in Shops with off Licenses.	Total Number of Licenses.	No. of Persons apprehended for Drunkenness.				Total.
								Drunkenness.		Drunk and Disorderly.		
								Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
A or Whitehall	18	—	—	2	3	3	26	128	113	90	74	405
B or Westminster	271	3	64	16	21	54	429	338	510	488	439	1775
C or St. James'	412	4	—	57	26	34	538	397	431	575	528	1931
D or Marylebone	191	2	37	12	8	45	295	323	446	486	589	1844
E or Holborn	504	18	67	33	26	56	704	652	775	804	851	3882
G or Finsbury	320	4	127	8	12	9	480	392	405	487	412	1606
H or Whitechapel	305	1	136	2	4	6	454	576	428	696	581	2381
K or Stepney	740	69	754	27	74	50	1712	808	586	1375	690	3758
L or Lambeth	180	4	113	—	21	12	330	299	258	263	238	1900
M or Southwark	343	8	144	4	20	16	544	416	343	364	305	1362
N or Islington	571	58	318	27	63	127	1161	636	533	830	580	2573
P or Camberwell	435	48	349	9	59	142	1042	390	388	418	733	1429
R or Greenwich	510	98	254	20	53	52	987	342	291	548	306	1546
S or Hampstead	279	15	133	10	29	69	535	244	250	272	196	964
T or Kensington	506	42	387	14	43	128	1120	438	322	610	410	1780
V or Wandsworth	393	58	226	38	59	89	854	299	230	425	253	1207
W or Clapham	328	27	279	3	75	167	817	297	227	315	211	1650
X or Paddington	353	65	204	12	49	112	795	543	471	706	491	2211
Y or Highgate	461	78	264	19	78	112	1012	461	420	567	394	1842
Thames	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	6	27	8	66
Total	7118	602	3858	313	721	1223	13825	7992	7462	10288	8150	33892

POST-OFFICE STATISTICS.—The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom during the year ending March 31, 1880, was eleven hundred and twenty-eight millions; the number of newspapers and book-packets, three hundred and forty-five millions; and the number of post-cards, one hundred and fifteen millions. The number of telegraph messages in 1879 was 23,385,416; and the number of money orders, 16,889,982, value £25,032,261.

SIX-DAY AND EARLY-CLOSING LICENSES.

AN ACCOUNT showing the Number of SIX-DAY, EARLY-CLOSING, and SIX-DAY and EARLY-CLOSING LICENSES issued in ENGLAND and IRELAND respectively in the year ended 31st March, 1879, under the provisions of the Acts 35 & 36 Vict., c. 94, and 37 & 38 Vict. c. 49 and 69, to persons selling Intoxicating Liquors for Consumption on the premises.

ENGLAND.

Description.	Number of Licenses issued.			
	Six-day.	Early-closing.	Six-day and Early-closing.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Retailers of Beer—Publicans	2,079	19	323	2,421
Retailers of Spirits „	2,035	28	311	2,374
Retailers of Wine „	1,415	12	301	1,728
Retailers of Sweets „	6	...	2	8
„ other than Publicans	275	...	2	277
Retailers of Beer—other than } Publicans }	721	6	69	796
Retailers of Wine—Refresh- } ment House Keepers ... }	335	63	36	434
TOTAL	6,866	123	1,054	8,088

IRELAND.

Description.	Number of Licenses issued.			
	Six-day.	Early-closing.	Six-day and Early-closing.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Retailers of Beer—Publicans	2,233	134	842	3,215
*Retailers of Spirits „	2,229	119	820	3,168
*Retailers of Wine „	1,573	87	640	2,300
*Retailers of Sweets „	7	...	2	9
TOTAL	6,048	340	2,804	8,692

* The Licenses issued in these cases are in respect of premises for which Licenses for the sale of Beer have also been taken out.

SPIRIT CONSUMPTION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

DETAILED STATEMENT, showing the QUANTITY of SPIRITS produced, and how disposed of, in each part of the UNITED KINGDOM, in the year ended 31st March, 1879.

	Gallons.	Gallons.
ENGLAND.		
Spirits on which duty was paid in England ...	13,508,129	
„ imported from Scotland, duty paid ...	1,945,273	
„ „ Ireland „ ...	1,641,674	
„ Deduct—		17,095,076
Spirits sent to Scotland ...	30,296	
„ „ Ireland ...	39,882	
„ warehoused on drawback for exportation ...	222,060	
„ methylated ...	284,759	
		576,997
Number of gallons retained for consumption, as beverage only, in England ...	...	16,518,079
SCOTLAND.		
Spirits on which duty was paid in Scotland ...	8,476,562	
„ imported from England, duty paid ...	30,296	
„ „ Ireland „ ...	220,301	
„ Deduct—		8,727,159
Spirits sent to England ...	1,945,273	
„ „ Ireland ...	32,786	
„ warehoused on drawback for exportation ...	114,156	
„ methylated ...	225,878	
		2,318,093
Number of gallons retained for consumption, as beverage only, in Scotland ...	...	6,409,066
IRELAND.		
Spirits on which duty was paid in Ireland ...	7,811,444	
„ imported from England, duty paid ...	39,882	
„ „ Scotland „ ...	32,786	
„ Deduct—		7,884,112
Spirits sent to England ...	1,641,674	
„ „ Scotland ...	220,301	
„ warehoused on drawback for exportation ...	422	
„ methylated ...	14,065	
		1,876,462
Number of gallons retained for consumption, as beverage only, in Ireland ...	...	6,007,650
UNITED KINGDOM.		
Total quantity retained for consumption, as beverage only ...	...	28,934,795
„ exported on drawback ...	...	336,638
„ methylated ...	...	524,702

164 EXPORTATION OF SPIRITS, AND SAVINGS BANKS.

EXPORTATION OF SPIRITS.

NUMBER OF GALLONS OF BRITISH SPIRITS EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1878 AND 1879.

To what Countries.	Year ended 31st March.	
	1878.	1879.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
To Channel Islands	12,014	15,550
„ France	17,329	21,432
„ Portugal	121,267	13,952
„ Italy	1,226	1,430
„ Turkey	2,172	4,124
„ West Coast of Africa (Foreign) ...	111,336	79,481
„ British India	98,709	125,853
„ Australia	730,055	842,712
„ British North Americ	164,700	126,657
„ United States of America	88,410	81,821
„ Other Countries	150,683	177,624
Total	1,497,901	1,490,636

The large decrease in the exported quantity to Portugal is due to the fact of an unusual demand in the previous year, which exceeded by about ten times the average of the three preceding years.

STATISTICS OF SAVINGS BANKS.

THE TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED *from*, and PAID *to*, DEPOSITORS *in* the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, and of the COMPUTED CAPITAL of those SAVINGS BANKS at the end of 1879, was—

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
Received (including Interest) ..	9,925,232	201,427	504,036	10,630,745
Paid	8,441,120	176,601	412,453	9,080,174
Capital	30,022,266	672,479	1,417,339	32,012,134

TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED *and* PAID *by* TRUSTEES of SAVINGS BANKS *from and to* DEPOSITORS, and of the COMPUTED CAPITAL of SAVINGS BANKS at the end of 1879.

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£	£
Received	6,386,066	160,967	1,974,262	394,477	8,915,772
Interest Credited	978,186	31,899	178,650	69,724	1,248,459
Paid	7,882,754	245,168	2,040,863	540,972	10,659,756
Capital	34,276,363	1,098,067	6,290,665	2,182,825	43,797,860

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS AND FACTS.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.—The number of detections for the year ending 31st March, 1879, was 693—England, 8; Scotland, 2; Ireland, 683.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The total amount of the National Debt of the United Kingdom, inclusive of unclaimed stock and dividends, at the 31st March, 1880, was £774,044,235.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The estimated population at the middle of 1880 was 34,505,043, distributed as follows: England and Wales, 25,480,161; Scotland, 3,661,292; Ireland, 5,363,590.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.—The number of deaths in the Metropolitan District, in the year 1879, upon which a coroner's jury have returned a verdict of death from starvation or death accelerated by privation, was 80, of which 48 occurred in the Central Division of Middlesex, and 28 in the Eastern Division.

COAL AND METALS.—The coal production of the United Kingdom in 1879 amounted to 133,808,000 tons, the estimated value at the place of production being £46,832,000. The estimated value of pig-iron, copper, lead, tin, zinc, and silver produced from British ores during the same period was £17,592,322.

RAILWAYS.—The length of lines open in the United Kingdom at the end of 1879 was 17,696 miles. Total paid-up capital £717,003,469. Passengers conveyed (excluding season-ticket holders) 562,732,890. Traffic receipts, £59,395,282. Working expenses, £32,045,273.

EDUCATION.—The number of primary schools under inspection in Great Britain, during the year ending 31st August, 1879, was 20,169, and the number of children present at inspection was 3,570,473. The expenditure in Parliamentary grants for these schools during the year ending March 31, 1880, was £2,854,938.

EMIGRATION.—The total number of emigrants of British origin who went to countries out of Europe, in 1879, was 164,274. Of these 17,952 went to the British North American colonies; 91,806 to the United States; 40,959 to Australia and New Zealand; and 13,557 to other places.

PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The amount received at the Exchequer during the year ending March 31, 1880, was £81,265,055, or £2 7s. 7d. per head of the estimated population of the United Kingdom. The expenditure during the same period was £84,105,754, an average of £2 9s. 3d. per head.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The total value of the imports of the

United Kingdom for the year 1879 was £362,991,875 ; the proportion per head of the population being £10 12s. 7d. The exports for the same year were £191,531,758, or about £5 12s. 2d. per head of the population.

SHIPPING.—The number of sailing vessels registered in the United Kingdom, in 1879, was 16,449, with a tonnage of 3,918,676 ; and the number of steamers was 3,580, with a tonnage of 2,331,157. The number of men employed on these ships, exclusive of masters, was 193,548.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.—The total annual value of the property and profits assessed in the United Kingdom for the year ending 5th April, 1878, was £578,341,194. The amount of income-tax received by the Inland Revenue Commissioners for the year ending March 31, 1879, was £8,865,491, an increase of £3,024,226 upon the preceding year.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.—In England and Wales, during 1879, the number of births was 882,866 ; deaths, 528,194 ; marriages, 181,719. In Scotland, the births were 125,736 ; deaths, 73,329 ; marriages, 23,462. In Ireland, where the registration is defective, the births were stated to be 135,408 ; the deaths, 105,432 ; and the marriages, 23,313.

SUNDAY DRUNKENNESS IN IRELAND.—A return ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on July 8th, 1880, gives the number of Sunday arrests for drunkenness within the five excepted towns—Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Belfast—for a year before and a year after the adoption of the Irish Sunday Closing Act. The number of Sunday arrests for the years 1877-8 was 2,820, and for the year ending April 25th, 1880, only 2,132. Similar particulars are given respecting Irish counties (where, of course, the Sunday Closing Act was in operation), which show that in 1877-8 the number of arrests on Sundays was 4,555, whereas in 1879-80 there were only 1,840.

DRINK AND FOREIGN MISSIONS.—At a great meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society, held in Exeter Hall, on the 5th October, the Rev. Richard Glover, of Bristol, remarked upon the "dismal littleness" of the work that had been expended upon the foreign Mission field, and asked: "How much do you think has been spent in the last eighty years by all the Protestant Christian Missionary societies of the world, and all the Bible societies put together? Not more than England spends every three or four months on drink. Now, take it in—not more in these eighty years on all this high philanthropy than is spent every three months on drink in England alone! What is that over the world—over its thousand millions of heathen people?"

HOW JOHN WESLEY DID HIS WORK.—A newspaper correspon-

dent writes :—"I wonder if Wesleyans ever ask themselves how John Wesley came to accomplish the vast amount of work of which his journals—organising, travelling, preaching, and published volumes—give evidence? The more I know of the work the more I am astonished at its vastness, diversity, and extent. How came Wesley to be physically capable of its performance? The secret, it seems to me, lay in his abstemiousness. He not only never smoked, and rarely drank tea or coffee, but he abstained from intoxicants, and even, during much of his life, from animal food. Quite a revelation are his words to the Bishop of London, in 1747—'Dr. Cheyne advised me to leave off meat and wine, and since I have taken his advice I have been free—blessed be God—from all bodily disorders.'"

CLOSING PUBLIC-HOUSES AT ELECTIONS.—On the day of the last election at Newport, Monmouth, the following proclamation was issued, and the election, contrary to usage in that town, passed off peaceably :—"Borough of Newport, in the county of Monmouth, to wit.—We, the undersigned, being three of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the borough of Newport, in the county of Monmouth, expecting that a riot or tumult may happen, do hereby order every licensed innkeeper and beerhouse keeper, and every other person licensed to sell intoxicating liquor within the said borough of Newport, to close his or her premises from two o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 6th day of April instant, until the next morning. Given under our hands this 5th day of April, 1880. (Signed) Henry Russell Evans, Mayor; T. P. Wansborough; A. J. Stevens."

ENGLISH ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS ON SUNDAY.—A return has been made to the House of Commons of all convictions between Michaelmas, 1876, and Michaelmas, 1879, of all persons arrested for drunkenness on Sunday in England and Wales. The return is made by counties, boroughs, and districts having a separate police force. In England, with a total population, according to the last census, of 21,495,131, there were 46,317 persons convicted for drunkenness on Sunday, of whom 32,447 were *bonâ fide* residents in the districts where they were arrested, and 13,870 were not *bonâ fide* residents. In Wales the numbers were :—Population, 1,217,135; convictions, 1,084; *bonâ fide* residents, 842; not such residents, 242. Total for England and Wales :—Population, 22,712,266; convictions, 47,401; *bonâ fide* residents, 33,289; not such residents, 14,112. The numbers in the Metropolitan Police District were :—Population, 3,810,744; convictions, 12,332; *bonâ fide* residents, 7,469; not such residents, 4,863.

THE WRECK REGISTER AND CHART FOR 1878-79.—The last Wreck Register of the British Isles published by the Board of Trade continues to tell the same sad tale of fearful disasters at

sea as of yore, last year claiming 3,002 as having occurred in the seas and on the coasts of the United Kingdom. Of the lives lost, forty-five were lost in vessels that foundered, 145 through vessels in collision, 146 in vessels stranded or cast ashore, and 100 in missing vessels. The remaining fifty-four lives were lost from various causes, such as being washed overboard in heavy seas, explosions, missing vessels, &c. The number of wrecks during the last twenty-five years has been 49,322, and the loss of lives, 18,319. The Wreck Register for the past year reveals the gratifying fact that by means of the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution, the Rocket Apparatus of the Board of Trade, and other agencies, in conjunction with the successful efforts used on board the distressed vessels themselves, as many as 3,302 were saved from the various wrecks on our coasts last year.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The Board of Trade have published a summary of accidents and casualties which have been reported to the Board as having occurred upon the railways in the United Kingdom during the nine months ending September 30, 1880, as follows :—

	Killed.	Injured.	Total for the Corresponding Period in 1879.	
			Killed.	Injured.
Passengers—				
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c. ...	23 ...	680 ...	— ...	412 ...
By accidents from other causes ...	82 ...	506 ...	53 ...	470 ...
Servants of companies or contractors—				
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c. ...	20 ...	71 ...	2 ...	73 ...
By accidents from other causes ...	353 ...	1,419 ...	303 ...	1,286 ...
Persons passing over railways at level crossings ...	53 ...	23 ...	46 ...	19 ...
Trespassers (including suicides) ...	238 ...	122 ...	224 ...	98 ...
Other persons not coming in above classification ...	31 ...	60 ...	27 ...	62 ...
Totals ...	800 ..	2,881 ..	655 ...	2,420 ...

In addition to the above, the railway companies have reported to the Board of Trade, in pursuance of the 6th section of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1871, certain accidents which occurred upon their premises, but in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned, making a total in this class of accidents of 31 persons killed and 1,910 injured. Thus the total number of personal accidents reported to the Board of Trade by the several railway companies during the nine months amounts to 831 persons killed, and 4,791 injured. How many of these were owing to the carelessness, apathy, and recklessness, engendered by the use of alcoholic liquors?

SATURDAY DRUNKENNESS IN IRELAND.—A return moved for by Mr. Sheldon gives the number of arrests for drunkenness during the year 1879 in all cities and towns in Ireland having a population of 10,000 and upwards, specifying the number of arrests, and the hours at which they were made, on Saturdays, the arrests being from 8 a.m. on Saturday until 8 a.m. on Sunday. The following is a summary of the returns :—

Town or City.	No. of Arrests.	Saturday Arrests.
Dublin	13,524	5,204
Belfast	4,188	1,191
Clonmel	558	184
Cork	4,374	1,001
Drogheda	467	105
Dundalk	492	79
Galway	795	400
Kilkenny	692	184
Limerick	1,390	388
Londonderry	1,198	366
Lurgan	232	65
Newry	705	208
Queenstown	201	37
Waterford	1,336	301
Wexford	237	92
Grand total	30,389	9,755

The return shows that the greatest number of Saturday arrests was during the hour from 11 till 12 p.m., the increase being gradual from 8 a.m., when the number was 17, outside the metropolitan district. From 1 till 7 p.m., the number (also exclusive of Dublin), was 74; 4 till 5 p.m., 244; 7 till 8 p.m., 378; 9 till 10 p.m., 440; 10 till 11 p.m., 535; 12 p.m. till 1 a.m., 377; 1 till 2 a.m., 161; 2 till 3 a.m., 161; the other hours of the early morning having 62, 33, 15, 12, and 10.

NATIONAL AND DISTRICT TEMPERANCE ORGANISATIONS.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—Briefly stated the object of the National Temperance League is to completely change the drinking customs of the country in regard to alcoholic beverages. The fact that these customs are closely interwoven with all phases of our national and domestic life necessitates the employment of a great variety of means in order to attain the desired end. The

Executive Committee have always sought to gain the sympathy and active support of such centres of influence as the Christian Church, the Medical Profession, Educational and Scientific bodies, &c. The happy results of its efforts are very apparent at the present time. All sections of the Christian Church have adopted temperance as an adjunct to religion, and most of them have now a distinct organisation for the furtherance of total abstinence principles. In the Medical profession temperance has advanced with equally rapid strides, especially since the issue of the Medical Declaration in 1871. The large and influential gathering which assembled at the invitation of the Committee, at Cambridge, during the sittings of the British Medical Association, evidenced the advanced stage which the question of abstinence has reached in the profession. The same may be said with regard to the Educational movement, and during the past year the Committee have continued their efforts to influence all who are concerned in the training of the young. About 250 representative members of the National Union of Elementary Teachers responded to the invitation to attend a Conference which took place at Brighton last Easter; and a public meeting of metropolitan teachers was held at the Holborn Town Hall, presided over by the late Rev. John Rodgers, M.A., Vice-President of the London School Board, and addressed by well-known educationalists. Mr. Frank R. Cheshire has delivered a large number of addresses to the children in metropolitan schools, and numerous letters have been received from masters and mistresses expressing their deep sense of the good accomplished by such visits.

The importance of the National Temperance Publication Depot, which the League opened about a year ago, cannot be over-estimated. There is an especial need for increased advocacy by means of sound literature, for the number who may be induced to become readers enormously exceeds those who can be prevailed upon to listen to lectures and addresses. The undertaking has already met with a gratifying measure of support, but it is extremely desirable to make its existence and object still more widely known. The *Temperance Record*, the weekly official organ of the League, has a large circulation, and their quarterly, the *Medical Temperance Journal*, is welcomed by an increasing, but still limited number of readers, very far short of its generally admitted merits.

The League's work in the Army and Navy has been energetically pursued during the past year. At home, on the high seas, and in the colonies, encouraging returns continue to be received from the branches in both services. Mr. Samuel Sims has been busily engaged in visiting provincial garrisons, forming new branches, and strengthening old ones; and in London weekly military meetings have been sustained throughout the year.

In addition to the numerous meetings attended by the League's regular agents, a much larger number have been addressed by gentlemen whose honorary service has been of incalculable value. Without such assistance it would be impossible, except with largely increased funds for the purpose, to meet the requests made for speakers which come from all parts of London and the provinces. The anniversary gatherings held in May last were exceptionally well attended. The annual meeting in Exeter Hall was presided over by the Bishop of Bedford, and the other speakers were Rev. A. B. Grosart, LL.D., Blackburn; Rev. Peter Thompson, Wood Green; Rev. J. R. Wood, Holloway; Colonel George G. Anderson, of H.M.S.'s Indian Forces; Mr. John Andrew, Leeds; Mr. C. Kegan Paul, London; Dr. John Thompson, J.P., Bideford. The anniversary sermon at Westminster Abbey was preached by the Rev. Canon Connor, M.A.; and that at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, by the Rev. George Gladstone. At the *Conversazione*, held at Cannon Street Hotel, besides popular exhibitions, music, scientific and other lectures, temperance addresses were delivered by Mr. Hugh M. Matheson (chairman), the Rev. Dr. Valpy French, and Mr. Arthur Pease, M.P. A Ladies' Conference preceded the *Conversazione*, presided over by Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., when several papers were read on "Women's Work in connection with the Temperance Reformation."

Of the recent special work undertaken by the Committee, mention may be made of the important meeting with the members of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, on the occasion of their Congress at Exeter, in September. Nearly all the leading members of the Congress responded to Mr. Bowly's invitation to consider the distinct bearing which the question of temperance has upon sanitary reform. Besides our esteemed President, addresses were delivered by the Bishop of Exeter, Dr. B. W. Richardson, the Rev. Dr. Valpy French, and Mr. W. R. Selway. The Conference was in every respect a success, and calculated to produce results which could not be expected to accrue from ordinary meetings.

A still later enterprise of some magnitude was the North London Temperance Mission, which commenced on the 17th and concluded on the 31st of October. In this brief sketch it is impossible to give details, but some idea of the scope and object of the mission may perhaps be gathered from a simple record of the plan carried out. No less than six public meetings were held in the largest buildings available, and in addition there was a special meeting for ladies, another for Sunday-school teachers, and a conference with Day-school teachers. The League's self-denying president, Mr. Samuel Bowly, addressed most of these gatherings, and the other speakers included Lord Claud Hamilton,

Admiral Sir W. King Hall, K.C.B., the Rev. J. R. Diggle, M.A., Rev. Churchill Julius, M.A., Rev. Dr. Valpy French, Rev. F. A. C. Lillingston, M.A., Rev. Simon Sturges, M.A., Rev. Peter Thompson, Rev. H. Sinclair Paterson, M.D., Rev. J. Gelson Gregson, Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S., Dr. Norman Kerr, Dr. Branthwaite, Dr. J. J. Ridge, Mr. James E. Mathieson, Mr. Robert Sawyer, Mr. John Taylor, Mr. W. R. Selway, Mr. T. M. Williams, B.A., and Mr. Councillor Whittaker. Then, in order to reach the worshippers of the various churches and chapels in the district, as many as forty-nine temperance sermons were preached. Those who attend neither meetings nor places of worship were not overlooked, for a statement of temperance principles, along with the announcements of the mission, was distributed from house to house to the number of 40,000.

Such are some of the labours engaged in during the past year. Openings for sterling work have been utilised as far as the funds supplied would warrant, and, at times, beyond that point, from a reluctance to let valuable opportunities pass unimproved. The League has attained a position of influence which requires, if its full energies are to be put forth, a great increase of pecuniary aid. It is able to reach all classes, having a truly national, unsectarian, and Christian platform; and the Committee hope that adequate funds will be forthcoming to enable them to use the full measure of their power for suppressing the causes of intemperance.

The income from all sources last year was £7,045, including £3,298 from subscriptions. Offices, Lecture Hall, and Publication Depot, 337, Strand. Secretary: Mr. Robert Rae.

THE BRITISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—Although the oldest of the large Temperance societies, the British Temperance League still exhibits youthful vitality in combating the evils resulting from our drinking customs. Four regular and a number of occasional lecturers are engaged to visit the towns and villages of the northern and midland counties, and prove to be a source of strength to the local societies, of which over 120 are affiliated to the League. Attention is paid to the issue of suitable publications, and the Pictorial Tract and the *British Temperance Advocate*, published monthly, have a fairly large circulation. The expenditure of the past year amounted to £2,019, and the amount due to the treasurer was £375. Recently the head-quarters of the League were removed from Bolton to 50, Norfolk Street, Sheffield, and the post of secretary is now held by the Rev. C. H. Collins, M.A.

THE WESTERN TEMPERANCE LEAGUE is in active operation in the Western counties of England, and in South Wales, where it does an important work. The League employs a good staff of

agents and lecturers, who pay periodical visits to the affiliated societies, which number about 360. The *Western Temperance Herald*, the organ of the Society, is published monthly. Last year's income amounted to £1,263. Mr. J. G. Thornton, Redland, Bristol, is the Secretary.

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE gives valuable aid to local temperance societies throughout the north-eastern counties by the engagement of accredited lecturers and the dissemination of Temperance literature. It also aims at abolishing the liquor traffic by prohibitory law. The financial statement issued in September showed the receipts during the year to have been £557. Head-quarters, 2, Charlotte Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Alderman George Charlton, Secretary.

THE MIDLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE operates in Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Leicestershire. Four agents are engaged, and the League has the services of a long list of honorary deputations who visit affiliated societies. The expenditure last year amounted to £326. Office, 133, Varna Road, Birmingham. Hon. Secs., Mr. James Phillips and the Rev. Samuel Knell.

THE DORSET COUNTY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION gives valuable aid to local Temperance societies, numbering about 140, a majority of which pay an affiliation fee. Occasional meetings are held in the most important centres of the county, and special attention is paid to the circulation of Temperance literature. Besides the work accomplished by the missionaries, a large amount of honorary service is given on behalf of the Association. Income, £384. President, J. J. Norton, Esq., Poole. Secretary, Rev. F. Vaughan, Broadwindsor, Beaminster.

THE UNITED KINGDOM BAND OF HOPE UNION.—The United Kingdom Band of Hope Union is an association having for its object the promotion of temperance amongst the young. The means adopted to this end are various, the principal being the formation of local Bands of Hope, in which the young of both sexes are enlightened as to the nature of intoxicating liquors, and the evils arising from the habit of drinking them. A large number of lecturers are employed, some of whom seek to inculcate simple physiological truths, while others, by means of dissolving views, combine entertainment with instruction. The work is sustained in the provinces by County Band of Hope Unions, and in the metropolis by district auxiliaries, which, while managing their own affairs, are mostly affiliated to the parent Union, whose agents and honorary deputations visit, during the year, most of the counties of England and Wales. The Union publishes the *Band of Hope Chronicle* monthly, prize tales, and the various requisites for conducting Band of Hope work. From this source

the last balance-sheet shows that a profit of £134 was realised. The income from all sources amounted to £1,680, of which sum nearly £1,000 was derived from subscriptions and donations. The offices of the Union are at 4, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. ; Secretary, Mr. Frederic T. Smith.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION, which, was founded in 1876, aims to advance the practice of total abstinence amongst the medical profession, and to promote investigation as to the action of alcohol in health and disease. Quarterly meetings are held, when exhibits are made and papers are read and discussed. Occasional public meetings are held, and individual members are constantly using their influence on the platform and in the press in furthering the principles of temperance. Medical practitioners only, who are total abstainers, are eligible as members, and registered medical students are admitted as associates. The Association numbers about 250 members and associates. The income last year was £113. Dr. J. J. Ridge, Hon. Secretary, Carlton House, Enfield, Middlesex.

THE BRITISH WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION endeavours to sustain a union between Women's Temperance Societies existing in the United Kingdom and to promote the formation of others. Conferences and public meetings are held for the purpose of creating a healthy temperance sentiment amongst the female portion of the community. The Association has a large number of affiliated societies which furnish reports to the central Association. The income for the year ending April last was £256. Offices, 5, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C. Miss Haslam, Secretary.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—This Association has two distinct sections, comprising respectively abstainers and non-abstainers. Various pledges are adopted, but the objects aimed at are similar to those which actuate other temperance organisations. The Society seeks to secure a branch in every diocese, and over twenty have been established, which are doing a good work. Attention is given by the executive to the licensing laws, coffee-taverns, &c. Meetings are frequently convened and numerous sermons and addresses are delivered in all parts of London and the provinces. Missionaries are employed on behalf of London cabmen and intemperate persons charged at the police courts. The income last year was £6,584. Offices, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W. Secretaries—The Rev. J. H. Potter, M.A., and Mr. Alfred Sargent.

THE CONGREGATIONAL TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION seeks to extend the principles and practices of total abstinence amongst the Congregational Churches of England and Wales. It encourages the promotion of district auxiliaries, adult societies,

and Bands of Hope, and, as far as possible, assists the movement by sermons, conferences, and addresses to students, &c. Out of a total of 2,566 ministers in England and Wales, 824 are avowedly total abstiners. Last year's income amounted to £143. Hon. Secretaries—Rev. G. M. Murphy, and Mr. G. B. Sowerby, Jun., Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

THE BAPTIST TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION operates in the same way as the Congregational Association. The membership numbers nearly 1,100, of whom between five and six hundred are ministers, the rest being officers or members of churches and students. The Baptist Theological Colleges are visited, and about three-fourths of the students are reported to be abstainers. The income of the Society last year was £28. Honorary Secretaries—Rev. Samuel Harris Booth, 10, Wynnell Road, Forest Hill, S.E.; Rev. John Clifford M.A., LL.B., 51 Porchester Road, London, W.; Mr. James Tresidder Sears, 232, Southampton Street, Camberwell, S.E.

THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.—The United Kingdom Alliance is a political organisation aiming at the total suppression of the liquor traffic. The efforts of the Society have for a number of years been directed to the passing of the Permissive Bill, but during last year Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., the President, proposed, in its stead, a "local option" resolution, which was carried last session, in the House of Commons, by a majority of twenty-six. The Alliance has district branches in various parts of the kingdom, and at election times special attention is given to the opinions of candidates, with a view to secure the return of those favourable to temperance legislation. The *Alliance News*, the weekly organ of the Association, has an extensive circulation. The membership, which is large, does not necessarily involve personal abstinence. The total income for last year was £19,192, including subscriptions and donations amounting to £12,533. Central offices, 44, John Dalton Street, Manchester. Secretary—Mr. T. H. Barker.

THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION FOR STOPPING THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY exists for the sole and exclusive object defined in its title. Meetings and conferences are frequently held in all parts of the United Kingdom, organised by travelling secretaries or local friends. Public men are influenced to give the movement their support, and the masses of the people constantly have the subject brought before them by petitions and house-to-house canvasses. Income £2,480. Offices, Stafford Chambers, Manchester. Secretary—Rev. Frederick J. Perry.

THE LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL was established for the purpose of treating patients without the use of alcoholic beverages or medicines. In the case of the latter the physicians may

if they see fit, use alcohol as they would any other drug, and when this is done (which has occurred only once during a period of seven years) a record is kept, detailing the object for which it was prescribed and the results accruing therefrom. Abstainers and non-abstainers are alike received, and the cases are similar to those admitted to other London hospitals. The result of the non-alcoholic treatment has been highly satisfactory, the death-rate not having exceeded $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The institution, which is situated in the Hampstead Road, is supported by voluntary contributions. Last year's income was £1,481, exclusive of donations to the building fund. Treasurer—John Hughes, Esq., 3, West Street, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—There are two organisations bearing this title, both being non-beneficiary. The members are all pledged to life-long total abstinence, and are provided with a pass-word, without which they cannot obtain admission to the ordinary lodge meetings. The Order of which Mr. Joseph Malins is Grand Worthy Chief Templar, has a membership of about 95,000 adults, and 53,000 juveniles. The income, which is mainly derived from capitation fees and trade sales, is nearly £5,000. Head-quarters: Congreve Street, Birmingham. Mr. William Hoyle, Tottington, near Bury, is the Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the other Order, which numbers between 12,000 and 13,000 members, Income: £145. Thomas Hardy, G.W.S., 26, Great Cheetham Street West, Lower Broughton, Manchester.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES (Salford Unity) is a flourishing Friendly Society, composed exclusively of total abstainers. It has about eighty district jurisdictions in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, comprising nearly 600 tents, with an aggregate adult membership of over 34,000, and about 12,000 juvenile members. The funds amount to over £200,000. *The Rechabite and Temperance Magazine*, published monthly, is the organ of the Order. Mr. R. Hunter, Secretary, 98, Lancaster Avenue, Fennell Street, Manchester.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The national division of the order of the Sons of Temperance is a Benefit Society of total abstainers, having district divisions and subordinate lodges in various parts of Great Britain and Ireland. The membership numbers about 15,000, and the finances are reported to be in a healthy condition, the funds in hand to the end of last year amounting to £43,316. Mr. William Clarke, Most Worthy Scribe, 27, Pitt Terrace, Miles Platting, Manchester.

ERRATA.

At page 56, line 14, for "£31,600,000," read "34,600,000 gallons." Page 58, line 27, for "10 per cent.," read "12 per cent." Page 62, line 26, for "£370,000,000," read "£270,000,000."

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Inflaming wine, pernicious to mankind,
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Slam the door on the doctor's nose."
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TONGA is the name given to a remedy for Neuralgia, which was first introduced to us during the summer of 1879. On submitting it to a trial, it was at once found by competent medical authorities to possess most remarkable power in relieving neuralgic pains. The following brief extracts from Papers in the *Lancet*, written by eminent medical men, will sufficiently testify to the great value of this remedy:—

"A woman, aged twenty-three, had suffered for fourteen days from severe neuralgia. Many of her teeth were bad. Three doses cured her."

"A woman suffered from neuralgia of the left great occipital nerve. Four half-drachms cured her."

"A man, aged twenty-five, had suffered for a fortnight from severe bilateral neuralgia in the temples, in the eyes, and under the eyes. Half-a-drachm dose thrice daily cured him in three days."

"A woman, aged twenty, for ten days had suffered from severe neuralgia in the first and third branch of the fifth nerve. She had daily about five paroxysms, each lasting from one to two hours. A drachm thrice daily cured her in three days."

"A girl, aged eighteen, suffered from toothache and severe neuralgia along the lower jaw, and in front and behind the ear. Half-a-drachm cured the neuralgia in twenty-four hours."

"This remedy, whilst apparently highly useful in neuralgia, produces no toxic symptoms."—From a Paper by SYDNEY RINGER, M.D., and WILLIAM MURRELL, M.D., M.E.C.P., in the *Lancet*, March 6, 1880.

"The results obtained from Tonga by Drs. Ringer and Murrell fully coincide with mine. I have notes of cases of brain and kidney disease in which Tonga alone succeeded in removing pain. All cases of neuralgia (supra and infra orbital branches of the fifth nerve) were benefited."—From a Paper by C. BADER, Esq., Ophthalmic Surgeon, to Guy's Hospital, in the *Lancet*, March 20, 1880.

"W. H.—, aged thirty-one, had been suffering from most severe neuralgia for nearly ten days, the neuralgic pains darting over the lower eyelid, the cheek, the upper lip, and side of the nose. The teeth, in both the upper and lower jaw, were in a very decayed condition. One teaspoonful was ordered to be taken in half-a-wineglass of water every six hours until the pain was relieved. The paroxysms entirely ceased after the fourth dose."

"A woman, aged twenty-nine, had suffered from supra-orbital neuralgia for six or seven days. She was ordered one teaspoonful three times a day. The paroxysms ceased, and did not return after the fifth dose had been taken."

"William P.—, aged thirty-two, had suffered greatly from neuralgia for nearly two years. He was ordered one teaspoonful in water three times a day. The pain very much decreased after the fourth dose, and entirely ceased after the sixth dose had been taken. Note on April 15 on this case:—'Had another bad attack, though less severe than the last. The neuralgic pain entirely disappeared after the third dose.'"—From a Paper by W. J. H. LUSH, M.D., F.R.C.P. Ed., M.R.C.S.E., &c., in the *Lancet*, May 29, 1880.

We have also had abundant private testimony of the remarkable efficacy of TONGA.

TONGA is sold only in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, and may be obtained through any Chemist, or from us,

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THE "PERFECTED" COD LIVER OIL is not only freer from taste and smell than any oil ever before offered to the public, but it does not give rise to the nausea and eructations which render the use of ordinary oil, even of the finest quality, so repulsive. It is the pure Oil made at Allen & Hanburys' own factory in Norway, and prepared by an entirely new and special process, and presents in the most effective condition all the invaluable properties of the remedy. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen & Hanburys' Perfected Oil.

DR. DOBELL writes:—"I must not miss this opportunity of commending the 'Perfected' Cod Liver Oil lately introduced by Messrs. Allen & Hanburys. It is so pure and tasteless that, when oil will agree at all, this is sure to do so."—"On Loss of Weight, Blood Spitting, and Lung Disease;" (New Edition) by Horace Dobell, M.D., Consulting (late Senior) Physician to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, &c.

THE "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL," Dec. 18, 1879, says:—"Instead of taking an ordinary Cod Liver Oil, and attempting to disguise its flavour by all sorts of devices and mixtures, they (Allen & Hanburys) have studied anew the processes of manufacture of Cod Liver Oil, for which they have always had a great reputation; and, as a result of this study, they have produced a Cod Liver Oil which is so delicate in flavour as to be free from all the usual nauseous properties of fish oil, and has almost the delicacy of salad oil."

THE "LANCET," Oct. 18, 1879, says:—"Messrs. Allen & Hanburys have as nearly as possible succeeded in depriving Cod Liver Oil of its nauseating smell and taste; . . . beautifully bright and but very little coloured. Many persons to whom the taste of the oil has hitherto been an obstacle will doubtless be able to take it."

THE "LONDON MEDICAL RECORD," Dec. 15th, 1879:—"It is a pleasure to meet with so excellent a preparation as this 'Perfected' Cod Liver Oil. Limpid, delicate, free from disagreeable flavour, and admirably refined by a new and improved process, the 'Perfected' Cod Liver Oil of Allen & Hanburys will henceforth take its place as a pharmaceutical product which is in its way unrivalled."

THE "MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR," Oct. 22, 1879, says:—" . . . Having personally tested it, and having, moreover, given it to delicate patients, we think the most fastidious will not object to take it on the score of taste, and no nauseous eructations follow after it is swallowed."

THE "PRACTITIONER," Jan., 1880.—"There are few, if any, medicines more troublesome to administer than Cod Liver Oil, and it is often grievous to find that patients whom it would almost certainly benefit will not take it. It is therefore a great boon to get such an oil as the present. We have tried it, and find that it is exceedingly bland to the taste, and causes no eructations or nausea afterwards. It well deserves the name of 'Perfected.'"

SOLD only in Imp. qr.-pints, 1s. 4d.; half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s.
Trade Mark—a Plough. Of all Chemists, and of

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FACTS ABOUT UNFERMENTED WINE.

For several years past reports have been in circulation that much which was being offered for sale as "Unfermented Wine" had no title to be called by that name, and that in some cases what was sold as "specially adapted to meet the requirements of abstaining communicants" was, in fact, a strongly alcoholic and brandied compound. These reports, while they testify to the growing interest which is taken in the communion wine question, have seriously perplexed the friends and imperilled the success of the movement. The Unfermented Wine Vigilance Committee have therefore deemed it desirable that the real facts of the case, so far as they can be ascertained, shall be placed impartially before the public for its guidance, and with that view they have caused a sample of every known variety of Unfermented Wine sold in this country to be submitted to one of the most expert and experienced English analysts for careful and exhaustive analysis. For purposes of comparison, and in order to test the truth of the popular belief that the Communion wine commonly sold as "Tent" is a "mild natural wine," two samples of this wine, procured from houses of undoubted respectability, were also sent for analysis. The results of the examinations are given in the annexed Report, and are submitted in the hope that, while they may serve to dispel many illusions, they will give assurance to the friends of the Communion wine question that pure and true unfermented wine is still a "fact," and as easily procurable as any other marketable commodity.

REPORT BY J. CARTER BELL, Esq., F.C.S., PUBLIC ANALYST FOR THE
BOROUGH OF SALFORD AND THE COUNTY OF CHESTER.

I, the undersigned, Public Analyst for the Borough of Salford, do hereby certify that I received on the 14th day of August, 1880, eleven samples of wine, viz., nine of Unfermented wine and two of Tent wine; that I have analysed the same, and declare the result of my analyses to be as follows:—

Sample No. 1.—"Castle Tent"; bottled and guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey. The label represents this to be an unfermented sweet wine, with only the small amount of spirit necessary for its preservation. *I find that the general characteristics of this wine are,—its high specific gravity, much sugar in an unfermented state, and that it contains 14 per cent. of proof spirit.*

Sample No. 2.—"Castle Rota Tent"; bottled and guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey. This is also represented as being an unfermented sweet wine of fine flavour, with only the small amount of spirit necessary for its preservation. *I find that this wine has a high specific gravity, much Sugar in an unfermented state, and contains 14 per cent. of proof spirit.*

Sample No. 3.—"Castle Sacra Tent"; bottled and guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey. This is represented to be a fermented red wine of moderate strength. *It contains much saccharine matter in an unfermented state, and 4 per cent. of proof spirit. This high percentage of spirit indicates that alcohol has been added, other than that which was developed by its own fermentation.*

Sample No. 4.—"Sacramental Tent Wine"; bottled by Charles Kinloch & Co. *This is a sweet fermented wine, and contains 26 per cent. of proof spirit.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sample No 5.—“Pure and genuine Unfermented Fruit of the Vine”; Kramen & Strauss. *I find that the acidity of this wine is strongly marked; the proportion of ash is compatible with the statement that it is the unfermented juice of the grape, but the presence of yeast cells and 2½ per cent. of proof spirit, and the absence of any distinctive flavour of the grape, shows that it has been carelessly prepared, and that some fermentation has taken place before bottling.*

Sample No. 6.—“Bell's Unfermented Juice of the Vine,” “pure uncoloured virgin fruit of the vine; nutriment of the grape without the irritant.”

Sample No. 7.—“Unfermented Wine Port. Manufactured from the juice of the grape. Upper Milk Street, Liverpool.”

Sample No. 8.—“Unfermented Wine Sherry. Manufactured from the juice of the grape. Upper Milk Street, Liverpool.

None of these samples (Nos. 6, 7 and 8) accords with the description on the respective labels. They do not, in my opinion, contain any grape juice, but an artificial mixture of tartaric acid, sugar, salicylic acid and water, coloured and flavoured. Copper is also present in considerable quantity in each sample; the result, doubtless, of ignorant, careless manufacture.

Sample No. 9.—“Fairlie's New Wine,” stated to be “the best unfermented wine introduced. the guaranteed fruit of the vine, free from alcohol,” &c. *This wine contains 1½ per cent. of proof spirit, showing that some fermentation must have taken place before bottling, while the amount of the ash present, and the proportion of its constituents, prove that it is not pure grape juice.*

Sample No. 10.—“Purest Unfermented Wine for the administration of the Lord's Supper, carefully bottled by F. Wyndham & Co., 37, Eastcheap, London. The selected wine of the Temperance fraternity.” *This wine is alleged to be “unfermented,” and to consist of the “juice of the grape boiled down to one-fifth of its original bulk in order to deprive it of its spirit.” This statement is not borne out by my examination, and as regards the alleged “boiling down” and the removal of the spirit is obviously false. The low specific gravity and the proportion of ash prove that it has not been boiled down as alleged, and the 30 per cent. of proof spirit, which is the quantity present, prove that so far from the alcohol being removed by boiling, the proportion contained in the natural wine has been intentionally increased by the addition of spirit after the fermentation was completed.*

Sample No. 11.—“Unfermented Wine, free from Alcohol and unintoxicating. Preserved in cævo by Frank Wright, 68, High Street, Kensington, W.” *This wine is prepared from grape specially imported from Andalusia, Burgundy and the Medoc, for this purpose. It is guaranteed to be the true fruit of the vine.” My examination of this sample confirms the statement made upon the label that it is pure grape juice and free from alcohol. An exhaustive analysis of the ash shows it to be the same in amount, and to consist of the same constituents as the ash from grape juice pressed from the fruit by myself. In this respect there is a marked distinction between this and all the other samples herein referred to.*

As witness my hand this 25th day of September, 1880,

(Signed)

J. CARTER BELL.

The Unfermented Wine Vigilance Committee, in directing the attention of the churches and the public generally to the above report, desire to repeat the intimation that, if any purchaser has reason to believe that spurious Unfermented Wine has been fraudulently supplied to him, he is requested to communicate with the Committee at the address at foot, when the legal merits of the case will be duly investigated and assistance given in bringing the offenders to justice.

The HONORARY SECRETARY, Unfermented Wine Vigilance Committee,

Care of Messrs. Shaen, Roscoe, Massey & Shaen,

BEDFORD ROW, LONDON, W.C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

INTERESTING VISIT TO A MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN.

THE other day I had the privilege of spending an hour in the consulting-rooms of a Medical Electrician, who bids fair to make himself a great reputation. But although Mr. B. COPSON GARRATT does not place himself so prominently before the public as do some others in his profession, I have good reason to believe that he is doing a work which is scarcely less extensive, and certainly is not less effective than theirs. Mr. GARRATT is a man who likes to work in a quiet way. I think, however, that such a man ought to be better known.

Mr. GARRATT does not claim to have made any new discovery, but he affirms that he has found out how to use electricity in the most efficient and practical way.

A great advantage also in connection with this special form of application is that the currents generated by the appliances are continuous, and so gentle and uniform as to be rarely detected when used by the most sensitive patient. Their construction is the acme of simplicity; it consists of specially prepared magnets, wrought in comfortable garments of different fabrics; no metallic materials are visible, and such as exist add no objectional weight or stiffness to the appliances.

Magnetism does not supersede ordinary medicines, but can be used in conjunction with them without at all affecting, or being affected by their action. But its chief value is that it will reach cases which ordinary medicine will not touch. Take Paralysis, The doctor does not, cannot, cure paralysis. But Mr. GARRATT can point you to people who were bedridden, and to all appearances, bedridden for life, but who, thanks to magnetism, have left their couch, and are now engaged in the active work of life. Long-standing cases of Epilepsy and Spinal irritation have also been cured. I take these cases from a Pamphlet of Mr. GARRATT's, where full names and addresses are given, and which will be sent post free to any person who will write to his Consulting-rooms, 25, Ely Place, Holborn, London, E.C. Ordinary medicines are of little avail in chronic cases of long standing; but these are just the cases that Mr. GARRATT likes to undertake. It will be seen therefore, that Mr. GARRATT's system is not opposed to the efforts of others who are battling with disease; on the contrary, it is an auxiliary which may be used in conjunction with, and as a supplement to them. Commendatory letters have been received from hundreds of persons in all classes of society. Subjoined are a few statements describing the experience of well known ministers and others.—EXTRACT FROM THE "FOUNTAIN."

Rev. F. M'AVULAY, Wesleyan Minister, Spilsby, Lincolnshire.—"July, 1879—I never felt more indisposed since my accident, nine years ago, than when I sought your advice in May last. Improvement since that date has been more manifest than from any other means, or during any period of relaxation from work. I take it that the judicious adaptation of your treatment would benefit most cases of *nerve exhaustion and consequent physical prostration.*"

Rev. J. FORSYTH, The Manse, Lisburn, Ireland.—"July 14th, 1880.—I am glad to say the Nerve Invigorator has proved most beneficial, as I never thought to be so strong; indeed my life was despaired of, and many thought my work for God was done. I can enter into all my duties, and preach with as great energy as ever. I have recommended it to several friends."

Rev. CHARLES GARRATT, Liverpool.—"Jan. 29th, 1880.—I have now worn your appliances for some years, and am satisfied they have been of great benefit. I have also watched their operation on others, and the results have been most satisfactory. To all my friends who are ailing from any of the symptoms of failing health, I always say, 'Try Mr. GARRATT's Magnetic Appliances.'"

Letters commendatory of Mr. GARRATT's treatment have been received from hundreds of persons of all classes of society. A private list of 600 names as referees can be had on application. All communications to be addressed

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The following well-known Abstainers are a few of those who highly commend this Hotel:—Rev. D. S. Govett, M.A. (English Chaplain, Marseilles); Rev. H. M. Holden, M.A. (St. Bartholomew's, Bradford, Yorks); Rev. James Yeames (Wesleyan Minister, Wolverhampton); Rev. Edward Spurrler (Colchester); J. M. Albright, Esq. (Charlbury, Oxon); Joel Carbury, Esq. (Birmingham); Miss Doewra (Kelvedon, Essex); Samuel Elliott, Esq. (Plymouth); William Livesey, Esq. (Preston); R. McDougall, Esq. (Washington Hotel, Liverpool). The Hotel has also secured the highest opinions of the Press for its exceptional Quiet and Cleanliness, as well as for its extreme Moderate Charges. Convenient for all Railway Termini, and Omnibuses to all parts constantly pass at a short distance. Breakfast or Tea, 1s. 3d.; Beds from 1s. 6d. Tariff Card, with Sketch Map of London and List of Public Exhibitions, &c., on application.

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POSITION OF THE INSTITUTION, JUNE, 1880.

Accumulated Capital	£2,700,000
Annual Income	£355,000
Amount Paid for Claims through Death.. ..	£1,714,969

BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1880.

Policies issued, 1,979. Amount Assured, £483,479. Annual Premiums, £15,746.

MORTALITY EXPERIENCE—Years 1866-79.

	TEMPERANCE SECTION.		GENERAL SECTION.	
	EXPECTED CLAIMS.	ACTUAL.	EXPECTED CLAIMS.	ACTUAL.
1866-70, 5 years	549	411	1008	944
1871-5, 5 "	723	511	1268	1330
1876-9, 4 "	730	515	1174	1176
14 "	2002	1437	3450	3450

It will be seen from this that the claims in the Temperance Section are but little over 70 per cent. of the expectancy, while in the General Section they are exactly according to the expectancy.

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Showing the Annual, Half-yearly, Quarterly, and Single Premiums to assure £100 payable at death.

Age next Birthday.	Annual Premiums.	Half-yearly Premiums.	Quarterly Premiums.	Single Premium.
20	1 17 4	0 19 7	0 10 4	40 16 5
25	2 2 7	1 2 4	0 11 8	43 12 2
30	2 8 10	1 5 7	0 13 4	46 10 2
35	3 15 7	1 9 2	0 15 1	49 9 1
40	3 4 11	1 14 1	0 17 6	52 15 5

* The Premiums without Profits are 10 per cent. less than the above.
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Special Notice.—Five per cent. is still allowed on Deposits, and money is withdrawable at short notice. Money advanced on Freehold or Leasehold Property. Prospectus on application.

M. HUMM, *Secretary.*

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10	£1	2	2
12	0	19	6
14	0	17	6
15	0	16	8

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Age 15	£13 6 3	£28 12 6	£268 5 0
" 20	13 5 10	24 11 8	245 16 8
" 30	10 7 6	20 15 0	217 10 0

This plan has the following advantages over investments in general Savings Banks:— It gives the same interest in case of withdrawal, and it also gives a life policy during the period of investment, in all cases where the age does not exceed thirty two, of more than double the amount invested.

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For the following sums deposited.

Age	For £100.	For £300.	For £500.
Age 75	£17 13 6	£53 0 6	£88 7 6
" 70	14 3 2	42 9 6	70 15 10
" 55	11 13 5	35 0 3	68 7 1

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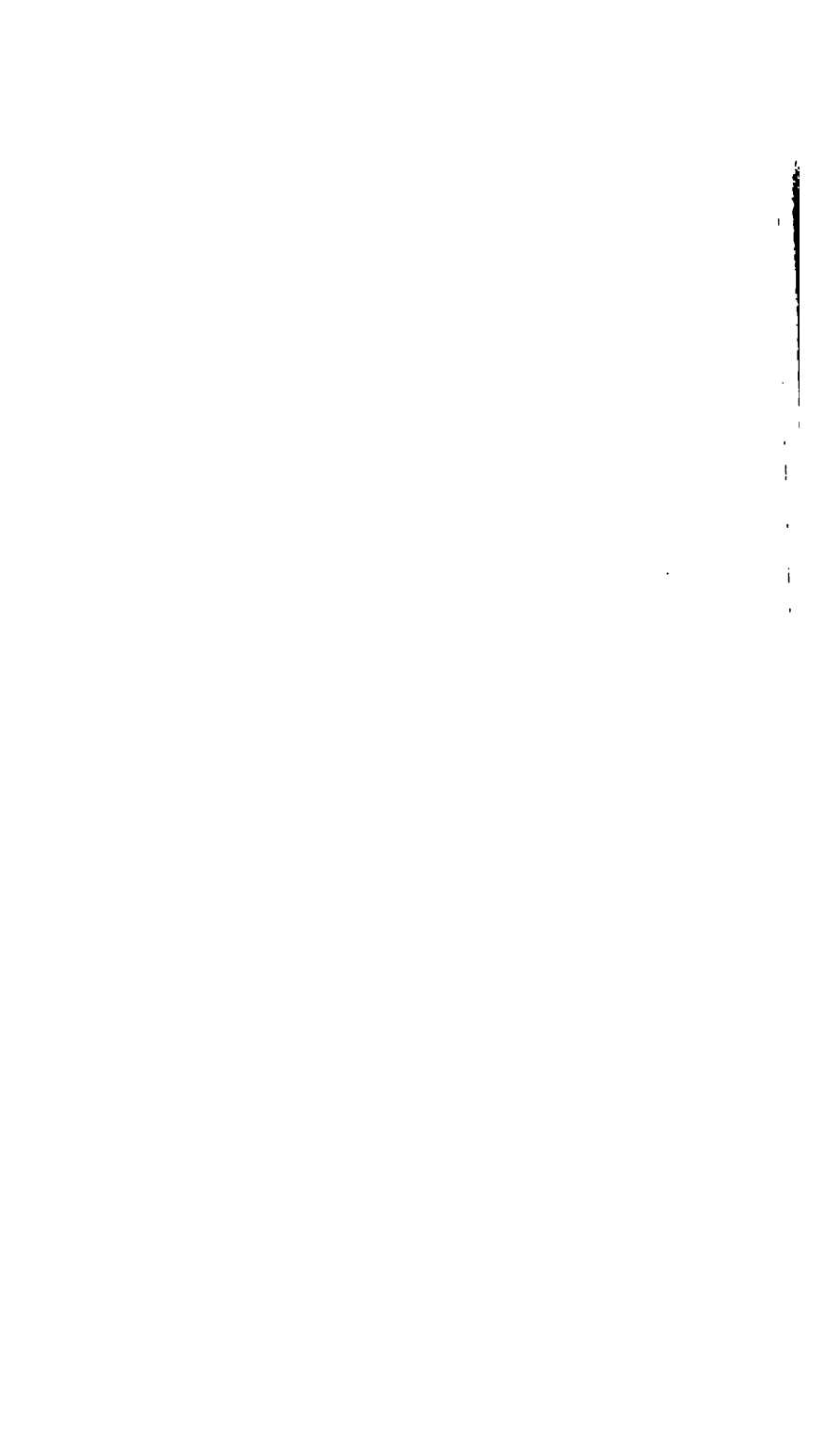
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Dedicatory Sonnet

TO

SIR EDWARD BAINES.

THE century's dawning light fell on thy face,
And Time, indulgent, placed his sickle by,
For Heaven had marked thee out to bless thy race
With deeds of nobleness which cannot die:
Not to the sword, but to the tongue and pen,
Belongs the honour circling round thy name;
Thy rich reward is in the hearts of men,
Who treasure there the records of thy fame.
Good deeds live on when doers are no more,
And thine, as some firm pyramid shall stand,
Deep based on earth, when thou hast left its shore
And reached the haven of a fairer land;
Till then, while Past and Present yield thee praise,
May God's own peace illumine thy sunset days!

EDWARD FOSKETT.

December, 1881.

THE
NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE'S
ANNUAL for 1882.



SIR EDWARD BAINES,

Vice-President of the National Temperance League.

THE first issue of the National Temperance League's Annual was enriched with a beautiful portrait of the venerable President of the League—Mr. Samuel Bowly, of Gloucester. With equal appropriateness the present issue is embellished with an excellent likeness of one of the League's Vice-Presidents—Sir Edward Baines, of Leeds. Both these eminent temperance reformers are octogenarians, and may be fitly cited as examples of total abstinence being promotive of health and longevity.

Few names in England are more deserving of honourable mention than that of Edward Baines. In the famed county of York especially it has long been a cherished household word. From sire to son its association with good works has been maintained. The present bearer of it has, if possible, invested it with additional lustre. As educationist, journalist, politician, philanthropist, citizen, Christian, Sir Edward Baines has laboured unceasingly to elevate the character, instruct the mind, and improve the condition of the English people. He has not lived in vain. Unwearied toil has yielded abundant fruit.

In presenting a brief memoir of Sir Edward Baines it is necessary to refer to some of his more prominent public labours in order to show that hard work *can* be performed without the use of strong drink.

Edward Baines, the elder, was endowed with great talents and untiring industry, and achieved for himself a successful business

career. Eminent as a journalist, sagacious and trusted as a political leader, thrice-elected representative of Leeds in Parliament, and exemplary, moreover, in every relation of life, a good and useful training naturally fell to the portion of the son.

Leeds has the honour of being the place of Sir Edward Baines's nativity, and of his early education. He was born in that busy, munificent town, on the 28th of May, 1800. His later education was received at the Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School at Manchester, where he had as schoolfellows many who distinguished themselves in after life, notably his elder brother, Matthew Talbot Baines—who gained, among other dignities, the rank of Queen's Counsel, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Cabinet Minister—Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth, and Sir Joseph Heron.

At an early age Sir Edward Baines became interested in the question of education. Ere his fifteenth year had been attained he was found filling the office of Sunday-school teacher, an office which he sustained without intermission until he was elected member for Leeds, in April, 1859. The cause of popular education has never had a truer friend or more devoted advocate than he. To place within the reach of every child a good education it may be safely affirmed that no other public man has laboured so long or so successfully. The contrast between the state of elementary education in 1809, when he first heard Joseph Lancaster expound his new theory, and that in 1881, when the nation has resolved that ignorance shall cease, is alike remarkable and encouraging; nearer is the consummation coming for which he has ever pleaded.

Remembrance of the child did not induce forgetfulness of the adult. Mechanics' Institutes have been a valuable factor in the education of our adult population, and few, if any, have contributed more to their success than Sir Edward Baines. The first institution of the kind was established in London, and seeing the advantages of this new educational agency he was led to devote himself, with his characteristic earnestness, to the work of founding similar institutions throughout England. He delivered many lectures on the subject between 1825 and 1830, and gratifying results followed. Town after town started its mechanics' institute. The one founded in his native borough still continues to

flourish. The West Riding Union of Mechanics' Institutes was founded at his suggestion in 1837; he was appointed president, and after fifty-four years of honourable service still holds that office. It is a noteworthy fact that the Union comprises 250 institutions with more than 48,000 members and 17,000 pupils attending the evening classes. The coadjutor of Brougham and Birkbeck may point to such a result with pride and satisfaction.

Journalism, like education, found in Sir Edward Baines an enlightened adherent. The *Leeds Mercury*, of which his father was the proprietor and editor, afforded a congenial field of labour. In 1815, at the close of his school education, he entered the office of that influential paper to acquire a practical knowledge of journalism. His real education now began. By close study, travel at home and abroad, and visitation of institutions of social interest, he prepared himself for the fight of truth and soberness. To hard and onerous work he has been accustomed from his youth. In the year 1817 he was present to report for the *Mercury* the outrage at Manchester, historically known as the "Peterloo Massacre." Two years later he wrote his first leader in that journal, and for more than forty years afterwards the chief share of editing it devolved upon him. In the first number issued under his father's control there was a declaration as noble as it was unusual in those days:—"While we ingenuously avow the principles and support the measures we deem essential to the existence and prosperity of the British Constitution, it will be our care to avoid the intemperance by which publications of this nature are so frequently degraded, endeavouring as much as possible to meet the views of men who can assert their sentiments without violating their friendships, and maintain their arguments without losing their temper. Our paper shall never be made the vehicle of party or personal abuse." The policy thus avowed by the father was faithfully followed by his son. Vigorous in its management, honourable in its conduct, and patriotic in its service, the *Leeds Mercury* became a power in the country. On many leading questions it has tended to mould public opinion.

Sir Edward Baines has ever been a consistent politician and a steadfast friend of civil and religious liberty. The Abolition of Slavery, Catholic Emancipation, the Repeal of the Corn Laws,

and other great movements, have had his able advocacy. He, indeed, took up the question of Free Trade before the days of its chief apostles—Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright. Like his father, his elder brother sat in three Parliaments as representative for Leeds. On the retirement of his brother, his fellow-townsmen honoured themselves in inviting him to become their member. From 1859 until 1874 he continuously represented Leeds. At the request of Lord Palmerston he seconded the Address of the House of Commons to the Queen, thanking her for having sanctioned the Treaty of Commerce with France in the year 1860. Parliamentary Reform was one of the questions which attracted his special attention. Thrice he introduced a Bill to lower the borough parliamentary franchise. He was thus one of the pioneers in that great measure of reform—the reduction of the franchise, which gained the assent of Parliament in 1867.

On the occasion of his defeat at the General Election in 1874, under circumstances which do not reflect credit upon those who contributed to the result, the Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, in expressing his deep regret at the loss of his seat, bore gratifying testimony to “the single-minded devotion, courage of purpose, perfect integrity, and ability,” which he had brought to his arduous duties in Parliament. When the vacancy arose in 1876, there is no doubt he could have represented Leeds again if he had desired the honour.

Sir Edward Baines has borne the part of a true philanthropist throughout his long and useful life. He has sought the welfare of his fellow-men rather than personal aggrandisement. Few have exhibited a more self-sacrificing purpose. To make the world wiser and better, his time, money and effort have been freely given. Whenever a call arose for the relief of distress, the alleviation of sorrow, or the promotion of peace and goodwill, he has been among the earliest at the post of duty. The world-wide sympathy of his youth accompanies his old age. Catholicity of heart and courtesy of manner have ever lent a charm to his life in its devotion to philanthropic pursuits.

As a citizen of no mean city, Sir Edward Baines has endeared himself to the men of Yorkshire. It was not, therefore, surprising that on the approach of his eightieth birthday, the people of

Leeds should deem it an opportune time for rendering him a tribute of esteem. The response to the suggestion was alike ready and generous. A sum exceeding three thousand pounds was contributed to the Edward Baines Memorial Fund. For himself he needed no pecuniary testimonial, but he still remembered the need and needs of education. With that self-abnegation which has always characterised him, he asked that the magnificent gift of his friends should be devoted to the extension of the Yorkshire College and the establishment of scholarships.

The public presentation took place in the Albert Hall, Leeds, on the 3rd of December, 1880, and at the same time Mr. Herbert Gladstone was able to announce that the Queen had conferred upon the venerable chairman of the council of the Yorkshire College the honour of knighthood. The intelligence was received "with surpassing enthusiasm." The honour had been worthily won, and Leeds, which owes him so much, showed that its affections for the grand old knight were still warm and strong. That so famous and eloquent a citizen should find in his native place "that which should accompany old age, honour, love, obedience, troops of friends," is as gratifying as it is deserved.

So far back as the year 1828, Sir Edward Baines joined a Christian Church. With East Parade Church, Leeds, we believe, he has had a lifelong connection. Warmly attached to Congregationalism, he has taken a deep interest in all the great movements of that denomination, and has moreover, by his wise and judicious counsel, gained for himself confidence and esteem. Loving his own Church, he has not withheld his admiration for what is lovely in others. For Christians of every name he has cherished the charity that "is not easily provoked."

A more beautiful tribute could scarcely be paid to the character of a public man than that to which the Rev. Dr. Gott, Vicar of Leeds, gave utterance, on the occasion of the public presentation of the memorial to Sir Edward Baines. Referring to the cause of religion, "which was greater than party," he said: "No one had done more to take away the sting from that hateful word 'party,' and to leave it all the good it had. He had sometimes thought, as he calculated how Mr. Baines had acquired that gift by which he was so well known, that it might perhaps be due to those true

sympathies which, he supposed, formed a current between the noble-hearted editor of a noble-hearted paper and his readers. As a reader of that paper, he felt that that current of sympathy might be one of those causes by which Mr. Baines had reached a largeness of heart which had lifted him above all those who merely looked to acquire party gain, or to push a party purpose. . . . He wished once more to bear his testimony, as Vicar of Leeds, to the honour and attachment and gratitude he felt for the name which henceforth would be known as that of Sir Edward Baines."

Much as Sir Edward Baines has laboured for the advancement of education, he regards personal religion as immeasurably superior to everything secular. This sketch of his life would be incomplete if the distinct, emphatic statement he made at the presentation meeting were not introduced, as it deserves to be pondered by all, especially by the young :—"And yet one word remains unsaid, more important than any that has been spoken. It is this. That great as is the value which I attach to education, and which I wish every student in every branch of learning to attach to it, I cannot for a moment compare it to the value or the happiness of personal religion. This testimony, borne after the experience of fourscore years, may be regarded as deserving the weight of a dying deposition. As such I bequeath it to all the youth who may ever hear my name. The book that transcends all books is God's own Word ; and the lesson it teaches, as beyond all other lessons for time or eternity, is this—Fear God and love the Saviour !"

Busy as the life of Sir Edward Baines has been, he has still found time for authorship. He wrote an admirable memoir of his father, as well as a standard "History of the Cotton Manufacture." Many of his speeches and pamphlets on important topics have also had a wide circulation. He moreover was able to serve as one of the Royal Commissioners on the Schools Enquiry Commission.

It is worthy of mention that Sir Edward Baines was almost the only person at the late Jubilee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in York, who was present at its formation.

An enterprise so beneficent as the Temperance Reformation

was not likely to lack the adhesion of Sir Edward Baines. Thoroughness has marked him in everything he has undertaken. Principle has been his guide. Sincerity has been stamped on all his acts. He was an active member of the Temperance Society from 1831, though he did not become a total abstainer till the 9th of November, 1837. In espousing total abstinence he sought the welfare of others. Example influenced him; his example might influence in turn. It was mainly owing to the example of the late Rev. Dr. Pye Smith that he was led to discontinue the use of intoxicating liquors. On the 9th of November, 1857, he published his "Twenty Years' Experience of Total Abstinence from Intoxicating Liquors." A portion of his personal testimony is deserving of reproduction here:—

"I did not adopt total abstinence, owing to any illness, or tendency to disease, nor because liquor was any considerable temptation to me. I had always used it moderately. My sole object was a desire to induce some whom I knew, by example, to abandon an indulgence which was leading them to ruin. And it seemed to me, that if I could do without strong drink, other persons in ordinary health might do the same; because my constitution is not robust, on the contrary, I have from childhood been rather pale and thin. Therefore the experiment of total abstinence seemed in me a very fair one. I was an average subject, many of my friends even thought that I needed a little wine, dissuaded me from giving it up, and mourned over my unwise persistence. I myself had the prejudice that it helped digestion. Well, I tried the experiment; first, for a month, then for another month, till at length I learned to laugh at the prejudices of myself and my friends, and in the consciousness of firm health and good spirits I have continued the practice to the present day."

At the foot of a copy of his "Twenty Years' Experience" just quoted, this note, in his own hand-writing, is appended: "Confirmed, October 1st, 1881, in my 82nd year, and after forty-four years of total abstinence,—Edward Baines."

Sir Edward Baines has been a zealous, hard-working abstainer, relying more on moral and religious agencies than on legislative measures. As a speaker he has been characterised by earnest, persuasive eloquence. His addresses may be studied with advan-

tage by temperance advocates. Correct in facts, lucid in arrangement, cogent in reasoning, experimental in illustrations, and dignified in enforcement, his speeches, whether heard or read, are calculated to secure attention and carry conviction.

At a large meeting in Exeter Hall in 1877—forty years after becoming an abstainer—he gave the following emphatic testimony :—“ If examined as to my mode of life, I may humbly and thankfully say that it has been one of no small activity ; at first as a pretty close student, and afterwards having taken part in the public questions and controversies that have stirred one of the most exciting periods of our history. After many years of editorial and political work, I was called, at the age of fifty-nine, to enter Parliament, where I spent fifteen years in charge of the business of a great borough, and taking interest in the concerns of the empire, through several eventful Parliaments. When I entered the House of Commons, I was told by one of my predecessors that I should not be able to go through the business without the help of wine. My judicious medical adviser knew better ; he did not recommend any alcoholic drink, and only laid upon me one injunction ; namely, that whatever late hours the House might keep, I should every night lie in bed seven hours. The advice was worth more to me than all the wine in the London Docks. Not one glass of wine or ale ever touched my lips, and in consequence—not in spite of it, but in consequence, I say—I was able to do almost as much work as any man in the House. . . . I left Parliament absolutely unscathed, and all but unworn.”

Presiding at a crowded meeting of the Congregational Total Abstinence Association in October last, at Manchester, where the Congregational Union was holding its jubilee, he spoke words which the Christian Church may thoughtfully consider :—“ Shall all our missionaries shudder at the approach of English ships and traders on account of the destructive liquor which they introduce, and by which the fairest hopes of their infant churches are blighted ? Shall drink everywhere dog the steps of devoted servants of Christ, convert their preaching into a mockery, and make the name of England ‘a hissing’ ? But you ask, Is it possible to stop this world-wide and dreadful contagion ? I know not ; but if it is, there is no other agency on earth that can do it except

total abstinence. And nothing can bring about total abstinence but the total abandonment of drinking. Moderate drinking is a 'mockery, a delusion, and a snare.' Strong drink, in the smallest quantities, has a tendency to spread, like flames of sulphur running along the ground, until it is extinguished by a deluge of water from the skies. Yes, it is from Heaven that the deliverance must come ; and in this Christian assembly I may say that nothing but earnest and constant prayer, with the example of those who offer it to prove their sincerity, can work the miracle."

To his personal testimony and his appeal to Christians may be fitly added an instance of fidelity to principle. The national drinking usage at public banquets is still observed by the vast majority, but the example which Sir Edward Baines set in presiding at the luncheon at which the members of the Leeds Liberal Club recently entertained Mr. Gladstone, may induce others to follow it. "I now call upon you," he said, "to drink the health of our illustrious Premier-President, leaving you in this hall of liberty to do it in the manner that seems good to you, and asking your kind permission, and asking Mr. Gladstone's—which, indeed, he has already given me—to drink the health of England's noblest son in Nature's noblest liquor—pure water."

By precept and example he has contended earnestly for the practice of perfect sobriety. He stood by total abstinence in the days of its infancy, he cleaves to it in its advancing strength. A strict adherence to principle has commanded the admiration of rich and poor alike. Years of usefulness and honour in the Temperance movement are, we trust, still before him ; but on leaving the work given him to do the poet's aspiration will assuredly be realised :—

" When hearts whose truth was proven,
Like thine, are laid in earth,
There should a wreath be woven,
To tell the world their worth."

Sir Edward Baines has been a Vice-President of the National Temperance League for many years, and President of the Congregational Total Abstinence Association from the time of its formation. He has rendered invaluable service to both organisations.

The home of Sir Edward Baines has been surrounded with many blessings. Domestic happiness reigned. He and Lady Baines were privileged to celebrate their golden wedding on the 9th of September, 1879. Since then a great sorrow has fallen upon him in the recent removal by death of her who shared his gladness for so many years. The heavy trial thus endured has, we are sure, evoked the sympathy and solace of multitudes of friends.

In closing this brief sketch of Sir Edward Baines, references to many of his public labours, and to his connection with various societies, have had necessarily to be omitted. How he has been able to do so much for the world's improvement and happiness may find an illustration in a statement he recently made—a statement almost unique: "Happily, in a great measure through total abstinence, I have never been obliged by health to withdraw from any Society I ever joined." It is devoutly to be wished that his health may still be preserved. Long and laborious as his career has been the world cannot spare services like his. He liveth not to himself. In him we have the brightest example of the intelligent, devoted Christian, and the cultured English gentleman.



THE LONDON TEMPERANCE JUBILEE.

FUTURE historians of the Temperance reformation will probably refer to the years 1879-80-81, and '82, as the Jubilee epoch. Perhaps the most important celebration will take place during the present year (1882), as it will commemorate the development of the movement as a total abstinence crusade against our drinking customs ; and certainly there is as much need now as there ever was to enforce the truth, which was soon discovered by the early temperance pioneers, that the simple advocacy of entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors is the only logical, safe, and efficient remedy for the disease of intemperance.

Amongst the Jubilee celebrations which have been held in all parts of the United Kingdom, the one held in London in June last will undoubtedly take a prominent place. It was on June the 29th, 1831, that a meeting was held in Exeter Hall to inaugurate the first Temperance Society in the metropolis ; and the National Temperance League conceived the idea of celebrating the London Temperance Jubilee in the same building, on the 29th of June, 1881, exactly fifty years after the inaugural meeting referred to.

THE JUBILEE CONFERENCE.

Prior to the great Jubilee demonstration an important Conference was held, the sittings of which commenced on June 28th, and concluded on the following day. Papers of especial interest and importance were read and discussed at length by a large representative assembly of temperance reformers from all parts of the country. Mr. William Fowler, M.P., presided at the first sitting, and the topics which engaged attention were essentially historical and comprehensive, embracing the origin and progress of the movement in Great Britain and Ireland. The Rev. Dawson Burns, M.A., contributed an exhaustive and deeply interesting paper on "London and the Early Temperance Reform." Mr. John Andrew, of Leeds, read a paper on "The Origin of the Temperance Reformation in England," abounding in valuable information, and pleasing reminiscences of the past. The Rev. Thomas Houston, D.D., dealt with the rise and progress of the movement in Ireland

and Mr. William Walker, on the same lines, added further links to the chain of Temperance history as affecting Scotland; while Wales was worthily represented by the Rev. Daniel Rowlands, M.A., whose paper recorded the history of the movement in the Principality.

The second sitting was held in the afternoon of the same day, with Mr. W. B. Robinson in the chair. The various papers presented had reference to existing agencies for the promotion of temperance, and were as follows :—"Local and General Organisations," by the Rev. C. H. Collens, M.A. ; "Denominational and Religious Efforts," by Mr. T. M. Williams, B.A. ; "Temperance Work for the Young," by the Rev. J. H. Hollowell ; and "Temperance Orders, Benefit Societies," &c., by Mr. Thomas Cunliffe. All the foregoing papers are produced in this volume, and the interest they excited when read will now be widened as they become part of our permanent literature. Taken together they form a most valuable and reliable addition to Temperance history, to which the rising generation may turn with justifiable pride ; from which, too, the workers of to-day may gather encouragement to carry to a successful issue the enterprise so nobly begun. The first day of the Conference was pleasantly concluded by a *conversazione*, presided over by Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., when an opportunity was afforded for social intercourse, which under the circumstances was deeply appreciated by many who can seldom meet together.

The third sitting of the Conference took place on the morning of the 29th of June, under the presidency of Mr. Charles J. Leaf, when the general topic which engaged attention related to new plans and modifications of existing agencies. The subject was ably introduced by Mr. W. R. Selway, M.B.W., who read a paper entitled, "Is it desirable to make any organisational changes?" To this interrogation an affirmative reply was given. Attention was called to the fortuitous manner in which existing societies were formed, and to the fact that, while the numerous organisations had achieved much useful work, and were in themselves indicative of great activity, yet the division of interest without doubt lessened the effect which might be produced were all united under one common flag. As the movement was entirely outside the bounds of ecclesiastical and political distinctions, and as the

object of all branches of Temperance enterprise was practically the same, it was urged that there should be established in the metropolis a central consultative council, to be composed of representatives to be elected by each of the existing societies, which would become a grand confederation for the purpose of discussing such measures, and to arrange for such work, as might be carried out by existing societies, so far as applicable, in all parts of the country. Mr. Selway did not formulate a scheme in detail, but left it to be worked out hereafter if it was thought desirable. Such a confederation, it was pointed out, would not interfere with any local society; but it was urged that, while great good had been effected in the past fifty years, much yet remained to be done which would probably demand new modes of action. The spirited discussion which followed resulted in the adoption of the following resolution:—"That this conference deems it desirable that an organisation be formed on the basis foreshadowed in Mr. Selway's paper;" and arrangements are now proceeding with a view to carrying the resolution into effect.

Mr. Frederick Sessions, of Gloucester, also read a paper bearing upon "Special Means for reaching Distinct Classes," in which "Temperance Mission Weeks" were strongly commended, as yielding enduring returns for the money and labour expended upon them. Various suggestions were offered for reaching seamen, the agricultural, and other classes, especially the "bell-wethers" of society, when their respective flocks would follow sooner or later. A third paper was read by Mr. Frederick Sherlock, on "The Press in its Relation to the Temperance Movement," which finds a place elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, M.P., presided at the fourth and concluding sitting of the Conference, when matters relating to Temperance Legislation were discussed. Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., delivered a lengthy address respecting the amendment of the licensing laws. He incidentally supported the principle of local option as contended for by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, which might, however, be applied in many ways. He showed that popular veto was no new thing in British legislation, being already in existence on the statute-book of the country. The law, he said, now provided means for preventing municipal and other

authorities from expending the ratepayers' money against their will, and he would apply the same principle to the granting and renewing of public-house licenses. He pointed out that if absolute popular veto were obtained many districts would not be touched, owing to the fact that the people were not sufficiently educated to apply it, and hence arose the necessity for amendment of the licensing laws. His view in this direction had been foreshadowed in a resolution he placed upon the notice paper of the House of Commons, which was in the following terms:— "That, in the opinion of this House, the Government measure embodying the Local Option Resolution passed by the House on June 18th, 1880, while clearly defining the principles and conditions that are to regulate the trade in excisable liquors, should entrust the administration of the law to boards specially elected for the purpose by the ratepayers, leaving the jurisdiction affecting breaches of the law, as at present, to the ordinary tribunals of justice." Owing, however, to pressure of other business, no opportunity was found to discuss the resolution. He further thought that the licensing laws should be amended and codified, as at the present time it was hardly possible to tell under what Act injustice was committed on the ratepayers by the magistrates, whether under an Act of George or William III., or under the Acts of Victoria. He therefore considered that all Acts regarding the granting and renewing of licenses should be codified as well as improved, and that their administration should be entrusted to a board duly elected for the purpose by the ratepayers themselves.

An excellent paper, prepared by the Rev. T. B. Stephenson, B.A., was read in support of "Sunday Closing;" followed by another from the pen of the Rev. Prebendary Grier, on "Local Option," which was described as the "Permissive Bill in Solution." The writer dealt principally with the misrepresentations contained in the Report of the Lords' Committee on Intemperance. Allusion was also made to a large number of parishes and townships where the liquor traffic was prohibited by the action of the landowners, with the very best results, thus showing that the objections often urged against the Permissive Bill were groundless.

The animated discussion at all the sittings of the Conference

was the means of eliciting opinions from active workers in all branches of temperance reform, and of removing misconceptions on some points which could not but aid in drawing the varied forces at work into closer sympathy. The cordial spirit which was manifested, and the increased unanimity which has since prevailed between all sections of the movement, affords gratifying evidence that the aim of the Conference in this direction was largely successful. There are also good grounds for hope that temperance reformers, while still labouring in their respective spheres, may, in the future, wield a much greater influence, by a strength which comes from unity, in all general matters affecting the removal of our national curse.

THE JUBILEE DEMONSTRATION.

A crowded audience filled every part of Exeter Hall on the evening of the 29th of June, 1881, and the enthusiasm which characterised the whole of the proceedings was a healthy indication of the jubilant spirit of thankfulness and hope which animates all classes of temperance people. The platform was filled by prominent advocates and supporters of temperance reform—too numerous to mention—who came from all quarters of the British Isles. There was also a choir of adult singers, who rendered some high-class temperance music, mostly of a jubilee character, including the popular Jubilee Ode, written by Mr. Edward Foskett, of which the following is the first stanza:—

“ Deep echoes from a past of fifty years
Swell round us as we gather here to-day ;
Hope sits enthroned, triumphant o'er our fears,
And lights the future with prophetic ray ;
By what the few in fifty years have done,
In fifty more the battle may be won.”

The great gathering was most fittingly presided over by Mr. Samuel Bowly, President of the National Temperance League, whose venerable presence always adds lustre to any meeting, by the recollection of his lengthened and self-denying labours in the cause of temperance and other good works. Mr. Bowly concluded an impressive speech on the occasion with the following words:—
“ I feel that now, in my eightieth year, I cannot expect to work long

in this cause ; but when the standard shall fall from my enfeebled hand, I lay it upon you who are younger and stronger to take it up with the same faith, and with greater energy, carrying it on until He who has blessed our labour so abundantly shall bless yours, and give us the victory, to the glory of God and the welfare and happiness of our fellow-men."

It is obvious that careful discrimination was necessary as to the selected speakers for this auspicious gathering ; and it was wisely decided that the oral utterances should come from the leading representatives of the larger Temperance organisations. This arrangement met with unanimous acquiescence, and invitations were accepted by Mr. James Barlow, J.P., President of the British Temperance League ; Mr. (now Sir) William Collins, J.P., D.L., President of the Scottish Temperance League ; Mr. M. R. Dalway, J.P., D.L., President of the Irish Temperance League ; Mr. Joseph H. Fox, J.P., President of the Western Temperance League ; Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., M.P., President of the United Kingdom Alliance ; Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., President of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union ; Mr. Arthur Pease, M.P., President of the North of England Temperance League ; Dr. B. W. Richardson, LL.D., F.R.S., President of the British Medical Temperance Association ; and Mr. Charles Sturge, J.P., President of the Midland Temperance League. Mr. Dalway, Mr. Morley and Mr. Sturge, were unavoidably absent, but the other gentlemen named, inspired by the spirit of the occasion, spoke with fluency and power, and it is needless to add that the vast audience fully reciprocated, by sympathetic applause, the various points in the oratory of the evening. We doubt not that many who were present will often recall the events of the London Temperance Jubilee, from which they may draw encouragement to persevere in the holy work of the Temperance reformation.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE TEMPERANCE
REFORMATION.

I.—LONDON.

BY THE REV. DAWSON BURNS, M.A.

THE Gospel was not first preached in Rome, and the Temperance Reform in England did not originate in London ; but as Rome became world-famous for its Christian faith, so London has for fifty years been a centre of Temperance activity, the issues of which are felt to the ends of the earth. It was in 1830 that Temperance organisations were formed in England, first at Bradford, and soon afterwards in other northern towns ; but down to the autumn of that year nothing of the same kind was apparently done or attempted in the British metropolis. Yet in the summer of 1829, before even Professor Edgar or Mr. Dunlop had issued a page on the Temperance Reform, Mr. G. C. Smith, the secretary of the Seaman and Soldiers' Friend Society, of Wellclose-square, London, had published a pamphlet of ninety-four pages, comprising a reprint of several of the most valuable American temperance documents, with an introduction by himself, in which he recommended the formation of a London Temperance Society with the Lord Mayor as president, and co-operating branches in every parish. But the suggestion passed unheeded, and the honour of forming a temperance society in London fell not to a Londoner, or an Englishman, but to a Scotchman, the late Mr. William Collins, of Glasgow, whose own account, delivered at the first meeting in Exeter Hall, June 29, 1831, is worthy of exact citation:—"I came to London," said Mr. Collins, omitting the month, which was either October or November, "and after trying several weeks I could not get a single person to join me. I left London, and when I was about fifty miles off, God put it into my heart to turn back and make another attempt. But this second attempt was not more successful than the first ; and I again left London and went to Bristol, and succeeded in forming a temperance society there. This success induced me to return to London and make a third attempt, in which, I rejoice to say, that under

the blessing of a kind Providence, I was successful." In the Scottish *Temperance Record* for December, 1830, London appears for the first time in the list of English towns having temperance societies. In the number for April, 1831, progress is reported, and it is said that the friends in London, besides reprinting Nos. 1 to 10 of the Glasgow tracts, had several others in the press, or in preparation, one being on "The Effects of good English Gin." The apathy of Christian professors is lamented, the most effectual opposition proceeding, it is said, from those who had begun thus early to advance the "good creature of God" excuse. In the same number it is announced that what was believed to be the first British-built vessel sailing on Temperance principles had recently left London for Hamburg, "the crew being shipped without any difficulty strictly on the temperance plan." The London Temperance Society had been organised, with the Bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield) as patron, and with the Dean of Chichester, Admiral Keats, Sir M. J. Tierney, M.D., Major-General Fisher, Sir John Webb, and Henry Drummond, Esq., as vice-presidents; and so much favourable interest had been excited that at the inaugural public meeting, held in Exeter Hall, Wednesday, June 29, a large and respectable audience was assembled at twelve o'clock (noon). In the absence of the Lord Mayor (Sir J. Key, Bart.) from official duties, the chair was taken by Sir J. Webb, Director-General of the Medical Department of the Ordnance. A report was read, which stated that "the two great principles on which it was intended to base temperance societies were Christian charity and self-preservation. The object might be stated in one sentence—that of inducing persons to abstain from ardent spirits, and to discountenance the causes and practices of intemperance." In these words are succinctly expressed the true genius of the Temperance Reform, and the whole work which, by its successive developments, it has been carrying on and on towards perfection. The speakers were Mr. William Allen (the philanthropist), the Solicitor-General for Ireland (afterwards Judge Crampton), Dr. Pye Smith, Professor Edgar, of Belfast; Rev. Dr. Hewitt, of America; Rev. Dr. Bennett, Mr. William Collins, Rev. G. W. Carr, of New Ross; the Bishop of Chester (Rev. Dr. J. B. Sumner, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury),

and Rev. George Clayton. At an adjourned meeting, held July 5, Mr. Collins gave an address; and on July 27 it was agreed at the pressing instance of Dr. Hewitt, the American delegate, to change the name from the "London Temperance Society" to the "British and Foreign Temperance Society." By this alteration the country at large gained much, though the work undertaken for the kingdom diminished the work done for the metropolis itself. But the stimulus to activity was great. The number of vice-presidents was largely increased, and a treasurer and four secretaries were elected. Auxiliaries were formed in several parts of London, and the *Morning Herald* newspaper gave a ready support to the new movement. Up to the end of 1831 the receipts were £507, and a debt would have been incurred but for the offer of a gentleman to add 20 per cent. to all the contributions made in the last three months of the year. With January, 1832, appeared the first number of the monthly *British and Foreign Temperance Herald*, price 1d., which with the April number came under the Society's complete control. Two agents were appointed, Mr. G. W. Carr, of New Ross, and Mr. W. Cruikshank, of Dundee, who laboured in London and other places; and besides the formation of local societies it was reported that 401 Greenwich pensioners had given up their grog. From May, 1832, Exeter Hall meetings were held annually in May for several years, and were always very well attended. Of able speakers there was no lack, and I find among these the names of such representative men as the Bishop of London, Lord Teignmouth, Mr. George Thompson, and the Rev. John Williams, the martyr of Erromanga. At one annual meeting (May, 1834), the sum of £100 was collected. For a time the cost of printing the tracts issued and the monthly *Herald* was undertaken by Mr. Bagster, the publisher, as a contribution to the Society. A Marine Temperance Society was formed on 28th May, 1833, one of the speakers being Charles Saunders, a coalwhipper. With the January of 1834 the committee issued the first number of the *British and Foreign Temperance Advocate*, price 2d., as a supplement to the *Herald*, though either could be purchased separately.

At a conference attended by delegates from various parts of the

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country in the May of 1834, resolutions were passed in favour of the Temperance Education of the Young. At the May meeting of 1835 it was announced that 782 medical men had, up to that date, signed declarations against the use of distilled liquors. On the 20th of December following six sermons on Temperance were delivered in churches of the Establishment, and this was said in the Society's *Herald* to be an "event of incalculable importance." With the opening of 1836 the *Herald* and *Advocate* gave place to the *Temperance Penny Magazine*, which appeared monthly with a woodcut illustration. The culminating point of the Society had now been attained; and in London its attitude to the rising total abstinence movement was fatal to its progress. Its provincial associations were allowed to adopt the two pledges—of abstinence from distilled liquors, and of abstinence from all intoxicating drinks; but the committee would not sanction the two in their official documents. The patronage of the Queen and of many of the nobility could not compensate for the slackness of the leaders and their want of vigour. The local meetings began to diminish in number and influence; the auxiliaries died out, or became transformed into total abstinence societies; and, the Bishop of London at last resigning his presidency in disgust, the Society expired of sheer exhaustion in 1849. But bolder hearts and stronger hands had begun to take up the cause of Temperance in every part of the kingdom. The conviction had spread that the principle of abstinence was as applicable to fermented liquors as to ardent spirits; and in England the operation of the Beer Act of 1830 was proving to the candid observer that a Temperance Reformation was impossible on the older and more partial basis. Breezes from the North were blowing over the surface of the country, carrying with them new energy and new hopes; and slowly but certainly London responded to their animating breath. Mr. Joseph Livesey while up in London to give evidence before Mr. Buckingham's select committee on Drunkenness, in June, 1834, delivered his valuable "Malt" lecture in a schoolroom used for preaching in Providence Row, Finsbury Square, on Saturday, 28th June. The bills for this lecture Mr. Livesey himself placed with wafers upon neighbouring buildings; but, though days were spent in preparation, his hearers numbered only thirty; yet both

meeting and address have a high and unique place in the Temperance history of London, as the first occasion of the public advocacy of teetotalism in the metropolis. Upwards of a year passed, during which total abstinence was practised by several members of the other society; and speeches in its favour are said to have been delivered in various districts of London. The first organised effort, however, on which our eye rests, took place in the house of Mr. Frederick Grosjean, of 99, Regent-street, where, on the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Grosjean, ten other friends of total abstinence assembled on 10th August, 1835. These formed themselves into a committee, and a pledge was drawn up neither to use nor offer any intoxicating drink. At its next meeting the committee resolved to invite three of the Preston men, Messrs. Livesey, Swindlehurst, Howarth—called ironically, "Slender Billy," from his extraordinary bulk—and, so quickly was all done that on Tuesday, 1st September, their first meeting, consisting of some hundreds of persons, was held in the Lecture Hall, Theobald's-road, Red Lion-square. Mr. John Andrew, of Leeds, spoke the next night; and at these meetings, four in all, the aggregate attendance was said to have been about 1,400, and the pledges taken sixty-one. The name adopted was the "British Teetotal Temperance Society," and on the 11th September, at the first regular meeting of the committee, Mr. J. S. Buckingham, M.P., was elected president; Mr. Basil Montagu, Q.C., vice-president; Mr. Ashby, of Regent Street, treasurer; Mr. Grosjean, sub-treasurer; Mr. R. S. Nichols, secretary; and Mr. Pasco, of Paternoster Row, depositor, or bookseller. At first, the British Schoolroom in Harp Alley, Farringdon Street, was engaged for two nights in the week, one for a public meeting, the other for a Teetotal school—an educational idea borrowed from Preston. A second pledge of simple personal abstinence was introduced; and persons wishing to join, could sign either. As the year 1835 came to a close, the secretary reported a good attendance at meetings, and a donation of £20 from a lady.

On 30th December, the first tea meeting was held in the Theobald's Road Lecture Hall, and a large barley pudding was cut up and distributed to a company of about 200 persons. The

meetings in Harp Alley were discontinued for a time, and a weekly meeting commenced, 6th January, 1836, in Trinity Chapel, Leather Lane, Holborn, but another meeting-place was soon necessary. Some tracts were prepared and published; and early in 1836, Mr. William Janson, Jun., and other friends of the old Society, dissatisfied with the committee's attitude, joined the new movement, and a forward step was taken in August, when a change of name was resolved upon, and the inauguration of "The New British and Foreign Society for the Suppression of Intemperance," was celebrated by a public meeting. On the 8th October, 1836, the first number of the *Intelligencer*, the Society's organ, was issued, which appeared fortnightly down to the end of the year, and with the beginning of 1837 was brought out weekly. Giving as it did copious reports of meetings, it was an important aid to the cause in London and the south of England. Auxiliaries to the central Society were formed without delay, and were soon able to report large bodies of members and many reformed drunkards. At the annual meeting in May, 1837, the Earl of Stanhope was elected president, Mr. Janson, treasurer, and Messrs. Meredith, and J. E. Howard, hon. secs. In the following year the Rev. W. R. Baker was appointed traveling secretary. The report for 1838 gives an estimate of the London members at about 6,000, and the weekly meetings held were from fifty to sixty. The dispute which then arose about the Long and Short Pledges divided the London Societies; and as the New British and Foreign Temperance Society exclusively adopted, in May, 1839, the Long or American pledge, against giving and offering as well as using intoxicating drink, a new General Society was formed, on the Short Pledge Basis, with Earl Stanhope as the president and the *Intelligencer* as its organ; while the *Journal*, which had been issued in January, 1839, by the New British and Foreign Temperance Society, strongly advocated the Long Pledge. These divisions did, no doubt, much harm, but the additional temperance activity evoked by them may have proved more than a compensating benefit. The series of tracts published by the New British and Foreign Temperance Society had a large circulation in London and elsewhere, and among more elaborate works may be named the

“Curse of Britain,” by the Rev. W. R. Baker, in 1838; the prize essay, “Bacchus,” by Dr. Grindrod, at the end of 1839; and the admirable essay “Anti-Bacchus,” by Rev. B. Parsons, in 1840.

Surveying the years from 1831 to 1842 we may say of them that they were years of much Temperance sowing in the metropolis, and of reaping not a little. Through the instability and infirmity of human nature, and not from any imperfection in the principles advocated, many of the results were evanescent; but the good effected was incalculable; and without it, where would have been the larger and richer harvests of succeeding years?

Besides the formation of local societies, including not a few youths' societies, and some conducted by women for the special benefit of their own sex, Rechabite tents were numerous; Exeter Hall was frequently crowded—once in 1840 to hear a speech from Daniel O'Connell; and the great street processions of 1839, '40, and '41 made known at once the numbers, respectability, and enthusiasm of the new social reformers.

From 1838 to 1841, the weekly meetings increased to about 100, and the distribution of publications and medals proceeded freely. Adhesions by London ministers of religion became more frequent; and though medical converts were few, the Medical Declaration drafted by Mr. Julius Jefferys, M.R.C.S., and published in 1839, bearing the signatures of some of the first men in the profession in London, was a link in the long-extended chain of evidence, that science, truly so-called, is on the side of abstinence from all alcoholic drinks.

At the close of 1840, Mr. Robert Warner, in conjunction with other friends of Temperance in London, formed the Society known as the Temperance Provident Institution, in order to give abstainers the benefit of a life assurance office composed of their own class. In 1850, non-abstainers were admitted to a “general” section; and the astonishing growth and prosperity of this institution is at one and the same time a proof of the development of the Temperance cause, and of the harmony of total abstinence with the laws of health and long life.

In referring to the men who were prominently connected with

the Temperance movement in London, I may observe that the Bishop of London and the great body of officials of the original Society resisted all advance in the total abstinence direction. This was notably so with the Rev. Owen Clarke, once an agent in Bath, and afterwards the Secretary, who eventually summed up in himself the whole executive force of the Society.

Of those who kept pace with the advancing Temperance reform in London, the list is long and honourable. Foremost was Mr. James Silk Buckingham, M.P. for Sheffield in the Reformed Parliament of 1832. He was distinguished as a traveller, journalist, author, linguist, legislator, philanthropist, and Temperance reformer. The Select Committee of the House of Commons, of which he secured the appointment in 1834, acting as chairman, and issuing a cheap edition of its evidence and Report, was a wonderful monument of his courage and ability. Yet it was but one of a long succession of services on the platform and through the press, continued till his death in 1855. Mr. Basil Montagu, Q.C., the learned editor of Bacon's Works, may be named as the author of an "Essay on Fermented Liquors," published in 1814, which reiterated the views promulgated by Drs. Beddoes and Darwin in favour of abstinence from all intoxicating drink. "Boatswain" Smith, the eccentric but warm-hearted friend of the sailor, the soldier, the fallen and the young, zealously aided the cause whose objects he had eulogised in his pamphlet of 1829. The Rev. Dr. Pye Smith, the venerable president of Homerton College, gave to total abstinence the same earnest support he had extended to the original Temperance Society; and when he was called to resign his life he directed his attendants not to give him the liquors which might becloud his mind in those solemn moments. The Rev. George Clayton, of Walworth, was another of the band of 1831 who became closely associated with the total abstinence cause in London. The great majority, however, who were most devoted to the Temperance cause from 1835 to 1842 appear to have had little or no connection with the old Temperance Society. In the East of London Mr. John Giles was very active, and, though a member of the Society of Friends, was successful in forming a strong Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Association. Mr. Grosjean, Mr. H. Freeman, Mr. M. Hart, Mr.

Pasco (the publisher of Paternoster Row), Mr. J. Burt, Mr. R. R. Moore, Mr. Knight, Mr. S. Gilbert, and Dr. Oxley, who had been for many years even then a total abstainer—these and others were familiar figures in the movement of those days. Very conspicuous, too, was Mr. William Janson, of Lloyd's, for his geniality, zeal, and generous use of his wealth; and Mr. John Meredith, of Lambeth, for his unceasing industry, personal and official; and Mr. J. W. Green, the editor of the *Intelligencer*, who brought his skill as a professional reporter into request by preserving speeches of special interest and value. Among ministers of religion who rendered able service during this period were the Rev. James Sherman, of Surrey Chapel; Rev. Jabez Burns, of Church Street Chapel, Edgeware Road; Rev. Dr. Tracey, of Chelsea; Rev. Charles Stovel, of Whitechapel; Rev. J. Howard Hinton, M.A., of Devonshire Square; Rev. G. Evans, of Mile End; and some others. Medical advocates were few, but Messrs. Garman and Hicks, and Drs. Snow and R. D. Thomson, pleaded in London for the struggling cause. Agents, occasionally labouring in London, were Messrs. Thomas Whittaker, James Teare, Ed. Grubb, John Cassell, J. H. Donaldson, G. Greig, J. McCarthy, W. Biscombe, J. Hockings; and in the person of Mr. T. A. Smith, a lecturer of the highest merit was drawn from the ranks of the working-men of London. Mr. James Balfour and Mr. James McCurrey, of Chelsea, were indefatigable in winning hundreds to the cause by their open-air and other addresses. Men like Mr. John Bowen, the stonemason, and Mr. J. P. Parker, the coach-builder, were nightly engaged in temperance advocacy, and one of this class, Mr. John Mann, a farrier, afterwards became a minister and President of the Methodist Free Church. In Youths' Societies not a few, like the late Mr. G. C. Campbell, received their training as Temperance speakers; and in a Female Temperance Society the early signs appeared—at first seen by few—of the extraordinary talents of Mrs. C. L. Balfour, who from 1837 to 1842 edited two Temperance periodicals, brought forth her "Garland of Water Flowers," silenced a medical opponent, and entered on her career as a public speaker and lecturer of consummate grace and winning power. Mr. Richard Walkden, of Pinner Park; Mr. Richard Barrett, of Croydon; and Mr. John Hull, of Uxbridge, were examples of a small,

but earnest body of men who, though residing out of London, were frequent in their attendance at London meetings, and were very useful in carrying on the London movement. Some years before the end of this period, also, the removal to London of Mr. John Dunlop (the founder of the original Temperance cause in Scotland) brought to the aid of the London movement his large experience, judicious counsel, and ever-ready service.

But I must not dilate. If some honoured names are missed from this review, let it be remembered that I have spoken of the first ten or eleven years only of the Temperance reform in London. Every succeeding decade has seen a fresh race of workers, some of whom have become renowned in the movement. It would have been easy to make my sheaf thicker and my gallery larger, but I have been preparing a sketch and not a history. Yet this record, however brief, has the advantage of proceeding from one who is partly a witness as well as a narrator. I have spoken of men most of whom I have seen and heard, and concerning things of many of which when an enthusiastic young teetotaler I was an ardent observer. The men were not perfect, nor assumed to be so; and the events were but the beginning of greater things which have followed, or are yet to come. But we shall all agree that the pioneers of the Temperance reform in this metropolis were worthy of double honour; and I know not how we can honour them more fittingly than by giving ourselves more fully to the cause to which they gave themselves so courageously, so faithfully, and so successfully.

A brightness like the stars
Their memories ever wear!
God grant our lives may be
As true, and good, and fair!

EARLY HISTORY OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.

II.—ENGLAND.

BY JOHN ANDREW, Esq., Leeds.

It is now about thirty-six years since the paper on "National Temperance Movements," by the late Thomas De Quincey, the English Opium-Eater, appeared in *Tait's Magazine*. It is a singular and somewhat disappointing production, but the first sentence is a noticeable one. He says: "The most remarkable instance of a combined movement in society which history, perhaps, will be summoned to notice, is that which in our own days has applied itself to the abatement of intemperance."

In a subsequent paragraph there is another remark worthy of quotation: "Already in the earliest stage these temperance movements had obtained, both at home and abroad, a national range of grandeur." It was very gratifying to the early friends of the Temperance reformation that this remarkable man thus wrote. The cause was then, to a large extent, the object of scorn and opposition; but he had the sagacity to see the vast importance of union and organisation in order to secure such a great object as national sobriety. He also saw the great advantage of each member pursuing a certain course of action by signing a pledge to abstain. He gives no information as to the origin, history, and results of the temperance societies in America and the United Kingdom up to the time he wrote in 1845. This I shall try to do, so far as England is concerned. As brevity is requisite, my task is a difficult one. To do full justice to it, a volume might be filled. A few important and striking facts can only be given.

The Temperance movement in America commenced in the early part of 1826, and in less than three years information respecting its nature and results reached Ireland and Scotland. In these portions of the United Kingdom the cause first commenced, but England was not long in following the good example which our Irish and Scotch friends had so nobly and worthily set.

In the first Annual Report of the Glasgow and West of Scotland

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Temperance Society, published in 1830, there is the following interesting statement: "Soon after the formation of the Society in Glasgow, Mr. Henry Forbes, of Bradford, attended one of the meetings of the committee, and there subscribed to the constitution. On returning home, he thenceforth devoted himself to the cause; and, with a perseverance which neither indifference nor reproach could subdue, has succeeded in gaining a firm footing for the Societies in the South, and has triumphed over obstacles which to a less ardent spirit would have seemed utterly insurmountable." Mr. Forbes was then connected with a firm in the stuff trade, and for several years visited Scotland as a commercial traveller. On his return from this journey he consulted with some of his benevolent fellow-townsmen, told them what he had done, and earnestly urged the formation of a society of a similar kind. He presented them with some of the tracts and pamphlets issued in America, Ireland, and Scotland; and, after several private conferences and much deliberation, it was decided to form a society. Thus Bradford, in Yorkshire, has the honour of having formed the first society in England. This was on February 2, 1830, but the first public meeting was not held until the month of June in that year. Mr. Forbes became one of its secretaries and laboured most indefatigably on its behalf for several years. It is worthy of record that one of the founders of the society was the late Mr. Thomas Beaumont, surgeon, brother to Dr. Joseph Beaumont, an eminent Wesleyan Methodist minister. Mr. Beaumont delivered an able and valuable lecture on the properties and effects of ardent spirits, which was afterwards published as a tract. The second society formed in England was at Warrington, in Lancashire, April 4, 1830. A few months afterwards steps were taken to establish a society in Leeds, one of the founders of which was the late Mr. Edward Baines, father of Sir Edward Baines, who for about forty-four years has been a teetotaler and an earnest friend of the Temperance cause.

A deputation from the Bradford Society attended the meeting, convened by circular, when the Leeds Temperance Society was formed, which was on the 9th of September, 1830. Before the end of that year societies were formed in Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, York, and a number of other towns. Tracts had been

circulated in these towns and in other parts of England to the number of about 100,000. Many Established and Nonconformist ministers had identified themselves with the movement, and some members of the medical profession had also given it their support. The Bradford Society gave a decided proof of earnestness in employing an agent. The Rev. J. Jackson, Baptist minister of Hebden Bridge, was engaged to give lectures in Yorkshire and Lancashire. Amongst other places which he visited in the latter county was Preston, where he delivered two powerful lectures. Two things prepared the way for his visit. Towards the end of 1831 Mr. John Smith, a tradesman in the town, received a large number of tracts from Mr. John Finch, of Liverpool, which he actively distributed, and on New Year's Day, 1832, Mr. Henry Bradley, and several teachers belonging to an adult school in Preston, established a society on the principle of abstinence from ardent spirits in connection with the school. These efforts and Mr. Jackson's lectures led to a meeting being held in the theatre, March 22, 1832, for the purpose of organising a society. Moses Holden, Esq., astronomer, presided, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. William Pollard, of Manchester, Mr. Isaac Grundy, the Rev. F. Skinner, and Mr. George Edmondson, the two latter gentlemen forming a deputation from the Blackburn Temperance Society. The next meeting was held on Good Friday, 20th of April, in the Wesleyan Schoolroom, when about 200 persons were present. The Rev. Charles Radcliffe, Wesleyan minister, presided, and at the close of his address he stated that the meeting was open for anyone to speak who felt disposed to do so. After a considerable pause Mr. James Teare rose, and spoke for about a quarter of an hour, this being his first speech on the Temperance question. Several other meetings were subsequently held, each being addressed by Mr. Teare. In the beginning of May he became an abstainer from all intoxicating liquors, and several others soon followed his example. Richard Turner, author of the word "Teetotal," signed the pledge requiring entire abstinence from ardent spirits only, May 8, but he did not long observe moderation in the use of fermented liquors. On the 18th of June, at a meeting in the Independent Chapel, Grimshaw Street, Mr. Teare publicly advocated the total abstinence principle, and at

the next meeting of the committee he was charged with having violated the rules of the society. The ice was thus broken, and the public advocacy of teetotalism soon became common. On the 23rd of August a private pledge was drawn up in the shop of Mr. Livesey, and signed by John King and Joseph Livesey. The question began to be generally discussed, and the result was that on Saturday evening, 1st September, 1832, at the meeting in the Cockpit, or Temperance Hall, the following pledge was adopted and signed by the following persons, and in the order here given :—

“ We agree to abstain from all liquors of an intoxicating quality, whether ale, porter, wine, or ardent spirits, except as medicines :— John Gatrix, Edward Dickinson, John Broadbelt, John Smith, Joseph Livesey, David Anderton, and John King.”

In the following month, 11th October, Richard Turner signed the teetotal pledge, whilst in a state of intoxication, and kept it until his death, 27th October, 1847, aged fifty-six years. On 16th March, 1833, it was resolved to adopt the new pledge in connection with the old one. This was the first society which took this step. Up to this time nearly every society in the United Kingdom had only one pledge, that is, one which required abstinence from distilled liquors, and the moderate use of fermented liquors, if used at all. A few persons in various places abstained from all kinds of alcoholic liquors, but these were rare cases. The principle of the old pledge was abstinence, but an exception was made in favour of fermented drinks.

Teetotalism was simply the application of the abstinence principle to all kinds of intoxicating liquors. It was evident that to condemn alcohol under one name and to allow its use under another was not an effectual way either to cure or prevent habits of intemperance. I cannot but think it was well that this inconsistent and imperfect plan was fairly tried. In the history of mechanical inventions it has often happened that the trial of an imperfect and faulty machine has prepared the way for one more complete. In the history of benevolent movements the same thing has also occurred. Consistency and sad experience required the abandonment of this defective plan.

The old pledge gave permission to take ale and wine in mode

ration, and that was a fatal source of backsliding. In his most interesting pamphlet, "Reminiscences of Early Teetotalism," Mr. Livesey truly says that "the temperance reformers of the present day have no idea of the conflict that was kept up on this subject. To forbid wine and beer was declared an innovation upon both English and American temperance orthodoxy." Then, again, there was a great difference in the drinking customs of different parts of the United Kingdom. In the evidence which Mr. Livesey gave before the Parliamentary Committee on drunkenness, he stated, "We have ten times more drunkenness in Preston from the consumption of beer than either wine or spirits."

It is matter of surprise and regret that some of the early friends of the Temperance movement opposed teetotalism. Dr. Edgar, of Belfast, was one of these. He contended that there was a distinction between alcohol in distilled and fermented liquors. Facts were utterly opposed to this theory, and I doubt whether there is anywhere a scientific man who would now uphold such a notion. The early teetotalers saw clearly that either the work of temperance reform must be given up or teetotalism be advocated. Necessity was laid upon them to pursue the course which they did. They believed with all their hearts that they had laid hold of a sound principle, and they were determined to urge its claims with all the zeal they could command.

Mr. Livesey states that "Preston was soon recognised as the Jerusalem of teetotalism, from which the word went forth in every direction. During the race week, in 1833, seven of us projected a missionary tour to the chief towns in Lancashire, in order to establish societies, or to bring existing societies up to that point. We took a horse and cart, supplied with 9,500 tracts, and we had a very neat small white flag containing a temperance motto. We started on Monday morning, 8th July, and visited Blackburn, Haslingden, Oldham, Ashton, Stockport, Manchester, and Bolton, besides halting at intermediate villages as we passed through them. We divided our party so that we could hold two meetings each night, some in buildings and some in the open air. . . . Temperance tours continued to be taken, sometimes by individuals and sometimes in companies, to various parts of the country. In June, 1834, I held the first teetotal meetings at

Birmingham and London. . . The reports of the new movement at Preston brought a number of distinguished visitors to see with their own eyes what was doing, and various communications from friends at a distance were received."

I must here state that in 1831 Mr. Livesey commenced a monthly periodical called the *Moral Reformer*, price 6d. This was given up in 1833, and succeeded by the *Preston Temperance Advocate*, price one penny, the first number of which was issued in January, 1834. This periodical was extensively read, and very useful. In 1837 the *Leeds Temperance Herald* was commenced, and issued twice per month. In 1838 Mr. Livesey gave up his own most useful publication, and desired the proprietors of the Leeds publication to incorporate the two. They did so, and in 1838 the united publication was issued monthly. In the year 1839 it became the organ of the British Temperance Association, and was printed in the Isle of Man in order that it might be sent post free to all parts of the United Kingdom. When the postal privileges of the island ceased, it had to be printed at Bolton, where most of the Executive Committee of the Association resided. With some change of form it has been continued to the present day as the monthly organ of the British Temperance League.

As I have hinted, Mr Livesey saw that, as the extensive use of malt liquor and the strong prejudice in its favour were a great stronghold of the drinking system in England, it was absolutely necessary that it should be vigorously assailed. He therefore prepared a lecture on the subject, which, after being delivered in Preston, was delivered in most of the towns in Lancashire and Yorkshire, in Edinburgh, London, and many other places. Numerous editions of this admirable lecture have been issued, and many years ago it was calculated that more than 100,000 copies had been put into circulation. Some time ago Mr. Livesey sent copies to all the members of Parliament, both Lords and Commons. There is still a great need for the extensive circulation of this admirable lecture. More than forty years ago a medical gentleman in Yorkshire called malt liquor "liquid bread"! Those who condemned its use were considered fanatical and bereft of common sense, and it required no small amount of courage to combat the deep-rooted prejudice in favour of this

popular beverage. The ignorance which the utterances of not a few members of Parliament, magistrates, and other influential persons, indicate in reference to this matter, is lamentable and surprising.

There is one very important event in the early history of the cause which I can only briefly notice, that is, the motion in the House of Commons of Mr. James Silk Buckingham, M.P. for Sheffield, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the extent, causes, and consequences of the prevailing vice of intoxication among the labouring classes of the United Kingdom. Mr. Buckingham delivered a long and able speech in moving this resolution, and on a division it was carried by a majority of seventeen. Fifty witnesses were examined, and the whole of their evidence, together with the Committee's report and Mr. Buckingham's speech, were afterwards printed in a cheap form and very widely circulated.

On 15th September, 1835, a conference of delegates from various parts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and other counties, was held in Manchester, when it was decided to form the "British Association for the Promotion of Temperance on the Principle of Total Abstinence from all Intoxicating Liquors." It is now called "The British Temperance League," and is the oldest teetotal organisation in existence in this country with a national designation and object. By the labours of its agents and through the Press it has rendered great service to the cause, and its influence is every year on the increase. The first agents of this Association had very difficult work to do, and most of them were well fitted for it. It appears that Mr. Thomas Whittaker, now Mayor of Scarborough, attended the Conference of the British Temperance Association at Manchester in September, 1835, and under the direction of Mr. Joseph Livesey laboured until the following May, chiefly in Lancashire. He commenced his labours as agent of the Association on the 9th May, 1836, and in that capacity he visited Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham. In many places he had to be bellman, chairman, speaker, and everything. He was, I believe, the first agent who was exclusively devoted to the work. Mr. James Teare, Mr. Edward Grubb, and others, were amongst the early and heroic pioneers of the cause, and I wish I had

space to do justice to their noble and self-denying toils and labours.

For several years after the introduction of the teetotal pledge into the Preston Society the cause was in a transition state. Many societies in the North of England introduced the teetotal pledge, and persons who wished for admission might do so by signing either. The old pledge was of no use in reclaiming drunkards, unless they went beyond it. Mr. Thomas Beaumont, surgeon, of Bradford, stated: "Here the first moderation society was formed, and here there was no want of zeal, talent, or piety in the working of that system; and yet, in five years, we did not succeed in reforming one solitary drunkard." In June, 1836, the question of continuing to use the moderation pledge was discussed at a crowded public meeting in the Music Hall, Leeds. After four addresses on each side, about midnight, and in an intensely excited meeting, there was a majority in favour of abandoning the use of the old pledge. Other societies made the same change, and, where this could not be effected, new societies on the teetotal principle only were established. Those that did not make the change had a feeble existence for a few years, and then were given up.

I must briefly notice one extraordinary event in Yorkshire—that is, a great festival which was held in April, 1836, in Wilsden, a manufacturing village, a few miles from Bradford. It continued for four days. The incumbent of the parish was the Rev. John Barber, M.A., and he was the President of the Society. As there was no other place large enough for the crowds that were expected, the meetings were held in the spacious parish church—April 3, 4, and 5; two being held each day—afternoon and evening—and the concluding one on the 6th, in the evening. All the roads and lanes leading to Wilsden were lined with long processions, each procession being headed by a small white banner. Many able addresses were given, and afterwards printed as a pamphlet, which is now very scarce. At a short distance from the church a splendid tent was erected, 135 feet in length by 54 feet in breadth. Hundreds took tea in this tent each day. There were two brothers who took a prominent part in the management of the festival—Mr. W. S. Nichols and Mr. R. S. Nichols—both of whom are still living, and true to the cause; one in Bradford,

and the other in Australia. Another gentleman, Mr. Thomas Baines, who is still living near Bingley, took a very active part in arranging and managing this great festival.

For want of time I can only briefly refer to other important events. Much praise is due to John Dunlop, the father of the Temperance reformation in Scotland, for his earnest efforts to direct attention to the tyrannical and mischievous drinking usages in workshops and factories all over the country, and for 2,000 signatures from medical men in favour of the safety and advantages of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquor as a beverage.

The visit of Father Mathew to England in 1843 gave a fresh impulse to the cause. His visits to various populous towns and cities excited great interest, and led thousands to take the pledge.

The World's Temperance Convention held in London, in August, 1846, was a memorable event. There were 303 delegates present, twenty-five of whom were from North America. The whole of the proceedings were afterwards published and extensively circulated. The success of this Convention was largely owing to the able and indefatigable efforts of Mr. Thomas Beggs, one of the secretaries of the National Temperance Society.

During the thirty-five years that have nearly passed away since that important gathering from various parts of the world, much has been done to enlighten the people as to the true nature and injurious properties of alcoholic liquors, through the press and by the living voice. We have to lament that the results have not been greater. It is, however, certain that the foundation has been laid for effecting a great change in the drinking habits of the people, and this consideration alone should urge us to prosecute the work with unabated zeal.

In its early history the Temperance reformation had often to contend with fierce opposition. When it came from persons engaged in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors it was not very surprising, but when ministers of the Gospel, and other influential persons became opponents, it was indeed cause for surprise and sorrow. But even this was often overruled for good. Opposition excited inquiry, and led to a more thorough study of the question. All sorts of objections had to be met and answered.

In the "Ninth Bridgewater Treatise," by Charles Babbage,

there is a wise and suggestive passage, which I hope will not be considered inappropriate in connection with this and other sketches of the early history of the Temperance movement. He observes, "It is a condition of our race that we must ever wade through error in our advance towards truth ; and it may even be said that in many cases we exhaust almost every variety of error before we attain the desired goal. But those truths once reached by such a course, are always most highly valued ; and when, in addition to this, they have been exposed to every variety of attack which splendid talents quickened into energy by the keen perception of personal interests can suggest ; when they have revived undying from unmerited neglect ; when the anathema of spiritual, and the arm of secular, power have been found as impotent in suppressing, as arguments were in refuting them—then they are indeed irresistible. Thus tried, and thus triumphant in the fiercest warfare of intellectual strife, even the temporary interests and furious passages which urge on the contest, contribute in no small measure to establish their value, and thus to render these truths the permanent heritage of our race.

" Viewed in this light, the propagation of an error, although it may be unfavourable or fatal to the temporary interest of an individual, can never be long injurious to the cause of truth. It may, at a particular period, retard its progress for awhile, but it repays the transitory injury by a benefit as permanent as the duration of the truth to which it was opposed. These reflections are offered for the purpose of proving that the toleration of the fullest discussion is most advantageous to truth. They are not offered as the apology for error ; and whilst it is admitted that every person who wilfully puts forward arguments, the soundness of which he doubts, incurs a deep responsibility, it is some satisfaction to reflect that the delay likely to be thus occasioned to the great cause can be but small ; and that those who, in sincerity of heart, maintain arguments which a more advanced state of knowledge shall prove to be erroneous, may yet ultimately contribute by their very publication to the speedier establishment of truth."—From 2nd Ed., 1838, pp. 27, 28, and 29.

The principle of abstinence from all that can intoxicate has passed through a " fierce warfare," and it is one of those truths

that must ultimately become a "permanent heritage of our race." The writer of this paper, last January, completed his forty-seventh year of teetotalism, and is now turned seventy-one years of age. He is truly thankful that when he was a young man he was led to study and embrace this admirable principle. It is, he is firmly persuaded, in accordance with God's will as made known through His word and works, and it is to him and thousands of others a source of great joy and gratitude that there are so many encouraging tokens of success and steady advancement. There is a work of immense magnitude before the new generation of temperance reformers. Let them not underrate the forces with which they have to contend, but afresh gird on their armour, and labour with increased ardour to hasten the extinction of this great curse, the drinking system of this land, and, unhappily, of others also. Truth is mighty and must prevail.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.

III.—WALES.

BY THE REV. DANIEL ROWLANDS, M.A.

I AM not old enough to remember clearly the starting of the Temperance cause in Wales; still I have a distinct recollection of the stirring events of its early history and of the labours of many of the excellent men who worked so indefatigably with it. I believe that the movement commenced in many different parts of the Principality about the same time. The Rev. Evan Davies, of Llanerchymedd, who was known to his countrymen in the Welsh press under the cognomen "Eta Delta," claimed to be the first to introduce the principle of total abstinence to the people of Wales. In a letter of his which appeared in the volume of *Y Dirvestwr* ("The Abstainer") for the year 1843, he speaks of his having endeavoured with all his might to propose that principle in Llanrwst, September, 1834; but the tide was then too strong for him, though his labour was not in vain, and before long he says that they became good abstainers there. He also states that outside his own family there were no pledged abstainers in Wales till May

11, 1835, when the first society was established. I do not think that Mr. Davies is correct here, for I find that two promising young preachers with the Calvinistic Methodists—the Revs. William Morris, then of Carmel, and John Jones, of Caergrwle—had signed the total abstinence pledge, the one in Liverpool and the other in Manchester, some time in the year 1834; but when they began to advocate that on their return to Flintshire, as preferable to the old moderation pledge, they excited an amount of prejudice that compelled them for a time to be silent. I also understand that, some years before, the Rev. H. Gwalchmai and young Mills, afterwards the Rev. John Mills, F.A.S., of London, and others, had, of their own accord, in the midst of the “moderation” movement, taken a pledge of total abstinence in Llanidloes. It appears, however, that that established by Mr. Davies in May, 1835, was the first total abstinence society established in Wales. He says that they had then three pledges:—1. Total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks; 2. Total abstinence from all spirituous liquors, with permission to drink moderately of malt liquors; 3. To drink intoxicating liquors, but not to get drunk. There had been a good deal of agitation with *Cymedroldeb* (moderation) before that time, and many had signed the moderation pledge. A friend told me the other day that he distinctly remembered an address on moderation, delivered by the Rev. John Elias, at an association at Llanerchymedd, he believed in 1832. In that address he referred to the farmers that were among the thousands assembled in the field, gracefully acknowledging the important place they occupied, that “the king himself is served by the field”; and then, looking up, with pointed finger and under intense emotion, he asked, “But, farmers, what if God were to malt your corn?” My friend realises to this day the *shudder* that thrilled the immense assembly when he asked the question. Yet, notwithstanding the efforts made by him and many others, the moderation principle did not make any appreciable impression on the country, and drunkenness went on unchecked. The Rev. Evan Davies speaks of tracts and papers he had from Ireland and America advocating total abstinence, but states that he did not know, when he began to teach that principle, that anyone else had thought of it in this kingdom, though afterwards he learned that

societies had been established in Preston and Liverpool, and other places. And although he laboured for some time to promote moderation, yet very early he devoted his whole strength to the advocacy of total abstinence, as he found that that was the only safety against the fascination of the drink. Soon after he commenced his labours, if not almost simultaneously, I find that advocates were coming to different parts of Wales from Preston and Liverpool, and perhaps other places, to teach the same thing. In the summer of 1836, Mr. John Finch, iron merchant, of Liverpool, lectured twice on total abstinence in the Town Hall of Mold, the meetings being presided over by the Rev. Owen Jones, F.A.S., now of Llandudno, who then resided at Mold; about forty signed the old temperance pledge, and some ten the new pledge of total abstinence. Soon after the Rev. Joseph Barker, minister of the New Connexion, lectured in the same place on total abstinence, and several signed, and among them Mr. Jones himself, who from that time till now has proved a veteran in the service. In a short time he had the pleasure of administering the pledge to the Rev. William Williams, of Wern, Thomas Aubrey, and Dr. Pritchard, of Llangollen. The labours of Mr. Barker proved of very high value. Some years afterward a presentation was made to him at Hawarden in acknowledgment of his service, to which many people contributed; and I have been told that there were two young ladies who took a warm interest in the work, and assisted in the presentation, the one of whom became Lady Lyttelton, and the other the honoured wife of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. The late Mr. Robert Herbert Williams, father to Mr. R. G. Williams, Q.C., who died some years ago, is well remembered as having come, in 1835, from the Liverpool society to Carnarvonshire and other places to teach the new doctrine, when he used to produce a strong sensation among the people by extracting the alcohol from the drink and burning it before their eyes! The names of other men are also mentioned who with burning zeal came forth as the emissaries of English societies to preach abstinence in different parts of the country. I am not so well acquainted with the history of the movement in South Wales, but I believe that it did not start so early there, and that its progress was not quite so vigorous. But soon it took possession of

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the whole Principality, and the work it accomplished was very great and very salutary.

The most significant fact in connection with the Temperance cause in Wales, and it goes very far to explain its immense success, is the noble alacrity with which the ministers of the Gospel and the most prominent men in the various religious communities took to it, and began to work on its behalf. It was a very strange thing in Wales to hear of ministers in England looking with a jealous eye upon the movement, and even stooping to denounce it, and looking upon its promoters with suspicion and fear; and stranger still to hear that it had to be carried on outside the pale of religious organisations, and that some of its prominent advocates were secularists. There were some in Wales that were a little slow. The clergy of the Establishment looked upon it with considerable contempt. I do not remember more than one clergyman that in those days took any interest in it—the Rev. Henry Griffith, of Llandrygarn, a man who was highly beloved, and always “furnished completely unto all good works.” There were some Nonconformist ministers who were unwilling to give up what they considered a healthy and agreeable beverage merely because the thing was taking possession of the country, and becoming, as they regarded it, a fanaticism. And, as might be naturally expected, the coarse censure of reclaimed drunkards and others made it still more difficult for them to bow under the new yoke. But as to the good and holy men who among the various denominations had gained so completely the confidence and love of their countrymen, and who by their zeal and ability and devotedness had acquired such immense power over them, they almost at once threw themselves into the work, and nobly did they labour with it. Such men as the Revs. John Elias, Henry Rees, and Ebenezer Richard among the Calvinistic Methodists; Dr. Arthur Jones and William Williams, of Wern, with the Independents; Christmas Evans, and Dr. Pritchard with the Baptists; Lot Hughes and William Rowlands with the Wesleyans; and a host of other men of a like spirit, recognised in the movement at once the leading of Providence, and took to it as the work of God. The ground they took was high from the outset, and their advocacy of temperance was helpful to the cherishing of every

Christian virtue. The name of "teetotalism," under the Welsh form *titotaliaeth*, was used at first to denote the movement, but it was soon superseded by the word *dirwest*, which is used in the Welsh New Testament, not only for "temperance," as in Acts xxiv. 25 and Gal. v. 22, but also for "abstinence," as in Acts xvii. 21. The first Welsh meeting to advocate total abstinence in Flintshire was held in the summer of 1836 at a place called Carmel, presided over by the Rev. William Morris, afterwards of Rhuddlan, and addressed by the chairman and the Revs. Owen Jones, Llandudno, and Griffith Hughes, then of Holywell. As the result of a consultation between the three after the meeting, the term *Dirwest* was selected as a designation of the movement, and soon it came to be generally used, and remains so till the present time.

The influence of the Rev. John Elias in connection with this cause was of immense value. To show the position he took it is remembered that on one occasion, when addressing a large meeting in Bangor, which was presided over by Dr. Arthur Jones, he spoke to the following effect:—"Men ought to abstain from intoxicating liquors for the sake of their bodily health, for the sake of their moral character, and for the sake of their immortal souls. To drink them increases the appetite for them, and tipping allures a man to drunkenness, weakening his body and impairing his mind; it lowers his character to such a degree that a sensible man can put no confidence in him, and it pollutes his soul in such a manner that he shall not inherit the kingdom of God. Drunkards, tremble! You sin against heaven, and wrong your own souls; you hate wisdom and love death. Moderate drinkers, pause! The drunkard has seen a day when he could say that he also was a sober man; and you may see a time when you will be drunkards like him, if you continue like him to drink. Godly people, consider! If you are not abstainers, remember that that is not a *part* of your godliness. It is in your power to do much good that some of you do not. 'Curse ye Meroz, said the angel of the Lord!' not because they opposed, but 'because they came not to the help of the Lord!' The fig-tree withered, not because it bore evil fruit, but because it had no good fruit. 'Therefore to him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin.'" On another occasion he said, "Joshua conjured the people,

saying, 'Cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth up and buildeth this city Jericho.' His words are, 'Cursed *be* the man that buildeth the city Jericho ;' shall I say, Cursed *be* the man that buildeth a fortress for drunkenness in Wales? No ; I dare not say, *Be* the man cursed ; but I venture to say that cursed he *will* be." When I add that such utterances were supported by the greatest personal dignity and earnestness in the speaker, and sent home by his unrivalled elocution in such a manner as caused every word to tell, you may well conceive the effect that was produced. A story is related of one of the old ministers saying, in reference to the power of Elias's preaching, when yet a young man, "God grant that that lad may tell the truth, for the people *must* believe him!" He did speak excellent truth in regard to temperance, and thousands believed him.

I mentioned the name of Dr. Arthur Jones, a minister most highly respected among the Independents. He was also a very distinguished advocate of temperance. His method of assault was very different from that of Elias, but hardly less effective. He was a man of unbounded humour, and, as is frequently the case with such men, his command over the fountain of tears in human nature was as absolute as over its sense of the grotesque or the ridiculous. And I am happy to add that Dr. Jones never exercised those marvellous powers of his merely to amuse or to melt his hearers ; but so loyal to the cause of truth, and so profoundly earnest was his nature, that he seemed always to be exerting his whole strength, in his own peculiar way, in the service of virtue and goodness. When his friends would be most apprehensive that his humour would be running away with him, and that the effect would prove mischievous, he would suddenly restrain himself, and, with an overwhelming earnestness, drive the lesson most effectively home to the heart and conscience of his hearers. On one occasion I heard him describe a drunken man he had met, tottering in weary helplessness from the one side of the road to the other, and on his remarking, "The road is very long, is it not?" the reply he had was, "I do not complain so much of its length ; but it is its *width* that bothers me tremendously!" Many professed as their excuse for not becoming abstainers that they were moderate drinkers, and this is the way in which on one

occasion, I heard him reducing that conceit to infinite ridicule. He was coming home, he said, one day from one of his engagements, and he saw a man sitting composedly in the ditch on the road-side, half covered with water, and remarked to him, "Well, you are not an abstainer, I suppose?" "No," said the poor man, as distinctly as his helpless condition would allow him, "I am a moderate man!" That style of moderation—"Cymedrol ar ei din yn y dur!"—became a byeword throughout the country for many years. In one large meeting, when the speaking had become rather dull and attention had quite flagged, Dr. Arthur Jones was called up, and with the very first words he uttered he excited the most intense attentiveness, which he also sustained throughout his speech. He said:—"I will not have any more? Did I not say that I would have no more? A woman, having gulped too much of the stupefying drink, lay on the sand of the Lavan shore to wait a boat, and slept. When the boat came near the men saw the tide approaching her face, and when the salt water came to her mouth, she turned her head off, saying, 'I will not have any more.' Thereupon the salt water came again to her mouth, and she spat as much as she could out, exclaiming 'Did I not say that I would not have any more?' And if some of the ferrymen had not gone to her further than the boat could float, more she would have had, and she would have gone to a misery where there is no water! Would you have more of the history of fresh water? Two years last winter a number of men and sprightly youths went to a new public-house to keep what they called a house-warming; and after drinking enough to warm their feet, their bodies and their heads, by getting drunk, they went out some time, and lay where they could. Rather early in the morning one was heard shouting, 'Something holds my feet, and I cannot move.' 'Something holds my hair, and I cannot lift my head,' said another. They had lain in soft mortar, and that by the time they had awakened out of their sleep, had frozen. They returned home with their fine clothes besmeared with mortar, and their hats dented and discoloured. A wonderful mercy that something did not take hold of them all and throw them to be warmed in hell! But a greater mercy that that public-house is become the abode of sober people, that the men and

youths of the house-warming are abstainers, and some of them professing the religion of the blessed Saviour." I have heard my neighbour and friend, Mr. Thomas Lewis, of this city, say that he heard him relate the story of the house-warming in a very large meeting on one occasion in Bangor, and he said that he never saw in his life a greater contrast than that between the inextinguishable laughter produced by the description of the drunken men struggling and shouting in the frozen mortar, and the awful solemnity of the remark, "What a mercy that something had not taken hold of them and thrown them to be warmed in hell!" The effect was very impressive.

One feels a difficulty to restrain himself in the midst of the interesting reminiscences of the temperance advocacy of those fresh and earnest days in Wales. Dr. Edwards, of Bala, a few years since related an excellent illustration used by the Rev. Ebenezer Richard, the father of the honourable member for Merthyr Tydvil. He described a man in the rough sea and in danger of drowning; and the neighbours, seeing his plight, lay hold of each others' hands, and so made a living chain to reach and to rescue the poor man. Would they not do the same with the poor drunkard, whose danger was so much greater? The Rev. William Griffith, Congregational minister in Holyhead, who in honoured age is justly regarded by his countrymen generally as one of the most venerable of men,* in one of the great gatherings left a deep and most salutary impression upon the minds of his hearers by relating and applying a missionary incident. In a meeting held by one of the missionaries in India, the parents of the neighbourhood were very greatly interested by hearing their children catechised and repeating portions of Scripture, singing, &c. But one woman, in the midst of all the interest and the joy, kept weeping bitterly. The missionary asked her what was the matter with her. "Oh," said she, "If thou hadst been here earlier I would also have had a boy that could have answered as well as any of them. But with my own hands I laid him under the wheels of Juggernaut!" And what a number of those that had been destroyed by the drink might have been there that day, safe and honoured, if the Tempe-

* Since the writing of the above he has gone to join the majority.

rance reformation had commenced earlier; some even whom their very parents by their example in drinking had laid under the wheels of Juggernaut! And what an inducement they should draw from that to work their best with it and so prevent further calamities. Williams of Wern was an ardent and powerful advocate of temperance, and in that as well as in many other respects, was the honoured means of doing much good. As a specimen of his high advocacy of the cause, take the following:—"There is in the country many a backslider, that has left religion for years, soaking himself in the public-houses, and appearing to be altogether heedless of his condition; and the words of the Lord to him are, 'How shall I give thee up, backslider! How shall I deliver thee, soul? My heart is turned within me.' A mother, with one of her little boys laying hold of her hand, related to a neighbour that she went to look for a boy of hers, and found him lying on the edge of the canal, floating a feather on the water, and reaching forth his head to blow it farther from him; 'And,' said she, 'if I had not been there to take hold of his arm, he would have gone into the water and drowned; and I felt my heart turning.' Swearing drunkard, hear! Drunken backslider, hearken! The Lord finds thee on the brink of destruction, playing with toys that are lighter than feathers; He sees thee stretching forth towards perdition, above the everlasting destruction. Consider, man! Unless the hand of the gracious mercy of Heaven will take hold of thy soul, thou wilt descend from the public-house to the fire, and from the ale and spirits to a place where thou canst not get a drop of water to cool thy tongue; and the heart of God turns!" In a sketch of the early history of Temperance in Wales, however slight, it would be unpardonable not to mention the name of the Rev. Christmas Evans. Although advanced in years, he did not hesitate to fall in with the new movement, and he did his best to promote it. Indeed, it is a fact of remarkable interest in regard to nearly all the excellent men that I have mentioned as having done so much for Temperance in Wales, that they took to it quite in the evening of their day, when they might well have been excused for not altering their habit of life, and when even the most zealous of their countrymen might well have suggested to them the propriety of resting from their labours. But as John Elias, on a remarkable occasion,

said that it appeared to him that it was in the temperance chariots that the King of Kings in those days was riding through the country, so they all felt that it was their highest privilege to pay Him their homage, and do what they could to prepare His way. And none of them did that with greater alacrity than he who, with such genuine love, was so often mentioned by Welshmen as "Old Christmas." He was a veritable child of nature, a man of rampant fancy and rollicking humour, though with the deep earnestness of his character he made strenuous efforts to keep those forces under control, and make them helpful to the cause on which he had so much set his heart. Though upwards of eighty on the only occasion when I, as a boy, had the pleasure of seeing him on a temperance platform, yet his spirit seemed to be the most youthful of the whole lot, and we, the boys, could have sworn unto him eternal love. In one part of his speech—I suppose he must have been instigating the virtuous and the good not to let very different men go before them in the work—I well remember the humour and striking effect with which he cried, "Oh, fie! to let little Betsey of Nevin beat the big ships on the sea!" "My people," he said on one occasion in a large meeting held in Moriah Chapel, Carnarvon, "I used to drink but little intoxicating liquor at any time, since I began to preach Christ as a Saviour to sinners; and when I gave that little up that I might feel strong to try and get the drunkards not to drink the fiery beverages, I thought that I was sacrificing an ox; but when I see the drunkards by the scores getting sober, the dukes of Edom subdued, and pure religion advanced, it cheers my spirits, freshens my flesh, and makes me feel that I have only sacrificed a rat." His power over those meetings was enormous; but in the exuberance of his enthusiasm, with his marvellous humour, the excessive laughter that was often produced gave pain sometimes to the best men. The late Rev. David Jones, of Treborth—a name fragrant with loving memories—though he was one of the most genial of men, told me that when he lived at Carnarvon he used to grieve frequently at the laughter produced by Christmas Evans when speaking on temperance, especially seeing the meetings were held in places of worship, though he himself was as helpless as any when tickled by the great magician. On one Monday evening, how-

ever, on his way to the meeting at Moriah, he resolved that Christmas should not make a fool of him any more, and that he would do what he could to check the unseemly merriment; he summoned his whole strength of will, and even sought superior strength to support him in his resolution, for he was seriously afraid that evil was produced. The meeting for some time went on soberly enough, but when Christmas Evans stood up, Mr. Jones felt that the whole temper of the meeting at once became dangerously relaxed. His first words were, "The drink, my people, is very much like the dumpling of an old parson I heard of in the county of Cardigan." Of course all their gravity was gone! Then, as the laughter allowed him, he proceeded to explain that this old parson was very fond of a dumpling with his Sunday dinner, and that his housekeeper had got rather tired of cooking it, and determined one day to try a little stratagem to get rid of the extra work. She put quicksilver in the dumpling, and when the water began to boil the dumpling would jump out. She went to her master, affecting surprise, if not terror, and said she was afraid that the dumpling would not remain in the pot, but kept dancing about the kitchen. The old man pooh-poohed the story, and said such a thing was impossible. He accompanied her to the kitchen, and ordered the dumpling to be replaced in the pot. Presently, to his amazement and consternation, out again it jumped, and danced wildly about his feet. There was but one conclusion to come to—the devil was in the dumpling! He looked for his Prayer-book and came back, with his spectacles, solemnly to read the prayers and exorcise the devil. In the midst of his prayer, however, the dumpling jumped out again, and played the same wild gambols about him. He was a brave man, and he tried again to send the spirit away, but with only the same result; and at last he gave the whole thing up, solemnly remarking, "The devil is in the dumpling!" Every sentence in the description of course created roars of laughter, but the great lesson—that the devil was in the drink!—was earnestly impressed upon the minds of the people, and that their only safety was to give it up altogether.

A host of other and younger men came out in like manner, and threw themselves into the work. Indeed it was a rare exception to see any minister standing aloof, and I am not aware of more

than one—Caledfryn—that allowed himself to be driven by the taunts of the over-zealous to a position of antagonism. The self-denial cost a good deal to many. His friends had considerable amusement with good old Isaac James, of Cardiganshire, a witty and eccentric man who did not like at all to give up the drink he had been accustomed to, and yet felt the pressure of the temperance sentiment so strong that he could not but yield to it. The Rev. Thomas Richard, of Fishguard, a distinguished minister in South Wales, and rather fond, like others, of poking his fun at Isaac James, asked him once in the presence of a large number of ministers and deacons at an association, "Isaac James, are you an abstainer?" "I am." "Yes," asked Richard again, "are you an abstainer in heart?" The reply he got was, "I am an abstainer in stomach; what have you to do with my heart?" A good story is also related of the Rev. Evan Evans, of Aberffwrdd, in the same county. He looked upon taking the pledge of abstinence as a very foolish thing, and for some time he could not be induced to follow his brethren in taking it. One day, however, he was overtaken by a man who was returning from the market at Aberystwith, and whose "moderation," to say the least, was known to all men. With maudlin respect and affection he began to praise and flatter the good and respected minister: "I like you, Mr. Evans; I like you; you are on our side, and not on the side of those foolish totals. I like you very much, Mr. Evans." The truth came upon the minister like a flash: "I on thy side! No, thou shalt no more say that I am on thy side!" And many others were converted by a similar process. It is not too much to say that all the moral strength of Wales was, in a very short time, ranged on the side of temperance, and for many years the temperance crusade throughout the country was very vigorous indeed. Societies were established in every neighbourhood, in which all the denominations joined; public meetings were frequently held, and earnest efforts made to teach the principles of temperance. In a letter from the Rev. David Charles, B.A., of Bala, afterwards Dr. Charles, which was published in the *London Temperance Intelligencer* in 1838, and which I have now before me in Welsh in the *Cerbyd Dirvestol* for that year, he states, among other things, that the Rev. Lewis Edwards, M.A., now honoured by the

whole Principality as Dr. Edwards, had a fortnight previously preached a sermon on temperance on a Sunday evening at Bala to a large congregation, and so powerful was the effect of that sermon that before the end of the following week fifty-two had signed the pledge, many of whom up to that time had been the most strenuous opponents of the movement. Mr. Charles also states in that letter that out of the 1,200 inhabitants of Bala at that time, 900 had signed the pledge; and the work was progressing in like manner everywhere. Able advocates, frequently from different denominations, made tours through various counties to hold meetings. The late venerable Henry Rees, of Liverpool, and the Rev. David Charles, B.A., had a memorable tour of the kind; Dr. Owen Thomas, now of Liverpool, also did a great deal in the same way; also the late Rev. Richard Humphreys, of Dyffryn, and many others. In many counties there was a complete organisation, district quarterly conferences, and county annual meetings, and festivals without number. The processions in those festivals—when perhaps a dozen societies from the surrounding neighbourhood joined that of their market town, each preceded by its flag, wearing medals or rosettes, and singing temperance hymns, and meeting afterwards, generally in a field where a platform had been erected, or in the largest chapels, for the speeches, &c.—were grand and memorable events. True they were ridiculed, and sometimes nasty attempts were made to harass them; but the people were led in them by those whom they regarded as their foremost men, their great spiritual instructors; they were also sustained by the consciousness that they were rising up against the thralldom of a foe that would crush away their very life; and moreover they were not without a deep conviction that it was the work of God: and on these accounts they could calmly disregard the ridicule and harassment of a few low publicans and certain disreputable gentry and drunkards that thought it heroic to try and annoy them. In scores of instances the public-houses were dried up altogether, and in many cases good and conscientious men, when their eyes were opened to the nature of the traffic conducted by them, gave it up of their own accord, many emptying their barrels into the rivers, and in other respects incurring heavy pecuniary losses. A strong impetus was given to the cause

EARLY HISTORY OF THE TEMPERANCE
REFORMATION.

IV.—IRELAND.

BY THE REV. THOMAS HOUSTON, D.D.

WITH the Temperance movement in Ireland, I have been identified from its earliest origin, and regard it as a singular privilege to have been called to take part in the first hard struggles of the Temperance reformers, and to be associated at a somewhat advanced stage of life with those who, under much more favourable auspices, are guiding this great undertaking forward to a bright consummation, and a certain and glorious triumph. Half-a-century is an important epoch in the life of individuals, and in the history of nations. When one takes a retrospective glance of a period some years beyond this—dating its commencement from his entrance on public life—and considers the singular movements in society, and the remarkable changes that have taken place in these nations, in the Church, and throughout the world, he cannot but be filled with wonder and astonishment. Other periods of like length in the history of nations, have witnessed great changes, and been pregnant with events that are productive of great and salutary results; but it may be safely declared that the last fifty years in the world's history have produced events and changes more unexpected and wonderful than have before occurred, and such as promise to exert the most powerful and beneficial influence on humanity and on the world's future destinies.

The Temperance reform stamps a peculiar character on the half-century that has just come to a close. It witnessed its rise amidst difficulties and discouragements of no ordinary magnitude; it has seen its development and wonderful progress; and is full of encouraging and animating hope for the future, whether as it respects the Church, the nation, or the social and moral condition of the whole human race.

The commencement of the Temperance reform in Ireland dates from the autumn of 1829. Some three years before, in the town of Skibbreen, County Cork, a nailer commenced a small society of thirty members, which increased till one-fifth of the population, amounting to 800, became connected with it. This was organised

on the principle of total abstinence. While it was in existence, it had the effect of banishing drunkenness from the town and neighbourhood, and, besides, of pointing out the way of reform to some distinguished pioneers in the Temperance cause in the south of Ireland, such as the Revs. George Carr, Nicholas Duncombe and Theobald Mathew. Previously to the inauguration of the Temperance reform in Ireland, efforts had been made for a number of years in America to arrest the drinking habits of society, which had grown to a fearful proportion, and were threatening widespread demoralisation and ruin to society. But before the time of cheap newspapers and penny postage, intelligence concerning these efforts had attracted the attention of very few, and was hardly considered deserving of the place of an item of news, either in secular or religious periodicals.

A cheap edition of *Beecher's Six Sermons on Temperance* was circulated in the north of Ireland in the early part of 1829. The vivid, graphic statements, clear, convincing reasoning and eloquent appeals of the distinguished author, could not fail to enlighten and convince some in favour of the Temperance cause. At a meeting held at the time in Belfast of ministers and other leading men, to devise means for checking prevailing Sabbath desecration, Dr. John Edgar, then a young minister, declared himself unfavourable to the plan of civil enactment for this object, and maintained that the drink traffic and drinking customs, above all other things, were the cause of wide-spread and increasing Sabbath profanation, and that it was an urgent, primary duty, to attempt something effectual to diminish the evil. Soon after, an earnest appeal from the pen of Dr. Edgar was published, in one of the Belfast newspapers,* after it had been refused in another† on the ground that "*None but an insane person could advocate such a cause!*" After some private conference, a few friends, who had become convinced of the duty to have recourse to combined action to promote temperance, met in the committee room of the Religious Tract Society, Waring Street, Belfast, on the evening of the 24th September. The number that composed the first meeting was only six, viz.: Rev. Drs. Edgar and Morgan, Rev. Thomas

* *The News Letter.*

† *The Guardian.*

Hincks, then curate of St. Anne's Church, Belfast, and now well-known as Archdeacon of Down and Connor; Rev. John Wilson, of the Independent Chapel, Donegal Street; Mr. Alexander S. Mayne, and myself. Archdeacon Hincks and Mr. Mayne still survive—the latter has all along been distinguished by his taking the most direct interest in the Temperance cause, and by his liberal benefactions for its support. After free and earnest conversation, and united prayer, these six attached their names to the first Temperance pledge in these terms: "We resolve to abstain from the use of distilled spirits, and to promote temperance." Thus pledged to God and to one another, and confident in the goodness of the cause, we went forth to the arduous enterprise of expelling from society drinking usages that had long existed and were universally sustained, and of generating a wholesome public opinion on the whole subject. Considering the magnitude of the evil which we set ourselves to remove, and the fewness and uninfluential position of those who united together for its overthrow, it appeared a perilous and almost hopeless undertaking. We had learned, however, not to estimate truth by the number or rank of its adherents. We knew that "*one with God is always the majority.*" It is the same for Him to save by few as by many, and His way of blessing is ever, "Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit."

This was the first effective Temperance association that was organised in Ireland; for though in the early part of the year a society of like kind was formed at New Ross, County Wexford, by the Rev. George Carr, it did not spread or remain long in existence. For some ten or twelve years the movement went forward according to the plan on which it was first organised. It then took a new start, in the almost universal abandonment by Temperance reformers of the principle of abstinence only from distilled liquor, while yet admitting the moderate use of the milder intoxicants. Instead of this there was adopted, as fundamental, total abstinence from the use of alcoholic liquor of every kind, and an important agitation was commenced in favour of Legislative action for the suppression of the drink traffic.

On glancing back at the commencement of the Temperance movement in Ireland, and remembering our small beginnings, i

is difficult, at the distance of more than half-a-century ago, to form an adequate conception of the state of matters at that time in relation to drinking customs, and the difficulties to be encountered in publicly opposing them. The influences of these customs in polluting and degrading the Church, and their baneful effects on the ministry, were fearful. A minister was expected to share with the people in their potations of strong drink in families and in all social gatherings; to refuse to do so would have, to some extent, exposed him to unfavourable remark, and weakened his influence. For a minister to be occasionally overcome by intoxicating liquor was never thought of as inconsistent with ministerial character, or as deserving of public censure. At the annual meetings of Synod of one of the Presbyterian bodies, not unfrequently one or two ministers after trial were deposed for drunkenness. When such was the case, what must have been the state of many others in the ministry, against whom available proof for conviction could not be obtained? At almost every sacramental occasion, intoxicating liquor was freely indulged in. Baptisms were administered in connection with the free use of spirituous liquor; and communions were often concluded with a drunken feast. In my boyhood, I saw pitched in the fields and by the public roadside on a sacramental Sabbath, near the place of worship, tents for the sale of ardent spirits; and it was not then thought strange for persons who were esteemed pious to rise from the communion-table, and to repair to these tents, to "get refreshment," as they termed it, by drinking intoxicating liquor. In country districts, where public-houses were planted next door to the house of worship—and these were not few—the parties who kept them could boast that they sold a far larger quantity of liquor on the sacramental Sabbath than they were accustomed to sell for a number of weeks before or after. In a district of County Down with which I was acquainted, almost all the ministers in a circuit of adjoining parishes, at the same time, were either known drunkards, or as freely indulging in drinking habits. In one case, two ministers were drinking together, and when they parted one walked into the tide and was drowned, and yet this had no deterrent effect on his boon companion. In some instances, two or three ministers of the same congregation in succession followed this evil practice—

some of whom were deposed, and others removed by a premature death. In the year before I was ordained, the minister of a large neighbouring Presbyterian congregation—a man of some talent, and rigidly orthodox, was tried and deposed for drunkenness. The disclosures made at his trial were disgusting and appalling. In another congregation, bordering mine, several of the former ministers were addicted to drinking, and one in comparatively early life was laid aside on this ground, with a weakened body, and enfeebled mind. Yet such solemn lessons seemed to be totally unheeded, alike by minister and people, in succeeding years. With such deplorable facts before us, and knowing the countless evils produced within the Church, and in families, by indulgence in strong drink, it was no wonder that those who inaugurated the Temperance reform were in thorough earnest, and were stirred up to the most vigorous exertions in carrying it forward.

The Temperance movement, from its novelty, attracted at first a measure of public attention, and encountered no little opposition. But, chiefly owing to the exposures which were made of the enormous evils of the drink system, it served to awaken the Christian conscience, and to excite to philanthropic effort. Dr. Edgar, from his warm-hearted benevolence, his rough stirring eloquence, genuine Irish humour, and, above all, his earnest devotedness, was himself a host, and had the power of attracting around him a considerable number of persons of like spirit—of self-denying, intrepid workers. By holding frequent public meetings, by speeches and lectures, and by scattering broadcast great numbers of small Temperance publications, the cause was advanced, and much good was done. Yet the actual abandonment of drinking throughout the community was but slow. During the first two or three years of the movement, we could count throughout the North of Ireland but a few thousands of pledged adherents; and but a small proportion of these were persons of influence in society. In the first temperance tracts that were issued, satisfaction was expressed with those who would voluntarily practice total abstinence from all intoxicating liquor. Yet unhappily Dr. Edgar set himself resolutely to oppose the principle of total abstinence. He preached and published a sermon on the subject, which finds a place in his collected works; and on this

point, he strongly opposed the excellent James Silk Buckingham, M.P., through whose efforts the House of Commons appointed a Committee to take evidence on the subject of Intemperance—the publication and circulation of whose full and able Report served greatly to advance the Temperance cause. While co-operating freely with Dr. Edgar, I considered the position which he assumed in this instance injurious and unseasonable. I always held and taught that our duty was rather to encourage and strengthen the hands of those who took high ground, than to condemn and discourage them.

The *Methods* which were adopted by the first Temperance reformers in Ireland to influence public opinion, and to subvert drink usages, were simple, and well adapted to effect the desired object. Frequent public meetings were held in towns, villages, and country districts. These were addressed by ministers and others brought from a distance, who exposed in a striking manner the pernicious and aggravated evils of the drink system, and by argument and persuasive eloquence excited the conscience of Christians to a lively sense of their obligations to oppose and subvert it. Dr. Edgar was so ardent and indefatigable in this crusade, that he not infrequently delivered addresses at five or six meetings, held in places widely separated, in the course of a week, besides preaching to his congregation on the Sabbath, and lecturing to his students as Professor of Theology. Others of us, though falling far behind in such public work, undertook no slight labour in promoting the good cause. At the public meetings, occasionally, we had interruptions and somewhat stormy scenes. The publicans organised bands with banners and loud discordant music, to collect round the place of meeting; and half-drunken fellows were sent in to interrupt the speakers, and to prevent persons from deserting the standard of King Alcohol. Sometimes the opposition assumed a different aspect and arose from a different quarter. Thus in a small town in County Down, some ten miles from Belfast, when intimation was made of a public meeting being held to organise a temperance association, the minister of a large Presbyterian congregation denounced the object from the pulpit before his people, and said that he had always drunk liquor since he was ten years of age, and that he would continue to do so; and he added that, if any of his people

would join the new society, he would not give them the sacrament! Again, when a temperance meeting was held in the house of worship of a well-known eccentric Presbyterian minister in a village in County Antrim, which was addressed by Dr. Edgar and an able friend in the ministry, the pastor gravely propounded *his* plan of temperance in opposition to theirs, namely, to allow two or three glasses of whisky to persons coming to public worship on Sabbath, according to the distances they had travelled! He was applauded to the echo by the large assembly; the voices of the advocates of temperance were drowned in the uproar, and they had to leave the meeting, not without some appearance of violence being offered them. At a place in the country in County Down, where a public meeting was held, an individual, well-known throughout the neighbourhood as a rigid, hard-headed Presbyterian, placarded the walls of the house with a bulletin in large letters, appealing to the people against the proposal to discontinue the use of intoxicant liquors at funerals—"Whether they would hereafter bury their dead like dogs, or give them Christian burial!" The same person declared in the presence of his minister and before the assembly, that "he could never pray so well as after he had taken two or three glasses of spirits"! Notwithstanding such incidents, the holding of these meetings was productive of no little benefit, and the effects of the addresses delivered were, in many instances, salutary and lasting.

Another important means of furthering the good work was by preaching temperance sermons. These, being on a subject which had hitherto been excluded from the pulpit, were numerous attended, and preachers and hearers were alike benefited by the fresh light of Divine truth thrown on a matter which was novel and unexpected; and by strong appeals to the heart on a subject which deeply concerned God's glory, the piety and prosperity of the Church—the welfare of society, and men's present condition and future destiny. I well remember the joy of heart which I felt when I afterwards heard that one of the first discourses which I preached in a school-house on a Sabbath evening, was the means of reclaiming a man—the head of a family—who had been known in the neighbourhood as a confirmed drunkard. The effect of a temperance discourse, preached about the same time to my own

congregation, was to lead the only person among them who was in the drink traffic to leave my ministry, and to connect himself with another body. Poor man! not long after, in crossing the Channel on business, he and his son, who was with him, were drowned.

A much better case was that of an aged pious member who, though not present, had heard of the discourse. For many years he had been accustomed to take a small quantity of ardent spirits to relieve attacks of asthma. When I visited him soon after, he said he had abandoned all use of intoxicating liquors, for, on looking back, he found that nothing had done greater evil in the Church. An aged elder, likewise, whom I visited when he was apparently on his death-bed, had for some time stood aloof from the Temperance movement, on the ground that the Church courts had not given it their express sanction. When he was reminded of the evil effects of drink on some of his own family, who may have been misled by first seeing it used to promote hospitality by their parents, he requested that at our next temperance meeting his name should be publicly adhibited to the pledge, and the statement made that he left his dying testimony against the accursed drink traffic and drinking usages. At one of our early public meetings, an excellent member of the congregation, a school-master, read a brief but singularly able paper, in which he assigned as his reason for abandoning the use of intoxicants, that, in a circuit of three miles around the place where he visited, he had known no fewer than *twenty-two* persons—some of them young and promising—who had come to an untimely end through drink in the brief space of four or five years. Cases like these served to stimulate the friends of Temperance to earnest and persevering effort; amid opposition and discouragement we were assured that our labour would not be in vain in the Lord.

Of the early *Literature* of the Temperance movement in Ireland, the *Temperance Advocate*, a small monthly serial, edited by Dr. Edgar—the first of the kind published in the country—regularly chronicled Temperance movements, and did valuable service to the cause. Mr. Alexander S. Mayne likewise issued numerous small publications, which were admirably adapted to promote the cause. A monthly paper, which he published, may be regarded

as the first *Children's Temperance Paper*, which appeared in this early period, and may be yet taken as a good specimen of what such a publication should be. At that time I was editor of the *Covenanter*, one of the first religious periodicals which was emitted in connection with any ecclesiastical body in the North of Ireland. From its first issue I adopted a course which was then unexampled in religious periodicals—that of assigning a place for select intelligence respecting Temperance movements, and of giving articles, both editorial and from able correspondents, in which the Scriptural principles and salutary effects of Temperance were discussed, and objections stated and refuted. It was no small gratification for me to know afterwards that such papers were the means of diffusing a healthful sentiment, and of leading to decided action in its favour among the readers of the *Covenanter* in Ireland, and in other countries. In common with other co-workers I endeavoured to bring the subject before the Church courts, and to get them pledged to its approval and adoption. The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, at its meeting in 1835, unanimously resolved—“That they highly approved of the great principle embodied in the constitution of temperance societies; recommend ministers, elders, and people to bring forward this grand principle in their respective spheres, and encourage it by precept and example; and also that Sessions be enjoined to treat with such of the people under their care as are engaged in the traffic in ardent spirits, in order to induce them to abandon the demoralising employment.” The Synod of this small Presbyterian body was thus among the first in the United Kingdom that uttered a distinct public protest against the drink traffic and drinking usages.

When, some years after, the attention of the Synod was called to the same subject, the following faithful protest against the whole drink system was unanimously issued:—“Considering the alarming extent to which the traffic in intoxicating drinks is carried on, with at least the permissive sanction of the Church, and the fact that there are still found persons in connection with some congregations who continue to engage in it; and whereas the production of these drinks is attended with the systematic and extensive violation of the Lord's day; also causing the destruction of a large portion of those substances which God designed for the food of man,

and is nowhere warranted in the Word of God ; and whereas the common sale of these drinks is not required to meet any necessary want or lawful demand of society, but is a principal cause of, and incentive to, the sin of drunkenness, with its terrible accompaniments of profanity, degradation, and crime, and is the standing source of an incalculable amount of misery and waste, destitution and death, to the community at large ; and whereas the Synod has already declared its disapproval of this traffic as being highly inexpedient and demoralising, and its earnest desire that Church members should abandon all connection with it ; which, however, has not been fully carried into effect : Therefore the Synod feels called upon solemnly to renew its testimony and warning against this traffic for the aforesaid reasons, and also because it presents a powerful obstacle to the revival of true religion ; and would hereby affectionately entreat all who are engaged in it at once to abandon so dangerous and indefensible an employment, and would earnestly warn the members of the Church as they value the interests of religion and the well-being of the community, to abstain from giving to it any measure of encouragement and support. Moreover, the ministers of the Church are hereby enjoined to embrace every fitting opportunity of testifying against the evils of intemperance, and against the principles and customs which contribute thereunto ; and as a practical testimony against this prevailing vice, and a preservative from its seductive influence, they are recommended to promote the establishment of Congregational Total Abstinence Associations."

The Reformed Presbyterian Synod in America, some forty-three years ago, declared the traffic in intoxicating drink to be *immoral*, and excluded from its communion all who were engaged in it. I sought, in 1850, to have the same action taken by the Supreme Court of the section of this body in Ireland. It was then unanimously agreed—"That all pains should be taken by ministers and Church courts to bring the few who are engaged in the traffic to relinquish it, and that henceforward none employed in it should be received into membership until they had given it up ; and that no person should henceforth be retained in fellowship who would embark in the sale of alcoholic liquor." In consequence of this decided action, there has not been, so far as I know, for a large

number of past years, a person engaged in the drink traffic a member of the Covenanting Church in Ireland. This has had the most salutary influence in preserving the ministry and membership of the Church from ensnaring drinking customs, and for giving effect to the Church's distinctive testimony on behalf of Scriptural Temperance.

These *Personal Reminiscences* of the early history of the Irish Temperance movement have been stated at perhaps too great length ; but this may be excused from the known tendency of the aged to dwell with fond interest on the scenes of early life—and because of the comparison which they present of early plans and modes of procedure, with those that are more recent. I can only advert to subsequent events in the history which are deserving of special notice in a brief and cursory manner.

1. Among these a prominent place must be assigned to the Temperance reform in the South of Ireland connected with the labours of FATHER MATHEW, which rapidly spread throughout all parts of the kingdom, and extended to various parts of the neighbouring countries. He was eminently fitted to be the "Apostle of Temperance" in the South, as Dr. Edgar was in the North. He was firm and decided in his convictions,—attentive to his duties as a priest,—characteristically fond of children,—of deep heartfelt sympathy with the poor and fallen and wretched,—and in every respect a true philanthropist. It was in the year 1838 that the movement with which he was identified began, and to this his presence and devoted labour gave a powerful and salutary impulse. Shortly before, a few members of the Society of Friends, at the head of whom was the ardent and venerable William Martin,* aided by an Episcopal clergyman, had formed a small Total Abstinence Society in the City of Cork. When Father Mathew was personally solicited to join in the movement, at a meeting held on the 10th of April, 1838, with the pen in his hand, before signing the pledge, he said,—“If only one poor soul can be rescued from intemperance and destruction, it will be a noble act, and adding to the glory of God ; here goes, in the

* Sometimes justly styled, in relation to this movement, “the father of Father Mathew.”

name of the Lord." This declaration showed the earnest self-sacrificing spirit with which he acted through the whole period of his connection with the Temperance movement till the end of his life, and was the secret of his wonderful success. Elected at once President of the organisation, he commenced his work in an old school-room in Blackmore Lane, and pushed forward the undertaking in all directions, with singular wisdom, heroic courage, and entire devotedness. The success that followed his labours was remarkable. In eight months, 156,000 persons in and about Cork had taken the abstinence pledge. In the neighbouring counties, and in many of the principal towns in the South, immense crowds assembled to hear his appeals, and to receive the pledge from his hands. In Limerick, during four days' incessant work, 150,000 names were registered. At Gort, the pledge was administered to 40,000; at Ennis and Waterford, to more than 40,000. Among those who took the pledge here were noblemen and many of the gentry. On his first visit to Dublin 60,000 total abstainers were enrolled. A few months later, on a second visit, in two days nearly 72,000 individuals—several being ladies and gentlemen—were added to the list.

The *influence and effects* of Father Mathew's labours in the South of Ireland were marked and most salutary. They originated, and diffused widely, a purified public sentiment in relation to the drink system. The consumption of intoxicating drink of all kinds was greatly reduced, and the revenue arising from it greatly declined. In 1839, duty was paid for intoxicating drinks in Ireland to the amount of nearly 1½ million of pounds. In 1844, the duty was reduced to £852,418. Crimes against person and property were diminished beyond all former precedent. Thus, in 1839, 12,049 persons had been committed for various offences; in 1845, there were only 7,101 criminals; in 1839, 66 persons were sentenced to death; in 1845, only 15 were condemned to capital punishment. Party fights at fairs, which were before of frequent occurrence, ceased; and drunken quarrels at wakes and funerals were ended. All classes of the community, in being emancipated from the slavery of drink customs, realised a measure of peace, prosperity and comfort to which to a large extent they had hitherto been strangers. Though, after some

years, the power of the movement declined, yet even to our days its salutary influence is felt and acknowledged throughout many parts of the South and West of Ireland. The Irish nation is less marked by crimes, save those that are agrarian, than either England or Scotland. Certain revolting crimes, such as wife or child murder, which are almost invariably connected with drunkenness, are nearly unknown in Ireland. The name of Father Mathew will ever occupy a high place among true patriots and large-hearted philanthropists. His devoted labours in the cause of Temperance—embalming his memory—have conferred benefits on Ireland far above those of its most eminent statesmen and generals. In future ages his name and work will present an inspiring example to those who will be privileged to conduct this great cause to its ultimate triumph.*

2. Among the first and most successful efforts to enlist the young in the Temperance cause in Ireland, are those of the venerable *Mrs. Carlile*. Left a widow by the death of her husband—a clergyman—in early life, she removed with her children from the North, and took up her residence in Dublin. There she devoted herself to works of Christian benevolence—visiting prisons, and labouring to recover the fallen. She accomplished in a great measure for Ireland what Mrs. Fry did for England. In the many prisons to which she found access in England and Scotland, as well as in Ireland, she found that the love of drink was the chief cause of crime on the part of the female prisoners. One day, on asking the women what had brought them into prison, forty in succession answered it was drink! This led her, after earnest prayer, herself to abstain, that the example might influence others, and propelled her to labour with untiring energy, even when she was advanced to old age, and was tried with successive domestic bereavements, in promoting the cause of

* When Father Mathew, upon his death-bed, heard of the foundation of the United Kingdom Alliance, he said, "I bless God for this Alliance. I have been labouring as a solitary man, but I know this, that no individual working alone can contend against this gigantic evil. Nothing less than an organisation which spreads over the face of the country, and has perpetuity in itself, is sufficient to contend ultimately, and, I trust, to conquer this gigantic evil."

Temperance. She may justly be regarded as the originator of *Bands of Hope* in Ireland. She had a marvellous gift of telling stories to children, and of interesting them deeply in the cause which she recommended. Though with much hesitation and reluctance, she was induced to address public meetings, yet the Temperance addresses of the venerable matron were listened to with profound interest by thousands, and were productive of salutary and lasting effects. Her gentle, winning manner, and the earnest, shining piety of her life, made a lasting impression wherever she went. The monument of her devoted life has inscribed on it that—"after she was approaching life's evening time, she administered the temperance pledge to upwards of 70,000 people." Ireland has reason to honour the memory of Mrs. Carlile as one of the most heroic workers in the cause of her moral regeneration.

3. The *Irish Temperance League* was formed in Belfast, in 1858, by a number of influential individuals in different stations, who had been in various ways labouring in the cause of Temperance, and had become convinced of the need of united counsel, and of more decided action to arrest the ravages of intemperance, and to bring all the influence they were able to command to deliver the Church and the nation from its numerous and aggravated evils. One of the fundamental regulations of the Association was to pledge the members "by moral suasion, political action, and other means," to promote the cause of Temperance. Wisely and energetically has the League acted in accordance with this engagement, and its efforts hitherto have been followed by a gratifying measure of success. By the monthly issue of an ably-edited Journal, and the wide diffusion of other publications, and by employing active agents, and able lecturers, it has sought to enlighten the public mind in relation to the objects and ends of the movement. It has organised total abstinence associations throughout all parts of the country where it was practicable, and established Bands of Hope for the young—providing for their pleasing recreation and rational amusement, and it employs a special agent for arranging and instructing their bands. It has all along aimed at, and been increasingly successful in, drawing persons in public stations and of influence in society into connection with the League. From

the commencement of its labours it sought by legitimate political action to weaken and subvert the power of the drink traffic, and to promote upright legislation on this important subject. By means of earnest effort and concentrated action, and by showing that they were prepared to sacrifice party considerations when they came in competition with righteous legislation on the drink system, the League was soon felt and acknowledged to be a power which it would be unsafe to ignore and disregard. The Ulster members of both the two great political parties, in increasing numbers, have declared themselves ready to promote in Parliament the objects which the League contemplates ; while in the South of Ireland a large number of the legislators, of all parties, have been brought, through the decided efforts of the Temperance reformers, to assume the same position. Of late years, the Irish vote in the House of Commons has always been weighty on any matter that aims to cripple the drink traffic, and to promote national Temperance. Had the representatives of other constituencies throughout the nation acted in the same spirit as did the large and increasing majorities of Irish legislators, such salutary measures as the Permissive Bill, Sunday Closing, and Local Option, would have early found a place in the Statute Book.

4. To the earnest *workers* of the Temperance reform in *Dublin*, the progress of the cause throughout Ireland has at all times been much indebted. Into the first Temperance movement, in 1829, such distinguished men as Dr. Cheyne (who was in his day at the head of the medical profession in Ireland), Judge Crampton (then the Irish Solicitor-General), and the celebrated Daniel O'Connell, heartily threw themselves, and rendered most efficient aid by their stirring appeals and convincing writings. The "Dublin Total Abstinence Society," founded in 1836, and re-organised in 1859, "to promote the moral and social well-being of the community, without distinction of creed or politics," did good service to the cause by erecting the first and chief Coffee Palace in the Metropolis ; by establishing coffee stands in different parts of the city ; by changing the system of drink-allowances to workmen, porters, &c., into scrips for food, and non-intoxicating drink ; and by promoting educational and philanthropic work by the profits derived from their commercial undertakings. The labours

of the earnest friends of Temperance in Dublin, whether in connection with the Sunday Closing Association or with the earlier or later organisations, have been most valuable in spreading true Temperance principles throughout the South and West of Ireland, and in summoning around the Standard of Temperance a host of willing and able workers. It would be difficult to find in any place more self-denying, wise and devoted labourers in the Temperance cause, than the late *James Haughton*, *Mr. Wigham*, the venerable *Richard Allen*, and the able and eloquent Secretary of the Sunday Closing Association, *Thomas W. Russell*.

5. The *Sunday Closing* measure forms a memorable event in the history of the Irish Temperance movement. It exhibits a noble struggle, ably carried forward till it terminated in a great and notable victory, productive of the most salutary effects, and furnishing lessons the most valuable to all who would fight the good fight of Temperance in days yet to come, and who would share in its final victory. The Irish Sunday Closing Association was founded in Dublin in 1866. Under its auspices a partial closing Bill was introduced to Parliament and read a second time in 1867. A total closing Bill was presented in 1872, and when pressed to a division, the Irish vote showed a majority of three to one in its favour. The Sunday Closing Association soon after became actively aggressive, and through its exertions, at the General Election in 1874, a large majority of the Irish members of Parliament declared in favour of total Sunday closing. When the late Professor Smyth, the member for Londonderry, became the leader of the movement, for a period of three years, the battle was fought with singular skill, heroic resolution, and indomitable courage in the face of a hostile Government, and against the whole power and resources of Drinkdom. When, early in the session of 1876, Dr. Smyth withdrew his Bill, and submitted an abstract resolution, the debate in Parliament was, as one of the ablest members declared, "A voice-battle, in which there stood arrayed on one side the eloquence of the whole Irish people, and, on the other, a banded conspiracy of the English drink sellers." When the division took place the Government was defeated by a majority of fifty-seven, the Irish members voting and pairing sixty-one for the resolution, and eleven against it. The Bill which was at once

introduced to give effect to the resolution, encountered vexatious delays on the part of the Government, and vehement factious opposition from those interested in the drink traffic. At length, after nobly refusing compromises, and holding firmly the great principle which was maintained by the united voice of the Irish nation, the Sunday Closing Act having passed both Houses of Parliament, received the Royal sanction on August 16th, 1878. It was agreed to on the part of Government, on the condition of being required to be renewed in four years; and, as a sop to their supporters in the drink traffic, on the exemption of five specified large towns from the benefits of total Sunday closing. Soon after the passing of the Act, the Sunday Closing Association was dissolved, and a new organisation, called the "Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance," was formed, with the Right Honourable Lord O'Hagan as president. Among its declared objects are these:—"To secure the maintenance and enforcement of the Sunday Closing Act, and its extension to the five cities and towns at present partially excluded from its operation. To secure a diminution in the hours during which intoxicating liquors are sold on Saturday, and to secure that all licenses for the common sale of intoxicating liquors shall be subject to popular control in each locality." The numerous benefits that have already resulted to the nation from the operation of the Sunday Closing Act, which are publicly testified to by all parties, have imparted much encouragement to the friends of Temperance. They are thereby everywhere throughout the kingdom stimulated to increased vigorous efforts to promote the advancement and prosperity of the cause. The "Irish Temperance League," by founding a "Working Men's Institute," for reading, lectures, and self-improvement, on strict Temperance principles, erecting coffee stands, opposing publicly the granting of licenses, and in various other ways, are doing a great work, which cannot but be productive of valuable results in future. Its Executive consists of earnest public-spirited men, who devote a large portion of their time to promoting the great objects of the League, and whose proceedings are characterised by singular wisdom and sustained energy. As an instance of their exemplary diligence in the good work, it may be mentioned that some members of the Committee attend at the offices of the League an hour

or two daily to give counsel and to direct the movement. The agents and lecturers employed are admirably fitted for their work; their labours cannot fail to raise the standard of Scriptural Temperance throughout the country.

It is gratifying to be able to state, in closing, that the various religious bodies in Ireland have of late years been led to form organisations in favour of Temperance, and to render active support to measures for checking intemperance. Not a few of the ablest ministers of the different Churches are now enlisted in the cause. Although they have been slow to move in the matter, and were generally for a lengthened period indifferent or neutral, it must be taken as an omen for good, that one after another, the Churches have been taking up their positions around the standard of Scriptural Temperance. The large Presbyterian General Assembly now numbers more than one-third of its ministers as total abstainers. The Episcopal Church, among the latest to adopt combined action on this subject, has, in various dioceses, established Parochial Temperance Associations. In those of Down and Connor it is reported that, though but some three years organised, there are now 11,000 enrolled members. The *Methodist Body*, in several recent Conferences, has given its public adherence to the Temperance League, and several of its ablest and most experienced ministers are either vice-presidents, or among its most devoted agents. *The Society of Friends*, ever characterised by high-toned morality and Christian philanthropy, supplies some of the most earnest workers and liberal supporters of this good cause. The smallest religious bodies evince earnest concern to benefit their own people by promoting Temperance, and to bless their native country. It may be added that such organisations as the "Belfast Women's Temperance Association," and "Ladies' Temperance Union," which have been recently formed, are conducted on the principles of united prayer,—of influencing for good the heads of families and the young,—and of restoring the fallen, are rendering most important service in the great movement, and are fraught with bright promise of most salutary results for the future. Looking at all these diversified organisations, and the work that has been already accomplished, we, in Ireland, who are identified with the Temperance movement, cannot but feel

that, despite of its distractions and sorrows, we have reason to be proud of our country ; and to cherish the hope that in the spread and ultimate triumph of Temperance, it shall yet be found true to its ancient designation, " The Island of Saints"—

" Great, glorious and free,
Bright gem of the ocean, first isle of the sea."

The Reformed Presbyterian body in America at a late annual meeting gave expression to a fundamental truth of unspeakable importance :—" *Surely it becomes the individual, the family, and the State, to unite forces and energies against an evil that if unstopped will work the ruin of them all.*" To give practical effect to this declaration, one of the resolutions, which was unanimously adopted, was, " *That our motto will be, Total Abstinence on the part of the individual, impartial discipline on the part of the Church, and absolute prohibition on the part of the State.*"

In conclusion, I beg leave to offer you on the part of my beloved country, my most cordial congratulations on this your first Jubilee, expressing the fervent desire that all concerned in the celebration shall aim with hand and heart to render it every way worthy of the cause which they have espoused. As in Israel of old, when the glad sound of the Jubilee trumpet was heard in the dawn of the year of liberty, every Hebrew bondman went out free, families and individuals were restored to their patrimonial possessions, and universal peace and happiness gladdened the land. So ought the friends of Temperance everywhere loudly to proclaim that the prosperity of the nation and the stable comfort and happiness of a people can only be realised by the entire abandonment of the common use of intoxicating liquor.

For myself, contrasting this meeting and the scene before me with that I witnessed more than fifty years ago, I can only express profound wonder and admiration, and, above all, heartfelt gratitude to the God of my salvation, for all the blessings which I have been made to enjoy from connection with the Temperance cause. I have sought to cherish a lively interest in its progress throughout all the years of its past history. Now, when approaching life's evening time, I sincerely rejoice in the increasing number of able workers that are everywhere being raised up,—in the wisdom and courage with which they are advocating this noble cause,—and

the abundant tokens of its progress and success. Cheered as I am by being here, and anticipating towards the close of life the universal spread and triumph of our good cause, I shall not cease to pray that all efforts for promoting true Scriptural Temperance, and those who make them, may be crowned with the richest heavenly blessing.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.

V.—SCOTLAND.

BY WILLIAM WALKER, ESQ.

IN view of giving to an English audience a brief sketch of the early days of the Temperance movement in Scotland, it may not be uninteresting to refer to one or two facts in the history of the drinking system of the country. And the first is the early date at which Government took a special charge of the public-houses. In 1424 it was enacted that in all "burgh towns of the realm," and all thoroughfares and public roads, there should "be ordained hostillares and receivers, having stables and chambers; and that men find in them bread and ale and all ither food, as well to horse or men, at reasonable price." This is the earliest record we have of such houses, and it was probably the beginning of the present system both of public-houses and hotels in Scotland.

The next point I notice is that the early closing of public-houses is very far from being a modern innovation. Our friends the licensed victuallers will find small comfort if they go back a few hundred years—only 450—and see how their brethren in Scotland were looked after in the year 1429. Here is a sample: "It is ordained that na man in burgh be found in taverns of wine, ail, or beir, after the straike of nine houres, and the bell sall be rung in, in the said burgh. The whilk is founden (offending) the aldermen and baillies sall put them in the king's prison. The whilk if they do not, they (the aldermen and baillies) sall pay for ilk time that they be found culpable before the chamberlain fifty shillings." It will be noticed that the aldermen and baillies are here looked after as well as the publicans. I

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have heard the argument used, and used very fairly, I think, that before going to Parliament for fresh restrictive laws, we might try to get our magistrates honestly to put in force the laws which we have. Well, the good folks of 1429 had a way of getting their magistrates to do their duty, and I merely give the hint to all municipal reformers of the present day.

The "nine hours" law appears to have been in force for nearly two centuries. Or, perhaps, it was forgotten and disused; but at all events, in 1617, an Act was passed fixing the hour of closing at ten o'clock instead of nine. It was then enacted "that all persons lawfully convicted of drunkenness, or of haunting of taverns and alehouses after ten hours at night, or any time of the day, except in time of travel, or for ordinary refreshment, shall for the first fault pay three pounds, or, in case of inability or refusal, to be put in the jaggess or jayle for the space of six hours; for the second fault, to pay five pounds, or to be kept in stocks or jayle for the space of twelve hours; or for the third fault, to pay ten pounds, or to be kept in the stocks or jayle twenty-four hours, and thereafter to be committed to jayle till they find caution for their good behaviour in time coming." I quote these enactments from a very interesting pamphlet by Mr. Duncan M'Laren, the late honoured member of Parliament for Edinburgh, and published so far back as 1858. And I add one of Mr. M'Laren's own remarks. "It will be observed," he says, "that both of these Acts are framed on a different principle from our modern Acts. The ancient Acts punish the men found drinking in the public-houses after the restricted hours, but they do not punish the publicans who furnished the drink. Our modern Acts, on the other hand, punish the publicans who furnish the drink, but do not punish the men who have consumed it after the restricted hours. Here, again, a hint might be taken from 'the wisdom of our ancestors,' and perhaps a union of the two principles might in practice be found the best solution of the difficulty, by dividing the punishment, whether of a personal or pecuniary kind, equally between the consumer and the vendor."

The "Ten Hours at Night" Act was never repealed until the passing of the Public-houses Act in our own day. In fact, I suppose it had for long been overlooked; and hence, when it was

proposed in 1854 to close all public-houses at eleven o'clock, there was some talk of this new thing that was now to be done, and some of the old rant also about interfering with the liberty of the subject.

The next point I refer to is the very recent date at which whisky-drinking became a common practice. It will be noticed that whisky is not named in the Acts from which I have quoted—only “wine, ail, or beir.” The truth is that the manufacture and sale of whisky (otherwise called *aqua vitæ*) was most jealously restricted, and, at least up to the end of the seventeenth century, it was entirely under the control of the medical practitioners of the day—“the craftis of Surregeury and Barbouris”—an institution which became at a later date the Royal College of Surgeons. Your time does not permit me to trace the progress of whisky as a beverage in Scotland; but I may state that a license-duty was first imposed on retailers of spirits in 1743, and there were then 828 licensed retailers in all Scotland. And here is a statement which you will have no difficulty in keeping in mind. I purposely give it in the roundest form. In the year 1770 the consumpt of whisky in Scotland was only about one-hundreth part of what it is to-day. The population of Scotland was then perhaps little more than one-third of what it now is. If we take it at one-third, then the consumption of whisky per head in Scotland is now thirty-three times what it was in 1770! The great and alarming advance took place at a comparatively recent date—in the years 1822-1825—when the consumption, greatly helped by a most unwise license-law, and at the same time by a large reduction of duty, was, in the course of three years, nearly trebled. This, it will be noticed, brings us to the very threshold of the Temperance movement in this country, and when one looks at the figures indicating the consumption of whisky alone in Scotland, it is not surprising that thoughtful men everywhere throughout the country should have been forced to consider how best to deal with the alarming drunkenness of the people.

In 1800 the consumpt was 1,277,596 gallons.

In 1820 ” ” 1,863,987 ”

In 1825 ” ” 5,981,459 ”

I have said "the alarming drunkenness of the people." Previous to the latter half of the eighteenth century the drunkenness that prevailed was not to a great extent that of the common people. Robert Chambers, in his "Domestic Annals of Scotland," speaks particularly of "the increasing drunkenness of the upper classes" at the beginning of the century (the eighteenth); and he tells us enough to show that wine-drinking carousals were very common, and often accompanied by violence and bloodshed. And it is under date 1727 that he gives us this characteristic story as to what happened at the death of Lord Forglen.

"Dr. Clerk, who attended Lord Forglen (a judge of the Court of Session) at the last, told James Boswell's father, Lord Auchinleck, that, calling on his patient the day his lordship died, he was let in by his clerk, David Reid. 'How does my lord do?' inquired Dr. Clerk. 'I houp he's *weel*,' answered David, with a solemnity that told what he meant. He then conducted the doctor into a room, and showed him two dozen of wine under the table. Other doctors presently came in, and David, making them all sit down, proceeded to tell them his deceased master's last words, at the same time pushing the bottle about briskly. After the company had taken a glass or two, they rose to depart, but David detained them. 'No, no, gentlemen; not so. It was the express will o' the dead that I should fill ye a' fou, and I maun fulfil the will o' the dead.' All the time the tears were streaming down his cheeks. 'And indeed,' said the doctor, afterwards in telling the story, 'he did fulfil the will o' the dead; for before the end o't there wasna ane o' us able to bite his ain thoomb.'" Could anything show us more graphically the state of things among the educated men of the day?

For there can be no doubt that during the latter half of the century the vice had spread widely among the common people. In this, as in many other things, they followed the lead of those we are accustomed to call "their betters." One has only to read the poetry of Burns to learn something of that; and poor Burns lived his short and brilliantly-chequered life in that half century. He died in 1796. And it was in 1795 that Hector Macneill published his "History o' Will and Jean," a genuine popular story in verse, full of homely pathos and tender feeling, and written, as the author tells us, because he was "impressed with the baneful

consequences inseparable from an inordinate use of ardent spirits among the lower orders of society, and anxious to contribute something that might at least tend to *retard* the contagion of so dangerous an evil."

While, therefore, the evil was widespread, there were men in the community who were sensible of it, and ready to make some effort to lessen, if not extirpate it. A preparatory process was thus going on long before Temperance work took organic form ; and here and there isolated efforts at reform were made. In Glasgow, during these preparatory years, a mighty reviving and reforming force was at work in the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers. His first sermon in Glasgow was preached in March, 1815, his last in November, 1823, and into these eight and a half years he managed, by sanctified energy, and eloquence, and public spirit, to crowd the work of a lifetime.

Other efforts of a preparatory character I can but barely refer to. And in doing so I at once frankly own my indebtedness to my old friend, the pioneer temperance reformer, James Macnair, now grown old and honoured and grey in the work. To anyone who wishes to get fuller information as to the earliest attempts at dealing with the drink evil, let me recommend Mr. Macnair's "Birthdays of the Temperance and Total Abstinence Movement in Scotland." It is published by the Scottish Temperance League, and can be had, no doubt, at 337, Strand.

The earliest effort, then, of which we have record is one that was made by "the inhabitants of the town of Leadhills," a mining town and district up among the hills that form the borders of Lanark- and Dumfries-shires. The effort was one against the distilling, as well as the use, of ardent spirits. These Leadhills men and women, "dwelling among their own people," and separated very much from their brethren in the low country, had found spirituous liquors to be "productive of all kinds of debaucheries, drunkenness, indolence, and, in fine, the very enemy of social happiness;" and that the manufacture of them "destroyed immense quantities of the best food," converting it into "a stupefying kind of poison." They therefore state that they are "determined to drink no spirit so distilled, neither frequent nor drink any liquor in any tavern or alehouse that we know sells or

retails the same ;" and they call upon their brethren—"all tradesmen, mechanics, and labouring men of all denominations, to join them in this laudable association." The address from which I quote was published in 1760. It is given in full in Mr. Macnair's pamphlet. Let it be noticed that this movement was directed against "malt distilleries" and the use of "spirituous liquors." The good folks of Leadhills had no objection to the use of ale or the frequenting of alehouses.

The next little effort referred to is that of a society named the "Regulars." It was formed in Greenock in 1818, and its object was "to prevent drunkenness and promote sobriety." But it allowed all sorts of intoxicants, "moderately and on special occasions ; and it is quite likely Mr. Macnair does not wrong it when he says that "it produced the very evils it was formed to remove." It was an effort, however ; a genteel sort of effort I think we might call it, and as such it is not to be passed over. But the last word that Mr. Macnair says about it is that "it ended in failure."

The next was the "Moderation Society," and it, too, was formed in Greenock in 1818. It permitted the use of wines and fermented liquors, but not spirits, and it lived about four years, and ended "in failure and disappointment."

I have yet to mention another movement which was strong in Greenock about the year 1819. It was a political movement quite as much as a social one, and it was by no means confined to Greenock. It was intended to tell upon the Government by stopping the supplies, and might be called a small and early attempt at political "Boycotting."

This is what Mr. Macnair says of the Greenock men :—"The men who constituted the Radical Association in Cartdyke, Greenock, in 1819 pledged themselves to use no highly-taxed excisable articles. They abstained from all kinds of intoxicating liquors except as a medicine, or in a religious ordinance. They abstained also from coffee, tea, and tobacco. Like the Rechabites of old, they made an addition to their vows against intoxicating liquors, but they had adhered rigidly to that part of their agreement. These men taught abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, not only as a political advantage, but as a *duty of life* ; a practice conducive to health, a promoter of sobriety and economy. They

also taught that the use of tea and coffee was hurtful to the health and ruinous to the pocket. They tried to persuade men that the only wholesome beverage was God's free gift, cold water."

In 1825 even the brewers began to move. They were deeply concerned about the growing evil of intemperance from the use of ardent spirits, and like the licensed victuallers, when they, some years ago, demanded a Royal Commission, they wanted to collect statistics, and get posted up, and know all about it. It is wonderful how much information certain people want on certain subjects. They are always asking for "more"—more Blue-books, more statistics, and more explanations. So it was with the brewers in 1825. They wanted to know all about the drunkenness produced by drinking whisky, and they wanted to have the duty on whisky increased, and a higher charge to be made for spirit-licenses. And their object, as stated by themselves, was "to promote the health, improve the morals, and increase the comforts of the lower orders." The brewers always stick up for the working man; it is doubtful if they would make beer at all if it weren't for the poor working man! He insists on having it, and they just humour him. In this instance they were extremely disinterested. They wished "to promote the health," and all the rest of it, "of the lower orders," by getting them to stop the detestable practice of drinking whisky. They were as public-spirited as an old friend of mine in Glasgow, a publican. There was, some years ago, a great movement in Glasgow for a reduction of the number of public-houses, and at some of our meetings publicans were invited to take part in the discussion. At one of these meetings an enthusiastic gentleman proposed to reduce the number at once by one-half. Half the number, he said, would be quite enough for the legitimate wants of the city. My friend the publican immediately made the remark—"Capital movement that; support it with all my heart. No objections to take a lease of a few of those that are left!" One result of the brewers' statistics was the passing of the bill known as the Home-Drummond Act, in 1828. It was but a poor Act at best, and it unintentionally introduced some confusion into the old law anent the Sabbath in Scotland; but it is here noticed as another indication that the public mind was ripening in the direction of Temperance reform. And it

remains only to be added here that at this time also the first wave of Temperance sentiment came rolling across the Atlantic from America. It was in 1826 that Dr. Beecher's famous "Six Sermons" were preached, and by 1828 I believe they were well known in this country.

I have thus far led up to the time when Mr. John Dunlop appeared on the scene in Scotland. All honour to him for the noble work he did for Scotland, and for the lofty purpose with which he prosecuted that work! His was no self-seeking spirit. He combined high character with great earnestness, great patience, great humility, and great tenderness of heart. He had, of course, no personal purpose to serve by giving himself, his time, his talents, his means, so heartily to Temperance work. He could have said, with a clear conscience, that his object, like that of the brewers, was "to promote the health, improve the morals, and increase the comforts of the lower orders." He could have said that and a great deal more. And yet, though Mr. Dunlop never meant it, I think that my acute friend the Glasgow publican would have said he was an excellent friend of the brewers. He did not mean it, but for some years he greatly helped their business; and what was quite as acceptable to many of them, he greatly helped their social respectability. And so did all the good men who for some years tried to promote Temperance reform by giving up whisky and drinking wine and beer. But this is anticipating.

In the spring of 1828 Mr. Dunlop had visited France, and what he saw there sent him home with a better opinion of Frenchmen than he had had, and a less favourable opinion, in some respects, of his own countrymen. The drunkenness of Scotland was a grief to him, and it lay on his heart that he must do something to remove it. His first effort to call attention to the subject was at a meeting of the Glasgow Continental Society, in June, 1828. Later in the same year he made another attempt, and in neither case was he successful. But I now let my good friend the late William Logan tell the story:—"In August, 1829, he (Mr. Dunlop) again visited Glasgow, and spent nearly two days in calling personally on a number of the clergymen and laymen most likely to take an interest in a united effort to suppress the

ravages of strong drink. The subject was favourably entertained by some, but the majority treated it as fanciful and visionary. On the afternoon of the second day, about twenty influential gentlemen met Mr. Dunlop at the Religious Institution Rooms, and received from him a statement as to the extent of intemperance in the country, with statistical details to support it; an account of the American Temperance Societies, and a proposal for a system of similar associations and pledge to be gone into in Scotland, comprehending the rejection of all wine as well as spirits, and an abrogation of the connection between courtesy and business and intoxicating liquor, since denominated 'the anti-drinking usage department.' Considerable interest was excited, and the discussion lasted about two hours. The only clergyman present had, before leaving his study, very wisely, as he thought, penned a resolution, and put it into his pocket, and it is evident that although an angel had come from heaven to address the meeting he could not have altered what was written. This solitary clergyman listened to what Mr. Dunlop had to say, and at the close of the address he rose, assumed a singularly solemn appearance, took the piece of paper from his vest pocket, and began to read nearly as follows:—'That this meeting tenders its best thanks to Mr. Dunlop for his address with reference to the sin of drunkenness, but it is the opinion of the meeting that *no Temperance Association will ever work in Scotland!*' To the honour of Glasgow the resolution met with no seconder. It was, however, rather a damper to Mr. Dunlop, who thought to himself, 'Well, if that is not an extinguisher, it is something like it.'

"After a considerable pause, during which great solemnity pervaded the meeting, Mr. William Collins, the Glasgow publisher, prompted unquestionably by the Great Mover of all, rose, and with considerable emotion stated that the painful subject of intemperance had occupied his mind for several years; that he had his attention strongly drawn to it in the district he had charge of as an elder of the Church of Scotland, and coadjutor with Dr. Chalmers, while he was a minister in Glasgow; that the hopeless consideration of the mournful case had not unfrequently kept him from sleep during the night; that he now saw for the first time, like a ray of light, that which by the Divine blessing might lead

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to better things ; and that he for one should do everything in his power to prevent the reverend gentleman's resolution from taking effect.

"These well-timed remarks of Mr. Collins produced a deep impression. Other gentlemen followed, who spoke strongly in favour of something being done, and through his energetic interposition the meeting was not allowed to disperse until Mr. Dunlop was requested, on the motion of Mr. Collins, to continue his investigations, and report to an adjourned meeting, to be held a few weeks afterwards, in Glasgow."

The Mr. Collins here referred to was one of the most active of the men associated with Dr. Chalmers in the great work he carried out in St. John's parish, and, as many of you are aware, he was the father of the present president of the Scottish Temperance League, lately Lord Provost of Glasgow.

Mr. Dunlop returned to Glasgow in September, 1829, for the purpose of delivering his first lecture. Subject—"The Extent and Remedy of National Intemperance." He could obtain neither church nor chapel in which to deliver it ; but one of his own personal friends, the worthy Professor Dick of the Secession, now the United Presbyterian, Church, gave him the use of the Divinity Hall. The lecture was an able one, and it was well received. A writer in one of the newspapers says of it :— "So many striking facts were detailed ; in so affecting a manner did he describe the present crisis, in relation to the crime (!) of intoxication ; so rationally and temperately did he exhibit his plans, and he displayed, withal, so much dignified humanity, with so much modesty and Christian feeling, that few, we believe, left the meeting without an attachment to the speaker, and a lively interest in the subject of discussion." These are fine words. But for all that, nothing for the present was to be done in Glasgow. The men of Glasgow were not all like Mr. Collins, and they received Mr. Dunlop's proposal with a most painful amount of caution, painful even for a Scotchman to think of to-day. This is what Mr. Logan says :—"The view which Mr. Dunlop took of the proper method of starting Temperance Associations in Scotland was that it should be first considered and agreed upon by a number of influential individuals throughout the country ; that,

as a trial, a Society should be established in Glasgow, to become the centre of operations for the West of Scotland, and that other large cities should follow in succession. Notwithstanding all his importunity, however, he found that the friends in Glasgow would not go forward, nor enter into such serious arrangements as Temperance pledge and association implied, till they had a proof of the capability of the principle being worked on a smaller scale, and the real worth of the system demonstrated by positive existing examples. Accordingly he was forced to retire upon his native town of Greenock, consisting then of about 30,000 inhabitants, to make the experiment; for the grand objection among real friends now shaped itself into a doubt whether the same institution which had succeeded in America would be suitable also for British society.⁷

But amid this general apathy one is pleased to find that Dr. Dick's young students showed some little enthusiasm. Most of them attended the lecture; they discussed its merits, and, by a majority of thirty-six to four, they passed a resolution in favour of a Temperance Society, and sent a message to Mr. Dunlop intimating their willingness to join the movement. But no society was yet formed in Glasgow.

The lecture was delivered on September 29, 1829. On October 1, two ladies—Miss Allan and Miss Graham—started a society at Maryhill, near Glasgow, and to these ladies, therefore, I believe, belongs the honour of having formed the first society in connection with the old Temperance movement in Scotland. All honour to them for the work they did that day! For though we of the present day are not given to overvalue that movement, we surely need not grudge it its fair meed of praise. We say it was temporary and temporising in its character; but it was at least the herald of better things—the dawn before the daylight—and it was distinctly a very practical protest against the wildest form of drunkenness, I suppose, that has yet been known—the drunkenness produced by the free use of Scotch whisky.

While Glasgow was thus slow to move, a little more life had been stirring in Greenock. For years, indeed, the people of Greenock had had the benefit of the teaching of at least two able and earnest men, far in advance of their time on the drink ques-

tion. I refer to Mr. James MacNair and Dr. James B. Kirk, both at that time living in Greenock. Mr. MacNair I have already named, but he had a splendid colleague in Dr. Kirk. The latter was an able and eloquent lecturer, and in a course of lectures in the Greenock Institution of Arts he denounced alcohol as an evil thing, whatever its form, or whether found in wine, or beer, or whisky. He had taught this publicly for years before Mr. Dunlop began to move. And having thus introduced Dr. Kirk, I will allow Mr. Macnair to tell the Greenock story :—"There was a private meeting of John Dunlop and a few friends, held on the 28th August, 1829, in the house of John Ker, of the firm of Allan, Ker, and Co. The subject of Temperance was introduced by Mr. Dunlop, who gave a statement regarding the operation of the American Temperance Societies, and recommended the formation of similar societies in this country as a remedy for intemperance. There was a good deal of conversation, but there was nothing done. The next meeting took place in the house of J. B. Kirk, M.D., Greenock, on the 5th September, 1829, when, after a long and animated discussion on the basis of the Society, the formation of which was contemplated, Mr. John Dunlop suggested the adoption of a pledge against the use of ardent spirits on the principle of the American societies. An amendment was proposed to the effect that the pledge should prohibit the use of all spirituous and fermented liquors containing alcohol. Another proposal was submitted to the effect that those who abstained from all intoxicating liquors should have their name distinguished in the roll-book by having a cross made with red ink prefixed to their name. This meeting also broke up without definitely agreeing upon what was to be done. Another private meeting was held in the shop of Mr. R. B. Lusk, bookseller, Greenock, on 5th October, 1829, when, after a good deal of discussion, Mr. John Dunlop proposed that a society should be formed. This was unanimously agreed to. After discussing on the basis of the society, it was resolved that the society should be formed on the basis of 'total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.' A pledge on this basis was drawn up and signed by four. This number was increased to twelve the next day. The following is the pledge then agreed upon :—"We, the undersigned, hereby agree to

abstain from all spirituous and fermented liquors for two years from this date, October 5, 1829.' On 6th October the twelve held another meeting. At this meeting Mr. John Dunlop urged that the word 'fermented' should be struck out of the pledge. He said ministers, and other influential gentlemen, would never sign the pledge unless the word 'fermented' was blotted out. The others refused to adopt his suggestion, adhering to the pledge of abstinence. Mr. John Dunlop then withdrew from these men, and drew up a new pledge on the basis of his former proposal. This new pledge of Mr. Dunlop's was as follows:—'We, the subscribers, agree to abstain from spirituous liquors for two years from this date, October 6, 1829.' Thus Mr. Dunlop placed the Temperance Society definitely on the basis of the American societies. Those other eleven who signed the first pledge continued to adhere to and advocate the principles of their pledge. The first public meeting of the Greenock Temperance Society was held in Greenock on 4th March, 1830. At this meeting an able and eloquent address was delivered by Dr. J. B. Kirk, who was the first and principal speaker. The reader is requested to bear in mind that he was one of the eleven who signed the total abstinence pledge and adhered to it. At this meeting an effort was made to procure the union of the two sections—temperance men and abstainers. For this purpose a third pledge was adopted, intended as a compromise. This pledge included abstinence from ardent spirits and brandied wine, leaving its members free to use any other fermented intoxicating liquors—beer, porter, ale, cyder, and the light wines of France, and home-made wines, many of which were well fortified with spirits. This pledge was not long adhered to. In a short time all who agreed to abstain from ardent spirits were freely admitted. The Greenock Society thus reverted to Mr. Dunlop's early pledge. Many influential men joined, among whom were brewers, and lent their aid and influence to carry forward this movement. Several ministers also joined and advocated its claims. Some of these clergymen were very enthusiastic in the work, upholding the Temperance movement as the great work that was to redeem the land from intemperance. This movement for a time crushed out of sight the total abstinence movement in Greenock."

We are still, however, at October, 1829. In that month Mr. Dunlop visited Edinburgh, and this is what he said of his visit: "About the middle of October, 1829, having received an invitation from Henry Wight, advocate (a zealous friend of teetotalism, and latterly a preacher of the Gospel), and Alexander Cruickshanks (an influential member of the Society of Friends), for themselves, and on behalf of other gentlemen in Edinburgh, I went thither, residing with Mr. Wight. I held various conferences in different parts of the city, and, in a day or two, a select meeting of influential gentlemen, ministers, lawyers, and others, assembled at Mr. Wight's house. They seemed all deeply impressed with the subject of the general intemperance of the people, but could not make up their minds as to any sacrifice on their own part. The idea of giving up wine seemed quite inadmissible, and, on the whole, they appeared desirous of holding off till they saw how the system should work in the West of Scotland. Messrs Wight, Cruickshanks, and some others, however, stood staunch. In the meantime the subject blazed abroad and became the sport of every table. All my own personal friends either stood aloof or condemned the business in unqualified terms. A person of some position and influence, and of the same name, took pains to let it be known that it was not *he* that had astonished the public with this inconceivable folly! . . . The lecture was delivered next day. Some thought one thing of it, and some another—that wine must be excluded from any pledge, as well as whisky; or that it was right, but would not work. All the friends, however, felt that something must be done. I was to breakfast on the morning after the lecture with Mr. Cruickshanks, who lived two miles distant. I was now quite in an unhinged state; my nervous complaints, from over-anxiety, having supervened with greater influence. In proceeding along the streets of Edinburgh, the sight of a drunken man set me to bitter weeping. I was reluctant to be seen wailing in the open thoroughfare, and by strong exertion restrained the channels of grief while any people were passing; but when I saw a hundred yards or two clear, I suffered the floodgates of the fountains to open up, and might have been one of the party who went up Mount Olivet with the King of Israel, having the head covered and the feet bare, as recorded in 2 Samuel xv. 30."

I am unable to give the precise date at which the first Edinburgh Society was formed.

At length, on the 12th November, 1829, Mr. Collins was able to get Glasgow to move, and a constitution was drawn up and a society formed on the lines of the "old temperance" movement. This was the "Glasgow and West of Scotland Temperance Society." Many years afterwards Mr. William Logan had the opportunity of examining the original roll-book, and he gives from it these figures—Male section, 4,568 ; first name, William Collins. Female section, 2,918 ; first names, Misses Allan and Graham, Maryhill, already referred to.

By the establishment of the Glasgow enterprise the old Temperance movement may be said to have been fairly launched, and at that early stage of its existence we for the present leave it. It was a temporary and insufficient measure—"God having provided some better thing for us"—but it was at least a beginning of better days. It touched the national conscience in regard to a great national sin and disgrace ; it once more roused Scotchmen—as Chalmers had done—from their old dead faith, and asked them to show it by living, active work ; it appealed to the public spirit, never wanting in Scotland ; and it brought splendid men to the front in the public service.

How it merged, between the years 1830 and 1836, into the greater and more effective movement with which we to-day are associated, would be a long and interesting story to tell, but it cannot be told here.

We have seen that to a few men in Greenock belongs the honour of having been the first in Scotland to insist upon a "total abstinence" pledge ; and the first societies that followed were these :—

Dunfermline, 21st September, 1830.

Paisley Youths', 14th January, 1832.

Tradeston (Glasgow), 15th January, 1832.

Greenlaw, Berwickshire, 19th January, 1832.

We thus get only to the *beginnings* of the extended total abstinence movement of our day ; and between these beginnings and the present day there is a great record of service rendered and work done. The service has been rendered, I believe, in the very

spirit of Christ. No power could compel it; no money could buy it; and for the work that has been done, who shall declare it? "The word jubilee," said Dr. Wallace in the Glasgow City Hall, "reminds me of the American Jubilee Singers, whose stirring songs of freedom we listened to more than once upon this platform. Many of us sat thrilled and entranced under the strange melodies which they sang with so much passion and pathos, as they recalled the bitter bondage of the past, thanking the God of love and liberty for the freedom with which He had made them free. They were free. They sang on this platform their melodies of freedom with a sadness and a power which we can never forget, especially the song of the highest spiritual freedom—

'I've been redeemed,
I've been redeemed,
By the precious blood of the Lamb.'

Our country has heard the Jubilee Singers, but I regret we have no music to-night. I think this should have been a meeting for music as well as speaking. Why is the grand organ silent to-night? When we have a jubilee we ought to have our jubilee singers. If I could set up all who have been set free, what a grand concert we might have! We can count our jubilee singers by thousands, in men, women, and children who have known the black, bitter bondage of suffering through strong drink. But God has put a new song in their mouth. Could we have our jubilee singers to-night, what a burst of joy, what a glad acclaim from thousands of hearts and homes made happy! How they would make the welkin ring! What a chorus as their voices blend together in the divine strains of deliverance—

'He took me from a fearful pit,
And from the miry clay,
And on a rock He set my feet,
Establishing my way.

'He put a new song in my mouth,
Our God to magnify;
Many shall see it, and shall fear,
And on the Lord rely.'"

LOCAL AND GENERAL TEMPERANCE
ORGANISATIONS.

BY THE REV. C. H. COLLYNS, M.A.

TIME was, and it is not so very many years ago, when it would have been a very easy thing to reckon and give account of our larger Temperance organisations. Now they fill our land. There are those who think that such organisations are too many, and that their multiplicity both betokens and somewhat causes divided interests. My paper, for which I have been asked, is historical more than anything else; and therefore I need scarcely touch this point, which doubtless will not escape the notice of others in our discussions. This much I feel that I can safely say, that the numerous progeny which our good Temperance mother has presented to us is at least a proof of sustained vitality, which few good causes could show; and I for one would have been loath, even if I had had the power, to have had the Malthusian theory put into practice here. Rather I would believe that of this good mother, as of thousands of others, it shall be said that "her children rise up and call her blessed."

Where shall I begin? I am afraid that I have not the knowledge to go back to the very beginning—the days of short pledges and long pledges—or to that early association which I have seen old documents heralding forth as under royal patronage.

Taking the larger organisations as they now are, I will begin with the one with which I am at present more intimately connected myself; not because I have any desire to put it unduly in the front, but because I believe it is without dispute amongst the oldest of our general organisations—the British Temperance League. This League was founded in 1835; its president is James Barlow, Esq.; its platform is that of Total Abstinence. It was one of the early pioneers in the matter of Sunday closing. It publishes a monthly organ, the *British Temperance Advocate*, with a circulation of 3,000, and a monthly pictorial tract, of which about 17,000 copies a month are sold. It has also the copyright of the Ipswich Tracts, which have had a large sale. Its agents visit

the whole of England, but chiefly the Midlands and the North of England. The number of auxiliary societies affiliated to it is over 100. It takes an active part in support of legislative action with regard to the liquor traffic. Its head-quarters are in Sheffield.

I will next mention the National Temperance League. This League, presided over by Samuel Bowly, Esq., has its head offices, as we all know, in London. It, like the British Temperance League, is a total abstinence society. It has an exceedingly well-edited official organ, the *Temperance Record*. It has done a special and most valuable work in the army and navy, and amongst medical men. It has also made a speciality of work as regards schools and amongst teachers of the young. Whilst covering the whole field of the total abstinence movement, it has manifested particular activity in the ways just indicated, and has in these fields of action been especially useful. Its publication depôt is of great value, most excellent literature issuing from its press.

These two Leagues, as their names indicate, do not confine their influence and action to any special districts, but are *national* in their organisation, though, from the localities of their respective headquarters, the first-mentioned of the two has, on the whole, more to do with the North of England, and the second with the South.

Branching off, as it were, from these, we have Leagues which have grown up to promote the interests of Temperance in certain defined, though still large, districts. Thus we have the North of England Temperance League, with which the name of Alderman Charlton—a household Temperance name in the North—is so intimately connected. It upholds total abstinence, and supports the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic. It has three agents and a large number of honorary agents, whose labours extend over the Northern Counties.

Coming southwards, we have the Midland Temperance League. Its work is designed to cover the Midland Counties, radiating from that busy centre of political life, Birmingham. Its quarterly plan has the names on it of fifty towns and villages in the Midland district of England.

The Western Temperance League is another of the organisa-

tions which direct their efforts to whole districts of the country. Its chief office is in the great town of the west, Bristol. Its action reaches all the Western Counties, extending into Glamorganshire and right across to Oxfordshire. It has an organ, the *Western Temperance Herald*. The constitution is that of total abstinence, and it advocates the suppression of the liquor traffic. It employs at present four lecturers.

Then, in Ireland, we have the Irish Temperance League, located at Belfast, with its monthly *Journal*, which has given special attention to the promoting of legislative action, and also to the coffee-house movement; and, secondly, the Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance, with its able and indefatigable secretary, Mr. T. W. Russell, who did so much to obtain Sunday closing for Ireland. This association is located in Dublin. These two societies cover the whole of Ireland in their labours.

In Scotland we find the Scottish Temperance League, most vigorous and active, represented by the *League Journal*. This League, again, is teetotal in its constitution, and desires prohibition of the traffic; and besides the League, we have the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association, which, whilst promoting total abstinence and general legislation with regard to the traffic, concerns itself specially with obtaining power for the people to veto the traffic in their respective localities. It issues an admirable publication, the *Social Reformer*. Both the League and the Association date from Glasgow.

Amongst these general and national organisations comes, we need not say, the Independent Order of Good Templars, which covers the whole country with a network of organisations, extending upwards from the subordinate lodge, and working in union under one head, its principles being of the most absolute nature, forbidding the making, selling, or giving of strong drink, and advocating the entire and perfect prohibition of the sale.

Then, lastly, but certainly not least, the United Kingdom Alliance takes its place, with its head-quarters at Manchester, and its agents distributed throughout the whole of England, with fixed districts assigned to them. With Sir Wilfrid Lawson as its president, it appeals to all citizens alike, whether themselves personal abstainers or not, to unite in obtaining by legislative

enactment the immediate and entire suppression of the liquor traffic as inimical to the best interests of the nation. It was founded in 1853, and has a most able and active secretary, Mr. T. H. Barker. Its weekly organ, the *Alliance News*, is known everywhere.

Another Association, whose labours are not confined to any special district, but embrace the whole country, is one which devotes itself with great earnestness to the closing of public-houses on the Lord's Day. The "Central Association" for this purpose has its offices in Manchester.

For the work amongst the young, that most important division of our labours, we have the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, whose offices are in London. This Union embraces the whole of England, and, with branches in all directions, assists in the formation of Local Unions. It has excellent agents, and by its publications and its periodicals and its lectures, binds together the whole Band of Hope movement throughout the country.

The British Women's Temperance Association is also national in its objects and organisation. Formed at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1876, it has now its chief offices in London. It is, I believe, the first national society which has undertaken to rouse the women of Great Britain collectively to action on the Temperance question. Its work in all respects has been valuable, and more especially has it been active in favour of Sunday closing. It affiliates to itself other local societies, and a prayer union has been formed in connection with it. A goodly list of office-bearers is found on its roll. Amongst well-known names we would mention, if it be not invidious to do so, those of Lady Jane Ellice, Mrs. Lucas, and Mrs. Edward Parker. The share of women in our movement should indeed be a large share.

The medical men have likewise their Association, under the guidance of most able leaders, such as their honoured president, Dr. Benjamin Richardson, Dr. Norman Kerr, Dr. Edmunds, and others.

Besides these large organisations we have several district and county unions; the Dorset Union, for instance, the Northamptonshire Union, and others of a like nature. Large cities and towns, such as Manchester, Salford, Bradford, Leeds, Liverpool, Sheffield,

Birmingham, the great centres of life and activity, have their own societies, many of them worked with much zeal and wisdom. Few of the smaller towns are without temperance societies, and very many villages have theirs too. Local temperance halls also abound, always open to the friends of the cause for lectures and meetings; and in some parts there is a tendency to unite these local societies into unions, a tendency which, if the individuality of the different places be not lost, is, we cannot but think, likely to be productive of excellent results, inasmuch as it will promote organisation.

In conclusion, we would say that the one thing now wanted is union, and that as accurate and perfect as possible.

There are signs, notably the quick awakening of the country a few weeks since against the proposal to turn our railway-carriages into drinking-shops, which prove that our general organisations are beginning to be rapid and decisive in their action. It is this that we need. We have organisations, it will be seen from what has been said, enough to cover the whole field of action. Let each locality keep its own body in perfect working trim, and soon the voice of the country will be heard speaking in favour of Temperance from north to south, and east to west, and the whole kingdom will be really united in this the best and holiest of all great social movements.

TEMPERANCE WORK FOR THE YOUNG.

BY THE REV. J. HIRST HOLLOWELL.

I MUST leave it to others to call your attention to Temperance work for adults. I need only say that if we save an adult, we are saving children; for parents raise or sink their children to their own level. If we see a mother staggering along the pavement, or carried helpless to a cab, we grieve for the mother herself, but we tremble for the children. Those staggering steps are dragging innocent souls down to shame and death. When Jacob drew near to his brother Esau, he said, "I fear him, lest he will come and

smite me, and the mother with the children." It is time English society had that feeling about strong drink, lest it come and smite us, and the mother with the children.

But I am asked to say something to interest you in

TEMPERANCE WORK FOR THE YOUNG.

The drunkards of our streets may be rescued; but the children ought never to need rescuing. If we can sit still and see the troops of children playing in our streets to-day become the drunkards of the next generation, then our shame will be great.

But we cannot sit still. Our Master, who gave His life for the sheep, has met all our professions of love for Himself with the command, "*Feed My Lambs!*" If we love Him, we must care for the lambs.

In a few years the adults who throng our streets will be gone. But think of the children! They are always coming in in vast numbers. Thousands of the men and women of to-day are hardened in habits of sin, bound in chains which no human hand can break. We visit them, we pray with them, we exhort them, and yet we go out from their presence with a kind of despair. It is wrong to despair, but the drunkard is our difficulty, and the Band of Hope child is our opportunity. We must not shrink from the difficulty, but we must spring to embrace the opportunity.

In 1878 there were 3,495,000 children on the registers of the day-schools inspected by the Government; and 775,772 of these were over ten years of age. In reality, the future of England lies folded up in those children! And the struggle of the Church, the School, the Band of Hope, and of a wise statesmanship, ought to be to keep those 3½ millions from being transferred from the registers of the school to the registers of the workhouse, the police-court, the gaol, and the madhouse. The Saviour points to these, and in a voice of infinite pity, He asks, "Shall these be torn up in pieces for whom I died, and whose angels in heaven do always behold the face of My Father?" "*Feed My Lambs!*"

Take London, alone. Last year it appeared, from reports coming out of the office of the Registrar-General, that there were in London no less than 740,577 children between the ages of three and thirteen able to go to school; and, mark this, 60,640

children between thirteen and fourteen. Then take this. Up to Midsummer last, the officers of the School Board of London had reported on 11,309 cases of destitute children not chargeable with crime. This will show us that if we can lay hold of these children before their moral nature has been tampered with by social temptation, before the drink appetite has been added to, and has violently disordered, their natural propensities, we shall get the upper hand in this fight, and starve out the garrison which is now firing upon us from our own citadel. Alas, we dare not hope to save every child. Numbers are born with their feet in the net, realising Kingsley's terrible words, "drunkards from the breast." But by the help of God we will do what we can, knowing that there is no work on earth or in heaven so great as to "save a soul from death and to hide a multitude of sins."

Now let us see what is being done. Noble men and women are endeavouring to respond to the Saviour's call.

The United Kingdom Band of Hope Union report for this year 3,588 Bands of Hope associated with local Band of Hope Unions, an increase of 497 societies over last year. 104 new societies were formed last year in London alone, and 101 in Lancashire and Cheshire. But these figures are only partial. There are no local Band of Hope Unions in the greater portion of Ireland and Scotland, and none in thirty-seven English and Welsh counties (as counties). Yet Bands of Hope exist over all these areas.

Our strength stands thus :—

1. Affiliated Bands of Hope	3,588
Their members (ranging in age from seven to twenty-one years of age)	484,000
2. Non-Affiliated Bands of Hope (probably)	2,000
Estimated membership	270,000

Total ...	{ Bands of Hope ...	5,588
	{ Members ...	754,000

But the Juvenile Branches of the Church of England Temperance Society in thirteen dioceses number 91,469 members, and the Temperance Committee of the Wesleyan Conference report that there are now 2,033 Wesleyan Methodist Bands of Hope,

with a membership of 202,516. In the Young Abstainers' Union, established to promote abstinence amongst the children of the middle and upper classes, there are about fifty branches, with upwards of 3,000 members. So that, on a moderate estimate, the Band of Hope Division of our National Temperance Forces comprises 8,000 Societies, with a grand total membership of 960,000.

There is something surprising in the idea of this million of young people marching on to win a brighter future for dear old England. The drink trade will have to reckon with them. Statesmen will have to reckon with them. They will help to change the whole thought of England on the drink question. Before many years have passed their one million will have become three millions, and they will have in their hands the tremendous powers of free government. May God make them, for all good causes and against all His enemies, a host "clear as the sun, fair as the moon, and terrible as an army with banners"!

The work now being done to reach the young is by no means confined to Bands of Hope. There are some 4,000,000 of day scholars in the kingdom, and these must be reached by every means consistent with Government regulations.

In London 20,000 scholars in 200 elementary schools have listened to illustrated physiological temperance addresses from Rev. Dr. Paterson. In February and March last, drawing-room meetings were held at Finsbury, Streatham, Notting Hill, Camberwell, Regent's Park, and Chelsea, at which 600 masters and mistresses of London day schools attended by invitation, to hear addresses on temperance and to partake of social hospitality. Illustrated lectures have been given to 5,190 young people in Training Ships, Orphan Asylums, and Industrial Schools. Miss Robinson reports from her sick chamber that two-thirds of the children of our married soldiers are pledged abstainers, and that 295 army medals were issued last year for twelve months' membership of these Bands of Hope.

In London there are ten District Band of Hope Unions, comprising 672 societies. Ten speakers' plans are issued, with over 5,000 appointments in the year.

The great Beard School system of the metropolis offers a fine field for temperance instruction. In 1875, at a gathering o

medical men in Edinburgh in connection with the annual meetings of the British Medical Association, it was resolved that steps be taken to induce School Boards to include among the subjects of instruction the action of alcoholic liquors on the human body. At length the National Temperance League suggested to Dr. Richardson and Dr. Ridge, the preparation of the lesson books which bear their names. And now the School Boards of London have admitted the Temperance Lesson Book to some of their schools. Dr. Richardson's book is being read in forty schools by children in advanced classes, while no less than 7,000 ordinary reading books containing temperance lessons are in use in the higher standards of the London Board schools. The children can choose their prizes from a printed list which contains the Temperance Lesson Book, and between 300 and 400 have chosen it.

Mr. Frank Cheshire has given 114 lectures, 94 in Board Schools and 16 in those of the Church of England, addressing 24,000 children. He writes of one school—"The master is very earnest, and nine-tenths of the upper standards and three-fourths of the lower are pledged abstainers." Of another school he writes that "fully 90 per cent. of the scholars are members of the Band of Hope."

The same favourable feeling in regard to temperance instruction is growing among the teachers of Church of England schools. At the last Annual Congress of the Church Teachers' Association, held at Wolverhampton, it was resolved "to form an association of Church school managers and teachers for the promotion of temperance teaching in our elementary schools." This is in the right direction.

Deputations have visited Training Colleges. Two hundred and fifty representative members of the National Union of Elementary Teachers have been addressed in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster Abbey.

It is gratifying to find that in other countries temperance instruction in day schools is winning favour. Prizes have been offered of £10 each, to be competed for at the Government schools in New Zealand, at an examination in Dr. Richardson's school book on Alcohol. The schools of the United States now permit their teachers to use the same book. *Scribner's Monthly*, in a

recent article, referring to the decision of the New York Board of Education to adopt this lesson book, says:—"So long as 600,000,000 dollars are annually spent for drink in this country, every ounce of which was made by the destruction of bread, and not one ounce of which has ever entered into the sum of national wealth, having nothing to show for its cost but diseased stomachs, degraded homes, and destroyed industry, these boys should understand the facts, and be able to act upon them in their responsible conduct."

These facts represent a scheme and march of organisation from which the greatest results may be augured. Organisation is, of course, only the best arrangement of human effort. Apart from personal conviction, energy, and enthusiasm, organisation is a lifeless framework—an unfulfilled plan. Sydney Smith once said, in a charity sermon, that "A never saw B in distress without wishing C would relieve him." And so, mere feeling will not save these young lives from the curse which impends over many of them. Systematic work is the only worthy expression and authentication of deep feeling.

Remember that in 1879 the police arrested for drunkenness 7 children between 10 and 15 years of age; 1,401 persons between the ages of 15 and 20, of whom 471 were young girls; 4,271 persons between the ages of 20 and 25, of whom 1,540 were females; 608 domestic servants.

It is to stop this that you are asked to continue your labours, and to enlist recruits from every side.

We must not be discouraged by the magnitude, stupendous as it is, of the evil against which we are arrayed. Cromwell's words ought to be remembered by every religious mind:—"It is not the encountering of difficulties makes us to tempt God; but the acting before and without faith." If we believe that Christ is the First and the Last, and that all evil things are under His sentence of death, we are justified in this assault upon the drink system, and we must repeat it again and again until—over the graves of some of us, perhaps—this flag is carried to victory.

We have no doubt that this Band of Hope work is answering the end for which it is designed. Some lapses of course occur. When they arrive at years of independence no doubt some of our

members forget their pledges. But let us never lose sight of the fact that our Bands of Hope, where they do not always send teetotal citizens into the population, are sending forth hundreds of thousands of men and women who have had temperance training, who are biassed in favour of our cause, and who will impregnate the constituencies with temperance sentiment; thousands of our members do, however, remain faithful.

In 1878, 10,000 abstaining singers sang at the Crystal Palace Concert; 1,125 were life abstainers, their age averaging 16 years and 4 months; average abstinence of the whole 6 years 5 months. In the metropolitan half of this choir there were 444 life abstainers, 189 of whom were over 17 years of age. In the provincial choir 681 life abstainers, of whom 242 were over 17 years of age.

We see, then, what our work is, and what it can do. It is for you to-day to suggest better ways of doing it; but the important thing is for us to see that the work is done, and the innocence and youth of the nation snatched from the brink of the precipice. The FIFTY years behind us are a bright record of progress, mercy, and blessing; let us each try to insure that the centenary of our cause shall dawn upon a happier England, in whose streets the curse of the drunkard shall not be heard, and the rags of the drunkard's child shall not be seen.

DENOMINATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS EFFORTS.

BY T. M. WILLIAMS, Esq., B.A.

THE Christian Church in this country has been slow to identify itself with the Temperance movement, and it is not until very recently that we find every section of the Church working resolutely and systematically in aid of the Temperance cause. It will be my endeavour to show that their efforts have been attended with a large measure of success.

The Church of England Temperance Society, which has for its

presidents the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, is now in the seventh year of its existence. The following facts relating to its work in London and the provinces indisputably prove that it has already effected an incalculable amount of good. It commands the services of twelve clerical and nine lay secretaries. It has branches in every diocese in England. More than 300,000 persons have their names enrolled on its books. During the sixth year of its work, which has just ended, 167 sermons were preached under its auspices on the same day, and in London only. At thirty-three seaports 4,839 seamen were enrolled as members of the branches of the society which have been established for the exclusive benefit of sailors. These figures show an increase during the year of 439 adherents, and nine centres of effort. The society is represented at Woolwich and the various military centres, and upwards of £4,000 has been raised by the society for an army coffee tavern and club. The juvenile branches are in a very flourishing state, thirteen diocesan branches showing a total membership of 19,469 total abstainers. The society has extended its operations into New Zealand, Canada, the West Indies, South and Central Africa, and, let me add, its work in England has so inspired the members of the Episcopal Church in Ireland that they have founded an Irish society on a similar basis. This society has 378 branches and 48,400 members, the increase for the past year being eighty-five branches and 10,724 members. The income for the year reached the grand total of £7,311 18s. 4d.

The Congregational Total Abstinence Association is prosecuting its work with increased vigour and success. Out of 2,037 ministers in England more than a third are known to be total abstainers; but of the 518 ministers in Wales only about a fourth are on the list of teetotalers. During the past year twenty-five new branches were established, and towards the close of 1880 a large number of temperance sermons were preached simultaneously from the Congregational pulpits in London and the provinces. Very successful meetings, too, were held during the year at the various theological colleges of the denomination.

The Baptist Total Abstinence Association has been in existence only seven years. A clear proof of its rapid progress is afforded by the facts that at the present moment 552 ministers, 325 church

officers, and 229 students in training are total abstainers. Three years ago out of a total of 262 students at the theological colleges only 120 were abstainers, or not quite 46 per cent. ; last year the percentage was found to have increased to 75 ; the percentage now is fully 80. Further, at the Manchester, Llangollen, and Pontypool colleges, all the students are abstainers. This last fact is pregnant with hope ; for in the days that are gone by the Calvinistic Methodist denomination was the only section of the Church in Wales that attached due importance to Temperance principles ; until very lately it was the exception to find a Calvinistic Methodist minister a non-abstainer, just as it was the rule to find the minister of any other denomination a non-abstainer. The main stay of the Temperance cause in the past has unquestionably been the Calvinistic Methodist denomination ; and although the great majority of the members and ministers of the Church are still teetotalers in word as well as in deed, I am disposed to believe that total abstinence is not quite so common among the recognised ministers as it used to be.

The Wesleyan Methodists are staunch and energetic supporters of the Band of Hope movement, there being about 2,000 Bands of Hope in direct connection with the denomination in various parts of the country. The enrolled members number about 200,000. The work, I would add, is steadily increasing both in range and success. The Wesleyan body has not hitherto been very prominently identified with the Temperance movement in any other aspect of it ; but when I state that a considerable percentage of both ministers and students are abstainers, and that this percentage is clearly on the increase, there seem strong reasons for believing that the future of the denomination is to be a future of active and ceaseless effort to emancipate not only the young, but also the old, from the thralldom of intemperance. Sermons bearing specially on the Temperance question were preached, at the suggestion of the Conference, in all the Wesleyan places of worship in December last.

The Primitive Methodist Church has emphatically supported the Temperance movement from an early date. The great majority of its ministers and local preachers are total abstainers. The

Connexional Bands of Hope are growing in influence and power, the latest returns showing that about 50,000 of the Sunday scholars are enrolled members. This represents a very marked progress, for it was only in 1879 that rules for the establishment of Bands of Hope were formulated and adopted by the Conference.

It was in 1879 too that the Methodist New Connexion Temperance and Band of Hope Union was established on its present basis. It has already become a powerful organisation, and has effected a large amount of good. The Connexion has always looked with special favour on the Band of Hope movement, and has actively aided in its development. Its own Band of Hope scholars number 20,000; 50 per cent. of the ministers of the denomination and *all* the students are abstainers. At the Conference which was held in June, 1880, it was resolved that it shall be an annual custom to have temperance sermons preached in all the chapels of the denomination, and temperance addresses delivered in all its Sunday-schools, in the first or second Sunday in the month of December.

Much cannot be said of the support which the Presbyterian Church of England has given in the past to the Temperance cause. The extent and character of its future action may be gathered from the following significant recommendation which was adopted by the Synod which was lately held at Newcastle-on-Tyne:—

“Whereas it is necessary that the Church should take an active and prominent part in the crusade against intemperance, and whereas it is true that already many of our ministers and people are engaged in that work, it is desirable that the Church should bring all such work under its own cognizance and control; it is therefore recommended to institute a denominational temperance society, which shall include—first, abstainers; secondly, non-abstainers, personally free from the reproach of intemperance, who, though they cannot see it to be their duty to abstain, wish to help in diminishing drunkenness; and, thirdly, children being abstainers.”

It is sincerely to be hoped that this society will command an equal measure of success with that which has been secured by the Irish and English societies which rest on a similar basis. I feel sure that its work will be watched by the members of the

National Temperance League with unfeigned interest and with confidence.

The United Methodist Free Churches have lately shown their appreciation of the importance of Temperance work by establishing a Connexional temperance association, designated the "Free Methodist Temperance League," and by taking the necessary steps to carry on the work of the League thoroughly and systematically. All the students at the Connexional College in Manchester, and a very large proportion of the ministers of the denomination, are reported to be total abstainers.

The Bible Christian Connexion actively support the Temperance cause. A large proportion of the lay members of the Church are abstainers, as are also nearly all the ministers and the students in training. Nearly 50 per cent. of the Sunday scholars are members of the Band of Hope, and nearly 60 per cent. of the Sunday-school teachers are avowed abstainers.

The members of the Society of Friends have ever been among the first and foremost in the struggle in this country with the gigantic evil of intemperance. Many of the most influential and powerful advocates of Temperance principles are, and have been, Friends; and the annual meeting of the Friends' Temperance Union is reckoned one of the most important, as it is also one of the most interesting, of the services which are each year held by the denomination. The great majority of Friends are prominent abstainers.

The Roman Catholic Church is working nobly in furtherance of Temperance. The League of the Cross, which was founded by Cardinal Manning a few years ago, has developed into a wide-spreading organisation, whose influence is felt, not only in London, but also in all the large provincial towns—and not only by their people, but by their priests. The League has been the means of inducing 200,000 persons to sign the pledge.

The Unitarian Church contains few adherents of the Temperance cause. There is reason to believe, however, that the few will eventually become many, for a considerable number of its ministers, and many of the students who are now at the Manchester New College, are abstainers, and Bands of Hope have recently been founded in connection with many Unitarian chapels.

One of the ministers of the New Jerusalem Church states that "the adoption of abstinence principles is undoubtedly on the increase in the New Church. The secretaries of conference, the missionary and tract societies, the Sunday School Union, and the Scottish New Church Association, together with many others who are not less earnest in their attachment and appreciation of all the peculiarities of the New Church belief, are abstainers."

The Gospel Temperance Mission has been the means of securing more than 25,000 pledges both at Leeds and Newcastle. The movement is rapidly spreading in the other large towns of the north, and is commending itself to thousands of earnest Christian men and women.

The Blue Ribbon Army, although it has not emanated from any particular section of the Christian Church, is evidently doing the work of an efficiently organised Christian mission. Its headquarters are in one of the most populous centres in the East-end of London; and although it has been in existence only three years, more than 2,600 meetings have been organised by it, and 42,000 pledges have been secured through its direct agency.

In Scotland and, as I have already intimated, in Ireland, Temperance work is vigorously carried on by the Church. At the anniversary services of the Scottish and Irish Temperance Leagues which was held this year, respectively at Glasgow and Belfast, there was a large attendance of clergymen and ministers of the various denominations, and, at the instance of the Leagues, sermons were preached simultaneously at many of the churches and chapels in the Scotch and Irish towns and villages.

In the report of the Committee on Intemperance which was the other day submitted to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland the following hopeful and encouraging sentences appear:—

"There are abundant evidences of deepening interest and increased effort throughout the Church of England on this question. Year by year there is a growing number of ministers, elders, and members of the Church who, for their own personal good, or the good of others, abstain from the use of intoxicating drink. There is most satisfactory evidence of progress in the large number of the educated classes who, though not pledged to

total abstinence, have given up entirely the use of stimulants; and the habit of offering strong drink at calls of courtesy, at marriages, private baptisms, and funerals, in servants' halls, in making bargains, or paying money, in return for messages, or in reward for odd jobs done by workmen, is decidedly on the decrease. There is a steady increase in parochial temperance associations throughout the Church. In all the Divinity halls a large number of the students are total abstainers, and there is improvement in the habit and tone of all the students on this subject."

A resolution was unanimously passed by the Assembly approving the report, reappointing the committee, and recommending the kirk sessions, presbyteries, and synods to carefully consider how to deal with the vice of intemperance.

The Irish General Assembly's Temperance Association reports that 280 ordained ministers are members of the association. The Belfast Students' Total Abstinence Association has a membership of seventy-seven students. The Magee College Total Abstinence Society reports that the majority of the students of the college are total abstainers. Last year, in 265 of the General Assembly's congregations there were Bands of Hope numbering 19,467 members, and adult societies numbering 17,856, being a total of 37,523. But there are 558 congregations in connection with the General Assembly, thus leaving 293, or more than one-half, from which no returns have been received.

It does not fall within the scope of this short paper to inquire into the many causes of the great zeal and activity which the Christian Church in this kingdom displays in these days as a promoter of total abstinence, and I am therefore precluded from endeavouring to assess the amount of credit which is due to the various similar temperance societies, and especially the National Temperance League and the Band of Hope Union, for the present bright and hopeful prospects of the Temperance cause.

In conclusion, I have only to give expression to the hope that both the secular and religious Temperance associations of the country will work as harmoniously and as successfully in the future as they now do and have done in the past.

TEMPERANCE ORDERS AND BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

BY COUNCILLOR CUNLIFFE, Bolton.

OF the existing agencies for promoting Temperance too little importance has been attached to the various Temperance Friendly Societies and Orders. It is not too much to say that in many places Temperance sentiment and activity have been kept alive by the presence and operation of a Rechabite Tent, Sons of Temperance Division, or Good Templar Lodge. In not a few towns and villages they have been the only teetotal organisation.

The earliest Temperance Order of which we have any record—excluding those truly noble orders mentioned in the Scriptures—the Nazarites and the Rechabites—is that of the Order of St. Christopher, commenced in Germany on the 18th of January, 1517. The members were pledged not to drink more than seven goblets of liquor at a meal, “except in cases where this measure was not sufficient to quench thirst.” This “obligation” would suit a good many people at the present day. Another Temperance Order was established in 1600, by the Landgrave of Hesse, the principal rule being that every member pledged himself never to become intoxicated. How they succeeded, history gives no record.

Coming now to the oldest of the modern Temperance Orders, we find that the Independent Order of Rechabites was founded on the 25th of August, 1835, at Mrs. Meadowcroft’s Temperance Hotel, Bolton Street, Salford, when No. 1, Ebenezer Tent, which is still in existence, was opened. The great number of cases of pledge-breaking which occurred in the early history of the movement whose jubilee we are now celebrating, led to the formation of this Order, and they adopted a pledge of the most comprehensive character. It was as follows :—

“I hereby declare that I will abstain from all intoxicating liquors, and will not give nor offer them to others, except in religious ordinances, or when prescribed by a medical practitioner. I will not engage in the traffic of them, and in all suitable ways will discountenance the use, manufacture, and sale of them ; and to

the utmost of my power I will endeavour to spread the principle of abstinence from all intoxicating liquors."

Thus every Rechabite promised to become a Temperance missionary, and the Order largely anticipated by their pledge that great movement which has for its object the ultimate overthrow of the liquor traffic. The new order spread like wild-fire, and in a few years the Rechabite annual processions, with bands, banners, and regalia, were the great demonstrations of the year. Mr. Cotterell, of Bath, says that by the end of 1840 the Independent Order of Rechabites, with its secret passwords, sashes, &c., became widely spread throughout Great Britain. In America, the Order was planted by Lancashire emigrants, reproducing itself in course of time in the Good Templar and other Orders, the former of which largely absorbed the Rechabite ritual, more especially the references to the ancient Rechabites.

At the end of the first decade in 1845 the Order in England was very much exercised by the movement for the enrolment of friendly societies. The ultimate result was that many of the larger districts severed themselves from the parent body only to linger a few years as isolated societies. One, however, the Bath district, has kept up a separate existence, and now numbers about 1,000 members. The Independent Order of Rechabites were registered under the Friendly Societies' Act in 1855, and this fact, together with the remarkable increase over other societies in accumulated funds, tended to its consolidation. Still, little was done to extend it throughout the land in the missionary spirit enjoined by their pledge. However, in 1865 a change came o'er the spirit of their dream, and efforts were made by the then Board of Directors to spread a knowledge of Rechabitism throughout the land. These endeavours were most amply rewarded. In 1860, the Order comprised some thirty districts, 6,000 members, and £40,000 in funds. In 1880, there were sixty districts, 35,000 members, and £200,000 in funds. In addition, there are some 15,000 juvenile Rechabites, and a large number of the most prominent Temperance workers enrolled as honorary members. It is anticipated that by the time the Jubilee of the Rechabite Order is celebrated, in 1885, there will be at least 50,000 adult and 25,000 juvenile members.

Based upon the scale of contributions obtaining in the best friendly societies already in existence, the Independent Order of Rechabites took from them what was good as to their modes of working a well-conducted sick and burial society, and rejected that which was bad, namely, the drink and drink shops. The result as to health, long life, and accumulated funds, has been a startling surprise to even its most sanguine promoters. The early fear expressed that those who signed this strong pledge and joined this Order would not live long has been swept away. Now, the complaint is that these staunch teetotalers seem as though they never would die. That an abstainer's life is more valuable to an assurance company has been amply demonstrated by the United Kingdom Temperance Provident Institution, and this has been still more fully corroborated by the experience of the Rechabites. But no organisation was able to prove how much superior was the health of the abstainer as compared with that of the most moderate of drinkers. This, however, has been conclusively shown by the returns of sickness published by the Rechabites as compared with the sickness prevalent in even the most respectable of what we must call the drinking societies. Wherever this comparison has been made, it has invariably and conclusively demonstrated that if we would show to the world the benefits of our abstinence, we must join such societies as are composed of teetotalers only. The comparisons thus made would be still more forcible but for the large number of abstainers who are members of these drinking orders. What the Right Hon. W. E. Forster describes as the "very extraordinary statements with regard to the greater health and less sickness of the members of the Rechabite Society" in this country, are equally borne out by the experience of the Order in Australia, where there are over 6,000 members, with funds rapidly increasing through the development of Temperance principles. One of the most remarkable facts in connection with Rechabitism is that there is only 1 per cent. of pledge-breaking in the history of the Order.

In addition to the Bath district there are others bearing the name of Rechabites not connected with the Salford Unity; each of these, in their several spheres, doing a certain amount of good. They are, however, prevented by their comparatively small

numbers, from rendering that aid to the cause which larger bodies can and do give by publishing their vital statistics. Besides these, there are the Total Abstinent Sons of the Phoenix, working entirely in London—a thoroughly teetotal Benefit Society, which would also be of greater service if attached to one of the larger Orders.

While we have a good many things to thank America for, it will not be denied that Brother Jonathan is indebted for some of his best ideas to the mother country, although we must grant that our big brother has the faculty for developing those “notions” with a rapidity which shocks our more conservative habits. Benefit Societies in America have not taken root in anything like the same degree as in this country; but in their place “Orders” of various descriptions have flourished amazingly, so that while the Independent Order of Rechabites did not become domiciled to any great extent there, several other Temperance Orders seem to have been the outcome of the transplantation of Rechabitism.

The Order of the Sons of Temperance was established in New York on the 29th of September, 1842, and spread with great speed throughout most of the States, and also to Canada, Newfoundland, &c. Mr. Thomas, of Liverpool, is credited with opening the first “division” in England in the year 1846; but it was not until April 6th, 1855, that the National Division was instituted. Since then, by rapid strides, the Order has come to number 15,000 members, in twenty-five grand divisions, with funds amounting to about £50,000. There was naturally a little jealousy about the introduction of another Temperance Benefit Society into this country; but that has passed away, and now the Independent Order of Rechabites and the Sons of Temperance are working amicably together, and it is not at all improbable that at no remote date they may be found acting under one jurisdiction. At all events, there is nothing to prevent abstainers generally using the statistics of the united Orders to prove the less sickness, lower mortality, and greater financial success demonstrated by these 50,000 abstainers.

Another Temperance Order, though not a Benefit Society in the ordinary sense of the word, now claims our attention, not only by the magnitude of its numbers, but for the great good which it has

been enabled to accomplish—the Independent Order of Good Templars. It had its origin in New York in 1851, being preceded by many smaller Temperance Orders, with similar Masonic titles. But the Independent Order of Good Templars has outstripped all its rivals, and it was computed that in 1870 its members numbered upwards of a quarter of a million. It is asserted that Good Templars are averse to the benefit system being engrafted upon their society, as they are wishful to admit all persons, without restriction as to health or age. The Order was introduced into this country, in 1868, by Mr. Joseph Malins, who succeeded in opening the Grand Lodge of England on the 25th of July, 1870, with twelve lodges and 300 members. According to the last returns, this Grand Lodge now numbers 2,000 lodges and 90,000 subscribing members, with 40,000 children in the Juvenile Temples. It has been estimated that nearly one-half of the adult members were not abstainers previous to joining this Order, and that 14,000 of these have been rescued from habits of intemperance. Over 1,000 clergymen and ministers are connected with this Order in England, and it is said that 10,000 public meetings are held yearly by its members in this country. They have a weekly paper and several monthly magazines; they have established a Temperance Orphanage, at a cost of £2,500; have presented a lifeboat to the National Lifeboat Institution, at an outlay of nearly £700; and contributed over £1,500 to the London Temperance Hospital. The Grand Lodge of Scotland numbers from 40,000 to 50,000 members; the Grand Lodges of Wales (English and Welsh) about 12,000; with smaller Grand Lodges in Ireland and the Channel Islands.

In order to faithfully chronicle the facts of the case, it is necessary here to mention the disruption of the Good Templar Order upon what is called "the negro question." This severed the bulk of the English Good Templars in 1876, when the Order was by them reorganised under the title of the R.W.G.L. of the World, but a number remained faithful to the original Right Worthy Grand Lodge, and still hold allegiance to that body. Under the jurisdiction of the latter the United Kingdom is divided into Provincial Grand Lodges, and the latest statistics give an aggregate membership of about 12,000 in the United Kingdom.

Several Temperance Orders have, from causes which need not here be given, been brought into existence through differences of opinion as to the modes of government, &c., in the Good Templar Order. The Free Templars of St. John, the British Templars, the United Temperance Association, and a few others, have been formed with the avowed object of still better performing temperance work; and although the results of their labours may not have been as satisfactory as they could wish, yet they have not been altogether in vain. With these vast possibilities for good, it is to be hoped that no prolonged internal dissensions will militate against the future welfare of these great missionary Temperance Orders.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the following is an approximate estimate of the various Temperance Benefit Societies and Orders in the United Kingdom:—Independent Order of Rechabites, 40,000 adults and juveniles; Sons of Temperance, 20,000; Good Templars, adults and juveniles, 200,000; other orders, 15,000: making a grand total of 275,000.

THE PRESS IN ITS RELATION TO THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

By FREDERICK SHERLOCK,

Author of "Illustrious Abstainers," &c.

THE Printing Press has been aptly called "God's Modern Miracle," and certainly no discovery has been fraught with greater blessings to the human race. Who does not remember Elihu Burritt's conversation with the printer's boy? Said the lad:—"Why the world is brimful of live, bright, industrious thoughts, which would have been dead, as dead as a stone, if it hadn't been for boys like me who have run the ink rollers. Immortality, indeed! why people's minds," he continued, with his imagination climbing into the profanely sublime, "people's minds wouldn't be immortal if 'twasn't for the printers—at any rate, in this here planetary burying-ground. We are the chaps what manufacture

immortality for the dead men," he subjoined, slapping the pressman graciously on the shoulder. The latter took it as if dubbed a knight of the Legion of Honour, for the boy had put the mysteries of his profession in sublime apocalypse. "Give us one good healthy mind," resumed Ezekiel, "to think for us, and we will furnish a dozen worlds as big as this with thoughts to order. Give us such a man, and we will insure his life; we will keep him alive for ever among the living. He can't die, no way you can fix it, when once you have touched him with these here bits of inky pewter. He shan't die nor sleep. We will keep his mind at work on all the minds that live on the earth, and all the minds that shall come to live here as long as the world stands."

The Temperance enterprise *was* the outcome of a healthy mind! its life *has* been insured! It *shall be* kept alive for evermore! It *can't* die, no way! It *has been* touched with the bits of inky pewter! It *shan't* die nor sleep! The mighty arm of the printer has girded it about with a strength which shall not be overpowered—no, not as long as the world endures. It is a noteworthy fact that the first beginnings of organised Temperance effort at home and abroad alike, were mainly due to the devoted labours of pressmen. Nearly fifty years ago William Lloyd Garrison issued, in America, probably the first Temperance journal ever published. It was the circulation of printed copies of Beecher's *Six Sermons on Temperance*, which, as my venerable friend Dr. Houston has told us, partly led to the formation of Temperance Societies in Ireland; and one of the first seven men to sign the pledge in Belfast was Alexander Smith Mayne, a bookseller, who still survives.

The best known of the seven men of Preston—Joseph Livesey—has been unremitting in the use of the press, and is himself the successful founder of an influential provincial journal; while the very Jubilee which we now celebrate is traced to the enlightened philanthropy and indomitable perseverance of a Glasgow publisher, the revered William Collins.

So, too, those who have at all informed themselves of the manners and methods of the early workers, cannot fail to have been struck with the mighty utilisation of the press by the grand old men. Tracts, leaflets, pamphlets, journals, were scattered in all directions; wherever the Temperance crusade was to be

carried on the printer led the way. I ask then, If in the early days of the Temperance agitation the circulation of literature was found to be so important, is not the necessity a thousandfold greater in our own day? What is the position of our movement? I say it is at that history-making epoch which requires the keenest watchfulness of every true-hearted temperance worker. Speaking broadly, the public is so thoroughly familiar with the Temperance programme—or, rather, complacently thinks itself so to be—that the novelty and freshness which served to attract audiences fifty years ago are auxiliary aids upon which temperance speakers can no longer rely. This is pre-eminently a Reading Age, and the more thoroughly Temperance reformers recognise the importance of carrying on the work in an *educational* spirit the more rapidly will they attain the great end in view.

The present use of the press by temperance men is, in my opinion, utterly inadequate to the requirements of the case. I will briefly indicate some of the ways in which a further utilisation of the press might be developed both by societies and individuals.

I am a thorough believer in the political axiom, "the supply creates the demand;" and I say the National Temperance League, whose operations are so successfully steered by Mr. Robert Rae, an old pressman, who has apparently found out the secret of perpetual youth—this League never showed a truer appreciation of the spirit of the age than when it stepped into the breach and opened its National Temperance Publication Dépôt, 337, Strand. The publication dépôt is, I am satisfied, destined to be the great stronghold of the League's operations, just as I believe the Church of England Temperance Society—in whose work I am permitted to bear a part—will increasingly find that, in proportion to the attention given to its publication dépôt, Palace Chambers, Westminster, so will be the measure of progress which the cause will make all over the country.

What these organisations have done at their head-quarters seems to me to precisely indicate the step which should be taken by every Temperance Society, be it great or small, throughout the length and breadth of the land. Yes; *every society should have its own Temperance Publication Dépôt.* I mean that local

committees should arrange with the booksellers nearest their place of meeting to keep on sale the current temperance publications of the day. I mean that at every temperance meeting, without exception, there should be a temperance bookstall.

Most of you are familiar with the noble work done in Lambeth Baths by the Rev. G. M. Murphy, to my mind a work which never can be too highly spoken of if for no other reason than this, that it has taught us how to manage a Temperance bookstall. Night after night as I have been to the Baths and seen the attractive display of literature on the bookstall, and noticed the keen interest which the working men have taken in the periodicals there on sale, I have felt that it was a feature of practical Temperance work deserving the widest imitation. What the sale of literature on that one stall realises in a season must be considerable, and I daresay I shall not be overstating the sum if I name £100. There are other meetings in London, such as the South Metropolitan Hall and the East Central Hall, where the sale of literature is also well maintained, but I believe the work will never rise to its true proportions, until every society appoints as part of its staff an officer—call him Bookseller, Publisher, News Agent, or “Smith & Sons,” if you like—what’s in a name?—but an officer who shall know that his work is to thoroughly push the sale of Temperance literature as an important—nay, as *the* important part of the society’s work.

Societies, too, might well develop the plan of literature departments so successfully inaugurated by the Lancashire and Cheshire Band of Hope Union: a system well explained in the manual published by the Union.

The plan is to make use of the children as vendors of publications, and by placing the ordinary trade profits in a fund for division at the end of the year in prizes and rewards, giving the children a real and personal interest in the work. Thousands and tens of thousands of periodicals are thus circulated by Band of Hope members every year, but the movement is far from general and would well repay the active and earnest attention of societies.

Then again a wide range of usefulness for society work, is presented by the adoption of a localised magazine. By taking up

one or other of the periodicals issued for localisation, a society may at a slight expenditure open up a most valuable means of intercommunication between its members. If the magazine be judiciously edited, it speedily becomes a powerful local missionary: many will read its pages who would not think of attending a meeting, and thus an interest may be created in the operations of the local society unattainable by any other means.

Wall placards or posters for the town hoardings, may also be suggested as an uncultivated field for the Temperance press. When I resided in Belfast a few years ago as secretary of the Irish Temperance League, I used to issue a placard late on Saturday night, printed in good bold type and posted on all the prominent hoardings and vacant walls in the town. The Temperance message was read by thousands on their way to places of worship on the Sunday, and by as many more idlers who patrolled the streets in painful anxiety, waiting the opening of the doors of the temples of Bacchus. By selecting a short sentence from a current speech of a public man; by taking some revelation from the local police annals; or by "improving the occasion" of some recent or coming event, a present interest was given to the placard, and the wayfarer was induced to read what was only a friendly "lead up" to some practical Temperance teaching. While on this point I may refer to the well-known example of the Rev. Thomas Richardson, of Stepney, who, during the erection of his Mission Church, had the building hoardings covered with those splendid pictorial decorations published by Mr. T. B. Smithies. In Belfast, during the erection of the Irish Temperance League buildings, we imitated Mr. Richardson's example with the best possible results. I had the builders' boards covered with teetotal pictures, and one huge poster announcing that I was on duty in the office, ready to receive any signatures to the pledge. Numbers of pledges were taken. Some of the billstickers tried to purchase the right of posting their placards on the teetotal boards, but I replied we could not sell the privilege, which we valued at a high rate, as the means of a Temperance educational effort of a most popular kind.

Societies, too, are very chary of the use of handbills and tracts for the announcement of meetings. The best handbill is, in my

judgment, of the kind which gives a tract on one side and the notice of a meeting on the other. There should also be a weekly tract distribution in connection with every society. In Liverpool, for some years the elder members of my Band of Hope systematically visited the whole of the streets in the parish, and, by their persistent labours, the entire parish, from its centre to its circumference, was supplied with leaflet Temperance literature. We all know full well the glorious manner in which Joseph Livesey has led the way in this matter of tract distribution. For some years each New Year's Day has brought a temperance message from Joseph Livesey to every householder in Preston. Can we not all learn something from this great example? The country has recently passed through the ordeal of the census. Why should not Temperance men arrange that on a given day every householder in the United Kingdom shall receive a temperance leaflet? and every newspaper in the country be asked to print some telling sentence bearing on the question?—even if it be done by advertisement. Whatever the outlay, I believe the result would amply justify the expenditure.

This brings me to the point of cost. I know many will say the suggestions are not practicable, on the ground of the cost. The cost? Here I must exercise the Englishman's privilege of grumbling. I do grumble and complain most bitterly of the niggardly way in which Temperance Societies treat this question of literature. Whenever I pick up a report I glance through the balance sheet to ascertain what sum has been devoted to the printer, the publisher, the author; and, as a rule, the sum is generally of the kind which Dickens said could be conveniently stowed away under a gooseberry leaf! Tea and cake, cake and tea, entertainments of all and every kind, account for a large proportion of the Temperance treasurer's disbursements; but food for the mind has a very small place in the table of charges. If societies can be led to view this matter in its true light I am certain we shall soon see a very material change, and that instead of passing resolutions recommending the adoption of Dr. Richardson's Lesson Book by schools, we shall have the societies voting a certain sum for the purpose of placing so many copies of the volume in the hands of the scholars.

But if societies may do much in this work of circulating Temperance literature, individuals can do more. Look, for example, at the wonderful flood of temperance tracts which have been put into circulation by that voluntary worker, Charles Watson, of Halifax. In a few months over eight millions of tracts have been sent forth by this one man. The tracts contained twenty-five million pages of reading, weighed twenty-five tons, and gave a load of twenty cwt. to each of twenty-five railway carts! We cannot all undertake so much labour as these figures imply, but we can all do very much more than we have hitherto done.

When school prizes are to be given, send a presentation volume or two selected from standard Temperance literature.

When bazaars and old country fair stallkeepers besiege you for contributions of goods, send them a parcel of well-selected Temperance literature.

The people to whom you cannot or dare not speak the needed warning word as to the Temperance question, may yet be reached, yes, and rescued, if you do but send through the post some faithful message which shall reach their hearts through the printed type.

Take an interest in your bookseller's stock of Temperance papers. Buy copies of those which he has on sale, and be very pertinacious in your demands for those which he has not got. "Ask for the *Temperance Record*, and see that you get it,"—is a motto which I would like all present to adopt.

Call at the railway bookstalls for Temperance literature also. The expenditure of a few pence weekly would furnish you with quite an armful of Temperance literature. "But what am I to do with it? I cannot spare time to read it all," says one.

Well then send it to the Parson, the Doctor, the Sunday-school Teacher, the Schoolmaster, the District Visitor, the Workmen's Club, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Lending Library and Reading Room, the Editor of the local Newspaper.

Half of the knockdown blows which we Temperance reformers get from the gentlemen of the press is due to our own stupidity. If we only sent the editors early and late Temperance intelligence and kept their libraries well supplied with standard teaching on the subject, we should have more papers like the *Daily Chronicle*, the *Echo*, *Hand and Heart* and the *Christian World*, educated up

to the requirements of the time so far as our question is concerned.

The important service which the newspapers can render during Temperance Mission weeks is too obvious to need enforcement; but while on this matter, let me also say that when a paper *does* put in a friendly word for the cause, let us exercise a little of that worldly wisdom which is expressed in the sentence, "Buy a copy." Let the editors and publishers find that when their papers give Temperance work a place, the circulation goes up *one!* And moreover, when the editors do—as some of them bravely do—fight our battles, do not omit to pay the worker with a courteously expressed and friendly letter telling him that, "as a constant reader," or "a reader from the first," you have for once appreciated his Temperance testimony. The conductors of public journals are so frequently reminded of the things they have left undone, that a word of cheer now and then cannot fail to be of great service, particularly when so much is to be gained by having the press on our side. I might have touched upon several other phases of the subject, such as colportage work, but time forbids. I claim, however, that the history of the Temperance movement,—the existing agencies for promoting Temperance work, new plans and modifications of existing agencies, Temperance legislation,—all converge to one great centre—that centre which has been so unworthily represented by myself in this Jubilee Commemoration—Temperance literature. Use the press as a duty; use it as a privilege; use it as power; use it as an unailing means of reaching all classes of the country. It is the readiest, the cheapest, the surest, the grandest power which an inspired inventor has ever placed at man's disposal.

THE IRISH SUNDAY CLOSING ACT.*

BY HENRY WIGHAM, Dublin.

THE Irish Sunday Closing Act came into operation on October 13, 1878. It was passed for four years only, and consequently expires at the end of next year. It stops the sale of all intoxicating drinks on Sunday, excepting in the cities of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and the town of Belfast. In these places the hours of sale are from two o'clock to seven p.m., being two hours less than formerly. The *bond fide* traveller clause, which was already in operation for those portions of Sunday when the sale was prohibited, was continued in the new Act. There is also provision for the exemption of railway stations, canteens, and packet boats.

Having now had three years' experience of the working of the Act, we are able to judge of its results, and to say whether it is desirable that it should be renewed, made permanent, and extended to the five places at present exempted from its full operation. I could give very strong evidence as to the general working of the Act; but as I propose to consider the subject more especially in reference to crime, I will only quote the testimony of one well qualified to give an opinion on the matter. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to a deputation which waited upon him in October, 1880, said:—
“There can scarcely be any doubt that the Sunday Closing Act will be renewed by the Government that is in power. As far as I can learn, it has more than justified the expectations of its supporters. In two ways the positive effects have been shown to be almost better—really better, I think—than most of us hoped they would be, although there were expectations of good; and also it is quite clear that those who prophesied that it would be a step considerably in advance of public feeling in Ireland have been disappointed. As far as I can make out, public

* Read at the Social Science Congress (Repression of Crime Section), Dublin, October, 1881.

opinion has entirely gone with the operation of the Act. The time for renewal will come on in two years from now. That will apply not to the next session, but to the session after, and I don't doubt but that you will keep your attention to the subject ; so that if there be a strong public opinion, as you say there is, and I dare say there is, in favour of its extension to the five exempted towns, Parliament will be informed."

To those who have attentively observed the extent and description of crime which has come before courts of justice in Ireland during the last three years, it must have been manifest that whilst in many places there has been a considerable amount of crime, yet it has been in great measure confined to what are termed agrarian offences, and that the ordinary crime of the country, more especially that which has its origin in drunkenness, has materially diminished. In the charges made by judges on circuit this state of things has been frequently commented upon, and by some the Sunday Closing Act has been largely credited with these beneficial results. I give one or two extracts from these, made soon after the Act passed, but this testimony has been confirmed by subsequent experience.

The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, in his address to the grand jury of Kilkenny, said :—"From the police returns it appeared that the number of cases of intoxication had considerably decreased, and it was encouraging to find that the Act for the closing of public-houses on Sunday had largely realised the expectations of its promoters."

Judge Lawson, at the Clare Assizes, said :—"The county inspector reports that drunkenness has decreased. It may be attributed to the operation of the Sunday Closing Act. I observed that when a Bill was lately introduced into Parliament with the object of preventing whisky from being taken out of bond before one year, a witty member, who bears the same name as myself, proposed to extend the time to 100 years. Perhaps some other gentleman, with similar good intentions, would propose to extend the Sunday Closing Act to every day in the week, and if that succeeds we shall have a millenium of sobriety."

Baron Dowse, at the Kilkenny Assizes, said : "The county inspector's report contained nothing to detract from the character

of the county. There was a considerable decrease in intoxication, as compared with the return at the March Assizes—110 cases less—and this the inspector attributed to the Sunday Closing Act."

At Waterford, Mr. George Waters, Q.C., County Court Judge, declared that he had been at Lismore and Dungarvan, and in the whole county had not had a single case arising out of drink. He never could say this before, and whoever said such a result was not due to the Sunday Closing Act would require to account for a very singular coincidence.

At Newry, Mr. Thomas Lefroy, Chairman of the County Armagh, had the great luxury of announcing to a large crowd of jurors that there was nothing for them to do, a fact which his Worship believed was due to the Sunday Closing Act!

Subsequently to sending in this paper I have been favoured with a letter from Mr. Lefroy, under date September 12, 1881, in which he says, "I believe that no more unfortunate step could be taken by Parliament, or one more likely to arrest the progress of any improvement in this unhappy country, than to suffer the Sunday Closing Act to expire. . . . I have no hesitation in stating that from my intercourse with the magistrates and police authorities in the county in which I act as chairman, and in other counties with which I am connected, I believe there is an almost unanimous feeling among those who take an interest in the social and moral condition of our people that the Legislature will not only be justified in renewing the Sunday Closing Act, and extending it to the five exempted towns, but that they would incur a perilous responsibility in suffering the Act to expire."

R. Ferguson, Esq., Q.C., County Court Judge of the West Riding of Cork, in his charge to the grand jury at Skibbereen, said: "It was a gratifying fact that there was *not a single case arising from intemperance, which, he learned, had greatly diminished.* His brother magistrates also told him that Sunday closing had produced wonderful results, and that the people acquiesced in, and willingly submitted to, this desirable measure."

Under date of August 29, 1881, Mr. Ferguson, corroborating this opinion, says: "In reference to the effect of the Sunday Closing Act I still entertain the opinions I expressed in 1879, confirmed and strengthened by my subsequent experience: it

contributed materially to the diminution of intemperance in the rural districts, and of the crimes usually consequent thereon ; it was well received by the people of those districts, and the attempts to evade it were not numerous. The peasantry of Ireland indulged in strong drink more from a feeling of good-fellowship than from any disposition to intemperance, and legislation which tends to remove the temptation will always be well received."

A letter received from the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory, under date September, 1881, says, "The Sunday Closing Act has been most beneficial in every district of this diocese of Ossory. The greater part of the County Kilkenny and parts of the Queen's County and King's County are comprised in this diocese. I have visited every parish in the diocese during the past two years, and from my own experience, as well as from the attestation of the parochial clergy, I can with all sincerity assert that the Bill has been fruitful of the happiest results. I am glad also to say that a spirit of temperance is spreading rapidly among our people."

I am now able to add still more recent testimony as to the success of the Sunday Closing Act,—the testimony of the highest legal authority in Ireland, and one which cannot but be regarded as of paramount importance by the Social Science Association. I allude to the remarks of the Right Hon. Lord O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland and President of the Social Science Congress, in his inaugural address delivered last night (October 3, 1881), which bears so unreserved a testimony to the value of the Sunday Closing Act, that I cannot see how, with such evidence from such a source, there can be any question as to the policy of renewing the Sunday Closing Act, and extending it to those places hitherto exempted from its operation. Lord O'Hagan said : "I can only make the briefest allusion to a measure most worthy of attention in the department to which I am referring—the Sunday Closing Act. It was hotly contested and violently denounced, but it has succeeded beyond expectation ; and its moral influence in removing, even partially, the withering curse of national intemperance has made it a practical reform of a high order. I cannot dwell on the mode of its operation, but the results are indicated

in the most conclusive way by the unanswerable evidence of our criminal statistics. In 1878, when it was in action for a few months, the number of punishable cases of drunkenness was reduced by 3,000 as compared with the year 1877. In 1879, when it was in full force, the reduction was 11,000, and last year it was 22,000; the number of offences, which in 1877 was 110,000, having fallen to 88,048. It is not wonderful that success so signal, proved by these figures and in many other ways, should already have induced wise and good men to imitate the example of Ireland in other districts of the empire, with the sanction and by the authority of the Legislature. And does it not give us a fair ground for hope that the undoubted and most salutary improvement in the drinking customs of the wealthier classes may be gradually extended to the multitudes beneath them, and that we may be emancipated more and more from the cruel dominion of a vice which is to us the perennial source of crime and misery, and degrades these kingdoms in the estimation of the world?"

The evidence of the Mayor of Sligo may be selected from many other similar testimonials as to no increase of illicit sales having resulted from the Act. He says: "Cases of shebeening, or illicit sales, have in no way increased since the passing of the Act—on the contrary, fewer cases of such have been brought forward in our police court than previous to its passing. It is clearly my opinion that private drinking has not increased since the passing of the Act."

Besides this evidence and the testimony of magistrates, clergymen, and the newspaper press as to the success of the Act, we have also indisputable evidence obtained from parliamentary and official sources, directly bearing upon this subject; a summary of these I propose to give you.

The first returns to which I shall advert relate to the committals for drunkenness on Sundays. The O'Connor Don, who, with the late Professor Smyth, had charge of the Sunday Closing Bill, and through whose instrumentality it was successfully carried through Parliament, obtained a return giving the committals for drunkenness for the first six months after the Act came into operation, compared with the corresponding six months of the previous year, before the Sunday Closing Act was passed.

The figures are as follows :

In those places where total Sunday closing now exists, from October 13, 1877, to April 13, 1878, the period before the Act was passed, the arrests for drunkenness on Sundays were 2,361 ; from October 13, 1878, to April 13, 1879, they were 707, showing a reduction in the first six months of Sunday closing of 1,657, or 70 per cent.

In the five exempted towns, where the time of sale has been reduced two hours, the figures are—from October 13, 1877, to April 13, 1878, before Sunday closing, 1,684 arrests ; from October 13, 1878, to April 13, 1879, after Sunday closing, 1,029, being a reduction of 655, or nearly 39 per cent. in favour of Sunday closing.

These returns demonstrate the speedy and striking success of the first six months of Sunday closing.

The next return was obtained by the late Mr. W. A. Redmond, M.P., for Wexford, and carries on the comparison for the twelve months from 20th April, 1879, to 25th April, 1880, as compared with the corresponding twelve months in 1877-8. The result is that in the districts where entire Sunday closing now exists—

From April 20, 1877, to April 25, 1878, before Sunday closing the	
arrests were	4,553
From April 20, 1879, to April 25, 1880, after Sunday closing	1,840

Or a reduction in the first entire year of Sunday closing of... 2,715

or 60 per cent. in favour of Sunday closing.

In the five exempted towns for the same period the arrests were—

1877-78	...	...	...	...	2,820
1879-80	...	...	...	...	2,132
			Decrease	...	688

or 25 per cent. in favour of Sunday closing.

From a return obtained by Mr. J. P. Corry, M.P. for Belfast, continuing the Sunday closing figures to April 21, 1881, we find that in the year before Sunday closing—

THE IRISH SUNDAY CLOSING ACT.

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From April 20, 1877, to April 20, 1878, the arrests were...	...	4,555
From April 24, 1880, to April 20, 1881, the arrests were...	...	1,922
		<hr/>
Decrease	...	2,633

or nearly 60 per cent. in favour of Sunday closing.

In the five exempted towns for the same period the arrests were—

1877-78	...	...	...	...	...	2,820
1880-81	...	...	...	...	...	1,755
						<hr/>
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	1,055

or nearly 40 per cent. in favour of Sunday closing.

For convenience of reference I give the aggregate returns from the passing of the Act to April 20 last.

Arrests for drunkenness from 8 a.m. on Sundays until 8 a.m. on Mondays for the whole of Ireland except Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Waterford and Limerick.

October 13, 1877, to April 20, 1878 (six months before Sunday closing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,364
October 13, 1878, to April 20, 1879 (first six months after Sunday closing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	707

Reduction in first six months of Sunday closing ... 1,657

Year ending April 25, 1878 (before Sunday closing)	...	4,555
Year ending April 24, 1880 (after Sunday closing)	...	1,840

Decrease in 1879-80 over 1877-78, in favour of Sunday closing... 2,715

Year ending April 25, 1878 (before Sunday closing)	...	4,555
Year ending April 25, 1881 (after Sunday closing)	...	1,922

Decrease in 1880-81 over 1877-78, in favour of Sunday closing ... 2,633

Arrests in the cities of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford and town of Belfast.

October 13, 1877, to April 20, 1878 (before Sunday closing) ...	1,684
October 13, 1878, to April 20, 1879 (after Sunday closing) ..	1,029
	<hr/>
Decrease in first six months of Sunday closing	€55
	<hr/>
April 25, 1877, to April 25, 1878 (before Sunday closing) ...	2,820
April 25, 1879, to April 25, 1880 (after Sunday closing)...	2,132
	<hr/>
Decrease in 1879-80 over 1877-78 in favour of Sunday closing...	688
	<hr/>
April 25, 1877, to April 25, 1878 (before Sunday closing) ...	2,820
April 25, 1880, to April 25, 1881 (after Sunday closing) ...	1,765
	<hr/>
Decrease in 1880-81 over 1877-78 in favour of Sunday closing	1,055
	<hr/>

These show on the aggregate that since the Sunday Closing Act came into operation in October, 1878, to April 25 last, there have been 7,005 fewer arrests for drunkenness where entire Sunday closing exists than there were in the corresponding periods before the Sunday Closing Act was passed.

In the five exempted towns in the same period there has been a reduction of 2,398, or in the whole of Ireland a reduction of arrests from drunkenness on Sundays of 9,403.

This brings the arrests for drunkenness on Sundays from the passing of the Act down to April 25 last; and, making every allowance for any special or exceptional circumstances which might affect the return, I think the result cannot but be considered as very satisfactory to Sunday closing.

I now proceed to consider how far the Sunday Closing Act has affected drunkenness during other days of the week as well as Sundays. I give Dr. Hancock's return for Ireland:—

Arrests for punishable drunkenness disposed of summarily.

In 1877 (the year before Sunday closing) the arrests were ...	110,003
In 1878 (including three months of Sunday closing)...	107,723
	<hr/>
Showing a reduction of	3,180

Dr. Hancock says in reference to this reduction :—" In punishable drunkenness there was a decrease of 3,180 from 110,903 in 1877 to 107,723. As the Sunday Closing Act came into operation only on October 1 (it really was the 13th), a much larger diminution may be expected in the current year."

This calculation was fully carried out, for we find that comparing 1879 with 1878, the arrests were—

In 1878	...	...	...	...	107,723
In 1879	..	...	...	...	99,021
					<hr/>
Or a reduction of	...	...	...	...	8,702

Dr. Hancock further remarks :—" The figures (offences disposed of summarily) show a decrease for the first time in six years, and of a very large amount, 12,889. Of this decrease no less than 8,702 was in punishable drunkenness. This may fairly be ascribed to the passing of the Sunday Closing Act, which was in operation during the whole year. In 1878, when it was in operation for a quarter of a year only, there was a reduction in the convictions of 3,180. The rest of the decrease arose in offences intimately connected with drunkenness, such as 3,204 in assaults, and 356 in cruelty to animals."

But comparing the arrests for punishable drunkenness between 1877, the last clear year of Sunday opening, and 1879, the first clear year of Sunday closing, the figures are even more remarkable—

For 1877 they are	...	...	...	110,903
For 1879	„	...	...	99,021
				<hr/>
Decrease of	...	...	...	11,882

The returns for 1860 are as follows as compared with 1879 :—

In 1879 the arrests were	...	...	99,021
In 1860	„	„	88,048
			<hr/>
Or a decrease of	...	...	10,973

which shows that the reduction still continues.

But comparing the year 1877, the last clear year of Sunday opening, the results are still more striking--

In 1877 the arrests were	...	...	110,903
In 1880 " "	...	...	88,048

Showing a decrease of arrests in 1880 over 1877 of 22,855

Dr. Hancock's return, recently published, shows that offences determined summarily, not including drunkenness, numbered

In 1878	...	...	...	...	160,836
In 1879	...	...	...	...	156,649
			Showing a decrease of	...	4,187
In 1879	...	...	...	...	156,649
In 1880	...	...	...	...	151,778
			Showing a decrease of	...	4,871

On this return, under marginal reference "Results of Irish Sunday Closing Legislation," Dr. Hancock says :—"With a view to check the temptation to punishable drunkenness, Parliament, in the session of 1878, extended to the greater part of Ireland the Scotch law as to Sunday closing. The number of offences of punishable drunkenness was reduced from 110,000 in 1877 to 107,000 in 1878, or by 3,000; in 1879, when the Act was a whole year in operation, the reduction below 1877 was 11,000, and in 1880 the number fell to 88,048, or a reduction of nearly 22,000, which, though partly ascribable to distress, must be largely ascribed to the effect of Sunday-closing legislation."

These figures, I think, conclusively bear out the arguments of the promoters of the Act, that Sunday closing would not only be found beneficially to affect the Sunday, but that its good results would be general.

I now propose to bring forward evidence as to the results of the Sunday Closing Act from a different point of view. I allude to the consumption of intoxicating drinks. It is, I think, an admitted fact that by far the greatest amount of crime is caused by intemperance, and if it can be shown that there is a large reduction in the consumption of intoxicating drinks, I think it may fairly be assumed that there has been a decrease of drunkenness. We find from the Board of Trade returns that this has been strikingly the case.

Taking the consumption in 1877, the year before Sunday closing, and comparing it with 1878, 1879, and 1880, we find that in 1877 the consumption of—

Beer was in money value	£4,005,466
Spirits „ „	8,164,449, together
	£12,169,915

In 1878, when there were three months Sunday closing, the consumption was—

Beer	£4,850,424
Spirits... ..	6,101,905 together
	£10,952,329

Showing a decrease in 1878 of	1,217,586
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In 1879 with entire Sunday closing the consumption was—

Beer	£4,040,695
Spirits	5,335,000 total
	£9,375,695

Decrease 1879 over 1878	1,576,634
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Comparing 1879, the first entire year of Sunday closing, with 1877, the figures are—

In 1877 total consumption	£12,169,915
In 1879 „ „	9,375,695

Showing a decrease in 1879 of	2,794,220
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over 1877 before the Act was in force.

In 1880 the consumption was—

Beer	£3,992,373
Spirits... ..	5,182,430

Total	£9,174,803
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Comparing this consumption with that of 1877, the figures are—

1877 total consumption	£12,169,915
1880 „ „	9,174,803

Showing a decrease in 1880 over 1877 of	2,995,112
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It has been said that this decrease of consumption is not entirely due to the Sunday Closing Act, but may be attributed to the distressed state of the country, and the depression of trade. This suggestion is a natural one, but in practice we find that the consumption of strong drink is not in accord with the established

theories of political economy ; not only does it not always decrease in times of depression and distress, but it actually increases. This was strikingly the case in the famine years of 1846-47, the consumption of spirits increased from 6,450,157 gallons in 1845 to 7,952,076 gallons in 1847. We find also, if arrests for drunkenness may be taken as a test, that in the year 1878-79 the decrease of arrests was less in those parts of the country where the greatest distress existed ; in the province of Leinster there were 4,931 fewer arrests ; in Munster, 1,461 ; in Ulster, 1,257 ; whilst in Connaught, where the distress was greatest, the decrease was only 53 ; and that in the counties of Galway and Sligo there was the large increase of 607 arrests. We find also that while the consumption of beer and spirits decreased there was an increased consumption of tea and coffee, which may show that some of the money that would have been spent in intoxicants was spent more usefully. Strong evidence is given by the traders in intoxicating drinks of the decreased sale they have experienced since the Sunday Closing Act came into operation, which they attribute to it. One striking instance I may give as exemplifying this. The Dublin papers of February 12, 1881, contain the following report of proceedings in the Bankruptcy Court :—" To-day, in the Court of Bankruptcy, a man named Shanahan, who carried on business as a farmer and publican at Newtown, Co. Kerry, appeared on first public sitting. An assignee having been appointed, the bankrupt stated, in reply to Mr. Molloy, with respect to what had become of his grocery stock, that the Sunday Act had ruined his trade. He was in the habit of selling 400 bottles of porter on a Sunday, and now he did not sell 200 in three weeks. He had sold whisky to the extent of fifty or fifty-five gallons in six or eight weeks, but now, since the Act passed, he did not sell one cask from Christmas to Christmas."

Whilst we regret that any honest trader should suffer from the operation of this Act, we can only hope that he may follow a vocation where his private interests may not be brought into antagonism with the public welfare.

With regard to the latter part of my subject, " What further steps can the Legislature take for the decrease of intemperance ? " as the general question is to be brought before you in a special

paper, I shall simply confine myself to suggested amendments in the Sunday Closing Act when it comes to be renewed, as I expect it will be next year.

A striking fact brought out by the returns from which I have quoted is that the proportion of arrests is greater in the vicinity of the exempted towns, showing that the temptations which exist from the sale during Sundays in these towns have caused increased drunkenness amongst the adjacent population. This is strikingly manifested in the district round Dublin, where in some places considerable numbers of the outlying population come in to get drink at the open houses and return intoxicated into their own localities. The "*bond fide* traveller' clause in the Act also works very injuriously, especially near large towns, from many people going for a short distance into the country for the express purpose of obtaining drink, and describing themselves as *bond fide* travellers to enable them to do so. Besides this being a breach of the law, it tends to promote drinking, and gives rise to disorder and arrests. When the Act is made permanent this evil could be remedied by granting only six-day licenses to all licensed houses, with the exception of hotels where there should be bedrooms for the accommodation of travellers. The licensing of refreshment-rooms at railway stations has also been found to be very objectionable, as railway passengers can take tickets for short distances on the line and then obtain drink at the refreshment-rooms as railway travellers. Permitting drink to be sold at canteens is also a fruitful source of abuse. These exemptions from the Act should not be allowed to continue when the Act is renewed. These alterations would remove grave defects from the present Act, but the greatest defect of all is the exemption of the large towns. We find by the statistics to which I have referred that whilst in the country districts the arrests for drunkenness have very greatly diminished, the decrease in the five large towns, where there is still five hours' sale allowed, is in a much smaller proportion. May it not then be justly inferred that if these large centres of population were protected from the temptations to drinking by having no sale of intoxicating drinks on Sunday, they would participate in an equal or even greater degree in the benefits which have been derived in those places where entire Sunday closing exists? The

exemption of those towns was made in deference to the wishes of a former Chief Secretary for Ireland, but in opposition to the desire of the inhabitants of these towns, unmistakably shown in the result of a house-to-house canvass. It was opposed to the votes of the majority of Irish members, the vote of the House of Commons, and the decision of a Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the subject.

To sum up, then, my suggestions are these: that all the country shall be brought under the action of the law, without exception; that the *bonâ fide* traveller clause be left out; and that no exception be made for railway refreshment rooms and canteens.

I have thus briefly endeavoured to show the results of the Irish Sunday Closing Act as it affects crime. I have pointed out from parliamentary and official returns that where entire Sunday closing exists there has been a large decrease in committals for drunkenness, both on Sundays and on other days of the week, and that the reduction of two hours' sale in the exempted towns has led to a decrease in committals, although to a much less extent than in the other parts of the country. I have shown that the consumption of spirits and beer has very greatly diminished, and that there has been no appreciable increase in illicit sale. I have also pointed out what I consider the principal defects of the Act, and suggested remedies.

In conclusion, whilst deeply sensible of the great amount of intemperance still existing in Ireland, of which the fact that last year (by Dr. Hancock's returns) there were still 88,048 committals, a state of things which must continue to receive the earnest consideration of the Government and legislature, yet I think I am borne out, by the strong testimony which I have adduced, in saying that the Irish Sunday Closing Act has been a great success, that it has resulted in a large diminution of crime, that its general results have been of great benefit to the country, and that there is therefore abundant cause for asking the Legislature that when it expires it may be renewed, made permanent, perfect, and complete, that there may be no more exempted cities and towns, but that the whole country, as is the case in Scotland and Wales, may experience the blessing of a Sunday free from the temptations to intemperance.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

THE Session of Parliament in 1881 had before it several measures proposing to deal with the manufacture and the sale of intoxicating liquors, measures indicative of the fast-growing opinion that the traffic in these dangerous drinks must be dealt with in a far more stringent manner than has hitherto been the case; but the House of Commons had no time, and we fear it must be added had no very strong inclination to find time, to discuss the several proposals brought before it, most of which did not succeed in getting beyond their first stage of existence. As it may be of interest to record the names of those Members of Parliament who identified themselves this year with attempted Temperance legislation, we append to the following list of the several Bills introduced, the names of their promoters, as printed upon the back of each according to the rule of the House of Commons:—

1. For the closing of public-houses during the hours of polling at Parliamentary Elections, viz. :—On elections for County Members the public-houses in every parish in the shire within which a polling place shall be situated. For Borough Members every public house in each borough. The metropolis and a certain area around to be however exempted. Mr. Carbutt, Mr. Hussey Vivian, Mr. Hugh Mason, and Mr. W. S. Caine.

2. To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday in Wales. Mr. Roberts, Mr. Richard, Mr. Holland, Mr. Hussey Vivian, and Mr. Rathbone.

3. To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday in England and Wales. Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Birley, Mr. William McArthur, Mr. Charles Wilson, and Mr. Walter James.

4. For closing public-houses on Sunday in England and Wales, making provision for the sale of beer for consumption off the premises during certain limited hours, and for the exceptional requirements of large towns. Mr. Pease and Viscount Castlereagh. The object of this Bill was stated by its promoters to be to reduce in the metropolis and in "populous places" the time of sale in

the evening by one hour, and in other places to prohibit any sale except for consumption off the premises.

5. For the better securing the purity of beer. Sellers of beer containing any ingredients other than malt and hops to keep conspicuously posted at the bar, or where the liquor is sold, a legible notice stating what other ingredients are contained in such beer. Colonel Barne, Mr. Storer, and Mr. Hicks.

The only one of all these Bills which has become law is that for closing public-houses in Wales on Sunday; but it was not until the 19th of August, on an unusual day (Saturday), that Mr. Roberts was enabled to move its third reading, and so to overcome the block which Mr. Warton had been effectual in adopting since May last. It is quite exceptional that a Bill should be opposed after debate upon the second reading, and after the clauses have gone through committee; but this member, either from his affection for the publican and brewer, or from gratitude to them for past favours to his party, or from his hatred to the cause of Temperance, had for more than three months set courtesy and usage at defiance, and by his notice of opposition prevented the Bill being taken after half-past twelve; and great was the wrath of himself and the one other representative of the opposing party present at finding that at this late period of the session they were to be defeated. The Bill was read a third time, and sent up to the House of Lords, where Lord Aberdare—who, as Mr. Bruce, made such a gallant attempt some years since to carry a General License Reform Bill, and must have adopted this small measure with gratification—moved its first reading. Next day it was read a second time; and received the Royal assent before the Queen's message was delivered from the front of the throne, and is now therefore part of the law of the land. Lord Denman had proposed that the exception in favour of railway travellers should be struck out, but the promoters did not see their way to adopt this, and, considering the period of the Session they acted wisely, although it is not easy to see why distinctions of this sort should be maintained, as they only tend to foster the foolish notion that alcoholics are necessities of existence.

Owing to the late period of the Session when the Bill was read a third time it was unadvisable to alter its construction, and hence

a doubt has arisen in some districts as to whether the
----- the autumn of the year 1882.

Another measure was before the House, which, although not directly connected with Temperance legislation, would have had no small influence for good had it become law—and we may hope to see it prosecuted with vigour next Session—namely, that introduced by the Government, and known as the “Corrupt Practices Bill.” The lamentable disclosures before the several Election Commissions which sat during the year to inquire into the charges of corrupt practices at the last General Election abundantly prove the urgent necessity which exists that strong measures should be taken to dis sever public-houses from all connection with the machinery of elections, and that the relationship of the beer-barrel and the ballot-box is such as must have brought the blush of shame to the cheek of every patriot.

In addition to the Bills laid upon the table of the House dealing with the liquor traffic, the subject was forcibly brought before it, and a great gain to temperance was achieved, when, on June 14, a resolution was moved by Sir Wilfrid Lawson affirming, “That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to give legislative effect to the resolution passed on June 18, 1880, which affirms the justice of local communities being entrusted with the power to protect themselves from the operation of the liquor traffic.” Four hundred and twenty members (about two-thirds of the whole House) recorded their opinions, giving Sir Wilfrid a majority of not less than forty-two votes; the significance of the majority being enhanced by a considerable number of the members of the Administration voting with the mover of the resolution. This vote cannot fail to have a most important bearing upon the Government, and will, it is to be hoped, induce them to deal with the subject in a bold and comprehensive spirit early in the session of 1882.

The Government were subsequently made to feel the weight of the temperance sentiment in the country in a way which was probably as unpleasant as it was to them unexpected. When Mr. Gladstone, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave notice of his intention to move clauses giving facilities for the sale of intoxicating drinks in all railway carriages and at all times, the National

The Temperance League, in conjunction with the other large organisations for the promotion of temperance, were enabled to bring so much moral pressure to bear upon Members of Parliament and the Government that Mr. Gladstone was compelled to admit, while treating the whole matter as one of small importance, that his bantling had been fairly crushed out of existence by the opposition it had encountered. From a Ministerial point of view, no doubt the proposal was not a large one; but the result unmistakably proved that the people, having learnt how difficult it is to procure the withdrawal, when once given, of facilities for drinking, are determined that no additional ones shall be granted if a strenuous opposition can prevent.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE importance of the practice of temperance as against the habit of intemperance cannot and will not be questioned; but when practical efforts are put forth to promote the former, and to prevent the latter, many are ready to raise objections, and to place obstacles in the way of that true Temperance reform, which must, to be permanent and effectual, be based upon the habit of total abstinence from intoxicating drink. Intemperance has long been the acknowledged vice of great numbers of members of both services, not probably that, number for number, they are more prone to intemperance than other men in different walks of life, but they are more under observation, and are in many circumstances more exposed to the evil influences of drink shops and liquor sellers; while the very rules of the service to which they belong, by the canteen and spirit ration, teach the men that their officers and the Government believe that strong drink, the great enemy of the soldier and the sailor, is not only necessary to enable him to discharge his duty, but a solace in trouble and in suffering, and an appropriate accompaniment of his relaxation and joy.

Happily a more wholesome state of opinion is being formed in

regard to the great question of the use of alcoholic drinks in the Army and Navy, and the past year's labours will have done not a little to produce this desirable end. In the early part of the year the then Lord Mayor, Mr. William McArthur, M.P. for Lambeth, opened the doors of the Mansion House, and presided over a meeting held in the Egyptian Hall convened by the National Temperance League, when a large and influential assembly listened to addresses explanatory of the great work which has been going on for some time in England and in India, in inducing soldiers and sailors to become total abstainers; a work which has been of incalculable benefit to the men and their families, and at the same time of much value in promoting good order and discipline in the two services. This meeting prepared the way for a more direct appeal to the Government, which took the form of a memorial presented to the Lords of the Admiralty by a deputation of considerable weight, combining members of Parliament, medical men, admirals and captains, as well as other philanthropists in private life. The memorial was as follows:—

“To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Admiralty.

“The Memorial of the President and Committee of the National Temperance League.

“Sheweth,—That your memorialists have for several years past devoted much time and means to the promotion of temperance amongst the men of the Royal Navy, and the boys on board Her Majesty's training ships.

“That those efforts have been attended with a gratifying measure of success, inasmuch as about 10,000 men and boys are enrolled as members of the temperance branches of this organisation, which have been established with the sanction of the respective commanding officers on board Her Majesty's ships, and in other departments of the service.

“That your memorialists have great reason to believe that the extension of the important habit of temperance has been seriously impeded by the manner in which the spirit ration is administered on board Her Majesty's ships. In the opinion of your memorialists, whose views are shared by many experienced naval officers, the spirit ration has frequently proved prejudicial to the discipline of the men, and has led youths who had passed

through their period of training as practical abstainers to acquire a habit that in many instances has impaired their efficiency in the service.

"That as drinking is the undoubted cause of much insubordination and crime on board ship, as elsewhere, and as, in the opinion of many medical men of eminence, the use of rum is unnecessary to healthy men, your memorialists are of opinion that the spirit ration might with great advantage be entirely abolished; but while they do not wish to request the adoption of so sweeping a measure, they would gladly welcome any modification of the existing system which might tend to diminish temptation and encourage perfect sobriety. Such a result might, in the opinion of your memorialists be partially attained by a slight increase in the money allowance made to the men who being abstainers do not wish to take up their grog. The present allowance scarcely amounts to 4½d. per week, whereas the retail price value of the rum ration per man (after duty has been added) is about 1s. 9d. per week. It is believed that if the allowance could be increased to an amount more closely approximating to the retail value, not only would a much larger proportion of men be induced to forego the ration, but, what is of great importance, the temptation to non-drinking men to accept, and afterwards surreptitiously sell, their rum ration to drinking comrades would be diminished, and the sobriety of the men proportionately enhanced.

"Your memorialists therefore venture to express the hope that the matter may receive the careful consideration of your lordships, in the confident belief that on this being done such steps as may be deemed advisable will be taken to diminish drinking temptations on board Her Majesty's ships, and encourage habits of sobriety amongst the men and boys of the Royal Navy.

"And your memorialists will ever pray.

"Signed in the name and by the authority of the Committee of the National Temperance League.

"SAMUEL BOWLY, *President.*

"JOHN TAYLOR, *Chairman.*

"W. R. SELWAY, *Vice-Chairman.*

"ROBERT RAE, *Secretary.*

"337, Strand, W.C., February 10, 1881."

Every Temperance reformer will be gratified that good fruit speedily followed, as when the Navy Estimates came before the House of Commons, and Mr. W. S. Caine had moved a resolution expressing the opinion of the House that good conduct and sobriety would be promoted in the Navy if the spirit ration were discontinued, and some equivalent given, the Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. Trevelyan, in a speech of singular interest, said : "The hon. member's efforts were singularly well-timed. It was only within that very week that the punishment of flogging had practically been abolished in the Navy by Admiralty order, and the members of the board which had issued that order were bound to ask themselves what could be done to diminish the temptation to the faults and crimes for which flogging was once the recognised punishment. As to that there was no doubt whatever. It was drink—the direct and indirect effects of drink—to which most of the misconduct that existed in the Navy was due. In the year 1850 this was so manifest that a committee of eleven eminent officers—admirals and post-captains—was appointed, who found that "the evening grog is the source of those evils which render discipline irksome, and give to the naval service a character for harshness which it does not deserve." In consequence of their report the allowance of rum, which then was a quarter of a pint per diem, was reduced by one-half, and many excellent alterations were made in the system of diet which conduced much to the bodily comfort and moral welfare of our seamen. The question was twofold : In the first place, our young sailors acquired a taste for spirits by getting them daily at an age when they were quite as well without them. And, in the next place, there was such a quantity of spirits going a-begging on the lower deck that a man who liked to exceed found it easy to get more than was good for him. Officers who had the means of knowing believed that a sixth of our crews were teetotalers. They certainly were so in some vessels. And yet of the 38,000 seamen and marines afloat only 2,000 or 3,000 took money or tea in lieu of rum. The plain fact was that whereas the Government gave and could give a little over a halfpenny in place of the ration, the ration itself sold for 2d. and 3d. ; and they all knew what that meant. The man who did not drink his rum preferred to sell it to his comrades rather

than sell it to the Government. And, again, rum was issued to officers as well as to men. It was issued, but comparatively seldom drunk; and there could be no doubt that a great deal of it was given away, and went to the lower deck. Dr. Macleod, the retired Inspector-General, one of the most trusted and experienced of our medical officers, said that in the different ships in which he had served all serious accidents could be traced to the men who were at the time more or less excited by spirits; and he wrote:—‘It cannot but have a pernicious influence on young men to have a daily ration of spirits served out to them as part of their diet, as it must tend to engender in them eventually a desire for the stimulant, and assist from the first to lay the foundation of disease in whatever organ of the body may happen to be constitutionally weak.’ But if it was bad for young men to drink spirits, it was bad for them to go from 4.30 p.m. to 7 a.m. without any food at all, exposed for half the time to the fatigues and rigours of a night watch, and the Admiralty had come to the following conclusion, under the original impulse of his right hon. friend the First Commissioner of Works, though his scheme had been considerably enlarged since:—In the case of those who should in future enter the Navy they would withdraw from all men and boys of every rank below the age of twenty their spirit ration. In place of it, in addition to tea and sugar, they would give a ration of soluble chocolate and sugar, which sailors who were keeping midnight or morning watch might use as the material of a very well-timed and much-needed meal. To those who did not fancy chocolate, an extra allowance of sugar, which was very popular in the navy, would be given in its place; and the extra quarter of a pound of biscuit, which was seldom eaten, there was talk of exchanging for an allowance of flour, which a sailor who loved duff would know very well how to utilise with his extra sugar. The Admiralty likewise proposed to discontinue the issue of rum to officers. The rum which was issued to officers’ messes was not drunk as a beverage at dinner; it was drawn in large quantities at a time, and might be said seldom or never to be consumed with any moral or physical profit to the consumer. A great quantity went in presents to the men of the servant and artificer classes, as a sort of easy payment for small services; and

spirits given in this manner in general went to some one who got more than was good for him. In another respect the Admiralty had done something for the cause of morality and discipline, and had, he believed, proved that they understood the laws of health better than they were understood by some of the Admiralties of the past. In order to meet the exhausting effects of labour in the stoke-hole under a tropical climate, extra grog was permitted to be served out to the men in the engine-room in hot latitudes, and that permission, as the nature of things was, was rapidly turned into a custom. In the Indian troopships, some ten or eleven years ago, extra rations of porter were given to the men, and wine to the engineer officers, and the idea was encouraged that an increased dose of alcohol was the best prophylactic against the effects of an enervating climate. But courts-martial soon began to show that that idea was a perilous one to start on board ship; and "tropical grog" was the institution to which more than one poor fellow owed his downfall. The present Board—their hands, he gratefully acknowledged, strengthened by the action of the hon. gentleman and the spirit which it denoted—abolished the whole system of extra issues of alcohol in any shape or form, and substituted for it beverages like limejuice and sugar, and oatmeal and water, which, if not very exhilarating to read about, were much more innocent and salutary in their effects, and which he had no doubt would, in the long run, do more to cheer the stoker under his arduous labours in the tropics, sweetened as those labours were by the large extra pay by which they were very deservedly rewarded."

The amount of misery, crime, and consequent punishment brought upon the British soldier by strong drink was most forcibly stated by Mr. O. Morgan, the Judge Advocate-General, in reply to a question put in the House of Commons by Mr. Caine, viz., whether he could inform the House of the number of punishments in the Army for the year 1879, and how many of those punishments were for drunkenness, or directly resulting from drunkenness.

Mr. O. Morgan said "the total number of punishments inflicted in the Army by order of courts-martial in 1879 was 14,750. The returns do not state what proportion of these punishments were for drunkenness; they were, for drunkenness on duty, 1,895; for simple drunkenness, 2,526; making together, 4,421. These num-

bers, however, do not by any means represent the total amount of drunkenness in the army, which will be more clearly shown by the number of fines inflicted during the year, both by order of courts-martial and of commanding officers. There were 43,372 fines inflicted upon 23,316 men, giving a proportion of 236 fines to every 1,000 men. The number sounds large, but it has been steadily decreasing for the last ten or twelve years. As to the second question, as to how many of these punishments were for crimes resulting from drunkenness, the returns give no information, and I could only answer it after reading through proceedings of 15,511 courts-martial ; but, speaking from my official experience, I should think a very large proportion, probably three-fourths, of the crimes committed by soldiers are in some shape or way attributable to drink."

On the House going into Committee on "the Army Discipline and Regulation Bill," Mr. Caine moved a new clause prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in canteens and its distribution on the march ; but it was opposed by the Government, and chiefly on the ground that "beer was the wholesome natural beverage of the country, and that it was better he should have it in barracks rather than be driven to the public-houses outside." Mr. Caine's motion was defeated by a majority of 122 ; but the total abstainers are educating not only the private soldier but his officers, and not merely soldiers and civilians but also the Government ; and the time will come when men will smile while they grieve at the recollection of the folly of statesmen who could talk of beer as a beverage natural to any class of persons.

Temperance work is still carried on with vigour in the Army and Navy. At the last annual meeting of the National Temperance League the number of naval temperance branches in active working order was stated to be 139 ; the number of abstainers in the Navy being estimated at from 9,000 to 10,000 men ; and the officers' branch had about 150 members. The number of abstainers in the Army was estimated at 20,000, including 8,252 in regiments stationed in India.

THE USE OF STIMULANTS IN WORKHOUSES.*

BY NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S.

OUR subject for discussion embraces three distinct and independent questions. "Stimulants in Workhouses" may be considered with reference to—1. The officers' beer ration; 2. The beer allowance to healthy paupers; 3. The use of intoxicating drink in the treatment of the sick poor.

1.—THE OFFICERS' BEER RATION.

On the first question, the officers' beer ration, there will probably be little, if any, difference of opinion.

Intoxicating liquids are not essential to health. They repair none of the losses the body is constantly undergoing. They furnish us with no new supplies to replace the material of the human frame, the fluid so indispensable to life, the vital heat, and the force we are ever losing. Man's power to work, both with brain and muscle, is not increased, but rather diminished by drinking. Alcohol is not a necessity, but at the best a needless luxury, never to be indulged in but at a certain risk.

Intoxicating drinks are not conducive to good order and discipline. Where these beverages are in ordinary use, a disturbing agent is present, which ever and anon excites to insubordination and disorder. The recent experience of Dr. Davies at the Barming Heath Asylum, corroborates the experience of all similar experiments. He found that the ordering of the establishment was more regular, and the conduct of the attendants more satisfactory, when they received no allowance of liquor, than under the previous alcoholic *régime*.

The Parliamentary return of 1871 stated that the officers of the Union of St. Austell, Cornwall, were all total abstainers (an honourable distinction, truly!), and that the master of the Eton Workhouse, though allowed ale, did not drink any.

* From a Paper read at the Quarterly Meeting of the British Medical Temperance Association, 15th November, 1881; Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S., in the chair.

The proportion of the expenditure on alcohol, for the officers and healthy inmates, is often considerable. In one union, where the whole alcoholic expense was £500, no less than £390 was for officials and inmates not under medical treatment. The 1871 return showed that in England there were 171 unions spending nothing on beer, &c., for the staff, while 413 supplied their officers with intoxicating beverages. In Wales, of 45 unions 33 gave no beer ration. In Ireland last year (1880), 87 of the 163 unions embraced in Mr. Whitworth's return to the House of Commons, supplied to their officers no intoxicants.

Of the 171 English unions in which there was no officers' beer ration, a number gave an allowance in money varying from £2 to £4 per annum.

It is manifestly fair that officers, who either are abstainers in principle or do not care to drink the beer allowed them, should have a cash or other equivalent. In St. Marylebone some officials have a ration of some really valuable article of food instead. It seems to me that there would be very few dissenting voices in the country if that habitual offender against public and private morals—strong drink—were prevented from disturbing the good order and government of workhouses and infirmaries by the abolition of the whole official allowance of liquor, with a reasonable pecuniary grant in its stead.

II.—BEER FOR THE HEALTHY PAUPER.

The inmates of workhouses may be divided into two classes—the sick, who are under medical treatment; and the whole, who need no physician. Of the former we will speak presently. Let us consider for a few moments the relationship of the latter to intoxicating drink. In many unions it is the custom, on various pretexts to supply inmates not under the therapeutic care of the medical officer with a regular allowance of beer, or other form of strong drink. Cleaning windows is by some Board of Guardians apparently deemed so exhausting an operation as to require an alcoholic reviver. In other unions washerwomen are favoured with the too-common indulgence of the sisterhood—to wit, a daily modicum of beer, or other intoxicating malt liquors; though the one complaint of the managers of laundries, and the mistresses of

private households is the imperfect washing and the destruction of the clothes washed, through the drinking habits of the washers. One union furnishes the alcoholic reward also to cooks, scullery-maids, extra night nurses, and whitewashers. Where intoxicating drinks abound, there is frequently need for moral whitewashing.

In one union, the baker and laundress come in for a share of the so-called "good things." In another, the luxury is extended to the stokers, the pantry-men, the carpenters, and the sitters-up with the sick. Alas! poor sick! How many untimely deaths, even in the homes of the wealthy, have I, a helpless onlooker, seen brought about by the unseasonable somnolence of the night attendant, who ought to have been wide awake and alert during the night watches, at the critical stage of some serious acute ailment, when a few minutes' relaxation of vigilance has meant the loss of a human life!

In yet another union the tailors are treated to the favourite dole. In some unions the furnace-men, the engineers, the gardeners, and the sons of St. Crispin are not left out in the cold. There is no end to the excuses for extending the alcoholic ration to paupers not sick. In one northern workhouse over 1,300 pints of beer were in 1871 presented to inmates employed in field work and in the garden. The pumping of water is by one board regarded as establishing a claim to the daily portion of a pint of ale. Two unions, in whose ordinary dietary alcohol has no place, display their gallantry, the one by allowing women ale on washing-days, the other by giving gin instead of beer to the nurse.

The remarks on the non-necessity of alcoholic drink, under our first head, apply with equal force under this head. The uselessness of a ration of alcohol to the healthy pauper inmate is at least as patent as is its uselessness to the permanent official staff. The ability of the pauper helper to work is not aided, but rather hindered. But even if alcohol could goad him to increased sustained effort, there can be no justification for extracting from him a greater amount of work than good nourishing food, unaided by artificial stimulants, can accomplish. The practice is as unwise morally as it is futile physically. Alcohol is the prolific mother of disturbance, and where intoxicating liquors are, there the cost of supervision is increased.

Intelligent Boards of Guardians are alive to this. The Special Committee of the West Derby Union (1871) strongly recommended the discontinuance of the supply of ale and porter to able-bodied paupers, because (among other reasons) this tended to keep alive the taste for drink in those who, for the most part, had been pauperised and sent into the workhouse by indulgence in drinking habits.

The Local Government Board—the long and efficient services of whose late Secretary, Sir Hugh Owen, have recently been recognised by a well-earned knighthood—have given utterance to no uncertain sound, as will be seen from the Consolidated Orders, Article 107 :—“The paupers shall be dieted with the food, and in the manner set forth by the dietary table which may be prescribed for the use of the workhouse; and no pauper shall have or consume any liquor, or any food or provision other than is allowed in the said dietary table, except on Christmas day, or by the direction in writing of the medical officer, as provided in Article 108.” Article 108 :—“The Guardians may, without any direction of the medical officer, make such allowance of food as may be necessary to paupers employed as nurses, or in the household work; but they shall not allow to such paupers any fermented or spirituous liquors on account of the performance of such work, unless in pursuance of a written recommendation of the medical officer.”

In St. Marylebone £300 a year has been saved for the last six years by the cessation of this beer allowance to the healthy. A similar result, with other marked benefits, has rewarded the same action on the part of Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Gateshead, Chester, Wrexham, St. George's-in-the-West, and St. Pancras, London, and many other unions.

It may be said that the medical officer is to blame for the continuance of this reprehensible practice, which has been condemned alike in many large unions and by the Local Government Board. This is a mistake. The medical officer is often expected, as a matter of form, to legalise the expenditure by affixing his signature; but practically the guardians have this matter in their own hands.

In a few places there has been temporary trouble from the stop-

page of the supplies, as in Brighton, where eight laundry women struck, and in St. George's-in-the-West, where the washerwomen took their discharge; but the firmness of the authorities soon quieted the commotion, which proved to be but a storm, if not in a teacup, at all events in a pint pot.

The experience of Dr. Davies at Barming Heath and Dr. McCullough at Abergavenny shows that no one but the brewer suffers from the change. Many shameful scenes have been witnessed, from the continual fostering of the drink crave in pauper inmates by a daily ration of strong drink. In London few days pass during which I do not see males and females, in the garb of pauperism, drunk in the streets; and the return of inmates after a day's leave is not unfrequently the cause of violent and most sad exhibitions at the workhouse gates. In Sheffield, one Christmas, twenty men returned at night to the house in a state of intoxication. In Fulham quite recently the leave of a female inmate, of seventy-seven years of age, had to be stopped owing to this cause. Looking dispassionately at the evidence, what true friend of the poor can cavil at the proposal to totally prohibit the supply of strong drink to the healthy inmates of our parochial establishments?

III.--STIMULANTS IN DISEASE—AN INDEPENDENT INQUIRY.

This is an entirely different topic from the two we have just been considering. The allowance of strong drink to the healthy pauper is one thing; the use of alcoholic liquors in the treatment of disease is quite another, and a separate thing. That an article of food or drink is unnecessary in good health, is no reason why it may not be most useful in the cure of bad health. Arsenic, strychnia, and prussic acid are at once useless and prejudicial to the healthy, but to the sick when wisely administered they are of almost priceless value. We may, therefore, discuss the question of stimulants in the treatment of the sick poor without prejudice and with no bias from any opinion we may have formed as to the influence of these intoxicating liquids on the body and brain of the hale and hearty.

In looking over the Parliamentary statistics of the amount of alcoholic drinks used in the various unions throughout the

kingdom one is struck with the extraordinary diversity of practice. In Cumberland, in 1871, the expenditure for alcohol was £327 for 632 paupers, or fully 10s. 4d. per head. In Berks it was £3,490 for 1,738, or fully £2 per head. In Wales, in the same year, the average for each pauper presented such varying rates as 2s., 8s. 2d., and 17s.

The discrepancy exists among both the outdoor and indoor poor. In England, the cost for the indoor was, in Cornwall, 12s. 10d. per head; in Devon, 14s. 6d.; in Durham, £1 0s. 8d.; and in Berks, £2 14s. In Wales, the average in Carnarvon was 4s. 7d.; in Anglesey, 5s.; in Denbigh, nearly £2; and in Radnor, £4 6s. 5d.

For the outdoor recipients of parochial aid, there is as marked a contrariety of stimulant prescription. At Chester the average per pauper was 1s. 10d.; at Cornwall, 4s. 2d.; at Dorset, 10s. 0½d.; at Leicester, £1 8s.; and in Berkshire, £1 13s. In Wales, the cost ranged from 9s. 8d. per head in Carmarthen to 4d. per head in Cardigan. In one English parish with five distinct medical officers, in one period of three months, one gentleman prescribed two gallons of wine, half a gallon of brandy, and one and a half pints of gin for 488 cases; another, half a gallon of wine and two and a half gallons of brandy, for 505; another, three pints of wine and four gallons of brandy for 580; another, three and a quarter gallons of wine, for 1,010. On the other hand, the fifth gentleman ordered neither wine, brandy, gin, nor any form of intoxicant for 1,086 cases.

In Ireland, in 1872, there were four unions where no intoxicating liquor at all was prescribed, while in the unions where these beverages were ordered the cost during the year varied from £1 5s. 10d. per inmate at Donoughmore to ¾d. per inmate at Lurgan. In Ireland, in 1880, there was only one union, Armagh, in which no strong drink was consumed, and the average cost per pauper in the remaining unions ranged from one-fifth of a penny to 7s. 10½d. per head.

In Scotland, in 1876, the minimum average expense per inmate was 1s. 2½d., and the maximum £2 8s. 7½d.

London shows as pronounced an eccentricity in quantitative stimulation as characterises the provinces. In only one London

workhouse, in 1869, was whisky ordered, and in only one was there no gin used. Bermondsey spent £199 for 479 paupers, while Rotherhithe spent £385 for 219. If the former had been as extravagant as the latter, the liquor bill for Bermondsey would have been £837 instead of £199.

From these confused and contradictory figures, it is patent that alcoholic stimuli are prescribed to the sick poor on no clear and well-defined general lines. Whether profuse stimulation, restricted stimulation, or no stimulation at all, be the best practice, the members of the Poor-Law Medical Service, like their *confrères* in the profession at large, seem—shall we say hopelessly?—at variance. Alcohol is a powerful drug, whose value and mode of administration ought surely by this time to have been arrived at with some approach to accuracy.

In some unions there has been a considerable reduction in the amount of stimulants consumed. This has specially been the case at Wrexham, St. George's (Hanover Square), Barnsley, and Helston. What has been the effect of this reduction? The medical officers and masters report an improvement in discipline and in the conduct of the inmates, with no impairment of health or increase of mortality.

Mr. Anderson, of Walton, Liverpool, alone reports that the death-rate was raised during the few months he greatly limited his prescription of alcoholic liquor, and that the period of convalescence was protracted. He, however, furnishes no data on which such an opinion can justly be founded. As the *Lancet* remarks, his figures are too bare to be of any scientific value. There has been a Local Government Board inquiry on the spot, the report of which has not yet been issued; but I have from the first never hesitated to predict that no information which can be obtained will be complete enough to warrant any conclusion whatever on the influence of alcoholic medication on the rise or fall of the death-rate, or on the duration of the convalescence. There can be no doubt that the rate of mortality was higher during the reduced alcoholic *régime*, but the strong probability is that other factors were the cause of this augmentation. Mr. Anderson deserves praise for his candour; but I feel convinced that no one more deeply regrets, than he does himself, the hasty and untenable

conclusion he came to on data too incomplete to justify any judgment one way or the other.

Per contra, many medical officers, who have given a lengthened trial to non-alcoholic treatment, have given utterance to views opposed to Mr. Anderson's. My late friend, Dr. Simon Nicolls, of Longford, abandoned his former practice of giving alcohol freely during the cholera epidemic of 1848, and was of opinion that the change reduced his mortality in that fell disease from 94 per cent. to 33 per cent. His results in fever were also very good. A host of medical officers, including Mr. Brittain (of Chester), Dr. Collenette (of Guernsey), the late Mr. Bennett (of Winterton), Mr. Sleeman (of Tavistock), and Dr. Dixon (of Watlington), have expressed their satisfaction with the effect of their almost total disuse of alcohol as a medicine.

In my own treatment of the sick poor I have very rarely had occasion to prescribe an intoxicating drink. Knowing the value of alcohol in certain cases I would not hesitate to order it, if it seemed indicated, to a dozen patients to-morrow; but it has so happened that only on rare occasions has there appeared any need for it. In its administration I have followed these rules:—

1. Never to order an intoxicating drink if any other remedy will answer the purpose as well;
2. To prescribe an alcoholic remedy, when indicated, only in definite doses for a defined time, the medicine not to be thereafter continued unless again ordered;
3. When alcohol is indicated to administer it, if possible, in the form of proof spirit or an alcoholic tincture or other pharmacopœial preparation, and never to resort to an intoxicating beverage unless the better defined pharmaceutical form either is not available, or fails.

Let me entreat my colleagues, for their own reputation, for the credit of the profession, and for the benefit of their patients, to seriously study the question of alcohol. Our knowledge of the nature of this drug, and of its action on the physical and mental constitution, has of late years been rapidly increasing. One lesson we ought all to take to heart is that it is a powerful and dangerous remedy, but too apt in many cases to prove more fatal than the original disease.

TEMPERANCE AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE annual meeting of the British Medical Temperance Association was held on May 27, at the Medical Society's Rooms, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square; Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S. (the President), in the chair. The annual report, read by Dr. J. J. Ridge, stated that the Society had then on its roll 250 medical practitioners as members, and sixteen associated students. The members have had important discussions during the year upon "The Practical Treatment of Dipsomania," and on "The Use of Stimulants in Workhouses."

The British Medical Association held its autumnal meeting in August at Ryde, and the National Temperance League, in accordance with its usual custom, invited the members to a breakfast, which was followed by an important conference on matters bearing upon the prescription of alcohol, and the influence of medical men on the Temperance reform. For the first time the tickets for the dinner of the Association were inclusive, or exclusive, of wine, to meet the conscientious objections of many members, which found expression in a resolution passed at the previous annual gathering held at Cambridge.

The Habitual Drunkards Committee, appointed by the British Medical Association, presented a report, which was adopted, and the committee was re-appointed, "with a view of obtaining from the Legislature some provision whereby habitual drunkards, who become chargeable to the rates, should be placed under such restraint as may lead to their being reclaimed." A meeting was held at the Mansion House, on May 17, under the auspices of the Lord Mayor, when a committee was formed for the purpose of establishing a "Dalrymple Home." Upon the death of Mr. S. S. Alford, Dr. Norman Kerr was appointed Secretary of this Committee.

The International Medical Congress assembled in London in August, and the National Temperance League sent a copy of the following address (in French) to each of the foreign representatives present:—

“TO THE FOREIGN MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.

“Gentlemen,—We beg leave, as the Executive Committee of the National Temperance League, to offer you a cordial greeting on your visit to this country, and trust that temporary freedom from arduous professional engagements in your respective nations, and intercourse with your English *confrères* will be alike conducive to enjoyment and health and promotive of medical science.

“Feeling a deep and growing interest in the Temperance reformation, we may be permitted to draw your attention to a few facts concerning its origin and progress.

“In the year 1830—half a century ago, the crusade against intemperance began to be effectively organised and vigorously prosecuted. The novel principle of total abstinence, not only from spirituous liquors, but from wine and beer, rapidly gained adherents. Many thousands of pledged abstainers were in a short time enrolled. Public attention was thus everywhere awakened. In a few years later—namely in 1834, the House of Commons agreed to a select committee to inquire into the extent, causes, and consequences of national drunkenness; the result was the production of an elaborate and valuable report, which intensified the desire for the removal of so pernicious a vice.

“Believing that the ultimate success of the Temperance movement depended greatly on the co-operation of medical men, the early Temperance reformers did not allow many years to elapse before seeking that the voice of science should be heard on the question. The first medical declaration, averring that neither wine, beer, nor spirits were beneficial to health, was accordingly issued in 1839, bearing the signatures of seventy-eight medical practitioners. Nine years afterwards a second medical declaration, affirming that total and universal abstinence from all intoxicating beverages would greatly add to the health, prosperity, morality, and happiness of the human race, received the signatures of two thousand medical practitioners of all grades. The latter document especially exerted a salutary influence on public opinion.

“Through the efforts of the National Temperance League, a third document of still greater importance, entitled, ‘The Medical

Declaration concerning Alcohol,' signed by two hundred and sixty-nine names of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the day, was published in 1871. It recorded the widespread belief that the inconsiderate prescription of alcoholic liquids by medical men had given rise to intemperance. The views enumerated led to important discussions in the societies, as well as in the journals, connected with the profession.

"Two years prior to this the League held a conference with medical men in London, one of the results being the founding of the *Medical Temperance Journal*, an ably-conducted quarterly publication, which has elucidated in a marked degree the scientific claims of total abstinence.

"A notable event in connection with the progress of the Temperance reformation was the delivering of the Cantor lectures on Alcohol, by Dr. B. W. Richardson, at the Society of Arts in 1874-5. Fresh light was shed on the nature of alcoholic drinks, and a clearer view of their dire effects unfolded.

"In the formation of the British Medical Temperance Association in April, 1876, a striking evidence was given of the philanthropic spirit which pervades many of the practitioners of medicine in England, for in so doing they demonstrated that the weal of the people was preferred to the acquisition of wealth for themselves. The Association, by the publication of the papers read at its meetings, has conducted largely to the promotion of temperance. It continues to advance, and now numbers about two hundred and fifty members.

"The medical evidence contained in the report of the Select Committee upon Intemperance appointed by the House of Lords, which was presented in the early part of 1879, induced an increased critical examination of the alcohol question.

"During many years it has been the custom of the League to invite the members of the British Medical Association to a breakfast in the towns where their annual gatherings are held, and the fresh interchange of opinion has done much to awaken thought and stimulate inquiry.

"The unique and successful experiment of the London Temperance Hospital inspires abstainers with confidence and hope. The safe treatment of patients without alcohol has been fairly

tested. In only one case during seven years alcohol has been prescribed, and fuller experience has convinced the physicians that it need not have been prescribed at all.

“ Fresh evidences are presented from day to day that the study of alcohol by the professors of medicine in this country is being pursued in an earnest spirit ; and the expectation, we believe, will be realised that those whose noble avocation is to ‘ heal the sick ’ will ere long assume a foremost place in promoting the principle and practice of total abstinence—so closely allied with the health, prosperity, and happiness of the peoples of all lands.

“ England is not alone in the effort to solve the alcohol problem still more closely ; France and Belgium have begun to investigate, and the time, we feel assured, is drawing near when all nations will join as truth-seekers in such a pressing and momentous question.

“ An International Temperance Congress was held at Paris in 1878, and a second at Brussels last year, which was attended by a number of medical practitioners from England and Scotland. It is expected that a third International Temperance Congress will be held in London, in September, 1882, a programme of which will be forwarded if you express in writing a wish to have one.

“ In thus placing before you a brief statement of the Temperance question, more especially in its medical aspect, we venture to hope that it will be deemed of sufficient importance to command your attention and gain your espousal and aid.

“ We are, Gentlemen,

“ Yours very respectfully,

“ SAMUEL BOWLY, *President.*

“ ROBERT RAE, *Secretary.*

“ 337, *Strand, London, 1st August, 1881.*”

The medical utterances of the year have included several important addresses by Dr. Andrew Clark, one of which, “An Enemy of the Race,” has been extensively circulated. Some interest has also been excited, both in medical and ecclesiastical circles, by the delivery, in the Chapter House of St. Paul’s Cathedral, of Dr. Norman Kerr’s lecture on “Wines, Scriptural and Ecclesiastical,” which was prepared at the request of the Church Homiletical Society.

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE ORGANISATIONS.*

BY THE REV. CHARLES GARRETT, Liverpool.

THE subject allotted to me is "Juvenile Temperance Organisations and their Promotion through the Sunday-school and Church," and I venture to think that no subject of greater importance will come before this Conference. The future of both the Church and the world depends upon the character and the conduct of the young. If they grow up sober, intelligent, and Christian, the millennial glory will soon be here. If they become intemperate, sensual, and sinful, there is nothing before us but ages of sorrow and shame. We may well, then, gather from all lands, and with prayerful earnestness ask, What can we do to ensure the well-being of our children?

It is a terrible fact that myriads of our young people have perished through strong drink, and that multitudes of others are in imminent danger. Intemperance is the giant evil of our land. Its victims are on every hand, and its blighting shadow rests on almost every home. This is not a mere theory, but a hideous fact, the evidence of which is written in tears and blood. Our greatest brewer (Mr. Buxton) has declared it to be "the worst of plagues," and our greatest statesman (Mr. Gladstone) has said that "its results are more terrible than those of war, pestilence, and famine combined."

This evil, juvenile temperance organisations are designed to grapple with and destroy. They, like most other of our great social movements, are children of the nineteenth century, but they have already accomplished such glorious results that I am warranted in saying they are destined to assist in making this century memorable till time shall be no more.

These organisations are founded upon what appears to me to be the wisest and soundest principles. They deal with the young, knowing that if the young are rightly trained, the manhood of the future will be safe. They say that drunkenness is caused

* A paper read at the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, September 12, 1881.

exclusively by the use of intoxicating drinks, being unknown where these drinks are unknown, and existing wherever they are used, cursing the rich man's palace as well as the poor man's cot, and dragging down the child of the Christian as readily as the child of the outcast; that science has declared them to be not only unnecessary, but most injurious to the young, and that the wisest course is for them to avoid them altogether. They therefore go to the root of the matter, and require every member to pledge himself to total abstinence, knowing that the child who keeps that pledge may be a thousand other things, but can never be a drunkard.

These organisations have already made rapid progress amongst us, and have done a great work. There are in Great Britain at least ten thousand of them, with over a million members, and I trust we shall hear to-day that in other lands their progress has been still more rapid, and the results still more gratifying.

The question before us is, What can the Sunday-school and the Church do to promote these organisations? This question I wish briefly to answer, and as the time is so limited I shall have to content myself with giving a few suggestions, with scarcely a word of explanation or illustration. First, the school, and when I speak of the school I speak of the Church; for the school is now, practically, the juvenile part of the Church. The school should adopt the Temperance organisation, and make it, not a mere accidental appendage, as it has been hitherto, but an essential, integral part of her organisation. It should no longer be left to the mercy of any passer-by who may have the courage to take hold of it, but should be nourished and cherished by the school as a part of herself. She should organise, support, and work the whole machinery, and take the entire responsibility upon herself. Then, and only then, will the work be properly done.

To facilitate this, it will be well for each school to elect a Temperance Secretary, as it does a Missionary Secretary, or Librarian, and it should be his duty to take the oversight of the temperance department of the school-work. In this way the abstaining scholars will be recognised, encouraged, and guided, and, class by class, the whole school be enrolled in the Temperance ranks.

Addresses on the subject should be given quarterly, and, as with missions, a special sermon be preached every year.

Temperance should also find its full place in the periodicals of the school, and everything be done to impress upon the scholars the fact that temperance must be the rule of their life.

I know that this will be a great step to take, far greater than our friends from America imagine; but it is a step imperatively demanded by the condition of things around us, and the beneficial results of which will be so great that, once taken, it will never again be retraced.

Let me name a few of these results. First, it will be of incalculable value to the Temperance organisations themselves. Hitherto the Church has been too much like some fashionable mothers, so busy with their own adornments and gratifications, that she has left her children to the care of servants, contenting herself with a passing word of approval on special occasions. So this temperance child has been left pretty much to itself, and, as a consequence, it has said and done things that has grieved its best friends, things it never would have said and done if its mother had performed her duty. Now we know that God has said, "A child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame." The shame, therefore, of this is the mother's, and not the child's. It has been its misfortune, not its fault. Let the mother understand that her child has rights as well as duties. Let her set to work to do her duty instead of talking about her rights. The evil will then soon be remedied, and the child enter upon an era of happiness and prosperity.

Next look at the benefits which the Church will derive from such a course. These, I rejoice to say, are so many that I should require the whole of the twenty minutes allotted to me even to name them. I will therefore content myself by mentioning one or two. A host of others will, I am sure, present themselves to everyone that takes the trouble to look at the matter.

First,—It would infuse new vigour into the school itself. Nothing benefits young people so much as setting them to work "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." And many of our schools are a sad illustration of this truth. From want of work a kind of mental dyspepsia has set in, and they are

in a chronic state of irritability and discontent. Set them to work, and all this will be speedily remedied, and a temperance organisation will provide them with just what they need. The teachers and scholars will soon be united in the sympathy which arises from their being actively engaged in a common work. They will begin to understand and appreciate each other more highly. It will provide work for everyone, and give everyone his work. There will be meetings to be arranged for, songs to be sung, recitations to be given, absentees to seek, adherents to gain. Thus everyone will be actively employed, and each will have the joyous consciousness that he is not living in vain.

Second,—It would do much to retain the elder scholars. At present a large number who are ending their teens think it beneath them to sit in classes and be taught; but let them be identified with this great work, and their enthusiasm in its support will intensify as their intelligence increases. Those who are not yet converted can thus be most usefully employed, and heartily recognised, and, as they watch the progress of their work, they will be strengthened with the stimulus of conscious victory. All the latent wealth of the school will thus be laid under contribution. Music, education, taste, gift of speech, faculty for organisation, power of persuasion, will all be enlisted, and gifts be developed the very existence of which would otherwise be unknown.

Third,—It would immensely help the Church in the performance of her aggressive work. At present a gulf yawns between the Church and the multitude. Gatherings of the wisest and best members of the Church have been called to study the question of "How to reach the masses?" This perplexing problem is solved at once by the Temperance movement. It throws a bridge across the gulf, over which the Church can go to the people with her message of love and mercy, and over which thousands of them are already flocking for light and salvation. The vast hosts of young people full of enthusiasm about meetings in which they take a part, will be human advertisements "seen and heard of all men," and under their influence the sympathy and curiosity of the parents will be excited, and thousands of them will attend who would never come to hear a sermon, and, coming to the

temperance meeting, prejudice will be removed, old memories be awakened, and an influence exerted which will ultimately lead many of them to the Saviour.

Besides this, the school would not be content with merely holding meetings, but would do as is done in all well-managed temperance societies — organise a literature department, the scholars being encouraged to attempt the sale of books and periodicals. These, being obtained at wholesale prices, will leave a good margin of profit; the account being carried on to the end of the year, and the whole amount made by each scholar being given to him in some useful form. Thus many a lad will be enabled to form the nucleus of a good library out of his earnings, a library that may be of immense value both to him and his home. This is not mere theory. I know of one Wesleyan Band of Hope in a poor neighbourhood that sold last year more than forty thousand books and periodicals. Now, who can tell the advantage of such a spread of pure literature—advantages not only to the scholars, but also to the school, the purchaser, and society at large?

The fact is that such an organisation would at once turn the whole army of Sunday scholars into colporteurs and home missionaries, and produce a mighty effect on the population around.

It will also be of great benefit to the young people themselves. It will not only shield them from the terrible drink curse, but will protect them from a large number of dangerous companions. Young men who like the glass will not want abstainers for their companions, and thus, in the nature of things, the abstainer will escape a fearful peril. It will also do much to develop the moral courage of the members. It is a most humiliating fact that a large number of people are very defective in this respect, especially in matters pertaining to morality and religion. They are governed by feeling, policy, convenience, ease, or worldly interest, rather than by principle. They are, therefore, to a large extent, the creatures of circumstances. They can never say "Yes" or "No" on the real merits of a question. They always "think so too." They neither row nor steer, but drift, and are at the mercy of every wind that blows. Whatever Church or party comes to the front attracts them, like so many particles of dead matter. If they go

to a town where Methodism is strong and influential, they take a seat at the Methodist chapel; but if they go to another town where Methodism is weak and poor, they pass by on the other side. Now this organisation, well worked, will do much to remedy this miserable state of things. It will teach the young people to judge, discriminate, decide, and act upon their decision. It may seem to be a little thing for a boy or girl to say "No," when asked to take a glass of wine, but it will have a mighty influence upon the future character and history of that child. Having said "No" in the face of example and custom and against strong pressure once, will do much to enable him to say "No" to other temptations and under other circumstances. It is the first step in a path that will often be steep and rugged, but a path that leads to glory and honour. It is to the child a battle, which, ending in victory, will nerve him for future conflicts, and will do something towards placing him at last amongst those who, having overcome, shall inherit all things.

This most desirable object will not be accomplished without opposition and difficulty. Some hoary prejudices will stand in the way, and early-formed habits will sorely hamper some whose co-operation is most desirable; but the object contemplated is so immense, so important, and so pressing, that it ought to be earnestly and prayerfully attempted at once. Christian men have but to understand the fearful peril to which the children are exposed, in order to be prepared to make a sacrifice—aye, even a great sacrifice, in order to preserve them from ruin. Selfishness and Christianity are diametrically opposed. We are not to live to ourselves. We *are* our children's keepers.

Methodism has publicly declared that it should be "the rule of our lives to take *no* step where the *weak* brother may not *safely* follow." There are but two paths open to the children—one is the broad, winding, indefinite path of moderation, the path by which every drunkard reached the way of darkness and despair; and the plain, clear, safe path of total abstinence. The children, with faith in our wisdom, and love beaming from every face, ask us as individuals, and as Churches, "Which way shall we take?" Surely, surely, we shall not hesitate; but taking them by the hand, shall lead them to the path of total abstinence, and say by our words and our lives, "This is the way, walk ye in it."

OBITUARY OF TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

THE reaper Death has not stayed his hand, and as the months of the past year rolled on many workers in the Temperance cause, both young and old, fell beneath his sickle and entered into "the better land."

In the last month of 1880 the cause lost several earnest workers. Mr. John Bailey, who was associated with the earliest temperance efforts in South London, and continued his interest in the movement till the end, died on December 16, in his eighty-first year. Then followed the lamented death of Mr. W. J. Lay, at the age of forty, who was for upwards of fifteen years a most acceptable agent of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union. A sorrow and a void was felt by temperance people in all parts of the country by the unexpected death of Mr. Jabez Inwards, which took place on the 21st December, in his sixty-fourth year. He was one of the most popular advocates which the movement has known, and his memory is dear to many who were rescued from sin and shame by his instrumentality.

One of the first to pass away during the past year was the Rev. Henry T. Breay, B.A., Vicar of Crewkerne, whose memory is endeared by the recollection of his charitable deeds and noble example. Mrs. Potton, widow of the late Isaac Potton, who was an earnest advocate of Temperance, died on January 26, at the age of sixty-three. On January 30, Mrs. S. C. Hall, the well-known authoress of a varied collection of works, died at the age of seventy-four. Mrs. Hall, who was an active help-meet to her husband in literary labour, wrote a number of attractive temperance books.

Mr. Stanley Pumphrey, of Worcester, an earnest worker in the Temperance movement, and a member of the Society of Friends, of which he was a minister, died on February 17.

One of the earliest and most devoted labourers in the cause of Temperance, Dr. James Ellis, died on March 19, in his seventy-seventh year; and on the 25th, Sir Charles Reed, M.P., Chairman of the London School Board, died at the age of sixty-two. Sir

Charles was a consistent supporter of the Temperance cause, and was widely esteemed for his labours to improve the condition of the people by education and other philanthropic agencies.

In the month of May the movement lost the Rev. Stopford J. Ram, M.A., who became a member of the National Temperance League in 1856, and, when the Church of England Total Abstinence Society was formed in 1862, was appointed one of its honorary secretaries. Both in the pulpit and through the press, and in a variety of other ways, Mr. Ram worked with a holy zeal.

Professor Rolleston, F.R.S., Linacre Professor of Physiology in the University of Oxford, died on the 16th June, in his fifty-second year. He devoted his life mainly to the advancement of biological science, but took great interest in social questions, and especially in the promotion of temperance.

Mr. S. S. Alford, F.R.C.S., met with an accident in July which resulted fatally. At the time of his death he was actively engaged in promoting a scheme for the treatment of habitual drunkards, and in this matter, as well as in others affecting Temperance in the medical profession, his aid will be missed for a long time to come.

Mr. John McGavin, of Glasgow, also passed away in July. Mr. McGavin took a very active interest in the Temperance movement, and was closely associated with the Scottish Temperance League, of which he was chairman from 1852 to 1864. He left legacies to temperance and other philanthropic objects in Scotland amounting to £21,700.

The Rev. Theodore Percival Wilson, M.A., Vicar of Pavenham, and author of "Frank Oldfield ; or, Lost and Found," and other popular temperance stories, died in August, at the age of sixty-one. Miss Elizabeth Proctor, who was a devoted worker in Darlington, also entered into rest in August.

On the 1st October, Admiral W. Baillie Hamilton, for many years Permanent Secretary to the Admiralty, died at the age of seventy-eight. Admiral Hamilton was a member of the National Temperance League, and was ever ready to bear public or private testimony to the advantages of total abstinence.

Sir W. H. Ernest Bagge, Bart., a member of the Committee of the National Temperance League, and of the Board of the London Temperance Hospital, died suddenly on October 23, at the age

of forty-one. Sir Ernest, who was the head of an old Norfolk family, took a deep and active interest in the promotion of temperance.

Mr. James McCurrey, a well-known and most earnest temperance advocate, died on the 26th October, at the advanced age of eighty-one. He was one amongst many whom the temperance cause has rescued from the depths of drunkenness and misery. He signed the pledge in the year 1837, and from that time he entered into the holy work of rescuing others from the thralldom of drink, and by his will bequeathed £1,850 to temperance societies, including £1,000 to the National Temperance League. Another active worker, Mr. William Walkley, who was also rescued from a drunkard's career, and who laboured incessantly on behalf of his fellows, died suddenly from heart disease on the 23rd of November at the age of fifty-eight.

The Rev. W. Woolhouse Robinson, M.A., formerly vicar of Christ Church, Chelsea, where he laboured for about twenty years, departed this life at Bristol, on the 19th November. He was a consistent supporter of total abstinence principles, and wrote several tracts on the subject, besides many publications of a religious character. He was in his eighty-first year, and during his long life it may be truly said, "He went about doing good."

In the death of Sir Hugh Owen, in his seventy-seventh year, which took place on the 20th Nov., one of our noblest standard bearers has fallen. Not only as a temperance reformer, but as one who devoted his best energies to good works generally, will his name and memory be revered. Her Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, a few months prior to his death, in recognition of his eminent services to the cause of education in Wales. He held numerous important offices, and was for many years treasurer of the National Temperance League. The esteem in which he was held was testified to in a most remarkable manner at his funeral. Of him it may be truly said :—

" His life was gentle, and elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world,—' This was a man! ' "

November 30, 1881.

NOTABLE TEMPERANCE EVENTS OF THE PAST YEAR.

IN addition to the Jubilee celebration and other events of importance which have transpired during the year, there were many interesting occurrences which ought to find a place in the Temperance history of the year. A few of the more important are included in the following summary :—

ANNIVERSARY GATHERINGS.

The annual meeting of the National Temperance League was held in Exeter Hall on Monday, May 2, under the presidency of the Rev. Canon Farrar. The anniversary sermon in Westminster Abbey was preached on the previous day by the Bishop of Exeter, and at the Metropolitan Tabernacle the preacher was the Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, U.S. The League's annual Conversation took place on May 25, at the Cannon Street Hotel, when the proceedings were preceded by a Ladies' Conference in reference to Women's Work in the Temperance Reformation. The anniversary meetings of the Church of England Temperance Society took place during the first week in May, the annual meeting of the total abstinence section being held in Exeter Hall on May 4. The United Kingdom Band of Hope Union held its annual conference and meeting at Exeter Hall on May 11; the autumnal gathering being held at Oxford in September. The annual meeting of the Congregational Total Abstinence Association took place at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, on May 9, and the autumnal meeting at Manchester on October 3. The Baptist Total Abstinence Association held its annual meeting in the Lecture Hall of the Metropolitan Tabernacle on April 26, when it was reported that the Rev. W. L. Lang had entered upon his duties as travelling secretary. The Association also held meetings in connection with the autumnal session of the Baptist Union of England and Wales, at Portsmouth and Southampton, in October. The anniversary of the British Temperance League was celebrated at Sheffield in July. The annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance was held at Manchester, on October 18, presided over by Mr. Stafford Howard, M.P. The Midland Temperance League held its anni-

versary meetings at West Bromwich in April, and in the same month the twelfth annual session of the Independent Order of Good Templars was held at Southampton. The annual meeting of the North of England Temperance League took place at Sunderland in September; the Western Temperance League met at Bristol, and the Dorset County Temperance Association at Sherborne, also in the month of September. The annual meeting of the British Women's Temperance Association was held in London in May, and the autumnal meeting at Bristol in November.

NEW TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.

Amongst the works of a biographical character issued during the past year there were: "Richard T. Booth and his Work"; "Joseph Livesey: a Life Story and its Lessons," by F. Sherlock; and "Sketch of the Life and Labours of Mr. Alderman Guest, F.S.A.," by Thomas Beggs. The new tales have included: "Plucked from the Burning," by Laura L. Pratt; "No Place like Home," by Alice Lang; "Harold Hastings, or the Vicar's Son," by the Rev. James Yeames; "Plain Words on Temperance," by the Rev. Charles Courtenay; "Great Heights gained by Steady Efforts," by the late Rev. T. P. Wilson, M.A.; "Her Benny," by Silas K. Hocking; "A Maiden's Work," by Lady Hope; and "Step by Step; or the Ladder of Life," by M. A. Paull. In poetry we have "Harold Glynde," a cantata, by Edward Foskett, with music by various composers; "Poets, Painters, and Players," by the Rev. George Wilson McCree. The miscellaneous works include: "History of Toasting, &c.," by the Rev. R. Valpy French, D.C.L.; "Thrift Lessons," by John T. Walters, M.A.; "Practical Guide to Health and Longevity," by G. W. Bacon, F.R.G.S.; "The Voice of the Pulpit on Temperance," by various authors; "The Voice of Science on Temperance," by various authors; "Religious and Educational Aspects of Temperance," by various authors; "The Drink Problem and its Solution," by David Lewis, J.P.; and a Comprehensive History of the Rise and Progress of the Temperance Reformation," by P. T. Winskill. In January the *National Temperance Mirror*, an illustrated monthly magazine, was issued, and later in the year the *Son of Temperance* and the *Metropolitan Temperance Advocate*, both monthlies, came into existence. The *National Temperance Reader* was commenced in October.

TEMPERANCE MISSIONS.

An important Temperance Mission was organised by the National Temperance League in South London, commencing on the 11th of March, and concluding on the 22nd. The proceedings included conferences of various kinds, public meetings in all quarters of the large area, and sermons in churches and chapels on two Sundays, besides the distribution of a large quantity of tracts in reference to temperance. Similar efforts, carried out by local Committees, have taken place in Bristol, Enfield, Dorchester, Sherborne, and other places. Mr. Richard T. Booth, the American Temperance Evangelist, has been labouring successfully in many towns, and since September last Mr. Francis Murphy, founder of the Blue Ribbon movement in America, has been holding successful meetings in different parts of the provinces.

OUR TEETOTAL MAYORS.

A special public meeting of the National Temperance League was held in Exeter Hall on the 7th of April, under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of York, when ten of the twenty-seven teetotal Mayors then holding office addressed the large gathering. The Mayor of Leeds gave a banquet to the abstaining Mayors of England and Wales, in March. At the municipal elections which took place in November, several teetotal Mayors were re-elected, including the Mayor of Leeds, who has twice had the honour of re-election. The new Lord Mayor of York is an abstainer. Also, the Mayors of Banbury, Barnsley, Bootle, Burslem, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Clitheroe, Falmouth, Flint, Grantham, Grimsby, Huntingdon, Middlesborough, Neath, Pontefract, Reading, Stockton, and Swansea.

TEMPERANCE AND EDUCATION.

The National Temperance League held a Conference with the Brighton and Sussex Elementary Teachers' Association in the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on March 19. During the annual assembly of the National Union of Elementary Teachers, held in London in April, the League invited the members to a Conference, which took place in the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster Abbey. The room was crowded to its utmost capacity. Addresses

NOTABLE TEMPERANCE EVENTS OF THE PAST YEAR. 169

were delivered by the Rev. Canon Farrar, Dr. B. W. Richardson, and the Rev. Alexander Hannay, D.D. Mr. Frank R. Cheshire, representing the National Temperance League, has continued his valuable lectures to school children throughout the year, in all parts of the metropolis.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

assembled at York in September, and a paper was read by Mr. William Hoyle on "The Economic Influence of the Drinking Customs of Society upon the National Wellbeing"; and at

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS

Meetings held at Dublin in October, several papers were read and discussed, on questions affecting the Temperance reformation.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE

held its Annual Conference at Liverpool in October, when, for the first time, the claims of the Temperance movement had a place on the programme. The National Temperance League invited the members to a breakfast, following which addresses were delivered on the claims of temperance upon the Christian Church, by the President of the League, the Ven. Archdeacon Bardsley, the Hon. W. E. Dodge, and the Rev. Charles Garrett.

THE OECUMENICAL METHODIST CONFERENCE

met in London in September, and one day (Sept. 12) was devoted to questions affecting all branches of Temperance reform. Valuable papers were read and freely discussed by representatives of different Methodist Churches from all quarters of the globe.

AT THE CHURCH CONGRESS,

which assembled at Newcastle-on-Tyne in October, questions relating to the Temperance work of the Church in connection with its parochial organisation and other kindred topics were considered, besides the general aspects of the movement.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Triennial International Conference of Young Men's Associations was held at Exeter Hall during the first week in August. Representatives were present from all parts of the world. Memorials on the subject of Temperance were presented to the Conference by the National Temperance League, the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, and other bodies.

170 NOTABLE TEMPERANCE EVENTS OF THE PAST YEAR.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.

The new buildings of this institution were opened by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M.P., and the Sheriffs of the City of London, in State, on March 4. The annual meeting was held in one of the wards of the hospital, on May 23, under the presidency of Mr. E. Stafford Howard, M.P.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

A total abstinence society was recently formed in connection with the G division of the Metropolitan Police, which at its formation was cordially sanctioned by the superintendent of the division, and subsequently by the Chief Commissioner of Police, who in reply to a letter from the president (Rev. S. D. Stubbs) stated that there was no objection whatever to the formation of such a society in the Metropolitan Police.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY reported at its fourth annual meeting, presided over by Steven-son A. Blackwood, Esq., C.B., that since the society's formation 480 members had been enrolled, and there was then a total of 171 members, being a gain of thirteen over the previous year; many of those who became members of the society afterwards having left it, either to join, or to give their undivided attention to, societies in their own immediate neighbourhood.

CRYSTAL PALACE FETE.

In accordance with an arrangement made three years ago, the National Temperance Fête was last year organised by the Good Templars. The celebration took place at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, July 12, when 48,705 persons were present.

INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE EXHIBITION.

This exhibition, the first of the kind ever held, took place at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in August last, when an enormous number of beverages, claiming to be temperance drinks, and a large collection of machinery and appliances for making all kinds of aerated waters, were on view.

A SERVANTS' BRANCH,

in connection with the Church of England Temperance Society, was inaugurated on July 4. A Society called "The Unpledged Abstainers' Union," was formed at Southend in October.

THE COFFEE TAVERN MOVEMENT.

The *Coffee Public House News* for December mentions that during the past year it has reported the formation of thirty-eight new Limited Liability Companies for the purpose of carrying on Coffee Tavern operations, and also the opening of 118 new establishments, "some of which have been erected and fitted up on an extensive scale that was hardly dreamt of by the first promoters of the Coffee-house movement. Taken altogether, the past year affords much encouragement to the friends of the movement."

A YEAR'S REVENUE FROM THE DRINK TRAFFIC.

From Spirits			£14,393,572
„ Malt	} For the year	ending 31st	2,676,482
„ Beer			3,482,271
„ Sugar used in Brewing			March, 1881. { 501,991
„ Licenses			1,952,824
„ Rum	} For the year	ending 31st	2,357,503
„ Brandy			1,691,781
„ Wine			December, { 1,407,026
„ Geneva and other sorts		1880.	348,404
			<u>£28,811,854</u>

These figures are taken from the Twenty-fourth Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and from the Twenty-fifth Report of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs; but a detailed Parliamentary return, moved for by Mr. Slagg, states that the total proceeds of taxes and imposts on intoxicating liquors and the liquor traffic in the year ending 31st March, 1881, amounted to £29,497,666.

The following is a statement of the total gross proceeds to the Revenue for the past eight years:—

1874	£32,299,062	1878	£33,044,328
1875	33,052,568	1879	32,102,136
1876	33,712,964	1880	29,614,496
1877	33,447,282	1881	29,497,666

THE NATIONAL DRINK BILL.

BY WILLIAM HOYLE, ESQ.

OWING to the abolition of the malt-tax and the substitution in lieu thereof of a tax upon beer, the data from which the amount of intoxicating liquors consumed during 1880 is derived are much more varied than usual. During the first nine months of the year the amount of beer consumed is derived from the returns of malt and sugar used for brewing; while for the last three months—that is, from October 1 to December 31—it is taken from a return which gives the number of barrels of beer upon which duty was paid.

The quantity of malt used in brewing during the nine months ending September 30, 1880, was 31,787,518 bushels, and of sugar 1,019,466 cwt., which was equal to 4,349,721 bushels of malt; adding the two together we get a total of 36,137,239 bushels;

and taking the Excise standard of two bushels of malt as brewing one barrel of beer, it gives a total of 650,470,302 gallons of beer as brewed from January 1 to September 30. On October 1 the malt duty was abolished, and in place thereof a tax was put upon beer. The returns for the last three months of the year are given in beer, and they show that during that period there were 7,072,741 barrels, or 254,618,676 gallons, of beer consumed, or a total for the year of 905,088,978 gallons. The returns for spirits and wine are issued in the same form as formerly.

The following table gives particulars of the quantities used, together with the money expended thereon. To enable a comparison to be made, I append the expenditure for 1879 :—

		1880.	1879.
		£	£
Beer consumed*	905,088,978 gals. at 1s. 6d.	67,881,673	73,557,609
British spirits consumed ...	28,457,486 ,, at 20s.	28,457,486	27,936,650
Foreign spirits consumed ...	8,477,512 ,, at 24s.	10,173,014	11,449,021
Wine ...	15,852,335 ,, at 18s.	14,267,102	13,450,588
British wines, &c. (est.) ...	15,000,000 ,, at 2s.	1,500,000	1,750,000
		<u>£122,279,275</u>	<u>128,143,868</u>

Showing a decrease in consumption as compared with 1879 of £5,864,588, or 4·6 per cent.

Twenty years ago, in 1860, the drink bill was £86,897,683. Year by year, with two or three trifling exceptions, it continued to grow, until in 1876 it reached the enormous total of £147,288,760. In 1877 it fell to £142,009,231; in 1878 it rose a little, being £142,188,900; since 1878 it has fallen, as the table I have given shows.

* The following analysis of the cost of Beer and Spirits for each of the three Kingdoms will be of interest :—

BEER.

	1878.	1879.	Decrease.	1880.	Increase from 1879.
England ...	£74,950,769	£66,179,066	= 10·4...	£60,905,919	= 7·9
Scotland ...	8,996,562	8,337,792	= 16·7...	2,983,379	= 10·6
Ireland ...	4,850,424	4,040,695	= 16·7...	3,992,373	= 1·2

SPIRITS.

	1878.	1879.	Decrease per cent.	1880.	Increase.
England ...	£16,697,663	£16,314,174	= 2·3...	£16,950,020	= 3·9
Scotland ...	6,559,147	6,287,477	= 4·1...	6,325,036	= 0·6
Ireland ...	6,101,905	5,335,000	= 12·5...	5,182,430	= 2·8

The *Times* of March 29, 1881, devoted an able leading article to the consideration of Mr. Hoyle's statistics, and concluded as follows:—"Drinking baffles us, confounds us, shames us, and mocks us at every point. It outwits alike the teacher, the man of business, the patriot, and the legislator. Every other institution flounders in hopeless difficulties; the public-house holds its triumphant course. The administrators of public and private charity are told that alms and oblations go with rates, doles, and pensions to the all-absorbing bar of the public-house. But the worst remains. Not a year passes in either town or village without some unexpected and hideous scandal, the outcome of habitual indulgence, often small and innocent in its origin. Some poor creature long and deservedly high in the respect, perhaps reverence, of the neighbourhood, makes a sudden shipwreck of character. Under the accumulating influence of alcohol, aggravated, perhaps, by other still more powerful, still more treacherous agencies, the honest man turns knave, the respectable man suddenly loses principle and self-respect, the wise man is utterly foolish, the rigidly moral man forgets his mask and his code and takes a plunge into libertinism. It then turns out, what possibly some have suspected, that drink is at the bottom of it, and that some poor wife or other friend has long been doing the best that could be done to check, to cure, and at all events to hide, till the truth would be out. Of course on such occasions rivals and competitors in the race of life are not to be denied their paltry triumph. It would be much more to the purpose to take the warning, and do something towards staying the huge mischief which, in one way or another, confounds us all, and may, for we cannot be sure, crush and ruin any one of us."

INDIRECT COST OF OUR DRINKING CUSTOMS.

MR. WILLIAM HOYLE read a paper in the Economic Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at York, on the 3rd of September last. It was entitled "The Economic Influence of the Drinking Customs of Society upon the Nation's Well-being." We give the following extracts:—

The average yearly expenditure upon intoxicating liquors during the last ten years has exceeded £136,000,000, but, besides this, there are indirect costs and losses resulting therefrom which are of a most appalling kind. There is crime, pauperism, lunacy, loss of labour, accidents, disease, premature death, &c.; and further, there is a general demoralisation of the population.

The following table gives an estimate of these indirect mischiefs so far as they affect the economic weal of the nation:

INDIRECT COST AND LOSS THROUGH DRINKING.

I. Loss of labour and time to employers and workmen through drinking, estimated by the Parliamentary Committee of 1834 at one-sixth of the wealth produced. This would be one-sixth of £480,000,000, or £80,000,000. I will call it ...	£50,000,000
II. Destruction of property by sea and land, and loss of property by theft and otherwise ; cost of bankruptcies, &c., the result of drinking ...	5,000,000
III. Public and private charges for crime, pauperism, destitution, sickness, insanity, and premature deaths arising from the use of intoxicating liquors	20,000,000
IV. Loss of wealth arising from the idleness of paupers, criminals, vagrants, lunatics, &c., numbering in all probably about 1,400,000, of whom one-half, or 700,000, might work and produce —say, £40 each yearly	28,000,000
V. Loss arising from the non-productiveness of capital spent on drink, and of the capital employed in the drink-trade, which in a few years would accumulate and reach £20,000,000 or more annually	20,000,000
VI. Loss of wealth arising from the unproductive employment of the judges, magistrates, lawyers, witnesses, policemen, jurymen, gaolers, poor-law guardians, clerks, rate-collectors, &c., whose time is now employed through drink	5,000,000
VII. Loss arising through the extra cost of religious, moral, temperance, and other social efforts and expenses needed to counteract the evils of intemperance	10,000,000
Total	<u>£138,000,000</u>

If we add together the direct and indirect cost resulting from our drinking habits it gives a total of loss to the nation of £274,000,000. Deducting, say, £54,000,000 from this sum for revenue, and for what some persons might consider the needful use of these drinks in medicine or otherwise, it still leaves a sum of £220,000,000 as the annual economic loss to the nation in consequence of the drinking customs of our population.

METROPOLITAN DRINKING AND CRIME.

BY THE REV. J. W. HORSLEY, M.A.,

Chaplain of H.M. Prison, Clerkenwell.

1. THE number of persons taken into custody on all charges during 1880 was 79,490, which is 1,895 under the total for 1879, and 4,256 under that for 1878. It is, however, above the average, for the total apprehensions for the decade ending 1880 were 763,147, and the yearly average, therefore, 76,314.

2. Of these, 13,348 (of whom 6,439 were females) were charged with drunkenness; and 16,520 (7,431 females) with being drunk and disorderly. Total, 29,868, of whom 13,870 were females. This is 4,024 less than in 1879, which year again exhibited a decrease of 1,516 when compared with 1878; but Sir E. Henderson, in his Annual Report, points out that "the number of convictions considerably decreased, consequent on the rigid interpretations of the law as it at present stands, under which drunkenness is only an offence for which the offender can be summoned; persons who are now locked up when found drunk are liberated, when sufficiently sober, on their own recognizances to appear before a police magistrate, which very many of them, after giving a false name and address, fail to do; but as it is held that the police have no power to detain in custody a person who has been drunk and is sober, they have no option left to them in the matter." The police, therefore, do not trouble themselves to apprehend drunkards to the extent they did before. This, of course, makes the decrease more apparent than real, and as it is another step towards denying the existence of any criminality in public drunkenness, it must operate injuriously from a moral point of view in the large class that can see no wrong in anything which is thought lightly of by the law of the land.

3. With regard to Female Intemperance the figures are:—1877—15,397; 1878—16,525; 1879—15,612; 1880—13,870.

It is lamentable that women are rapidly equalling the men in the miserable rivalry of Intemperance, the numbers being:—Drunk and disorderly, 9,089 men, 7,431 women; drunk, 6,909 men, 6,439 women. Thus in the item of simple drunkenness the women were in 1878 just 1,751 behind the men; in 1879 only 530; and in 1880 only 470.

4. Of those apprehended 19,583 were summarily convicted, a difference of about 10,000 existing between apprehensions and convictions, whereas in the preceding year the difference was only some 7,000. This is explained by the passage quoted above

rom Sir E. Henderson's Report. Apprehensions are rarer, and to escape conviction is comparatively easy.

Of those convicted the ages were as below :—

10 years to under 15	2 cases	0 being female.
15 " " 20	1,158 "	371 "
20 " " 25	3,393 "	1,158 "
25 " " 30	3,488 "	1,420 "
30 " " 40	5,484 "	2,452 "
40 " " 50	3,628 "	1,617 "
50 " " 60	1,630 "	659 "
60 and upwards	800 "	331 "

The decade from 20 to 30 is, therefore, far the worst, as it is for nearly all crime.

The sentences received by those convicted are as under : 1 month, 266 ; 15 days to 1 month, 113 ; 8 days to 15 days, 370 ; 7 days and under, 452 ; fined, 18,112 ; to find bail, 270.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons reported in 1872, "There is entire concurrence of all the witnesses in the absolute inadequacy of existing law to check drunkenness, whether casual or otherwise, which renders it desirable that fresh legislation on the subject should take place, and that the laws should be made more simple, uniform, and stringent." And, again, "that small fines and short imprisonments are proved to be useless." Yet 18 out of 19 are merely fined ; and a month remains the maximum of punishment even for those who have scores of previous convictions ; and any legislation or police orders have been in the direction of increased laxity.

5. The worst months for intemperance were May (2,869 apprehensions), August (2,820), March (2,765), July (2,727), June (2,686), and October (2,616), and during most of these months temperance meetings, if not other counteractive and remedial measures usually flag, and are even not uncommonly suspended. Is this reasonable or right ? In April the females apprehended for drunkenness actually exceeded in number the males.

6. Of those apprehended 3,879 could neither read nor write, 1,105 could read and write well, and 43 are described as of superior instruction. In the preceding year, of those who could read and write well, only 73 were women, while the number in 1880 is 179. In both years only one of those of superior instruction was a woman, which would seem to show that the moral effect of education was visible chiefly, if not only, in women.

7. There were 239 publicans, &c., summoned by the police, but only 151 convicted—i.e. one to every 189 apprehended for drunkenness—an eloquent fact.

8. The learned professions are thus represented : clergymen and ministers 6 (2 in 1879, and 4 in 1878) ; lawyers 16 (23 in 1879, 24 in 1878) ; and medical men 37 (80 in 1879, 56 in 1878).

Of those who describe themselves as of no trade or occupation 5,822 were men and 11,031 women, these latter being in most cases married women. We may note with pleasure that only 261 were described as female servants, as against 608 in 1879, and 585 in 1878. Clerks, whose education might presumably elevate them above intemperance, still rank high in the list, 396 being apprehended.

9. We must, of course, take these figures, saddening as they are, but as one item in the calculation of the amount of crime that is due to intemperance; for in thousands of other cases the murder, manslaughter, assault, suicide, wilful damage, desertion, and even theft, was due to, or committed under the influence of, intoxication. And even then, taking three-fourths of all crime as due to intemperance, we must add those thousands who have escaped notice, evaded apprehension or conviction, and the quiet and sot-at-home drunkards. Any parish priest would probably know of ten undoubted drunkards, who had for the year, or perhaps always, escaped apprehension. We can begin to calculate from these returns, but must not consider the whole extent of the evil is herein indicated.

DRINK AND INSANITY.

ACCORDING to the thirty-fifth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, the total number of registered lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind in England and Wales, on 1st January, 1881, was 73,113, being an increase of 1,922 upon the number registered on the 1st of January, 1880. Of the total named 7,741 were classed as private patients (4,087 males and 3,654 females), and 65,372 paupers (28,886 males and 36,486 females). During the year 1880 the new patients numbered 13,201 (100 in excess of the year 1879), being 6,353 males, and 6,848 females. Intemperance is reported to have been the predisposing or exciting cause of insanity amongst 1,676 of the new patients, of whom 1,230 were males and 446 females, being a proportion of 12.6 per cent. on the new cases admitted to the various asylums. This is a decrease upon the year 1879, when the proportion attributable to the effects of drink was 14.3.

The average weekly cost per head for maintenance, medicine, clothing, and care of patients in county and borough asylums, during the year 1880, was 9s. 9½d. There is a separate charge for "wine, spirits, and porter" (except for the latter when used in ordinary diet), and the weekly cost is just under 1d. per head. There appears to be an increasing disposition to exclude the use of alcoholic drinks from the ordinary diet of the patients, or at

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least to give them the option of having milk instead, which is now the practice at several asylums. At Barming Heath Asylum (Kent) the experiment of not giving beer to patients, except as a medical extra, is reported to have been successful and will be continued. At the Norfolk Asylum, the Commissioners report that Dr. Hills considered that the physical condition of the patients had improved since the use of malt liquors had been discontinued at the dinner time.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF DRUNKENNESS AND CRIME.

THE following table gives the figures relating to the consumption of intoxicating liquors, also cases of drunkenness and crime for the year 1860, and for each of the six years ending 1879 :—

	Money expended upon Intoxicating Liquors.	Cases of Drunkenness.	Total Convictions for Crime.	Assaults.	Indictable Offences against the Person.
	£				
1860	84,222,172	88,361	255,808	86,444	1,802
1874	141,342,997	185,730	486,786	128,819	2,332
1875	142,876,669	203,989	512,425	122,913	2,702
1876	147,288,759	205,567	526,915	122,441	2,725
1877	142,007,231	200,184	519,839	115,314	2,495
1878	142,188,900	194,549	538,232	111,876	2,347
1879	128,143,864	178,429	506,281	99,093	2,149

On comparing the figures in the above table for the year 1876 with those for 1860, it will be seen that there was an increase in the consumption of intoxicating liquors of 75 per cent. ; in apprehensions for drunkenness of 132 per cent. ; in the aggregate convictions for crime before magistrates of 106 per cent. ; in cases of assault, of 41 per cent. ; and in the grosser crimes, viz., indictable offences against the person, an increase of 51 per cent., although the population had only grown 22 per cent.

If the figures for 1879 be compared with those of 1876, it will be seen that the amount of intoxicating liquors consumed during the former year decreased 13 per cent. as compared with the latter; cases of drunkenness decreased 13 per cent.; the total convictions for crime, 4 per cent.; assaults, 15 per cent.; and the grosser crimes, viz., indictable offences against the person, 22 per cent.—*Mr. Hoyle's Letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.*

DRINKING IN RELATION TO PAUPERISM, LUNACY,
AND CRIME.

	Money expended upon Intoxicating Liquors.	Cases of Drunkenness.	Total Convictions for Crime.	No. of Lunatics.	In-door Paupers.	Out-door Paupers.	Total No. of Paupers.	Amount paid in actual Relief of the Poor.
	£							£
1860	84,222,172	88,361	255,803	38,058	119,026	731,994	851,020	5,454,964
1861	94,942,107	83,96	243,610	39,647	130,981	759,462	891,423	5,778,943
1862	88,867,663	94,908	272,969	41,129	143,191	802,975	946,166	6,077,922
1863	92,088,185	94,745	283,641	43,118	146,197	996,427	1,142,624	6,527,036
1864	103,720,012	100,067	300,731	44,795	137,807	871,482	1,009,289	6,423,381
1865	106,439,661	105,310	312,882	45,959	134,119	833,314	971,433	6,264,966
1866	113,975,458	104,365	339,091	47,648	137,984	782,358	920,344	6,439,517
1867	110,122,366	100,357	335,359	49,086	144,629	841,195	985,824	6,959,840
1868	113,464,874	111,465	347,458	51,060	158,723	876,100	1,034,823	7,498,059
1869	112,885,603	122,310	372,707	53,177	163,071	856,478	1,039,549	7,673,160
1870	118,836,284	131,870	389,712	54,713	166,324	914,067	1,079,391	7,644,307
1871	125,586,902	142,343	407,869	56,755	165,289	916,637	1,081,928	7,886,724
1872	131,601,493	151,034	423,581	58,610	154,233	823,431	977,664	8,074,603
1873	140,014,712	182,941	456,705	60,296	151,006	735,739	887,345	7,692,169
1874	141,342,997	185,730	486,788	62,027	149,558	679,723	829,281	7,864,957
1875	142,876,669	202,989	512,425	63,793	153,711	641,876	815,687	7,488,481
1876	147,188,759	208,567	526,915	64,916	148,931	640,662	749,593	7,335,858
1877	142,007,231	200,184	519,839	65,634	157,191	571,169	728,359	7,401,334
1878	142,188,900	194,546	538,232	68,538	166,875	575,828	741,703	7,088,650
1879	128,142,864	178,429	506,281	69,885	175,345	625,081	800,426	7,829,819
1880	122,279,275	..	..	71,191	189,804	648,637	837,940	8,015,010

The above table is extracted from "Crime and Pauperism ; a Letter to the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., by William Hoyle." In this letter, which is dated November 3, 1881, Mr. Hoyle says :—" If the figures relating to crime be examined, the following facts will be manifest, viz., that 1876 was the year when there was the largest consumption of intoxicating liquors ; it was also the year when there were the greatest number of apprehensions for drunkenness, and the largest number of convictions for crime ; or, to put it in other words, the year 1876 shows more intoxicating liquors consumed, more apprehensions for drunkenness, and a greater number of convictions for crime than any year in the nation's history." In regard to pauperism he shows that " the number of indoor paupers in England and Wales, on the first of January, 1881, was greater, and the amount of money actually paid in relief to the poor during 1880 was greater, than during any year in the history of the country."

EXCISE LICENSES FOR BREWERS, MALTSTERS, &c.
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1881.

	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	Amount of Duty charged.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
Refreshment Houses ..	10,832	—	150	11,032	9,811
Distillers and Rectifiers ..	127	138	66	331	3,510
Brewers, viz.: for sale ..	16,535	159	53	16,799	80,495
" other Brewers	69,709	2,167	—	71,876	21,563
Maltsters	684	148	44	876	3,543
Malt Roasters and Dealers } in Roasted Malt }	23	2	5	30	440
Total	98,011	2,614	318	100,943	89,362

EXCISE DUTIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1881.

ARTICLES CHARGED.	QUANTITIES CHARGED.			
	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Beer Barrels	12,569,281	542,645	868,865	*13,980,291
Spirits Galls.	14,019,132	8,483,986	7,262,487	29,765,605
Malt Bush.	8,887,864	797,025	711,269	†10,396,158
Sugar (used in } brewing) } Cwts.	686,567	4,786	21,478	†712,831
Licenses No.	2,245,917	229,673	73,451	2,549,041

DUTIES.	AMOUNT OF DUTY CHARGED.			
	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
Beer	3,927,893	169,577	271,364	*4,368,834
Spirits	7,009,566	4,241,992	3,631,243	14,882,801
Malt	1,205,560	107,953	96,455	†1,409,968
Sugar (used in brewing)	394,776	2,752	12,850	†409,878
Licenses	3,107,782	300,990	186,945	3,595,717

* Half-year from 1st October, 1880, i.e., date of imposition of duty.

† Half-year to 30th September, 1880, i.e., date of repeal of duty.

SPIRIT CONSUMPTION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1881.

	Gallons.	Gallons.
ENGLAND.		
Spirits on which duty was paid in England ...	14,019,182	
„ imported from Scotland, duty paid ...	1,980,349	
„ „ Ireland „	1,845,486	
Deduct—		17,844,967
Spirits sent to Scotland ...	22,234	
„ „ Ireland ...	18,234	
„ warehoused on drawback for exportation... ..	268,297	
„ methylated	315,813	
		624,578
Number of gallons retained for consumption, as beverage only, in England ... ..	...	17,220,389
SCOTLAND.		
Spirits on which duty was paid in Scotland ...	8,483,986	
„ imported from England, duty paid ...	22,234	
„ „ Ireland „	247,845	
Deduct—		8,754,063
Spirits sent to England	1,980,349	
„ „ Ireland	17,715	
„ warehoused on drawback for exportation... ..	114,905	
„ methylated	247,380	
		2,360,349
Number of gallons retained for consumption, as beverage only, in Scotland ... ..	...	6,393,716
IRELAND.		
Spirits on which duty was paid in Ireland ...	7,262,487	
„ imported from England, duty paid ...	18,234	
„ „ Scotland „	17,715	
Deduct—		7,298,486
Spirits sent to England	1,845,486	
„ „ Scotland	247,845	
„ warehoused on drawback for exportation	114	
„ methylated	20,038	
		2,113,483
Number of gallons retained for consumption, as beverage only, in Ireland ... ..	...	5,184,963
UNITED KINGDOM.		
Total quantity retained for consumption, as beverage only ... ..	...	28,799,058
„ exported on drawback ... ..	...	383,316
„ methylated ... ..	...	583,231

LICENSED HOUSES IN THE METROPOLIS.

RETURN of the Number of Public Houses, Beer Houses, and Refreshment Houses in the Metropolitan Police District, together with the Number of Persons apprehended for Drunkenness, &c., during the Year 1880.

Division.	No. of Public Houses.	No. of Beer Houses with off Licenses.	No. of Beer Houses with on or off Licenses.	No. of Refreshment Houses with Wine Licenses on.	No. of Houses for the Sale of Wines in Shops with off Licenses.	No. of Houses for the Sale of Wines and Spirits in Shops with off Licenses.	Total Number of Licenses.	No. of Persons apprehended for Drunkenness.				Total.
								Drunk-ness.		Drunk and Dis-orderly.		
								Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Whitehall	17	—	—	2	3	3	25	91	99	50	77	317
Westminster	273	3	64	14	24	48	426	301	390	526	425	1642
St. James's	406	4	5	53	28	38	532	329	306	502	469	1604
Marylebone	192	1	38	12	11	55	309	324	399	465	623	1711
Holborn	491	24	80	32	36	52	715	525	645	576	696	2442
Finsbury	485	9	240	6	15	14	789	384	392	533	499	1808
Whitechapel	521	15	205	6	8	13	768	563	432	841	717	2553
Stepney	538	75	591	3	70	40	1317	636	447	993	707	2782
Lambeth	179	4	111	—	26	13	333	267	303	288	298	1166
Southwark	407	23	168	4	29	21	652	300	313	370	315	1298
Islington	429	62	223	23	93	122	952	474	437	604	358	1773
Camberwell	421	51	336	7	70	156	1041	425	414	419	239	1497
Greenwich	430	16	269	20	61	56	852	311	244	403	304	1262
Hampstead	282	18	132	6	26	75	539	253	239	258	229	979
Kensington	564	42	385	14	44	128	1117	433	291	640	354	1718
Wandsworth	394	101	227	36	55	94	907	277	186	417	256	1135
Clapham	330	38	280	6	73	108	835	294	186	282	261	873
Paddington	351	78	201	11	46	123	808	378	399	493	409	1676
Highgate	442	73	235	19	83	115	987	426	315	611	354	1666
Thames	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	16	8	35
Total	7692	635	3790	274	801	1272	13864	6909	6439	9089	7431	29868

The Total Number of Licenses in the preceding year, 1879, was 18,835, and the apprehensions for drunkenness numbered 83,892.

184 SUMMONSES AGAINST DRINK HOUSES IN LONDON.

SUMMONSES AGAINST DRINK HOUSES IN LONDON.

RETURN showing the Number of Summonses against Drink Houses" in the Metropolitan Police District from the Year 1844 to 1880 inclusive.

Year.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
1844	699	128	827
1845	734	155	889
1846	781	223	1,004
1847	756	177	933
1848	762	158	920
1849	1,125	247	1,372
1850	1,085	269	1,354
1851	960	226	1,186
1852	1,293	321	1,614
1853	1,138	263	1,401
1854	1,067	290	1,357
1855	718	256	974
1856	881	229	1,110
1857	917	235	1,152
1858	879	235	1,114
1859	683	210	893
1860	646	237	883
1861	961	227	1,188
1862	995	184	1,179
1863	1,053	206	1,259
1864	892	276	1,168
1865	824	235	1,059
1866	671	375	1,046
1867	816	194	1,010
1868	1,034	288	1,322
1869	986	381	1,367
1870	770	266	1,036
1871	362	176	538
1872	279	220	499
1873	171	123	294
1874	249	149	398
1875	263	113	376
1876	186	86	272
1877	210	109	319
1878	187	89	276
1879	182	114	296
1880	158	81	239
Total.....	26,373	7,751	34,124

METROPOLITAN APPREHENSIONS FOR
DRUNKENNESS.

RETURN showing the Number of Persons apprehended for Drunkenness in the Metropolitan Police District, and the proportion per 1,000 of Population each Year from 1831 to 1880 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Apprehensions.	Proportion per 1,000 of Population.	Year.	Number of Apprehensions.	Proportion per 1,000 of Population.
1831	31,853	20·574	1856	18,703	6·584
1832	32,636	21·032	1857	20,647	6·921
1833	29,880	18·917	1858	20,829	7·056
1834	19,779	12·305	1859	18,779	6·243
1835	21,794	13·328	1860	18,199	5·941
1836	22,728	13·692	1861	17,059	5·469
1837	21,426	12·672	1862	18,312	5·769
1838	21,237	12·357	1863	17,651	5·465
1839	21,269	12·178	1864	18,781	5·716
1840	16,505	7·919	1865	19,257	5·764
1841	15,006	7·088	1866	18,383	5·412
1842	12,338	5·708	1867	16,941	4·907
1843	10,890	4·936	1868	19,632	5·597
1844	16,474	7·319	1869	20,391	5·722
1845	17,361	7·559	1870	21,625	5·975
1846	18,705	7·994	1871	24,213	6·353
1847	16,874	7·076	1872	29,109	7·502
1848	16,461	6·776	1873	29,755	7·535
1849	21,027	8·500	1874	26,155	6·509
1850	23,897	9·489	1875	30,976	7·578
1851	23,172	9·041	1876	32,328	7·676
1852	23,640	9·028	1877	32,369	7·274
1853	23,652	8·845	1878	35,408	7·809
1854	22,078	8·088	1879	33,892	7·345
1855	19,297	6·928	1880	29,868	6·345

The total Number of Persons apprehended by the Metropolitan Police during 1880 was 79,490. Of these 2,609 were committed for trial, 50,490 were summarily convicted, and 25,564 were discharged by the magistrates.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION IN 1880.

NATIONALITY.	To United States.	To British North America.	To Australasia	To all other Places.	Total, 1880.
English	69,081	13,541	15,176	14,047	111,845
Scotch	14,471	3,221	3,059	1,305	22,056
Irish	83,018	4,140	5,949	534	93,641
Total	166,570	20,902	24,184	15,886	227,542
Foreigners	88,801	8,434	1,253	1,881	100,369
Not distinguished...	1,908	4	1	2,475	4,388
General Total	257,274	29,340	25,438	20,242	332,294

Of the total number 50,734 were cabin passengers, and 281,560 steerage.

The Immigration of 1880 amounted to 68,316 persons; the net Emigration, therefore, was 263,978.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.
United Kingdom ...	27,745,949	29,821,288	31,845,879	35,246,562
England... ..	16,921,888	18,954,444	21,495,131	24,608,391
Wales	1,005,721	1,111,780	1,217,135	1,359,695
Scotland	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,734,370
Ireland	6,574,278	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,159,839
Isle of Man	52,387	52,469	54,042	53,492
Channel Islands ...	90,739	90,978	90,596	87,731
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad ... }	212,194	250,356	216,080	212,844

POPULATION OF LONDON.—1851, 2,362,236. 1861, 2,803,989. 1871, 3,254,260. 1881, 3,814,571.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS AND FACTS..

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The total amount of National Debt, inclusive of unclaimed stock and dividends, at the end of March, 1881, was £768,703,692.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—The public income of the United Kingdom for the year ending 31st March, 1881, amounted to £84,041,287 17s. 5d., and the expenditure to £83,107,924 14s. 5d.

ENGLAND AND WALES—MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.—In England and Wales during the year 1880 there were registered 191,634 marriages, 880,520 births, and 528,056 deaths. The estimated population at the middle of the year was 25,480,161.

SCOTLAND—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.—During the year 1880 there were registered in Scotland 124,652 births, 75,795 deaths, and 24,489 marriages. The population of Scotland, estimated to the middle of 1880, was 3,661,292.

IRELAND—MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.—During the year 1880 20,390 marriages, 128,010 births, and 102,955 deaths were registered; and in the same period 95,517 persons emigrated. The estimated population in the middle of the year was 5,327,099.

INCOME TAX.—The amount received as Income Tax under schedules A, B, C, D, and E, for the year ending 31st March, 1881, was £10,776,013, being an increase of £1,581,407 over the preceding year.

BRITISH SHIPPING.—The number of sailing vessels registered in the United Kingdom in the year 1880 was 16,183, with a tonnage of 3,750,442, in which the number of men employed (exclusive of masters) was 108,668. The number of steam-vessels registered was 3,789; their tonnage 2,594,135; and the men employed 84,304.

SIX-DAY AND EARLY CLOSING LICENSES.—The number of Six-day Licenses issued in England during the year ending 31st March, 1881, was 3,356, and in Ireland 2,504. The number of Early Closing Licenses was 580 in England, and 1,132 in Ireland.

RAILWAYS.—There were 17,945 miles of railway open in the United Kingdom at the end of 1880. The total paid-up capital was £728,621,657; the traffic receipts, £61,958,754; and working expenses, £33,502,349. The number of passengers conveyed, exclusive of season-ticket holders, was 603,884,752.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—There are at present, according to Churchill's *Medical Directory*, 22,177 medical practitioners in this

country, holding registerable qualifications to practise medicine, of whom 3,994 practise in London, 11,319 in the provinces, 2,003 in Scotland, 2,416 in Ireland, and 2,445 in the public services.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, AND SNUFF.—The quantity of manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco and snuff imported in 1880 was 63,110,755 lbs., valued at £2,880,252. The amount entered for home consumption was 49,495,451 lbs., and the net duty received thereon was £8,712,650.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS.—At the end of the year 1880 the number of Post-office savings-banks was 6,233. The number of accounts open at that time was 2,184,972, and the amount at the credit of depositors was £33,744,637; the amount deposited during the year being £10,299,272.

HOPS.—The number of acres under hop cultivation during the year 1880 was 66,705. The quantity of hops imported into the United Kingdom during the year ending 30th September, 1880, was 191,387 cwts. The quantity of foreign hops exported was 8,849 cwts., and of British hops exported 7,355 cwts. during the same year.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN SCOTLAND.—The annual grant schools had an income during the year ending 30th September, 1880, of £848,090 11s. 8d., of which £668,774 0s. 1d. was on account of Public Schools, and the remainder for Denominational Schools. The total expenditure was £847,282 11s. 3d., of which £666,834 2s. 5d. was for Public (or Board) Schools.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The total value of imports into the United Kingdom for the year 1880 was £411,229,565, being at the rate of £11 18s. 7d. per head of population. The exports of British produce amounted in value to £223,060,446, being £6 9s. 5d. per head of population. The exports of foreign and colonial produce amounted to £63,354,020.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.—The number of persons in the United Kingdom, who lost their lives by drowning in the year 1879, was 3,690, of whom 976 were under twelve years of age. During the same year the Royal Humane Society granted rewards in 381 cases of rescue from drowning, of which 52 were in London waters, 178 in other inland waters, and 151 at sea or in the colonies.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.—A Parliamentary return shows that 101 deaths occurred in the Metropolitan District, in the year 1880, upon which a Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from starvation or death accelerated by privation. Of these 54 occurred in the central division of Middlesex, 37 in the eastern division, 4 in the western division, 1 in Westminster, 4 in Greenwich, and 1 in the City of London.

ENGLISH ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—The aggregate annual income of schools receiving the Government grant during the year ending 31st August, 1880, was £5,078,259 8s. 11d., and the expenditure £5,098,455 12s. 9d. Rather more than one-half of the income and expenditure was on account of schools connected with the National Society or the Church of England, and nearly one-third was for Board Schools.

SUGAR USED IN BREWING.—The sugar consumed in breweries in the United Kingdom during the year ending 30th September, 1880, was 147,906,146 lbs., distributed as follows:—London, 47,306,196 lbs.; English provinces, 95,311,008 lbs.; Scotland, 963,249 lbs.; Ireland, 4,325,693 lbs. The total quantity so used in 1870 was 29,017,271 lbs.; in 1860, 9,670,876 lbs.; in 1856, 1,790,529 lbs.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS IN IRISH WORKHOUSES.—A Parliamentary return obtained by Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, M.P., shows that the number of sick persons treated in Irish workhouses during the year 1880, was 120,198, and of these 48,151 received alcoholic stimulants, the total value of which was £11,845 8s. 7d. Of the total number of sick persons 12,269 died during the year. Out of the 163 unions included in the return, 87 are reported as having supplied no intoxicating drink to their officers.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCES AND ANNUITIES.—The amount received by the Post Office authorities on account of Government Annuity and Insurance contracts from the commencement of business on the 17th April, 1865, till the 31st December, 1880, was £2,467,953 5s. 8d.; the amount received during the year 1880 being £279,614 13s. 3d. On the 31st December, 1880, there were in existence 8,396 contracts for annuities, and 4,404 contracts for sums payable at death.

NEW LICENSES.—A Parliamentary return, obtained by Mr. Hicks, shows that there has been a gradual decrease in the number of new licenses granted by justices in the several counties of England and Wales. In 1874, the number of new licenses granted was 1,069; in 1875, 536; 1876, 518; 1877, 512; 1878, 431. The number of such licenses which were only conversions of beer-houses into public-houses was in the several years named 123, 83, 67, 52, and 68.

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—The number of Reformatory Schools at present is 52 in England, and 12 in Scotland. The numbers of juveniles in the schools, on December 31, 1880, were 4,881 boys, and 1,094 girls. The number of certified Industrial Schools at the end of 1880 was 130, and the number of children under detention at that date was 16,446—13,089 boys, and 3,357 girls. Of day industrial schools there are eight in England and one in Scotland, containing 1,055 children.

The total cost of the three classes of schools during 1880 was £458,515 7s. 10d.

BRITISH CONTRIBUTIONS TO FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The annual summary of British contributions to missionary societies, made up by Canon Scott Robertson, of Sittingbourne, shows an increase in the total sum contributed. The separate details for each of the seventy-four societies form a small pamphlet, but the summary of the whole is as follows: Church of England foreign missions, £465,816; joint societies of Churchmen and Nonconformists, £161,074; English and Welsh Nonconformist societies, £304,313; Scotch and Irish Presbyterian societies, £170,975; Roman Catholic societies, £6,772; total British contributions for 1880, £1,108,950. This amount does not include interest on investments, nor balances in hand at the beginning of the year, nor any foreign contributions.

CRIME IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—From the fourth report of the Commissioners of Prisons, dated July, 1881, it appears that the number of prisoners received during the year ending 31st March, 1881, who had been sentenced in the ordinary courts, had been 149,074, and including soldiers and sailors sentenced by courts-martial, and persons imprisoned as debtors or by civil process, the number was 161,880. For the year preceding, the number convicted by the ordinary courts was 160,729, and altogether 173,798. The population of the prisons on March 31, 1881, was 17,329, while at the end of the previous year it was 18,979. The average daily population in 1881 was 18,025, while in the previous year it was 19,835. The number convicted for drunkenness was, in 1879, 178,429. In 1880 the number fell to 172,859. The number of juvenile commitments was 14,000 in 1854. In 1879 it had fallen to 6,800. In 1880 it was only 5,500.

POOR-RATES AND PAUPERISM.—The amount expended on relief to the poor in England and Wales in the year ending Lady-day, 1880, was £8,015,010, an increase on the previous year of £185,191, or 2·4 per cent. The cost of law proceedings was £27,787. The amount paid out of the poor-rates for purposes unconnected with the relief of the poor was £5,415,973, and the amount expended on purposes partly connected and partly unconnected with relief to the poor was £633,332—making a total expenditure of £14,092,102. The number of paupers of all classes in receipt of relief at the commencement of 1880 was 843,854, an increase of 38,774, or 4·8 per cent. The number of registered paupers and their dependents (exclusive of casual poor) in Scotland during the year ending May 14, 1880, was 98,609; the amount expended in relief and management being £931,144. In Ireland the number of paupers in receipt of relief at the end of the first week in January, 1881, was 109,655, and the amount expended in the year 1880 was £1,141,974.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The total number of persons returned to the Board of Trade as having been killed in the working of the railways during the year 1880 was 1,136, and the number of injured 3,958. Of these, 143 persons killed and 1,613 persons injured, were passengers. Of the remainder, 546 killed and 2,080 injured were officers or servants of the railway companies, or of contractors; and 447 killed and 265 injured were trespassers, suicides, and other persons who met with accidents at level-crossings or from miscellaneous causes. Of the passengers, according to the returns made to the Board of Trade, 29 were killed and 904 were injured from accidents to trains. In addition to the above, the companies have returned 45 persons killed and 2,733 injured from accidents which occurred on their premises, but in which the movement of vehicles on railways was not concerned. The total number of passenger-journeys, exclusive of journeys by season-ticket holders, was 603,884,000 for the year 1880, or 41,151,110 more than in the previous year. Calculated on these figures, the proportions of passengers killed and injured in 1880, *from all causes*, were, in round numbers, 1 in 4,252,704 killed, and 1 in 374,166 injured. The proportion of passengers returned as killed and injured *from causes beyond their own control* was in 1880 1 in 20,927,034 killed, and 1 in 667,300 injured.

POST-OFFICE STATISTICS.—The twenty-seventh report of the Postmaster-General states that the number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom during the twelve months ending 31st March, 1881, was 1,176,423,600, showing an increase of 4·3 per cent. : the number of post-cards, 122,884,000, an increase of 7·4 per cent. ; the number of book-packets and circulars, 248,881,600, an increase of 16·3 per cent. ; and the number of newspapers, 133,796,100, an increase of 2·5 per cent. There was a marked increase in registered letters, the number recorded being 10,034,546 against 8,739,191 of the previous year, or an increase of 14·8 per cent. Over 5,300,000 letters were dealt with in the Returned Letter Office, 475,000 of which it was found impossible to deliver or return. About half a million post-cards, four millions of book-packets, and 400,000 newspapers found their way to the same office. More than 27,000 letters were posted without any address whatever, 5,000 furnished no clue to the name of the sender, and 1,340 contained articles valued at nearly £5,000. There are 912 head-offices, and 13,637 sub-offices. Over 47,000 persons are employed in the service, of whom 2,000 are women. The aggregate number of telegraph messages was 29,966,965. The gross revenue of the department for the year was £8,367,311 ; the expenditure, £5,440,665 ; and the net revenue £2,926,646.

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THE  
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ANNUAL for 1883.



RETROSPECT OF THE YEAR 1882.

THE past year must be regarded as an exceptionally memorable one in the history of the Temperance movement, not only because it ushered in the jubilee of total abstinence, but rather because it witnessed an awakening amongst all classes of the people to an extent unprecedented in the previous history of the enterprise. There were many signs which indicated that a revival might be expected. The historical records of the movement, penned by able writers, served to educate the rising generation, and to create a zeal such as animated the early pioneers ; and these records likewise attracted unusual attention in the general press of the country, which also had an educating tendency in impressing the popular mind with the importance of the movement and the vast success it had achieved.

Many who are deaf to the claims of an unpopular cause are yet disposed to listen favourably when there are clear signs of prosperity, and a large proportion of those who have recently become abstainers have been won over because obstacles, not of principle, but of prejudice, have been removed by the growth of the movement. The primary factor, however, in bringing about the present healthy state of things is due to the steady and persistent seed-sowing, especially of the past ten or twelve years. There was also, as the year dawned, a prayerful expectation aroused in thousands of hearts that the few noble men still living, who first made Temperance principles a power in the land, might be cheered in their declining days by signs of unexampled progress, and that the beginning of a triumphant end might be clearly traced in the jubilant echoes of 1882. These aspirations, which were widely felt, were sanctified by earnest supplication to the Almighty, and

## RETROSPECT OF THE YEAR 1882.

---

enforced by increased activity, and the result has been a harvest more fruitful probably than the most sanguine expectants had hoped to see.

A revival of any sort is invariably accompanied by certain changes and new modes of propaganda that arrest attention. In a slight degree this has been the case during the past year, although nothing objectionably novel has been introduced, and happily no sacrifice of principle has been indulged in on the questionable ground of expediency. This is a decidedly hopeful feature of the year's work, and affords good ground for believing that the progress made may be of a permanent character. Old things have been called by new names; a simple bit of blue ribbon has been donned by many thousands of old and new abstainers, and this is about all the novelty of the Gospel Temperance Movement. It is the truth, which has been with us from the beginning, which has been working so mightily. There is nothing therefore which gives rise to anxiety lest any revulsion of feeling should take place, as is often the case when sensational tactics are adopted; and the unpretentious nature of recent efforts will doubtless prove a most potent element for good in the future which is before us.

It is impossible to tabulate the results of the many special missions which have taken place in London and in all parts of the provinces. In most small towns, as well as in large ones, united efforts have been put forth to enlighten the people on the claims of the Temperance movement, and to induce them to put its principles into personal practice. Success has been more certainly assured where, as in most cases, all sections of the Christian Church, recognising the disastrous effects of the drinking customs, have made common cause in coping with the evil. This is the spirit in which Temperance work should always be carried on. It is a movement essentially within the range of Christian philanthropy, but without the pale of theological differences; and the marvellous influence for good which people of all creeds have been able to exert when united on the Temperance question should keep alive and increase the spirit of Christian patriotism which has lately been manifested. All temperance organisations, from the leading leagues down to the smallest local societies, have entered with spirit into these missions. Much of

their work has taken this form, and secretaries and speakers have been hardly pressed to meet the constant demands made upon them. There has been no attempt to further the interest of any particular association, and hence the workers have been united in the single object of helping on the Temperance cause. Although no reliable approximate estimate can be recorded of the total number of persons who have become abstainers during the year 1882, there is ample evidence which indicates, allowing reasonable percentage for those who have returned to their former habits, that the new adherents far outnumber the converts gained in any other like period of Temperance history.

The effect of the healthy growth of Temperance principles has operated in a variety of ways upon all classes of the people, but it has been felt in a peculiar and unmistakable sense by the vendors of intoxicating liquor, and by no less a personage than the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The former have found that their takings have suffered serious diminution, and the owners of public-house property have at last been compelled to echo the cry of "bad trade" at a time when the staple industries of the country have not been suffering from depression. In some towns a few of the palaces of Bacchus have been closed from lack of visitors; on all sides (including the metropolis) public-house property has greatly depreciated in value, and nowhere is there that briskness of demand for licensed drinkshops which was wont in years gone by, to cheer "mine host" into the soothing delusion that he followed a calling endowed with eternal prosperity.

It was only to be expected that the revenue derived from alcoholic liquors should afford direct evidence of the lessened demand for those compounds which the efforts of Temperance reformers had brought about. For many years Ministers of Finance have regarded the revenue from drink with complacent confidence; it was there difficulties of Alabama-like proportions could be readily absorbed; and though fluctuations might, of course, be expected to occur, the supply from this source would always, it was thought, be equal to the demands made upon it. But Mr. Gladstone (as Chancellor of the Exchequer), in his Budget statement in April last, was forced to acknowledge that this was no longer the case. In round number the Excise from alcohol for the year ended March 31st, 1882,

...comes, and it is eminently satisfactory to note that the revenue from drink has since been maintained up to September 31st showing a marked diminution in the corresponding months of last year, thus affording a practical effect of temperance activity. What is called a collapse is fraught with hope and encouragement without wishing to give unnecessary trouble to the Exchequer, Temperance reformers will continue to compel him still further to record the diminishing quantity.

In a very gratifying sense the whole of the year will be regarded in history with special significance in some measure the jubilee epoch. The first annual conference of the British Temperance League was held at Preston in July. Unusual interest attached to it as the jubilee of the signing the pledge was a fitting gathering, although two months before the actual anniversary.

It was on 1st September, 1832, that the first pledge was signed by seven men in the town of Preston, perhaps the most worthy of the whole, Joseph Sturge, who rejoiced in humble gratitude to God for the blessing which had accrued to humanity from that simple act of fidelity. The celebration of this event a great fête. organized



representatives present from all the leading temperance organisations throughout the United Kingdom, but visitors were present from the Colonies, from America, as well as a number of distinguished gentlemen from France, Switzerland, and Germany. M. Léon Lebon Vander Kerckhove, as representing his *confrères*, read an address in French, presented to Mr. Samuel Bowly, which set forth his services to the cause, and the appreciation in which they, combined with the work of the National Temperance League, are held by the Friends of temperance on the Continent. A Jubilee Conference took place, presided over by Mr. Thomas Cook, the tourist of world-wide renown. Mr. William Livesey, a grey-haired son of Joseph Livesey, read an interesting paper, which brought into a focus the doings of the "Men of Preston" from the earliest years of the movement. The Rev. M. De Colleville, D.D., one of the seven permanent International Temperance Commissioners for the British Isles, furnished an exhaustive paper on "The alcoholic intemperance of Continental States of Europe, in which Nephalism is being introduced." The Rev. Canon Babington, who is in his 92nd year, and whose name is revered as being one of the earliest, as well as one of the most consistent and earnest, of clerical supporters of the Temperance cause, contributed a paper on "A half-century of Abstinence;" and yet another was read by Mr. A. M. Powell, of New York, on the "Present Position of the Temperance Reform in the United States." Great meetings were held, at which specially appointed speakers from the different temperance organisations spoke on the progress of the movement, and sounded many a note calculated to stir up enthusiastic energy for the labours of the future. The day was, indeed, one likely to be long remembered from a variety of causes. An unmistakably jubilant spirit animated the vast throng. The faces of the old, the middle-aged, and the young reflected a unanimity of feeling so apparent as to be a matter of common remark. The grand orchestra was twice filled with singers, most of whom were adults, and never perhaps has the crystal dome reverberated with such majestic music. There was a potent element in the volume of melody indicative of a deep under-current of forceful meaning, and the thunder of the music seemed to echo back the notes of a speedy triumph in the coming years.

It is proverbial that the sympathies of English people are far reaching, and it is not, therefore, surprising that many Temperance reformers have patiently studied the development of their principles in other lands. The proceedings of the International Temperance Commission have been watched with keen interest, and the National Temperance League has from time to time taken such action as seemed best calculated to enlighten the leaders of science and social reformers on the Continent as to the true remedies for intemperance, and the results of the researches into the nature and value of alcohol. The presence of a large number of distinguished foreigners at the Jubilee celebration was taken advantage of by the holding of a Conference, which took place in Exeter Hall on the 6th of September, the proceedings being conducted in French. The Rev. Dr. De Colleville presided, and delivered a comprehensive address on a variety of topics affecting the furtherance of Temperance principles on the Continent, and abounding with information, which the experience of reformers in this country was able to furnish. M. Léon Lebon Vanden Kerckhove, president of the Belgian deputation, presented a long and important paper, which has since been published *in extenso*. Discussions followed on various motions, ably sustained by Professor Nicolas Du Moulin, of the Ghent University, the Rev. Dr. Johann Rhindfleish, delegate of the German Societies, Dr. De Vacleroy, of Brussels, Dr. Petithan, of Liège, and others, including some English representatives, and the proceedings afforded good ground for hope that the deliberations would be turned to practical account.

There is certainly an increased disposition on the Continent to cope with the evil effects of alcoholic indulgence. The law passed in Holland, which came into operation in November, 1881, has been working with beneficial effect. This law provides that no new drink-shops shall be added to the number existing, and during the past year many have lapsed, provision being made for a diminution to the extent of one-fourth in twenty years, which will eventually reduce the number of licensed houses from 45,000 to 11,250. Very recently a German Temperance Society was formed, whose chief object it is to form coffee-taverns for the poorer classes. In Russia, too, there

is a healthy rising of Temperance sentiment. The Jews in that country are the principal liquor traffickers, and this fact is generally considered as accounting, to a large extent, for the ill-will invoked against them. Many of the municipalities have refused to allow Jews to have anything further to do with the sale of spirits, and the Czar has decreed that liquor shall be sold at only one place in each village. A native is appointed as retailer, at a fixed salary, being liable to imprisonment if any one gets drunk on his premises; and if a community becomes notorious for drunkenness, the sale of liquor is to be stopped entirely.

The influence which the English nation exerts on the social customs of the Colonies is very great, and in the matter of our drinking habits incalculable harm as been done to many of our dependencies. Temperance reformers, recognising this, are bound to do all in their power to prevent other communities, however distant from our shores, from being saddled with an evil which they themselves are endeavouring to get rid of. During the visit of the king of the Zulus to this country, his majesty gave a cordial audience to a deputation from the National Temperance League, the object of which was to urge upon the king the desirability of discouraging the use of spirits in Zululand. Mr. John Taylor expressed regret that English traders and sailors had often introduced spirituous liquors into different nationalities with lamentable effects, but explained that there were large numbers of persons in this country who favoured entire abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, and if the king were to initiate any measures to prevent their being brought into his dominions, such a step would have the sympathy of most English people. Other members of the deputation spoke, all the remarks being duly interpreted. King Cetewayo listened most attentively, and gave a reply which evinced a remarkable grasp of the whole subject. He said his people were, as a race, abstainers from spirituous liquors, the beer which they use is like gruel; but, said he, "the others—your spirits and intoxicants—they are death." He further said that he had issued a proclamation against the introduction of spirits, which he would renew on his restoration. Then followed a remark which must not be lost sight of, but used to good purpose when the first opportunity

arrives. "It is no good," said the king, "my shutting the door on my side, for I have no distilleries; but I think the proper way would be for the Natal Government to assist me by placing restrictions upon the introduction of spirituous liquors in my country." Mr. Taylor only expressed the sentiment of the vast majority of Englishmen when he said that that was a matter which those he represented would bring before their own Government, and that anything the king did would have their hearty support. The remarks of Ngcongwana, the king's cousin, were very emphatic against the use of spirits, and he said they ought to have assistance, and not be left to fight the question alone. The interview served to show the responsibility which rests upon the British nation in relation to the drink problem. Our duty is clear; the natives of Zululand, and of other countries similarly situated, have a right to ask for protection, and it is for temperance reformers especially to see that they get it.

Signs of progress are not lacking in the Army and Navy. In both services Temperance has continued to make satisfactory headway, notwithstanding times of special temptation to the men and unusual activity in military centres. But soldiers and sailors who have remained firm to their principles during active service will be the better for the trial, and will be able to exercise a greater influence over their comrades. As fighting men they were deemed more reliable than those who partook of stimulants. Sir Garnet (now Baron) Wolseley, whose foresight and experience are unquestionable, took good care to taboo the use of Dutch courage, and preferred that his victorious army in Egypt should carry tea in their bottles instead of rum. During last summer Mr. Samuel Sims spent about six weeks in visiting the National Temperance League's military branches at Gibraltar and Malta, and held a number of important meetings. In India the labours of the Rev. J. Gelson Gregson continue to bear fruit. There is a temperance society in connection with nearly every regiment, with a pledged membership of over ten thousand, and something like fifteen thousand more in England and elsewhere.

Mr. Trevelyan's estimate, that one man in six in the Royal Navy is a total abstainer, which is not over the mark, is encouraging evidence that the labour expended has yielded good return.

Lord Claud Hamilton presided at a meeting of the members of the National Temperance League, held at Exeter Hall in March last, when Miss Weston made her annual statement, which testified of very decided progress both at home and at foreign stations. The knowledge that our soldiers and sailors, when on foreign service, become missionaries for good or evil, makes temperance work amongst them of especial importance, and the services some have rendered at stations in distant parts of the earth, reveal the value of this channel of enterprise.

The Christian Church is giving increased attention to the movement. In all its branches there has been a more active co-operation than formerly, and a healthier disposition to recognise in Temperance work a worthy handmaid of the Gospel. The operations of the Church of England Temperance Society have been energetically maintained. The rise in the tide of opinion in favour of total abstinence has caused a little friction in certain quarters, owing to the dual basis of the Society, and some of the supporters of the moderation section have been troubled in spirit. Too much attention and prominence, they think, is given to the views of abstainers by the Society, and they have been impelled to give utterance to remarks not at all calculated to advance abstinence principles. But the highest dignitaries of the Church cannot do much harm now, although they may indirectly block the path of progress. Those who cannot be induced to forego the use of intoxicating drinks, and who yet desire to help on something, it is not always clear what, certainly fail to increase the vital strength of the movement by talking to mixed audiences about the merit of moderation. Whatever influence such friends may have the platform does not appear to be a good place to exercise it. It is then not to be wondered at if earnest self-denying workers wish that moderate-drinking-well-wishers would add to their other virtues the virtue of silence, at least in public, with regard to their strength or weakness, whichever it is, in the matter of drinking intoxicants.

During the sittings of the Church Congress, which was held at Derby in October, the Temperance question came to the fore on several occasions. In addition to a large public meeting, a special sitting was devoted to the remedial treatment of inebriates, when

papers were read by Dr. Norman Kerr, the Rev. Prebendary Grier, the Rev. Thomas Hutton and the Rev. J. W. Horsley. In other sections valuable utterances were also made by the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Bedford, in dealing with general topics, touching the moral and religious life of the nation.

The Congregational Total Abstinence Association has the support of 1,168 abstaining ministers out of a total of 2,575 who belong to that body. In the twelve Congregational colleges there were, according to the last report, 383 students, 323 of whom were abstainers; and in three colleges out of the twelve all the students are total abstainers. The Baptist Total Abstinence Association has been more actively worked during the past year than heretofore. The membership includes 714 ministers and 934 Church officers, &c., and it is stated that 219 of the 252 students in Baptist colleges are total abstainers.

All branches of the Methodist Church present a firm temperance attitude. The election of the Rev. Charles Garrett, as President of the Wesleyan Conference, is a guarantee that the question will not be left to languish. In the last report presented to the Wesleyan Conference by the Connexional Temperance Committee it was stated that there were now 177 circuit Temperance societies, with 10,912 members, and 2,345 Bands of Hope, comprising a membership of 225,160.

To the United Free Methodists belongs the honour of being the first religious body in this country to designate one of their ministers to the special work of promoting Temperance within the bounds of their connexion. This advanced step was resolved upon at the Annual Assembly of the Free Methodist Churches held last summer at Bristol, and shows that the leaders of the denomination are men who understand the signs of the times.

The Methodist New Connexion fosters Temperance work with special care for the young. The Bands of Hope in the Connexion number 209, with a membership of 25,107, showing an increase of 2,034 members in the previous year. The Primitive Methodists, Calvinistic Methodists, Bible Christians, Presbyterians, and other religious bodies, are also on the move. The Students' Temperance Abstainers' Union, too, is doing good service. From the last report, it appears that when the Union was started twenty-six

years ago the percentage of abstainers in the different colleges was 40, but in the year 1882 it was 86.

The Temperance question is now systematically advocated from the pulpit, and in several denominations special Sundays have been appointed for the purpose. As for many years past, in connection with the anniversary meetings of the National Temperance League, sermons were preached in Westminster Abbey and the Metropolitan Tabernacle before crowded audiences. At the latter centre of Nonconformist activity Temperance work has been permanently undertaken. A society was formed in March last, having for its president the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, who has delivered several forcible utterances in support of abstinence. The Society has worked well, particularly in connection with a Blue Ribbon mission in September, when some thousands of persons were induced to take the pledge. The Salvation Army is another force at work, and as total abstinence is one of the conditions of its membership, it must have direct influence for good in weaning the people from habits which all religious leaders regard as one of the greatest obstacles to the spread of Christianity.

The importance of indoctrinating the young in all that pertains to a sound knowledge of alcoholic drinks is freely admitted by Temperance people, and much has been done to give effect to the conviction; but systematic Temperance teaching in the schools does not, we fear, present that hopeful aspect which has characterised other features of the movement. Experience amply proves that general educational attainments are not safeguards against the insidious influences of the wine-cup; and it is often those richly endowed with mental capacity who are most liable to fall into the habit of imbibing small doses of stimulants, until what at first seemed a harmless and helpful agent becomes a baneful tyrant not easily mastered. This view of the case, specially applying to the students of our Universities and Colleges, has its analogy in elementary schools. The children there may be well trained in all the rudimentary elements of education, but unless they receive definite teaching respecting the nature and effects of alcohol their education will have little influence in preventing them from regarding intoxicating drink as a beneficial article of diet. In the face of the positive teachings

of the most eminent medical men that these drinks are not only unnecessary, but absolutely harmful to children, are we not wise in insisting that the young shall be rightly informed, so that the habits, contracted in ignorance by parents, shall not descend to their offspring.

The National Temperance League has for some years been endeavouring to force home these truths in a variety of ways, notably by the publication of temperance lesson-books, lectures to children in schools, and frequent conferences with teachers. These agencies have been well sustained during the past year. At the annual meeting of the National Union of Elementary Teachers, held at Sheffield in April, an important conference was held, when Mr. Samuel Bowly, Dr. Robert Martin and Mr. W. R. Selway advocated the claims of the movement, and the discussion which followed was highly valuable and encouraging. Similar conferences, which have recently been held with the members of District Teachers' Associations in different parts of the country, have been equally encouraging. The services of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union in this department of labour cannot be overrated. All over the land Bands of Hope exist, and, in a slight measure, supply the defect in the teaching of the elementary schools; and the Young Abstainers' Union, designed to reach the children of the upper classes, has done good, though its action is somewhat limited. But no efforts of Temperance Societies can adequately meet what is required. The subject is not one exclusively for teetotalers. The education of the masses has been entrusted to Educational Boards as a national duty, and it is emphatically necessary that the misconceptions regarding alcohol, which have proved fruitful in the growth of crime and ignorance, shall no longer be handed down from sire to son; but that the youth of the present generation shall be trained and enlightend, so that these evils of the past may not abound in the future.

Temperance literature of all kinds is increasingly prolific. The demand continues healthy, and the supply shows no signs of degeneracy or exhaustion. There has, in fact, been an increase in the call for publications proportionate to the spread of Temperance principles in recent months, but by no means large



enough to satisfy those who think that the written truth has a purpose to serve as important, and a power as great, as the spoken word. There never has been a time when this department of the enterprise was so much needed as now. This is essentially a reading age. Reading begets thought, and thought is the frequent harbinger of conviction, so that means taken to bring Temperance literature under the eyes of the indifferent, the ignorant, and the obstinate, are quite as likely to convince as the utterances of the orator. Besides, the tract, the pamphlet, and the handsomely bound book, can be utilised in numberless ways which are closed to preachers and platform speakers. In making presents to friends, in giving prizes to children, and in gifts to institutions, this silent force may be set in motion. Many valuable contributions have been made during the past year to the already extensive catalogue of temperance books, which is in itself a publication that may be kept for reference with manifest advantage to all interested in spreading sound information. The circulation of the *National Temperance Mirror*, which has now completed its second year, continues to expand. In many towns and districts the magazine has been localised, and there is scope for good and profitable extension in this direction. The old publications of the League and other societies have kept up their tone and position, and several new weekly and monthly periodicals owe their existence to the Blue Ribbon movement.

Exceptional facilities have been opened up by the National Temperance Publication Depôt for obtaining Temperance publications in all parts of London and the provinces, and even in the colonies. Over two hundred agencies have been started, at which a sample stock of the best Temperance literature is on view. A direct communication with the central depôt enables the local bookseller to furnish his customers with all the newest works from the Temperance Press. But the demand must create the supply, or the agent will find it more to his advantage to push the sale of other publications, with a consequent loss to the Temperance cause. At a conference held on the 9th November at 337, Strand, a number of representatives from metropolitan societies met to consider how best to promote the dissemination of literature. New methods, and suggestions for extending existing

arrangements, were freely and practically discussed, the general opinion being that a literature officer ought to be attached to every society. Committees should not hesitate to make the outlay necessary for a small supply of books and current periodicals. If this were done a fair profit would eventually accrue, or if not a service would be rendered such as no other method could effect.

A special significance attached to the last annual meeting of the British Medical Association, it having, like the Temperance movement, attained its jubilee majority. The gathering held at Worcester, in August, was larger and more enthusiastic than usual. In the Public Medicine section Dr. Norman Kerr read a paper on the medical aspects of alcohol, which evoked a discussion decidedly favourable to the views propounded; and Dr. Alfred Carpenter presented a report of the Committee appointed to obtain restrictive legislation for habitual drunkards. The unsatisfactory Act passed in 1879 expires in seven years, and the Society formed to establish a Dalrymple Home near London hope to be able, by the cure of a few typical cases, to secure from the Legislature fuller and more compulsory powers. As in former years the National Temperance League invited the members to a breakfast and conference. The venerable President, Mr. Samuel Bowly, presided, and it is but a just tribute to his long and invaluable advocacy to note that several speakers were impelled to make allusion to the influence of his Christian and kindly moderation. The Conference was addressed by Dr. William Strange, President of the British Medical Association; Dr. A. Carpenter; the Hon. and Rev. Canon Leigh; Dr. Lennox Browne; Dr. Charles West; Dr. J. J. Ritchie; Dr. F. J. Gray, and others. A public meeting was also held, when Mr. Bowly again presided, the other speakers being all medical men.

The British Medical Temperance Association, according to its last report, shows an increase of membership, and it is known that a large and increasing number of medical men are abstainers, although not enrolled as members. The meetings of the Society afford opportunity for the discussion of general medical topics as well as points of interest relating to the use and action of alcohol, which have been, and are likely to continue, of great service in creating sound opinions and in removing misconceptions.

The advanced stage of influence reached by the Temperance movement is exemplified in the deliberations of scientific and other learned societies. At the several sittings of the British Association, which held its last annual gathering at Southampton, in August, various phases of the question were discussed. Professor Leone Levi read a paper on the state of crime; Mr. George Baden-Powell and Mr. Stephen Bourne submitted contributions relative to the taxation and revenue derived from alcohol; and other topics bearing upon Temperance, including the grog question in maritime affairs, were discussed. Mr. Bourne also initiated a spirited debate before the members of the Statistical Society on the "National Expenditure on Alcohol." At the annual congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held at Nottingham in September, the Rev. J. W. Horsley furnished a paper respecting fines and imprisonment for drunkenness, and Mr. Baden-Powell opened a discussion on the question of desirable reforms in the licensing laws. Then, at the annual Congress of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, held at Newcastle in September, Professor De Chaumont, M.D., delivered an interesting and able lecture on the "Food and Energy of Man." Thus, it will be seen that from all quarters aid comes which was once persistently withheld, and one by one the obstacles created by ignorance and prejudice are gradually passing away.

The new light is making its influence felt in the workhouses and asylums throughout the country. The advisability of retaining alcoholic drinks in the *regimen* of these institutions is a very important question, and it has continued to attract close consideration. In some cases action has been taken by local Boards of Management, which will lead to a great curtailment in the expenditure on alcohol; and in some instances, it is to be hoped, this item will altogether disappear from the expenses. The favourable results which followed the experiment started at Wrexham ten years ago has been fully confirmed at other places. Dr. Cooper, the medical officer for St. George's-in-the-East, reported that the cost of stimulants for the year previous to his taking office was £231 14s. 11d., against £95 6s. 3d. for the year to Lady-day, 1882, a decrease of £136 8s. 8d., notwithstanding 211 more admissions, and a death-rate 2·1 lower. The cost of

stimulants in the St. Pancras Workhouse, which in 1878 amounted to £1,554, has been gradually diminishing, and the return for 1882 gives the amount as £1,004. The whole of the alcoholic drinks now consumed in the Liverpool Workhouse is given under the orders of the medical men, and the governors' return shows that with a larger number of inmates there has been a lessened expenditure on alcohol, accompanied by a lower death-rate. Very recently the Leek guardians resolved not to issue any more tenders for the supply of beer. In May last the Local Government Board addressed a letter to the medical officer of the East Preston Union respecting an excessive administration of stimulants compared with other workhouses. The Board also pointed out that stimulants are not absolutely necessary in the treatment of the majority of the diseases which usually come under medical cognisance in workhouses, and that other remedies are known to the profession. Further, the Board stated that their inspector (Dr. Mouat) reports that in the largest workhouses in the kingdom the use of stimulants has of late been practically discontinued, or considerably reduced, and impressed upon the medical officer the necessity of confining the prescription of stimulants to reasonable limits. Such a communication may be regarded as a true step towards the solution of the vexed question which is not yet settled.

Turning to the County Lunatic Asylums there are also signs of progress. In the report of the visiting committee of the County Lunatic Asylum, Wells, it is stated that "the withdrawal of alcoholic liquors from the patients as ordinary beverages has been continued, and with the like good effects as before. A still further reduction in the amount of strong liquor consumed in the asylum is now being made by the gradual withdrawal of liquor rations hitherto supplied to attendants for casual work." Similar quotations might be given from other reports, to show the improving tendency of current views. Most of these institutions are tenanted by those who would not be there but for the disease and pauperism engendered by indulgence in these pernicious drinks; and it is surely the duty of those in control to ascertain whether it is necessary to use intoxicants, and if not to discard them. The London Temperance Hospital has been able in its new quarters to

extend accommodation to sufferers, and to afford further proof that the use of alcohol in disease, as in health, is by no means essential or advantageous. Alcohol is, indeed, on its trial and the balance of scientific evidence against it accumulates on all hands.

The operations of the various district and county temperance associations have been pursued with great spirit and success, and have had a direct influence on much of the progress attained during the year. The several associations of women are all flourishing, and are rendering vital service in their respective spheres. The City of London Abstainers' Union by holding meetings in warehouses, addressed by able speakers, is doing a unique work. Amongst the employés of the Post Office, the Police, and different Railways temperance is spreading rapidly, several new societies having recently been formed.

The honour accorded to Mr. Samuel Bowly on the 23rd of March, when he attained his 80th year, was necessarily but a feeble expression of the deep-rooted esteem in which he is held by all Temperance people. At the congratulatory meeting held in Exeter Hall, representative men, holding the most varied views in science, politics, and religion, were present to testify to his worth as a Christian philanthropist. Mr. Bowly has been working incessantly on behalf of Temperance for nearly half a century, and the illuminated address presented to him afforded clear testimony to the affectionate veneration which his unselfish labours have created. This, combined with Divine approval, is the only reward Mr. Bowly would care to receive. It was thought, however, that many would like to testify their appreciation of his character and labours in some more practical shape, and it was therefore resolved to inaugurate a Samuel Bowly Celebration Fund, to be devoted to the extension of Temperance principles. The project has met with considerable support, but the way is still open to any who may desire to honour Mr. Bowly by supplying increased funds for pushing forward the cause he has so closely at heart.

There has been little legislation during the past year which materially affects the Temperance movement. Some surprise and disappointment were felt that the Queen's Speech, at the opening of the third session of Her Majesty's tenth Parliament on the 7th of February, foreshadowed no prospect of much-needed changes in

the licensing laws. The exigencies of public business were undoubtedly responsible for the omission; but looking back there appears no cause for despondency. Opinion in the country is much riper now than it was in February last. Changes that may come in the future will be the better for this time of waiting. Those who are engaged in the drink traffic are by no means exulting because "the trade" has been left unmolested, for the period of repose has not been free from unpleasant misgivings. The calm has been charged with elements which indicate a storm, and the shadow of coming events has been ever before them.

The only Bills passed into law during last session were the Passenger Vessels (Scotland) License Bill, which abolished the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday on board passenger vessels in Scotland; and the Beer Dealers Retail License Act (1880) Amendment Bill, which gives an absolute power to local magistrates to veto the issue of Excise certificates for beer "off" licenses. The Payment of Wages in Public-Houses (Prohibition) Bill was passed by the House of Lords, and reached a second reading in the House of Commons; and the Cornish Sunday Closing Bill was also read a second time before the House adjourned in August. The Irish Sunday Closing Act, which was enacted for three years, ending on the 31st December, 1882, has been continued for another year under the Expiring Acts Continuance Bill. Sir Wilfrid Lawson did not succeed in obtaining a fresh vote upon his Local Option Resolution; but the Prime Minister intimated that if the Government had been able to introduce their County Boards Bill it would indirectly, but materially, have borne upon the question of Local Option. When it became evident that no measure of licensing reform could be obtained during the session a deputation waited upon the Home Secretary to ask for the introduction of a Suspensory License Bill; and although he promised that the proposal should be considered by the Cabinet, he subsequently announced that they could not comply with the wishes of the deputation.

The spirit exhibited by all sections of the temperance public in creating opinion and in stirring up enthusiasm in support of Sunday Closing has been remarkably encouraging. The Central Association for Stopping the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on

Sunday has, of course, been incessantly active, but the sympathies of all Temperance societies have been aroused, so that they have become helpful agents in securing and disseminating information on the subject. The Irish Sunday Closing Act grows in favour with the people. A house-to-house canvass of the five exempted towns gave a majority in favour of Sunday Closing of 63,115 votes, out of a total of 90,519. In 1876, when a similar canvass was made, the total vote was 74,482, and the majority favouring closing 54,004. The Welsh Sunday Closing Act only came into operation in the autumn, so that its effects on the well-being of the Principality cannot yet be fairly gauged. There is no mistaking the tendency of popular feeling. Elaborate canvasses have been made all over the country, and Parliament has been inundated with petitions. In Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Cumberland, Cornwall, Somerset, the Isle of Wight, and elsewhere, efforts are being made to secure the benefits of an Act without waiting for one which will embrace the whole of England. These local movements are by no means confined to teetotalers, but are the outcome of a temperance sentiment which pervades all classes. The licensing bodies have received a circular from the Government asking for particulars as to the prevalence of Sunday drinking, and this is supposed to indicate a disposition to extend Sunday closing to England. Such a decision would save the legislature much valuable time. It would not be a leap in the dark, but into the light of happy experience and national well-being.

The retrospect, then, of the jubilee year is full of promise for the future.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men  
Which taken at the flood leads on fortune."

The Temperance movement seems to have reached a like momentous period of its history. Tact and sound judgment will be needed to make the most of the triumphs gained, and to control the forces which now swell the flood, so that they may run in one broad resistless channel. The old veterans are one by one departing. May those who step into their places be endowed with the wisdom of their age and the enthusiasm of their youth. The past inspires thankfulness—the future confidence.

## EARLY PRESTON TEETOTALISM.\*

BY WILLIAM LIVESEY, Preston.

It was on September 1, 1832—fifty years ago—that the teetotal pledge was drawn up by Joseph Livesey, and the National Temperance League has fittingly chosen to hold this jubilee as near the exact date as practicable. This day's assemblage is, therefore, not to celebrate the beginning of the movement in England against the drinking of ardent spirits; that crusade began fifty-three years ago. It first originated in America in 1826, was brought from there to Scotland in 1829, and thence to Bradford in England, from which place the movement spread over the kingdom in 1829-30-31-32. This day's great gathering is to commemorate the commencement of the advocacy of the only sound Temperance principles—those of total abstinence from all kinds of liquor that contain an intoxicating property, regardless of their mode of manufacture, or their name, or colour, or flavour, or strength. And the first national effort put forth for the advocacy of those principles undoubtedly began at Preston, and from thence, by means of Preston men, spread throughout the kingdom. But we are better known by the briefer term of teetotalers than total abstainers. The word teetotal is now familiar not only to us but throughout the world. And while we now find it in every dictionary and encyclopædia, fifty years ago it was not to be found in any of them. At the time it was first uttered by Dicky Turner (for that was his familiar name) it had never before been heard in Preston. Turner was quite an unlettered man, but most earnest and often impetuous in the speeches he delivered, and it was his impetuosity of speech that caused him to coin on the instant the word "teetotal." He seemed to be filled with the feeling that abstinence from all intoxicating liquors was so immeasurably superior to the abstinence only from those of the most fiery character, that he wanted to speak of his abstinence in the superlative degree. He had evidently the word total upon his lips, but felt that it was too poor to express his burning thought, and

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hence he added a prefix, and out rushed the word teetotal, at the utterance of which the crowded audience loudly cheered. Mr. Livesey, placing his hand upon Turner's shoulder, exclaimed, "That shall be the name, Dicky!" And that is how we total abstainers came to be called teetotalers. To show the vast earnestness of this poor man, in 1846 he set out on foot, being in but indifferent health, to walk from Preston to London (a distance of 214 miles by direct route), to attend the World's Temperance Convention then being held in the great metropolis. He attended meetings at some places on his way, but was detained for a time by illness at Nottingham. Fortunately he succeeded in reaching London, and was able to attend the conference. His enthusiastic spirit was stronger than his physical frame, and he did not long survive that hard journey. His death occurred on October 29, 1846. He signed the teetotal pledge in October, 1832, and conscientiously kept it.

Having shown how the word teetotal originated, let us see when its principles began to take root and how they spread over the kingdom. Early in March, 1831, Mr. Livesey adopted the principles of teetotalism. He had an adult Sunday-school, and amongst other teachers was Mr. H. Bradley, afterwards secretary of the Preston Temperance Society for many years. Another teacher was Mr. John Broadbelt, one of "the Seven Men of Preston." Mr. Livesey having introduced Temperance tracts into his school, the teachers, towards the end of 1831, decided to establish a Temperance society, and this resolution they carried out on January 1, 1832, theirs being the first Temperance society in Preston. The fact of Mr. Broadbelt proposing that the pledge of this society should be a teetotal one shows how early Mr. Livesey's teetotalism bore fruit. A majority, however, decided against Mr. Broadbelt's proposition, and the pledge adopted was what afterwards became known as the "moderation" pledge, which term no doubt arose from that pledge stating that moderation must be used in drinking fermented liquors. Turning from the little society of the school to the town at large, early in 1832 tracts were circulated amongst its inhabitants which had been supplied to Mr. Swindlehurst by Mr. John Finch, of Liverpool. Amongst others prominent in their distribution was Mr. John Smith, the fourth on the

list of "the Seven Men of Preston." This tract distribution, aided by the movement of the School Society, led to the establishment of the Preston Temperance Society at a public meeting held on March 22, 1832, the pledge adopted being in effect the same as that of the School Society, which then became part of the parent society. The committee appointed at the public meeting, and afterwards enlarged, proved to include energetic men, and some of them teetotalers. Meetings were at once held in various schoolrooms for the advocacy of the principles of the society, and a month had not elapsed before teetotalism was being urged upon the hearers. On the 15th of May, weekly meetings on a Tuesday evening began to be held in the Cockpit, which became the Temperance Hall, and the first of that designation in the kingdom. It would hold 700 hearers, and was densely crowded at every meeting; additional meetings were also held in various schoolrooms. Soon were seen the first-fruits of all these meetings by reformed drunkards coming forward as speakers, and their addresses had great influence upon the masses. Remembering that Mr. Broadbelt was outvoted on January 1 on the question of the adoption of the pledge of teetotalism, it was in the natural order of things that the respective merits of the two principles should become a matter of common discussion, especially as teetotalism was being advocated at the meetings; and though as yet no teetotal pledge had been presented for signature, there is plenty of evidence that numbers had been acting strictly up to it for some time; many of the earliest reformed drunkards did so, one of them, Edward Dickinson (the second on the list of "the Seven Men"), had been a teetotaler from the establishment of the society in March. On August 23 another of "the Seven Men," Mr. John King, got into a discussion on the two principles with Mr. Livesey at his place of business, and this resulted in the latter drawing up a teetotal pledge, and, having done so, requested Mr. King to sign it first, he following with his signature. Eight days after that event Mr. Livesey called a meeting to be held in the Cockpit on Saturday evening, Sept. 1, when he urged the adoption of a teetotal pledge for general signature. What occurred on that now memorable occasion, which we are met here this day to celebrate, is thus told by the Preston teetotal historian, Mr. Joseph Dearden, who writes

thus:—"I remember attending the meeting, and I may well remember the warm discussion which took place at it, for I was one who went in for more caution and less speed. As the earnest proceedings were drawing to a close, and some were leaving, a number got grouped together at one side of the room still debating the matter, when at length Mr. Livesey resolved he would draw up a total abstinence pledge. He pulled a small memorandum book out of his pocket, and having written the pledge in black lead, he read it over, and standing with the book in his hand he said "Whose name shall I put down?" Six gave their names, and Mr. Livesey made up the number to seven. Next day Mr. Livesey, finding the black-lead writing not very good, copied in ink the pledge, and the signatures in the order in which they were given. The original I have in my possession." That pledge (which you have upon the medal struck for this occasion) reads, "We agree to Abstain from All Liquors of an Intoxicating Quality, whether Ale, Porter, Wine, or Ardent Spirits, except as medicines." The signatures are in the following order: John Gratrix, Edward Dickinson, John Broadbelt, John Smith, Joseph Livesey, David Anderton, Jno. King." Messrs. Livesey, King, and Gratrix are still alive. The names of "the Seven Men of Preston" having been so extensively published, it is only right to others to repeat what Dearden says—that the prominence given to them was entirely due to the accident of their being present at a special meeting convened on an inconvenient night of the week at which many of the most prominent advocates of teetotalism were absent. Mr. Livesey names no fewer than twenty-six who did a great deal more to forward the cause and secure its success than some of the seven. Had they but been present at that meeting Swindlehurst, with his stentorian voice, would have rushed to head the list; eloquent and enthusiastic Grubb would have been equally ready; and the fervent and fearless Teare would not have lagged in the rear; while the retiring but brilliant Henry Anderton (the poet) would have swelled the number; as would also the genial Isaac Grundy, and that teetotaler of Tichbornian proportions, William Howarth—familiarly known as "Slender Billy." Others might be named did time permit. Keeping to chronological order, it may be here stated that on the 24th December,

1832, was opened at Preston the first Temperance hotel in the kingdom. Coming to 1833, at the annual meeting of the Preston Society, a teetotal pledge, in effect the same as that drawn up in September by Mr. Livesey, was adopted as the pledge of the society, and now, being strictly official, was at once re-signed by a considerable number. The society had now *two* pledges. Mr. Livesey at this time was publishing a sixpenny monthly magazine—*The Moral Reformer*—and in July he set apart a portion of it for the furtherance of teetotalism, giving it the special heading of *The Temperance Advocate*, and on the 1st January, 1834, he commenced a penny monthly paper with that heading. This was the first teetotal serial issued in the kingdom. Mr. Livesey continued to edit it and publish it in 1834-5-6-7, and it has been issued under other managements ever since, being now the organ of the British Temperance League. At the annual meeting of the Preston Society in March, 1834, the words “neither give nor offer” were added to the teetotal pledge, two pledges being still continued. On April 18, the youths of the town, led on largely by those who were teachers at Mr. Livesey’s adult school, formed a society with one pledge—that of teetotalism, 101 signatures being secured at the first meeting. Coming to 1835, at the annual meeting of the Preston Society in March, the long-desired step was taken by the abandonment of the so-called “moderation” pledge, and the adoption of the only pledge of safety, that of teetotalism, which read thus:—“I do voluntarily promise that I will abstain from ale, porter, wine, ardent spirits, and all intoxicating liquors, and will not give nor offer them to others, except as medicines or in a religious ordinance.” The 26th of March, 1835, was indeed a red-letter day in Preston, the bells of the parish being rung, and other demonstrations of rejoicing to commemorate the event. All the moderation members who did not move onward by signing the teetotal pledge by the end of three months ceased to be regarded as belonging to the society. Since that date no change has taken place in the pledge of the society.

We will now briefly notice the operations of the Preston Society in 1832-3-4-5. In looking over the reports for those years we — and a vast amount of work done at a small cost ; and this, too,

when much was spent in the circulation of tracts, which were written specially for the society by Dr. Harrison, Mr. Livesey, and Mr. Grundy—members of the committee. The earliest tracts had a teetotal ring with them: the title of one was “Ale and other Fermented Liquors,” another was “The Great Delusion,” which was an abridged edition of Mr. Livesey’s Malt Liquor Lecture, about which the editor of the *Welcome* for July, in the present year, after speaking of the marvellous effect produced by its delivery, states that it is worthy of note that to its delivery was due not a few of the early advocates, including Dr. Lees and Thomas Whittaker; he adds:—“If Joseph Livesey had done nothing more than his frequent repetition of this most convincing lecture in the chief towns of the land, he would have merited national thanks.” In the earliest years of the movement Preston was the head publishing place for teetotal tracts, and other publications on temperance. At that date, besides holding on an average two meetings a week throughout the year, the dissemination of temperance teaching by means of tracts and extensive visitation of the people at their own homes were two marked features in the society’s operations; indeed, the rules of the society required a systematic visitation. The town was divided into twenty-eight districts, to each of which a captain was appointed, who was well supplied with tracts and pledge cards. The third rule of the society also required that all pledge-breakers should be visited by one or more of the committee. The extensive visitation, which was thoroughly and continuously carried out in those early days, led to the best results, not only in strengthening the hands of the weak, but in converting those who had not joined the society. This work of sympathy and self-sacrifice was a most potent instrument in building up the society. Of late years we have had articles in all the daily papers, from the *Times* downwards, and also in a large number of the weekly ones, on “How to reach the masses.” This problem the men of Preston solved at the first sitting of their committee; they saw the way and walked therein. Nothing is easier than reaching the masses; but people nowadays won’t adopt the Preston plan of going directly to the people, visiting them at their own homes, and talking kindly to them at their own firesides. Such work could not fail of success; and

the good effects of the society's operations at this date were endorsed both by the judge of the County Assize and the chaplain of Preston Gaol. Seven assizes at that period went over without a single case from Preston, and crime at the Quarter Sessions decreased 40 per cent. The third annual report (of 1834) states that through the operations of the society many of the places of worship were better attended, and that at one of them so numerous was the attendance of reclaimed persons that it obtained the designation of the "Reformed Drunkard's Church."

But extensive and arduous as was the work done in the town of Preston, much missionary work had also been undertaken. So early as the second annual report teetotal societies had been established in twenty of the surrounding villages and towns ; and in that year we had a flying missionary excursion to places at a greater distance. Messrs. Livesey, Swindlehurst, Teare, and Anderton visited in one week Blackburn, Haslingden, Bury, Heywood, Rochdale, Oldham, Ashton, Stockport, Manchester, and Bolton. Travelling in a car (there were no railways in those days), at several of the places they had to call their intended meeting after their arrival, driving through the town with a flag flying and scattering tracts ; in one town they rang a bell, and in another got a man to beat a drum. After that fashion was teetotalism spread in those days. In the following year teetotalism was first introduced into Birmingham and into London by Mr. Livesey, he visiting each place single handed. Difficulties met him at both places ; some of the Society of Friends at Birmingham, in whose Meeting-house the meeting was to be held, were alarmed on hearing that the use of ale and wine was to be condemned ; but the meeting was held as first arranged, and one good result was the accession to teetotalism of the Cadbury family. Mr. Livesey arrived in London on June 18, and afterwards delivered his Malt Liquor Lecture in a room in Providence Row, Finsbury Square. In his anxiety to get an audience he went about sticking up small bills (calling the meeting) with wafers on the walls of the Bank of England and other places. The following year he, with Swindlehurst and Howarth, visited London, and this time he tried to get *an audience* by going out with Howarth and ringing a bell, which

proceeding was stopped by the police, but not before its sound had been heard by a brother of the beloved Jabez Inwards, and thus it was the means of early bringing the Inwards family into the fold of teetotalism. Four hundred persons attended the meeting, which was held in Theobald's Road, Red Lion Square, and the first teetotal society in London was formed at it. Two other meetings were held at other buildings, and on this occasion the Preston men had the efficient help of that earnest and indefatigable advocate, Mr. John Andrew, of Leeds. During the year two other missionary excursions were made by Preston men to Wigan, Rochdale, Todmorden, Burnley, Lancaster, Ulverston, and Kendal. Messrs. Grubb and Teare also had a teetotal tour in Yorkshire and the northern counties, and in December Mr. Teare established the first society in the Isle of Man. The efforts of the Preston men led in September of that year to the holding of a conference of deputies at Manchester, which in the following year was succeeded by another, out of which sprang the British Temperance League. At the beginning of the teetotal movement the Preston Society in its operations was a League in itself. This Mr. Hoyle fully sets forth in a paper he read at the Preston Jubilee in July. The first President of the British League was Robert Guest White, Esq., of Dublin, who, after becoming a teetotaler by his visit to Preston, carried its principles to Dublin. Mr. John Finch, of Liverpool, whose teetotalism was adopted at Preston, established many teetotal societies in Ireland in 1835, finding in the course of a very extended tour none existing. Mr. Edward Morris, of Glasgow, visited Preston in 1832, when he joined the society, and was the means afterwards of establishing the first teetotal society in Glasgow. This was at a meeting in Sept., 1836, held in the Lyceum Rooms, Nelson Street, when thirty-seven persons enrolled themselves as teetotalers. On his way to Preston he held meetings at Paisley, Kilmarnock, Dumfries, and many other Scotch towns; but he found no teetotal societies in operation until he reached Preston.

We have already noticed much missionary work by Messrs. Livesey, Grubb, Teare, and others, but towards the close of 1835, it seemed the time had come for still further efforts of that kind by Preston men. In the autumn of that year Whittaker went out, under the direction of Mr. Livesey, labouring chiefly in Lan-

cashire. In May, 1836, he went through Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham, travelling on foot, with his rattle calling many of the meetings he had to address. This was as the agent of the British League; his salary was only £1 per week, but unable to retain his services the Preston Society then took him up, and he laboured six months for them in the counties of York, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Leicester, Northampton, and Bedford. His next engagement was with the New British and Foreign Temperance Society—now the National League. For them he laboured in London, also in Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and the Eastern counties. Teare started as a missionary in May, striking for the West of England, Cornwall receiving a very large share of his advocacy. Time will not permit me to enumerate the counties he visited, but at the end of two years they numbered twenty. Edward Grubb, with “his matchless oratory and magnificent powers of reasoning and logic,” was another of the Preston men whose missionary labours were most extensive, and these included visits to Ireland, to Scotland, and to the Isle of Man. Another was Harry Anderton, the poet. One illustration of his missionary work I must quote. The writer says:—“He travelled most parts of Lancashire and visited many towns in Yorkshire and Cheshire, mostly on foot. He frequently walked from Preston to Manchester (thirty-two miles), and spoke the same evening, and the same to Todmorden; and I know he did so to other places. Anderton’s brilliant speeches used to electrify the Cockpit audiences, and when I say he might most fitly be styled the Gough of that period, you will form some idea of his oratory, and you can have no doubt of his self-sacrifice.” The Preston men being the pioneers in the movement, their work was of no ordinary every-day character; nay, the very reverse. Opposition, varied and virulent, they had to face on every hand; some met them with the force of argument, while others resorted to the argument of force. Whitaker gives a graphic description of the latter—he was stoned in the streets of Whitehaven; at Barton, in Essex, the house he lodged in was surrounded by a mob in the night demanding his body, and he was also pelted while on the coach; at Kettering there was an intent to throw him into a pond; at Wellingborough they pelted him in a pulpit with hymn books; at Sto-



gumber, Somerset, a mob headed by a band of music broke the windows of the Baptist chapel, and while his hearers crouched in the pews for shelter, he did the same in the pulpit. No doubt but Teare could tell much the same tale, and that Grubb and Anderton had to battle against somewhat similar heathenish violence. They had also arrayed against them the ignorant beliefs and deep-rooted prejudices of the age; the people then believed that intoxicating liquors were useful and absolutely necessary. Again, those who admitted the injurious effects of ardent spirits were still strong believers in the virtues of ale and wine; these were, in some sense, the foci of one's own household, and were too often the bitterest of opponents. One of the ablest of this class denounced the pledge of teetotalism as "horrid," styling its advocates as "fanatics," who held "revolting and monstrous errors;" and speaking in Yorkshire he strengthened the "great delusion" of the people of that county as to the virtues of ale by asserting that the alcohol in it was "sheathed," and, therefore, not injurious! In these present days, looking back at those long past, it seems almost incredible that they who could see so much evil in spirits styled "ardent" could at the same time believe that the spirits in ale and wine were "good creatures of God," and that they were infidels who refused to idolise those creatures of fallen man's creation. Half a century has worked a wonderful change; now in place of alcoholic liquors being called "good creatures of God," they have been styled (and that, too, by one not a teetotaler) "the devil in solution." The period I have been referring to was known as "the battle of the pledges;" and fierce was the fight in those days. The Beer Bill of 1830 had not only brought the sale to every man's door, but had added to the false belief in it as an article of food. The supporters of that measure, like those in more recent days who favoured the drinking of light wines, believed that the sale of fermented liquors would supersede those which were distilled; both were equally and seriously in error, and we are still suffering from the evils of both. In the early days of the Preston men the Pulpit and the Press were dead against their views, while to add to the many other foes were those of the makers and sellers of intoxicating liquors, who had at that time public opinion largely at their back. Briefly (for want of

time) as this part of the subject has been touched, sufficient has been said to show the vast amount of work done, and the persecution, obloquy, and hardship endured by the pioneers in this noble cause; pioneers who were willing thus to labour and sacrifice health, time and substance for the reclamation and elevation of their fellow-men deserve to be classed amongst the world's great heroes.

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### ALCOHOLIC INTEMPERANCE IN CONTINENTAL STATES.\*

BY THE REV. M. DE COLLEVILLE, D.D.

As one of the seven permanent International Commissioners for the British Isles, I had the honour to be requested by the National Temperance League to give a brief account of the progress of nephalism in Europe. I set to work with the thought of writing a sketch; but, the subject matter being of very large magnitude, my sketch would require three hours for delivery. To get out of this difficulty, I resolved to limit myself to a speech of a few minutes, and to publish at no distant date the entire report.

Under such restrictive conditions of delivery, I can but say that, although perfectly aware of the great importance of the beautiful resolution of the seven men of Preston, I must again limit myself with regard to my hearty wish to bestow on these wise men my public tribute of admiration and praise. The facts I have to record are results—not direct, perhaps, but still results, and magnificent ones—of the adoption of nephalism by England; and that is in itself the highest sort of praise which can be offered to, and accepted by, the most noble of mankind reformers. Yes! Just as England is indebted to the United States of America for the blessings of total abstinence, and just as it is certain that some countries of Europe—Germany, for instance—heard, some fifty years ago, of American temperance, and through that hearing

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\* Read at the Crystal Palace Jubilee Conference, September 5, 1882.

instituted moderation or partial abstinence societies, it is equally a true statement, that genuine teetotalism in Europe is mainly due to the secret influence of the splendid success of the British reformers within their own Fatherland—and is also due, but in the last ten years only, to English propaganda on the Continent—a propaganda in which I co-operated so far as permitted my small personal means and activity. Having thus established the correlation of the seven men of Preston and of the adoption of nephalism in Northern and Central Europe, I offer my own thanks and those of my family to the men of America and England for the portion of private happiness and general blessing we have in our home derived from the constant practice during ten years of total abstinence, and, this being done, I hasten to proceed at once with the special report I have been entrusted with.

SWEDEN—a kingdom of 170,980 square miles of land, and of 4,568,000 inhabitants—is one of the countries of Europe in which drunkenness became a most common vice. This propensity increased in this century. Various administrations of Sweden having thought that manufacturing spirits on a large scale would greatly improve the wealth of the kingdom, that sort of manufacture was stimulated by all suitable means within the Government's power; so that, in 1829, for a population under three million inhabitants, there were in Sweden 173,000 distilleries. Prior to 1855, the yearly production of absolute alcohol amounted to 14,306,385 gallons.

To counteract the brandy scourge, moderation societies were introduced at Stockholm in 1831. Their membership, at once formed out of the upper classes, became important; but in spite of those societies, every farm-house had still, some twenty-eight years ago, their own distilleries. In 1855, the small distilleries were suppressed, and the right of limiting the number of drink establishments vested in the parochial authorities; an act of prohibition. Of this right most villages made use; the production of spirits (pure alcohol) was thereby reduced; but large towns and cities neglected their local option privilege; and in them the scourge abated not. Hence in 1865, the creation, as a remedy, of the famous Gothenburg system for licensing and conducting honestly liquor shops by trade companies; a system

so well known to all British teetotalers that it would be superfluous to describe it here.

Laws to improve that ever-imperfect system and to fight against drunkenness were enacted again, especially in 1866, 1869, and in 1871. In the latter year named, an Act of Parliament ruled that henceforth licenses should be granted to trade companies willing to give up an important share of their nett profits for some definite object of public charity or philanthropy. In 1872 the distilleries (large ones then) were reduced to 4,500. The moderation societies were also reduced to 100. From 1870 to 1875 the consumption of pure alcohol was one gallon and three quarts per head. To this consumption of spirits should be added the alcohol contained in beer, ale, porter, and cyders—drinks of which the manufacture is free from duties, save the one on malt, and of which, therefore, records as to strength and quality are not kept. As to the progress of total abstinence in Sweden, my correspondence as International Commissioner points out to the Independent Order of Good Templars as being the proper party to give full information. That Order is reported to me as having recently instituted seventy-five Lodges, and to be instituting twenty-five more. Now the Gothenburg-system companies of Sweden sell but spirits, the basis of which is solely the celebrated ethylic alcohol ( $C^4 H^6 O^2$ ), so much advocated in the Paris and Brussels Congresses. The so-called "moralising effects" of said alcohol resulted at Gothenburg into the swallowing down, in 1881, of four gallons a head of brandies at 50 per cent. of pure alcohol. In 1875, for the whole population of the kingdom (4,277,000), the cases of alcoholic lunacy amounted to 31 cases per 10,000 inhabitants, the arrests for public and disorderly drunkenness to 436 persons per 100,000 inhabitants, and deaths from intoxication to 6.27 per 100,000 inhabitants. Were private cases recorded they would more than double these figures. To conclude; Sweden is improving in sobriety. The time is past when the upper classes did—as in Norway, Denmark, and Russia—drink brandy, instead of water at their meals. However, much remains to be done in the kingdom of His Majesty Oscar II. by Swedish and English teetotal missionaries, for the present per head consumption of pure alcohol amounts yet per year to 1 gallon  $\frac{1}{2}$  gill.

**NORWAY.**—In Norway, a kingdom of 1,818,953 inhabitants, and of 128,869 square miles, moderation societies have been in existence for half a century. They obtain from their Storting small yearly grants to pay their agents. In 1850 Norway had 30,000 partial abstainers, whose numbers went on diminishing until 1872, leaving then almost entirely the field of reform to nephalists. In 1873 the mean consumption of beer per head of population was about two gallons and seven quarts, the beer containing 3.50 per cent. of pure alcohol. Brewing is entirely free from all duties save on malt (1877). The consumption of wines is small.

Distillation of spirits became free in 1816; that is, all rural land estates were charged with a distillation duty whether they distilled alcohol or not. That imprudent measure formed the starting point of an extraordinary practice of drunkenness. As early as 1833 the consumption of alcohol reached seven gallons per head. On account of the gradual suppression of distilleries since 1845, and of the partial abstinence societies, individual consumption was reduced, in 1865, to six quarts a head. After the introduction of the Gothenburg system, same year, a sudden rise of the wages of the working classes made the consumption increase again. In 1877 it amounted to 1 gallon 2 quarts and 6 gills per head. Fortunately the influence of teetotal societies, and chiefly of the Independent Order of Good Templars, during the last ten years has so well operated that the per head consumption of Norway is now reduced again to 1 gallon and 3 gills, and we feel happy to state that there are reasons to expect henceforth better days, since "*Uti, sed non abuti*"\* is no longer the motto of the Scandinavian Temperance Reformers.

**DENMARK** (a kingdom of 15,219 square miles of land, and of 1,988,300 inhabitants, the Faroe Isles included) had no temperance societies until April 17, 1879. King Alcohol was there three times as much a tyrant as he was one in Norway. The Danes are no longer mighty invaders of nations, but are now mighty in drink. A Danish physician, Dr. Brandes, estimates that Denmark

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\* "Use, but abuse not,"—a general motto of Continental Moderation Societies.

stands first among the countries in which suicide are of common occurrence. In 1861 the possible customers of each Danish town and city publican were thus classified :—Girls and married women drinking not hard or not at all, 50 per cent. ; boys under fifteen years of age going not into public-houses or drinking little, 16·0688 per cent. ; males above fifteen years of age going not into drink establishments, 11·1012 per cent. ; males above fifteen years of age going frequently into drink houses, 22·2018 per cent. So that the genuine customers of publicans and gin-palace keepers are men—twenty-seven for each establishment. Documentary information is very scanty, In 1845 the consumption of pure alcohol per head amounted to three gallons two quarts and four gills. The proportion went on increasing, for alcoholic lunatics, which were 8·44 per cent. in 1845, became 11·59 per cent. in the ten years 1859-68 ; and from 1861 to 1870 the yearly ratio of suicides was 27·10 per cent. for each group of 100,000 inhabitants. In 1880 the collected excise duties on brandies alone amounted to £209,880. The information is not sufficient to establish the situation by figures, but it can easily be mentally realised. Whatever be of that, nephalism, once introduced by the Rev. Carl F. Eltzholtz, of Horsens, in Jutland, the teetotal movement rapidly extended all over the kingdom, so that there are now in Denmark upwards of one hundred societies and five thousand pledged abstainers. Propagation is very active, and two temperance journals are well supported. The Independent Order of Good Templars is also being introduced. In the Faroe Isles nephalism is fairly started, especially at Thorshaven and at Eid. The Danes bid fair, therefore, to redeem their character. By the end of this century they will probably be a nation of teetotalers.

HOLLAND (a kingdom of 12,680 square miles and of 4,060,578 inhabitants) heard as early as 1862 of English nephalism, and under the guidance of the Rev. C. S. Adama van Scheltema, established at Amsterdam, Groningen, Zwolle, and other localities, total abstinence societies with Bands of Hope, temperance halls, temperance schools, &c., which have together been recently formed into a Dutch Total Abstinence League. However, the drinking crave is not yet conquered in Holland, nor among the 210,000 inhabitants of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. In 1878-79

excise duties raised by the Hague Government amounted to £1,543,400, out of which £896,000 were for spirits only, the latter sum alone denoting already a consumption equal to two gallons two quarts and a gill of spirits at 50 per cent. of commercial alcohol. In Luxembourg the per head consumption of spirits alone was, in 1879, two quarts and one gill. These figures show an increase on preceding years. In 1875, were prosecuted in Amsterdam for being drunk and disorderly, 5,178 persons out of 326,000 inhabitants. Side by side with the teetotal society, there is, at the Hague, a Neerlandish Society for the Prohibition of Strong Drinks, whose President—Heer J. L. de Jonge—described himself as a nephalist. To remedy the drink curse, the General States of Holland adopted, on June 24, 1881, a law for the better regulation of spirit retail establishments, and for the repression of public drunkenness. This bill came into full operation on May 1. The result obtained for Holland at the end of the same month of May was equal to a sale reduction of 240 gallons and one pint per calendar day, or about 57,074 ounce glasses of alcohol. May nephalism be soon and wholly adopted by the subjects of King William the Third!

BELGIUM is a kingdom of 11,374 square miles of land, and of 5,537,000 inhabitants. Alcoholism there has also been a disastrous habit. In 1877-78 there were, exclusive of the cases in equity, common law, civil law, canon law, and military law, 167,638 offences punishable by police courts, criminal courts, asylums, reformatory schools, prisons, penitentiaries, or executioners. Ninety per cent., that is about 150,000 of those cases, were most probably to be attributed to excessive drinking. To the latter cause were due 429 deaths, out of which forty-nine were deaths of women. Dr. Meyne, MM. Faider and Henaux, Governor Dubois Thorn, the Drs. Barella, Auguste Jorissen, Louis Martin, Nicholas du Moulin, de Vaucleroy, Petithan, and other men of eminence, learning or position, have pointed out the evil to their countrymen. Their eloquent warnings begin to be understood and acted upon. In 1828 the yearly consumption of strong distilled drinks took place in the large cities of Belgium at the rate of one gallon two quarts one pint and two and one-third gills per head. In 1836 at the rate of four gallons seven gills nearly.

In 1830 the per head consumption of alcohol in Belgium went on at the rate of 1 gallon and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gill; in 1860, at the rate of 1 gallon and  $13\frac{1}{4}$  gills; in 1870, at the rate of 1 gallon 3 quarts and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gills; in 1877, at the rate of 2 gallons  $7\frac{1}{2}$  gills. Therefore the increasing proportion of the drink crave had been in forty-seven years one gallon six gills per head, that is, at the yearly mean rate of about the eight-tenths of a gill, so that for the year 1882 I may indicate the individual consumption of Belgium as being two gallons one quart and seven gills nearly. Those rates of consumption, as everyone here knows, are not smaller than the same rates in the United Kingdom. For the year ending March 31, 1880, the proportion of spirits per head of population was for England and Wales, 0.640 gallon; for Ireland, 0.946 gallon; for Scotland, 1.677 gallon; and I feel not afraid to say that, thanks to the seven wise men of Preston, to the efforts of all Temperance reformers, and to the existence of some five millions of British teetotalers in these beautiful islands, the individual consumption of alcohol is now smaller than two years ago, and will become smaller and smaller until the very name of alcohol be gone out from men's memory, archæologists and historians excepted.

The 12,105,217 gallons of alcohol absorbed in Belgium in 1877, did weigh, without any sort of vessels to contain them, 39,875 tuns, of 2,205 lbs. avoirdupois. When to those tuns of alcohol are added to in Belgium some 21,285,615 pounds avoirdupois of tobacco, what an amount of misery is thus generated! In 1873, the sole consumption of home-made Geneva spirit, at 50 per cent. of pure alcohol, was 7,831,697 gallons, and has been increasing since. Whatever be of this, there is no reason to despair of Belgian sobriety. The presence of the Belgian visitors in this splendid fête is a sure indication of better days. In Belgium, an association against the abuse of alcoholic drinks was formed three years ago; the President is M. le Général Baron F. Jolly. This society made possible the Bruxelles Temperance Congress, in 1880, and also rendered possible the present legislative agitation, the object of which is to obtain preventive and repressive laws aiming at the suppression of drunkenness. The Independent Order of Good Templars have begun to teach nephalism at Brugge and



other towns. His Majesty King Leopold II. is inclined to patronise sobriety. His Majesty's four interviews with the delegates of the National Temperance League in 1880 and 1881, and the letter of April 12th, 1882, to John Taylor, Esq., fully show "the true interest" of His Majesty for the development of nephalian societies. Finally, I am informed that this year temperance will meet with able advocates in both Houses of Parliament. I therefore heartily congratulate Belgium on her efforts, and sincerely trust that, through the Belgian visitors now among us to study "British nephalism and its adherents," happy results will soon be produced on the banks of the Senne, Maese, and Scheldt.

FRANCE (a republic of 204,096 square miles of land, and of 38,000,000 inhabitants) heard, ten years ago, and through myself, of total abstinence from intoxicating drink; but legislators had faith in judicial repression, and in the increase of duties on spirits, physicians were in want of a specific remedy against a disease named *Alcoholismus* by Dr. Magnus Huss, and against the twenty sorts of organic lesions which may result in the human body from occasional or habitual drunkenness, and it came to pass that the philanthropists were of a similar opinion. Accordingly two moderation societies were formed in Paris in 1872, spirits were charged with heavier duties, a bill against public drunkenness became a law in 1873, a permanent international commission for the study of questions related to alcoholism was instituted in 1878, duties on wines were lowered to facilitate the absorption of the latter by a greater number of people; but total abstinence, neglected, had to yield to those united influences, and to yield in spite of the warning lessons inflicted on France by a vine destroyer known now to all nations as being the *Phylloxera Vastatrix*. For the last fourteen years this modern plague of Egypt laid waste from 125,000 to 150,000 acres of vineyard per each twelve months, and in June ultimo the destruction was already above the yearly average. The Gironde, Lot-and-Garonne, Tarn, Aude, Eastern Pyrénées and Hérault departments are in a very advanced state of phylloxeration. In the latter department the 247,114 acres of vine lands in the Béziers district, producing 110,048,340 gallons of Lower Languedoc wine, are almost entirely

a waste. They yielded a yearly net profit of £3,200,000. In three years the remnant (49,423 acres) of that vineyard shall probably be no more. Should the phylloxera allow of a replanting of the Beziers district, the cost could not be less than £8,000,000. From those indications may be readily appreciated the pecuniary disaster of France, who, instead of turning her vineyards into orchards, corn-fields, vegetable-fields, and gardens, strives hard to re-constitute the 5,674 254 acres of vineland owned by her in 1868, a year in which those lands, one-half of which is now to be rapidly destroyed, did together produce 1,100,483,400 gallons of wine, worth at least £137,560,415 for the consumer, and about half less for the vineyard owner. Such yearly yieldings are indeed perpetual sources of wealth as well for the traffic as for the Government, but such wealth is not prolific of bias. The production of wines, reduced as it is, and the production of cyders, beers, and alcohols, were together estimated in 1881 to yield to the French exchequer and municipal corporations an income of £43,061,304, a sum to which is to be added the costs of the drinks in order to know the total of money spent. It must not be forgotten that drinks, being much cheaper in France than in England, the French expenditure represents a much larger quantity of drink than it would in this country.

SWITZERLAND.—In Switzerland (a Federative Republic of 15,991 square miles of land, and of 2,847,000 inhabitants) nephalism was advocated by myself from the beginning of 1873 to the end of 1875, mainly at Lausanne and Geneva. Mr. Richardson (a brother of Miss Helena Richardson) tried, in 1873 and 1874, to establish in that country the Independent Order of Good Templars. Towards the same date, the Rev. J. N. Andrews laboured at Neuchâtel, and settling next at Basle, there he published a religious and teetotal paper. From Basle, nephalism penetrated to Montbéliard, in France, and to some localities of Germany. Finally on Sept 21, 1877, the Rev. L. L. Rochat, aided by M. Charles Fernand, Dr. Duval, and others, established a Swiss Nephalian Society, whose head-quarters are in the Geneva, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Berne Cantons. This society is limited to a few hundred members, one of which, the Rev. Ph. Chatelain, of Geneva, is this day a delegate among us.

To give full information I must add that, as early as 1834, Switzerland was endowed with moderation-principle societies; they were of little avail, and their last president, the late M. Marc Briquet, became a teetotaler. Nevertheless Switzerland is yet in blindness as to the value of total abstinence. Swiss commissions against alcoholism apply to France for advice, as if the French were able to give any. The only service done by the Commissioners consists in their demonstration of the evils. It has been thus shown that the yearly mean average of deaths by excessive drinking amounts to 2,889, so that in twenty-five years, 72,225 persons were destroyed by drink. The yearly drink expenditure of Switzerland amounts to £600,000, or £2 3s. 2½d. per head of population, or to £15 per head of male inhabitants. In the last twenty-five years the expenditure was £150,000,000, and that in a country in which drinks are at low prices. In Switzerland, as formerly in Sweden, distilleries abound. Penalties are lenient, repression soft-handed, offences most common, and many of the heinous sort. Dr. Guillaume, of Neuchâtel, has pronounced that one-half of the prisoners in the penitentiaries of Berne, Neuchâtel, Sanct-Gallen, and Thorberg became criminal by alcoholic drinking. Out of 1,238 convicts, 25 per cent. had at least one parent addicted to drink. To alleviate these evils a circular appeal was issued in July last to pastors, jurists, teachers, statisticians, philanthropists, and working men, with a view of forming a National Permanent Commission for the study of questions related to alcoholism, and in the International Sanitary Congress which is at this very moment being held at Geneva, the alcoholism question is introduced, on the moderation and repression principles, by Dr. A. L. Roulet, Councillor of State of Neuchâtel, and by Dr. Challand, head physician of the Lunatic Asylum of Cery, near Lausanne.

As to RUSSIA (an empire of 2,074,686 miles of land, and of 87,000,000 inhabitants in Europe only), teetotalism is unknown. A tendency to autocratic prohibition has of late been perceptible. The alcoholism of the country, since a long time, occupied the nation, when the Government began to suppress brandy-booths, liquor-shops, public-houses, and other establishments belonging to the Jews. A Russian Commission for the investigation o

questions related to alcoholism entered on its labours on Oct. 1st, 1881, and, on the motion of the member for Samarina, a resolution, or rather a wish, was adopted in behalf of a prohibition to all Jews to trade in spirits in the villages and rural country, and in behalf also of an ultimate and identical prohibition in all towns and cities. That which followed, inclusive of the Czar's decree reducing in the villages, and under some conditions, the sale of spirits to a single drink-house, is known to all Englishmen. The Temperance reform is yet in Russia in a very rudimentary condition.

Such is, Mr. Chairman, gentlemen, and ladies, the present state of the countries of Europe in which an agitation has taken place against alcoholism. Of Germany I said not a word. Germany has not yet been acknowledging practically the reclaiming and preventive power of water against drunkenness, though Germany adopted early the plan of moderation and partial abstinence societies. It belongs this day to the Rev. Dr. Rindfleisch, of Gisohekau, in Western Prussia, to speak to the British world of German temperance. In other countries of Europe some legislative bills against drinkers have been enacted, but nowhere the movement against alcoholism became as visible and active as in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, and Switzerland. France is yet in want of a teetotal society. The consumption of strong drink is very large everywhere. The English supposition that the British nation ranks foremost amongst the alcoholic nations must no longer be regarded as a truth. Let not British temperance men forget that virtue obliges, as much as nobility, so that British temperance men are, in love and duty, bound to help Continental nations to exterminate drunkenness from among themselves; because, if British men neglected that generous and prudent line of action, Continental alcoholism, ever present before the eyes of the English people, would, by the force of contagion of bad example, prevent for centuries to come the complete realisation of the teetotal reformation. The National Temperance League has already done much towards the propagation of nephalism in Europe, but the wise policy of the League in that direction is, and must remain, limited, as long as the British Temperance world at large supports

not collectively the continuation of efforts which have already elicited from many Continental societies words of praise and gratitude. May the Lord have mercy on the drunkards of Continental Europe, as He has already had mercy on the drunkards of these islands, and reclaim them all through the initiatory labours of those who, by nephalism brought back to the practice of the Gospel, have thus been so wonderfully saved from utter ruin and desolation.

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PRESENT POSITION OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM  
IN THE UNITED STATES.\*

BY A. M. POWELL, New York.

A HALF-CENTURY of labour has been funded in the Temperance reform in the United States. As in the history of all great reforms, there have been recurring tides of action and reaction. The present is a period of unwonted activity and of most encouraging progress. During the war era of the slaveholders' rebellion public attention was much withdrawn from the great evil of intemperance. At the close of the war, with the increased consumption of intoxicating liquors, engendered by the war excitement, the need of a Temperance revival to regain lost ground, and to advance the reform, was obvious and urgent.

To provide in part for this need, the National Temperance Society and Publication House was organised, with head-quarters in New York. The Hon. William E. Dodge, an eminent merchant widely known and honoured on both sides of the Atlantic as a Christian philanthropist, became, and remains, its president, and J. N. Stearns, Esq., its publishing agent, and subsequently also

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\* Read at the Jubilee Conference held at the Crystal Palace, September 5, 1882.

its corresponding secretary. Its most important work has been as a Temperance publication house, in the creation and dissemination of a Temperance literature, through latterly its influence has been widely extended through its missionary departments. Its first publication was "A Sinner at the Decanter," by the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, from which its catalogue has grown rapidly, and is now numbered by series of 1,000 different publications, from the one-page leaflet to the bound volume of 900 pages, covering every phase of the question. It printed and distributed last year 23,700,000 pages. It has printed and distributed since the organization of the Society a grand total of 512,100,880 pages of Temperance literature.

There are sundry other organizations of national scope and character, with large constituencies, representing in the aggregate a vast amount of effective Temperance work. The National Division of Sons of Temperance embraces 1,114 subordinate divisions, and a total membership of 49,732, with 1,655 "lady visitors." The Independent Order of Good Templars numbers seventy-seven grand lodges, fifty of which are in the United States, with 6,331 subordinate lodges, and a total membership of 286,347. The Templars of Honour and Temperance have a total membership of about 13,500. The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, a growth of the last decade and an important section of the temperance forces of the United States, has auxiliary State and local unions in nearly every State, with a large constituency of earnest Christian women. The National Christian Temperance Association represents a large number of "Blue Ribbon" and "Reform" Clubs, and "Gospel Temperance" Associations. The National Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Union has 591 subordinate unions, with a large following of Roman Catholic total abstainers. A new society, which promises a large measure of usefulness in an important section of the Christian Church, is the Protestant Episcopal Church Temperance Society. Besides these are many State and local organizations, Prohibition and "Home Protection" Leagues and Alliances, Bands of Hope, and other juvenile Temperance organizations, each at work in its own way and sphere, and the whole swelling to larger proportions than ever before the great Temperance army of the nation.

An important feature of Temperance work in the United States at the present time is the effort, fostered especially by the National Temperance Society and the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, to promote Temperance education in the public schools and other institutions of learning. Dr. Richardson's admirable "Temperance Lesson Book," and other Temperance text-books have already been placed in the schools in many localities. The State of Minnesota has passed a law requiring Temperance to be taught in the public schools of that State, and has introduced Temperance text-books in all the "State Normal Schools" (for the training of teachers), to be used in the regular course of study. To the list of questions used in the examination of teachers are added a series on the science of Temperance, which the candidates must answer to be approved as qualified to teach in the public schools of the State. What Minnesota has already done, in requiring and providing for Temperance instruction in all schools supported by the State, it is hoped other States will in due time be prepared to do.

As a class the great body of American physicians have been, and continue to be, indifferent, or equivocal, in their relations to the Temperance movement. There are, however, notable and praiseworthy exceptions. For the advance here in recent years, which has been very encouraging, America is under great obligations for the influential aid of distinguished physicians and scientists of Great Britain, such as Dr. F. R. Lees, as a pioneer, Dr. B. W. Richardson, Dr. James Edmunds, Dr. Norman Kerr, and others. The American Medical Association, a large body of physicians, in its annual meeting for 1882, re-affirmed its previous declaration to the effect that alcohol should be classed with other powerful drugs; that when prescribed medically, it should be with conscientious caution and a sense of great responsibility; that the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage is productive of a large amount of physical and mental disease; that it entails diseased appetites and enfeebled constitutions upon offspring; that it is the cause of a large percentage of crime and pauperism; and that the Association would welcome any change in public sentiment that would confine the use of alcoholic liquors to the uses of science, art and medicine. It also added a recommendation in

favour of instruction in Temperance hygiene in our public schools.

Among American physicians eminent in the profession, and a pioneer in scientific Temperance investigation, is Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, the father and founder of the American Medical Association. Dr. Davis thus renders the verdict of science against alcohol, as a necessity, either in health or in the treatment of disease :—

“Alcohol, as found in any or all of the fermented and distilled drinks, is neither stimulating, strengthening, nor nourishing to the human system, but simply anæsthetic and sedative. Consequently it cannot be used in health without injurious effects proportioned to the quantity used and the frequency of its repetition. Its applicability in the treatment of disease is extremely limited ; so much so that it might be wholly dispensed with without any injury to the sick, every intelligent physician being able to supply its place with other remedies of equal, if not greater, value in the limited number of cases in which it is applicable.”

The Churches of the various Christian denominations are aroused to the enormity of the evil of intemperance, and to the importance of Temperance reform, as never before. They are, indeed, the strong right arm of the Temperance movement in America. Their testimonies are numerous and pronounced in favour of total abstinence. Church Temperance organisations are steadily increasing for the promotion of Temperance work under denominational auspices. In 1881, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church appointed a “Permanent Committee” on the subject of Temperance, to seek to quicken and unite all the synods and churches of the general body in efforts to advance the cause of Temperance. In the “deliverances” of the General Assembly, also re-affirmed, all are called upon to abstain from cyder, beer and ale, as well as the stronger liquors ; not to rent their premises for the liquor traffic, or endorse licenses which legalise it ; prohibition is commended to the attention and support of all ministers and churches ; and vigorous efforts are urged for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The Methodist Episcopal Church requires Temperance com-



mittees to be appointed by its Quarterly Conferences, and recommends the founding of juvenile Temperance organisations in all its congregations and Sunday-schools. It makes participation in the liquor traffic, or of signing the petitions for liquor licenses, a disciplinary offence. The discipline also enjoins that "none but the pure, unfermented juice of the grape be used in administering the Lord's Supper." A new chapter declares:—"We regard voluntary total abstinence from all intoxicants as the true ground of personal temperance, and the complete legal prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks as the duty of civil government." The Baptist Churches, which have no national ecclesiastical organisation, have, through many State conventions and associations, borne emphatic testimonies in favour of total abstinence, prohibition, and the use of unfermented wine at the communion table. The Congregational Churches, likewise without any national ecclesiastical organisation, have, through State associations and conventions, given earnest expression on the subject of Temperance, recommending the appointment of Church Temperance Committees, urging the importance of right education for the young, and that "only unfermented juice of the grape be used at the communion table." The General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, and, among the smaller Protestant Churches, the General Assemblies of the United Presbyterian, of the Reformed Presbyterian, and of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, the Centennial Council of the Free-Will Baptists, the Seventh Day Baptists, the smaller body of Methodists, and the several Yearly Meetings of the Society of Friends, have given emphatic declarations in favour of total abstinence, and in their respective spheres of usefulness are doing much thorough Temperance work.

Temperance legislation at the present time assumes much importance in many portions of the United States. During the past year legislation, in one form or another, has occupied the attention of a large majority of the State Legislatures, as well as of the National Congress. There is a strong current of public opinion, which is being continually augmented, adverse to the licensing of the liquor traffic for drinking purposes. In Maryland, Arkansas, Texas, and sundry other

States under "local option" laws, the traffic is being very much reduced, with a corresponding diminution of intemperance and its attendant evils. In Maine its entire legal prohibition has resulted in banishing every brewery and distillery from the State, and in reducing the traffic to very small proportions. Says General Neal Dow, the heroic and honoured Maine pioneer: "We formerly had many distilleries, some of them large ones, seven large ones in this city (Portland) running night and day; now there is not one in the State, nor a brewery. In all our rural districts there is absolutely no liquor traffic, where it was universal before the law. The traffic lingers secretly on a small scale in the large cities, but in due time we shall cure that by increased penalties." Says ex-Governor Perham: "In many parts of Maine the liquor trade has absolutely ceased to exist, and liquor shops are unknown, and wherever within the State the trade exists at all, it is carried on secretly and with caution, as other unlawful things are done." Ex-Governor Dingley says: "To-day the drinking of intoxicating liquors is neither fashionable nor respectable in the State of Maine. It is not the practice but the exception. We can report progress—a wonderful work accomplished; much remains to be done. . . . No political party dares raise any issue against the prohibitory law." The State of Kansas, memorable also in connection with the historic anti-slavery conflict, has adopted as a part of its constitution an amendment which declares: "The sale of intoxicating liquors shall be for ever prohibited in this State, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes." Under a very stringent law, enacted by the Legislature of Kansas, in February, 1881, for the enforcement of the prohibitory constitutional amendment, all the distilleries, and a large number of the breweries, have been closed, and the liquor traffic has been to a large extent suppressed, except in some of the larger cities. "In Kansas," says Governor St. John (who has lately been re-nominated by a very large majority for his third official term), "despite the efforts of the unscrupulous foe, prohibition, since the law took effect, has been a grand success." The State of Iowa has this year, after a prolonged and very earnest popular agitation of the subject, by a majority of nearly thirty-thousand of its voters, also adopted a prohibitory constitutional

amendment, similar in its terms to that of Kansas. The States of Indiana and Connecticut have, through their respective Legislatures, taken the initial steps for the submission to their voters of like constitutional amendments. Other States are preparing for early kindred action. This method of constitutional prohibition, by which the voters of States decide at the polls for or against the licensing of the liquor traffic is, in effect, the application on a large scale of what is known as "local option." The question whether or not such prohibitory constitutional amendments shall be submitted to the voters of the several States is rapidly becoming a vital political issue in many portions of the United States. The liquor manufacturers and vendors are strongly opposed to such submission, fearing, in the light of the recent Kansas and Iowa precedents, to trust the popular verdict.

As the Temperance movement has advanced, the liquor interest, which assumes large proportions commercially, and which represents great power politically, has become alarmed. The liquor manufacturers and vendors have organised for defensive and offensive warfare. They have the National Distillers' Association, the United States Brewers' Association, and a large number of State and local associations, protective unions, leagues, &c. They command large sums of money with which to oppose in the courts the enforcement of restrictive, prohibitory, and Sunday closing laws. The thousands of liquor saloons are made by them practically so many political club houses. They subordinate everything else to their so-called vested liquor interests. They have expended large sums of money to defy and thwart the prohibitory amendment in Iowa. They practically nullify the Sunday anti-liquor laws of Ohio and California, and evade, where they do not actually disregard, restrictions upon Sunday liquor selling. But there are gratifying indications that their hitherto great power is waning. The moral consciousness of great numbers of people is awakened as never before concerning the enormous evils which these liquor dealers' organisations seek to extend and perpetuate.

There were, in 1881, 5,210 distilleries. These consumed 31,291,146 bushels of grain, with an aggregate production of 117,728,150 gallons of proof spirits. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, the total amount of revenue to the National

Treasury from distilled spirits was 69,873,408,18 dols. ; from fermented liquors 16,153,920,42 dols. The total beer production for the same period, as reported to the Internal Revenue Department, was 16,952,085 barrels. A brewers' authority gives the number of breweries at 2,830, and estimates that there are 1,681,870 acres of land under cultivation for barley and hops. The author of "Our Wasted Resources" gives the annual liquor bill of the United States at 735,000,000 dollars. In 1880, according to the record of the Internal Revenue Department, there were of wholesale dealers in distilled spirits, 4,065 ; of retail dealers, 166,891 ; of wholesale dealers in fermented liquors, 2,065 ; of retail dealers, 8,952 ; an aggregate of both wholesale and retail dealers in both distilled and fermented liquors of 181,973. Counting 1,000 to a regiment, we have a liquor-selling army of 181 regiments, commissioned by the Government of the United States to perpetuate the kingdom of unrighteousness and to obstruct the onward progress of the Temperance reform.

The retrospect of the half-century shows marked progress. The social drinking usages were formely well-nigh universal. The major portion of the American people, it is safe to assume, are to-day total abstainers from all intoxicating beverages. There are, however, still many drunkards and many more habitual and occasional drinkers. Consecrated to Temperance work as are multitudes of Christians, there are yet many, both of ministers and members of Churches, who are indifferent, if not opposed, to the Temperance reform. There is a growing interest in advanced Temperance legislation, but the important fact is too often overlooked or ignored that its chief value depends upon an enlightened, energetic, conscientious public opinion. The present exhibit of the liquor traffic is of large and formidable proportions, a mighty power still for evil. But God's arm is yet stronger, and with His continued blessing the Temperance reform in the United States, as also in Great Britain and throughout the civilised world, is destined to go forward to ultimate complete victory.

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## THE TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES.\*

BY NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S.

[ *Hon. Secretary to the Habitual Drunkards Legislation Society and Dulrymple Home.*

SCARCELY a week passes during which I do not receive, either from a clergyman, a Christian worker, or some broken-hearted relative of the victim, a request of this kind:—"A. B. is drinking himself to death. His wife and family are neglected, and he is dissipating his fortune in drink. Pray send me a prescription for some medicine, as I feel sure you can, to give him a distaste for his destroyer." I quote this frequent, piteous, and despairing cry, simply in proof of the utter and widespread ignorance, even among educated and intelligent Christian people, of the true nature of habitual drunkenness.

There is no mystery about its genesis. It is

"The bitter harvest of our own device."

Drunkenness, occasional and habitual, is the inevitable outcome of our national habit of drinking intoxicating liquors. Their leading component, that for which we drink these beverages—the alcohol they contain—is a prompt and potent irritant narcotic poison. It is in virtue of an immutable natural law that the general use of so powerful a neurotic poison—which irritates the vital organs, destroys the mental balance, and inflames the passions—induces all the varied phenomena of intoxication in a certain number of the drinkers. It is not more certain that, in a given number of lives in an insurance office, some tolerably known proportion will die every year, than that in a given number of persons drinking our intoxicating liquors some proportion will annually drink themselves into drunkenness, disease, and premature death. Many of these—happily they are a minority, though their numbers are appalling—are so physically susceptible to alcohol that, once tamper with it, they are, humanly speaking,

\* Read by request to the Church Congress held at Derby, October, 1882.

lost. Their nervous organisation is so defective, or the transmitted taint is so strongly implanted in them, that they are unable to arrest the natural development of the characteristic poisonous effect of alcohol on the brain and the will. Their only power of control is over the very beginning of the habit of drinking. If they never drink, no power on earth can make them drunkards; but if they drink at all, no human power can prevent them becoming drunkards.

The nature of the poison is always the same. A tendency to produce their characteristic poisonous effect is ineradicable from intoxicating drinks. Alcohol, no more than arsenic or opium, is a respecter of persons. Just as, by the operation of an unchangeable law of nature, will an adequate dose of strychnia kill a Christian as quickly as a heathen, and an opiate draught make an archbishop as sleepy as it will make a costermonger, so in like manner will the poison, alcohol, by its irritating properties inflame the body, and by its narcotic properties cloud the mind, of a good man as of a bad man. No person, no profession, no rank, is exempt from the working of this law. The most select circles of the educated, the loftiest positions in the State, and high places in the Church, have all contributed their quota to the mighty host of the inebriate. Some of the worst cases with which I have had to deal have been clergymen and doctors.

Inebriety has a physical origin. Its signs are part of a group of symptoms characteristic of poisoning by alcohol, and its primary cause is a constitutional susceptibility to be affected by the poison. True it is that from pure wantonness it sometimes enters in the heart of man to take to excessive drinking; but the cases in which the first glass is drunk with the deliberate purpose of becoming a drunkard are very rare indeed. Inebriates, male and female, have, as a rule, never intended to become such. They had no fears for their safety when they set out on their alcoholic voyage, and it has generally been only after repeated attempts to escape that they have finally been engulfed in the deep and all-devouring sea of intemperance.

**PREDISPOSING CAUSES.**—There are predisposing causes. By the operation of another natural law—the law of the heredity of *alcohol*—not a few human beings are launched upon the world

with a tendency to inebriety ingrained in their very nature. If such drink at all, they drink to excess. Moderate drinking is an impossibility to them. Others, again, though burdened with no innate drink taint, are, not infrequently, as a result of the drinking habits of their parents, endowed with so feeble a will that they may truly be said to have no moral backbone. These, too, are predisposed to inebriety.

**EXCITING CAUSES.**—Besides the great predominant factor—the narcotic poison which produces the phenomena of drunkenness—and the predisposing causes, there are a variety of exciting causes. A steady, regular-living, excellent man leads for many years a sober life. A sudden nervous shock—the unexpected loss of property, of children, or of wife—is known to excite him to that habitual inebriety for the cure of which he enters an inebriate home. A scholar, calm, thoughtful, and temperate, doggedly pursues his studies when he ought to be at rest, all unheeding and unthinking, till the overtaxed brain gives way, and a very deplorable and intractable form of inebriety is the issue. A lady, chaste as snow, and in general abstinent as a hermit, has at times an uncontrollable craving for strong drink, and she finds her only security from a drunken outbreak to consist in seclusion in some institution where she cannot procure intoxicating drink for a few days till the exciting cause passes away. A hard-working clergyman, frequently feels completely exhausted in body and mind. An occasional glass of fermented wine dissipates for a brief space this feeling of prostration. His one anxiety being to keep up to the work to which his whole heart is given, he despises his physical weakness, ignores his congested liver, his disordered digestion, and his over-wearied brain, and has recourse to his magical alcoholic pick-me-up. The oftener it is resorted to, the oftener it is required. The legitimate outcome of this breach of the divinely-ordered laws of health I have again and again seen in an inveterate attack of confirmed inebriety.

**SOMETIMES A DISEASE.**—What is habitual drunkenness? Is it a vice or a disease, a misfortune or a sin? Sometimes all of these; though indeed there are cases of what is rightly called dipsomania, or drink madness, where the anæsthetic action of alcohol has been so powerful as to render the subject apparently

insensible to all external influences. I would not for a moment seek to weaken the force of your clerical rebuke of the immorality and sin of drunkenness, but there are now and again coming before me cases of confirmed inebriety which present symptoms of disease as marked and as characteristic as I have ever seen in an attack of gout, of apoplexy, or of insanity.

**DRUNKENNESS AS A SIN.**—Whatever the sinfulness, for that there is but one remedy. No human treatment can cure the disease of the soul. It is our exceeding high privilege, for the cure of the sin of drunkenness, as for the cure of every other sin, to have ever at command the unerring skill, the unwearied attention, and the loving care of the Infallible Physician, who has wrought for us an effectual cure by the sacrifice of His life.

“ Whose mercy ever liveth,  
Who repenting guilt forgiveth,  
And the broken heart receiveth.”

**DISEASED CONDITIONS OF INEBRIETY.**—Habitual inebriety has a physical as well as a moral aspect. Whatever the original predisposing or exciting cause, the alcohol that has been drunk habitually to excess has altered the tissues of the brain, as it has altered the tissues of the liver, and pierced the walls of the heart with degenerate fat. You have thus to do with an altered state of the organs of thought, feeling, and volition. You have to do with a changed condition of the mind. The structure of the organ of thought having been deteriorated, the power of thought is diminished; the range of thought is limited; concentration of the reasoning powers is difficult, if not impossible. You have to do with a changed condition of the senses. The lower senses are deprived of much of their acuteness. Vision is disturbed, hearing is impaired, the tactile sense is deadened, and there is a lack of ability to enjoy the sweetest and most delicate perfumes. That the sense of taste is depraved, you have ample proof in the capricious appetite, when he has an appetite, of the habitual inebriate.

**UNTRUTHFULNESS OF INEBRIATES.**—This perversion affects also the higher feelings. If there is one feature which, more than another, is characteristic of the dipsomaniac, it is that of *untruthfulness*. Habitual excessive indulgence in strong drink would



turn the most truthful person in this assembly into an unblushing liar. Nor is this all. If he were to forswear his cups, and become a consistent abstainer, it would be long ere he recovered, if ever he did completely recover, his former power to speak the truth, and to discriminate between the false and the true. This utter overthrow of the truthful sense is especially marked in women. It has frequently been my lot to be assured most solemnly by an educated and refined lady that she had not tasted a drop of drink that day, when her breath was reeking with the odour of brandy.

**WILL POWER WEAKENED.**—Alcohol being a paralysing agent, the will is shorn of most of its strength, as you may see exemplified every day in the uncertain, irresolute, shifty confirmed drunkard.

**THE DRINK CRAVE.**—In addition to all this deterioration of structure and impairment of function, there is the specific symptom of drink craving. Of the terrible import of this phrase, none but the experienced in the treatment of dipsomania can have the faintest conception. In every fibre of the being is there an unquenchable thirst. There is no organ that does not clamour unceasingly for alcohol. The whole man is burning with an inward fire, which,

“The more it brenneth, the more it hath desire  
To consume everything that brent will be.”

**INEBRIETY OFTEN FROM PHYSICAL CAUSES.**—When I ponder over the subtle, potent, and pervading narcotic influence of alcohol on the brain and nerve centres, I cannot find it in my heart to point the finger of scorn at any drunkard. The difference between the drunkenness of one man and the sobriety of another, providing both partake of alcohol, is not unseldom the difference of their physical conditions. The one does not necessarily fall because he is worse morally. He often does fall because he is weaker physically. Hence, how frequently do we find the most abject inebriates to have been men and women of education, refinement, and high moral culture. The ablest, the loftiest of aspiration, and the most unselfish, are peculiarly liable to lapse into dipsomania.

**REMEDIAL TREATMENT.**—Such is the subject you have to treat. How should he be treated?

1. By rigid prohibition of the Primary Cause. Habitual drunkenness, with its degenerated tissue, its obscured perception, its corrupted moral sense, and its enfeebled volition, is the work of a physical agent which is a poison to both body and brain. Stop the poison, or the poisoning process will go on.

Again, the insatiable craving for the drink itself is kept alive by the smallest quantity of it. So long as it is taken at all, in ever so minute doses, so long will the longing for it remain.

For the fulfilment of both indications of cure, for the arrest of the poisoning process and the eradication of the crave, it is indispensable that there be absolute and unconditional abstinence from the offending cause. Except when life is itself involved, if it ever is involved, never ought the reformed inebriate while in a state of consciousness, to taste the smallest sip of the weakest form of an intoxicating drink. I have never undertaken, and I will never undertake, the treatment of such a case unless on the express condition that, on no plea of friendship, of fashion, of health, or of religion, will the only safe condition of complete abstention be broken. In this line of treatment I am supported by Dr. B. W. Richardson ; Surgeon-General Francis ; Dr. Andrew Fergus, of Glasgow ; Dr. Ainly, of Halifax ; Dr. T. D. Crother, Hon. Sec. to the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates, and other experts. The drink crave, though starved out by abstinence, is not easily killed beyond recovery ; and it is the essential nature of intoxicating drink to resuscitate the dormant unhallowed appetite,

“ Et vivo prævertere amore  
Jam pridem resides animos, desuetaque corda.”

With some of the reformed from inebriety the crave soon subsides. With more, after a more or less prolonged struggle, it dies a natural death. With considerable numbers, however, it is never wholly extinguished, but smoulders on unseen, ever ready to burst into a flame on the lightest application, of the old combustible,

“ Which with a touch works miracles, boils up  
The blood to tumults, and turns round the brain.”

2. Subsidiary Treatment. If the physical man be weakened, care should be taken to build up anew the wasted body. Light

digestible farinaceous food, extract of meat, soups, butter-milk, and the like, are sometimes needed at first to meet the disordered digestion ; but it is well to aim at good honest solid fare. Medicines are of service. Derangement of the function of any organ must be attended to. Tonics are often indicated. For those whom Zoedone and other phosphated beverages suit, nothing is better. But they ought to be drunk in moderation, as, indeed, ought every unintoxicating liquid.

If there has been an Exciting Cause, that should be traced, and, if possible, removed.

Genial occupation should be found. Nothing aids recovery of mental power and moral tone so much as to have the mind occupied with some external object, thus lifting the patient out of himself and calling forth mental and moral force. Kindness and encouragement are of the highest importance. A hearty grasp of the hand, a cheery salutation, or a genuine " God be with you," may be the little link that binds anew the chains of temperance and freedom. Get your *protégé* interested in temperance work. It is an excellent stimulant, the having a post in the great army of abstainers. I have seen a resort to earnest temperance work enable a dipsomaniac to succeed where before he had failed.

Gentle exercise is needed for the body, and the intellectual faculties should be sedulously and judiciously cultivated. Till the physical and mental health is thoroughly re-established, it is wise to rest the easily-fagged brain, and recruit the readily-tired muscles by frequent interludes of pleasant and innocent amusement and recreation.

IMPORTANCE OF RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE.—Apart altogether from spiritual considerations, in the successful treatment of the merely human disease of confirmed inebriety, religion is an important element. Habitual drunkenness can be cured, from secular motives alone, by the only method of cure—total abstinence. An infidel cannot continue to be an inebriate if he cease drinking the liquors which make drunken. Indeed, I know an old teetotal society which has never allowed prayer at its meetings, and has persistently ignored religious considerations, and yet has been the means of transforming some of the most riotous drunkards and worst parents in the neighbourhood into sober, orderly citizens,

and kindly, loving husbands and fathers, some of whom, I am happy to say, have in consequence of their purely secular reformation been brought within the hearing and understanding of the Gospel. But, on the lowest ground, it is impossible for me to use too strong language in testifying to the great power of true religious feeling in aiding the shattered inebriate to pull himself together, and brave, erect, once more the reproaches and the temptations of the world. Just as, in time of great prostration from acute disease, I have seen the sense of forgiveness of sin lighten up the features of the apparently dying patient and infuse into his fainting heart such hopefulness and courage as proved the harbinger of his recovery, so have I seen the power of Divine love so invigorate the heart and nerve the arm of the repentant dipsomaniac that success was at last assured. If inebriety have a physical side, it has also a moral side; and, speaking simply from a medical point of view, I know of no tonic in the whole range of the Pharmacopœia that can compete for a moment with a real faith in a living Saviour in allaying the fears, dissipating the doubts, and strengthening the resolves of the fearing, doubting, feeble-minded inebriate.

NO ANTIDOTE.—I know of no antidote to the drink crave. No physical agent can destroy an evil tendency which is partly physical and partly moral. But if the sufferer have an earnest desire to be healed, he will find considerable help in allaying the crave from ripe fruit, or from sips of warm or cold water, or from cocoa, coffee, or tea, or from some of the new effervescing un-intoxicating drinks, or from a Turkish bath. What aids in one case will not avail in another. I have found a smart emetic the most effectual remedy for some, and the "Unfermented Port with Bark,"\* with, where needed, a small addition of an aromatic, is often of great service.

THE DALRYMPLE HOME.—There are, however, cases with which you can do nothing. These unfortunates take the pledge every week, and cannot keep it for a day. They seem to be unable to resist the fascination of alcohol. They are consumed with a

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\* Prepared by Mr. Frank Wright, Chemist, High Street, Kensington, London.

constant craving for their destroyer. All power of will seems to have fled. They are veritable slaves of the bowl. All they live for is drink, and their entire strength is put forth but

"To confirm  
The very chains that bind them to their doom."

For such there is but one human hope—seclusion in some establishment where intoxicating drinks cannot be obtained, and where appropriate medical treatment may be carried out. It is for this class that the Dalrymple Home for inebriates is projected, and I venture to appeal most strongly to you for aid and support to it.\*

RESCUE WORK.—Such are a few of the hints that some little experience in the rescue of inebriates has supplied me with. There are some who sneer at our endeavours to reclaim the drunkard. "Let the sots," say they, "drink themselves to death. The sooner the better." "Not so," say we. We know too well our own frailties to deny to brethren less strongly endowed and more strongly tempted than we have been, that mercy of which we are the privileged and thankful recipients. Do not be discouraged by failure.

"Oft expectation fails, and most oft there  
Where most it promises, and oft it hits  
Where hope is coldest and despair most fits."

I was quite unsuccessful for years with female inebriates, but now I can take you to case after case where there has been a happy issue. There is a maiden lady of fifty, of independent means, whom I have had repeatedly to attend for drunkenness. She made many false starts, but now she has been a consistent Christian abstainer and a useful Christian worker for the past six years. There is a married lady, thirty-six years old. There

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\* At the first statutory meeting of the Dalrymple Inebriate Home Association, Earl Shaftesbury was appointed President; Canon Duckworth, Chairman; Dr. Alfred Carpenter, Vice-Chairman; and Dr. Norman Kerr, Hon. Secretary. Among the Vice-Presidents are the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Carlyle, Durham, Gloucester, Exeter, Rochester, Norwich, Hereford, Llandaff, Salisbury, Winchester, and St. David's, Bishop Abraham, the Duke of Westminster, Sir J. W. Pease, M.P., Dr. Cameron, M.P., Dr. Farquharson, M.P., Sir Henry Thompson, Dr. Andrew Clark, and Dr. B. W. Richardson.

the storm. The craving  
recovering the use of her limbs. Her mind  
is transformed. Her heart is changed, and  
unceasingly for the stern measures of prob  
she rebelled, but which were the means wh  
tion from her grinding tyranny was effected.

**CLERICAL AND MEDICAL DUTY.**—There h  
history of our country when clerical and m  
a conjoint office; and if ever there were  
combination it is urgently called for now,  
only of these weakly disease-tainted ones, b  
standing of the whole bearings and complic  
sin.

The inebriate is the special care at once  
the physician. In the exercise of our cal  
his guardians. Let us then fulfil our duty.  
cup his enemy lies in wait for him. Let us  
our ward. Let us demand, as an act not o  
not as a favour but as a right, that the wor  
its social customs a bar to his reformation  
no longer endanger his safety by the prof  
under the guise of sanctity; and that th  
use all its power to entrap him by the m  
overwhelming temptations with which l  
— recent halting and unrighteous legislati

CONVICTIONS AND PUNISHMENTS FOR  
DRUNKENNESS.

*IS IT DESIRABLE THAT FINES SHOULD BE ALLOWED AFTER  
A CERTAIN NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS  
WITHIN A CERTAIN PERIOD; OR THAT A MONTH SHOULD  
REMAIN AS THE MAXIMUM IMPRISONMENT?*

BY THE REV. J. W. HORSLEY, M.A.,

*Chaplain of H.M. Prison, Clerkenwell.\**

As the result of close observation and frequent conversations with those who had by drunkenness brought themselves under the operations of the law, and moreover, with those who in many and varied ways were labouring to save them, it was strongly borne in upon the mind of the writer, that one of the most pressing remedies for the existing evils of, and arising from, Intemperance, was an improvement of the present system of the legal treatment of drunkards. He therefore drew up certain questions which, by the agency of the Church of England Temperance Society, and by the leave of the Home Office, were submitted to the Governors and Chaplains of all English local prisons. Answers were largely and fully made, carefully examined and tabulated, with the following result:—

1. The first question asked was, "Is the present system of imprisonment for drunkenness to any extent curative?"

It may be noted, first of all, that, as two gentlemen point out "Persons are not imprisoned for drunkenness only; it is intended as *punishment* for riotous, disorderly, or indecent conduct during drunkenness." "Helpless drunkards seldom have more than to pay a small fine, or, as an alternative, a few days in prison, and many only stay one night at the police-station."

This is, of course, true; drunkenness *per se* is no crime in the eyes of the law; but as it is essentially the drunkenness, and but

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\* Read in the Repression of Crime Section at the Social Science Congress, Nottingham, September, 1882.

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accidentally the superadded and consequent bad conduct, that brings the drunkard into prison, the phrase may stand as practically, if not strictly, accurate.

And, secondly, the expression "to any extent" was, perhaps, unfortunate as being indefinite; which accounts for the fact that of those who have simply answered the question with a "Yes" or "No," six say "Yes," and nineteen say "No." This does not obviously imply a complete variance of opinion, but merely indicates that some have laid stress on the word "any," while most have looked to the entire purport of the question. In fact, everyone would probably answer "Yes" if a strong emphasis were laid upon the word "any," while the vast majority, looking at the spirit rather than the letter of the question, answer in the negative.

It will be useful, therefore, to sift out from the answers those which indicate the cases or circumstances in which imprisonment may have, or has a beneficial effect; and then we can pass to the reasons given or suggested why the present system fails to have the effect that legislators intended, for in this, as in all other instances (save capital punishment) the reformation as well as the punishment of the offender was, no doubt, kept in view.

It is said, then, that a beneficial and curative result may follow imprisonment, "with the more respectable class," in whom shame may be supposed to be more operative, and the example of the home circle less vicious. "For a first offence it may prove efficacious." "The first imprisonment for drunkenness doubtless acts in many cases as a strong preventive." "Slightly with beginners not lost to good influences." "When the prisoner is not hardened in the vice." "Occasionally, and for a period of more or less duration." (This suggests the sensible caution that a case cannot be reckoned as reformed until time has been given to see if shame has but a transitory effect. It is undoubtedly the case that many even hopeless drunkards will abstain for a short time after imprisonment.) And again, one who is obviously a close observer points out that this agent—shame—is operative in rural districts, where the offence is notorious, and the offender known to many, but in populous towns its force is necessarily lessened or lost. "To occasional drunkards, and men who have been suddenly overcome, it may be beneficial," but, as several point out, the first



imprisonment has been usually preceded by several lockings up and fines, in the course of which shame has dissipated. Then, too, it is observed that imprisonment means for some a first introduction to good influences, under which they may be induced to sign the pledge, and receive advice and direction as to how and where, in the neighbourhood of their homes, they may find better means and places in which to spend their evenings; nor can we ignore the salutary effects which often follow the opportunity, or rather the necessity, for thought, which they have sedulously avoided heretofore. And, once more, the physical and moral advantages of even a short break in drinking habits are indicated in such answers as these, "It keeps the man for a certain time from the drink," "It affords an opportunity for breaking off the evil habit."

Some, therefore, give a qualified "Yes" to the question; the great majority, however, give an unqualified "No," and give uniformly the reason for the answer that the sentences are too short. When, for example (to quote an instance known to the writer), a woman is thrice in one week sentenced to three days for drunken conduct (the days of apprehension and discharge counting legally as whole days) it is obvious there is too little time for influence, or other moral and physical advantages to be brought to bear upon the subject. Many are indeed hardly sober when discharged on the completion of their sentence, and are confined not so long as the natural consequences of a debauch might confine them to their own homes. If the idea of retributive justice enters into the normal sentences of three or seven days, it is but a mockery and a sham; if the curative or reformatory idea is supposed to be co-existent, the present system is simply unkind to the person supposed to be affected by it. And, moreover, there is not only the absence of benefit but probably the presence of harm, not merely moral, from the low estimation of the evil which must come from the slight punishments or checks, but also from physical sources, indicated by the following answers from experienced observers: "I believe short sentences on low diet tend to increase Intemperance." "The diet unfits him to do a day's work when he leaves." "The seven or fourteen days usually given are just about enough to clear the head and stomach of those who

numbers at present apprehended, and necessary impecuniosity, it is obvious that a vast work before it in providing institutions of the case, and then these places what in fact they would in reality be, similar class of offenders. As it is, our prisons : Asylums, and should be recognised as such. If experiments are proved to be in almost every case, the shortness of the term, it naturally suggests the law, by which a few days' incarceration, even that, when a fine is allowed and is an extreme limit. Let there be a cumulative system, and let the limit be extended, and then the advantages of prison life and of compulsory labour will not fail to have, in a vast number of cases, a beneficial effect. If the question of philanthropy is to be discussed with the makers or administrators of the present system, it is of the name of philanthropist who uphold the present system.

Two answers are *sui generis*, and may be given for themselves. It is answered, "Nothing will cure but medical treatment and seclusion in an Asylum. Exactly ; but only in prison, under existing laws, a confirmed drunkard (unless wealthy) has a chance of cure : and yet just when the

who help themselves"? What branch of human effort for the amelioration or elevation of humanity could possibly continue if this statement were to forbid its inception? Neither the legislature nor prison officials ignore or neglect the utility of religion and the means of grace in the work of reformation; but to ignore the collateral advantages of moral training, sanitary and physical aids, and even of deterrent punishment, would be as fatal and even as profane.

2. The second question was: "Whether a month should be (as now) the maximum that can be inflicted for the offence of being drunk and disorderly or drunk and incapable?"

Here, again, there is a difference of opinion observable in the answers, but those who are content with the existing state of the law are but a handful compared with those who say "No," "Emphatically not," "Certainly not." To take for example those who, without giving reasons, answer simply in the negative or affirmative, twelve only answer "Yes," and sixty-two give a decided "No."

Let us, then, clear the way by first dealing with the affirmative answers. One or two say they consider a month sufficient as a maximum, if the only object in view is punishment; but this it is obviously not, and in fact all legal punishment and restraint keep the aspects of the reformation of the offender and the deterring other probable offenders as much in view as that of the punishment of the culprit. It is again remarked that it is of little consequence to the habitual drunkard what length of sentence is inflicted; which gives a sufficiently gloomy view of the hopelessness of his case. Or it is objected to the suggested increase of time that long periods would deprive the innocent family of the services of the bread-winner; to which it may reasonably be retorted that in probably the majority of cases the habitual drunkards, male or female, have none such dependent on them, and moreover, their habits being considered, the amount they contributed to the family exchequer is hardly a considerable amount, while in many cases the family would be not only happier but more prosperous when the drag of the prodigal drunkard is removed. And if in a few instances this objection might hold with regard to men, in a most infinitesimal amount would it be valid

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with regard to female habitual drunkards, who are the most hopeless, and also most numerous. One gentleman maintains that the special cases are so few that it would be unwise to increase the magisterial power of punishment ; an answer that would seem to be given in forgetfulness of the fact that in the Judicial Statistics for 1881, no less than 36,989 are described as habitual drunkards, while in one prison alone the chaplain reports that there were at one time "one woman for the 146th time, one for the 133rd, one for the 108th, one for the 78th, and one for the 71st time ; thirteen between 20 and 40 times, and many between 10 and 20 times ; and amongst male prisoners, one for the 65th time, one for the 60th, one for the 59th, one for the 47th, six between 20 and 40, and many between 10 and 20 times. These are known habitual drunkards, and their convictions are almost entirely for drunkenness."

Another practical objection is drawn from the existing disciplinary and dietary rules of prisons, by which after the first month the labour is lessened, other hardships are mitigated, and the dietary is improved, and that, therefore, as a deterrent simply, a month may be as much dreaded as two or more. But this could, of course, be readily met, if necessary, by a change in the existing rules.

The immense and practically unanimous consensus of opinion is, however, that the present maximum of a month is utterly useless as a deterrent when the habit has been formed, and several previous terms have been endured ; while morally and physically it is of little use, and even may be injurious to the habitual drunkard, and that it would be an act of philanthropy and kindness in fact, though not, may be, in appearance, to increase, even largely, the maximum. It is urged, as a matter of experience, that drunkards are simply hardened and encouraged by knowing that they can only get the already familiar "40s. or a month." The writer has in his mind, for example, a woman who, during 1880, suffered no less than nine separate imprisonments of a month each for being drunk and disorderly, besides shorter terms, and others ("rounders" or "repeaters," as they are called in America), who for years have never spent a month out of prison, though without ever having a longer period of incarceration than a month. Another

London woman has been convicted twenty-two times for one month, twice for two months, once for three months, fifty times for seven days and upwards, fifty times for under seven days, *i.e.*, has only suffered about four years' imprisonment in the aggregate for 125 convictions for drunkenness or offences arising therefrom. The period is, as many remark, too short for the offender or sufferer to get physically free from the effects of intemperance, and the craving (often periodic) may be at its height when the prisoner is discharged. Any physician at the head of an inebriate institution would absolutely refuse to undertake a case unless with some promise or guarantee that several months should be spent under his care.

The limit must, of course, "depend upon the antecedents and surroundings of the case," and sometimes at least it would be desirable that "a remand should be ordered to obtain the previous character of the accused," but in probably eight cases out of ten the convictions are all from the same court, and the face of the habitual drunkard is as well known as that of the magistrate.

And to this consensus of governors and chaplains might be added the remarks of many a prisoner: "What is the use of giving me a month? it will only be the same thing over again"; or "It is cruel to be always letting me out only that I may return; why can't the magistrate give me time in prison to get straight? Why can't the Government, or somebody, keep me here or somewhere till I am cured?"

3. It was inquired in the third place whether for repeated offences a cumulative imprisonment, say up to twelve months, would be productive of good results, as (a) being a deterrent; (b) giving opportunities for physical improvement. With regard to the first portion of the query there is a large consensus of opinion in the affirmative, 34 giving an unqualified and unconditional affirmative, and 22 an affirmative in some respects qualified or conditioned, while 4 return the answer "doubtful," 4 give a qualified, and 13 an unqualified negative. This gives on the whole 56 in favour, and but 17 against, the suggested increase of penalty as a deterrent from Intemperance. The negative answers look hopelessly on habitual drunkards, a view for which there is but too sad justification, five answering that "no punishment will cure an

habitual drunkard," and one declaring that even a twelvemonth is too short to produce a lasting amendment. One very truly distinguishes between the case of the comparatively young and those that are middle-aged or old, denying that in the latter case any punishment would deter or cure. The middle class of answers is represented by the words of one, "The prospect of a possible twelve months would cause not a few to be more careful, and tend to check the propensity to Intemperance," and by phrases varying from "Possibly," to "In many cases." By far the larger number, however, give no uncertain answer in the affirmative, which is only qualified in a few instances by the suggestion that six months might be sufficient as a deterrent, and as effectual from this point of view as double that time; and again it is desired by three that inebriates should receive special medical treatment, and not come under the same discipline as other offenders. It is also affirmed that the prison is the wrong place in which to reclaim drunkards, and that such long imprisonments would better be endured in a place of another description. This is no doubt true and desirable, and when the English Government has established retreats or places to which habitual drunkards can be involuntarily committed, as is the case notably in America, no one would probably desire that what is more a disease than a crime (though combining the natures of both) should be dealt with in ordinary prisons. But until Dr. Cameron's Act is thus happily extended, and State money funds or aids such retreats, we are unfortunately obliged to make the best use that we can of our prisons, which are in fact, though not in name, State inebriate asylums, in which, however, the treatment and period of detention found not only desirable but absolutely necessary in other institutions for the inebriate, is unfortunately absent.

Additional testimony to the futility of our present practice, and the more than probable advantage of an extension of the time of punishment, is afforded by several witnesses examined before the Lords' Committee on Intemperance. Thus the President of the Board of Trade does not believe that short imprisonment will check even incipient drunkenness. The Rev. T. Nugent (a Roman Catholic prison minister of great experience and fame) considers giving a girl who has been ten or twelve times in prison, seven or

fourteen days has no deterrent effect whatever. He proposed before the Social Science Congress that after young women under twenty had been imprisoned ten times they should have three months, and then on their next appearance be sent to the sessions and there receive twelve months. He had found that where this had been done it had a very good effect indeed ; but they cared nothing for a few days' imprisonment, and some were no sooner out than in again. The gaol, he says, is an inebriates' asylum. He is strongly in favour of cumulative punishment. An incorrigible drunkard can now be detained for twelve months if committed under the Vagrant Act as an "incorrigible rogue and vagabond." Four such cases, he says, occurred at the last Liverpool Sessions, and the most troublesome and violent women are cured more effectually by a long sentence than by anything else. Mr. F. C. Fowler also (a stipendiary magistrate) says that, "If after three convictions within twelve or eighteen months for disorderly conduct or drunkenness, a person were deemed to be an habitual drunkard, and were held liable to find sureties, or be committed in default, it would be an exceedingly useful method of dealing with such." The question of sureties is also alluded to by one of the respondents to the questions put by the Church of England Temperance Society, and he considers "they would be, and would look, better." This may be so, but a wide experience of the circumstances of metropolitan habitual drunkards, does not lead to the conclusion that any sureties would readily be found.

Two answers to this part of the question are *sui generis*, and worth noticing at any rate as such. One gentleman thinks "no punishment should be inflicted unless a public scandal has been caused ;" to which it may be answered that as simple drunkenness, *i.e.*, drunkenness not accompanied by public disorderly conduct and language, or entire incapacity to take care of oneself, is not punishable, the cases in which no public scandal is caused are few indeed. Another makes the practical remark that "no Government would sanction such an increase of punishment, as the capacity of most gaols would have at once to be doubled." There is no doubt something in this objection, but it must be remembered that unless the great majority of those who speak

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from long and wide experience and observation be utterly mistaken, the mere passing of an Act to the proposed effect would cause many usual inmates of our prisons to consider and amend their ways, and that both by prevention and by cure it is confidently hoped that the numbers of those that are as habitually in prison as habitually drunken when outside would be speedily and permanently reduced.

It should be noted that in 1872 the House of Commons appointed a Select Committee to consider various points connected with drunkenness, and that this Select Committee reported "that there is entire concurrence of all the witnesses in the absolute inadequacy of existing laws to check drunkenness, whether casual or otherwise ; rendering it desirable that fresh legislation on the subject should take place, and that the laws should be made more simple, uniform, and stringent." And again, "that small fines and short imprisonment are proved to be utterly useless." The matter, however, seems to have run the usual Parliamentary course of much evidence—some debate—no action.

The second part of the third question, as to whether a cumulative imprisonment up to twelve months would be desirable as giving opportunities for physical improvement, whereby, we may add, moral improvement also becomes more probable, is answered almost unanimously in the affirmative. Seven, indeed, return a negative, and twelve give a doubtful or qualified answer ; but sixty-two speak most decidedly of the advantage that would accrue from such a course. "Decidedly," "most certainly," "undoubtedly," "very beneficial," "of most importance," "of great advantage"—such are the answers they give, pointing out that the longer the dipsomaniac is under the influence, not only of compulsory total abstinence, but also of regular hours, regular diet (and that, as one affirms, especially suited for the disordered stomach of a drunkard,) the more likely is his future recovery and abiding reformation. As an official of one of our largest prisons remarks, "the present sentences are not long enough to get the drink out of them," the poison is still in the system, the craving is possibly at its height, and the body is even more unfit than before incarceration to bear the effects of liquor. Were, however, the sentences lengthened, the prisoners would come under an improved dietary after the first



month, which would be the positive element in the recovery by the body of a more healthy tone. This is a matter of daily experience in the case of drinkers, or drunkards, who, having committed some other offence (an assault, for example), get a longer sentence. Their admissions and their altered personal appearances prove plainly the benefit they have derived from the comparatively long seclusion from intoxicants. Let an habitual drunkard come in for the usual short term sodden, inflamed, and shaky, and in not a much better state will he or she be discharged ; but let them have received a longer sentence for some collateral offence, and they seem on exit some years younger, and admit themselves they feel infinitely better than has long been the case, even their weight having not unfrequently increased.

One respondent, as much qualified as anyone could be to speak from experience, answers that "For women such treatment is the only hope; but the legislature should provide industrial homes, where the last half of the sentence should be spent, conditional on good conduct." An excellent suggestion, a most desirable plan, already adopted to a certain extent in the case of female convicts; but the question is not what the legislature should do, but what they will. It is much to be feared that not yet will any Government see the "penny wise and pound foolish" nature of the present legal system of dealing with drunkenness, and till then we should be thankful in the truest kindness towards the poor victims of our facilities and habits of drinking, for the lesser advantage to be gained by an increase in the maximum of imprisonment. Of course, as some of the answerers classed as "doubtful" point out, "the prison does not give the *best* opportunities for physical improvement," and even "an amended system of prison discipline for the inebriate" may be desirable; but as the whole loaf of State Retreats is not immediately probable, we dare not, seeing the present ruin, refuse the half loaf of a cumulative increase of imprisonment which, as the great majority of those who are obliged to be experts in the matter affirm, would be a certain advantage physically, therefore, probably, of concomitant moral advantage, and most probably a decided deterrent and preventive of the evil. Mr. Rathbone, in giving evidence before the Lords' Committee on Intemperance, says that the Liverpool and

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Gloucester magistrates have recommended some form of cumulative punishment, as, unless imprisonment is long enough to enable a change of morals and habits to be formed, it is a useless expense to the public, and besides it is often necessary to change a constitutional tendency to drunkenness. Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., also deposed that the experienced governor of Birmingham gaol told him he knew of no advantage from the infliction of very short imprisonments, and that he was convinced that if a drunkard were to be reclaimed it would only be by lengthened imprisonment.

Two answers point to an additional advantage gained from a moral and social point of view by a longer imprisonment or removal from the opportunity of Intemperance, and that is that for awhile at any rate an evil example is suppressed and removed from the family or neighbourhood.

4. The fourth question was whether, after a certain amount of convictions (say twenty) any fine should be allowed. One gentleman cautiously answers that "There may arise cases where it would be desirable," and three respondents would leave the matter entirely in the hands of the magistrates; but the practically unanimous answer is a decided No! Many indeed, think that the suggested limit of convictions is far too high, that no fine should be allowed after at any rate the tenth conviction, or even as some say, the fifth, sixth, or third; and others would fix also a limit of time, as well as that of convictions, desiring that no option of a fine should be given for the second conviction in six months, or that a year's sobriety in freedom should cancel the record of previous convictions. It is pointed out by those that oppose as futile, and even cruel, the present system of perpetual fines or short sentences, that fines are no real punishment, and certainly no deterrent to the comparatively wealthy offender, and thereby sustain one law for the rich and another for the poor; secondly, that in certain districts, the fellow-workmen club together to pay the fines of their mates, and thereby drunkenness is rather encouraged than the contrary; and thirdly, and chiefly, many point out that a burden is made to fall on innocent shoulders, while the offenders escape the personal punishment which might impress and reform them, which, at any rate, they deserve. Fines might still remain as "merciful considerations" towards first or infre-

quent offenders, but their present frequency is a mockery to some offenders and a burden to many that are innocent. An instance is known to the writer in which an artisan paid five fines in four weeks for his wife, who had been in prison innumerable times during eight years. On the next occasion of his being summoned from his work to pay her fine he found he was 2½d. short in the amount. "Oh, never mind," said the inspector, "as you are a regular customer: she'll be in again to-morrow!" A brother prison chaplain lately told the writer of a London woman who had been not a week out of prison for the last two years, and in seven years had been charged 273 times, while her husband had paid fines in lieu of imprisonment to the amount of £180. What advantage to any person, what to the State, can accrue from such a state of affairs? What righteousness in crippling the husband or stripping the wife of the drunkard while the offender escapes? As one chaplain of wide experience remarks, "I think a fine for drunkenness undesirable under any circumstances. The shifts and sufferings a man's family are often put to in order to raise the money are almost beyond belief. Being himself greatly destitute of self-respect and natural affection, he argues that what has been done once may easily be done again and again to set him free; and he looks upon the parting with furniture and clothing as a duty owed to him of right, to be performed unhesitatingly whenever he sees fit to demand it of those he professes to regard as his dependents." And a London police magistrate writes: "I should say that after twenty convictions the case might well be considered hopeless, and that even imprisonment without the option of a fine would have no effect upon the individual."

5. Connected obviously with this question is the fifth, as to the working and desirability of distraint in lieu of fine for drunkenness. The Summary Jurisdiction Act (1880) had not perhaps been long enough in operation, or been much used, except in certain large centres, and therefore opinions as to its benefit or demerit could hardly be based on certain experience; but, on *a priori* principles, it seems but to further the selfish powers of the offenders to strip the home which legally belongs to him, though morally to others as well, in order that he may avoid the consequences of his fault.

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A wild distrust of the justice of law must arise in a poor woman's mind who sees the home, already bare enough, stripped by an officer of the court because her husband will get drunk. It is difficult to imagine what was in the minds of those who framed or passed this clause of the Act, and what advantage it was supposed to bring further than that of, in a few instances, relieving the too-populous prisons. The chief points urged by those who answer this question are as follows : 1. That the effect of the Act has hardly or not widely come under their cognisance. Thus the clerk to the Justices of Plymouth says : "The new law has had no effect here, as no distresses have been issued for non-payment of fines." 2. That "It is unjust, for between the pawnbroker and the magistrate little would be left in the drunkard's home ; a distraint is always a clumsy and unequal expedient." And again, "To avoid distraint, recourse will be had to borrowing and dishonesty, and a miserable home to be made more so ;" "Hard on families, and useless as a deterrent ;" "Would break up the home which, perhaps, could not be recovered." And (3) it is said that, "Any measure which diminishes the opportunities of keeping the drunkard from the drink cannot have a beneficial tendency.

May it not, therefore, be concluded from a review of the answers to all these questions, given by those who are officially obliged to be experts in the matter, that none can or should be content with the existing state of the law with regard to the punishment of Intemperance? Common sense, medical science, experience, the admissions of prisoners, the report of a Select Committee of Parliament, all declare that the present system is futile, inadequate, and inoperative, either as a deterrent, or a remedial measure. Bad laws are always evils, but may become less noxious by reason of the paucity of subjects on which to operate. That this is the case is, however, unfortunately and notoriously not the case. Who will think on these things? And who, despising the fallacious clamour of harshness with which the advocate of increased stringency will inevitably be met, will, in the truest kindness and most efficacious philanthropy, by an alteration in the existing laws save the poor victims from themselves, and strengthen the hands of those whose labours to save them are frustrated in so many points by the existing state of the law?

## THE DRINK TRAFFIC AND ITS EVILS.

BY WILLIAM HOYLE,

*Author of "Our National Resources, and how they are Wasted," &c.*

DURING the twelve years ending 1881—that is, from 1870 to 1881 inclusive—the amount of money spent upon intoxicating liquors in the United Kingdom was £1,609,241,534, being an average of £134,103,461 per annum. In 1870 the amount thus spent was £118,836,284, and the expenditure rapidly rose until in 1876 it reached £147,288,669, the highest amount ever reached. After 1876 it declined, and last year—1881—it had fallen to £127,074,460.

Taking the population of the United Kingdom as averaging 33,000,000 during the period referred to, it gives a yearly expenditure of £4 1s. 3½d. per head for the entire population, or a total for the twelve years for each individual of £48 15s. 3d. If we take the expenditure by families, and reckon five persons for each house, it gives a yearly family expenditure upon drink of £20 6s. 4½d., or a total for the twelve years of £243 16s. 3d.

The National Debt of the United Kingdom in 1881 was £768,703,692; and the value of the railways of the United Kingdom, reckoning according to the money invested in them, was £728,621,657; so that, during the twelve years ending 1881, the people of the United Kingdom have spent as much money in intoxicating liquors as would have paid off our entire National Debt and bought up all the railways, and left £112,000,000 to spare.

The rent paid for houses in the United Kingdom is about £70,000,000 per annum; the money spent yearly upon woollen goods is about £46,000,000, and upon cotton goods £14,000,000, giving a total of £130,000,000; so that we have spent upon intoxicating drinks each year during the last twelve years as much as the total amount of the house rental of the United Kingdom, plus the money spent in woollen and cotton goods, and leaving upwards of £4,000,000 to spare.

The total rental of the agricultural land of Great Britain is

of the butter and ...  
that of milk at £26,000,000; so that we have  
intoxicating liquors each year during the  
upon bread, butter, cheese, and milk, and  
yearly to spare.

The extent of the liquor traffic may be  
that whilst there are about 6,600,000 houses  
dom, more than 180,000 of them are houses  
liquors are sold, being one house out of eve  
entire country.

If these houses were all concentrated in  
would be more than twice the size of Man  
posed the houses to be all situated in one str  
house to have a frontal of 12 yards, we shou  
houses on both sides, more than 600 mile  
than reach from Land's End in Cornwall to  
North of Scotland.

Let us briefly consider some of the resul

#### 1.—WASTE OF FOOD

Intoxicating liquors are manufactured  
agricultural produce, which, if not thus u  
for food. To manufacture the £134,000,0  
liquors consumed during each of the past  
bushels of grain, or its equivalent in pro  
each year ; and, taking the bushel of bar

years would supply the entire population with bread for four years and five months ; or, it would give a 4-lb. loaf of bread to every family in the United Kingdom daily during the next six years.

If the grain and produce which have thus been destroyed yearly were converted into flour and baked into loaves, they would make 1,200,000,000 4-lb. loaves. To bake these loaves it would require 750 bakeries producing 500 loaves each hour, and working ten hours daily during the whole year.

An acre of fairly good land is estimated to yield about 38 bushels of barley. If this be so, then, to grow the grain to manufacture the £134,000,000 worth of liquor which has been consumed yearly, it would take a cornfield of more than 2,000,000 acres, or it would cover the entire counties of Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, and Berkshire.

### 2.—INTEMPERANCE.

It is somewhat difficult to get accurate statistics of the apprehensions for drunkenness in the United Kingdom, but the returns show that there must have been at least 300,000\* yearly. Taking these figures as our basis, it will follow that the total apprehensions for drunkenness during the past twelve years have been 3,600,000, or equal to above one-tenth of the entire population.

Painful and melancholy as these published returns of drunkenness are, it is feared that they give but a faint idea as to the extent to which the evil exists in the country.

### 3.—PAUPERISM.

The published return of pauperism for January 1st, 1881, which is the last complete return issued, shows that on that day there were 1,011,339 persons in receipt of parish relief. Mr. Purdy, who is at the head of the statistical department of the Poor Law Board, states that the number of applications for relief during a year are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times the number which are upon the books at one time during the year ; this will give a total of applications for parish relief during 1881 of 3,539,686, or about one in ten of the entire population.

Those who have much to do with the poorer class popula-

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\* These figures do not include the punishments for drunkenness in the army, which last year (1881) numbered 43,656.

tion of the country will know that there are at least as many people constantly on the verge of pauperism as there are who apply for parish relief; if this be so, it will follow that over 7,000,000 of the population of the country are constantly on the verge of destitution, or, about one-fifth of the entire population of the country.

Statistics are sometimes quoted to show that of late years pauperism has materially declined; but those who quote these statistics do not look at the entire facts of the case. They do not tell us, for instance, how paupers are compelled by guardians to go into the workhouse or be cut off from relief; they do not inform us that whilst in England and Wales, in 1853, there were only 104,186 indoor paupers—that is, paupers in workhouses—in 1880 there were 189,304; and that whilst in the former year the amount actually paid in relief to the poor was only £4,939,064, in 1880 it was £8,045,010, being the largest amount ever paid for poor relief during one year in the history of the country.

#### 4.—CRIME.

As with pauperism, so it is with crime. It often happens that attempts are made to make it appear that during the last thirty or forty years there has been a diminution in the crime of the country, but those who speak or write thus only prove what an imperfect acquaintance they have with the facts of the case.

In the registered returns of the crime of the country, there are two departments—viz., (1st) That which is called indictable crime, and is dealt with by judges at assizes; and (2nd) that which is dealt with by magistrates summarily in petty sessions. Now those who write or speak about the diminution of crime quote only the returns which deal with indictable crime; they ignore what is dealt with by the magistrates, and they omit to notice the fact that owing to repeated changes in the law many offences which forty years ago were sent on to the assizes and treated as indictable crimes, are now adjudicated upon by the magistrates, and do not now find their way into the published criminal returns of the country as they formerly did.



Let us take for illustration the years 1840 and 1879. In 1840 the number of cases of indictable crime given in the published returns was 19,927; in 1879 they are given as 12,585; but there were 27,726 cases of crime dealt with by the magistrates in 1879, which in the year 1840, before the changes took place in the law, were classed among the indictable crimes of the country, and, therefore, to make the comparison truthful, the 27,726 cases must be added to the 12,585. This would give 40,311 cases of crime in 1879 as compared with 19,927 cases in 1840, showing an increase of 102 per cent. in the crime of the country, although the population had only increased 60 per cent.

Complete returns of crime of all kinds were not published prior to 1857, and for a year or two afterwards the returns were defective. I will, therefore, take the figures for the year 1860. That year the total cases of crime which came before the magistrates in England and Wales were 255,803, but in 1878 they numbered 538,232. In 1860 the Drink Bill was £84,000,000, whilst in 1878 it was £142,000,000. The Drink Bill had thus gone up 70 per cent., but crime had risen 110 per cent. In 1879 the Drink Bill fell to £128,000,000, and cases of crime went down to 506,000.

During the last five years (ending 1880) the total number of cases of crime which have come before the magistrates in the whole of the United Kingdom slightly exceeded 850,000 yearly. Of these there were about 300,000 cases of drunkenness, and over 180,000 cases of assault. Cases of theft, vagrancy, &c., also figure largely. It is true that there are some crimes of a minor character, such as breaches of Highway Acts, offences against the Education Act, &c., but even these are very largely the result of intemperance, for sober parents seldom, if ever, need to be summoned for neglecting to send their children to school.

##### 5.—VAGRANCY.

In regard to vagrancy there are no reliable returns published. The number of vagrants relieved on the first day of January is given; but the absurdity of the return thus published as illustrating the extent of vagrancy will be seen when I state that the Government return of vagrants for all England and Wales for the

year 1870 (January 1st) is 5,430, whereas in the Bury Union alone, where I reside, the vagrants relieved that year numbered 15,474.

Commenting upon the increase of vagrancy, the *Times*, in a leader (Oct. 31, 1881) observed that "thirty years ago it was estimated that there were 200,000 people in this island without local habitation." But during the last thirty years the demoralised element in the nation has largely increased, and to-day the vagrant population of the country cannot be less than 300,000. The *Times* remarks: "The amount of depredation done by these people, reckoning what they get by begging, and what by pilfering, picking, and stealing, must be enormous, indeed equivalent to a large army living amongst us." I should like to know how many of those "without a local habitation" are abstainers?

#### 6.—LUNACY.

The number of lunatics in asylums and workhouses in the United Kingdom will be slightly over 100,000, besides many not in asylums. In England and Wales, in the year 1860, there were 38,038, but in 1880, they had increased to 71,191, being nearly double, although the population had only increased 28 per cent.

#### 7.—DEATHS.

At the Social Science Congress held at Brighton in 1875, Dr. Richardson made the following statement: "I do not over-estimate the facts when I say that, if such a miracle could be performed in England as a general conversion to temperance, the vitality of the nation would rise one-third in value."

In the United Kingdom there are on the average about 700,000 deaths yearly; one-third of which is 233,000. So that, accepting Dr. Richardson's estimate, the drinking habits of the country are responsible for upwards of 230,000 deaths yearly. I will, however, divide his estimate, and put the annual deaths caused by drinking at 120,000. These are figures which have been shown by Dr. Norman Kerr to be beyond serious dispute.

#### 8.—INDIRECT LOSSES.

In the figures which I have quoted relating to the monetary cost of our drinking habits, I have only given the money directly spent upon the drink; but this is only part of the loss, for these habits of drinking lead to loss of labour, to deterioration of work-

men, to accidents, disease, and premature deaths. There is a loss of money arising from the idleness of paupers, criminals, vagrants, and lunatics, and from the unproductive labour of judges, magistrates, policemen, gaolers, &c. There are all the taxes incident to pauperism, crime, &c. There is destruction of property and health both by sea and by land, and in many other ways the drinking habits of the country operate to entail burdens and losses upon the community.

Careful calculations touching the aggregate extent of these losses show that the indirect cost and losses resulting from drinking equal in amount the money directly spent upon the drink. Adding these together, it gives an average yearly loss of wealth to the nation during the past twelve years of £268,000,000. Having regard to the fact that there are £30,000,000 of revenue derived from the drink traffic, I will knock off the £68,000,000, and assess the cost and loss at £200,000,000 yearly ; or, for the twelve years, £2,400,000,000.

Mr. Giffen, of the Board of Trade, in his Book, "Essays in Finance," estimates the value of the landed property of the country when capitalised at £2,007,330,000, so that the cost and losses which during the last twelve years have been entailed upon the nation by our drinking habits have been equal to the total value of the land of the country, and leaving nearly £400,000,000 to spare.

Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister, in a speech in the House of Commons, March 5th, 1880, stated :—"It has been said that greater calamities are inflicted on mankind by intemperance than by the three great historical scourges—war, pestilence, and famine. That is true for us, but not true for Europe, and civilised countries in general—certainly not for Italy, for Spain, and for Portugal, and I believe that for France and Germany it may not be ; but it is true for us, and it is the measure of our discredit and disgrace."

Those who have read the facts contained in this paper will agree with me that Mr. Gladstone's remarks touching this country were not exaggerations, but stern, deplorable truths. What then is the moral of these appalling truths ? It is this, that with one united and irresistible voice the people should demand from the legislature that immediate steps be taken to free the country from a traffic which is so utterly at war with the well-being of the community.

## THE TAXATION OF ALCOHOL.

THE Taxation of Alcohol was one of the subjects discussed at the Annual Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which was held in August last at Southampton. We append abstracts of the two principal papers.

## MR. STEPHEN BOURNE'S PAPER.

The large share which the taxes on alcohol have in producing the public revenue—more than £30,000,000 out of £86,000,000, or thirty-five per cent.—renders the subject attractive to the economist, the statesman, and the statistician. At the present moment two circumstances combine to deepen this interest. The first is the necessity for increased taxation to meet the expenditure upon warlike operations. The recent addition to the Income-tax for this purpose in the form of 3d. extra being deducted from the ensuing quarterly or half-yearly payments, or 1½d. on the whole year's income—levied and spent within the six months—renders it, in fact, a tax of 8d. instead of 5d. for the half year—an increase of 60 per cent.

Were this principle applied to the £18,500,000 raised on spirits, it would produce £5,500,000 on the half-year. It must be admitted that this is an article of luxury—one that can be done without, and therefore that its payment is entirely voluntary. It must also be borne in mind that at least one-half of the taxes on drink are expended by the State in preventing, punishing, and repairing evils, the result of that drink being consumed; so that on every consideration the only limit to such taxation should be one that, being over-passed, would encourage illicit manufacture or importation.

Wine, which produces £1,300,000 at present, stands in a somewhat different light, and when unfortified is the most natural and least injurious of all intoxicating liquors. Yet these duties are to be readjusted for political and economic reasons, and in so doing might be fairly made to yield £500,000 more, for at present the alcohol in wine pays at the rate of about 6s. on the proof gallon, while spirit pays 10s. It is quite right that alcohol should be

more highly taxed when produced in a concentrated than in a diluted form.

Beer partakes of the attribute of wine in its too low rating on the alcohol it contains—only 1s. 9d. per gallon—and to bring it up to a right proportion should be at least doubled. Yet as the poor man's drink, and from long usage, it might not be possible to do this at once, although it should certainly be increased by 50 per cent., or, for simplicity of calculation, from 6s. 3d. to 10s. per barrel, thus raising some £4,500,000 more.

For various reasons these new or "consumption duties" should be charged on the retailers, who are all licensed, and therefore under the surveillance of the authorities. It might be paid by them concurrently with or following upon the sale of the articles and their thus having realised their value. This is a somewhat novel mode, but analogous to that of the income tax, which is not received until after the income has accrued and has even been spent. The nature of the business requires a supervision which in other trades would be deemed inquisitorial, and which for its right conduct might well be combined with the collection of the duties; indeed there are many reasons why this double rating would be desirable in the interests of the Revenue.

From these several sources the whole income to the State from alcohol, which, including licenses, now exceeds £30,000,000, would amount to some £14,000,000 more. This gives an average contribution by each individual of 8s. per annum, or say £2 for each family—scarcely more than the price of a glass of beer per day for its head—by omitting which he might save the increased tax. Or, to take another illustration, seeing that on £120,000,000 a year, which is estimated to be spent on intoxicants, the £14,000,000 would be but one-ninth more, the moderate drinker, by dispensing with this proportion, would only be making a fair sacrifice to the needs of his country, whilst the excessive consumer would be greatly benefited by this partial restriction in the extent of his potations.

Whether, therefore, such a scheme should prove a financial success in raising the extra money—all of which, it is probable, will be wanted for Egyptian outlay—or fail to yield thus much

from the check it would give to consumption, it is every way desirable. In the latter case it would achieve a moral success far outweighing all disadvantages, really saving to the country that portion of its income which, though received with the one hand, is disbursed with the other, to meet the results of the very consumption which produces the revenue.

MR. GEORGE BADEN POWELL'S PAPER.

At the present moment the question of raising revenue from the taxation of alcohol is of peculiar interest, not only as affecting general principles, but also their practical application.

There is no better method of raising revenue than from the consumption of alcoholic drinks. It is, however, true that much alcohol is used for most proper purposes, as, for instance, in various manufactures, and even in consumption wherever it is beneficially used as a food or as a medicine. There is too great a tendency to mix this up with the Temperance question.

In these islands we spend 120 millions sterling in the year on alcoholic drinks, but no less than one quarter of this is a contribution to the general revenue.

This source of revenue, however, is failing year by year (see table appended). Mr. Gladstone tells us the only balance he can discover is that people are drinking a little more tea and increasing greatly their habit of putting by savings. I wish to put forward two further explanations; (1) the great growth, latterly, in substitutes for duty-paying drinks—as of chicory for coffee, starch for cocoa, and so forth; (2) the enormous increase in recent years in the consumption of “bottled waters.” If we tax foods at all we should tax more especially those which are luxuries.

In future years we shall probably continue to derive a considerable income from the taxation of alcohol; but it will not be so large as that we now obtain. It does not seem probable that this lesser income will be balanced by any absolutely equivalent decrease in the crime and pauperism that become charges on the general revenue. We shall have in some other way to obtain at all events some increase from other sources to balance the larger part of this falling off.

TABLE.

| Year. | Gallons of Spirits consumed per head of population. | Revenue from Alcohol, in millions sterling. | Revenue per head of population, in shillings. | Revenue from Tea and Coffee, in millions sterling. | Revenue from Tobacco, in millions sterling. |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
|       |                                                     |                                             | <i>s. d.</i>                                  |                                                    |                                             |
| 1866  | 4·                                                  | 23·                                         | 15 6                                          | 2·9                                                | 6 3                                         |
| 1867  | 4·1                                                 | 24·                                         | 16 5                                          | 3·0                                                | 6·5                                         |
| 1868  | 3·9                                                 | 24·                                         | 15 10                                         | 3·1                                                | 6·5                                         |
| 1869  | 3·9                                                 | 25·                                         | 15 10                                         | 3·0                                                | 6·5                                         |
| 1870  | 4·                                                  | 25·                                         | 15 10                                         | 3·0                                                | 6·6                                         |
| 1871  | 4·1                                                 | 26·                                         | 16 8                                          | 3·6                                                | 6·6                                         |
| 1872  | 4·4                                                 | 28·                                         | 17 0                                          | 3·5                                                | 6·8                                         |
| 1873  | 4·6                                                 | 30·                                         | 18 7                                          | 3·4                                                | 7·0                                         |
| 1874  | 4·7                                                 | 32·                                         | 19 6                                          | 3·5                                                | 7·3                                         |
| 1875  | 4·8                                                 | 33·                                         | 19 9                                          | 3·8                                                | 7·4                                         |
| 1876  | 4·9                                                 | 34·                                         | 20 0                                          | 3·9                                                | 7·7                                         |
| 1877  | 4·7                                                 | 35·                                         | 19 7                                          | 3·9                                                | 7·8                                         |
| 1878  | 4·7                                                 | 35·                                         | 19 3                                          | 4·2                                                | 8·                                          |
| 1879  | 4·3                                                 | 33·                                         | 18 5                                          | 4·4                                                | 8·5                                         |
| 1880  | 4·3                                                 | 32·                                         | 16 10                                         | 3·9                                                | 8·6                                         |
| 1881  | 3·9                                                 | 30·5                                        | 16 7                                          | 4·1                                                | 8·7                                         |

## THE NATIONAL DRINK BILL FOR 1881.

MR. WILLIAM HOYLE'S ESTIMATE.

ALONG with the Board of Trade returns for February, we have also the Excise returns, which enable us to calculate the expenditure upon intoxicating liquors during the year 1881. The following are the particulars thereof. I also give the figures for 1880 :—

|                                                            | 1881.        | 1880.        |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Beer consumed, 970,788,564 gallons, at 1s. 6d. ....        | £ 72,809,142 | £ 67,881,678 |
| British Spirits, 28,730,719 gallons, at 20s. ....          | 28,730,719   | 28,457,485   |
| Foreign Spirits, 8,295,265 gallons, at 24s. ....           | 9,954,318    | 10,173,014   |
| Wine, 15,644,757 gallons, at 18s. ....                     | 14,080,281   | 14,287,102   |
| British Wines (estimated), 15,000,000 gallons, at 2s. .... | 1,500,000    | 1,500,000    |
|                                                            | 127,074,460  | 122,279,279  |

If the percentage of the increase of the various liquors be calculated, it will be seen that the consumption of beer shows an increase of 7·3 per cent., and British spirits 0·96 per cent., while foreign spirits show a decrease of 2·1 per cent., and wine 1·3 per cent. Taking the percentage of the total, it gives an aggregate increase of 3·9 per cent.

The total expenditure upon intoxicating liquors of all kinds during the past ten years has been £1,364,118,357, or, in round numbers, £136,500,000 yearly.

DR. DAWSON BURNS' ESTIMATE.

The official "Statistical Summary" brought down to the end of 1881 enables us to state with more exactitude than was previously possible the particulars as to consumption of intoxicating liquors in 1881. With these I connect calculations of cost to the consumer, reckoning this at 48s. per barrel for beer, 20s. per gallon of British spirits, 22s. per gallon of Colonial and Foreign spirits, and 15s. per gallon of wine. These estimates for beer, Foreign and Colonial spirits, and wine are lower than those of Mr. Hoyle. The amount of alcohol contained in each kind of liquor is estimated at the rate of 50 per cent. for spirits, 15 per cent. for wine, and 5 per cent. for beer :—

|                              | Amount of liquor consumed. | Cash to Consumer. | Amount of alcohol consumed. |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
|                              | Gallons.                   | £                 | Gallons.                    |
| British Spirits .....        | 28,730,719                 | 28,730,719        | 14,365,359½                 |
| Foreign and Colonial Spirits | 8,339,819                  | 9,263,801         | 4,169,909½                  |
| Beer .....                   | 970,788,564                | 64,719,237        | 48,539,428                  |
| Wine .....                   | 15,550,078                 | 11,662,558        | 3,132,500                   |
| British Wines (estimated)    | 1,000,000                  | 500,000           | 150,000                     |
| Cyder and Perry .....        | 10,000,000                 | 500,000           | 500,000                     |
|                              | 1,026,409,180              | 115,376,315       | 70,857,197                  |

MR. STEPHEN BOURNE'S ESTIMATE.

Mr. Stephen Bourne read, in April last, an important paper before the Statistical Society of London, on the National Expenditure upon Alcohol. His method was a novel one. Instead of



trying to ascertain the equivalent in money of the cost of the liquor traffic, he endeavoured to determine what proportion of the producing power of the nation is absorbed by this traffic.

Mr. Bourne estimates that of the people of this country about 10½ millions are "producers;" that of these "65 or 70 per cent. are wholly employed in providing food, drink, and other necessaries of life; and that it is only the remainder (three millions and a half) who are available for the production of luxuries, and the accumulation of wealth." He further estimates that the producing power of 1,097,625 persons is wholly absorbed by the liquor traffic; and that 884,000 who might be employed as producers of wealth, are rendered economically useless by the damage done by drink. The latter number being made up as follows:—

|                                           |         |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|
| By deaths, adult and infantile ... ..     | 120,000 |
| „ sickness of producers ... ..            | 150,000 |
| „ „ administrators ... ..                 | 185,000 |
| „ pauperism ... ..                        | 200,000 |
| „ crime ... ..                            | 88,000  |
| „ professional and other service ... ..   | 50,000  |
| „ revenue officials... ..                 | 6,000   |
| „ army, navy, and merchant service ... .. | 85,000  |
|                                           | 884,000 |

“If there were no alcohol to be produced or consumed there might be two millions of producers, or an addition of 60 per cent. to our power of producing articles other than those of daily use for adding to our existing stores.” That is, as two millions constitute about a fifth of the total number of producers, the drink traffic absorbs about one-fifth of the productive power of the nation. And the total income of the nation—the total product of the industry of the nation, is variously estimated at from 850 millions to 1,200 millions a year. Mr. Gladstone puts it at about 1,000 millions a year. One fifth of this sum is 200 millions. So that, measured in money, the yearly cost of the drink traffic to the nation is about 200 millions, a sum which approximates very closely to that reached by Mr. Hoyle.

## THE CUSTOMS REVENUE FROM DRINK.

THE twenty-sixth Report of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, dealing with the events of the year 1881 in relation to the Customs Department, contains the following statements :—

“The comparatively favourable conditions of many important branches of trade and business which generally prevailed throughout that year appear to have been reflected in only a very moderate degree in the Customs revenue, the aggregate gross receipt having been but £26,743 in excess of that of 1880.

“This result is doubtless somewhat of a disappointment when compared with the hope held out, by the receipts during the first six months of the financial year, that the revenue had begun to recover somewhat of its former elasticity. Up to the commencement of November last the receipts for the financial year 1881-82 were £11,123,360, showing an increase of £248,000 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, and had this rate of progress been sustained the close of the year 1881 would have shown a considerable surplus as compared with the estimate. The receipts during the month of November, however, showed a falling-off of £100,000, and from that time till the end of 1881 they varied considerably from week to week, the advance of one week being more than counterbalanced by the falling-off in the next. In this way at the end of the year the aggregate gross receipt had gradually dwindled down to the comparatively small excess above-mentioned of £26,743 over the actual receipts of the year 1880.

“The causes of this somewhat sudden falling-off in receipt during the latter part of the year have not been very easy to ascertain, but it is noteworthy that the greater part of the increase occurred during the months of September and October, and especially during the latter month. It is possible, therefore, that the quantity of dutiable articles taken out of bond during this period may have been in excess of the actual demand, and if this was the case it would naturally be followed by a corresponding

slackness of demand and diminished receipt to the revenue in the months immediately succeeding.

"The disappointing character also of the harvest, the full extent of the deficiency of which was hardly realised till the latter part of October, combined with the previous long period of agricultural depression, may be taken as another reason why the apparent improvement shown in the earlier months of the year was not sustained. The effects of the long-continued run of bad seasons have been felt far beyond the agricultural districts which, in the first instance, had to bear the weight of the visitation, and the general diminution of the spending power of the country caused thereby has continued to restrict the consumption of dutiable articles.

"The principal falling-off in receipt during the past year was shown, as in the previous year, under the head of wine and spirits; and it is becoming a question of grave importance, in reference to the future prospects of the revenue, how far the temperance movement has had any effect in producing this result. If the rate of consumption of articles commonly associated with habits of sobriety and abstinence is to be taken as a criterion the effect on the trade in stimulants would not as yet seem to have assumed any very serious proportions. For instance, taking the following articles for the last three years we find that the consumption is nearly stationary with an increased population:—

|               | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. |                                       |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------------------|
|               | lbs.  | lbs.  | lbs.  |                                       |
| Cocoa ... ..  | 0·30  | 0·31  | 0·31  | } per head of<br>the popu-<br>lation. |
| Coffee ... .. | 1·00  | 0·92  | 0·91  |                                       |
| Tea ... ..    | 4·70  | 4·59  | 4·60  |                                       |

and spirits and tobacco are much in the same condition:—

|                      | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. |                                       |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------------------|
|                      | gall. | gall. | gall. |                                       |
| Spirits, Foreign ... | 0·28  | 0·25  | 0·24  | } per head of<br>the popu-<br>lation. |
| „ British ...        | 0·83  | 0·84  | 0·82  |                                       |
|                      | lbs.  | lbs.  | lbs.  |                                       |
| Tobacco ... ..       | 1·41  | 1·43  | 1·43  |                                       |

"It may be argued, however, that this apparently stationary rate of consumption in the case of tea and coffee may be accounted for by the adulteration of those articles before they reach the

consumer. It may also be open to question whether the man who leaves off beer and spirits drinks necessarily more tea and coffee. It would seem highly probable that the principal increase of temperance drinks is to be found in the quantity of aerated waters taken by the abstainer where non-abstainers would indulge in stimulants. How far the manufacture of drinks of this kind may have increased of late this department has no means of ascertaining. Against the temperance view, however, it may be urged that, so far as the Customs Revenue is concerned, the falling-off in spirit receipts is to be found entirely under the heads of rum and brandy ; that the demand for the first of these spirits was largely checked by the extreme mildness of the winter, and that the manufacture of foreign brandy has been very seriously affected by the spread of the vine disease. On the other hand, owing no doubt to the readjustment of the sur-tax, the importations of Geneva and plain spirits show an increase of 380,000 gallons.

“With these facts before us, it would seem safer to wait for more decided signs of a return to general prosperity, and of consequent elasticity in the revenue, before arriving at any conclusion whether or not the Temperance movement, combined with the spread of education, is likely to exercise a permanent and increasing influence in promoting habits of thrift and sobriety, and diminishing thereby the receipts from the duties on alcoholic drinks.”

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## THE INLAND REVENUE AND THE BEER DUTY.

IN their twenty-fifth Annual Report the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Inland Revenue say:—“Since the publication of our last report we have had the opportunity of testing for a complete year the general effect of the beer duty, and we think it may not be out of place to make a few observations upon the operation of the tax. The gross monthly receipts of duty during the year ended the 31st March last were remarkably uniform, ranging from £663,558 for the month of May to £811,194 for the month of March, the average per month being £723,930, thus yielding

a very uniform flow of revenue into the Exchequer, and in this respect contrasting very favourably with the former revenue from malt, which, notwithstanding the complete system of credit intended to carry forward the payment of duty to the brewing of the malt, was yet far from producing an even flow of revenue ; the half-quarterly receipts from the malt duty varying from £471,000 to £1,720,000. The temperature during the seasons of 1881-2 did not reach such extreme as either to promote the consumption of beer by continued heat in summer or to hinder brewing by excessive cold in winter. The past year may therefore be regarded as having been a very favourable one for testing the operation of the tax. The duty, however, fell short of our estimate, and instead of £8,800,000 (as estimated), the net receipts, after paying drawback on beer exported, amounted to only £8,530,819. This deficiency appears to have been due to a slight falling-off in the consumption of beer, as we have been informed by several eminent brewers in the metropolis that, notwithstanding the increase in the population, a less amount of business has been done. This may be accounted for in several ways, but principally, we think, by the improved habits of the people. Temperance principles seem to be influencing certain classes of the population largely, the past year having been, apparently, one of unusual progress in this direction. This movement has been greatly encouraged and promoted by the erection of coffee taverns, and when we mention that between thirty and forty limited liability companies for carrying on coffee taverns have been formed in various places during the past year, and that over 100 new establishments have been opened in the metropolis, some of them on an extensive and expensive scale, it will be seen that the success of such enterprise must sensibly lessen the consumption of alcoholic drinks. The manufacture of temperance drinks has also been exceedingly brisk, and whether from a prevailing demand for such beverages, or from a love of novelty on the part of the public, an unprecedented number of them has been advertised. Some of these contain no alcohol whatever, but in others, such as 'ginger ale,' a certain amount of spirit is generated by fermentation ; but we are careful to insist upon the conditions that they shall not be

## SICKNESS AND DEATH CAUSED BY ALCOHOL.

made from malt and hops to resemble ordinary table beer, and shall not contain more than 3 per cent. of proof spirit. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in dealing with the question of the beer duty in his Budget speech of the 25th of April last, after alluding to the above reasons for the falling-off in the consumption of alcohol, stated that the augmented savings of the people, as shown by the deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank, was a clear indication that the diminution in the consumption of alcoholic drinks was also associated with the gradual extension of more saving habits among the people. A deficiency of revenue from these causes cannot, therefore, be a matter for regret."

## SICKNESS AND DEATH CAUSED BY ALCOHOL.

DR. NORMAN KERR dealt with this subject in his able address to the members of the British Medical Association at Worcester in August last. He said :—" As showing the effect of limited and unlimited drinking on the rate of sickness and death, unimpeachable evidence has been adduced by Colonel Sykes, more than thirty years ago, with reference to our Indian forces. In the Government return of the sickness and mortality of the European troops forming the Madras Army, for the year 1849, the men were classed as total abstainers, temperate, and intemperate. As there were five deaths among 450 abstainers, 100 deaths among 4,318 of the temperate, and 42 deaths among 942 of the intemperate, the proportionate mortality was :—

### MORTALITY PER 1,000.

| Total Abstainers. | Temperate. | Intemperate. |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|
| 11·1              | 23·1       | 44·5         |

In other words, the mortality of the temperate was double, and the intemperate quadruple, that of the total abstainers. The number of admissions for sickness among the abstainers was 10·7 per 1,000 less than among the temperate, showing that

diseases in the former group took a much milder form than in the latter.

RATIO OF ADMISSIONS TO STRENGTH PER CENT.

| Total Abstainers. | Temperate. | Intemperate. |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|
| 130·388           | 141·593    | 214 861      |

“This striking testimony to the influence of alcohol on the disease and death rates had been confirmed by comparisons between groups of individuals belonging to friendly societies and life insurance associations. The most recent confirmation was to be found in an actuarial report on the sickness and death among the members of the London Grand Division of the Order of Sons of Temperance. The results of the investigation were derived from observations comprising 11,016 years of life in which the members had been exposed to sickness and mortality. The following table afforded data for a comparison between the experience of the Sons of Temperance and that of three other groups of members of two large friendly societies :—

SICKNESS PER ANNUM FOR EACH MEMBER.

| Sons of Temperance. | M. U. Experience, Rural Towns and City Districts 1866-70. | M. U. Experience, Rural Districts 1866-70. | Foresters, 1871-5. |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Weeks.<br>7·49      | Weeks.<br>26·20                                           | Weeks.<br>24·68                            | Weeks.<br>27·66    |

“ In drawing sound conclusions from that table two reservations must be borne in mind. (1) That the observations as regards the Sons of Temperance were of a comparatively limited extent, embracing but 11,016 years of life, while in the records of the Manchester Unity were comprised 1,321,048 years. The law of average has therefore less chance of fully manifesting itself among the abstainers than among non-abstainers. (2) The order of the Sons of Temperance having been established only in 1867, many years later than the other societies compared with it, its members had not had time to reach the limit of their age ; so that here again, through deficient observations, the law of average did not

have fair-play. But, after ample allowance for these drawbacks, the comparison showed a very great advantage on the side of total abstinence. It was probable that complete materials for comparison would show at least three times as much sickness among the Oddfellows and Foresters as among the Sons of Temperance.

“Proof of the superior healthiness of total abstinence was afforded by the fact that in some insurance companies there was a separate section for the abstainers, with the result that these invariably received a larger proportionate share of the profits than the non-abstainers. In the Whittington, the bonus in 1881 was 23 per cent. higher in the Temperance than in the General Department. From the last annual report of the Temperance and General Provident Institution, it appeared that the number of deaths expected in the abstaining section was 213. There were but 131, or eighty-two less. In the general or non-abstaining section, the expectancy was 320, and the actual number 290, or thirty less. So clear was the evidence that one company offered an extra bonus of 20 per cent. to teetotalers.

“Some years ago Dr. Kerr was led, by the feeling that the popular idea that 60,000 drunkards died in the United Kingdom every year was an exaggeration, to inquire into this intricate and difficult question. He had noted all the deaths in his own practice which were caused either directly by acute or chronic alcohol poisoning, or indirectly by the induction of secondary causes. Applying his own results, after due corrections for the special characteristics of his *clientèle*, to the whole number of medical practitioners, he had been unable to bring the probable number of annual deaths from personal intemperance below 40,500. The records of twelve medical brethren—some engaged in London, some in provincial practice—had shown a considerably higher average.

“But this was not all the mortality from alcohol. Besides those who died from the effects of drinking in their own person, a large number of lives were lost through the indulgence of others in strong drink. There were deaths by violence and by accident; the suffocation of children through the drinking of one or both parents; and a long chain of innocent victims, weak women, and helpless children, either literally starved to death through



the intemperance of the husband and father, or with life gradually crushed out of them through the tyranny and brutality of him who ought to be their cherisher and protector. This indirect mortality from the intemperance of others than the slain was not only much greater than the direct mortality caused by the lethal influence of alcohol on the person, but was infinitely more difficult to compute. Though he had closely studied the subject for years, and had done his best to reduce the figures to as low a compass as possible, Dr. Kerr could not shut his eyes to the probability that, for every death from personal intemperance, there were about two deaths from the excess of others. The estimate of 40,500 dying every year in the United Kingdom from their own intemperance, and 79,500 dying from disease, violence, accident, or starvation consequent on the intemperance of others, had been submitted to several representative medical gatherings, and had, he regretted to say, not been seriously disputed."

Whilst a small-pox epidemic was prevalent at Bolton last winter, Dr. Thornley stated at a public meeting that "A sanitary officer of the borough whose duties took him among infectious patients had asked him (the doctor) his opinion as to what he ought to drink that he might avoid contracting the disease, and said, 'What kind of liquor do you think the best?' To which he (Dr. Thornley) replied, 'The liquor that will prevent you taking the fever, and other fevers also, is that which is very cheap and comes from Belmont and the district of Egerton in the shape of water, and no intoxicating liquor will prevent you taking fever, but would rather bring your blood into such a condition that you will be more likely to receive fever.' There could be no doubt of this, for by taking intoxicating drink the stamina of a person and the vital force was reduced. He quoted from Parkes' work on 'Hygiene' to show that, in the Southern States of America, and also in the West Indies, where there were repeated epidemics of yellow fever, that those who took intoxicating liquors were more frequently attacked, and, when attacked, the mortality was much greater than amongst abstainers. If any in the audience had a relative or friend suffering from small-pox, or indeed any kind of fever, do not let them take intoxicating liquor under the impression that it would prevent fever, because, as he had said, by it the

body was reduced, and they would be the more likely to contract fever. He would detain the meeting for a moment to tell them what the epidemic of typhoid fever in Darwen in 1874 had proved. From tables which had been printed it was shown that in Over Darwen, at that time the Rechabites—who he need hardly say did not take intoxicating liquors—numbered 164, and that only three of their body died. And he should at this point say that the epidemic was worse than was the epidemic of small-pox in Bolton, for he remembered that in one week more than 500 cases were reported to the authorities of Over Darwen. Well, in the Oddfellows' Society—in which they were not bound to be total abstainers—ninety-one deaths occurred, out of 620 members; so that the death-rate of the Rechabites were 18 per 1,000, and the Oddfellows 31 per 1,000, while the publicans of Over Darwen died at the rate of 150 per 1,000. It would be seen from this that where one Rechabite died, eight publicans succumbed to the disease. Apart from all this, the Government Assurance Company had found that since grocers began to sell intoxicating liquors the death-rate amongst grocers in the country was double what it was, and as a fact the company refused to take men into membership who sold beer, whatever premium they were ready to pay. Let him strongly advise his hearers, then, not to be scared into the idea of taking intoxicating liquors to avoid disease.

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#### DRINK AND INSANITY.

THE Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, issued on 31st March last, gives the total number of lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind, registered as being under care on the 1st January, 1882, as 78,842, showing a net increase on the previous return of 1729. The proportion of lunatics in the kingdom is 28·34 to every 10,000 of the population. The total number of new admissions for the year was 13,402; being 6,625 male and 6,777 female patients. The cause of insanity was unknown in 2,945 cases, leaving a total of 10,457 in

which the predisposing causes had been definitely ascertained. The number of cases attributed to intemperance in drink was 1,730, being a proportion of 12·9 per cent. of the total number of admissions, and of 16·54 per cent. of the cases in which the cause of insanity was known. The proportions of the sexes were—males 24·71 per cent., and females 8·52 per cent. of the known causes.

It is important to note that out of 210 cases in the military asylums at Netley and Ealing in which the cause of insanity was known, 72 were attributed to drink, showing the large proportion of 34·29 per cent. The number of cases attributed to the effects of "tropical climate" was 95, and it is probable that a number of these cases were influenced to some extent by drink.

The average weekly cost per head for maintenance, medicine, clothing, and care of patients in county and borough asylums during the year 1881 was 9s. 6½d. The average weekly cost for "wines, spirits, and porter" was ½d. per head, being a slight decrease on the previous year, showing clearly that the disposition then manifested to materially reduce the use of alcoholic beverages in the ordinary diet of the patients has been gaining ground, and now prevails to a greater extent.

The Committee of Visitors to the Lancaster Asylum, in their annual report presented at Preston, a short time ago, quoted Dr. Cassidy, the superintendent, as saying that he "could not pass over unnoticed another change, which he was inclined to call a reform, initiated some two or three years ago, and completed last year, namely the abolition of beer. He never took any step which he afterwards saw less reason to regret. He would sum up, as at first intended, the arguments in favour of it, because every argument seemed to be in its favour, and he really did not see what could with any force be urged against it. For the information of many brother superintendents, who are no doubt contemplating the same step, he would state, however, that upon the abolition of beer, a contract was entered into for an additional milk supply, and certain alterations made in the dietary, involving an addition of force and fat-forming elements to compensate for any possible loss of such elements in the beer. All of the patients are weighed

once a month, and the results are brought under his notice. No bad results to health have in any way ensued, and the general placidity and content which used to be found in the wards reign there now. Stimulants are, of course, still ordered by the medical officers whenever they think them necessary. With regard to the attendants and nurses, existing vested interests were recognised by a money payment in lieu of beer."

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The non-alcoholic treatment of lunatics has been followed for several years at the Asylum for the Insane, London, Canada, which had 970 patients during the year ending September 30, 1881, and in the annual report the medical superintendent, Dr. R. M. Bucke, says :—

"During the year just closed no beer, wine, whisky, or brandy, has been used in this asylum. Something less than five gallons of alcohol (B.P.) have been given as medicine. Not more than a few dozen doses of opium, chloral, or other sedatives, have been given during the same period, and the amount of restraint required and used has been less than ever before in the history of the asylum. I am more than ever convinced that the use of alcohol, so far from taking the place of sedatives and restraint, does, on the contrary, by producing a condition of increased mobility of the great nerve centres, make a larger use of these necessary. In the long run, the use of opium and chloral (unless the patient is kept constantly under their influence) brings about essentially the same condition as does the use of alcohol, so that these also tend to make mechanical restraint necessary instead of taking its place. All this, I think, is clearly shown and demonstrated in the history of this asylum during the last few years—for, as we have given up the use of alcohol, we have needed and used less opium and chloral ; and as we have discontinued the use of alcohol, opium, and chloral, we have needed and used less seclusion and restraint. I have, during the year just closed, carefully watched the effect of the alcohol given, and the progress of cases where in former years it would have been given, and I am morally certain that the alcohol used during the last year did no good."

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EXTENT AND COST OF ENGLISH PAUPERISM.

THE cost of relief for the parochial year 1881 was slightly in excess of the amount for the year 1880. For the last-named period it was £8,015,010, for the former £8,102,136; this is an increase of £87,126 or 1·1 per cent. But tested by population and rateable value, there was a proportionate decrease. The rate per head, which was 6s. 4d. in 1880, was 6s. 3d. in 1881. And the poundage on rateable value in the former year was 1s. 2·4d. and in the latter 1s. 2·3d., which is equivalent to a diminution of one-tenth of a penny in the £. In thirty Union Counties there was an increase in the absolute cost of relief, whilst in seventeen a decrease is shown.

The six principal heads into which Relief to the Poor is divided are placed hereunder for 1881 in comparison with 1880:—

|                                                                | 1880.             | 1881.             | Difference in 1881. |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------|
|                                                                |                   |                   | More.<br>£          | Less.<br>£ |
|                                                                | £                 | £                 |                     |            |
| 1. In maintenance ... ..                                       | 1,757,749         | 1,838,641         | 80,892              | —          |
| 2. Out-relief ... ..                                           | 2,710,778         | 2,660,022         | —                   | 50,756     |
| 3. Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses ...   | 934,204           | 1,033,780         | 39,576              | —          |
| 4. Workhouse and other loans repaid with interest ... ..       | 319,426           | 338,419           | 18,993              | —          |
| 5. Salaries and Rations of Officers and Superannuations ... .. | 1,053,218         | 1,069,183         | 15,970              | —          |
| 6. Other Expenses of or immediately connected with relief ...  | 1,181,511         | 1,135,286         | —                   | 46,225     |
| <b>Total Relief to the Poor</b>                                | <b>8,015,010*</b> | <b>8,102,136*</b> | <b>87,126</b>       | <b>—</b>   |

\* The discrepancy between these totals and the sum of the six items arises in adjusting the charges for Relief to the Poor in the Metropolis through the common Poor Fund.

The cost for the 11 years ended with 1881 is shown in the following table :—

| Parochial Year. | In Maintenance. | Out-Relief. | Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.† |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
|                 | £               | £           | £                                                       |
| 1871 ... ..     | 1,524,695       | 3,663,970   | 746,113                                                 |
| 1872 ... ..     | 1,515,790       | 3,583,571   | 742,483                                                 |
| 1873 ... ..     | 1,549,403       | 3,279,123   | 780,927                                                 |
| 1874 ... ..     | 1,649,333       | 3,110,896   | 830,454                                                 |
| 1875 ... ..     | 1,577,596       | 2,958,670   | 859,073                                                 |
| 1876 ... ..     | 1,534,224       | 2,760,804   | 883,267                                                 |
| 1877 ... ..     | 1,613,757       | 2,616,465*  | 911,426                                                 |
| 1878 ... ..     | 1,727,340       | 2,621,786*  | 957,119                                                 |
| 1879 ... ..     | 1,720,947       | 2,641,558*  | 936,050                                                 |
| 1880 ... ..     | 1,757,749       | 2,710,778*  | 994,204                                                 |
| 1881 ... ..     | 1,838,641       | 2,660,022*  | 1,033,780                                               |

The in-maintenance exhibits an increase, when 1881 is collated with 1871, of £313,946; while the maintenance of lunatics in asylums has cost more to the Poor Rates, under the same comparison, by £287,667; about 40 per cent. of this charge is, however, ultimately recouped to the Guardians out of the subventions voted by Parliament. A remarkable and very satisfactory feature of the table is the large diminution of out-relief. The total amounted to £3,663,970 in 1871 and £2,660,022 in 1881. If, however, from the latter sum £33,045 school fees for the children of paupers on the out-door lists, which were not a charge in the earlier year, is deducted, the amount is reduced to £2,626,977. Corrected thus the decrease in 1881 was £1,036,993, or 28·3 per cent. One thing is noticeable here,—the earlier years of the table were prosperous, the latter were seasons of great depression; yet the out-door relief was heavy in the former years, but decreased in the latter. The staple food of the labouring poor is bread. Taking the parochial years in order, the respective prices

\* Inclusive of school fees for the children of out-door paupers; not a charge before 1877.

† This includes only those pauper lunatics in asylums, &c., who were chargeable to the poor rates.

of wheat between 1871 and 1878 were 49s. 8½d., 57s. 1d., 57s. 2½. 60s. 3d., 50s. 1½d., 45s. 5d., 48s. 2d., and 56s. 8d. ; in 1879 the price fell to 43s. 7d. ; the following year it was 45s. 4½d., and in 1871 it was 43s. 7d. There can be little doubt that cheap bread has been an important element in reducing the charge for outdoor relief.

On the 1st July and the 1st January in each parochial year an examination is made of the number of persons in receipt of relief. Every pauper receiving relief on either of those days, or for any period inclusive of those days, is reckoned in these enumerations. The mean number as entered for each year is stated in the following table :—

| Parochial Year. | Mean Number of Paupers. |           |           | Ratio per 1,000 of Population. |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|
|                 | In-door.                | Out-door. | Total.    |                                |
| 1871            | 156,430                 | 880,930   | 1,037,360 | 46                             |
| 1872            | 149,200                 | 828,000   | 977,200   | 42                             |
| 1873            | 144,338                 | 739,350   | 883,688   | 38                             |
| 1874            | 143,707                 | 683,739   | 827,446   | 35                             |
| 1875            | 146,800                 | 654,114   | 800,914   | 34                             |
| 1876            | 143,084                 | 606,392   | 749,476   | 31                             |
| 1877            | 149,611                 | 570,338   | 719,949   | 29                             |
| 1878            | 159,219                 | 569,870   | 722,089   | 29                             |
| 1879            | 166,852                 | 598,603   | 765,455   | 30                             |
| 1880            | 180,817                 | 627,213   | 808,030   | 32                             |
| 1881            | 183,872                 | 607,065   | 790,937   | 30                             |

From the statement above it is found that in the total number of paupers, comparing 1881 with 1871, there was a decrease of 246,423 or 23·8 per cent. ; but there was a material addition to those who were relieved in the Workhouse ; the increase being 27,442, or 17·5 per cent. ; with a very large decrease of the outdoor paupers, the diminution of this class being 273,865 or 31·1 per cent., in the interval of ten years. This decrease is the more satisfactory, because it has been effected in a class of paupers, viz., the out-door poor, whose destitution is seldom subjected to a conclusive or satisfactory test.—*Eleventh Annual Report of the Local Government Board.*

A Parliamentary return has been issued, giving statistics as to pauperism furnished by 647 unions in England and Wales on July 1, 1882, and a comparison with the corresponding returns of the preceding year. It appears that on the date mentioned relief was given to 761,126 paupers, or 2·9 per cent. of the population, as against 773,198 on the same date in 1881. The number of adult able-bodied paupers was 98,137 in 1881, and 92,944 in 1882.

The returns of metropolitan pauperism show that, during the second week of November last, 52,130 in-door, and 39,893 out-door paupers were relieved, making a total of 93,023, against 90,862 in the corresponding week of 1881, 88,987 in 1880, and 86,133 in 1879.

### JUDICIAL STATISTICS FOR 1881.

BY THE REV. J. W. HORSLEY, M.A.,

*Chaplain to Her Majesty's Prison, Clerkenwell.*

THE yearly volume giving the record of crime and things relating to crime possesses much interest to Temperance and other social reformers, as giving the statistics for England and Wales which are indispensable for a just estimation of the increase or decrease, comparative or absolute, of crime in general or of some particular class of offences in particular. I extract those figures which may especially interest temperance readers, comparing them in some instances with the records of the five previous years.

1. The number of persons summarily proceeded against in England and Wales for being drunk or drunk and disorderly for the last six years is—

|             |         |             |         |
|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| 1876 ... .. | 205,567 | 1879 ... .. | 178,429 |
| 1877 ... .. | 200,184 | 1880 ... .. | 172,859 |
| 1878 ... .. | 194,549 | 1881 ... .. | 174,481 |

The increase being probably due to the revival of trade, as the high figures of five years were admittedly swollen by commercial prosperity.



2. The places with the largest totals for drunkenness were in—

| 1880.                  |     |        | 1881.                  |     |        |
|------------------------|-----|--------|------------------------|-----|--------|
| London ... ..          | ... | 32,710 | London ... ..          | ... | 27,368 |
| Lancaster County ...   | ... | 15,650 | Lancaster County ...   | ... | 16,661 |
| Liverpool ... ..       | ... | 14,252 | Liverpool... ..        | ... | 14,207 |
| Manchester ... ..      | ... | 8,815  | Manchester ... ..      | ... | 9,297  |
| West Riding ... ..     | ... | 8,717  | Durham County ... ..   | ... | 9,124  |
| Durham County ... ..   | ... | 8,308  | West Riding ... ..     | ... | 7,642  |
| Stafford County ... .. | ... | 4,445  | Stafford County ... .. | ... | 4,854  |
| Newcastle ... ..       | ... | 4,316  | Newcastle ... ..       | ... | 4,268  |
| Chester County ... ..  | ... | 2,632  | Glamorgan County ...   | ... | 2,756  |
| Glamorgan County ...   | ... | 2,484  | Salford ... ..         | ... | 2,480  |
| Birmingham ... ..      | ... | 2,218  | Chester County ... ..  | ... | 2,443  |
| Salford ... ..         | ... | 2,148  | Birmingham ... ..      | ... | 2,345  |
| Northumberland ... ..  | ... | 1,967  | Northumberland ... ..  | ... | 2,145  |
| Derby County ... ..    | ... | 1,849  | Worcester County ...   | ... | 2,016  |
|                        |     |        | Derby County ... ..    | ... | 2,001  |

It will be observed that the increase is general except in the case of London, Liverpool, West Riding, and Chester County. In London the figures are lower owing largely to the effect of the police order whereby drunkards are not detained when they become sober in the police-station, the improvement in metropolitan sobriety being, therefore, more apparent than real. The figures for Manchester for the last four years are 8,045, 8,596, 8,815, and 9,297, a serious and steady progress downwards, unless the population has steadily and largely increased out of proportion to the increase in other places. Worcester County for the first time appears in this black list, its figures having grown from 1,684 in 1880 to 2,016.

3. Other offences against the Licensing Act, 1872, are for the last six years :—

|             |     |        |             |     |        |
|-------------|-----|--------|-------------|-----|--------|
| 1876 ... .. | ... | 15,908 | 1879 ... .. | ... | 14,264 |
| 1877 ... .. | ... | 15,206 | 1880 ... .. | ... | 13,613 |
| 1878 ... .. | ... | 10,341 | 1881 ... .. | ... | 14,703 |

This includes such offences as permitting drunkenness in licensed houses, illicit sale, adulteration, &c. There are at least 13,800 licensed houses in London alone, and as over 300,000 licenses are issued in the United Kingdom, it is obvious that these offences are very rare (1), or that the offenders are remarkably lucky in escaping conviction.

4. Among those apprehended for indictable offences, or summarily proceeded against, 36,989 are described as habitual drunkards. This indicates, of course, cases and not individuals. Many, however, come under other heads, *e.g.*, disorderly prostitutes, of whom there were 22,759, and, moreover, habitual drunkards are more often quiet than otherwise.

5. Under the head of coroners' returns, 430 deaths are described as being from excessive drinking. A perusal of the daily papers will, however, show that this verdict is often, from various reasons, not recorded when it might have been.

6. Of 839 houses the resort of thieves, depredators, and suspected persons, 390 are public-houses and 327 beershops. As it is an offence to harbour such persons, we may wonder why this item reappears, year after year, undiminished in size.

7. The offenders who have been convicted for any crime above ten times are 4,148 males and 7,496 females—*i.e.*, 8·8 and 27·4 respectively on the total commitments. A comparison of four years will show that women have been steadily getting worse in this respect :—

|             |                |  |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|--|-------------|----------------|
| 1878 ... .. | 5,673 females. | \| | 1880 ... .. | 6,773 females. |
| 1879 ... .. | 5,800 ,, | \| | 1881 ... .. | 7,496 ,,       |

This preponderance of women is due certainly to the increase and special character of female intemperance.

8. The daily average population of the local prisons was 17,798, at a cost of £20 6s. 11d. a head ; of the convict prisons, 10,245, at £32 3s. 4d. ; and there were 872 criminal lunatics—*i.e.*, 28,915 criminals in confinement (not including 4,611 juvenile offenders in reformatories and 10,728 in industrial schools), at a cost of £750,508. As three-fourths of crime is directly or indirectly attributable to intemperance, the unnecessary cost to the country may readily be computed. It may be added that the cost of the police is £3,157,876.

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## METROPOLITAN DRINKING AND CRIME.

BY THE REV. J. W. HORSLEY, M.A.

THE number of persons taken into custody on all charges in the Metropolitan area during 1881 was 77,377, which is 2,113 under the total for 1880, 4,008 under that for 1879, and 6,369 under that for 1878. It is, however, above the average, for the total apprehensions for the decade ending 1880 present an average of 76,314.

Of these, 8,567, of whom 3,854 were females, were charged with drunkenness, which seems a remarkable improvement since last year, when the figures were respectively 13,348 and 6,439. Sir Edmund Henderson has, however, been under the necessity of pointing out that this improvement is more apparent than real, being due largely, if not entirely, to the fatuous police order, which resulted from some magisterial decisions, whereby drunken persons are ordered to be released, when sober, on their own recognisances to appear. "As a rule," he says, "nothing more is seen of them;" and though 1,570 who were thus released must be added to the 8,567—making 10,137 for the year's apprehensions for simple drunkenness—we have also to bear in mind that the police, as their superintendents stated in their reports last year, do not trouble to apprehend drunkards, while conviction is so easily evaded by a false address and a non-appearance.

The separate charge of being drunk and disorderly contains 18,721 cases, of whom 8,689 are females, which shows pretty clearly the misleading effect of the order and action above mentioned; for these figures show an increase of no less than 2,201, as compared with the previous year. In this case culprits are not released, as there is against them the additional charge of being disorderly. The London drinking charges in 1881 thus stand at the terrible total of 28,858, of which women account for 12,543. Of those apprehended, only 19,743 were summarily convicted, a difference of about 9,100 existing between apprehensions and convictions, whereas in 1879 the difference was only some 7,000. This is explained by the passage quoted above from Sir E. Hen-

person's report. Apprehensions are rarer, and to escape conviction is comparatively easy.

Of those convicted the ages were as follows :—

|                       |            |                    |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------------|
| 10 years to under 20, | 923 cases, | 339 being females. |
| 20 " " 30,            | 7,067 "    | 2,765 " "          |
| 30 " " 40,            | 5,601 "    | 2,602 " "          |
| 40 " " 50,            | 3,615 "    | 1,604 " "          |
| 50 " " 60,            | 1,500 "    | 604 " "            |
| 60 and upwards ...    | 767 "      | 324 " "            |

The decade from 20 to 30 is therefore far the worst, as it is for nearly all crime. It is noticeable that the whole of the year's increase in intemperance is observable in the decades 20 to 30 and 30 to 40, the other decades showing a decrease as compared with the previous year.

We may also note that, in spite of the accumulated and varied evidence as to the futility of the present system of punishment, 18 out of 19 are merely fined, and a month remains the maximum of punishment even for those who have scores of previous convictions. In March the number of females apprehended for drunkenness actually exceeded the males.

There were 196 publicans, &c., summoned by the police, but only 122 convicted, *i.e.*, one to every 254 persons apprehended for drunkenness—an eloquent fact. Drunkenness may increase, but the publicans are apparently less and less responsible, even for permitting it, as the numbers of those convicted in the last five years have been 210, 187, 182, 158, 122, which is more remarkable than explicable.

The learned professions are thus represented :—Clergymen and ministers, 2 ; lawyers, 27 ; and medical men, 40. Of those who describe themselves as of no trade or occupation, 3,562 were men and 9,176 women, these being in most cases married women.

We must, of course, take these figures, saddening as they are, as but one item in the calculation of the amount of crime that is due to intemperance ; for in thousands of other cases the murder, manslaughter, assault, suicide, wilful damage, furious driving, desertion, and even vagrancy or theft, was due to, or committed when under the influence of intoxication. And even then, taking

three-fourths of all crime as due to intemperance, we must add those thousands who have escaped notice or evaded apprehension, and the quiet sot-at-home drunkards. Any parish clergyman, doctor, or relieving officer would probably know of ten undoubted drunkards who had for the year, or perhaps altogether, escaped apprehension. We can begin to calculate from these figures, but must not consider the whole extent of the evil as herein indicated.

The causes? Heedless acquiescence in custom; habits formed on inclination, not on duty; defective laws; futile punishments; and the apathy, whether with regard to preventive or rescue work, of the otherwise patriotic and good.

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#### JUDICIAL TESTIMONIES CONCERNING DRINK AND CRIME.

Mr. JUSTICE KAY, in charging the grand jury at the Liverpool Assizes (November, 1881), said:—"Many of the cases in this calendar are offences which have been committed under the influence of drink. A long experience as a county magistrate, and my experience as a judge upon the North-Eastern Circuit twice, and upon this circuit, has quite convinced me that I am speaking within the mark when I say that if the people of this country could be weaned from the fatal habit of drinking, crime would be diminished one half."

Mr. BARON DOWSE, in charging a jury in the Commission Court, Dublin (November 1881), said:—"He found that drink was at the bottom of almost every crime committed in Dublin. Even in cases that had no apparent connection with drink at all, if closely investigated, as he himself had done on many occasions, they would be found to have their origin in drink."

Mr. JUSTICE DENMAN, in his charge to the grand jury, at the Surrey Assizes (August, 1882), said:—"In some cases one finds the clearest proof of what has been said so often as to require no proof, viz., that a great proportion of the crimes committed by

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the citizens of this State consists of crimes of violence, or otherwise directly ascribable to the pestilent and mischievous and wicked habit of indulging in an excessive amount of drink. Two or three cases in this calendar illustrate this fact in a remarkably painful manner. I don't know, in enforcing the considerations which are placed before the judges as a part of their duty in the proclamation against vice and immorality which has just been read, that any judge can better discharge his duty than by again and again calling the attention of the gentry of the county, as well as inhabitants generally, to this fact—that the great bulk, I might almost say the whole, of the offences which take place in the counties of this land are directly ascribable to the habit of drinking to excess. That is a general observation which is applicable to every calendar which it has fallen to my lot to try at every assize at which for the last ten years I have presided.”

BARON HUDDLESTON, in addressing the grand jury at Swansea, (August, 1882), said that of the 44 cases down on the calendar, he found almost all traceable, directly or indirectly, to the detestable habit of drinking to excess. Two hundred years ago Sir Matthew Hale, one of the most eminent judges that ever adorned the English bench, declared that twenty years of observation taught him that the original cause of most of the enormities committed by criminals was drink. Four out of every five of them were the issue and product of excessive drinking in taverns and alehouses. Baron Huddleston feared what was true then was true now.

Sir THOMAS CHAMBERS, Q.C., M.P., Recorder of London, stated, at a meeting in Marylebone in October last, that he had for years past to address the grand jury every month, and had every time to say that almost every crime of violence was caused by drink. At another meeting held in March, at Westbourne Park, Sir Thomas Chambers said:—“I am in a position, of course, to see and to feel the mischief of intemperance as administering the criminal law at the Central Criminal Court for a long series of years; and my experience only confirms and strengthens the view I have held for many years, that if we could absolutely put an end to the vice of intemperance in this Metropolis and in other *great towns* in the country, we should put an end to nearly all

the crimes of violence which are brought before the public tribunals. In nearly every crime of violence—I do not say murders, but manslaughters—for the most part one of the persons is always intoxicated, and generally both of them are, and that is the reason, I suppose, that instead of being charged with murder they are charged with the lesser crime of manslaughter. But the calendar at the Central Criminal Court is absolutely burdened with offences which spring entirely out of this gross habit of intoxication."

The RECORDER OF DUBLIN (Hon. Frederick R. Faulkner, Q.C.) at the annual licensing sessions, held in October, 1881, in Dublin, said :—"I have been for a whole week trying cases such as no Christian judge ought to have to try—cases of outrage and violence in the city, every one of which originated in public-houses. The drinking system of Dublin is responsible for three sentences of penal servitude and seven heavy sentences of imprisonment which I had to impose, varying from twelve to twenty-four calendar months. I marked the evidence in every case, and every one of them began in the public-house. It is the drink system, and the drink alone, that leads to all this misery and crime and sorrow."

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## DRINKING AND DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY.

SEVERAL circumstances have combined during the past year to attract public attention to the evils of drinking, and the advantages of abstinence in the British Army.

A new edition of the "Queen's Regulations" was issued in 1881, and in Section 17, "*Movements of Troops by Sea*," certain rules are laid down for which the military authorities deserve credit. One of these rules is to the effect that "Officers, soldiers, and their families, are strictly prohibited from taking on board any ship, or receiving on board, any wine, spirits, or malt liquors. Commanding officers will take precautions accordingly." And another states that, "When troops embark in a hired ship, the military commanding officer is to furnish the master with embarkation

returns in duplicate, and a list of *temperance men and women*, noticing those who wish to receive tea and sugar in lieu of porter." Some "Notes to Rations" are also given, including the following:— "Temperance men not receiving porter (or spirit as a substitute) are each to be allowed, daily, 1 oz. of sugar and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of tea in addition to the quantities of those articles specified in the scale of rations. Those men who do not receive these additional quantities will be credited in office with a penny a day." "Temperance women not receiving porter, and other women to whom it may not be practicable to supply porter, are to be granted a similar additional allowance of sugar and tea." These particular "Notes to Rations" never appeared before, so that for the first time the existence of teetotalers in the army is officially acknowledged by the War Office.

These regulations, and others of a similar character, were rigidly enforced during the recent campaign in Egypt. When the first English troops reached Alexandria, the orders issued included a warning that any person selling drink to soldiers or sailors, and any soldier or sailor found buying intoxicating drink, would be punished; and when Sir Garnet Wolseley made preparations for the now celebrated night attack upon Arabi's troops at Tel-el-Kebir, he caused the bottles of his soldiers to be filled with tea instead of grog, thereby contributing to the military success with which everyone is familiar. Many public writers have commended Sir Garnet Wolseley's precaution, and military officers of experience have confirmed his views. When addressing a military meeting in Chatham, General Sir Evelyn Wood told his hearers that throughout the Crimean war he found those were the best and most healthy soldiers and sailors who did not touch intoxicating drink. He himself had served three years in India, including the last fifteen months of the Mutiny, and he could positively state that those who drank nothing were the best men. Sir Evelyn added that he went to the Gold Coast, and during the one hundred and fifty days they were in one place he put in one hundred and forty-six days' service, only to find himself beaten by the attendance of a man who was a teetotaler. During the last three years he rounded the Cape of Good Hope four times, and he found that the stokers who had to work in the heated



stokeholes of the large ocean steamers never drank anything but barley-water when in the tropics. In the Zulu campaign, the regiments which did yeoman's service were the 30th and the 90th, both under Sir Evelyn's command, and both foremost in the British Army for good conduct. They had never had a disaster before the enemy ; and this exemption from disgrace their leader ascribes mainly to the happy circumstance that their brains were never muddled with alcohol.

Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., brought the subject of military drunkenness before the House of Commons several times during last session of Parliament. In June he asked the Judge-Advocate General what were the number of punishments for drunkenness, or for offences arising out of drunkenness, in the army during the year 1881? also, if it was true that in the Recruiting Circular recently issued through the Post Office four special advantages were offered to soldiers enlisting, one of them being that "beer may be obtained from the regimental canteens at very low rates"? In replying to these questions Mr. Osborne Morgan said :—"The total number of punishments inflicted on soldiers for drunkenness by court-martial and by commanding officers in 1881 was 43,656. The total number of men so punished during the same period was 23,225. That number, he was sorry to say, was somewhat in excess in each case of the numbers returned for the year 1880, though very considerably less than the average for the last ten years. As to the number of punishments for crimes arising out of drunkenness in the army during the same period he was quite unable to give it, as there was no separate record kept of such offences, and it would be exceedingly difficult to make out such a record ; but he might say that, as in the case of civilians, a very large proportion of the crimes of violence and insubordination committed by soldiers was committed by them while under the influence of drink. As to the second question of his hon. friend, it was quite true that the purchase of beer, tobacco, &c., from the regimental canteen at low rates, together with other privileges, such as the use of a library, recreation, and gymnasium, were offered as inducements to recruits by the Post Office circular referred to in the question ; but the beer so supplied was of a very wholesome quality, and cases of drunken-

ness arising from its consumption were most rare ; in fact, almost unknown. He would add that no spirits were sold in canteens at all, and the real cause of drunkenness in the Army was certainly not the beer sold in canteens, but the abominable stuff which soldiers obtained under the name of spirits in the low public-houses in the neighbourhood of their barracks." By subsequent questionings Mr. Caine succeeded in eliciting further information from the Judge-Advocate General regarding public-houses and drunkenness at Aldershot ; and in August, when the session was drawing near a close, Mr. Caine gave notice that he would next session "move the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the causes of the serious amount of drunkenness in the army, and the remedies necessary for its removal."

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#### TEMPERANCE WORK IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

ENGLAND expects a good deal from her Navy ; "*per mare, per terram,*" the renowned old motto of the Royal Marines, is equally true now-a-days of the blue jacket ; he is expected to fight on board ship, and also to land and keep guard, restore order, and fight on shore. Our ships are becoming more and more complex, and cost a king's ransom to build them ; they have to be managed, and every part brought into active use. H.M.S. *Benbow*, now in course of construction, is estimated at £600,000 before she leaves the contractor's hands ; other ships tell the same tale as to their cost in building. With this we have little to do in one way, and a great deal in another. If these ships are such intricate, elaborate machines, what great need is there of brave, *sober, clear-headed* men to manage them ! The old blue jackets of whom we sing, that served their country in Nelson's day, would feel themselves sadly adrift on board our modern ships ; and although they might have courage and strength, would utterly lack the education and ability, to say nothing of the sobriety, needed for the duty which England expects now-a-days. The late Chief Constructor of Portsmouth Dockyard made

some fitting remarks on this point, when he said that intelligent, and, above all, *sober* seamen were a national necessity.

With the education and intelligence we have nothing to do, the selection of suitable boys, and their training on board H. M. ships assures this ; but in glancing round the Naval work of the National Temperance League we must not forget that it is not only world-wide, but also that it embraces the seaman's whole career. The moment he joins a training ship he is met face to face by the *Royal Naval Temperance Society*, and is invited to join, and many of the officers and petty officers of the Training Service being total abstainers their influence of course has great weight. When the boys land they are able to make one of the Sailors' Rests their home, and hundreds enrol their names after the meetings. Miss Weston has permission to hold mass meetings on board each ship every year, which help to make her known to every boy in the service. There are five training ships belonging to the Royal Navy, stationed at Devonport, Portsmouth, Falmouth, and Portland ; the number of boys on board each ship varies from 500 to 1,000. At Devonport, where two ships lie, there are 2,000 boys in the port, and they crowd the Sailors' Rest. Portsmouth, Portland, and Falmouth have about 700 boys on board the respective ships, H.M.S. *St. Vincent*, *Boscawen*, and *Ganges*. At Portsmouth and Portland they frequent the Sailors' Rests, and at Falmouth special rooms are rented for them at the Coffee Tavern, and a staff of ladies work among them at each place. As far as can accurately be computed about 1,800 or 2,000 boys are enrolled in the Society's books. Many have already belonged to Bands of Hope, and thus the fruit of hard work in many a town in England is reaped among the young blue jackets. It is not as generally known as it should be that the Admiralty discountenance drink and tobacco in every shape and form among these boys ; they are brought up, as far as ship life is concerned, strict teetotalers, and their rapid physical development tells its own tale of the importance of bringing up lads without intoxicants.

Passing from H.M. Training Service to our sea-going ships, we come to the centre and heart of the work. Our Royal Navy boasts of about 220 ships of all classes, manned by a complement of about 60,000 officers, seamen, and marines. The plan of work

is to have a good committee on board each ship, and, if possible, a *representative* committee, blue jackets, artificers, stokers, marines, boys, servants, &c., one of each class; these form the deputy-agents, and are very active workers, carrying pocket pledge books, and using them in the messes. A petty officer, or chief petty officer, is selected for hon. agent, a good writer for secretary, and, if possible, an officer for president; thus the whole ship is represented, and the Society worked by the officers and men themselves from *within*, and not from *without*. On board ship temperance meetings, entertainments, penny readings, "sing-songs" (or temperance sociables), sacred singing, Bible classes, &c., are held, sometimes in the stoke hole, in the torpedo or colour flats, in the bath room, &c. When the ships put into port, temperance pic-nics, tea parties, meetings, cricket and foot-ball clubs are organised and carried out, with the assistance of temperance friends on shore, who also convene Gospel meetings, Bible classes, and prayer meetings, and so the whole circle of Gospel Temperance work is covered both ashore and afloat; from the most distant parts of the globe accounts come in of happy gatherings taking the place of the wild debauchery and dissipation which has been characteristic of "general leave."

The number of branches with good standing committees, including Coastguards, is 150—on board the ships unrepresented by committees (very often small vessels and gun boats) there is generally *one* agent, who distributes *Blue-backs*, *Brigade News*, &c., and communicates with Devonport from time to time. We have in the Royal Navy about 11,000 abstainers; of these many belong to the Independent Order of Good Templars, but a large proportion of them assist nobly in our work, and the naval lodges make the Sailors' Rests at Portsmouth and Devonport their head quarters. The flag-ships carry organising agents, whose work is to visit all the ships in the squadron when they lie together, and meeting the committees to push on the work. This may be illustrated by a few words from the organising agent of H.M.S. *Agincourt*, written from Port Said, when the squadrons were taking part in the recent Egyptian war. "During the time we were in Malta I visited the *Minotaur*, *Sultan*, *Achilles*, *Northumberland*, and *Salamis*; we had also a conference of committees at Malta. You will be sorry to hear

that one of our members has been seriously wounded in the bombardment of Alexandria. Pray that all our members may be brave enough to go through this campaign without *that* which will disgrace them, and their country." This worker, it may be mentioned, is one of the fruits of the work of the Training Service, having signed on board H.M.S. *Impregnable*, on Miss Weston's visit in 1873, and by God's grace having kept it to the present moment.

Another very important point in Temperance work in the Navy is the establishment of "coffee canteens" on board ship. Long hours elapse between meals, especially to those keeping night watches, and during the day a "stand off" time of ten minutes is eagerly seized by the men, to go in for coffee if the canteen is in good working order. A coffee canteen on board H.M.S. *Indus* was opened on speculation, not to make money, but simply to provide the men with coffee as a counter-attraction to beer. The total cost of the apparatus was only 30s.: one man, a marine, was told off to make the coffee, and to issue it in the presence of a committee of three petty officers. The price charged was 1d. a half-pint, 1½d. a pint; in seven months, after paying all expenses, there was a surplus of £6 or £7. These are the "wet canteens" that would do good, and no harm, and part of the work of the Royal Naval Temperance Society will be to bring the matter before commanding officers that they may be fairly tried.

The foreign work of the Society has been very remarkable. There are between thirty and forty naval stations all over the world, between Portsmouth and the distant Pacific; at each of these there are active hon. agents, in some places a committee, whose duty it is to co-operate with the ships, to visit them, and to get up various counter-attractions on shore, and, if possible, Sailors' Rests. These agents have been most indefatigable, not only doing good work among the men, but also amongst the European population, holding meetings, forming Bands of Hope, &c. This is specially the case at Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, Sydney, and other places. A Sailors' Rest is about to be started at Yokohama, and also at Madeira, and only funds are needed to start others in sorely needed ports, where nothing exists but drinking shops of the lowest type.

In chronicling this Society's work, notice must be taken of the Bands of Hope for sailors' and marines' children only, at Devonport, Portsmouth, and Sheerness; altogether they are about 500 strong, and are very representative, the fathers serving their country in all parts of the world. The seamen take great pleasure in these Bands of Hope, bringing their children, and sometimes speaking a word to the little ones themselves.

We have now glanced round this many-sided work, and it only remains to gather up the points we have touched on and also to refer to what is always an important thing in connection with any society,—its monthly or weekly organ. The *Naval Brigade News* for the Royal Navy and Merchant Service is published monthly, being edited by Miss Wintz; 45,000 copies went out last year, subscribed for by men all over the world. The Lords of the Admiralty have just decided to include it in the official packets of reading sent by Government to each ship. A seaman writes: "I must tell how pleased I am with the *Brigade News*; the articles, recitations, &c., are most popular, and I am never at a loss for a piece when I have the *News* with me." For 1s. 6d. a year this paper can be sent post free to any address in the United Kingdom.

We have seen in this short synopsis that the Navy has been approached on her own lines, that the sanction of commanding officers is gained, that officers themselves join the Officers' Branch, which is now about sixty strong, and actively aid the work in every department, but, above all, by *leading the way*; that hard-working committees exist on board 150 ships, and agents on board almost all others to carry out the work; that at the foreign ports earnest Christian and temperance residents take the men by the hand, and do all they can to increase and advance the Society, which is regulated and controlled by Miss Weston, the hon. superintendent for the National Temperance League.

The sinews of war to the amount of £200 a year are most liberally contributed by the League, while the remainder, about £500, has to be made up by subscriptions on board ship and voluntary contributions. Our temperance men have done well in Egypt; on board some ships none have broken, on board others a few, but they are coming back, not finding the ways of drink

ways of pleasantness. On board H.M.'s ship *Agincourt* out of twenty-six teetotalers two broke during the campaign, and one of these two has already returned. On the occasion of the presenting of a silver medal to a petty officer of the Channel Squadron who had returned from Egypt, he said he should value it more than his Egyptian medal, because he had a harder fight for it, but by God's help he had won the five years' battle, and being a teetotaler had been the greatest blessing to him, body and soul. A royal marine also mentioned that he had gone through the campaign without a drop of drink; his comrade and best friend, an earnest Christian and teetotaler, was killed by his side, shot through the heart at Tel-el-Kebir.

The Admiralty have done much to improve the difficult "grog question;" they have decreed that the age shall be twenty, instead of ten, when a seaman shall take up his grog, and give rations of sugar, &c., in lieu of the rum, to those who leave it behind; but the difference between the "savings price" to Government and the "selling price" to the men is still great. A man must be a high-principled teetotaler, determined not to taste, touch, handle, or make money, and also be prepared to forfeit the good opinion of his mess, and to submit to many minor provocations, if he stops his grog; 1s. 6d., or thereabouts a month, a  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and a fraction a day, is not much to receive in money, or even in tea, sugar, cocoa, &c., although allowances are increased; but 7s. 6d. or 8s. a month, at the rate of 3d. or even 6d. a day, is a temptation to a man who has a wife and little family at home. Thus the difficulty remains unabridged, and as it affects John Bull's pocket we fear it will take some time to get over; one thing is very certain, that a *voluntary twopence* a day to those that left their rum would be gladly hailed in the Navy, and it is also certain that a considerable part of the extra money could be worked out without coming directly upon John Bull's pocket. There are many things that would greatly improve the *morale* and popularity of the Navy, and this is one; "turning the tables" might do something, by which we mean making those who wished grog draw it themselves, instead of issuing it as a matter of course to the messes. This would be a voice from the highest authority saying in action that grog was not a necessity, not being considered by Government an

article of diet; but the voluntary allowance of 2d. per day, thus effecting a meeting half way with the mess, would be a popular measure, if it could be carried out; and we hope for the sake of our brave fellows who guard our seas and have fought for us in Egypt, that the National Temperance League will again use its influence in this matter.

A. E. W.

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## ECCLESIASTICAL DELIVERANCES UPON TEMPERANCE.

THE Temperance question is no longer excluded from consideration at the annual gatherings of the various religious denominations.

### THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

When the Church Congress met at Derby, in October, a sectional meeting was held to consider "The Remedial Treatment of Inebriates," and an interesting discussion took place, which was introduced by Dr. Norman Kerr; but no resolution was adopted by the Congress.

### THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

In October last the Congregational Union of England and Wales met at Bristol, under the presidency of the Rev. J. A. Macfadyen D.D., who is a life abstainer.

The Rev. Samuel Pearson, M.A., of Liverpool, moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. George Hastings (Birmingham), and unanimously agreed to:—"That as the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sunday is fraught with great evils, and hinders the best efforts for promoting the welfare of the people, petitions in favour of stopping such sale be signed by the Chairman, and forwarded for presentation to both Houses of Parliament."

At a subsequent sitting of the Union the Rev. Colmer. B. Symes, B.A. moved:—"That the Assembly, rejoicing in the recent



remarkable progress of the Temperance movement, calls the attention of the churches to the practical suggestions contained in the report of the special committee on intemperance, adopted at the Annual Meeting, 1877, and respectfully urges the pastors and members of the churches to consider in what way they can best carry those suggestions into effect." The resolution was seconded by Mr. E. B. Dawson, LL.B., supported by Mr. Handel Cossham, and carried. In putting it to the assembly the President read the suggestions given to pastors mentioned in the resolution:—"1. That the Union communicate this report to all Congregational churches of Great Britain and Ireland, and urge each church to devote a special church or congregational meeting to the consideration of it, and to take action thereon. 2. That all Congregational Ministers, in addition to their ordinary pastoral ministrations on the subject, preach annually, on a given day—say the second Sunday of November—a sermon on the sin of intemperance. 3. That the members of the churches earnestly and prayerfully consider how far in the spirit of Christian self-denial, and weighing the results of recent scientific investigations, they are called upon to discourage the use of intoxicating drinks as beverages or articles of diet. 4. That Bands of Hope be established in connection with all congregations and Sunday schools, and that an organisation be formed in connection with each church, and at all mission stations, to promote temperance and succour the tempted and fallen. 5. That the assembly instruct the committee of the Union to take such steps from time to time as may seem fit to promote Congregational petitions to Parliament in favour of measures (a) for closing public-houses and beershops on Sundays; (b) for limiting the hours during which intoxicating drinks may be lawfully sold on week-days; (c) for the suppression of music-halls and dancing rooms in connection with houses licensed for the sale of intoxicating drinks; (d) for the diminution of the number of public-houses and beershops; (e) for the withdrawal of grocers' and confectioners' licenses; (f) for the more efficient inspection of licensed houses. 6. That all possible means be used for the removal of friendly societies and kindred institutions from public-houses to schoolrooms, or other places where intoxicating drinks are not sold. 7. That movements for the opening

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of places of refreshment conducted on temperance principles be heartily encouraged, as also movements for the improvement of the condition of life among the poor, especially in regard to their dwellings and their places and forms of amusement, in so far as these lay them open to temptations to intemperance."

### THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The Temperance Committee appointed by the Wesleyan Conference of 1881 presented their report to the Conference on the 3rd of August last at Leeds. The report was received and adopted, and the following resolutions were passed by the Conference :—  
“(1) The Conference hears with great satisfaction that the Temperance organisations of Methodism are constantly increasing, and that there are now in Great Britain 2,345 Wesleyan Methodist Bands of Hope, with 225,160 members, and 177 Wesleyan Methodist Temperance Societies, with 10,912 members. The Conference rejoices in the unprecedented prosperity of the Temperance movement generally, and especially in the increased disposition to associate the advocacy of temperance with those distinctly Christian influences without which no social movement can secure thorough or permanent success. (2) The Conference repeats the expression of its deep regret and disappointment that no step has yet been taken to close public-houses in England during the whole of the Lord's-day, and is emphatically of opinion that Parliament ought in its next session to confer upon the people of England this inestimable boon, which is already enjoyed by the inhabitants of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. (3) The Conference recommends that on the second Sunday in December in each year special reference shall be made in all Wesleyan Methodist places of worship, and in all Wesleyan Sunday-schools, to the appalling extent and dire results of British intemperance.”

Steps were taken at the last annual Conference of Irish Methodists to organise a “Methodist Temperance Association,” on a basis similar to that adopted by the English Wesleyan Conference.

### THE CALVINISTIC METHODISTS.

The Calvinistic Methodists of North Wales met at Harlech in April last, when the Chairman of the Temperance Committee

brought in the following recommendations, which were very heartily approved of by the whole association, and as such sent down to the monthly meetings or presbyteries, and from thence to the Churches :—“(1) That the association cannot but deeply regret to find that intemperance continues to disgrace and damage our neighbourhoods, and that it feels it to be its duty to earnestly call upon all the Churches to rise in these days to a special effort against the use of intoxicating drinks in all its forms, and to do so in loyalty to Christ, whose cause is so much injured and the blessed aims of whose kingdom are so much obstructed by these terribly disastrous evils. (2) That we rejoice to hear of the wonderful success which in so many places in these days attends the Temperance cause, and especially in connection with the movement which is known as the Gospel Temperance Union, or the Blue Ribbon movement ; and considering the simplicity and earnest religious character of that movement, and the very desirable effects that follow it, the Association heartily wishes it God-speed, and urges our brethren everywhere to work as vigorously as they can on its behalf. (3) Whilst cherishing the sanguine hope that our friends in all the neighbourhoods will have the cordial co-operation of all other branches of the Church of Christ in the country, still the Association recommends that a book, under the care of proper officers, should be kept in every church to take the names of all our members who are already total abstainers, or who may join in the present movement, and so secure the permanency of the work. Also that a committee be formed in connection with every monthly meeting and presbytery to cooperate with the General Temperance Committee of the Quarterly Association.”

**THE UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.**

The annual Assembly of the United Methodist Free Churches was held at Bristol in July and August last, when the Committee appointed in 1881 reported a code of regulations for the “Free Methodist Temperance League,” which were approved of by the Assembly. In that document the objects of the League are stated to be as follows :—“First, to promote the spread of Temperance principles generally : (1) by the formation of a stronger and

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sounder public opinion throughout the country as to the very large proportion of poverty, wretchedness, and immorality produced by the use of alcoholic liquors; and (2) by supporting legislative measures for the diminution of the strong drink traffic, for bringing it under local control, and for its entire prohibition on the Lord's-day. Second, to promote total abstinence in our own churches, congregations, and schools, by lectures, public meetings, conferences, circulation of healthy Christian temperance literature, the formation of Bands of Hope, &c." In accordance with a recommendation of the Committee the Rev. John Thornley was appointed by the Assembly to the office of Travelling Secretary, "whose whole time shall be devoted to the service of the League, in organising branches, delivering lectures, and engaging in other work under the direction of the Temperance Committee."

The address of the Assembly to the members of the churches at home and abroad, which is signed by the President and Secretary, contains the following paragraph:—"Entertaining as we do a deep sense of the terrible calamities—moral, social, and political—which the vice of drunkenness has inflicted, and is daily inflicting, on our populations, we most earnestly call upon you to discountenance that which produces this widespread ruin, and which in this country, perhaps more than anything else, counteracts the Gospel, and is the bane of every effort to elevate and to evangelise the masses—the *drinking customs of the people*. Let your example in respect of these customs be such as the youth of your families may safely follow, as well as a protest against that which has been justly characterised as our national curse."

### THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

The sixty-third annual Conference of the Primitive Methodist Connexion, which was held at Sheffield in June, resolved that "A Temperance League shall be formed, to be called 'The Primitive Methodist Temperance League and Band of Hope Union,' and the report of the Committee appointed by this Conference shall be put in the hands of the Sunday-school General Committee, who shall correspond with the District Committees and the General Committee, and the report shall be sent as legislation to the next Conference.

All our ministers and people are strongly desired to co-operate in the movement known as the Gospel Temperance, or Blue Ribbon Army, movement."

The subject is also referred to in the following terms in the "Annual Address of the Conference to the Societies under its care" :—"Among the questions under consideration in the Conference was the great Temperance movement, and the manner in which, as a Christian community, we could best promote its interests. This is a matter to which your attention has frequently been called; but not more frequently than its importance deserves. The ruinous effects of intemperance are about us on every side, and year by year have we and other Churches to lament over the terrible mischief done by the drink traffic. There is need of vigorous action; and it is desirable that our Connexion should in the future, as in the past, take a foremost part in the battle which is being waged against this destroyer of the people's welfare. In every prudent way help on Temperance work in your respective localities, join with others in seeking to influence the national legislature to close public-houses on the Lord's-day, and otherwise limit the operations of this hurtful trade."

THE BIBLE CHRISTIANS.

This denomination held its sixty-fourth annual Conference at Plymouth in July and August last, and received the report of a Committee which had been appointed to draw up rules for the "Bible Christian Total Abstinence Society." The preamble declares that, "Whereas this Conference is deeply sensible of the baneful prevalence of intemperance, and being persuaded that the traffic in intoxicating liquors is inimical to the true interests of individuals, destructive to the welfare of society, and a great hindrance to the progress of the Gospel; believing also that the Church of Christ should resolutely seek to rescue the perishing, to preserve the young, and to aid in the removal of intemperance, we resolve that the Total Abstinence movement be worked by us as a denomination, and hereby lay down rules for the future carrying on of such an organisation. . . . The objects of this Society shall be the advocacy of the principle of total abstinence, the formation of branch societies in connection with our various Churches, and

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general and concerted action with other Temperance organisations. . . . All persons who shall sign and observe the following declaration shall be regarded as members : ' I hereby agree to abstain from all intoxicating liquors as beverages and to discountenance the use and sale of the same.' " The following form of a declaration for members of the Bands of Hope was adopted : " I agree to abstain from all intoxicating liquors as beverages, the use of tobacco, snuff, and profane words."

### METHODIST NEW CONNEXION.

The eighty-sixth annual Conference of this body was held at Batley in June last, when the report of the Connexional Temperance and Band of Hope Union was received and adopted, and the following resolution was passed by the Conference :—" That this Conference regards with great pleasure the rapid, healthy, and general growth of Temperance principles, especially among the different Churches of our land. It earnestly exhorts all Temperance workers, particularly those in connection with our own Band of Hope and Temperance Society, to persevere in their arduous labours, and so help to hasten the day when this nation and the world shall be entirely free from the evils of intemperance."

### THE BAPTIST UNION.

The subject of grocers' licenses was considered by the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland when its autumnal session was held at Liverpool in October last, and the following resolution, moved by the Rev. William Stott (London), and seconded by the Rev. J. B. Anderson (Liverpool), was adopted by the Union :—" That grocers' licenses for selling intoxicating liquors are adverse to temperance in our land."

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

At the Synod of this Church held in April, the convener of the Temperance Committee (Rev. James Towers) presented the report, which alluded to some difficulties that had arisen out of the double basis adopted by the Synod, and stated that only the Presbytery of Birmingham had sent a report to the committee of any Temperance work during the year 1881. Most of the congregation in that Presbytery had formed temperance societies or Bands of Hope on the Synod's basis. At Birkenhead each of the

five congregations there had formed a congregational society, and at a combined meeting, addressed by all the ministers, a branch was formed, representing the Presbyterianism of the district. After some discussion Mr. Towers's motion was agreed to as follows:—"Receive and adopt the report. Commend the cause to the earnest and active support of all the congregations under their superintendence, and reappoint the committee." It was also resolved to petition Parliament in favour of entire Sunday-closing.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The General Assembly of this Church met at Edinburgh in May last, and devoted a sitting of two hours to the Temperance question. Mr. D. L. Moody, on being invited to speak, said he thought "the time had come when every Christian man should put drink away, and set an example. It was hard work when they had godly men advocating moderate drinking. He did not believe this world was to be reached by drinking ministers." When the Temperance report was submitted to the Assembly, Mr. James Guthrie (a son of the late Dr. Guthrie) said:—"Our Church will not be right till every congregation has a temperance society connected with it, or rather till every congregation is a temperance society; for temperance will never have her proper place, nor Christianity either, until total abstinence is recognised by the Church as the handmaid of the Gospel. And as the cure of sin is the Gospel, so to my mind the cure of drunkenness is total abstinence; and I know no case, either within the Church or outside, where drunkenness has been cured without total abstinence. I may be wrong, but I do not think ministers can expect to do much good in putting down drinking in others so long as they continue taking drink themselves. In place of the Churches praying that they may be saved from drunkenness, we ask them to pray that they may be kept from drinking."

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the Synod of this Church, which also assembled in May last at Edinburgh, a decided step was taken in advance of all former deliverances on this subject. The Synod's Committee on Temperance having recommended the Synod to petition in favour of measures for the earlier closing of public-houses and control over

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licenses by ratepayers, to discourage all social drinking usages, and to request ministers to preach annually a sermon on Temperance, the following resolution, moved by Principal Cairns was carried by 84 votes to 74 :—" That the Synod discourage all public drinking usages, and recommend the membership of the Church sincerely and earnestly to consider how far it might be their duty to discontinue the personal use of intoxicating liquors."

### THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND.

The General Assembly of this Church met at Belfast in June last, when the Rev. I. N. Harkness presented the report of the Temperance Committee, stating that the number of abstaining ministers in the Church was 232, and that there were 133 teetotal students in the denominational colleges. The Assembly adopted resolutions in favour of Sunday Closing and Local Option, and also the following :—(1) "The Assembly expresses their gratitude to God for the marked progress of Temperance principles and practices, as evidenced by the numbers who either totally abstain from intoxicating drinks, or use them in small quantities, by the extensive training of the young in total abstinence, and by the remarkable facts adduced by the Prime Minister, showing the great falling-off, in latter years, of the revenues from drink, and that with a rapidly-increasing population ; and the Assembly trust that these are only the beginnings of a still greater advance in the same direction." (2) "The Assembly express their special gratification at the position taken on this question by the theological students, and record, with peculiar pleasure, that no less than 133, attending the colleges of Belfast and Derry, are enrolled as total abstainers." (3) "That the Annual Sermon on Temperance be preached on the first Sabbath of December, or any other Sabbath in that month that may be convenient, and they recommend that the collection go, as formerly, to the promotion of temperance."

### CHURCH OF IRELAND.

In the fourth annual report of the Church of Ireland Temperance Society, presented in May last to the General Synod, it was stated that, "At the beginning of the year we had 378 parochial branches and 15 diocesan associations, with 48,610 members. We have now 449 parochial branches, 20 diocesan associations, and 59,989 members, showing an increase of 71 branches and 11,379 members." A later account states that the Society has now over 70,000 members.



## THE LIQUOR TRADE IN THE COLONIES.

AMONGST the Blue-books for the year is one of considerable interest, containing correspondence relating to the Imposition of Restrictions on the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors in the Colonies.

The answers to a despatch of Earl Kimberley, dated 23rd July, 1881, contain information of much value to promoters of Temperance legislation in this country.

The prohibition of the sale of drink to young people under fifteen years of age is very general, and the prohibition of its sale to natives and aborigines is universal in the Colonies.

In *Newfoundland* the principle of Local Option has been to some extent adopted. The former Licensing Acts were amended and consolidated into one Act in 1875, and it was then provided that should two-thirds of the duly-qualified electors declare in favour of prohibition, it should be put in force, and no new poll could be taken within three years of this prohibition.

In the *Cape of Good Hope* a petition by *one-third* of the inhabitants of a district is necessary before a license can be obtained. In 1875 the Liquor laws generally were strengthened and amended.

In *Natal* the Liquor laws have received considerable attention; and the Attorney-General thus comments upon the Act of 1878, referring to its prohibition, under very severe penalties, of the sale of drink to the natives:—"The passing of the law has drawn increased attention to a growing social evil, and to the means by which it is sought to check the spread of drunkenness."

In the *Southern Colonies* the Licensing laws are in an advanced state, both with regard to Local Option and Sunday closing. In Western Australia the "Wines, Beer, and Spirit Sale Act" of 1880 prohibited the sale of liquor on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day. In South Australia the question of Sunday closing is subjected to the decision of the ratepayers, ten of whom may demand a poll, and if *two-thirds* of the ratepayers of a ward vote in its favour, Sunday closing is adopted, and no new poll can be taken for a period of twelve months. No publican is, however, in any case compelled to open on Sunday, provided he

## THE LIQUOR TRADE IN THE COLONIES.

exhibits a notice to that effect. This legislation in South Australia was the result of a Commission appointed in 1879 to consider the whole question. The most striking clause in the Act promoted by the Commission was that providing "that on written information that any person by the habitual or excessive use of liquor wastes his means, or injures, or is likely to injure, his health, or endangers or interrupts the happiness of his family," any magistrate should, on proof of the allegation, issue an order prohibiting all licensed persons within the district from serving the person named, or permitting him upon their premises, under penalties ranging to £10.

In the Colony of *Victoria* a similar protection is given to the families of drunkards. The Act of 1876 provided that no new licenses should be issued for three years, and then only by the decision of a simple majority of ratepayers. A most important clause in this Act was that prohibiting the payment of wages in public-houses.

In *New South Wales* there has been no change in the licensing laws since 1862, except to limit the granting of additional licenses in Sydney, but there was a measure now before Parliament to prohibit the sale of liquor on Sundays.

In *Bermuda* the liquor license law was amended in 1880, where grocers' licenses were sanctioned, and several restrictive measures were adopted.

In *Queensland* and *New Zealand*, the administration of Licensing laws is in the hands of boards or committees. An important provision, that no vendor of liquor nor brewer sit upon the board (in the former colony under a penalty of deserves attention. In *Queensland* the Governor might the issue of licenses in any district; and in *New Zealand* number of licenses to be issued in a district is settled by of local option, and justices are empowered to close all houses during riot, or in a disturbed district.

## CHRONICLE OF TEMPERANCE EVENTS.

1882.

- Jan. 5.—Speech of Mr. John Bright, M.P., on the licensing laws, at the Birmingham Town Hall.
- 6.—Meeting of the City of London Abstainers' Union at the warehouse of Messrs. I. & R. Morley. Speakers : Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Dr. A. Clark, and Mr. W. Fowler, M.P.
- 14.—Teetotal Jubilee celebrations at Paisley.
- 16.—Fiftieth anniversary of the Leeds Temperance Society.
- 16.—First united meeting of the East London Women's Christian Temperance Union.
- 20.—Meeting of assistant and pupil teachers of Elementary Schools in Exeter (Lower) Hall, under the auspices of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union.
- 20.—Lecture by Dr. Norman Kerr at Messrs. Pawson & Co.'s warehouse, St. Paul's Church Yard.
- 27.—Annual meeting of the Manchester Nonconformist Colleges Association.
- 28.—Annual session of the London Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance.
- 29.—The Rev. Dawson Burns, D.D., preached the forty-second anniversary temperance sermon at Church Street Chapel, Edgware Road.
- 30.—The new year's *soirée* of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street.
- 30.—Conclusion of a two-weeks' Gospel Temperance Mission at Bristol, conducted by Mr. R. T. Booth, when 21,193 new pledges were recorded.
- Feb. 1.—Speeches of the Bishop of Oxford, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and others, at a conference in the Town Hall, Oxford.
- 1.—Meeting of the National Deaf and Dumb Teetotal Society in Exeter (Lower) Hall.
- 2.—Baron Pollock spoke on drink and crime in his charge to the Grand Jury at Liverpool.
- 9.—In the House of Commons Mr. Lewis Fry obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to "off" licenses, so as to give the magistrates the same control in regard to grocers and beer licenses as they possess over public-houses licenses. At subsequent attempts at progress the Bill was successfully blocked.
- 13.—Ten days' Gospel Temperance Mission, conducted by Mr. Noble, concluded at Dorking; about 600 pledges taken.
- 20.—Dr. Cameron obtained leave to being in a Bill to amend the law relating to the traffic in exciseable liquors in passenger vessels plying between Scottish ports.

- Feb. 22.—The twenty-first annual meeting of the Central Temperance Association was held at the Society's Hall, Norton Folgate, E.C.
- 25.—The Licensing Laws (Scotland) Bill introduced by Lord Colin Campbell, was read the first time in the Commons. The Bill proposes to give power to the ratepayers to fix the number of licensed houses, with provision for compensation.
- Mar. 2.—Mr. A. P. Vivian obtained leave to introduce a Bill for the closing of public-houses in Cornwall on Sunday.
- 5.—Mr. Joseph Livesey's eighty-eighth birthday.
- 7.—The Central Association for Stopping the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday held its fifteenth annual meeting at Manchester.
- 7.—Mr. Carbutt gave notice that on the second reading of the Parliamentary Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Bill, he would move that public-houses be closed on election days.
- 12.—A Temperance pastoral by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin read in all the chapels of the diocese.
- 12.—A Temperance sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Landels.
- 13.—In submitting the Army Estimates Mr. Childers stated that the canteens would be detached from the shops and recreation rooms, and a coffee-bar attached to them instead.
- 14.—Debate on the Temperance question at the Somerville Club, which has a membership of 1,600 women.
- 14.—Lecture by Dr. J. J. Ritchie, on "Medical Progress," at Hanley.
- 15.—Inauguration of the Metropolitan Tabernacle Total Abstinence Society, with the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon as president.
- 16.—Anniversary of the Students' Total Abstinence Union, Mr. H. M. Bompas, Q.C., in the chair.
- 16.—Earl Stanhope introduced a Bill into the House of Lords to prohibit the payment of wages in public-houses.
- 18.—A week's United Temperance Mission terminated at Bournemouth, at which 1,000 new pledges were taken.
- 20.—Great gathering of senior members of Bands of Hope in Exeter Hall, under the auspices of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, presided over by Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P.
- 21.—Annual meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross, in the Royal Victoria Hall, Lambeth, under the presidency of Cardinal Manning.
- 22.—The fiftieth anniversary of the Preston Temperance Society was held.
- 24.—Mr. Samuel Bowly, president of the National Temper-

- ance League, attained his eightieth birthday. A congratulatory meeting was held in Exeter (Lower) Hall, when Mr. Bowly was presented with an illuminated address.
- Mar. 30.**—A meeting, under the auspices of the National Temperance League, was held in Exeter (Lower) Hall, to hear Miss Weston deliver her annual address on the progress of Temperance in the Royal Navy. Lord Claud Hamilton presided.
- 31.**—The eleventh anniversary of the Royal Naval School, Greenwich Band of Hope, conducted by Mr. S. Sims, of the National Temperance League, was held, under the presidency of Rear-Admiral Grant, C.B.
- Apl. 1.**—The closing meeting of the season, at Lambeth Baths. At the one hundred and seventy-six meetings held 1,300 pledges were received.
- 3.**—Mr. S. Morley, M.P., presided at the annual meeting of the City of London Abstainers' Union.
- 10.**—Meetings took place at Exeter Hall, in connection with Mr. Noble's Blue Ribbon Mission work at Hoxton.
- 10.**—The thirteenth annual session of the Grand Lodge of England of the Independent Order of Good Templars was opened at York. The sixth annual session of the North Western Grand Lodge was held at Liverpool.
- 10.**—Speech of Earl Cairns at Bournemouth.
- 12.**—The third anniversary of the Birmingham Police Total Abstinence Society was held.
- 13.**—The National Temperance League's conference with the members of the National Union of Elementary Teachers at Sheffield. Mr. Samuel Bowly (chairman), Mr. W. R. Selway and Dr. R. Martin addressed the teachers.
- 14.**—Conference at the York Mansion House, at the invitation of the Lord Mayor.
- 18.**—Dr. Norman Kerr's lecture on diseases from alcohol, in the Council Room, Exeter Hall, in connection with the Christian Workers' Temperance Union.
- 19.**—The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Irish Temperance League, at Belfast.
- 20.**—Mr. Stephen Bourne read a paper on the "National Expenditure on Alcohol" to the members of the Statistical Society, which was followed by a discussion.
- 24.**—Deputation of members of Parliament and representatives of various benches of magistrates to the Home Secretary respecting "off licenses." Sir W. Harcourt remarked that he had become an abstainer on health grounds.
- 24.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial statement.
- 24.**—The Sunday Closing Bill for England obtained a first reading.

- Apl. 25.**—Annual meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society in the Library of Lambeth Palace, presided over by the Rev. Canon Ellison.
- 25.**—Anniversary meetings of the Baptist Total Abstinence Association at the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., presided at the public meeting, and Mr. J. N. Richardson, M.P., Mr. A. Illingworth, M.P., and others, spoke.
- 26.**—The total abstinence section of the Church of England Temperance Society held its annual meeting in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Lord Mount-Temple.
- 26.**—The report of the Temperance Committee of the Presbyterian Church of England was presented to the Synod.
- 28.**—Mr. Gladstone, in reply to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, stated that as the Government were compelled to abandon the County Boards Bill, which would have affected the licensing system, it was not proposed during the session to deal with local option. Sir Wilfrid then gave notice of a motion on the subject, but did not succeed in bringing it forward during the session.
- 29.**—The third annual meeting of the Metropolitan Railways Temperance Association was presided over by Mr. B. Whitworth, M.P.
- 30.**—Annual sermon of the National Temperance League in the Metropolitan Tabernacle by the Rev. J. R. Wood.
- May 1.**—A fortnight's Gospel Temperance Mission was concluded at Brighton, at which 11,754 pledges were taken.
- 1.**—Anniversary meetings of the Scottish Temperance League.
- 1.**—Annual meeting of the National Temperance League in Exeter Hall, presided over by the Rev. Canon Fleming, B.D.; the other speakers being Dr. R. W. Batten, Rear-Admiral H. D. Grant, Mr. F. R. Horton, M.A., Mr. J. W. Willans, and the Rev. T. Evans.
- 2.**—The House of Lords passed the second reading of the Bill for prohibiting the payment of wages in public-houses.
- 2.**—Mr. J. N. Richardson introduced a Bill in the Commons to renew and amend the Sunday Closing (Ireland) Act, when Mr. Gladstone said if it was not dealt with the existing Act would be renewed under the General Continuances Act of the year.
- 8.**—The Congregational Total Abstinence Association held its annual meeting at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street.
- 8.**—The twenty-fifth anniversary meetings of the Midland Temperance League were held at Birmingham.

- May 9.—A Blue Ribbon celebration took place at Newcastle, at which it was reported that 36,000 persons had signed the pledge in the two years the movement had been going on in the town.
- 10.—The United Kingdom Band of Hope Union held its annual meeting at Exeter Hall. Mr. S. Morley, M.P., presided at the great evening meeting.
- 10.—Lord Colin Campbell, in the House of Commons moved the second reading of the Licensing Laws (Scotland) Bill, but it was talked out.
- 11.—The annual meeting of the Young Abstainers' Union took place in Exeter (Lower) Hall.
- 18.—Breakfast to Sir Henry Parkes, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, by invitation of the United Kingdom Alliance.
- 19.—The Payment of Wages in Public Houses Bill passed the House of Lords.
- 20.—The Good Templar and Temperance Orphanage held its annual meeting of subscribers at Sunbury-on-Thames.
- 23.—The London Temperance Hospital held its annual meeting at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, with Mr. Samuel Bowly in the chair.
- 23.—The forty-first annual meeting of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution took place at the City Terminus Hotel.
- 24.—The English Sunday Closing Bill was read a first time in the House of Commons.
- 24.—Anniversary meetings of the British Women's Temperance Association commenced at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street.
- 26.—The annual general meeting of the British Medical Temperance Association, at the rooms of the Medical Society, presided over by Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S.
- 27.—An influential company assembled at the invitation of Lord and Lady Napier of Magdala, at Gibraltar, to hear an address from Mr. S. Sims, who was visiting the forces on behalf of the National Temperance League.
- 29.—Special session of the Good Templar Grand Lodge of England was held at Weymouth.
- June 1.—The Friends' Temperance Union held its annual meeting, under the presidency of Mr. S. Bowly.
- 2.—The annual conversazione of the National Temperance League took place at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. Charles J. Leaf (Treasurer) presided, and the other speakers were the Rev. Arthur T. Lloyd, and the Rev. Professor Harley.
- 2.—A ladies' conference preceding the League's conversazione, at which papers were read and discussed.

- June 4.—The annual temperance sermon in Westminster Abbey, preached by the very Rev. the Dean of Bangor.
- 8.—Mr. Booth's Gospel Temperance Mission at Birmingham, extending over three weeks, resulted in about 38,000 signatures to the pledge.
- 12.—The House of Lords decided, on an appeal case, that the Earl of Zetland was entitled to regulate the number of licensed houses in the town of Grangemouth, and the Edinburgh judgment was accordingly reversed.
- 13.—A Sailors' Rest and People's Café, erected through the instrumentality of Miss Weston, was opened at Landport.
- 17.—An innovation was introduced at the Lord Mayor's banquet to provincial mayors. Owing to the presence of nineteen out of the twenty-nine temperance mayors in England and Wales, non-alcoholic drinks were provided for them.
- 18.—Sermon preached by the Rev. Canon Ellison at Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.
- 19.—In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Caine, Mr. O. Morgan made a statement respecting drunkenness in the Army and improved arrangements to be carried out in canteens. On the motion for the second reading of the English Sunday Closing Bill it was talked out.
- 19.—Speech of Mr. W. S. Allen, M.P., in connection with the Wesleyan Local Preachers' Aid Association.
- 20.—Inaugural meeting of the Southwark Total Abstinence Union in the Town Hall, Bermondsey.
- 28.—Military *fête* in the grounds of the Royal Chelsea Hospital, attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, in aid of the Army Coffee Taverns.
- July 4.—The Church of England Temperance Society's *fête* at the Crystal Palace, attended by 26,732 persons.
- 4.—The Committee of the Congregational Union of England and Wales received a deputation from the Congregational Total Abstinence Association, who presented a memorial urging that Temperance work should become an integral part of the Union's operations. Sir Edward Baines and Mr. S. Morley, M.P., spoke in support of the memorial.
- 4.—The fortieth annual Conference of the British Temperance League was held at Preston. The proceedings were of a jubilee character to commemorate the signing of the pledge by the "seven men of Preston," on September 1, 1832.
- 5.—The jubilee celebration of the Preston Temperance Society took place.
- 9.—The Beer Dealers Retail Licenses Act (1880) Amendment Bill was read a first time, and the second and third



- readings were agreed to on the two following days. After passing the House of Lords it received the Royal assent.
- July 11.—A deputation from the British Women's Temperance Association presented a petition to Parliament in support of Mr. Stevenson's English Sunday Closing Bill, which contained 160,000 signatures of English women only.
- 13.—The Passenger Vessels (Scotland) License Bill was adopted as a Government measure.
- 14.—A county conference at Leeds, presided over by the Archbishop of York, in support of a Sunday Closing Bill for Yorkshire.
- 17.—A meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance in Exeter Hall, presided over by Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and addressed by several members of Parliament and others.
- 20.—Speech of the Rev. Stopford Brooke, at the Bedford Chapel Debating Society.
- 24.—Annual meeting of Blue Ribbon Army at Hoxton Hall.
- 29.—Wesleyan Conference Temperance meeting, at Leeds.
- Aug. 1.—Annual temperance meeting in connection with the Bible Christian Conference at Plymouth.
- 4.—Statement of Dr. Cooper, medical officer of St. George's Workhouse, respecting decrease in the use of stimulants.
- 9.—Dr. Norman Kerr read a paper on the "Public Medicine Aspects of the Alcohol Question," at the meeting of the British Medical Association, at Worcester.
- 10.—Breakfast and conference with members of the British Medical Association, at Worcester, under the auspices of the National Temperance League.
- 12.—The House of Commons passed the second reading of the Cornwall Sunday Closing Bill.
- 12.—Great united temperance demonstration, at the Horticultural Gardens, Leeds, at which over 12,000 persons were present.
- 14.—The Passenger Vessels Licensing (Scotland) Bill was read a first time in the House of Lords, and received the Royal Assent August 18th.
- 18.—The further progress of the Cornish Sunday Closing Bill, and the Payment of Wages in Public-houses Bill, was postponed until October 24th.
- 18.—Under the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, the Irish Sunday Closing Act was ordered to be continued for another year from December 31st, 1882.
- 24.—An important interview between King Cetewayo and a deputation from the National Temperance League.
- 25.—Mr. Baden-Powell and Mr. Stephen Bourne read papers before the members of the British Association at Southampton, relative to the taxation and revenue from alcohol.

- Sep. 5.—Great jubilee fête at the Crystal Palace, organised by the National Temperance League, to celebrate the signing of the total abstinence pledge by the "seven men of Preston," on 1st September, 1832. The gathering was attended by 43,050 persons.
- 6.—International temperance conference in the parlour at Exeter Hall, presided over by the Rev. M. De Colleville, D.D., and addressed by a number of distinguished foreigners.
- 12.—Concluding meeting of a ten days' Gospel Temperance mission, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, conducted by Mr. R. T. Booth, during which time 12,062 pledges were taken.
- 21.—The Rev. J. W. Horsley read a paper relating to convictions for drunkenness, at the Social Science Congress, which, on the following day, dealt with Licensing Reform.
- 21.—The Dorset and Southern Counties Temperance Association celebrated its anniversary at Salisbury.
- 21.—Close of a three weeks' Gospel Temperance Mission at Norwich, conducted by Mr. Francis Murphy, which resulted in the signing of the pledge by over 10,000 persons.
- 25.—The Brixton Gospel Temperance Mission, lasting sixteen days, was concluded, and nearly 5,000 persons joined the movement.
- 26.—The forty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Western Temperance League, at Gloucester.
- 26.—The twenty-fifth annual conference of the North of England Temperance League, at Bishop Auckland.
- Oct. 2.—The autumnal conference of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union was held at Dublin.
- 2.—The Oxford Diocesan Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society commenced a series of meetings at Reading.
- 4.—Inaugural meeting of the Yorkshire Auxiliary of the Congregational Total Abstinence Association, at Leeds.
- 4.—A Gospel Temperance Mission, conducted by Major and Mrs. Evered Poole, at Holloway Association, induced about 9,500 persons to sign the pledge.
- 4.—Temperance meetings at Liverpool, arranged by the Baptist Total Abstinence Association, addressed by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., and others.
- 8.—Close of the Wandsworth Gospel Temperance Mission, which commenced on September 25. The pledges of 2,007 adults and 647 children were received.
- 11.—Inaugural meeting of the United Kingdom Railways Temperance Union at Exeter (Lower) Hall, under the presidency of the Rev. Canon Ellison.

- Oct. 11.—Consideration of the Temperance question by the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and meeting of the Congregational Total Abstinence Association at Bristol.
- 14.—Termination of three weeks' Gospel Temperance Mission, conducted by Mr. R. T. Booth, at Nottingham, which resulted in 19,076 signatures to the pledge.
- 17.—Annual meetings of the United Kingdom Alliance at Manchester. At the public meeting in the Free Trade Hall, Lord Claud Hamilton presided, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson and others spoke.
- 21.—The twenty-sixth anniversary meetings of the Midland Temperance League at Burslem.
- 24.—The ten days' Gospel Temperance Mission ended at Reading, and resulted in 2,331 signatures to the total abstinence pledge.
- 24.—An unsuccessful attempt was made in the House of Commons to advance the Payment of Wages in Public Houses Bill.
- 28.—Conference on local opinion and local control at Oxford. Speeches by the Bishop of Exeter, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and others.
- 30.—Conference respecting the Blue Ribbon movement and the Church of England Temperance Society at Shrewsbury.
- 31.—The forty-third anniversary of the Fitzroy Teetotal Society was held.
- Nov. 1.—Speeches of Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and Canon Wilberforce at the warehouse of Messrs. I. & R. Morley.
- 4.—Opening of the winter meetings at the Lambeth Baths.
- 9.—Conference of Temperance workers, called by the National Temperance League, respecting the dissemination of Temperance literature.
- 10.—Speech of the Bishop of Exeter, at Torquay, on "Enthusiasm" as an element of progress.
- 11.—Deputation of the National Temperance League to a Conference of teachers held at the Town Hall, Dunstable.
- 12.—Temperance sermons were preached in 208 churches in the diocese of Rochester.
- 13.—Speech of the Bishop of Rochester at the Royal Victoria Hall, Lambeth.
- 14.—The fifth anniversary of the General Post Office Total Abstinence Society was held under the presidency of Mr. S. A. Blackwood, C.B.
- 14.—In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Morley, Mr. Dodson stated that workhouse officials were not justified in preventing paupers from wearing the Blue Ribbon, as had been the case at Chelsea.
- 19.—The Rev. Prebendary Grier's sermon in Lichfield Cathedral.

- Nov. 22.—The quarterly meeting of the British Medical Temperance Association, the president Dr. B. W. Richardson in the chair, when the subject discussed was "Inebriety caused by Mental Injuries."
- 23.—An interesting gathering of old teetotalers assembled at Preston to celebrate Mr. Councillor Toulmin's fiftieth birthday as a life abstainer. At Mr. Thomas Cook's invitation, a meeting of old veterans was also held in his new Memorial Hall at Leicester.
- 27.—End of a fortnight's Gospel Temperance Mission at Bath, which resulted in 6,651 additions to the pledgeroll.
- 30.—Last day of the grog ration on the Cunard Company's line of ships. Coffee to be substituted for rum in the future.

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### OBITUARY OF TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

AFTER the close of our last record the inevitable Reaper did not stay his hand, and several devoted Temperance workers fell beneath his sickle before the year ended. Of the many who have been called from earth, it is only possible to refer particularly to those who took a public part in furthering the Temperance reform. There are many others whose memories are cherished for their good works—their names are written in heaven!

Mr. HARPER TWELVETREES passed away on the 30th November, 1881, at the age of fifty-eight. In early and middle life he was earnest and energetic in the promotion of temperance. During his later years failing health prevented him from taking an active part in the movement, but his interest in it remained unabated.

The Rev. THOMAS THOMAS, D.D., entered into rest on the 7th December, at the ripe age of seventy-six. He was president of the Baptist College, Pontypool, and his connection with the Temperance movement extended over a period of forty-five years. At the annual meeting of the National Temperance League in 1876 he gave his personal testimony as to the value of abstinence principles as an adjunct to ministerial duties.

Mr. HENRY HORSNAILL, of Bulford Mill, near Braintree, died on 9th December, in his fifty-third year. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and had been chairman of the Braintree School Board from its formation in 1875. In the latter capacity

he took a deep interest in all efforts to secure Temperance teaching in schools.

The Rev. WILLIAM PATTERSON, who was one of the oldest ministers in the United Methodists Free Churches, and a consistent supporter of the Temperance cause for many years, died on 19th December, at the age of seventy-six.

Mr. HENRY BRADLEY, whose connection with the Temperance movement dated back for half a century, died at Preston, on 5th January, aged seventy-two. He was interested in the subject before any organised effort existed in the town. On the formation of the Preston Temperance Society he was selected secretary, and worthily filled that office for a long period of years. His death leaves Mr. Joseph Livesey the sole representative of the early committee of that historic association.

Miss JANE PROCTER, of Darlington died at Rome, on 5th January, at the age of seventy-two. The deceased lady, in conjunction with her sister Elizabeth, who died in August, 1881, took a deep interest in Temperance, and was able to effect much good in connection with the educational establishment with which she was associated.

Mr. THOMAS R. WALAND, one of the oldest and most devoted of Temperance workers, in Puddington, died on 6th February in his fifty-first year.

Mr. JONATHAN PECKOVER, who died at Wisbeach, on 9th February, at the age of forty-six, was known for his manifold benevolent labours. He was a total abstainer and took special interest in the formation of working men's clubs.

The Rev. HENRY WHEELER, of Plymouth, died suddenly on 14th February. He had for some years held a prominent position amongst the Good Templars, and was also active in other branches of the Temperance movement.

Miss MARIA FIRTH, who held the position of president of the London Association of Nurses, died on 25th February, at the age of fifty-two. Miss Firth evinced keen interest in spreading Temperance principles, which she practised for many years.

Dr. J. C. REID, of Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, died early in March, at the age of sixty-seven. He was medical officer of the Newbiggin Local Board of Health, and during his professional life did much to remove misconceptions respecting alcoholic drinks. He also had a taste for literature and frequently contributed to the columns of the *Temperance Record*; and a few years back spoke at Exeter Hall, at one of the meetings of the National Temperance League.

Professor T. H. GREEN, died at Oxford, on 26th March. He was deeply respected at the University, and the teaching of his

attainments. He was professor of Church and of Ecclesiastical History in the Protestant Church, Ireland; editor of the denomination; author of several theological works. He was with others, at a meeting in the rooms of the Relief Society, Belfast, on 24th September, 1829, and signed a pledge, which read as follows:—"We abstain from the use of distilled spirits and to promote the cause of His paper on the "Early History of the Temperance in Ireland," which appeared in our last Annual. An evidence of his devoted and earnest labours lengthened and eminently useful life.

Mr. RICHARD SNELLING, who laboured as a Scripture Reader, was also widely known as a advocate of Temperance. About eight years ago he mastered the art of reading the books of the Bible and in other ways lost no opportunity for Christian and Temperance work. He died at an early age of thirty-nine.

The Ven. THOMAS HINCKS, Archdeacon, died on 28th March at the age of eighty-six. He was one of the six who initiated the Temperance movement.

Mr. SAMUEL GURNEY, who was associated with other temperance movements, died on 4th April. Mr. Gurney was formerly M.P. for Penryn and was at one time Treasurer of the National Temperance Society.

The Rev. HARVEY W. BROOKS, M.A.,

supporter of Temperance in all its branches for a period of about thirty-five years.

The Rev. FRANKLIN HOWORTH ended his earthly career at Bury, Lancashire, on 12th June at the age of seventy-seven. It seemed part of his nature to delight in seeking out cases of distress and to bring joy to those who were in sorrow. His connection with the Temperance movement at Bury dated from its first introduction there. He practised total abstinence principles, and advocated them very frequently in the pulpit and on the platform. His kindly spirit made him widely respected even by those who did not share his views.

Mr. JAMES ABBISS, J.P. of Enfield, died, after a few days illness, at the age of seventy. He was better known to the general public for his public services on the Edmonton Bench and as an Alderman of the City of London; but he was also deeply respected as a Christian philanthropist. He espoused the principles of Temperance late in life—only four years before his death—and frequently expressed himself as having derived great benefit from becoming an abstainer.

Mr. G. W. ANSTIE, on 17th July, in his eighty-third year, passed to his eternal inheritance. The Temperance movement had in him a prominent supporter for forty-seven years. He was a vice-president of the National Temperance League, and took the chair at the annual meeting in Exeter Hall, in 1875. It was at his suggestion, in 1873, that the League took steps to promote the formation of the Baptist Total Abstinence Association. He took a deep and practical interest in the Temperance movement, especially in his own locality, where he occupied an influential position as a legal practitioner. He was respected throughout the county, not only as an upright man of business, but also as one anxious to promote the general welfare of his fellow-men.

Dr. J. C. BURROWS, who settled in Liverpool more than half a century ago, died there in July, at the age of eighty-three. If not the first, he was amongst the earliest of medical practitioners who signed the total abstinence pledge. Throughout his long professional career he practised medicine, without recommending intoxicants, often at the sacrifice of prestige, but with marked success. He frequently lectured on the Temperance question, and was venerated as the oldest teetotaler in Liverpool. He retired from practice about eleven years ago, but retained his interest in Temperance and kindred movements up to the time of his decease.

Mr. JOHN RUTHERFORD, well known as a Temperance advocate, and a devoted worker in various religious and other movements, died at Birmingham, on 9th September, in his sixty-fourth year. He was a most acceptable speaker and laboured unselfishly for

the good of mankind. His efforts in and around Birmingham were steady and persistent, but he was also known in many parts of the country as a Temperance speaker. For more than twenty years he acted as honorary district agent of the National Temperance League.

Mr. HENRY KINGHAM, died at Watford, on 29th September, at the age of sixty-five. Mr. Kingham was a member of the committee of the National Temperance League, and president of the Watford and Bushey Temperance Society. The latter Association owed its origin and much of its success to his disinterested co-operation.

Mr. WILLIAM GREGAN, of Dumfries, died on 12th October. He was one of the originators of the first Temperance society formed in the town, and continued to take a lively interest in the cause. He started several benevolent enterprises for the amelioration of distress, and carried on a home for orphan boys. He also took a particular interest in the welfare of soldiers, and corresponded with some in every regiment. He was able by this means to effect much good, and many who now lead sober Christian lives cherish his memory.

Mr. JOHN LEYLAND died in October, at the age of sixty-seven. Some years ago he was well-known in South London, where he devoted much time and labour on behalf of the Temperance movement. He was of humble origin. When engaged at manual labour on the South Western Railway he threw up his employment rather than do secular work on Sunday. By application he acquired the rudiments of education, and in his latter years he developed and managed a reformatory at Wandsworth, and an industrial school at Byfleet. In his particular sphere he did much to aid the Temperance cause.

Mr. JAMES GRAY died at Bath on 10th October, aged seventy-four. For nineteen years he acted as missionary for the Bath Temperance Association, which society was the means, in 1836, of reclaiming him. From that time he has been a consistent and ardent worker.

Mr. JOHN GROVES, who had long been known in the East End of London for his devoted labours, died on 19th October at the age of eighty. Thirty-five years ago, when a coalwhipper, he was induced to sign the pledge. He afterwards took an active part in promoting Temperance amongst working men.

Mr. THOMAS OLLIS, of Liverpool died on 12th October, at the advanced age of eighty-three. He was a remarkable man, well versed in the Greek and Hebrew languages, which he studied in order to investigate the Bible wine question, the result of his researches having been recently published.



The Ven. EDWARD PREST, M.A., D.D., Archdeacon of Durham, and rector of Ryton-on-Tyne, died on 26th of October, at the age of fifty-eight. He was for a long time identified with the Temperance movement, which engaged his sympathies to the last.

The Rev. F. J. PERRY, died on 29th November, at the age of fifty. For the past twelve years he acted as Secretary of the Central Association for Stopping the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday, and was most active in this and in other spheres of useful labour.

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NATIONAL AND DISTRICT TEMPERANCE ORGANISATIONS.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—President: Samuel Bowly, Esq. Treasurer: Charles J. Leaf, Esq. Secretary: Mr. Robert Rae. Official organ: *The Temperance Record*, published weekly. Last year's income, £3,367.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE PUBLICATION DEPOT. *The Medical Temperance Journal*, issued quarterly: *The National Temperance Mirror*, and *The Temperance Reader*, monthly. Total sales for fifteen months ending March 31, 1882, £12,259. Headquarters of the League: Publication Depôt and Lecture Hall, 337, Strand, London, W.C.

THE BRITISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—President: James Barlow, Esq., J.P. Treasurer: William Hoyle, Esq. Secretary: Rev. C. H. Collins, M.A. *The British Temperance Advocate*, issued monthly. Last year's income, £1,969. Offices: 29, Union Street, Sheffield.

THE WESTERN TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—President: Rev. O. L. Mansell, M.A. Treasurer: J. T. Grace, Esq. Secretary: Mr. J. G. Thornton, Redland, Bristol. *The Western Temperance Herald* is published monthly. Income last year, £1,446.

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—President: Arthur Pease, Esq., M.P. Treasurer: Joseph Lingford, Esq. Secretary: Mr. Alderman Charlton. Income last year, £530. Offices: 2, Charlotte Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE MIDLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—President: Charles Sturge, Esq., J.P. Hon. Secs.: Rev. S. Knell, and Mr. James Phillips. Income last year, £337. Office: 133, Varna Road, Birmingham.

DORSET AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—President: Rev. H. Pelham Stokes, M.A. Treasurer:

George Curtis, Esq. Last year's income, £732. Secretary : Rev. F. Vaughan, Broadwindsor, Beaminster. *The Temperance Mirror*, issued monthly.

THE EAST OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—President : Rev. Sydenham L. Dixon. Secretary : Mr. W. Smyth, King's Lynn.

THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.—President : Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., M.P. Treasurer : William Armitage, Esq., J.P. Secretary : Mr. T. H. Barker. *The Alliance News*, published weekly. Last year's income, £19,034. Central offices : 44, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION FOR STOPPING THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS ON SUNDAY.—President : Sir Thomas Bazley, Bart. Treasurer : Richard Haworth, Esq., J.P. Secretary : Rev. W. H. Perkins, M.A. Last year's income, £2,798. Offices : 14, Brown Street, Manchester.

THE SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—President : Sir William Collins. Treasurer : Alexander Thomson, Esq. Secretary : Mr. William Johnston. Last year's income £7,769, including a legacy of £1,000, and £3,907 from the Publication Department. *The League Journal*, issued weekly. Offices : 108, Hope Street, Glasgow.

THE SCOTTISH PERMISSIVE BILL AND TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—President : James Hamilton, Esq., J.P. Treasurer : William Smith, Esq. Secretary : Mr. Robert Mackay. Last year's income, £2,196. Offices : 112, Bath Street, Glasgow.

THE IRISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—President : M. R. Dalway, Esq., J.P. Treasurer : Lawson A. Browne, Esq. Secretary : Mr. William Wilkinson. Monthly organ : *The Irish Temperance League Journal*. Last year's income, £1,874. Offices : 1, Lombard Street, Belfast.

THE IRISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF INTemperance.—Chairman : Henry Wigham, Esq. Treasurer : D. Drummond, Esq., J.P. Hon. Sec. : Mr. T. W. Russell. Offices : 102, Stephen's Green, Dublin.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—General Secretary : Mr. William Jones. Office : 8, Dawson Street, Dublin.

THE UNITED KINGDOM BAND OF HOPE UNION.—President : Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P. Treasurer : Ebenezer Clarke, Esq. Secretary : Mr. Frederic T. Smith. *The Band of Hope Chronicle* is issued monthly. (Last year's income, £1,636. Offices : 4, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

COUNTY BAND OF HOPE UNIONS.—There are sixteen County Unions affiliated with the parent society, the most important

being THE LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BAND OF HOPE UNION, which issues the *Onward* magazine, and other publications—Secretary : Mr. G. S. Hall, 18, Mount Street, Manchester. THE YORKSHIRE BAND OF HOPE UNION—Hon. Secretaries : Rev. R. Dugdale and Mr. Clarke Wilson, 2, Lee Mount, Halifax.

THE YOUNG ABSTAINERS' UNION.—President : S. A. Blackwood, Esq., C.B. Secretary : Miss Andrews, 23, Exeter Hall, Strand, London, W.C.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—President : Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S. Hon. Secretary : Dr. J. J. Ridge, Carlton House, Enfield.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Presidents : The Archbishops of Canterbury and York. Secretaries : Mr. Alfred Sargent, and Mr. Frederick Sherlock. *The Church of England Temperance Chronicle*, published weekly. Last year's income, £7,550. Head offices : Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster S.W.

THE CONGREGATIONAL TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION.—President : Sir Edward Baines. Secretaries : Rev. G. M. Murphy and Mr. G. B. Sowerby, Jun., Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

THE BAPTIST TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION.—President : W. S. Caine, Esq., M.P. Hon. Secretary : Mr. James Tressider Sears, 232, Southampton Street, Camberwell, London, S.E.

THE WESLEYAN TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE.—Secretaries : Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, M.A., Selborne Villa, Black Hall Road, Oxford; and the Rev. R. Culley, 9, Harley Street, Bow, London, E.

THE METHODIST NEW CONNEXION TEMPERANCE AND BAND OF HOPE UNION. Secretary : Rev. J. C. Story, 7, Peckitt Street, York.

THE FREE METHODIST TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—Travelling Secretary : the Rev. John Thornley, 21, New Porter Street, Sheffield.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—Convener : Mr. Thomas Beckworth, Leeds.

THE BIBLE CHRISTIAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—Address, 26, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

THE NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN) TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Secretary : Mr. Ernest Braby, 15, Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.

THE FRIENDS' TEMPERANCE UNION.—Secretary : Mr. William Frederick Wells, 12, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C.

THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE LEAGUE OF THE CROSS.—

President: His Eminence Cardinal Manning. Secretary: Mr. Thomas Campbell, 50, Hatton Wall, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

THE BRITISH WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—Secretary: Mrs. Bradley, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

THE CHRISTIAN WORKER'S TEMPERANCE UNION.—Secretary: Miss C. Mason, 8, Cambridge Gardens, Kilburn, London, N.W.

THE UNITED WORKING WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—Secretary: Mrs. Durrant, 4, F Street, Queen's Park Estate, Harrow Road, London, W.

THE BLUE RIBBON ARMY, Hoxton Hall, Hoxton, N.—Hon. Director: Mr. William Noble. Hon. Finance Sec.: Mr. T. H. Ellis, Jun., 51, Jewin Street, London, E.C. Last year's income, £1,031.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS. GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.—Grand Worthy Chief Templar: Joseph Malins, Esq. Grand Worthy Secretary: Mr. J. J. Woods. Head-quarters, Congreve Street, Birmingham.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS. GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.—Grand Worthy Chief Templar: Dr. F. R. Lee. Grand Worthy Secretary: Rev. Stephen Todd, 69, Disraeli Road, Putney, S.W.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES (Salford Unity).—*The Rechabite and Temperance Magazine* issued monthly. Secretary: Mr. R. Hunter, 98, Lancaster Avenue, Fennell Street, Manchester.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Monthly organ: *The Son of Temperance*. The Most Worthy Scribe: Mr. William Clarke, 27, Pitt Terrace, Miles Platting, Manchester.

THE ORIGINAL GRAND ORDER OF THE TOTAL ABSTINENT SONS OF PHENIX.—Secretary: Mr. John Cearer, 31, Camden Street, Islington, London, N.

THE UNITED ORDER OF THE TOTAL ABSTINENT SONS OF PHENIX.—Secretary: Mr. T. Wilson, 122, Roman Road, Old Ford, London, E.

THE LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road. Income last year £3,431. Treasurer: John Hughes, Esq., C.C., 3, West Street, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

THE GOOD TEMPLAR AND TEMPERANCE ORPHANAGE, Sunbury-on-Thames. Last year's income, exclusive of Building Fund, £832. Hon. Sec.: Mr. Edward Wood, 9, Kingsdown Villas, Bolingbroke Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.

**SPIRIT PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM**

IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1882.

DUTY PAID SPIRITS.

| ENGLAND.                                                                            | Gallons.   | Gallons.   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Spirits on which duty was paid in England ...                                       | 13,868,006 |            |
| „ imported from Scotland, duty paid ...                                             | 1,911,244  |            |
| „ „ Ireland „ ...                                                                   | 1,827,068  |            |
| „ Deduct—                                                                           |            | 17,606,318 |
| Spirits sent to Scotland ... ..                                                     | 23,019     |            |
| „ „ Ireland ... ..                                                                  | 12,719     |            |
| „ warehoused on drawback for<br>exportation... ..                                   | 259,821    |            |
| „ methylated ... ..                                                                 | 360,681    |            |
|                                                                                     |            | 656,240    |
| Number of gallons retained for consumption, as<br>beverage only, in England ... ..  | ...        | 16,950,078 |
| SCOTLAND.                                                                           |            |            |
| Spirits on which duty was paid in Scotland ...                                      | 8,620,225  |            |
| „ imported from England, duty paid ...                                              | 23,019     |            |
| „ „ Ireland „ ...                                                                   | 243,460    |            |
| „ Deduct—                                                                           |            | 8,886,704  |
| Spirits sent to England ... ..                                                      | 1,911,244  |            |
| „ „ Ireland ... ..                                                                  | 19,322     |            |
| „ warehoused on drawback for<br>exportation... ..                                   | 170,449    |            |
| „ methylated ... ..                                                                 | 243,365    |            |
|                                                                                     |            | 2,344,380  |
| Number of gallons retained for consumption, as<br>beverage only, in Scotland ... .. | ...        | 6,542,324  |
| IRELAND.                                                                            |            |            |
| Spirits on which duty was paid in Ireland ...                                       | 7,192,329  |            |
| „ imported from England, duty paid ...                                              | 12,719     |            |
| „ „ Scotland „ ...                                                                  | 19,322     |            |
| „ Deduct—                                                                           |            | 7,224,370  |
| Spirits sent to England ... ..                                                      | 1,827,068  |            |
| „ „ Scotland ... ..                                                                 | 243,460    |            |
| „ warehoused on drawback for<br>exportation ... ..                                  | 265        |            |
| „ methylated ... ..                                                                 | 21,792     |            |
|                                                                                     |            | 2,092,585  |
| Number of gallons retained for consumption, as<br>beverage only, in Ireland ... ..  | ...        | 5,131,785  |
| UNITED KINGDOM.                                                                     |            |            |
| Total quantity retained for consumption, as<br>beverage only ... ..                 | ...        | 28,624,187 |
| „ exported on drawback ... ..                                                       | ...        | 430,535    |
| „ methylated ... ..                                                                 | ...        | 625,838    |

150 RETAIL LICENSES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

RETAIL LICENSES IN  
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LICENSES ISSUED TO DEALERS IN  
YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH,

|                                                                                              | NUMBER OF             |           |           |                       |         |         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|---------|
|                                                                                              | ENGLAND.              |           |           | SCOTLAND.             |         |         |
|                                                                                              | Year ended 31st March |           |           | Year ended 31st March |         |         |
|                                                                                              | 1880.                 | 1881.     | 1882.     | 1880.                 | 1881.   | 1882.   |
| Dealers in Beer .. ..                                                                        | No. 8,097             | No. 8,564 | No. 8,063 | No. 153               | No. 142 | No. 159 |
| „ „, addl. Licenses }<br>to retail .. }                                                      | 5,445                 | 5,375     | 4,822     | —                     | —       | —       |
| „ Spirits .. ..                                                                              | 7,997                 | 8,108     | 8,092     | 474                   | 481     | 419     |
| „ „, addl. Licenses }<br>to retail .. }                                                      | 5,821                 | 5,990     | 6,020     | —                     | 1       | —       |
| „ Wine .. ..                                                                                 | 4,534                 | 4,493     | 4,446     | 139                   | 161     | 161     |
|                                                                                              | 32,404                | 32,525    | 31,443    | 763                   | 775     | 800     |
| Retailers of Beer }<br>Spirits } Publi-<br>„ Wine } cans. {                                  | 69,805                | 17        | —         | *185                  | *598    | —       |
| „ „ }<br>Occasional Licenses }<br>for sale of Spirits }                                      | 69,112                | 68,502    | 68,397    | *11,685               | *11,619 | 7,865   |
|                                                                                              | 41,757                | 14        | —         | 6,447                 | 6,489   | —       |
|                                                                                              | 26,545                | 26,871    | 27,467    | 1,950                 | 2,008   | 2,070   |
|                                                                                              | 207,219               | 95,461    | 95,864    | 20,668                | 20,724  | 9,635   |
| Retailers of Beer and Cyder,<br>viz. :—                                                      |                       |           |           |                       |         |         |
| To be consumed }<br>on the premises .. }                                                     | 37,639                | 35,092    | 34,150    | —                     | —       | †234    |
| Not to be consumed }<br>on the premises .. }                                                 | 11,762                | 12,409    | 13,797    | —                     | —       | †302    |
| Occasional Licenses }<br>for sale of Beer .. }                                               | 1,430                 | 1,461     | 1,441     | —                     | —       | —       |
| „ Beer and Wine, viz. :—                                                                     |                       |           |           |                       |         |         |
| To be consumed on }<br>the premises .. }                                                     | —                     | 3,217     | 4,008     | —                     | —       | 47      |
| Not to be consumed }<br>on the premises .. }                                                 | —                     | 577       | 915       | —                     | —       | —       |
| „ Cyder and Perry ..                                                                         | 92                    | 62        | 72        | —                     | —       | —       |
| „ Table Beer .. ..                                                                           | 104                   | 95        | 81        | 231                   | 215     | 197     |
| „ Wine, viz. :—                                                                              |                       |           |           |                       |         |         |
| To be consumed on }<br>the premises .. }                                                     | 3,845                 | 3,933     | 782       | —                     | —       | —       |
| Not to be consumed }<br>on the premises .. }                                                 | 3,895                 | 4,637     | 3,453     | 3,166                 | 3,266   | 3,310   |
| Occasional Licenses }<br>for sale of Wine .. }                                               | 606                   | 581       | 566       | —                     | —       | —       |
| „ Spirits, Wine,<br>Beer, and } Annl.<br>Tobacco on }<br>board Pas- } Daily<br>sng. vssls. } | 253                   | 216       | 212       | 124                   | 124     | 130     |
| „ Spirits (Grocers) ..                                                                       | —                     | —         | —         | —                     | —       | †14,068 |
| Sweets, Makers and Dealers                                                                   | 54                    | 53        | 52        | 8                     | 9       | 8       |
| „ Retailers .. ..                                                                            | 3,579                 | 3,310     | 3,141     | 66                    | 68      | 69      |
| TOTAL .. ..                                                                                  | 302,992               | 193,143   | 197,906   | 25,018                | 25,181  | 15,767  |

\* Including licenses issued to "Grocers" not separately distinguished until 1881-2.  
† Previously accounted for under the head of "Publicans."  
‡ May also sell Beer under these Licenses.

RETAIL LICENSES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. 151

THE UNITED KINGDOM.  
 AND RETAILERS OF EXCISEABLE LIQUORS USED AS BEVERAGES.  
 1880, 1881, AND 1882.

| LICENSES ISSUED.      |        |        |                       |         |         | AMOUNT OF DUTY CHARGED. |            |            |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| IRELAND.              |        |        | UNITED KINGDOM.       |         |         | UNITED KINGDOM.         |            |            |
| Year ended 31st March |        |        | Year ended 31st March |         |         | Year ended 31st March   |            |            |
| 1880.                 | 1881.  | 1882.  | 1880.                 | 1881.   | 1882.   | 1880.                   | 1881.      | 1882.      |
| No.                   | No.    | No.    | No.                   | No.     | No.     | £                       | £          |            |
| 645                   | 634    | 644    | 9,435                 | 9,340   | 8,857   | 33,974                  | 31,908     | 30,11      |
| 484                   | 474    | 444    | 5,929                 | 5,849   | 5,268   | 7,165                   | 6,794      | 6,703      |
| 610                   | 589    | 587    | 9,081                 | 9,178   | 9,168   | 98,364                  | 99,015     | 98,703     |
| 3                     | 3      | 3      | 5,824                 | 5,984   | 6,023   | 19,169                  | 19,518     | 19,480     |
| 141                   | 141    | 151    | 4,813                 | 4,790   | 4,758   | 52,455                  | 52,287     | 51,378     |
| 1,883                 | 1,841  | 1,829  | 25,142                | 25,141  | 24,072  | 211,067                 | 209,520    | 206,381    |
| 16,688                | 47     | —      | 87,058                | 662     | —       | 212,959                 | 2,555      | —          |
| 18,493                | 16,436 | 16,531 | 97,291                | 96,857  | 92,493  | 721,407                 | 1,448,253* | 1,442,462† |
| 10,238                | 24     | —      | 58,440                | 6,497   | —       | 127,681                 | 14,655     | —          |
| 5,778                 | 5,274  | 5,355  | 34,273                | 34,153  | 34,892  | 5,437                   | 5,483      | 5,601      |
| 49,175                | 21,781 | 21,886 | 277,062               | 137,969 | 127,385 | 1,066,784               | 1,470,952  | 1,448,063  |
| —                     | 152    | 136    | 37,639                | 35,244  | 34,520  | 124,308                 | 123,264    | 120,624    |
| —                     | —      | —      | 11,782                | 12,469  | 14,099  | 13,225                  | 16,854     | 18,600     |
| —                     | 1      | —      | 1,430                 | 1,463   | 1,442   | 100                     | 108        | 99         |
| —                     | 26     | 27     | —                     | 3,243   | 4,082   | —                       | 12,813     | 16,638     |
| —                     | 9      | 36     | —                     | 556     | 951     | —                       | 1,773      | 3,104      |
| —                     | —      | —      | 92                    | 82      | 72      | 102                     | 162        | 91         |
| —                     | —      | —      | 335                   | 310     | 278     | 86                      | 76         | 71         |
| 54                    | 52     | 47     | 3,899                 | 3,985   | 829     | 8,543                   | 8,578      | 2,819      |
| 313                   | 325    | 289    | 7,364                 | 7,628   | 7,052   | 17,599                  | 18,123     | 16,959     |
| 7                     | 2      | 3      | 633                   | 683     | 569     | 40                      | 38         | 34         |
| 64                    | 68     | 47     | 441                   | 438     | 379     | 471                     | 534        | 1,895      |
| —                     | —      | 1      | —                     | —       | 34      | —                       | —          | 34         |
| 516                   | 513    | †490   | 516                   | 513     | 4,538   | 5,974                   | 6,037      | 41,346     |
| 2                     | 4      | 5      | 64                    | 66      | 66      | 349                     | 367        | 365        |
| 39                    | 11     | 13     | 3,675                 | 3,369   | 3,213   | 4,082                   | 3,827      | 4,047      |
| 52,014                | 24,785 | 24,809 | 380,054               | 243,169 | 233,681 | 1,452,730               | 1,871,968  | 1,881,180  |

\* 27,910 } subsequently repaid in respect of the value of premises reduced on  
 † 26,631 } appeal, and Houses entitled to be licensed as Hotels.  
 ‡ In order to have a license to Retail Beer of, must also take out a Beer Dealer's License.

152 EXCISE LICENSES FOR BREWERS, DISTILLERS, ETC.

EXCISE DUTIES

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH 1881 AND 1882.

| ARTICLES CHARGED.                          | QUANTITIES CHARGED. |            |           |           |                 |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
|                                            | 1881.               | 1882.      |           |           |                 |
|                                            | United Kingdom.     | England.   | Scotland. | Ireland.  | United Kingdom. |
| Beer .. .. . Barrels                       | *13,980,291         | 24,738,113 | 1,068,000 | 2,044,413 | 27,850,526      |
| Spirits .. .. . Galls.                     | 29,765,605          | 13,868,008 | 8,630,225 | 7,192,329 | 29,680,560      |
| Malt .. .. . Bushels                       | †10,396,158         | —          | —         | —         | —               |
| Sugar (used in }<br>brewing) .. .. } Cwts. | †712,831            | —          | —         | —         | —               |
| Licenses .. .. . No.                       | 2,549,041           | 2,273,398  | 222,141   | 72,938    | 2,568,447       |

| DUTIES.                    | AMOUNT OF DUTY CHARGED. |           |           |           |                 |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
|                            | 1881.                   | 1882.     |           |           |                 |
|                            | United Kingdom.         | England.  | Scotland. | Ireland.  | United Kingdom. |
|                            | £                       | £         | £         | £         | £               |
| Beer .. .. .               | *4,368,834              | 7,730,748 | 340,004   | 638,882   | 8,709,634       |
| Spirits .. .. .            | 14,882,801              | 6,934,020 | 4,310,112 | 3,598,168 | 14,840,298      |
| Malt .. .. .               | †1,409,968              | —         | —         | —         | —               |
| Sugar (used in brewing) .. | †409,878                | —         | —         | —         | —               |
| Licenses .. .. .           | 3,595,717               | 3,080,698 | 321,658   | 181,827   | 3,584,181       |

EXCISE LICENSES FOR BREWERS, DISTILLERS, &c.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1881.

|                              | England. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Amount of Duty charged. |
|------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|
|                              | No.      | No.       | No.      | No.             | No.                     |
| Refreshment Houses ..        | 7,070    | —         | 148      | 7,218           | 6,194                   |
| Distillers and Rectifiers .. | 129      | 141       | 67       | 337             | 3,578                   |
| Brewers, viz.: for sale ..   | 15,569   | 154       | 51       | 15,774          | 15,774                  |
| „ other Brewers              | 107,523  | 2,497     | 5        | 110,025         | 34,116                  |

\* Half-year from 1st October, 1890, i.e., date of imposition of duty.  
 † Half-year to 30th September, 1890, i.e., date of repeal of duty.



LICENSED HOUSES IN THE METROPOLIS.

RETURN of the Number of Public Houses, Beer Houses, and Refreshment Houses in the Metropolitan Police District, together with the Number of Persons apprehended for Drunkenness, &c., during the Year 1851.

| DIVISION.         | No. of Public Houses. | No. of Beer Houses with off Licenses. | No. of Beer Houses with on or off Licenses. | No. of Refreshment Houses with Wine Licenses on. | No. of Houses for the Sale of Wine in Shops with off Licenses. | No. of Houses for the Sale of Wines and Spirits in Shops with off Licenses. | Total Number of Licenses. | No. of Persons apprehended for Drunkenness. |         |                       |         | TOTAL. |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|--------|
|                   |                       |                                       |                                             |                                                  |                                                                |                                                                             |                           | Drunkenness.                                |         | Drunk and Disorderly. |         |        |
|                   |                       |                                       |                                             |                                                  |                                                                |                                                                             |                           | Male.                                       | Female. | Male.                 | Female. |        |
| Whitehall .....   | 17                    | —                                     | —                                           | 1                                                | 2                                                              | 2                                                                           | 5                         | 78                                          | 84      | 44                    | 84      | 290    |
| Westminster ..... | 271                   | 3                                     | 65                                          | 13                                               | 26                                                             | 47                                                                          | 154                       | 188                                         | 240     | 523                   | 498     | 1449   |
| St. James's ..... | 401                   | 4                                     | 4                                           | 53                                               | 26                                                             | 39                                                                          | 123                       | 182                                         | 106     | 560                   | 486     | 1834   |
| Marylebone .....  | 192                   | 1                                     | 38                                          | 13                                               | 12                                                             | 60                                                                          | 124                       | 28                                          | 299     | 591                   | 603     | 1773   |
| Holborn .....     | 487                   | 7                                     | 77                                          | 41                                               | 23                                                             | 45                                                                          | 196                       | 34                                          | 369     | 593                   | 764     | 2063   |
| Finsbury .....    | 474                   | 11                                    | 233                                         | 9                                                | 13                                                             | 15                                                                          | 281                       | 314                                         | 340     | 1911                  | 894     | 2559   |
| Whitechapel ..... | 518                   | 16                                    | 297                                         | 6                                                | 9                                                              | 13                                                                          | 341                       | 453                                         | 292     | 1108                  | 1166    | 3019   |
| Bow .....         | 540                   | 101                                   | 582                                         | 10                                               | 77                                                             | 47                                                                          | 817                       | 467                                         | 266     | 818                   | 452     | 1933   |
| Lambeth .....     | 179                   | 6                                     | 113                                         | 6                                                | 24                                                             | 15                                                                          | 163                       | 172                                         | 147     | 309                   | 326     | 954    |
| Southwark .....   | 413                   | 47                                    | 146                                         | 5                                                | 21                                                             | 14                                                                          | 233                       | 192                                         | 130     | 457                   | 444     | 1216   |
| Islington .....   | 457                   | 74                                    | 232                                         | 11                                               | 101                                                            | 125                                                                         | 542                       | 274                                         | 212     | 350                   | 256     | 1692   |
| Camberwell .....  | 413                   | 81                                    | 327                                         | 9                                                | 78                                                             | 140                                                                         | 635                       | 296                                         | 267     | 503                   | 321     | 1387   |
| Greenwich .....   | 427                   | 21                                    | 205                                         | 4                                                | 49                                                             | 60                                                                          | 339                       | 184                                         | 128     | 383                   | 334     | 1029   |
| Hampstead .....   | 282                   | 19                                    | 135                                         | 6                                                | 37                                                             | 75                                                                          | 272                       | 201                                         | 153     | 289                   | 264     | 907    |
| Kensington .....  | 502                   | 65                                    | 389                                         | 12                                               | 46                                                             | 118                                                                         | 630                       | 234                                         | 175     | 598                   | 409     | 1416   |
| Wandsworth .....  | 394                   | 100                                   | 215                                         | 28                                               | 36                                                             | 100                                                                         | 479                       | 177                                         | 123     | 500                   | 345     | 1205   |
| Clapham .....     | 396                   | 45                                    | 276                                         | 6                                                | 54                                                             | 110                                                                         | 491                       | 178                                         | 132     | 292                   | 187     | 789    |
| Paddington .....  | 353                   | 77                                    | 218                                         | 11                                               | 47                                                             | 120                                                                         | 473                       | 258                                         | 205     | 549                   | 457     | 1489   |
| Highgate .....    | 440                   | 68                                    | 249                                         | 15                                               | 71                                                             | 117                                                                         | 559                       | 298                                         | 192     | 489                   | 391     | 1370   |
| Thames .....      | —                     | —                                     | —                                           | —                                                | —                                                              | —                                                                           | —                         | 5                                           | 9       | 12                    | 8       | 29     |
| Total.....        | 7066                  | 765                                   | 3900                                        | 263                                              | 751                                                            | 1259                                                                        | 6337                      | 4713                                        | 3354    | 10032                 | 8689    | 27288  |

SUNSTROKE AND ALCOHOL.—The war correspondent of the *British Medical Journal*, writing from the camp, Tel-el-Kebir, on 14th September, said:—"We bivouacked at Kassassin until 6.45 p.m. At that hour the regiment turned out, the men carrying only their ammunition and rifles, water bottles, and biscuits. During the night we marched about twelve miles to get on the left of Arabi's position at Tel-el-Kebir. Not a man fell out. I attributed the good marching and the fact that there was no sunstroke to the absence of drink. I am convinced that sunstroke nearly always happens in the case of men whose skins are not acting on account of the effects of alcohol."

154 SUMMONSES AGAINST DRINK HOUSES IN LONDON.

SUMMONSES AGAINST DRINK HOUSES IN LONDON.

RETURN showing the Number of Summonses against "Drink Houses" in the Metropolitan Police District from the Year 1844 to 1881 inclusive.

| Year.             | Convicted.    | Dismissed.   | Total.        |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1844              | 699           | 128          | 827           |
| 1845              | 784           | 155          | 889           |
| 1846              | 781           | 228          | 1,004         |
| 1847              | 756           | 177          | 933           |
| 1848              | 762           | 158          | 920           |
| 1849              | 1,125         | 247          | 1,372         |
| 1850              | 1,085         | 269          | 1,354         |
| 1851              | 960           | 226          | 1,186         |
| 1852              | 1,293         | 321          | 1,614         |
| 1853              | 1,138         | 263          | 1,401         |
| 1854              | 1,067         | 290          | 1,357         |
| 1855              | 718           | 256          | 974           |
| 1856              | 881           | 229          | 1,110         |
| 1857              | 917           | 235          | 1,152         |
| 1858              | 879           | 235          | 1,114         |
| 1859              | 683           | 210          | 893           |
| 1860              | 646           | 237          | 883           |
| 1861              | 961           | 227          | 1,188         |
| 1862              | 995           | 184          | 1,179         |
| 1863              | 1,053         | 206          | 1,259         |
| 1864              | 892           | 276          | 1,168         |
| 1865              | 824           | 235          | 1,059         |
| 1866              | 671           | 375          | 1,046         |
| 1867              | 816           | 194          | 1,010         |
| 1868              | 1,034         | 288          | 1,322         |
| 1869              | 986           | 381          | 1,367         |
| 1870              | 770           | 266          | 1,036         |
| 1871              | 362           | 176          | 538           |
| 1872              | 279           | 220          | 499           |
| 1873              | 171           | 123          | 294           |
| 1874              | 249           | 149          | 398           |
| 1875              | 263           | 113          | 376           |
| 1876              | 186           | 86           | 272           |
| 1877              | 210           | 109          | 319           |
| 1878              | 187           | 89           | 276           |
| 1879              | 182           | 114          | 296           |
| 1880              | 158           | 81           | 239           |
| 1881              | 122           | 74           | 196           |
| <b>Total.....</b> | <b>26,495</b> | <b>7,829</b> | <b>34,320</b> |

METROPOLITAN APPREHENSIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS.

RETURN showing the Number of Persons apprehended for Drunkenness and Disorderly Conduct, the estimated Population, and the proportion per 1,000 each Year from 1831 to 1881 inclusive.

| Year. | Number of Apprehensions. | Estimated Population. | Proportion per 1,000. | Year. | Number of Apprehensions. | Estimated Population. | Proportion per 1,000. |
|-------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1831  | 31,353                   | 1,523,875             | 20.574                | 1857  | 20,047                   | 2,896,425             | 6.921                 |
| 1832  | 32,636                   | 1,551,700             | 21.031                | 1858  | 20,829                   | 2,952,007             | 7.056                 |
| 1833  | 29,880                   | 1,579,525             | 18.917                | 1859  | 18,779                   | 3,007,590             | 6.243                 |
| 1834  | 19,779                   | 1,607,350             | 12.305                | 1860  | 18,199                   | 3,063,172             | 5.941                 |
| 1835  | 21,794                   | 1,635,175             | 13.328                | 1861  | 17,059                   | 3,118,754             | 5.469                 |
| 1836  | 22,723                   | 1,660,000             | 13.692                | 1862  | 18,312                   | 3,174,336             | 5.769                 |
| 1837  | 21,426                   | 1,690,824             | 12.672                | 1863  | 17,651                   | 3,229,918             | 5.465                 |
| 1838  | 21,237                   | 1,708,649             | 12.357                | 1864  | 18,781                   | 3,285,500             | 5.716                 |
| 1839  | 21,269                   | 1,746,474             | 12.178                | 1865  | 19,257                   | 3,341,082             | 5.764                 |
| 1840  | 18,516                   | 2,064,312             | 7.919                 | 1866  | 18,383                   | 3,396,664             | 5.412                 |
| 1841  | 15,006                   | 2,117,062             | 7.083                 | 1867  | 16,941                   | 3,452,246             | 4.907                 |
| 1842  | 12,338                   | 2,161,649             | 5.708                 | 1868  | 19,632                   | 3,507,828             | 5.597                 |
| 1843  | 10,890                   | 2,206,236             | 4.936                 | 1869  | 20,391                   | 3,563,410             | 5.722                 |
| 1844  | 16,474                   | 2,250,823             | 7.319                 | 1870  | 21,625                   | 3,618,992             | 5.975                 |
| 1845  | 17,361                   | 2,295,410             | 7.559                 | 1871  | 24,213                   | 3,808,360             | 6.358                 |
| 1846  | 16,705                   | 2,339,997             | 7.994                 | 1872  | 29,169                   | 3,879,943             | 7.592                 |
| 1847  | 16,874                   | 2,384,584             | 7.076                 | 1873  | 29,755                   | 3,949,142             | 7.535                 |
| 1848  | 16,461                   | 2,429,171             | 6.776                 | 1874  | 26,155                   | 4,018,341             | 6.519                 |
| 1849  | 21,027                   | 2,473,758             | 8.500                 | 1875  | 30,976                   | 4,087,540             | 7.579                 |
| 1850  | 23,897                   | 2,518,945             | 9.489                 | 1876  | 32,328                   | 4,211,607             | 7.676                 |
| 1851  | 23,172                   | 2,562,933             | 9.041                 | 1877  | 32,869                   | 4,450,000             | 7.374                 |
| 1852  | 23,640                   | 2,618,514             | 9.028                 | 1878  | 35,408                   | 4,534,040             | 7.809                 |
| 1853  | 23,552                   | 2,674,098             | 8.845                 | 1879  | 33,532                   | 4,619,552             | 7.245                 |
| 1854  | 22,078                   | 2,729,679             | 8.088                 | 1880  | 29,568                   | 4,706,850             | 6.245                 |
| 1855  | 19,297                   | 2,785,261             | 6.928                 | 1881  | 27,288                   | 4,788,657             | 5.698                 |
| 1856  | 18,703                   | 2,840,843             | 6.584                 |       |                          |                       |                       |

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.—During the year 1881 a total of 243,002 persons of British origin left this country for places out of Europe, and of this number 23,912 went to British North American colonies, 176,104 to the United States, 22,682 to Australia or New Zealand, while the remaining 20,304 went to various other places. The total was made up of 139,076 English, 26,826 Scotch, and 76,200 Irish. The number of foreigners who left England for countries out of Europe during 1881 was 144,381, and the number of persons undistinguished as to nationality was 5,131, giving a grand total of 392,514 emigrants. The immigration for the year amounted to 77,105 persons, of whom 52,707 were British and 24,398 were foreigners. The net emigration for the year 1881 therefore stands at a total of 315,409; in 1880 the number was 263,978.

## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS AND FACTS.

**POLICE.**—The strength of the police force in the United Kingdom at the close of 1881 was 48,933 men, being at the rate of *one* to every 721 of the population.

**THE NATIONAL DEBT.**—The total amount of the National Debt, inclusive of unclaimed stock and dividends, at the end of March, 1882, was £763,045,940.

**PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.**—The total public income of the United Kingdom for the year closing 31st March, 1882, was £85,822,282, and the expenditure amounted to £85,472,566.

**INCOME AND PROPERTY TAXES.**—The revenue from these taxes during the year ending 5th April, 1882, amounted to £9,945,000, showing a decrease on the previous return of £705,000.

**THE SUGAR USED IN BREWING** during 1881 amounted in quantity to 1,125,342 cwts., and in distilling to 103 cwts.; the quantity of molasses used in distilling was 196,136 cwts.

**BRITISH SHIPPING.**—The number of sailing vessels registered in the United Kingdom in 1881 was 19,325, with an aggregate tonnage of 3,688,003. The number of steam vessels registered was 5,505, with a tonnage of 3,003,988.

**POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.**—The amount of the deposits made in the United Kingdom during 1881 was £12,694,146, including interest. The cash paid out amounted to £10,244,287, and the amount of computed capital at the end of the year was £36,194,496.

**MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.**—In England and Wales during the year 1881 there were registered 197,080 marriages, 883,518 births, and 491,813 deaths. In Scotland there were registered during the same period 25,948 marriages, 126,214 births, and 72,301 deaths. In Ireland the number of marriages was 21,762, births 125,840, and deaths 90,085.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.**—The total value of imports into the United Kingdom for the year 1881 was £397,022,489, being at the rate of £11 7s. 4d. per head of the population. The value of exports amounted in the case of British produce to £234,022,678, being at the rate of £6 14s. per head of the population, and in the case of foreign and colonial produce to £63,060,097.

**DECREASE OF DRUNKENNESS IN IRELAND.**—Dr. Hancock's Criminal and Judicial Returns include the number of arrests punishable for drunkenness in the year 1881, which numbered 78,573, compared with 110,903 in 1877—a decrease of 32,330.

All the provinces report a decrease. This testifies to the efficacy of Sunday Closing.

**RAILWAYS.**—The total length of railway lines open at the close of 1881 in the United Kingdom amounted to 18,180 miles. The paid-up capital was £745,519,000. The traffic receipts were £63,873,000, or £3,512 per mile. The working expenses amounted to £34,589,000, and the number of passengers conveyed, exclusive of season-ticket holders, was 622,423,000, or 34,224 persons per mile.

**IMPORTATION OF OPIUM.**—A parliamentary return shows the quantity of opium in its various forms imported annually into the United Kingdom from 1860 to 1881 inclusive. During the period embraced by the return the quantity imported has risen by irregular stages from 210,867 lbs. to 793,146 lbs. Of these amounts 98,072 lbs. were re-exported in 1860 and 401,883 lbs. in 1881.

**BUILDING SOCIETIES.**—A Blue-book gives an abstract of the accounts furnished by building societies incorporated to the 31st December, 1881, throughout Great Britain and Ireland. The summary for England and Wales shows that the total number of societies was 1,499. Thirty-two societies were dissolved, and 37 were in default. Of those societies that had furnished particulars the average membership was 346, and the average receipts during the last financial year were £15,304.

**DRINKING AND CRIME IN IRELAND.**—In the fourth report of the General Prisons Board, Ireland, for 1881-2, there is a letter, dated May, 1882, from the Rev. Robert Flemyng, M.A., Church of Ireland Chaplain at Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, in which he says:—"My intercourse with convicts and prisoners adds every year to my conviction that drink is all but the universal cause of crime, and that until further restrictions are put upon the drink traffic there is but little prospect either of lessening crime or of the reformation of criminals."

**SIX MONTHS' RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.**—A Blue-book has been published containing returns of all accidents and casualties reported to the Board of Trade by railway companies during the six months ending June 30, 1882, together with special reports on certain accidents which were inquired into. From this we learn that 522 fatal accidents occurred in that time, against 497 in the corresponding period of last year. The number of injuries not fatal was 2,072, as against 2,009 in the same period of last year.

**THE NATIONAL REVENUE FROM THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.**—From a parliamentary return, moved for by Mr. Slagg, it appears that the total proceeds of Taxes and Imports on Intoxicating Liquors

and the Liquor Traffic for the year ending 31st March, 1882, amounted to £31,037,733. The following is a comparative statement of the total gross proceeds to the Revenue for the preceding eight years:—1874, £32,299,062; 1875, £33,052,568; 1876, £33,712,964; 1877, £33,447,282; 1878, £33,044,323; 1879, £32,102,136; 1880, 29,614,496; 1881, 29,497,666.

**IRISH SUNDAY CLOSING ACT AND THE FIVE EXEMPTED CITIES.**  
—The house-to-house canvass of the five exempted cities for and against Sunday closing has been completed by the Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance, with the following results:—

|                | Total Vote.  | Yes.         | No.          | Majority<br>for Sunday<br>closing. |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Dublin .....   | 42,723       | 34,606       | 8,117        | 26,469                             |
| Belfast .....  | 26,386       | 23,511       | 2,875        | 20,636                             |
| Cork .....     | 11,475       | 9,605        | 1,870        | 7,735                              |
| Limerick ..... | 6,150        | 5,600        | 550          | 5,050                              |
| Waterford..... | 3,785        | 3,495        | 290          | 3,205                              |
|                | <hr/> 90,519 | <hr/> 76,817 | <hr/> 13,702 | <hr/> 63,095                       |

In 1876, when a similar canvass was made, the total vote taken was 74,482, the Ayes being 62,243, Noes, 8,239, leaving a majority in that year for Sunday closing of 54,004.

**BISHOP TEMPLE ON ABSTINENCE AND MENTAL LABOUR.**—At a temperance demonstration, held on the 10th November, at Torquay, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Exeter said:—"I can testify that since I have given up intoxicating liquors I have felt less weariness in what I have to do. I have been busy ever since I was a little boy, and I therefore know how much I can undertake, and I certainly can testify that since I gave up intoxicating liquors—although I did not like giving them up, inasmuch as I rather enjoyed them, when I used them, and inasmuch as I never felt the slightest intention to exceed, nor am I at all among those who cannot take one glass, and only one, but must go on to another—I have certainly found that I am very much the better for it. That sort of experience, you know, is an experience which it is very difficult indeed for a man to get over. Whatever arguments I may hear about it, it is impossible for me to escape from the memory of the fact that I have found myself very much better able to work, to write, to read, to speak, and to do whatever I may have to do, ever since I abstained totally and entirely from all intoxicating liquor."

NATIONAL  
TEMPERANCE LEAGUE,  
337, STRAND, LONDON.

---

**OBJECT.**—The promotion of Temperance by the practice and advocacy of Total Abstinence from intoxicating Beverages.

**MEMBERSHIP.**—The League consists of persons of both sexes, who have subscribed their names to a pledge, or declaration of abstinence from all intoxicating beverages, and who contribute to the funds of the League not less than 2s. 6d. per annum. Contributions are gratefully accepted from all friends of Temperance, whether abstainers or not.

**AGENCIES.**—The League's agencies are comprehensive and unsectarian. It assists local societies and individual workers, and seeks to accomplish its great object by means of public meetings, lectures, sermons, tract distribution, domiciliary visitation; conferences with the clergy, medical practitioners, schoolmasters, magistrates, and other persons of influence; deputations to teachers and students in universities, colleges, training institutions, and schools; missionary efforts amongst sailors, soldiers, the militia, the police, and other classes.

**RESULTS.**—The operations of the League have been largely instrumental in awakening public attention to the necessity for effective measures against Intemperance, as well as in promoting distinctive Temperance action amongst Clergymen and Ministers of different denominations, the Medical Profession, teachers of youth, and other influential bodies; and a very gratifying degree of success has attended its efforts to advance sobriety in the Army and Navy.

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**FORM OF BEQUEST.**—I give and bequeath to the "National Temperance League" the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Pounds sterling, to be raised and paid for the purposes of the said Society out of such part only of my personal estate as shall not consist of chattels real or money secured on mortgage of lands or tenements, or in any other manner affecting lands or tenements; for which Legacy the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Society shall be a sufficient discharge of my executors.

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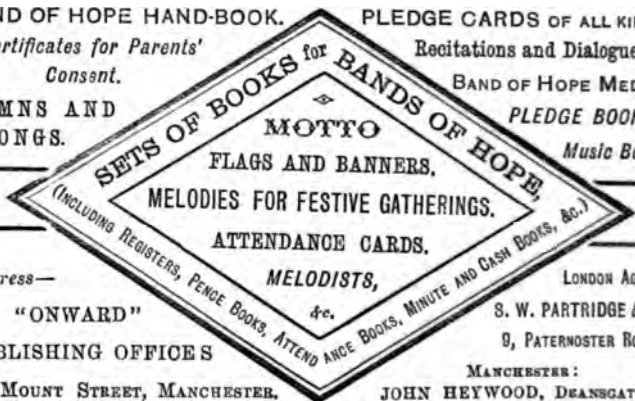
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T H E

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE'S  
ANNUAL for 1884.

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THE TEMPERANCE OUTLOOK.

ONCE again we have arrived at a period when it is wise to take a comprehensive glance at the position and prospects of the Temperance Reformation, so that we may see how to fortify and consolidate the achievements of the past, and prepare ourselves for such action as may be likely to prove most successful in the future. Bearing in mind the rapid spread of Temperance principles during the last few years, which has been fully sustained during the past year, the general outlook must be pronounced hopeful and encouraging.

It would, perhaps, be unfortunate if we regarded the present position of the movement with entire satisfaction, as we might then be disposed to indulge in a sleep of delusive contentment. But while thankful to Almighty God, as all true workers must be, for the progress which can be traced on all sides, we can, as yet, see no indications which call upon us to rest and be satisfied; but we do see signs which, if read aright, demand from us greater vigilance and increased activity.

A reference to the Chronological record, which we give elsewhere, will be of service to those who may wish to refresh their memories upon any events of interest which have transpired during the past year. Much of the quiet, unseen labour of the large organisations, and the invaluable work accomplished by the numerous local societies, cannot be tabulated, and it is only possible to give prominence to the more public operations of the leading associations, which may be taken as a fair indication of the general activity which prevails.

The decrease in the revenue from spirituous liquors has given some ground for congratulation. Parliament was prorogued just

after the issue of our last Annual, and the Royal Speech contained the following memorable reference to the growth of Temperance habits:—"After a succession of unfavourable seasons in the greater portion of the United Kingdom, the produce of the land has, during the present year, been for the most part abundant, and trade is moderately active. The growth of the revenue, however, is sensibly retarded by a cause which must in itself be contemplated with satisfaction. I refer to the diminution in the receipts of the Exchequer from the duties on intoxicating liquors." Then, in April, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his annual financial statement, Temperance reformers were again gratified to learn that the diminution of the drink revenue had continued. Mr. Childers furnished in his speech a striking comparison of the consumption of intoxicating liquors in 1875-6 with that of the last financial year. In the former period the spirit and wine duties produced about £23,000,000. Allowing for the increase of population, the revenue from these duties if it had increased in the same proportion during the last year would have reached £24,840,000, instead of which it yielded only £19,840,000. Under this head, therefore, the revenue was £5,000,000 less than it would have been had the consumption of 1875-6 been maintained. The decrease in the consumption of malt liquors was also indisputable; but, owing to the change in the manner of assessment, an exact comparison was not available.

The foregoing figures gave great satisfaction to Temperance reformers, as well as to others who cannot regard the enormous revenue derived from drink with complacency. We think it well, however, to point out that during the last few months we have done no more than maintain our position. This should not content us. We now have the Christian Church largely with us; many leaders of the medical profession support our principles; the educational lever has long been in operation, and evidence in favour of total abstinence is incessantly accumulating, so that there ought to be clear, continuous, if not rapid, lessening of the drink revenue. Failing this it would be well to consider whether our energies are wisely directed to this end.

Remembering what was accomplished when some of the powerful influences now with us were against us, we are dis-

posed to think that the forces at our command have not been utilised to anything approaching their fullest extent ; and, if this is so, it behoves us, if possible, to find out the reason and take measures to remedy the defect. Now, it is well known that the National Temperance League has been eminently successful in promulgating Temperance principles amongst the leaders of science, thought, and fashion. By its instrumentality the medical profession was induced to issue the memorable declaration against the use of intoxicating beverages, in which also a warning note was raised against alcoholic prescriptions. From this single action many valuable results have accrued, and there is now a flourishing British Medical Temperance Association, destined, we believe, to do an important scientific work amongst the members of the profession. Societies have also been formed in connection with the different religious denominations, all of which are working successfully ; but their respective operations are necessarily restricted. They reach only indirectly the vast complex public opinion outside their own borders. We therefore regard it as a misfortune that the National Temperance League, and similar representative organisations, are not financially able to embrace the golden opportunities which their activity has created. If the movement is to progress, if we are to do something more than maintain our present encouraging position, the defect we have pointed out must be remedied by the supply of increased means to overtake the work that yet remains to be accomplished.

The great expectations of many that Parliament would aid the Temperance movement by restrictive legislation, have again met with disappointment. We will not attempt to discuss the causes which are supposed to have influenced Her Majesty's Ministers in deferring the enactment of measures of much-needed reform affecting the drink traffic. Happily, delay is not at all likely to lessen the demands of a growing Temperance opinion. The principal legislative achievement was the passing of the Payment of Wages in Public-houses Prohibition Bill, introduced in the House of Lords by the Earl of Stanhope, and in the House of Commons by Mr. S. Morley. In the Parliamentary Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Bill, the fifteenth clause prohibits

the use of election committee rooms at public-houses, and the twentieth section is framed to prevent the corrupt practices of treating for election purposes.

The foregoing salutary enactments represent the practical Temperance legislation accomplished by Parliament. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, on April 27, again introduced the Local Option Resolution, which was carried by a majority of 87 in a House of 373; for the first time the Prime Minister voted for the resolution, and no member of the Cabinet paired or voted against it. Great and very natural irritation was caused when the Government Bill for the perpetuation and extension of the Irish Sunday Closing Act of 1878 was allowed to drop; such a course was clearly not anticipated by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, who expressed his deep regret, while Mr. Gladstone held out the hope that it might be taken at an early date next session. A large number of other Bills, including many for Sunday Closing in different counties, met with an untimely fate.

The question of licensing reform was referred to at great length by Mr. Bright in his speech at the opening of a Coffee Tavern at Birmingham in August. Many controversial points were raised, which have since been freely discussed. The various schemes for dealing with the liquor traffic evoke a diversity of opinion and not a little confusion. The bugbear of compensation raises its head significantly; but this and a hundred other difficulties would be lessened or swept away if a larger proportion of the people were induced to change their habits. That we have it in our power, under existing laws, to do much in reducing the temptations to drink, was exemplified very decidedly at the last licensing sessions.

The Darwen Licensing appeals were finally disposed of early in the year. The result of the decision was to close thirty-four houses in the borough of Over Darwen, licensed for the sale of drink for consumption off the premises; the dicta of the judges in the Court of Queen's Bench establishes the principle that public-house licenses are held from year to year, and that the licensing justices may in their discretion abolish such licenses as may not be deemed necessary for the requirements of the district. Strengthened, doubtless, by this decision, and supported by a

strong public opinion, the magistrates in many places suppressed a large number of "off" licenses; applications for "new" licenses were almost invariably refused, and everywhere there was a general restrictive tendency.

The scientific bearings of the movement have continued to engage marked attention. The Harveian Society rendered valuable service by its inquiry into the mortality caused by the use of alcoholic drinks, which tended to confirm the earlier researches of medical temperance reformers. The report embraced the return of 10,000 deaths, 7,505 of which were certified by private practitioners; 1,829 occurred in hospitals, infirmaries, and lunatic asylums, and inquests were held on 667. Of these deaths 14 per cent. were returned as having been caused wholly or partially by alcoholic excess; this would correspond to an annual adult mortality of 5,870 from alcohol in London, 38,971 for England and Wales, and about 50,000 for the United Kingdom. The report also expressed the belief that alcohol caused an increase in the death-rate from diseases of the liver, kidneys, pneumonia, pleurisy, and diseases of the nervous system.

Many papers have been read and discussed at medical and other scientific and semi-scientific gatherings, which have been eminently useful in eliciting information and in removing misconceptions. At the meeting of the British Medical Association at Liverpool, Dr. C. R. Drysdale read a paper on the mortality of "Abstainers and Moderate Drinkers," and another was read by Dr. Norman Kerr, on "Habitual Drunkards, and their Treatment;" while at the British Association Mr. W. B. Robinson introduced a discussion relative to the increased value of life by abstinence from alcohol.

The use of stimulants in workhouses was discussed at the annual meeting, held at Liverpool, of the Poor Law Medical Officers' Association, when Dr. Norman Kerr contributed a paper. The experience of the good effects which follow the disuse of intoxicants cannot be gainsaid, and we may expect to see the continued progress of Temperance in the administration of institutions which are largely needed for the relief of those who are the victims of intemperate habits.

The third annual report of the Inspector of Retreats, under the Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879, illustrates the need of more

practical legislation ; but in the meantime such experiments as the Dalrymple Home for Inebriates, which was recently opened at Rickmansworth, deserves hearty support, not only from teetotalers, but from those who support the drinking customs, not excepting brewers, distillers, and publicans, whose trade is responsible for thousands of human wrecks who need sympathy and practical help.

If we turn to the Christian Church the outlook is decidedly cheering. The position of the movement in connection with English Christian Churches was forcibly demonstrated at a meeting convened for the purpose at the Metropolitan Tabernacle by the National Temperance League, which was addressed exclusively by leading officials of the different denominations. The Church of England Temperance Society, and the numerous diocesan branches affiliated with it, continue their operations with undiminished zeal. Its membership includes all the bishops, several thousands of the clergy, and 432,672 personal members.

Amongst Nonconformist Churches the cause is making clear headway, especially in the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations. The Connexional Temperance Committee of the Wesleyan Conference reports an unprecedented growth. In thirty-five districts of Great Britain 2,644 Bands of Hope, with 271,700 enrolled members, are reported ; being an increase during the year of 299 Bands of Hope, and 46,550 members. The Temperance Societies number 321, with 28,414 enrolled members, or an increase of 144 societies and 17,502 members over the previous year.

The Baptist Total Abstinence Association has now two travelling secretaries engaged promoting the movement. There are at the present time 1,045 abstaining members, against 714 last reported, and the membership also includes 1,914 Church officers, &c. A majority of fifty pastors of Churches are now avowed adherents to our principles ; and out of 235 students in Baptist Colleges, 223 are total abstainers.

The Congregational Total Abstinence Association, although not worked so vigorously as it might be, owing to the lack of funds, has yet made considerable advance. For the first time the Council reported a majority of abstaining ministers, viz., 1,317 out of a total of 2,605 ; the majority is believed to be still larger, but positive evidence of the fact is wanting. In the twelve



colleges, out of 363 students, 306 are teetotalers, so that the influence of future ministers who favour abstinence will largely predominate.

Other denominations show a proportionate advance. The Free Methodist Temperance League was formed in 1880, but the past year was the first of systematic work; and the Committee report that out of 340 ministers on the home circuits about 300 are abstainers, and 250 are members of the League. Temperance activity is also well maintained in the Methodist New Connexion, 73 per cent. of the ministers being total abstainers. The societies existing in connection with the Bible Christians and the Society of Friends have maintained satisfactory progress, and so also has the Catholic League of the Cross, whose branches have been largely multiplied.

Owing to severe strictures and statements relative to public-house property held by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners a report was ordered, at the instigation of the Bishop of Rochester, which was presented and adopted on May 31. The document contradicted the statements which had been made as to the large number of public-houses held in trust by, or belonging to, the Commissioners; it also made known the fact that the "Commissioners are of opinion that it is desirable that their interest in this class of property should be reduced wherever practicable, even though some pecuniary loss may be incurred in the process." This opinion, slightly intensified perhaps, will be shared by thousands of self-denying workers who are contending against the forces which at present find a shelter beneath the Ecclesiastical wing.

The question of unfermented wine for sacramental purposes has attracted considerable attention, due largely to the investigations of Dr. Norman Kerr, who, it will be remembered, delivered an important lecture before the Church Homiletical Society in November, 1881. Criticisms having appeared in the *Church Quarterly Review*, and the use of unfermented wine by the Jews having been discussed, Dr. Kerr delivered another lecture in February at the Medical Society's Rooms. On this occasion the Delegate Chief Rabbi (Dr. Adler) was present, and, in response to inquiries, stated that the Jews had from time immemorial used

alike fermented and unfermented wines at the Passover. The subject came before the Convocation of Canterbury on April 10. In the Upper House the Bishop of Ely presented a petition which deprecated the efforts made to induce the clergy to use unfermented wine in the Eucharistic Sacrament; a *gravamen* in similar terms was also presented by the Lower House. On the 6th July their lordships adopted a reply to the *gravamen* in which they stated that it was "most convenient that the clergy should conform to ancient and unbroken usage, and should discountenance all attempts to deviate from it." Abstainers and non-abstainers will alike agree that the "fruit of the vine," whether fermented or unfermented, is the emblem to be desired. The whole subject is one of much delicacy, but we have faith that the good sense and charitable disposition of the great bulk of Christians, who do not as yet practise total abstinence, will ultimately settle the difficulty. It is often said that moderate drinkers who sympathise with the Temperance cause may do much to aid it; here at least there appears to be an opportunity for the exercise of charity towards the conscientious convictions, and in some cases the weakness, of others, which, if embraced, could not but result in the strengthening of the union of Christian brotherhood.

There are many and varied signs of the growth of temperance habits amongst different classes. Agriculturists are doubting more than ever the advantages of beer in the harvest field, and a large number of conferences have been held on the subject. Railway men have been induced to swell the ranks of Temperance in large numbers, and the United Kingdom Railway Temperance Union gives promise of a career of great usefulness. The cause, too, is evidently spreading amongst those engaged in fishing occupations. A pleasing illustration of the fact was brought to the notice of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who entertained about 400 fishermen and fisherwomen at Marlborough House, when it was discovered that about half the guests were teetotalers, and the Prince's butler had to meet the emergency by sending out for supplies of harmless beverages.

The important meeting convened by the National Temperance League at the Guildhall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor,

which was addressed by eleven of the twenty-seven abstaining mayors of English and Welsh boroughs, enforced the fact that chief magistrates can discharge all their duties with dignity and satisfaction without the aid of intoxicating drinks ; and, in another direction, the good example set by the Duchess of Sutherland, in opening Stafford House for the furtherance of Temperance, affords additional proof that the movement is attracting attention in all ranks of life.

The duty of indoctrinating the young as to the nature of intoxicants and the danger attending their use, has been fully recognised by the National Temperance League. The publication of various lesson books has been followed up during the past year by holding a large number of conferences with elementary teachers in all parts of the country. The object has been to secure the introduction of Temperance teaching in schools, and, if possible, to induce the instructors to support precept by example. In the Metropolis conferences have been supplemented by special lectures to the children of both sexes, and the interest and value of such efforts have been unmistakably manifested.

With the introduction several years ago of special Gospel Temperance Missions, adopting the Blue Ribbon badge, a decided impetus was given to the movement. A slight lull has recently taken place in this development of the enterprise, which was, of course, expected ; but we see no reason why the good work should not go on. The excitement of the revival element should be followed by an educational wave, so as to weld together the scattered and, perhaps, wavering recruits. A week or a fortnight's mission is at times most helpful ; but its value is intensified if succeeded by persistent efforts of a more educational character, which are necessary to make people steadfast in our principles. Men, women, and young persons become abstainers from strangely different motives, but to remain firm adherents they all need to be fully persuaded of the soundness of the step they have taken ; then it is that they effectively operate upon customs and habits, which are still the most potent obstacles against which we have to contend.

The outlook is indeed bright, but there are ominous clouds of

ignorance, interest, and prejudice still in the horizon, which can only be dispersed by spreading the truth-light of Temperance. We cannot afford to indulge in empty boasting, or to rely on what *has* been done. We must go forward, and with firmer faith than ever in our principles we look to the future with hopeful anticipations.

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### THE NATION'S CURSE AND ITS REMEDY.\*

BY THE VEN. ARCHDEACON FARRAR, D.D., F.R.S.,

*Canon of Westminster; Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.*

It is with deliberate purpose that I mean the sermon this evening to be almost exclusively a plain statement of plain facts. I wish it to be an appeal, not to the imagination, not to the emotions, but to reason, to the sense of duty, to the conscience of Christians in a Christian land. If I say one word that is not true, I am guilty; if I consciously exaggerate a single argument, I am morally responsible; if I do so from ignorance or from mistaken evidence, I hail any possible refutation of what I urge as a service to the sacred cause of truth. But if the facts be facts, indisputable, and for the most part even undisputed, and then if they do not speak to you for themselves, I know nothing else that can or will. If they do not carry with them their own fire; if they do not plead with you, clear as a voice from Sinai, in their barest and briefest reality, and spur you to seek redress—

“ If not the face of men,  
The sufferance of our souls, the times abuse,  
If these be motives weak, break off betimes,  
And every man home to his idle bed.”

Those who plead for Temperance reform are daily charged with exaggeration. Exaggeration is never right, never wise, even when moral indignation renders it excusable; but before you repeat that hackneyed and irrelevant charge, remember that there never

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\* Delivered in Westminster Abbey, November 19, 1883; twenty-first anniversary of the Church of England Temperance Society.

was prophet or reformer yet since time began against whom the same charge has not been made. We have no need to exaggerate; our cause is overwhelmingly strong in its moral appeal to unvarnished realities, and we have nothing to do but to set forth things as they are, till not only the serious and the earnest, but even the comfortable, even the callous, yes, even the careless and the selfish, unless they are content to forego altogether the name of patriot, and the name of Christ, shall be compelled to note them for very shame.

1. Begin, then, with the fact that the direct expenditure of the nation for intoxicating drinks is reckoned at £130,000,000 a year, and the indirect, which we are forced to pay from the results of drunkenness, £100,000,000 more. Maintain, if you will, that alcohol is a harmless luxury, you still cannot deny that for the vast majority it is not a necessity. Whole races of men, the votaries of whole religions, do without it, and gain by its absence. From 20,000 prisoners in England it is cut off from the day of their imprisonment, and they are not the worse, but the stronger and the healthier from its withdrawal. There are some five million total abstainers in England, and the impartial statistics of insurance prove conclusively that longevity is increased by abstention from it. The most magnificent feats of strength and endurance of which mankind has ever heard have been achieved without it. At the very best, then, it is a luxury. If it were not so three Chancellors of the Exchequer would not have congratulated the nation on the diminution of revenue drawn from the sale of it, nor would a speech from the throne have expressed satisfaction at this loss of income. Being, then, at the best, a luxury, even if no harm came from it, I ask you seriously whether we can, in these days, bear the exhaustion which arises from this terrible drain on our national resources? We live in anxious times. The pressure of life, the intensity of competition, both in the nation itself and with other nations, is very severe. Of late two daily newspapers have been filled with correspondence which proves the state of middle class society. One has given expression to the sorrows and struggles of thousands of clerks in our cities, and has told the dismal story of their hopeless and grinding poverty. The other has revealed with what agonies of misgiving thousands of parents contemplate

the difficulty of starting their sons in the crowded race in life. Can there be a shadow of a doubt that the nation would be better prepared for the vast growth of its population, that the conditions of average life would be less burdensome, if we abandoned a needless, and therefore wasteful, expenditure? Would not the position of England be more secure if that vast river of wasted gold were diverted into more fruitful channels?—if the 88½ millions of bushels of grain (as much as is produced in all Scotland) which are now mashed into deleterious drink, were turned into useful food? If the 69 thousand of acres of good land now devoted to hops were used for cereals? If England were relieved from the burden of supporting the mass of misery, crime, pauperism, and madness which drunkenness entails? Even in this respect, as Sir Matthew Hale said two centuries ago, "*perimus liatis*, we are perishing by permitted things." A Chinese tradition tells us that when, 4,000 years ago, their Emperor forbade the use of intoxicants, heaven rained gold for three days. Looking at the matter on grounds simply economical—considering only the fact that the working classes drink in grossly adulterated beers and maddening spirits as much as they pay in rent—considering that there is hardly a pauper in England who has not wasted on intoxicants enough to have secured him long ago a freehold house and a good annuity—I say that if the curse of drink were thoroughly expelled it would rain gold in England, not for three, but for many days.

2. We have assumed hitherto that intoxicating drinks are nothing in the world but a harmless luxury; but every man knows that they are not. The voice of science has laid it down unconditionally that all the young, and all who are in perfect health, do not need them, and are better without them. Many of the highest scientific authorities tell us further that even their moderate use is the cause of many painful disorders and thousands of premature deaths. In the middle classes the use of two wines—claret and sherry—is nearly universal; and even in the last few days the rival vendors of these wines have been telling the world that each of these wines consists of strange concoctions which are the causes of gout and all sorts of gastric disorders. Further we know, by the universal experience of the world, that wherever

drinking is nationally common, drunkenness becomes nationally ruinous. And for this reason. Alcohol is one of a number of lethal drugs which have the fatal property of creating for themselves a crave which in multitudes becomes an appetite; an appetite which strengthens into a vice; a vice which ends in disease; a disease which constitutes a crushing and degrading slavery. To myriads of human beings it creates a needless, an artificial, a physical temptation, which first draws, then drags, then drives as with a scourge of fire.

“ In their helpless misery blind.

A deeper prison and heavier chain they find,

And stronger tyrants.”

Aristotle said of human nature, generally, that “ We are prone rather to excess than to moderation ;” but this natural propensity, this fatal bias, this original sin, is infinitely strengthened when it works, not only as a moral impulse, but as a physical law. No drunkard, since time began, ever meant to be a drunkard. To be a drunkard means nothing less than awful shipwreck of life and body; the curse of life; the agony of conscience; the obliteration of nobleness and hope. Why, then, are there 600,000 drunkards in England? Why is it that through drink we have seen “ the stars of heaven fall, and the cedars of Lebanon laid low ”? The flood was scarcely dried before Noah, discovering drink, introduced into his own family, and among mankind, a curse and an infamy,

“ Which since hath overwhelmed and drowned

Far greater numbers on dry ground

Of wretched mankind, one by one,

Than e'er before the flood had done.”

They who will make a young tiger their plaything must not be surprised if there be some to whom it will show, at last, a wild trick of its ancestors. In every nation where there is free temptation to drink there will be many drunkards, and for this reason, that drink induces a taste which is neither hunger, nor thirst, nor pleasure, nor reasonable want, but a morbid impulse, an indefinable desire, and

“ Like the insane root,

It takes the reason prisoner.”

3. Then, next, what does the prevalence of drunkenness involve? It means that to thousands life becomes a long disease. Solomon told us that truth 3,000 years ago. "Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath babbling? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." Delirium tremens—that inconceivably awful and agonising illness—is but one of God's executioners upon excess. The fact that a nation is addicted to drink and drunkenness means that the health of myriads will be ruined; it means that myriads of children, with diseased bodies, fatuous minds, and depraved impulses, will be, in the awful language of an old preacher, "Not born into the world, but damned into the world," as idiots, or cripples, or predestined drunkards; a curse to nations, a curse to their neighbours, and to themselves, a curse to the very ideal of humanity which they drag down and degrade, poisoning its very life-blood, and barring its progress to the goal of better days. Oh, nations may enjoy their revelries; but the river of enjoyment flows into a sea of misery, and disease is only indulgence taken at a later stage.

4. Nor is it only the bodies of men that suffer, it is their souls. Powerless for his deliverance, the conscience of the drunkard is not powerless for his torture. Robert Burns, Charles Lamb, and Hartley Coleridge have uttered the cry of men who have thus been swept over the cataract. The Spartans, when they wished to turn their children from the shame of intemperance, showed them the physical degradation of drunken Helots; but the physical results are nothing to the moral devastation, the abject servitude, the spiritual catastrophe of the man, who has given himself over to the bondage of drink. When he recovers from the degradation of the animal, it is to feel the anguish of a lost soul. That is the reason why, year by year, drink not only crowds the workhouse with paupers, and the gaol with felons, and the asylum with lunatics, and the hospital with disease; but also swells more than any other cause—swells week by week, and year by year—the list of those who through the awful gate of suicide rush, with rude insult, into the presence of their God. "The



measure of alcohol consumed in a district," said Baron Dowse, "is the measure of their degradation." Whenever the drink tide rises highest, there, too, is the high-water mark of suicide, mortality and crime. Wherewithal a man or a nation sinneth, by the same shall he be punished.

5. Nor is this all. The curse does not stay with him who caused it. It spreads in concentric circles of ruin. The drunkard almost invariably drags down his wife and family into the lurid whirlpool of his own retribution. Go to some public-house on Saturday night, between ten and twelve, when the miserable working-man is pouring into the till of the publican and the purse of the gin-distiller the money which should clothe and feed his wife and little ones; see when the gin-palaces in our most pauperised districts are cleared at night, a scene which for vile-ness cannot be paralleled in any region of the world. Then follow the drunken man or drunken woman into the lair which they call their home. Home? It is a Dantean hell of brutality and squalor, of which the very air reeks with abomination! "In former times the wife was usually the victim of her husband's brutishness; now she becomes, in innumerable cases, the partner in his sin. In either case, be she victim or associate, no creature on earth so demands our pity." While threats and blows resound in the curse-laden air, the children—the ragged, miserable, half-starved, degraded children; the children who will grow up hereafter to recruit the ranks of the felon and the harlot—huddle together in mute terror. "They do not cry; such children seldom do shed tears. Nature could never furnish a foundation to meet such demands." Often they make their escape into cellar and chimney, or hide themselves under the rotting heap of rags or straw, and do not venture to creep out, half-suffocated, till the drink-maddened fiend whom they call "father" is away, or till he has slept off for a time the vitriol madness. And in most of our large towns there are whole streets, and alleys, and districts of such drunkard's homes—infamous streets which hide hundreds of blighted families, the disgrace of our civilisation and the disgrace of our Christianity—the only things which flourish there are the public-houses which, confronting the minimum of virtue with the maximum of temptation, drain from the wretched neighbourhood

its last life ; and, like the fungus on the decaying tree, feed on the ruin which is their boon. We have heard much in these few days of "Horrible London," and of the bitter cry of its abject. What makes these slums so horrible ? I answer with the confidence and the certainty of one who knows, Drink ! And what is the remedy ? I tell you that every remedy you attempt will be a miserable failure ; I tell the nation, with the conviction founded on experience, that there will be no remedy till you save these outcasts from the temptations of drink. Leave the drink, and you might build palaces for them in vain. Leave the drink, and before a year was over your palaces would still reek with dirt and squalor, with infamy and crime. Of the trade in general which ministers to this temptation I will say nothing ; but, at least, in such vile streets as these, whence day and night this bitter cry of abject cities rings in the ears of the Lord God of Sabaoth, I should have thought that any man who believes in God, that any man who calls himself a Christian, would have been, not ashamed only, but afraid to swell those geysers of curse and ruin. In such districts, at any rate, I know not how they can be blind to the evils which spring from what they sell ; or how they can fail to hear the stern words ringing in their ears—

" Fye, sirrah ;

The evil that thou causest to be done,  
That is thy means to live."

They who will, not see this must be left to their own conscience in that hour when she speaks, and we can be deaf no longer to her voice ; but I ask every man concerned in such evils, which is best ? which will they think best when, a few years hence, they face the hour of death and the day of judgment ? to forego such tainted gains, or to go on contributing—inevitably contributing—to the wholesale manufacture of "infancy that knows no innocence ; of youth, without modesty or shame ; of maturity that is mature in nothing but guilt and suffering ; of blasted old age which is a scandal on the name we bear ?"

6. But the tempted, the victims of drink—I ask you, do these men, these women, do these children, do these wretched districts, or do they not, deserve our pity, and demand our efforts at reform ? Is it, or is it not—surely the question is

plain and pressing—our duty to content ourselves with clever epigrams and plausible sophisms, and to be infinitely tender to vested interests in the causes of human ruin ; or, with stern effort and inflexible perseverance, to reduce an evil so colossal, to redeem men, our brothers, from a misery so deep as this ?

7. Yet even now I have not come to the worst, or anything like the worst. For the abuse of drink, besides being, by unanimous testimony, a main cause of pauperism, disease and madness, is also, by irresistible evidence, the main cause of crime ; the all but exclusive cause of crimes of violence. I might quote the emphatic, the oft-repeated, the uncompromising testimony of almost every judge upon the bench. They have done their best to interpose between us and our degradation the purity of their ermine. They have said, for instance, that Saturday "pay-day," means "drink-day and crime-day ;" and that many a man "enters the door of a public-house respectable and respected, and leaves it a felon." On one occasion several instances at Liverpool came before Mr. Justice Mellor of a savagery so loathsome, of a callosity so bestial, of a dehumanisation so unutterable, that he spoke of drink, which in this country is the sole cause of such abnormal wickedness, in terms which might, one would have thought, arouse any country however sunken. But I will confine myself to the remarks made by one judge in one Cathedral city, by Mr. Justice Hawkins at the last Midsummer Assizes in Durham. They may be well known to you. Yet I will repeat them. It may be that the words, spoken so solemnly from the bench of justice, may derive yet further emphasis when they are solemnly repeated in the House of God. "When I come," he said, "to look through the calendar, and when I see the number of cases which have been committed under the influence of drink, I cannot help saying a word or two on that subject. Every day I live the more I think of the matter, and the more firmly do I come to the conclusion that the root of almost all crime is drink, that revolting tyrant which affects people of all ages, and of both sexes ; young, middle-aged, and old ; father and son, husband and wife, all in turn become its victims. It is drink which, for the most part, is the immediate and direct cause of those fearful quarrels in the public streets at night which termi-

nate in serious mischief, or some other outrage. It is drink which for the most part is the incentive to crimes of dishonesty. It is drink which causes homes to be impoverished, and traces of the misery which it causes are to be found in many a cottage, denuded of the commonest articles of comfort and necessity, which have gone to the pawnshop simply to provide for that hideous tyrant drink. I believe, knowing what I do, and having by experience had my attention drawn to it, that" (hear it, gentlemen! hear it, Christians! hear it, ministers of God in this Cathedral which stands at the very centre of all our history!)—"I believe that nine-tenths of the crime in this country is engendered inside the doors of public-houses."

8. Will any one venture to say, for there is no end to the subterfuges of minds brazened by custom, that these are mere opinions? Well, if you want, not opinion, but hard, glaring, patent facts, untinged with any opinion whatever—facts black, rugged, comfortless, and horrible — facts in all their ghastly nakedness, denuded of all vesture of human thought and of human emotion in narrating them—it will be the most flagrant hypocrisy to say that such facts are not forthcoming for you, when every day and every newspaper teems with them. Not one single day passes over one single town, in England without some wretchedness, crime, and horror caused by drink. Week by week, in the *Alliance News*, is published a ghastly list, called "Fruits of the Traffic." It is not invented; it is not concocted; it is not garbled. It consists simply of cuttings from multitudes of perfectly neutral newspapers, the records of police courts and sessions. I cannot enter into these. The human hand can perpetrate, the human heart can conceive, the human frame can suffer, horrors of which the human lip refuses to speak. Take the evidence of two weeks alone; the blessed week in which we listen to the melody of angel songs, and the first week of the glad New Year. For two-pence you may purchase the record of events which drink caused for those two weeks in 1882 in England only. It fills a large double columned pamphlet of thirty-six pages. Thirty-six pages of what—in this our Christian England in Christmas week! Thirty-pages of stabbing, cutting, wounding; of brutal assaults on men, on women, on children; of public peril and accidents;

of deaths, sudden, violent, preventible ; of homicide ; of parricide ; of matricide ; of infanticide ; of suicide ; of every form of murder. In four hours on one evening in one city 36,803 women were seen going into public-houses. The results formed a tragedy so squalid, and so deadly, as to sicken the heart like the impression of a nightmare, whose very memory we loathe. Read that hideous list, and then prattle, and lisp, and sneer about exaggeration ; read that list, and then, if any man can still quote Scripture for the purpose of checking Temperance Reformers, or of encouraging our immense capacities for delay and indifference, I can only say of such a man, that

“ Though in the sacred place he stands,  
Uplifting consecrated hands,  
Unworthy are his lips to tell  
Of Jesu's martyr-miracle ;  
Thy miracle of life and death,  
Thou Holy One of Nazareth ! ”

9. And is all this to take place all over England ? It was so again last year ; it has been so for many years ; next year again, and the next, and the next, are we, in those two weeks of blessedness, to have the whole country, from John o' Groats to Land's End, deluged and disgraced by this filthy stream of blood, and misery, and crime ? Is this to be the prerogative of our national morality ; and are we to go on leaving these crimes, and the sources of them, and the temptations to them, unchecked, till the pit swallow us and them ?

10. I must end ; but I ask you not to suppose that I have brought before you one-half of the evil, or one-tenth of the motives which should stir us up to counteract it, for Christ's sake, and in Christ's name. I have not shown you, as I could most awfully show you, how, by introducing our accursed fire-waters, we have destroyed and exterminated whole races of mankind, until our footsteps round the world, instead of being “ beautiful upon the mountains,” have been as footsteps dyed in blood. I have not shown you the extent to which drink neutralises the work of the school, the library, and the Church, so that it is the very chief barrier against the efforts of religion. I have not shown you how, in our great dependencies, it has gone far to turn into a curse the

blessing of our rule, so that, to take but one instance, there rises louder and louder from our great Empire of Hindostan the agonising cry that her children were once sober, and that we, by our beloved gin and spirits—those good creatures of God—are rapidly turning them into a nation of drunkards. I have not told you how this curse transforms into a bane what would otherwise be the great national boons of larger wealth, and higher wages, and shortened hours. And how long do you mean all this to continue? How long are our working classes to be hemmed in with glaring temptations, and their dwellings, in the teeth of their wishes, to the conflagration of their interests, to be ringed by public-houses on all sides as with a cordon of fire? How long is the reeling army of our drunkards to be recruited by those who are now our innocent sons and daughters? We pity the gladiators, and the poet cried, “Arise, ye Goths, and glut your ire!” And will you not pity the widows who are made widows by drink; and the orphans who are fatherless; and those whose blood is poisoned by it; and the women who are kicked and burnt by drunken sons, and brothers, and husbands; and the little children who are killed, or who die so slowly that none call it murder? Will you wait till the accumulated miseries of souls, which might have been innocent,—

“Plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against  
The deep damnation of the taking-off;  
And pity, like a naked new-born babe,  
Striding the blast, on heaven’s cherubim, horsed  
Upon the sightless couriers of the air,  
Shall blow these horrid deeds in every eye  
That tears shall drown the wind.”

And if you are careless about all this misery; if selfishness, and custom, and the gains of brewers and publicans, weigh with you against all this evidence, if you see no need to blush for all this national disgrace, if it rouses in your heart no feelings as a patriot, as a Christian, or as a man, are you not at least afraid, lest, if we suffer these things to go on unchecked, a voice should at last cry, “Arise!” to the awful angel of retribution; and, lest, when he stands with drawn sword over a country so guilty and so apathetic, the cup of our iniquity and of our drunkenness being full, there should be none to say to him, “Put up thy sword within its sheath”?

11. But if all that I have said admit of no possibility of refutation, how should I possibly urge any more effectual plea for an agency, which, like our beloved Church of England Temperance Society, has, with such holy earnestness and such conspicuous moderation, been labouring now for twenty-one years to alleviate a nation's misery, to avert a nation's curse? It needs special support. Help, I entreat you, with warm hearts and liberal hands, to avert the national catastrophe, which would be involved in the failure or exhaustion of a Society so noble and so indispensable! Let England, if not for very shame, yet at least out of gratitude and in self-defence, provide the Society with the £25,000 which are required. For if Temperance Societies have done nothing else, yet at least, in the words of Lord Shaftesbury, "but for them we should have been by this time plunged in such a flood of drunkenness, immorality, and crime, as would have rendered the whole country uninhabitable." Will you then be callously supine, will you be immorally acquiescent, about the fate of your country? Your fathers did a thousand noble deeds to put down immorality and wrong; to defend the cause of innocence, and to smite the hoary head of oppression. Your fathers, by the loveliest act in the long annals of English history, swept away the slave trade. With quiet perseverance, which would see no discouragement; with dauntless courage, which would quail before no opposition; with illuminated insight, which pierced the sophistry of interested defenders; with the true freedom which would not be shackled by unhallowed interests—they fought to the end that glorious battle! Will you be unworthy of them? Will you do nothing to deliver England and all her dependencies from a deeper misery and a deadlier curse? Yonder is the grave of Wilberforce; there is the statue of Sir Fowell Buxton; there is the monument of Granville Sharpe. Oh, that God would hear our prayers, and out of the gallant band of godly men who fought that battle—

"Of those three hundred grant but three  
To make a new Thermopylæ."

12. Englishmen and Christians, if such facts do not stir you up, I ask you, could they do so were they even in the thunder's mouth? It is not in the thunder, it is by the still small voice

of history and of experience, that God speaks to the reason and to the conscience. It is not by the lightning-flash that He would have us read His will, but by the quiet light that shows all things in the slow history of their ripening. When He speaks in the thunder and the lightning, by the tornado and the earthquake, He speaks in retribution then. And what is retribution but the eternal law of consequences? If you cannot see God's warnings against drink, if you cannot read in the existing condition of things His displeasure and our shame, if you cannot see it in the marriage-tie broken and dishonoured, in sons and daughters ruined, in the peace of families laid waste, in the work of the Church hindered, in whole districts blighted, in thousands and tens of thousands of souls destroyed. If you cannot see it in the records of crime, and murder, and outrage, and madness, and suicide, in the fathers who, in their very mouths, through drink, have slain their sons; and the sons who, through drink, have slain their fathers; and the mothers who, for drink, have sacrificed the lives of their little ones upon the breast. Men of England, if these things do not wring your heart, and fire your zeal, what do you expect? Can the letters glare more plainly on the palace wall of your power? Are you waiting till there fall on England the same fate which, for their sins, has fallen in turn on Assyria, and Greece, and Rome, and Egypt, and Carthage, and Jerusalem, and Tyre? They perished; sooner or later all guilty nations perish, by sudden catastrophe, or by slow decay.

"The sword of heaven is not in haste to smite,  
Nor yet doth linger."

but when it does smite, it is apt to smite once and smite no more. Will you be so complacent over your epigrams, and your vested interests, and your Biblical criticism, when vengeance leaps at last upon the stage, and strikes sore strokes, and pity shall no longer avert the blow? You are Christians; yes, but see that you have not been admitted into a holier sanctuary only to commit a deeper sacrilege! Why, had you been pagans these very same arguments ought to be irresistible to you! To millions of Pagans they have been so. The sobriety of China was due to



Confucius. The sobriety of India and of Burmah are due to Buddha. I am horrified to read that in contact with us in the last three years the sale of drink has increased in India 36 per cent., in Burmah 74 per cent. The sobriety of vast regions of Asia and Africa was due to Mahomet. In the day of judgment, shall not Confucians, shall not Buddhists, shall not Mohammedans, rise up in judgment against this generation and condemn it, for they abstained from strong drink at the bidding of Confucius, Buddha and Mahomet, and behold a greater than these is here! Ah, if the voice of all these tempted, suffering, perishing miserable souls, be nothing to you—if the voice of your country be nothing to you—yet, if you be Christians, listen to the voice of Christ, pleading with you in the pathetic accents of myriads of the little ones that it is not His will, that it is utterly against His will, that His cross and passion be thus rendered of none effect to multitudes for the very least of whom Christ died. “If thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death, and those that are ready to be slain; if thou sayest, Behold, we knew it not” (when now, at any rate, you have no excuse for not knowing it), “doth not He that pondereth the heart consider it; and He that keepeth thy soul doth not He know it? And shall not He render to every man according to his works?”

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THE VITAL STATISTICS OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

BY DAWSON BURNS, D.D.

I.—THE UNITED KINGDOM TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, 1, Adelaide Place, London Bridge, E.C.

SIR JAMES PAGET, the eminent surgeon, made a very unfortunate remark in his article in the *Contemporary Review* on the use of alcohol, when he said that there had never been any comparison between large bodies of persons to test the relative merits of moderate drinking and total abstinence. He wrote as he thought, but he wrote ignorantly; for the thing said not to have been done had been done, and was being done, and is still done in the case of the members of

the Temperance and General Provident Institution. This Insurance Society, on the mutual system, was founded at the close of 1840, and until the middle of 1847 was composed of total abstainers only; but in that year non-abstainers were admitted into a distinct Section, so far as whole life policies were concerned. It was not however till 1855 that the first quinquennial (or five years') bonus was declared. Since then five other such bonuses have been declared, and as the premiums in each Section are the same, the proportion of the bonuses in each Section affords a fair standard as to the relative longevity and health of the members in each Section. In such a comparison, the larger numbers would show most favourably, other things being equal; and the members of the General Section have, for many years, outnumbered the abstainers in the Temperance Section in the proportion of three to two. This difference is now somewhat reduced. What have been the actual facts as unfolding themselves over a period of thirty years (1850-1879)? The bonus is declared and paid in the year following the quinquennial period.

*Percentage Bonuses on Premiums Paid.*

| TEMPERANCE SECTION. |      |       |              | GENERAL SECTION. |      |       |              |
|---------------------|------|-------|--------------|------------------|------|-------|--------------|
| 1855                | From | 35 to | 75 per cent. | 1855             | From | 23 to | 50 per cent. |
| 1860                | "    | 35    | " 86         | 1860             | "    | 24    | " 59         |
| 1865                | "    | 23    | " 56         | 1865             | "    | 17    | " 52         |
| 1870                | "    | 34    | " 84         | 1870             | "    | 20    | " 49         |
| 1875                | "    | 35    | " 114        | 1875             | "    | 20    | " 64         |
| 1880                | "    | 41    | " 135        | 1880             | "    | 26    | " 83         |

The relation between the two Sections may be presented in another light. The figures for which are available from 1866 to 1882 inclusive.

Expectancy of life is made the basis of the rates of premium in the tables used in Insurance offices; and a mortality below that expectancy is, therefore, an evidence of special longevity and vigour. Out of so many persons a given number are expected to die, and if fewer die then the body of members as a whole is proved to be possessed of special vitality; and by applying the same standard to two bodies we get at a certain index of their relative vital force. How do the two Sections of the Temperance and General Provident Institution respond to this equitable test?

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| TEMPERANCE SECTION.  |                  |     |                | GENERAL SECTION. |                  |     |                |
|----------------------|------------------|-----|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----|----------------|
|                      | Expected Deaths. |     | Actual Deaths. |                  | Expected Deaths. |     | Actual Deaths. |
| 1866                 | 100              | ... | 85             | .....            | 180              | ... | 186            |
| 1867                 | 105              | ... | 71             | .....            | 191              | ... | 169            |
| 1868                 | 109              | ... | 95             | .....            | 202              | ... | 179            |
| 1869                 | 115              | ... | 73             | .....            | 212              | ... | 201            |
| 1870                 | 120              | ... | 87             | .....            | 223              | ... | 209            |
| <b>Five years...</b> | <b>549</b>       |     | <b>411</b>     |                  | <b>1,003</b>     |     | <b>944</b>     |
| 1871                 | 127              | ... | 72             | .....            | 234              | ... | 217            |
| 1872                 | 137              | ... | 90             | .....            | 244              | ... | 232            |
| 1873                 | 144              | ... | 118            | .....            | 253              | ... | 246            |
| 1874                 | 153              | ... | 110            | .....            | 263              | ... | 238            |
| 1875                 | 162              | ... | 121            | .....            | 274              | ... | 297            |
| <b>Five years...</b> | <b>723</b>       |     | <b>511</b>     |                  | <b>1,268</b>     |     | <b>1,330</b>   |
| 1876                 | 168              | ... | 102            | .....            | 279              | ... | 253            |
| 1877                 | 179              | ... | 133            | .....            | 291              | ... | 280            |
| 1878                 | 187              | ... | 117            | .....            | 299              | ... | 317            |
| 1879                 | 196              | ... | 164            | .....            | 305              | ... | 326            |
| 1880                 | 203              | ... | 136            | .....            | 311              | ... | 304            |
| <b>Five years ..</b> | <b>933</b>       |     | <b>651</b>     |                  | <b>1,485</b>     |     | <b>1,480</b>   |
| 1881                 | 214              | ... | 131            | .....            | 320              | ... | 290            |
| 1882                 | 225              | ... | 157            | .....            | 327              | ... | 295            |
| <b>Grand total</b>   | <b>2,644</b>     |     | <b>1,861</b>   |                  | <b>4,408</b>     |     | <b>4,339</b>   |

1. The above table shows that as in the Temperance Section 2,644 deaths were expected, and only 1,861 occurred, the survivals above expectancy were 783, or 29½ per cent. ; and as in the General Section the expected deaths were 4,408, and the actual deaths 4,339, the survivals were 69, or 1½ per cent., giving the Temperance Section a superiority of 28 per cent.

2. In every successive year the deaths in the Temperance Section fell considerably below the expected number ; while, in the General Section, in six years of the series, the expected deaths were exceeded by the actual.

3. If, in a comparison with selected lives of adults, the Temperance Section showed a superiority of 28 per cent., it is reasonable to infer that—taking the whole population, and remembering how large a portion of adult and infant life is sacrificed to intemperance and its effects—an equal saving of life would result from the universal adoption of total abstinence. Now the population of the United Kingdom was estimated, in the middle of 1882, to be 35,250,000, and the deaths in 1882 were 678,486 (England, 516,783 ; Scotland, 72,966 ; Ireland, 88,737), and on an estimate of 28 per cent., we have 189,980 lives that were sacrificed, in one form or other, to alcohol, and that might have been saved in one single year by universal total abstinence. This number far exceeds the estimate of 40,000 persons directly slain each year by drink, and 80,000 others sacrificed by privations, neglect, accidents, &c., a total of 120,000 ; but it falls short of Dr. Richardson's estimate of the hygienic results of a state of perfect abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

II.—THE BRITON LIFE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), 429, *Strand, W.C.*

This Association insures total abstainers at a reduction of 10 per cent. on the premiums charged to others. The secretary, writing, October 29, 1883, states :—“ The deduction we allow from the premiums of total abstainers has been arrived at after careful consideration of the experience which we all have before us now as to the superiority of the lives of such.”

III.—THE EMPEROR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (LIMITED),  
58, *Cannon Street, E.C.*

This insurance office allows to total abstainers a somewhat lower rate of premium than to non-abstainers ; but it has not published statistics as to the comparative rate of mortality between the two classes.

IV.—THE SCEPTRE LIFE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED),  
40, *Finsbury Pavement, E.C.*

According to a printed document, in the seven years ending December 31, 1882, the deaths in the General Section were 335 out of 438 expected, or 24 per cent. below expectancy, and in the Temperance Section 73 out of 165 expected, or 56 per cent. below

expectancy. The secretary, in a letter dated October 22, 1883, states:—"For the eighteen years ending December 31, last, we expected 270 claims in the Temperance Section, but had 116 only. Of our new insured over 40 per cent. are total abstainers." The saving of life has thus been at the rate of 57 per cent.

V.—VICTORIA MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY (LIMITED),  
1, *Finsbury Square Buildings, E.C.*

The secretary, writing October 26, 1883, states:—"Up to the date of our last valuation, 1880, our Temperance Section had not assumed such a proportion (the income being only £14,000 and upwards per annum) as to give a fair average criterion of what the results of it would be when much larger. Taking the incomes and death-claims of the two departments for the past two years, I find that though the ages of the assured, and the length of duration of the policies, would be about the same in the two departments, the claims have absorbed 20·3 per cent. of the premiums in the Temperance Section as compared with 33·2 per cent. of the premiums in the General Section."

VI.—THE WHITTINGTON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED),  
58, *Moorgate Street, E.C.*

The twenty-sixth Annual Report, presented in September, 1881, stated:—"The continued favourable rate of mortality among the policy holders in the Temperance Section, has enabled the directors to declare a reversionary bonus in that section at the rate of from 16s. to 22s. 8d. per cent. per annum." At the annual meeting in July, 1882, the secretary renewed the statement as to the exceptional low mortality of the Temperance Section.

VII.—THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES (SALFORD UNITY).

This Benefit Society, which makes certain payments during sickness and at death, was formed in 1835, in order to provide total abstainers with the means of joining a Benefit Society apart from the public-house. Its chief office is at 96 and 98, Lancaster Avenue, Manchester; its local bodies are called "Tents," and its membership in the United Kingdom was reported to the High Moveable Conference, August, 1883, at 31,937.

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In a paper by Mr. Z. Catlow, read at Bradford, June 8, 1874, some interesting statistics are presented :—

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS.

| Date.  | Number of Mem-<br>bers, | No. of Members<br>Sick, | Period of Sick-<br>ness, | Average Sickness<br>per Member. |    | Amount paid for<br>Sickness. |    |    | Average payment<br>per member. |    | No. of Deaths. | Or one in |
|--------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----|------------------------------|----|----|--------------------------------|----|----------------|-----------|
|        |                         |                         |                          | D.                              | H. | £                            | s. | d. | s.                             | d. |                |           |
|        |                         |                         | Days.                    |                                 |    |                              |    |    |                                |    |                |           |
| 1868   | 3,283                   | 651                     | 39,126                   | 11                              | 21 | 1,901                        | 10 | 6  | 11                             | 9  | 62             | 53        |
| 1869   | 3,288                   | 636                     | 40,652                   | 12                              | 4  | 1,943                        | 11 | 7  | 11                             | 10 | 56             | 53        |
| 1870   | 3,330                   | 688                     | 47,361                   | 14                              | 5  | 2,290                        | 3  | 5  | 13                             | 9  | 69             | 48        |
| 1871   | 3,383                   | 715                     | 46,660                   | 13                              | 19 | 2,209                        | 2  | 2  | 13                             | 1  | 64             | 61        |
| 1872   | 3,453                   | 725                     | 46,845                   | 13                              | 14 | 2,283                        | 4  | 0  | 13                             | 3  | 74             | 47        |
| Totals | 16,741                  |                         | 220,534                  | 65                              | 15 | 10,617                       | 11 | 8  | 63                             | 8  |                |           |

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES.

| Date.  | No. of Members. | No. of Members<br>Sick. | Period of Sick-<br>ness. | Average Sickness<br>per Member. |    | Amount paid for<br>Sickness. |    |    | Average payment<br>per Member. |    | No. of Deaths. | Or one in |
|--------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----|------------------------------|----|----|--------------------------------|----|----------------|-----------|
|        |                 |                         |                          | D.                              | H. | £                            | s. | d. | £                              | d. |                |           |
|        |                 |                         | Days.                    |                                 |    |                              |    |    |                                |    |                |           |
| 1863   | 475             | 81                      | 1,459                    | 3                               | 2  | 123                          | 9  | 4  | 5                              | 2½ | 4              | 118       |
| 1869   | 575             | —                       | 1,796                    | 3                               | 3  | 141                          | 15 | 10 | 5                              | 3  | 4              | 143       |
| 1870   | 600             | 97                      | 3,520                    | 5                               | 20 | 245                          | 13 | 1  | 8                              | 2  | 7              | 85        |
| 1871   | 683             | 65                      | 1,806                    | 2                               | 16 | 123                          | 3  | 8  | 3                              | 7½ | 3              | 127       |
| 1872   | 602             | 71                      | 1,670                    | 2                               | 19 | 121                          | 2  | 8  | 4                              | 0½ | 3              | 200       |
| Totals | 2,935           |                         | 10,251                   | 17                              | 12 | 755                          | 4  | 7  | 26                             | 3½ |                |           |

In a paper by Dr. Thornley, at Bolton, November 9, 1863, it is stated—"In Blackburn, Bolton, and Manchester, there are 3,400 Rechabites; their deaths in 1876 were forty-six, or a rate of 13·5 per 1,000. In the Bolton district of Rechabites in the same year the death-rate was only 11·2 per 1,000. In Blackburn

here are 3,500 Oddfellows, and in 1876 they had seventy-six deaths, or a death-rate of 21·42 per 1,000. In the Rechabites they had 554 members sick, 16·2 per cent. ; while the Oddfellows had 720 sick, or 20·53 per cent. The total number of weeks' sick pay in the Rechabites was 2,999, or an average for each member sick of five weeks, two days, and twenty-one hours. The Oddfellows had a total of 6,355 weeks' sickness, or an average for each member sick of eight weeks, five days, and eight hours. For every 100 Rechabites there were sixteen sick. For every 100 Oddfellows there were twenty sick. In Bolton district of Rechabites for ten years the death-rate was 13 per 1,000, while in Blackburn district of Oddfellows for ten years their death-rate was 19 per 1,000. During the year 1874, when typhoid fever prevailed in Over Darwen, the Rechabites, out of 164 members, had three deaths, while the Darwen Oddfellows had ninety-one deaths out of 620 members, or Rechabite death-rate 18 per 1,000, Oddfellows 31 per 1,000. But the publicans in Over Darwen during the same fever year died at the rate of 150 per 1,000. That is for one Rechabite eight publicans died. Again, during the fever year, the Rechabites, who pay a less contribution per member, in the Darwen Tent alone received £111 19s. 1½d., and they paid for sickness and funerals £79 4s., thus leaving a surplus of £32 15s. 1½d. ; the Oddfellows in Darwen in the same year, although they paid a larger weekly contribution, lost over £90. In 1873 the average sick pay in Darwen to Rechabites was 4s. 9½d., and the Oddfellows 10s. 10d."

The *Sanitary Review*, in a comparison of vital statistics, remarked :—"The greater healthiness of the members of Abstinence Friendly Societies is strikingly proved by the following figures. Among adult males in England the mortality per 1,000 between twenty and twenty-five is 8·83, between twenty-five and thirty-five it is 9·57, and between thirty-five and forty-five, 12·48 ; but in publicans, aged thirty, it is as high as 13 per 1,000. In those districts from which complete returns have been obtained, there were 16,269 Rechabites ; of these 2,630 were ill in 1874, the number of weeks of illness amounting to 14,403, while the deaths were 120. The percentage of sick during the year was

16·16; the death-rate was 7·4 per 1,000, and the number of days' illness per member was 6·16. The Oddfellows is a large, well-established Friendly Society a little over fifty years old, and numbers upwards of 500,000 members. In 1874 their receipts exceeded £625,000. Two years ago the average amount of funds per member was as high as £7 4s. 9d., and the estimated capital of the Society now falls little short of £3,800,000. Like the Rechabites, the Oddfellows have ramifications in many foreign countries. Every five years the Oddfellows draw up copious returns of the mortality and sickness during the preceding quinquennial period. The last of these reports, July 1st, 1872, is for the five years ending 1870. Fortunately in these returns members living in foreign countries are excluded. The mean annual mortality appears, in the five years ending 1870, to have been 12·626 per 1,000; the mean sickness per member was in the same period 10·5 days, and the number constantly ill averaged 28·75 per 1,000. These figures apply to the Oddfellows as a whole, and are therefore available for comparison with the Rechabite grand totals. In those districts from which the returns are full and accurate, there were 16,269 Rechabites. Now, had the mortality among them in 1874 been 12·626 per 1,000 (the rate that obtained among the Oddfellows) instead of 7·4, the deaths, instead of 120, would have been 205. Had the average sickness per member been 10·5 days instead of 6·14, the society would have had to bear 70,933 more days' sickness, so that the weeks' illness would have stood at 24,536 instead of 14,403. Should the Rechabites at any future time muster half a million, the annual saving, were the same low mortality to continue, would exceed 2,500 lives. It is at once apparent from the above figures, that, making all possible allowance for errors, the Rechabites compare very favourably with the Oddfellows—one of the best managed and the largest non-temperance friendly societies in the world; and there is no doubt that they compare favourably with the corresponding non-temperance classes taken as a whole."

The *Rechabite Magazine*, May, 1883, states:—"We extract the following tables from the 20th page of the *Friendly Societies' Report* for 1861. The Registrar justly says:—"It may be worth



**THE VITAL STATISTICS OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE. 35**

while to give the following comparisons between the total results of the Ancient Order of Foresters' Experience, and the last compiled by the late Mr. Ratcliffe from the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows' Experience.'"

**ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS, 1870-1875.**

|                 | Number of Mem-<br>bers exposed<br>to Risk. | Deaths. | Weeks of Sick-<br>ness' Claim. | Mortality per<br>cent. per<br>Annum. | Sickness Claim<br>per Member<br>per Annum. |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Rural Districts | 421,793                                    | 4,409   | 530,574                        | 1.045                                | <i>Weeks.</i><br>1.258                     |
| Town do.        | 379,523                                    | 4,571   | 535,267                        | 1.204                                | 1.410                                      |
| City do.        | 500,850                                    | 6,835   | 703,195                        | 1.365                                | 1.414                                      |
| Total .....     | 1,302,166                                  | 15,815  | 1,769,036                      | 1.214                                | 1.358                                      |

**MANCHESTER UNITY OF ODDFELLOWS, 1866-70.**

|                 | Number of Mem-<br>bers exposed<br>to Risk. | Deaths. | Weeks of Sick-<br>ness' Claim. | Mortality per<br>cent. per<br>Annum. | Sickness Claim<br>per Member<br>per Annum. |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Rural Districts | 292,969                                    | 3,108   | 399,699                        | 1.061                                | <i>Weeks.</i><br>1.365                     |
| Town do.        | 677,719                                    | 8,566   | 1,008,859                      | 1.264                                | 1.490                                      |
| City do.        | 350,360                                    | 5,006   | 566,286                        | 1.429                                | 1.616                                      |
| Total .....     | 1,321,048                                  | 16,680  | 1,975,034                      | 1.263                                | 1.495                                      |

We urge upon all our readers the duty of studying the above carefully, and compare them with the statistics of our own Order.

## VIII.—THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Sons of Temperance is a Temperance Benefit Society of increasing numbers and importance. The M. W. Scribe resides at 29, Pitt Terrace, Miles Platting, Manchester. In the report for the year 1882, of the National Division, the statistical return shows that the Divisions numbered 351 and the membership 17,290, giving a net increase of 2,450. The Fund account showed that in the year the cash received was £18,446 15s. 10d.; cash paid for sickness and accidents, £11,102 10s. 11d.; cash paid for funeral allowances on account of deceased members and wives, £2,280 11s. 2d. Cash in hand, including moneys invested at the end of the year, £38,129 8s. 4d. The deaths in the year 1882 were—of members 142, and of members' wives 82.

In a "Valuation of the Grand Division of London," dated November 12, 1881, made by W. L. Gomme, for Messrs. W. L. Gomme, Sons & Hatton (the valuation embracing five years, 1871-5)—the following comparative table is given :—

AMOUNT OF SICKNESS PER ANNUM FOR EACH MEMBER AT RISK.

| Age.  | Sons of Temperance. | M. U. Oddfellows' Experience, Rural Towns and City Districts, 1868-70. | M. U. Oddfellows' Experience, Rural Districts, 1866-70. | Foresters, 1871-75. |
|-------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
|       | Weeks.              | Weeks.                                                                 | Weeks.                                                  | Weeks.              |
| 18-20 | ·41                 | ·66                                                                    | ·63                                                     | ·91                 |
| 21-25 | ·54                 | ·76                                                                    | ·77                                                     | ·81                 |
| 26-30 | ·52                 | ·82                                                                    | ·84                                                     | ·87                 |
| 31-35 | 63                  | ·95                                                                    | ·97                                                     | 1·01                |
| 36-40 | 1·06                | 1 08                                                                   | 1·06                                                    | 1·18                |
| 41-45 | ·82                 | 1 32                                                                   | 1·32                                                    | 1·44                |
| 46-50 | 1·02                | 1 75                                                                   | 1·83                                                    | 1·77                |
| 51-55 | ·97                 | 2·35                                                                   | 2·45                                                    | 2·48                |
| 56-60 | ·75                 | 3·30                                                                   | 3·28                                                    | 3·39                |
| 61-65 | ·73                 | 5·13                                                                   | 4·68                                                    | 5·19                |
| 66-70 | Nil.                | 8·06                                                                   | 6·90                                                    | 5·68                |
|       | 7·48                | 26·23                                                                  | 24·68                                                   | 27·66               |

PERCENTAGE PER ANNUM OF DEATHS TO MEMBERS AT RISK.

| Age.  | Sons of Temperance. | M.U. Oddfellows' Experience, Rural Towns and City Districts, 1866-70. | M.U. Oddfellows' Experience, Rural Districts, 1860-70. | Foresters, 1871-76. |
|-------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 18—20 | ·34                 | ·56                                                                   | ·51                                                    | ·73                 |
| 21—25 | ·46                 | ·67                                                                   | ·62                                                    | ·75                 |
| 26—30 | ·25                 | ·77                                                                   | ·72                                                    | ·74                 |
| 31—35 | ·79                 | ·84                                                                   | ·81                                                    | ·92                 |
| 36—40 | ·54                 | 1·00                                                                  | ·96                                                    | 1·12                |
| 41—45 | ·62                 | 1·25                                                                  | 1·19                                                   | 1·34                |
| 46—50 | ·66                 | 1·51                                                                  | 1·22                                                   | 1·73                |
| 51—55 | 1·05                | 2·01                                                                  | 1·76                                                   | 2·26                |
| 56—60 | ·98                 | 2·66                                                                  | 2·45                                                   | 3·05                |
| 61—65 | 5·55                | 3·93                                                                  | 3·42                                                   | 4·14                |
| 66—70 | Nil.                | 5·35                                                                  | 4·35                                                   | 6·22                |
|       | 11·24               | 20·64                                                                 | 18 01                                                  | 23 00               |

In the fifteenth Annual Report of the London Grand Division, Messrs. J. P. Heath and J. Vincent, present a statement dated February, 1882, in which they say :—“ In June, 1875, the Society numbered 1,800 members, and had a capital of £4,201 ; it now numbers 2,258 members, and has a reserve fund of £12,779, besides having paid claims during that period of £8,036.

IX.—THE LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, HAMPSTEAD ROAD, N.W.

This important Institution was opened October 6th, 1873, for the treatment of medical and surgical cases without the use of alcohol. In March, 1881, it was removed from Gower Street to buildings specially erected in the Hampstead Road, the cost of which, including furnishing and the purchase of a freehold site, exceeded £26,000. The present accommodation comprises an Out-patients' department, and 54 beds for In-patients. It is expected that before long, by the erection of other buildings at a cost exceeding £10,000, the beds for In-patients will be 100 and upwards. Down to April 30, 1883, the number of Out-patients had been 12,883, and of In-patients 1,765. The following statis-

### 38 THE VITAL STATISTICS OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

tics give the number of In-patients cured, relieved, died, and remaining under treatment ; also causes of death, &c. :—

|                                 | Cured. | Re-<br>lieved. | Dead. | Under<br>Treat-<br>ment. | Total. |
|---------------------------------|--------|----------------|-------|--------------------------|--------|
| Oct. 6, 1873, to April 30, 1874 | 33     | 39             | 1     | —                        | 73     |
| Year ending April 30, 1875 ...  | 62     | 56             | 11    | —                        | 129    |
| „ April 30, 1876 ...            | 63     | 54             | 6     | —                        | 123    |
| „ April 30, 1877 ...            | 81     | 44             | 5     | —                        | 130    |
| „ April 30, 1878 ...            | 70     | 55             | 5     | —                        | 130    |
| „ April 30, 1879 ...            | 87     | 47             | 6     | —                        | 140    |
| „ April 30, 1880 ...            | 76     | 55             | 4     | —                        | 135    |
| „ April 30, 1881 ...            | 92     | 46             | 5     | —                        | 143    |
| „ April 30, 1882 ...            | 207    | 126            | 19    | —                        | 351    |
| „ April 30, 1883 ...            | 182    | 162            | 15    | 52                       | 411    |
| Total ... ..                    | 953    | 693            | 77    | 52                       | 1,765  |

#### *Causes of Death (77).*

Pneumonia, 10.—(Of these, two were double pneumonia ; another a tubercular pneumonia with empyema ; another a combination of rheumatism, pneumonia, and double hernia ; and another was the result of fractured ribs).

Phthisis, 13.—(One had pleuro-pneumonia as well ; one albuminuria ; another was complicated by extensive heart disease).

Heart Disease, 14.—(One was complicated by pleuro-pneumonia ; one by broncho-pneumonia ; and two by phthisis).

Asthma, 1 ; pericarditis, 1 ; rheumatic fever, 3 ; kidney disease, 1 ; bronchitis, 3 ; aneurism, 2 ; liver disease, 3 (cirrhosis, and hydatids) ; hæmoptysis, 1 ; diseases of brain, 4 ; amputation of thigh, 1 ; fracture of spine, 1 ; diphtheria, 1 ; fracture of skull, 1 ; disease of spinal cord, 2 ; paralysis, 1 ; ovarian tumour, 2 ; stricture of œsophagus, 1 ; diseases of bowels, 2 ; tuberculosis, 3 ; cancer, 4 ; typhoid fever, 1 ; sulphuric acid poisoning, 1.

The rate of mortality during the whole period (October 6, 1873—April 30, 1883), was  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

In a letter to the *Manchester Courier*, Mr. S. N. Williams, of Manchester, states :—“The following figures are from ten years’

THE VITAL STATISTICS OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE. 39

reports of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and its adjuncts, the Cheadle Convalescent Hospital, and the Monsall Fever Hospital, which accommodate together some 6,000 patients in the course of the year. The medical staff embraces physicians and surgeons of the highest eminence and widest experience; and, if these figures 'tell true,' these gentlemen are coming round to our opinions, for in 1875 the sum of 7s. 2½d. was spent, on an average, upon intoxicating liquor for each In-patient, whereas in 1882, 11½d. per head was found sufficient. The following is the table referred to:—

MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY, AND CHEADLE AND MONSALL HOSPITALS.

| Year ending June 24. | Number of In-patients. | Total cost of Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors consumed. | Average cost per head. | Number of Deaths. | Percentage of Deaths. |
|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
|                      |                        | £                                                        | s. d.                  |                   |                       |
| 1873                 | 3,825                  | 1,273                                                    | 6 7½                   | 352               | 9·2                   |
| 1874                 | 3,631                  | 1,153                                                    | 6 4½                   | 377               | 10·4                  |
| 1875                 | 3,828                  | 1,383                                                    | 7 2½                   | 433               | 11·3                  |
| 1876                 | 4,938                  | 1,248                                                    | 5 0½                   | 517               | 10·5                  |
| 1877                 | 5,977                  | 1,170                                                    | 3 11                   | 675               | 9·6                   |
| 1878                 | 5,347                  | 878                                                      | 3 3½                   | 440               | 8·2                   |
| 1879                 | 5,527                  | 811                                                      | 2 11½                  | 421               | 7·6                   |
| 1880                 | 5,658                  | 431                                                      | 1 6                    | 384               | 6·8                   |
| 1881                 | 5,817                  | 40½                                                      | 1 4½                   | 441               | 7·3                   |
| 1882                 | 9,092                  | 292                                                      | 0 11½                  | 478               | 7·8                   |
| Total ...            | 50,670                 |                                                          |                        | 4,418             | 8·7                   |

In comparison with this take the figures of the London Temperance Hospital, founded ten years ago, and from which intoxicants of all kinds are absolutely excluded, and how do we find the facts? Here they are:—

|                                                | In-patients. | Deaths. | Percentage. |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------|-------------|
| 8½ years, October, 1873, to April, 1882 ... .. | 1,354        | 61      | 4·5         |

Your readers will note that the mortality under the 'non-alcoholic' treatment has been in  $9\frac{1}{2}$  years only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., whereas in some years the infirmary mortality has exceeded 10 per cent. As bearing upon the point at issue, one fact deduced from these figures stands out in bold relief, and it is this:—In 1875, alcoholic drinks of an average value of 7s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. were supplied to every patient, and more than 11 per cent. died under the treatment; whereas, in 1882, only 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per head is spent on intoxicants, and the deaths fall below 8 per cent.\*

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### THE ECONOMICS OF TEMPERANCE.\*

BY WILLIAM HOYLE, ESQ., F.S.S.

ECONOMIC science has to do with the principles which govern action, and, if correctly applied, ought so to guide that action as to secure from it the greatest possible amount of good, with the least possible expenditure of money or force.

When we speak of the Economics of Temperance, we understand the exposition of economic principles, as affected by the teachings of Temperance.

And here I would remark that the question of economics, when truly applied, is not one that simply has to do with illustrating the getting and piling up of money, it has to do with the whole of human life. Its principles guide man's actions so as to secure to him in the course of life the greatest amount of good; the standard of measurement being, the aggregate, not only of material, but of physical and moral good.

Let us then first look at the Temperance question as affecting the economics of life from a material standpoint.

During the past ten years the money spent in intoxicating

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\* Read at the Annual Council Meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society, Manchester, November 19, 1883.

liquors has averaged not less than £135,000,000 yearly. In 1876 it reached £147,000,000, but under the pressure of bad trade, and also influenced by Temperance teaching, it declined up to the year 1880, when it stood at £122,000,000; since then it has risen a little, and last year (1882) it was £126,251,359, or £3 12s. per head of the population, as compared to £4 9s. in 1876, and £3 10s. 11d. in 1880.

There are, as yet, some slight differences of opinion as to whether alcoholic liquors serve any good purpose in the human body or not. Those who read the address of Dr. W. B. Carpenter, the greatest physiologist of the present day, delivered under the auspices of the Church of England Temperance Society, at Oxford, will see good reason to accept the opinion expressed by Dr. Carpenter, that the case of the Temperance Reformers is a proven case, and that even in moderation the evils which ultimately result are such as to make it advisable, even for the sake of their own personal health, that individuals should wholly abstain.

I have been led to these remarks, because the thought may possibly arise in some minds that in speaking of the drink expenditure as wholly waste, there is exaggeration. But, when money is paid for that which is worthless, it is unquestionably waste; and if it be paid for what produces evil, then by the extent of the evil produced, the expenditure is so much worse than waste; and therefore, if we would arrive at the true facts touching the economic influences of the drink expenditure, we must add the evils resulting from our drinking customs to the total of the money spent upon the drink.

As every one knows, during the past seven or eight years the trade of this country has on the whole been very depressed; there has always been a glut of goods in the market. From what cause has this glut occurred? As the *Economist* newspaper remarked some years ago, it can only have arisen from the fact that "the means of consumers from some cause has been lessened." What is it that has lessened the means of consumers? There are many causes that do this, for waste of any kind does it, and so has an injurious effect upon trade. But the drink expenditure is pre-eminently the cause which has reduced the means of consumers. An average of £135,000,000 spent directly on drink each year for

ten years, and at least another £100,000,000 lost yearly, because of the mischief caused by the first expenditure, makes a total of £235,000,000, and if we deduct the odd £35,000,000, as a set-off for what goes to the revenue, it still leaves £200,000,000 as lost to the nation, an amount very nearly equal to the total of our foreign trade.

Let me give an illustration as to how this waste affects trade. I will take the illustration from the cotton trade. The value of the entire cotton manufactures of this country varies from £90,000,000 to £100,000,000 yearly. I will call it £96,000,000; of this seven-eighths have been exported, and about one-eighth used at home; and so, whilst we have sent to foreign markets cotton goods to the value of from £80,000,000 to £85,000,000, our home consumption of them has only been from £12,000,000 to £14,000,000 yearly, whilst our consumption of intoxicating liquors has been £135, being £4 per head in drink, and about 8s per head in cotton goods.

The result of our enormous exports to foreign markets has been to produce a glut in those markets; and, as a consequence, a continued fall of prices, which has made the cotton trade a losing trade both to the merchant and manufacturer. Now, if one-tenth of the £135,000,000 spent in drink, or £13,500,000 more had gone to the cotton trade, it would have doubled the home trade in cotton goods, that is, instead of using one-eighth of our production at home, we should have used two-eighths; and instead of sending seven-eighths abroad, we should only have sent six-eighths; the glut of foreign markets would thus have been relieved, and the fall in prices would not have occurred, and so, merchants and manufacturers would have made a profit instead of sustaining a loss. Under such circumstances, it will be evident that the discussions now going on as to a reduction of wages would never have occurred.

The illustration here used in regard to cotton, might be applied to any other of the nation's industries, and to some of them, especially to the woollen trade, with more force than to cotton, because the home consumption of woollen goods is much greater than of cotton, and consequently, any waste of money will affect woollen all the more powerfully than cotton.



The difference in the demand for goods which is needed in order to secure a steady, good trade, as compared to a dull, unprofitable one, is very small. If, for instance, the merchant finds that the production of cotton goods exceeds the demand for them by, say, only 1 per cent., he knows that it largely gives to him the command of the market. If, on the other hand, he finds that the demand for cotton goods is 1 per cent. in excess of the supply, then he knows that the manufacturer can command the market, and is thus enabled, not only to maintain his prices, but to demand higher ones. If, then, the £135,000,000 spent annually in drink during the last ten years, or even £100,000,000 of it, had gone in the purchase of manufactured goods, the demand for these goods, which has probably been some 5 per cent. below the supply, would doubtless have risen to be 5 per cent. above it, and instead of the dull, dragging demand, and the losing trade which there has been, the demand would have been steady, if not brisk, and there would have been a profitable trade to all concerned; and, at the same time, we should have been relieved from the heavy taxes and other burdens which result from drinking.

Time will not permit me to dwell further upon the commercial aspect of Temperance Economics; I will therefore pass from it, to notice briefly the physical and moral aspects thereof.

In a lecture which was delivered at Birmingham by Dr. Richardson, on February 15, 1875, on "Vitality in Men and Races," he observed:—"I do not over-estimate the facts when I say that if such a miracle could be performed in England, as a general conversion to Temperance, the vitality of the nation would rise one-third in value; and this without any reference to the indirect advantages that would of necessity follow.

The average annual death-rate in the United Kingdom is about 700,000, or 21·5 per 1,000 of the population. If this be so, then it follows that there are about 233,000 deaths yearly which directly or indirectly are caused by the drinking customs of the country.

If we come to examine actual statistics we find that the opinion expressed by Dr. Richardson is fully sustained by facts.

For example, if we take the Temperance Provident Institution, from statistics which were given at the British Association, Southampton, and quoted by Dr. Carpenter at Oxford, I find that in the

Temperance Provident Institution, of 2,644 deaths which ought to have occurred during the last seventeen years, taking the ordinary rates of mortality as the basis, there occurred only 1,861, or nearly 30 per cent. fewer than in the insurance societies where people do not abstain.

Dr. Carpenter, in his address at Oxford, gives a comparison of the sickness in the town and vicinity of Bradford, in the orders of Rechabites and Oddfellows. Among the Rechabites the annual sickness per member was 4 days 2 hours, whilst among the Oddfellows it was 13 days 10 hours. The deaths among the Rechabites were 1 in 141, whilst among the Oddfellows they were 1 in 44.

From a paper by Dr. Thornley, Medical Officer of Health for one portion of the Bolton Union, I find that the death-rate of the Rechabites in the Bolton District, for an average of ten years, was 13 per 1,000 per annum ; whilst the Oddfellows in the Blackburn District died at the rate of 19 per 1,000. If time allowed, these facts might very largely be extended.

It should be noted that the statistics which I have given refer only to the best class of lives among the masses of our population ; drunkards and drunkards' children, whose lives are so deplorably shortened, are not included ; if they were, Dr. Richardson's estimate would be fully born out by the painful facts which would need to be recorded.

In a paper which was read by Dr. Watts, in connection with the health lectures in this city, during the winter of 1878-9, he shows that every day's sickness of the population of Manchester cost the city the sum of £24,182. He states that the average sickness of the whole country is 17½ days ; whilst, as we have seen, among the Oddfellows it is 13 days 10 hours, as against 4 days 6 hours in the Rechabites. If these 9 days 4 hours of sickness could be saved to Manchester, it would add to the wealth of Manchester, according to the computation of Dr. Watts, some £222,000 per annum, and if it could be saved to the United Kingdom, it would give about £17,000,000 per annum.

But the physical injury done to the population is not to be measured merely by the number of deaths, and the days of sickness which result. In every constitution which is enfeebled,

there is, to the extent of the enfeeblement, a subtraction from the sum total of power; in all of which there is a constant loss. Many a man and woman would be able to do double the work they do, were it not that their constitutions are enfeebled; they are not laid aside by sickness, may be, more than the thirteen days ten hours yearly; but during the remaining 351 days of the year, they are below par, and not able to take one person's share of the world's work. The difference between what they do, and what they ought to do, represents the loss which the nation suffers from this cause, and if it be added to the loss from actual sickness and from death, it will give an enormous sum as being by these causes subtracted from the wealth of the nation owing to the evils which our drinking habits entail upon the physical health of our population.

Passing from the physical to the moral aspect of the Economics of Temperance, the case, to the mind of the Christian man, assumes a still more painful aspect. If it be "righteousness which exalteth a nation," then, to attain this righteousness, the nation should be willing largely to sacrifice of its material wealth in order to attain its chief good; but what do we do? As a nation we pay or sacrifice over £200,000,000 of wealth, and along with the £200,000,000 sacrifice to an enormous extent the physical and social well-being of large masses of our population; and what do we get in return? Is it the righteousness which exalteth a nation? Alas, no! It is the reproach which attaches to vice, misery, and degradation, which exist to a degree that appals every thoughtful mind; whilst the labours of the social reformer, and of the Christian worker, are to a great extent occupied in waraig against the evils thus created. Christian and Moral Reformers, instead of making headway in social, moral, and religious progress, often find it hard work to hold their ground. They toil hard, but their toil has always to be directed not to leading forward the forces of progress, but to withstanding the forces of evil; yes, and sad to say, the forces of evil against which they have to contend are such as are created by the Government of the country, whose duty it is to legislate, to make it easy to do right, and difficult to do wrong.

In the reading of Old Testament History, there is often a

reference to one ruler, and it is invariably associated with circumstances which have brought infamy upon his name. It is said of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, that he made Israel to sin. Did he make them to sin by compelling them to sin? No; he established groves, and set up idols, which became temptations to the people, and so lured them into idolatry. May it not be said of our rulers, that they make the British people to sin; not by putting temptations to the worship of Baal in the way, but temptations to the worship of Bacchus; and so luring them into habits of drunkenness. Will not then the guilt of Jeroboam attach to them? and will it not attach also to the Christian Church, if it neglects to lift its voice in earnest protest against the national sin.

One word more, when we consider the fearful economic losses which result to the material resources of the nation from habits of intemperance; and when we see also the economic losses which arise from the physical evils which result from drinking; and when further, we see to what an extent habits of drinking neutralise all efforts of good, and so cause a waste of the moral and religious efforts which the Church puts forth; we shall be overwhelmingly impressed with the vast importance of the economics of the Temperance Reformation, and of the obligation resting upon all earnestly to strive to bring the habits of Society, both individually and legislatively, into harmony with those true economic laws, which when obeyed will always contribute to the material, physical, and moral well-being of the nation. \*

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\* Mr. Hoyle has recently published a pamphlet, entitled "Problems to Solve: Social, Political, and Economic," an address delivered under the auspices of the Birmingham Liberal Association; also "Remedies for the Poverty, Degradation, and Misery which Exist:" three letters to the Editor of *The Times*.

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## LEGISLATION FOR HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.\*

IS IT DESIRABLE TO AMEND OR EXTEND THE HABITUAL DRUNKARDS ACT? AND, IF SO, IN WHAT DIRECTION?

BY NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S.,

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THE movement on behalf of legislation for habitual drunkards appears to have been first proposed in this country in 1839, in his popular prize essay "Bacchus," by my friend the veteran reformer, Dr. R. B. Grindrod. This clear-headed and far-seeing pioneer of temperance then recognised what some fashionable temperance reformers nowadays seem to be in total ignorance of—the physical aspect of intemperance, and the diseased condition of the confirmed inebriate.

Favoured by an approving reference in the Report of the Scottish Lunacy Commissioner in 1857, important papers by Sir Robert Christison and Drs. Peddie and Bodington in 1858, and by other influential testimonies, the necessity for legislation for such diseased inebriates gradually became apparent to intelligent medical men and social reformers, till Dr. Dalrymple, M.P., brought his first Bill before the House of Commons, in 1870, and, following on valuable evidence before a Select Committee, in 1872 his second Bill. After his deeply lamented death the work was carried on by a joint Committee of the Social Science and British Medical Associations, since merged into a special association for the promotion of legislation for the control and cure of habitual drunkards, and notably by the late devoted Stephen Alford. The latter association drafted a Bill which was taken charge of by Dr. Cameron, M.P., and Earl Shaftesbury, in the Houses of Commons and Lords respectively.

Dr. Dalrymple's original Bill provided for the admission into retreats of habitual drunkards.

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\* Read in the Health Department, Social Science Congress, Huddersfield, October 8th, 1883.

(1) Voluntary—simply on their own written request that they were such, and that they desired to be admitted.

(2) Compulsory—on the request of a near relation, friend, or guardian, or on the certificate of two duly qualified medical practitioners, and the affidavit or declaration of some credible witness. The Bill also provided for the establishment of inebriate reformatories, or sanctuaries, or refuges, and for the maintenance of habitual drunkards therein, to be charged on the rates; for the appropriation by boards of guardians of a special place for habitual drunkards; for the committal of a pauper habitual drunkard to a retreat on the production of two medical certificates for a limited period; and for the committal, without certificate, of any person convicted of drunkenness three times within six months.

The Bill introduced by Dr. Cameron in 1877 was much on the same lines, but leaving it to a jury instead of a magistrate to decide whether any person, for whose compulsory committal to a retreat application was made, was an habitual drunkard; and with the additional proviso that any one without lawful authority taking into a retreat, or giving to any person detained therein, any intoxicating liquor, or sedative or stimulant drug, should be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

The opposition to most of these proposals was so resolute that the sponsors of the Bill, in order to ensure its passage, were compelled to withdraw many of them. The final issue, for which great praise for their tact and perseverance is due to Lord Shaftesbury and Dr. Cameron, was the enactment of the Habitual Drunkard's Act, 1879, a measure far short of what the friends of habitual drunkard legislation asked for, but still of the highest importance as the affirmation of a principle.

The Act defines an "habitual drunkard" as "a person who, not being amenable to any jurisdiction in lunacy, is notwithstanding, by reason of habitual intemperate drinking of intoxicating liquor, at times dangerous to himself or herself or to others, or is incapable of managing himself or herself, and his or her affairs."

By the provisions of the Act, an habitual drunkard may be admitted into a retreat licensed by the local authority, to which

retreat is attached a qualified medical practitioner, on the production of a statutory declaration by two persons that the applicant is an habitual drunkard, and on his own application for admission for any period not exceeding twelve months, which application must be attested by two justices who shall have satisfied themselves that he is an habitual drunkard, and has understood the effect of his application for admission and reception. The applicant, once so admitted, unless discharged or legally authorised by license, is not at liberty to leave the retreat until the expiry of the term for which he has signed away his liberty. If he escape, a warrant may be issued for his recapture. The introduction into a retreat, and the supplying to any inmate detained therein, of any kind of intoxicating liquor, or sedative narcotic, or stimulant drug or preparation, without the authority of the licensee or medical officer, is prohibited.

Ample and effectual prevention of any abuse of the powers under the Act is secured by the licensee having to report all admissions, offences, discharges, leaves of absence, escapes, &c., of patients, by visitation by a Government inspector, and by power to a judge to order a special inquiry.

The Act, unless renewed, will expire in 1889. Imperfect and incomplete as it is, it has not had a fair trial.<sup>1</sup> As the period during which the Act was to be in operation was too short to warrant the outlay of capital as a commercial venture, only a few licenses for retreats have been applied for. The Inspector of Retreats, Dr. Hoffman, in his last published report, stated that but two licensed retreats were then open for the reception of patients.

It has, therefore, been felt that an effort should be made to establish an inebriate institution, from which none of the friends or promoters could derive any profit. Accordingly, the Dalrymple Home Association was formed, with Lord Shaftesbury as President, and this association has purchased a commodious house with four and a half acres of grounds at Rickmansworth. This retreat has been licensed under the Act, and is now open with a number of patients under the Act, the sanitary arrangements having been thoroughly reconstructed under the experienced guidance of the honorary architect, Mr. H. H. Collins. It is

designed, if sufficient funds be forthcoming, to be a philanthropic institution conducted without profit and with the utmost publicity, in order that the Habitual Drunkards Act may have an open, disinterested, and fair trial.

The Inspector of Retreats, Dr. Hoffman, in his Report for 1881, stated that "such an institution, charging moderate fees, standing in extensive grounds in a healthy situation, under the care of an experienced medical man with an independent remuneration, is, in my opinion, much needed." Speaking of the Dalrymple Home, the inspector, in his Report for 1882, says, "An examination of its programme leads me to think that it is a well-directed effort to give the provisions of the Act a fair trial under principles mentioned in my last report, and under circumstances which seem to promise success."

The very limited number of habitual drunkards whom Dr. Hoffman reports as having availed themselves of the Act, and who have formed but a small proportion of the inmates of the licensed retreats, prove the Act thus far practically to have been almost a dead letter.

Even if the Dalrymple Inebriate Home should have all the success its most sanguine supporters wish, a full measure of success, under the conditions of present legislation, cannot be anticipated. It ought to be noted that the inspector reports some of the cases visited by him as having much improved.

We have thus seen that there are three kinds of defects in the existing state of the law; one relating to the licensees of retreats, another to the patients, and a third to the friends of habitual drunkards and to the community.

It may be useful here to refer to the United States.

In the State of New York there are three modes of admission into an inebriate retreat. 1. The inebriate may enter voluntarily, with the consent of the committee, they having power to detain him for any period not exceeding six months, 2. The nearest relatives or friends may take action before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in the district where the inebriate resides. This summary procedure, where there is no property at stake, is the quickest and least expensive. 3. The nearest relatives or friends may apply to the county court, or to the supreme court,



on the exhibition of a medical certificate to the effect that the person is not suffering from delirium tremens, and is free from disease other than arising from intoxicating drink. There must be produced an agreement from an inebriate home to receive the patient, and the period of duration may be any period not exceeding one year.

In the British colony of Victoria during the year 1881, while 36 drunkards were admitted into the Melbourne Retreat for Inebriates on their own request, 8 were compulsorily sent in.

In the Inebriates Home at Fort Hamilton, New York, in 1881, there were altogether 518 patients, of whom 195 were at the latest accounts doing well, 131 remaining in the Home. Of 600 admissions into this institution, 406 had been voluntary and 194 involuntary.

#### I.—AS REGARDS THE LICENSEES.

The brief term during which the present Act was to be in operation has proved a barrier to the investment of capital on any large scale as a business enterprise. It could not be expected that any one would sink an amount of money adequate to securing extensive grounds, in addition to a large house, as, in the event of the lapsing of the Act in 1889, the outlaid capital would be lost. What a contrast to the state of matters in America, where, owing to the permanence of the law, capital has been confidently invested in inebriate reformatories, some of which can receive hundreds of cases in a year, with such an influence on public opinion, from the unmistakable benefit from treatment in the best conducted of these establishments, that they hold a high place in popular estimation. In fact, persons in all conditions of life, doctors, lawyers, clergymen, editors, and others, who are the subjects of an inherited or acquired predisposition to alcoholic excess, at once seek the shelter, protection, and care of such an institution, when they feel the premonitory symptoms which bitter experience has taught them indicate an approaching paroxysm. To meet this serious defect in the Act—its short-lived existence—the only effectual remedy would be the enactment of a permanent instead of a temporary measure.

## II.—AS REGARDS THE PATIENTS.

*Hindrances to Voluntary Admission.*—The voluntary admission of an habitual drunkard into a retreat is, under the present system, made very difficult and irksome. Confirmed inebriates, from the diseased condition of the brain and nervous centres, to say nothing of the frequent collapse of their purely bodily energy, are very often so utterly broken down in *morale*, and so shorn of will-power, that they are insensible as a rule to appeals to their manhood and self-respect. They seem in general dead to all the nobler impulses of humankind. In this demoralised and apparently hopeless prostration of brain, mind, and *morale*, it is an arduous task to get them to realise their diseased state, and their utter inability, to tamper with intoxicating liquor in any form and in any circumstances. You succeed, however, in a happy moment. The victim sees his condition clearly, with the urgent call for treatment in a retreat and seclusion for a time, and he consents to go under the Act and surrender his liberty. He cannot do so till, on the production of the statutory declaration of two persons that he is a confirmed drunkard, two magistrates have been found in whose presence he has to declare himself an habitual drunkard. You might with some little trouble find one magistrate, but to find two is not unseldom by no means easy of accomplishment. Appointment after appointment may be made, aye, has been made, till after repeated disappointments the flickering effort of the shifty dipsomaniac has become fainter and fainter, till it has died away altogether, and an excellent opportunity for a trial of the Act and of firm curative treatment has been lost. This has occurred with males. How much more powerfully will the having to undergo a similar ordeal operate to deter females from applying to be placed under the compulsory detention provisions of the Act!

This grave obstacle to the voluntary admission of the habitual drunkard into a retreat must be removed, or at all events diminished, if any considerable number of inebriates are to have a fair opportunity of placing themselves in a retreat in circumstances favourable to a cure. Why should not the confirmed drunkard be admitted, with or without a medical or other certificate, on his own written confession that he is an habitual

drunkard, and on his own written request that he be taken care of and treated? Efficient inspection would be a bar to improper detention.

If this be deemed too easy an entrance into an inebriate home (though for my part I fail to see how voluntary admission can be too simple and easy, as every inducement ought to be held out to the habitual drunkard to give himself up to protective and curative influences), the presence of two magistrates ought to be dispensed with, and a declaration before one magistrate be sufficient. Though appearance before even one justice is formidable enough to repel most female inebriates, this would not deter so many applicants as appearance before two justices does at present. To this proposal I do not see how there can be any reasonable objection, as it is in the power of one magistrate now to commit a person of unsound mind to a lunatic asylum, a much more delicate and responsible office than simply attesting the desire of an inebriate to voluntarily surrender his liberty for a time, in the hope of temporary or permanent benefit.

*Prohibition of the Supply of Liquor to Patients.*—It would be an enormous advantage if there were a provision whereby any neighbouring publican, who had been made aware that certain patients were under the Act, would be guilty of an offence against the Act if he supplied such patients with intoxicating drink. At present a patient is allowed to go outside the retreat only at considerable risk from the abounding temptations on every hand.

### III.—AS REGARDS THE HABITUAL DRUNKARD'S FRIENDS AND THE COMMUNITY.

At present the habitual drunkard, in the impossible endeavour to satisfy his irrepressible craving for strong drink, may drag his wife and family to beggary, and may wring their hearts with a sorrow the depth of which must for ever remain untold; and if only he takes care to be guilty of no overt criminal act, he is allowed to scatter hunger and desolation at his pleasure. Ruined, disgraced, and dishonoured by a father's habitual drunkenness, the weary wife and tortured children have no redress. Ought this to be? There can be but one reply: "It ought not."

How is the mischief to be remedied? By penal enactment? Assuredly not. The punishment of habitual drunkenness by the law, and its denunciation as but a vice and a sin from the pulpit, are alike futile. Habitual drunkenness in many cases is a true disease, a madness for strong drink, a veritable dipsomania. In not a few cases the inebriate is more sinned against than sinning. He may have an inherited alcoholic taint, an irresistible impulsion to excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquor, once the blood has felt the warm provocative glow of the irritant narcotic intoxicant. Theorists, whose vision is limited to their own circle, whose belief is based on preconceived notions without reference to facts, whose intellect is given up to tradition, and whose judgment is surrendered to others, may deny the existence of alcoholic heredity; but to the skilled medical eye there it stands as clearly displayed as is the hereditary taint of gout, of scrofula, or of insanity. On the whole system of the subject of this inviolable natural law are stamped a susceptibility to the narcotic influence of alcohol, and a proclivity to its intemperate use, which last through life itself, and which may truly be said to combine, in the words of the poet, to form—

“A wreathèd serpent, who does ever seek  
Upon his enemy's heart a mortal wound to wreak.”

From physical causes other than heredity, habitual drunkenness may fasten on a human being with its—

“Strong and cold and iron grip.”

Defective nerve-power, nervous shock, excessive study, neurasthenia (exhaustion of the nerves) from any cause, and many other physical conditions, may set up such a state of brain and nervous centres, and such a derangement of the intellectual and moral powers, as may induce habitual drunkenness in the previously regular and moderate drinker.

The gist of the whole matter is that alcohol is an irritating narcotic poison, and that intoxicating drinks have an irritant narcotic poisoning property. The majority of persons are not specially susceptible to this poison, but can go on creditably through life, steady, careful, limited drinkers, just as multitudes

can live in insanitary conditions without ever appearing the worse for such dangerous surroundings. But there are those who are peculiarly susceptible to alcohol, as there are those who are peculiarly susceptible to sewage poison. Such can be total abstainers from intoxicants, or can drink to intoxication, but drinking in "moderation" is an impossibility to them. Of such material are habitual drunkards made. Apart altogether from moral or religious considerations, they are afflicted with a physical disease, which must be met by physical remedies, the chief of which is unconditional total abstinence from all intoxicants in all circumstances. Even when life itself appears involved, the risk inseparable from the smallest sip of an intoxicating liquor is so great, that the experienced and judicious physician would administer to such a one an intoxicating remedy only with fear and trembling.

Besides the terrible injury he inflicts on his household, the habitual drunkard works much mischief to the community in which he lives. He is not a friend, but a foe, to the public good. He is a disturber of the peace, a promoter of riot, and the occasion of a large proportion of the criminal and reformatory expenditure of the country. He is also a standing menace to the security of life. Take one instance of the wrong he does to the community. In some extensive workhouses there are paupers who have been regular attenders for years. They go into "the house" penniless and broken down after a debauch, and as soon as they have recovered from the effects of their excess and have been set on their feet again, they take their discharge and recommence their career of drink and unthrift. This process of wreck and despair is repeated several times in the twelve months. What an enormous expense is thus thrown by even one such habitual offender on the rates in the course of a few years!

Is it just that this course of outrage and wrong on the family and on the community should go on unchecked? Common sense replies, "No, it is not just." How can it be stopped? This could be done by the removal, on the part of the State, of all temptations to drinking—in other words, by the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. Such a measure thoroughly enforced would

be an effectual preventive of most of the vagaries and misdeeds of the dipsomaniac. I have seen its efficient operation in the State of Maine, and right thankful would I be to see it enacted and enforced in the United Kingdom. But that desirable consummation is not yet, nor is it even, notwithstanding the jubilation of the most enthusiastic of abstainers, within measurable distance.

Such being the fact, the only course left is to lay hold on the drunkard. He is a public nuisance and a private curse. Lock him up, seclude him from drink, place him under wise curative and hygienic influences, and he may yet become an orderly, sober, and useful citizen. It ought to be in the power of the injured relatives, or of any one interested in the welfare of the habitual drunkard, to apply to a magistrate to commit such a person, who by reason of his habitually intemperate habits is unfit to manage his own affairs, or is dangerous to himself or others, to an inebriate home, where he may have a chance of being cured. No real objection to this power can be based on "the liberty of the subject." The class of persons I am now referring to are the most abject on earth, bound by the iron chains of habit, and grovelling at the feet of their implacable narcotising tyrant.

Not the most wretched victims of the despotism of Eastern antiquity—

"In their helpless misery blind,  
A deeper prison and heavier chains did find,  
And stronger tyrants;"

and the only liberty they enjoy is liberty to destroy themselves and to annoy others. The true liberty of the subject can easily be safeguarded; and efficient inspection would effectually prevent any abuse of the powers of compulsory committal and detention.

With reference to pauper habitual drunkards, the British Medical Association issued two circulars to Boards of Guardians, asking their opinion as to whether guardians should be entrusted with the power (if they chose to exercise it) of paying for the detention and cure of habitual drunkards who might be paupers, on similar conditions to lunatics and those having special diseases, viz., of detaining such habitual inebriates, either in the work-

house, or in some special establishment. There were replies in the affirmative from forty-one Boards, and in the negative from ten.

The power to detain habitual inebriate paupers for a definite period would be of inestimable value in giving them the chance of reformation and cure, a chance that they would probably have in no other way, and their cure would be a great saving to the rates.

As the industrial classes cannot be expected to pay for their food and treatment, the establishment of industrial inebriate reformatories, where the labour might be remunerative, is much to be desired. At present, however, the British public are not convinced of the value of inebriate homes, and it seems hopeless meanwhile to ask for any increased charge on the rates for an experimental undertaking. It is to be hoped that the cure of a few typical cases at the Dalrymple Home will show the value of appropriate treatment so clearly that there may, ere long, be provision made for these two classes of inebriates.

On the whole, the conclusion to which we seem to be driven is that the Habitual Drunkards Act ought to be made permanent and ought to be amended; and that the amendment ought to be in the direction (1) of removing the present hindrances to voluntary admission into a retreat; (2) of diminishing the surrounding temptations to drinking; (3) of conferring on magistrates the power to commit habitual drunkards to retreats; (4) of empowering guardians to detain pauper habitual inebriates for ameliorative treatment. By some such amendments the Act, permanently prolonged, might be made an efficient and useful measure, as valuable to the friends and to the community at large as to the unfortunate victims whom the Act was designed to aid in their restoration to health of body, strength of mind, to their families, to a life of activity and usefulness to their fellows, and to the common weal.

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## THE HABITUAL DRUNKARDS ACT, 1879.\*

[42 &amp; 43 VICT., CH. 19.]

*An Act to facilitate the control and cure of Habitual Drunkards.  
Passed 3rd July, 1879.*

WHEREAS it is desirable to facilitate the control and cure of Habitual Drunkards :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, as follows :

1. This Act may be cited as the Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879.

2. This Act shall commence and come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and shall be in force until the expiration of ten years from the passing thereof, and to the end of the next session of Parliament.

3. In this Act—

The expression "Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

The expression "summary conviction" means conviction before a court of summary jurisdiction.

The expression "Summary Jurisdiction Acts" means—

- (1.) As regards England, the Act of the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter forty-three, intituled "An Act to facilitate the performance of the duties of justices of the peace out of sessions within England and Wales, with respect to summary convictions and orders," and any Act amending the same ; and
- (2.) As regards Scotland, the Summary Procedure Act, 1864 ; and

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\* Numerous applications being constantly made for specific information concerning this Act, it has been deemed desirable to reprint it entire, from the official copy issued under the authority of both Houses of Parliament.



- (3.) As regards Ireland, with reference to any matter or proceeding in the police district of Dublin metropolis, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace for, or the police of, such district, and with reference to any matter or proceeding elsewhere in Ireland, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, and the Acts amending the same.

The expression "court of summary jurisdiction" means—

- (a) As regards England and Ireland, any justice or justices of the peace to whom jurisdiction is given by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts; provided that the court, when hearing and determining an information or complaint under this Act shall be constituted either of two or more justices of the peace in petty sessions sitting at some place appointed for holding petty sessions, or of some magistrate or officer sitting alone or with others at some court or other place appointed for the administration of justice, and for the time being empowered by law to do alone any act authorised to be done by more than one justice; and
- (b) As regards Scotland the sheriff or his substitute.

"Justice" means a justice or justices of the peace, metropolitan police magistrate, stipendiary, or other magistrate, by whatever name called, having jurisdiction, under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, in the place where the matter requiring the cognizance of a justice arises.

"A retreat" means a house licensed by the licensing authority named by this Act for the reception, control, care, and curative treatment of habitual drunkards.

"Habitual drunkard" means a person who, not being amenable to any jurisdiction in lunacy, is notwithstanding, by reason of habitual intemperate drinking of intoxicating liquors, at times dangerous to himself, or herself, or to others, or incapable of managing himself or herself, and his or her affairs.

4. The schedules to this Act, with the notes and directions therein, shall have effect as part of this Act; and the rules contained in those schedules, and the forms therein given, or forms to the like effect, shall be observed, with such variations as circumstances require, by the persons for the purposes, and in the

manner therein indicated ; but no instrument made in execution or intended execution of this Act shall be invalidated for defect in form only.

5. The several bodies and officers mentioned in the second and third columns respectively of the First Schedule to this Act shall be the local authority and clerk of the local authority respectively under this Act, in reference to the several corresponding districts mentioned in the first column of the said Schedule.

6. The local authority may, subject to any conditions which such local authority shall deem fit, grant to any person, or to two or more persons jointly, a license for any period not exceeding thirteen months to keep a retreat ; and may, from time to time, revoke or renew such license. The application for such license shall be in the Form No. 1 in the Second Schedule hereto, or to the like effect. The license shall be in the Form No. 2 in the same Schedule, or to the like effect. One at least of the persons to whom a license is granted shall reside in the retreat and be responsible for its management. A duly qualified medical man shall be employed as medical attendant of such retreat, provided that when the name of the licensee shall be on the Medical Register he may himself act as such medical attendant.

7. No license shall be given to any person who is licensed to keep a house for the reception of lunatics.

8. If the licensee of any retreat becomes incapable, from sickness or otherwise, of keeping such retreat, dies, or becomes bankrupt, or has his affairs liquidated by arrangement, or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the local authority, by writing under their hands, indorsed on the license, may transfer the license to another person, if the local authority, in its discretion, shall think fit.

9. If any retreat becomes unfit for the habitation of the persons detained therein under this Act, or otherwise unsuitable for its purpose, the local authority or the Inspector of Retreats appointed under this Act shall order their discharge from such retreat on a day to be mentioned in the order. Such order shall be signed by the clerk of the local authority or by the inspector, as the case may be.

The licensee of the retreat from which such persons or person are to be so removed shall, with all practicable speed, send by post a copy of such order to the person by whom the last payment for each person so to be removed from the retreat was made, or one at least of the persons who signed the statutory declaration under section ten of this Act.

10. Any habitual drunkard desirous of being admitted into a retreat may make application in writing to the licensee of a retreat for admission into such retreat, and such application shall be in the Form No. 3 in the Second Schedule hereto, and shall state the time during which such applicant undertakes to remain in such retreat. Such application shall be accompanied by the statutory declaration of two persons to the effect that the applicant is an habitual drunkard within the meaning of this Act.

The signature of the applicant to such application shall be attested by two justices of the peace, and such justices shall not attest the signature unless they have satisfied themselves that the applicant is an habitual drunkard within the meaning of this Act, and have explained to him the effect of his application for admission into a retreat and his reception therein, and such justices shall state in writing, and as a part of such attestation, that the applicant understood the effect of his application for admission and his reception into the retreat.

Such applicant, after his admission and reception into such retreat, unless discharged or authorised by license as hereinafter provided, shall not be entitled to leave such retreat till the expiration of the term mentioned in his application, and such applicant may be detained therein till the expiration of such term; provided that such term shall not exceed the period of twelve calendar months.

11. Every licensee of a retreat under this Act shall, within two clear days after the reception of any person received therein under this Act, send a copy of the application of such person for admission under which such person is so received by any such licensee, to the clerk of the local authority and to the Secretary of State.

12. Any person admitted into any retreat under this Act may,

at any time thereafter, be discharged by the order of a justice, upon the request in writing of the licensee of the retreat, if it shall appear to such justice to be reasonable and proper.

13. The Secretary of State may from time to time appoint such person as he shall think fit, who may hold office during his pleasure, and shall be styled "the Inspector of Retreats."

The Secretary of State may also, if it appears to him and to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury necessary for the due execution of this Act, from time to time appoint a fit person as "Assistant Inspector of Retreats," who shall also hold office during his pleasure, and every person so appointed shall have such of the powers and duties of the Inspector of Retreats as the Secretary of State may from time to time prescribe.

The Secretary of State may assign to the Inspector of Retreats and Assistant Inspector of Retreats such salaries or remuneration and allowances as he may, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, think proper; the said salaries, remuneration, and allowances, and the expenses of the Inspectors of Retreats, and Assistant Inspectors of Retreats, in carrying out the provisions of this Act, to such amount as is allowed by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament in that behalf.

14. Every license granted in pursuance of this Act shall be subject to a duty, and be impressed with a stamp of five pounds, and ten shillings for every patient above ten whom it is intended to admit into the retreat, and every renewal of a license shall be impressed with a stamp of the same amount. The said sums shall be deemed to be stamp duties and be under the management of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue; and all enactments for the time being in force relating to stamp duties and to dies, plates, and other implements provided for the purpose of stamp duties, including all enactments relating to forgery and frauds relating to stamp duties, shall apply accordingly. All expense incurred by the local authority in connection with any application for the granting, renewing, or transferring of such license shall be borne by the applicant, together with the stamp and fee for the license; and all fees for licenses and for searches, if any, under this Act, shall be paid over to the clerk for the local authority.

15. Every retreat shall, from time to time, and at least twice in each year, be inspected by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Retreats. The Secretary of State may at any time, on the recommendation of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Retreats, or in his own discretion, order the discharge of any person detained in any retreat.

16. The Inspector of Retreats shall, in the month of January in each year, present to the Secretary of State a general report setting forth the situation of each retreat, the names of the licensees, and the number of habitual drunkards who have been admitted and discharged or who have died during the past year, with such observations as he shall think fit as to the results of treatment and the condition of the retreats. The Secretary of State shall lay such report, together with the rules, before Parliament.

17. The Secretary of State may from time to time make rules for the management of a retreat, and may from time to time cancel or alter such rules.

Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of such rules for the management of a retreat shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against this Act.

A printed copy of rules purporting to be the rules of a retreat, signed by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Retreats, shall be evidence of such rules of the retreat.

18. A Judge of the High Court of Justice, on an application *ex parte* at chambers, or a County Court Judge, within whose district the retreat is situated, may at any time, by order under his hand, authorise and direct any person or persons to visit and examine a person detained in a retreat under this Act, and to inquire into and report on any matters which such judge may think fit in relation to the person so detained. The judge, on receiving such report, may, if he shall think fit, order the discharge of any person so detained from any such retreat.

19. A Justice of the Peace, at the request of a licensee of a retreat, may, at any time after the admission into a retreat of an habitual drunkard, by license under his hand permit such habitual drunkard to live with any trustworthy and respectable

person named in the license willing to receive and take charge of him for a definite time for the benefit of his health.

Such a license shall not be in force for more than two months, but may at any time before the expiration of that period be renewed for a further period not exceeding two months, and so from time to time until the habitual drunkard's period of detention has expired.

20. The time during which an habitual drunkard is absent from a retreat under such a license shall, except where the license is forfeited or revoked as hereinafter provided, be deemed to be part of the time of his detention in such retreat. Where such license is forfeited or revoked, the time during which such habitual drunkard was so absent from the retreat shall be excluded in computing the time during which he may be detained in the retreat.

21. An habitual drunkard absent from a retreat under such a license, who escapes from the person in whose charge he is placed as aforesaid, or who refuses to be restrained from drinking intoxicating liquors, shall be considered *ipso facto* to have forfeited the license, and may be taken back to the retreat as hereinafter provided. An unauthorised absence from a retreat of a person ordered to be detained therein shall not be excluded in computing the time during which he may be detained.

22. Any such license may be revoked at any time by the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Retreats, or by the Justice of the Peace by whom such license may have been granted, by writing under his hand, and thereupon the habitual drunkard to whom the license related shall return to the retreat.

23. If any licensee of any retreat knowingly and wilfully fails to comply with the provisions of this Act, or neglects or permits to be neglected any habitual drunkard placed in the retreat in respect of which he is licensed, or does anything in contravention of the provisions of this Act, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act.

24. If any person does any of the following things:—

(1.) Ill-treats, or, being an officer, servant, or other person

- employed in or about a retreat, wilfully neglects, any habitual drunkard detained in a retreat ;
- (2.) Induces or knowingly assists an habitual drunkard detained in a retreat to escape therefrom ;
  - (3.) Without the authority of the licensee or the medical officer of the retreat (proof whereof shall lie on him) brings into any retreat, or, without the authority of the medical officer of the retreat, except in case of urgent necessity, gives or supplies to any person detained therein, any intoxication liquor, or sedative narcotic, or stimulant drug or preparation,

he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act.

25. If an habitual drunkard, while detained in a retreat, wilfully neglects or wilfully refuses to conform to the rules thereof, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, or, at the discretion of the court, to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding seven days, and at the expiration of his imprisonment (if any) for such offence he shall be brought back to such retreat, there to be detained for curative treatment until the expiration of his prescribed period of detention in the retreat, and in reckoning such period the time during which such person was in prison shall be excluded from computation.

26. If an habitual drunkard escapes from a retreat, or from the person in whose charge he has been placed under license as hereinbefore mentioned, it shall be lawful for any justice or magistrate having jurisdiction in the place or district where he is found, or in the place or district where the retreat from which he escaped is situate, upon the sworn information of the licensee of such retreat, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of such habitual drunkard at any time before the expiration of his prescribed period of detention ; and such habitual drunkard shall, after apprehension, be brought before a justice or magistrate, and may, if such justice or magistrate should so order, be remitted to the retreat from which he had so escaped.

27. In case of the death of any person detained in any retreat

a statement of the cause of the death of such person, with the name of any person present at the death, shall be drawn up and signed by the principal medical attendant of such retreat, and copies thereof, duly certified in writing by the licensee of such retreat, shall be by him transmitted to the coroner and to the registrar of deaths for the district, and to the clerk of the local authority, and to the person by whom the last payment was made for the deceased, or one at least of the persons who signed the statutory declaration under section ten of this Act.

Every medical attendant who shall neglect or omit to draw up and sign such statement as aforesaid, and every licensee of a retreat who shall neglect or omit to certify and transmit such statement as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act.

28. Any person, not being an habitual drunkard detained in a retreat, who is guilty of an offence against this Act to which no other penalty is affixed, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or at the discretion of the Court, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months with or without hard labour.

29. The Summary Jurisdiction Acts shall apply to all offences in respect of which jurisdiction is given to any court of summary jurisdiction by this Act, or which are directed to be prosecuted enforced, or made before a court of summary jurisdiction, or in a summary manner, or upon summary conviction.

30. In England, if any person thinks himself aggrieved by any conviction or order of a court of summary jurisdiction, he may appeal therefrom, subject to the conditions and regulations following :

- (1.) The appeal shall be made to the next court of general or quarter sessions for the county, borough, or place in which the case of appeal has arisen, held not less than fifteen days and (unless adjourned by the court) not more than four months after the conviction or order appealed from :
- (2.) The appellant shall within seven days after the cause of appeal has arisen, give notice to the other party and to the



Clerk of the court of summary jurisdiction appealed from of his intention to appeal, and of the ground thereof :

- (3.) The appellant shall, within three days after such notice, enter into a recognisance before a justice, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned personally to try the appeal, and to abide the judgment of the appellate court thereon, and to pay such costs as may be awarded by the court, or give such other security, by deposit of money or otherwise, as the justice allows :
- (4.) Where the appellant is in custody, any justice having jurisdiction in such complaint, may, if he thinks fit, on the appellant entering into such recognisance, or giving such other security as to such justice shall seem sufficient, release him from custody :
- (5.) The appellate court may adjourn the appeal ; and on the hearing thereof they may confirm, reverse, or modify, the decision of the court of summary jurisdiction appealed from, or remit the matter, with the opinion of the appellate court thereon, to the court of summary jurisdiction, or make such other order in the matter as the court thinks just, and if the matter be remitted to the court of summary jurisdiction, the said last-mentioned court shall thereupon rehear and decide the matter in accordance with the order of the said court of appeal. The court of appeal may also make such order as to costs to be paid by either party as the court thinks just.

31. Any action against any person for anything done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Act shall be commenced within two years after the thing done, and not otherwise.

Notice in writing of every such action, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the intended defendant one month at least before the commencement of the action.

32. The time during which a person is detained in a retreat shall for all purposes be excluded in the computation of time mentioned in section one of the Act of the ninth and tenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter sixty-six, intituled

**“ An Act to amend the laws relating to the removal of the poor,”**  
as amended by any other Act.

33. Persons who hold their estates, being other than ecclesiastical benefices, subject to any condition of residence shall not incur any forfeiture through being detained in any retreat.

34. The Secretary of State may, subject as herein mentioned, prescribe the fees to be paid in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

35. In the application of this Act to Scotland the following provisions shall have effect :

- (1.) The term “ sheriff ” includes sheriff substitute :
- (2.) All penalties for offences under this Act shall be recovered, with expenses, in a summary manner before the sheriff at the instance of the procurator fiscal of court :
- (3.) An appeal against a conviction or order of a court of summary jurisdiction under this Act shall be to the Court of Justiciary at the next circuit court, or, where there are no circuit courts, to the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, and not otherwise ; and such appeal may be made in the manner, and under the rules, limitations, and conditions contained in the Act of the twentieth year of the reign of King George the Second, chapter forty-three, “ for taking away and abolishing heritable jurisdictions in Scotland,” or as near thereto as circumstances admit ; with this variation, that the appellant shall find caution to pay the fine and expenses awarded against him by the conviction or order appealed from, together with any additional expenses awarded by the court dismissing the appeal :
- (4.) The jurisdiction and authority conferred on a county court judge under this Act in England may in Scotland be exercised by a sheriff.

36. In the application of this Act to Ireland the following provisions shall take effect :

- (1.) An appeal against a conviction or order of a court of summary jurisdiction shall, within the police district of Dublin metropolis, be made in manner prescribed or allowed by the Acts regulating the powers and duties of

justices of the peace for such district, and as regards other places in Ireland in accordance with the provisions of the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, and any Act or Acts affecting or amending the same, or as nearly in accordance with their several Acts in each case as the circumstances will permit :

- (2.) All fees for licenses and searches, and other fees, if any, under this Act, shall be paid over to the clerk of the local authority, and in every case in which such clerk is a clerk of the peace, or temporary clerk of the peace, shall be receivable by him for his own use, but in every case in which such clerk is a clerk of the Crown and peace, shall be accounted for by him in the same way as fees payable to him under the provisions of the County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Act, 1877.

### THE SCHEDULES

REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING ACT.

#### THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

##### PART I.

##### *England.*

| District.                                                                                                                                                                 | Local Authority.                                                                            | Clerk of Local Authority.                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| borough or city corporate having a separate court of quarter sessions.                                                                                                    | The justices of the peace for the borough or city in special sessions assembled.            | The clerk to the justices of the borough or city.                                                         |
| County, riding, division, or part of a county, liberty, or other place, not being a county of a city, or a county of a town, or a borough or city corporate as aforesaid. | The justices of the peace for the county or place in general or quarter sessions assembled. | The clerk of the peace for the county or place, or the person acting as such, or a deputy duly appointed. |

## PART II.

*Scotland.*

| District.                                                                                                 | Local Authority.                                                                          | Clerk of Local Authority. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| County, including any town or place which does not return or contribute to return a member to Parliament. | The justices of peace for the county in general or quarter or special sessions assembled. | The clerk of the peace.   |
| Burgh which so returns or contributes.                                                                    | The provost and magistrates.                                                              | The town clerk.           |

## PART III.

*Ireland.*

| District.                                                                               | Local Authority.                                                                                                    | Clerk of Local Authority.                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Borough having a recorder.                                                              | The recorder.                                                                                                       | The clerk of the peace, or temporary clerk of the peace, or clerk of the Crown and peace. |
| Quarter sessions division of a county, including county of a city and county of a town. | The justices of the peace for the county sitting in the court of quarter sessions of the quarter sessions division. | The clerk of the peace, or temporary clerk of the peace, or clerk of the Crown and peace. |

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

## FORM No. I.

## APPLICATION FOR LICENSE OF RETREAT.

*The Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879.*

To the justices of the peace for the county [or borough] of [ ]  
[or as the case may be].

I, the undersigned, hereby apply for a license for the house described below, as a retreat for the reception of male [or female, or male and female] persons being habitual drunkards within the meaning of the above-mentioned Act, to be detained and treated as patients therein.

And I, the undersigned, undertake to reside in the house, and give my personal attention to the management, care, and treatment of the patients.

Witness

(Signed)

|                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Name.....         | Name.....         |
| Address .....     | Address .....     |
| Description ..... | Description ..... |

[House to be described, with the following (among other) particulars; and a plan, on a scale of not less than one-eighth of an inch to a foot, to accompany the description and be referred to therein :—

- a. Dimensions of every room.
- b. Arrangements for separation of sexes.
- c. Quantity of land available for exercise and recreation of patients.
- d. Extent of applicant's interest in the house.]

#### RULES.

1. An application may include two or more houses belonging to the same person or persons, provided no one of the houses is separated from another or others of them otherwise than by land in the same occupation and by a road, or in either of these modes.

2. The application is to be made not less than ten days before the sessions or meeting at which it is to be considered.

3. The clerk of the local authority is to give notice of the application having been made, by advertisement published in a newspaper circulating in the district of the local authority six days at least before the same sessions or meeting.

## FORM No. II.

## LICENSE.

*The Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879.*

County [or borough] of { This is to certify that in pursuance of  
 the county [or borough] of { the above-mentioned Act the jus-  
 [or, as the case] tices of the peace acting in and for  
 may be] in general or quarter (or special) sessions assembled, upon  
 the application of *A. B.*, a copy of which application is indorsed  
 on this license, have licensed and do hereby license the said *A. B.*  
 to use the house described in that application for the reception  
 of persons being habitual drunkards, as follows; namely,  
 male [or female, or male and female] patients  
 for calendar months from this date.

Dated this            day of            18            ,

(Signed).....

Clerk of the Local Authority.

## RULES.

1. A fee of ten shillings is to be paid for the license.
2. The clerk of the local authority, within ten days after a license has been granted, is to give notice of the granting thereof by advertisement published in a newspaper circulating in the district of the local authority, and is to send a copy of the license to the Secretary of State.]

## FORM No. III.

## REQUEST FOR RECEPTION INTO RETREAT.

*The Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879.*

To

I, the undersigned, hereby, request you to receive me as a patient in your retreat at            in accordance with the above-mentioned Act, and I undertake to remain therein for at least, unless sooner duly discharged, and to com-

INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON RETREATS FOR INEBRIATES. 73

form to the regulations for the time being in force in the retreat.

The above-named \_\_\_\_\_ signed this application in our presence, and at the time of his [or her] so doing we satisfied ourselves that he [or she] was an habitual drunkard within the meaning of the Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879, and stated to him [or her] the effect of this application, and of his [or her] reception into the retreat, and he [or she] appeared perfectly to understand the same.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

Justices of the Peace for the county  
[or borough] of  
Applicant's

Witness's

|                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Name in full</i> ..... | <i>Name in full</i> ..... |
| <i>Address</i> .....      | <i>Address</i> .....      |
| <i>Description</i> .....  | <i>Description</i> .....  |

INSPECTOR'S REPORT UPON RETREATS FOR  
INEBRIATES.

THE following is a copy of the report, for the year 1882, of the Inspector of Retreats under the Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879, to the Home Secretary :—

“ Home Office, July 1, 1883.

“ SIR,—I have the honour to submit my third annual report upon retreats licensed during the year 1882 under the Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879. No changes have as yet been made by the Secretary of State in the model rules (a copy of which I enclose), but the addition of further clauses which will give rather more power to the licensees than they at present possess have been submitted by me and are now under consideration. (1) Cannock Retreat was re-opened for the treatment of patients under a new licensee, Mr. F. J. Gray, and formed the only addition

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to the number of licensed houses which existed at the commencement of the year. (2) During the twelve months I have paid as many visits to these retreats as I found necessary, and investigated all matters brought to my notice both by the patients and the licensees. The complaints made by the former have, for the most part, been few in number and trivial in character, but those made by the licensees, although happily not numerous, have been more serious, and I have been obliged in some instances to warn the delinquents that a repetition of the offence would probably lead to prosecution. (3) The licensee of the Westgate Retreat, having learnt by experience the disadvantages of a retreat without grounds attached, proposes shortly to move into another house (at Westgate or elsewhere) which will be surrounded by grounds large enough for the purposes of recreation and exercise. (4) The general condition of both retreats, and also the health of the patients, has been on the whole very good. (5) The results of treatment have been on the whole satisfactory. From the detailed returns made to me by the two licensees I find that in one case three out of the five patients admitted during the year have received decided benefit, and in the other case nine out of twenty are spoken of as 'certain or probable cures.' Both licensees agree that a shorter period than twelve months' detention in a retreat is insufficient for permanent cure in the majority of cases. One of them states his opinion with respect to the working of the Act in the following words:—'With regard to the success of the Habitual Drunkards Act, I have no hesitation in bearing testimony to the great assistance afforded by it, and the manifest advantages that exist in a licensed retreat for the successful treatment and control of dipsomaniacs. Having had experience in the management of an establishment for a similar purpose prior to obtaining a license under the Act, I feel justified in asserting that it is scarcely possible to conduct a retreat for dipsomaniac patients in a satisfactory manner without the aid afforded by the Act.' (6) Since the foregoing report was written the St. Albans' magistrates have licensed under the Act a house and four and a half acres of ground, called 'The Cedars,' near Rickmansworth, for the reception of sixteen male patients. This establishment is started under the auspices and patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the



Duke of Westminster, the Lord Mayor, Lord Shaftesbury, Sir Henry Thompson, Dr. A. Clark, Dr. B. W. Richardson, Canon Duckworth, Dr. Alfred Carpenter, Dr. Norman Kerr, and many other eminent persons in the philanthropic and scientific world. It is to be called the Dalrymple Home for the Treatment of Inebriates, and is intended for the use of persons of moderate means. [This Home was formally opened on Monday, October 29, and is now in full operation, with a considerable number of inmates.] An examination of its programme leads me to think it is a well-directed effort to give the provisions of the Act a fair trial under principles mentioned in my last report, and under circumstances which seem to promise success. I anticipate that much experience of the working of the Act will be gained by this movement.

“ I have, &c.

“(Signed)

H. W. HOFFMAN.”

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## PUBLIC-HOUSES OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE (HOUSE OF LORDS) ON PUBLIC-HOUSES,

*Agreed to at a meeting of the Committee held 10th May, 1883. Presented to and adopted by the Board at a General Meeting held on Thursday, 31st May, 1883.*

THE Committee appointed on the 2nd of November last\* to consider the subject of the communication made to the Board by the late Archbishop of Canterbury in October last, in reference to

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\* The Committee consisted of the Archbishop of York; Earl Stanhope; Earl of Chichester; Earl Brownlow; Viscount Emlyn, M.P.; Bishop of London; Bishop of Durham; Bishop of Carlisle; Bishop of Exeter; Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; Bishop of Rochester; Lord Egerton of Tatton; Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P.; Right Hon. Sir J. R. Mowbray, Bart., M.P.; Right Hon J. G. Goschen, M.P.; Thomas Salt, Esq., M.P.

a letter which had been addressed to His Grace by Canon Basil Wilberforce, beg leave to report as follows :—

The Committee have confined their consideration of the matter to the public-house property which belongs to the Commissioners in London and its suburbs, partly because it is in the Metropolitan district that by far the larger part of such property is situate, and partly because any principle of management adopted by the Board with regard to London will be applicable to other urban districts, and also, to a certain extent, to the few village inns which are the property of the Board.

The house property belonging to the Commissioners has been derived at various times from various Ecclesiastical Corporations. Under the old system of leasing by way of fine on renewal, the beneficial lessees, and not the reversioners, occupied virtually the position of landlords, and a large number of the leases granted under that system are still in existence. The Committee find that about one-half of the public-houses in and about London in which the Commissioners have an interest have not come into their possession, but are still in the ownership of the beneficial lessees. Of these leases a majority are for terms extending beyond the year 1900, and some properties which were subleased for building by the Church lessees, under the provisions of special Acts of Parliament, are outstanding for terms which will still have some fifty or sixty years to run.

For the management of the property thus held by beneficial lessees and ground lessees, the Commissioners, it is hardly necessary to say, are not in any way responsible. From such properties they derive only small reserved rents, and the conditions of the leases are not such, generally, as to give them power to control the action of a lessee. The appropriation of any house so held to the purposes of a public-house is a matter with which they cannot interfere so long as the lease granted by the prior owner subsists, nor have they any compulsory power of purchasing the lessee's interest. A lessee, however, in the case of the Commissioners declining to sell to him the reversion, can compel them to buy his leasehold interest. In the case of such a purchase the valuation would necessarily have to be made on the basis of the rental actually yielded by the house. Thus no steps could be taken towards

putting an end to the present use of any such property except by the consent of the lessee, and it is evident that, were such action in any case practicable, it could only be carried out at a cost involving very considerable pecuniary loss.

The wide-spread misconception as to the position of the Commissioners in this matter is well illustrated by some of the inaccuracies in the statement quoted by Canon Wilberforce in his letter to the Archbishop. Four public-houses are specially referred to in that statement. No one of these has ever been in the possession of the Commissioners. Two, those at Knightsbridge, are held by beneficial lessees under a lease granted many years back by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, which lease has still sixteen years to run. In the other two the Commissioners have never had any interest. One, the "Royal Oak," at Paddington, is not a part of the "Paddington Estate," nor is it ecclesiastical property at all; and the other, the "Hero of Waterloo," in the Waterloo Road, is part of a block of property which formerly belonged to the See of Canterbury, but which was sold to the South-Eastern Railway Company, in the year 1860, by the then Archbishop.

The public-houses held on lease under the Commissioners, other than those the tenancies of which were created under the old system of beneficial leasing, fall into two groups: first, those situate upon new building estates, that is, on suburban properties which have been covered with buildings for the first time under leases granted by or under the sanction of the Commissioners; secondly, those which already existed upon estates which were covered with buildings before they passed into the ownership of the Commissioners.

The Committee find that the public-houses on the new building estates are a very small portion of the houses erected, and that the number of such houses has varied according to the character of the property. In laying out these estates care was taken to limit strictly the number of building plots on which the lessees might erect public-houses, and on many large estates no such liberty was given to any lessee. The following table shows approximately the extent to which these estates have been let for building, and gives the number of public-houses on each. The total number of houses already erected on these estates is about 4,500.

| NAME OF ESTATE.                                | Number of Acres (approximately) let for Building. | Number of Public-Houses. |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Agar Town, St. Pancras ... ..                  | 7                                                 | 1                        |
| Barnes... ..                                   | 15                                                | None.                    |
| Gipsy Hill, Norwood ... ..                     | 59                                                | 1                        |
| Goat House, Croydon... ..                      | 20                                                | 1                        |
| Hammersmith... ..                              | 21                                                | None.                    |
| Hampstead and Belsize ... ..                   | 174                                               | 2                        |
| Hendon ... ..                                  | 50                                                | None.                    |
| Hornsey and Finchley (London Bishopric) ... .. | 45                                                | None.                    |
| Hornsey (Brownswood Prebend) ... ..            | 80                                                | 2                        |
| Milkwood, Brixton ... ..                       | 40                                                | 2                        |
| Mitcham Road, Croydon ... ..                   | 2                                                 | None.                    |
| Norwood ... ..                                 | 182                                               | None.                    |
| Paddington, Harrow Road ... ..                 | 74                                                | 2                        |
| Park Hill, Croydon ... ..                      | 100                                               | None.                    |
| Purley, Croydon ... ..                         | 22                                                | None.                    |
| Selhurst, Croydon ... ..                       | 17                                                | None.                    |
| Stoke Newington ... ..                         | 11                                                | 1                        |
| Waddon, Croydon ... ..                         | 5                                                 | 1                        |
| Kilburn and Willesden ... ..                   | 230                                               | 11                       |

With regard to the re-letting of public-houses on old building estates (such as Finsbury, Southwark, &c.) the Commissioners do not fail to exercise vigilance and discretion. It is now the established practice of the Estates Committee in dealing with applications for the renewal of leases, not to take the opinion of their agents as to the question of value until they have first inquired into the circumstances of the locality, and endeavoured to satisfy themselves that there is no sufficient reason for the suppression of a public-house already existing.

The Committee find that in the past two years the Estates Committee have had before them twenty-one cases, involving the re-letting of public-houses, or questions as to such re-letting. The result of their action in these cases has been to suppress or prospectively suppress public-houses in nine cases, to extend the terms of the leases in eleven cases, and to leave one lease not dealt with.

It is not the practice of the Commissioners to let as a public-house a house which has not been before used as such, and in all

their leases of house property provisions are inserted whereby the lessee is restrained from any such use of the house without their consent. Further, it is their invariable practice, whenever an opportunity occurs, to suppress beer houses on their estates, and a considerable number of such houses have been suppressed.

The Committee have most carefully considered what policy should in future be pursued as to public-house property held by the Commissioners.

It is, in their opinion, clearly desirable that their interest in this class of property should be reduced whenever it may be practicable, even though some pecuniary loss may be incurred in the process. But, as has been already shown, the powers of the Commissioners are limited, owing to the existence of beneficial leases, and, as regards the sale of public-houses generally, positive disadvantage to the community might sometimes ensue if the houses in question were simply transferred under sale to new owners. Where a public-house belonging to the Commissioners is situated in the midst of other house property belonging to them, its sale would often be a serious damage to the estate. The Commissioners would suffer, as would also their tenants, by the loss of control over the house. If it were continued as a public-house under less responsible ownership, no advantage would be gained, nor would the cause of Temperance be served, while its existence as an independent property would involve the risk of its falling into the hands of owners who might use it for various objectionable purposes.

The Committee strongly recommend that, where real practical advantage is to be gained, progress should be made in reducing the number of public-houses owned by the Commissioners by selling the houses, while the practice of declining to renew a lease (for public-house purposes) whenever, after full inquiry, it appears that that course may properly be taken, should certainly be continued, and, if possible, carried further. They also recommend that the agents of the Board should be instructed to lose no opportunity of forwarding this policy.

With regard to new building estates, it is impossible to lay down an absolute rule that no public-house should be erected thereon under any circumstances, but the Committee recom-

mend a strict adherence to the policy of not allowing any mere consideration of income to induce the Commissioners to sanction the erection of ordinary public-houses, such as depend for their profits mainly on the consumption of spirits on the premises.

It is evident, however, that, notwithstanding all the efforts which may be made by the Commissioners and their agents, time will be required before any large change can be brought about.

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#### INTEMPERANCE IN RELATION TO LUNACY.\*

By DAVID M. CASSIDY, M.D.,

*Medical Superintendent of the Lancaster County Asylum.*

IN presenting to you this short sketch of the relationship between drink and intemperance, it is my desire to appear in no partisan attitude, but to state a few of the facts as fairly and truly as I can. It will be for you afterwards to review these facts, and to draw your own inferences from them. I hope I will not be considered guilty of an exaggerated statement if I begin by stating that pure alcohol is a poison. No medical man will, I think, deny that. When administered to dogs in small doses it causes delirium, hallucination, restlessness, paralysis, convulsions, and death, and the modes of death and the *post-mortem* appearances are precisely those seen in chronic drunkards. But alcohol, deadly to most animals, is tolerated to a remarkable extent by man. Man, so wonderful a creature in all respects, is in none more wonderful than in his power of toleration. He can endure all extremes of climate, can live on almost any diet, and can survive the injection of poisons such as alcohol, opium, hashish, and others, indefinitely. Not with impunity, however, can he exercise those powers of toleration in the case of alcohol. Every

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\* Read at a Conference of the Yorkshire Band of Hope Union, held in Lancaster, 1st October, 1883.

moderate dose of alcohol, while causing a feeling of stimulation, followed by reaction, results in a lowering of the bodily temperature and a blunting of certain nerve ends which control the circulation and nutrition in the body. A small part of the alcohol taken into the stomach is probably chemically acted on, but most of it passes at once into the blood, and is found there as well as in the viscera, and also in every tissue of the body. Traces can be detected in the breath for eight hours, and in the secretions for fourteen hours, after a moderate dose. Its effects on the system are due first to its direct influence in the free state in the blood. It alters the character of the blood, and excites the nervous system. In larger doses it abolishes the functions of the brain and nerves. Secondly, its more permanent effects are in time seen in every organ. The subject is too vast to enter on. I will only say, as my second proposition, that alcohol, as well as being a poison, has a special affinity for nerve tissue. After that its effects are mostly seen in the liver and stomach. The symptoms of alcoholism are, I think, sufficient proof that my second proposition is a true one. I need not detail them. You all know what a drunkard is like, and know, no doubt, something of the symptoms of dipsomania and *delirium tremens*. Now, as to the causation of insanity. Intemperance acts first directly, causing madness; second, some other influence may cause drink-craving, and then madness; third, intemperance along with some other cause, acting concurrently, causing madness. That the subject is not free from doubts and difficulties of a statistical kind you will further see when you consider that intemperance acts as a causative agent—on the one hand in a very powerful and complex way, as a physical agent, causing changes of structure by chemical and physical action, directly producing irritation and degeneration, through altered nutrition in the brain, with derangement of the vessels of the brain and of the blood circulating in them; indirectly, through serious gastric diseases, fatty degeneration or hardening of the liver, &c.; in short, through destroying the constitution, reacting upon the brain. Again, consider its indirect effects upon the mind through those domestic quarrels and strifes, crimes, ruined homes, businesses neglected and lost, and all the sorrows, vexations, and degradations upspringing from it. We

need not pause to consider how again these mournful impressions react, leading many to seek for consolation by means of the same indulgence, intemperance being thus consequence as well as cause, and tending to spread itself. Then the drunkard, though escaping for a time himself, bequeaths to posterity a fearful legacy of insanity and disease. In addition to these sources of complexity, there are other difficulties, of the nature of defective or unreliable information as to the histories of many patients admitted into asylums, and in many cases the total absence of any history whatever. There is yet one more difficulty about the statistics, and that is the effect upon men of personal bias. When you find in the statistics of a county asylum in an agricultural district 5·17 per cent. of the admissions attributed to intemperance, and 16·6 in a similarly situated county asylum in the same year, you must, I think, conclude that more pains have been taken in one case than in the other to collect information, or that some bias has influenced one or another of the sets of tables.

I will illustrate this by a quotation from a work by an eminent man in my specialty, formerly a medical superintendent of a County Asylum. He says:—"Consider one great part which grief and anxiety, worry and overstrain, play in the production of insanity; the depressing effects of poverty, and the failing struggle for existence, of misery in all its forms; and then consider to how great an extent the use of alcohol oftentimes tends to make the burden of life bearable—if not by stimulating the powers, by deadening the sensibilities of men; and I think you will agree with me that, by the occasional help of strong drink, a man may sometimes be able to weather that point of wretchedness upon which the sanity would otherwise have been wrecked." I only read this fatal advice to you to point out that a superintendent holding those views would not be likely to unduly press the case as against intemperance, but there is reason to fear his tendency might be in an opposite direction.

Of 707 patients admitted into the Lancaster County Asylum, since January 1st, 1883, I can only tell for certain—and I have gone over them most carefully—that intemperance was a cause of a contributory cause, in 86, of whom 55 were men and 31 women. This is a proportion of little over 10 per hundred, which I feel



sure is far below the real percentage. And as a matter of fact, in upwards of 300 of these 707 admissions no cause whatever was assigned. In previous years we have had a proportion of 14 per cent. or more, and I find, looking at the last report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, that of 13,581 admissions into English County and Borough Asylums last year, 1,779 were attributed to intemperance in drink, a proportion of 13·1 per cent., but at the same time causation in 21 per cent. of these 13,581 odd cases is classed as unknown. There is a reasonable certainty that many of these unknown cases are due to drink, and we will be quite within the mark I think in believing that not less than 15 per cent. of the cases of insanity annually occurring are due more or less directly to intemperance, and in the case of criminal lunatics it is within my knowledge that at Broadmoor we used to find that intemperance acted in from 30 to 33 per cent. of the cases. I have extended this inquiry among my own cases, and I find that in addition to the 86 cases already mentioned, 51, or 7 per cent. of the cases admitted this year, are known to have had parents or grandparents addicted to drink, the same doubts and difficulties however occurring in regard to this class of cases. In some of these cases the offspring have evinced the same tendency, in others they have not, but it is impossible to doubt that an influence has been inherited in most cases, and an evil one which has at least powerfully predisposed to insanity.

I think you may take it that as 15 per cent. is a very low estimate of the number of cases caused more or less directly by drink, so 7 per cent. *in addition* is a very low estimate of the proportion among the annual admissions of insane children of intemperate parents or grandparents.

In the report of the Commissioners in Lunacy already quoted, the total number of lunatics in England and Wales on the 1st of last June is given as 76,755. Going backwards 25 years we find the number then was 36,762, and the question is often asked—is this enormous increase proportionate or not to the increase of population in the same period? Well, there were 18·67 lunatics to every 10,000 sane on January 1st, 1859, whilst in the present year the ratio is 28·68 in every 10,000. We know that increased longevity among the insane, and therefore an annual increase of

chronic cases from year to year, will account for some of this increased ratio, but I am one of those who think it will not account for all, and it is at least a striking coincidence that our consumption of drink per head between the years 1850 and 1870 was more than doubled, and as Mr. Hoyle has recently pointed out, our annual expenditure in drink has, with the exception of three years ending 1882, gone on increasing every year since. Let us compare this experience with that of other countries. Dr. Lunier, an inspector-general of lunatics in France, has discussed the increase of insanity and suicide in that country at great length and with much detail in a memoir, read to the Academy of Medicine in 1869, and has followed it up subsequently in a series of articles in the *Annales Med. Physiol.* He has obtained statistics of all the departments in France separately, and shows that in those departments where increased consumption of wine or spirit have been most marked, there has been a steady and corresponding increase in the number of cases of insanity caused by drink. In France, generally, consumption of wines and spirits has much increased. Spirits and absinthe especially were not consumed to any great extent some 20 or 30 years ago. With their largely-increased consumption has marched an increase of the graver forms of insanity, and new forms have arisen. Dr. Lunier gives the consumption of alcohol of fixed strength per head for the years 1831, 1841, 1851, 1861, 1866, and 1869, in litres, as 1·09, 1·49, 1·74, 2·23, 2·53, 2·54, and he has been able to ascertain the proportion per cent. of cases of insanity attributed to alcoholism in corresponding years, and those proportions are 7·64, 7·83, 8·89, 10·22, and in 1869, 14·78. Thus, whilst the consumption of alcohol in the period named has been doubled, the proportion of insanity due to alcohol has doubled also. Dr. Lunier also states that suicides associated with intemperance (and I would add probably with insanity also) were, in 1849, 240 out of 3,583 suicides, or 6·69 per cent., whilst in 1869, 664 suicides out of 5,114, or 12·98 per cent., were associated with intemperance. Thus, it will be observed, the population of intemperate suicides, of intemperate insane, and the consumption of drink per head, coincide in a remarkable manner.

In Sweden we see the contrary. Thirty years ago the state of

things in Sweden was described by various writers as frightful; crime, insanity, and suicide were increasing, and the ruin of the country seemed impending. Dr. Magnus Moss, author of a well-known book on alcoholism, and inspector of asylums in Sweden, writing in 1872, states that the consumption of alcohol per head in that country diminished by one-half in twenty years, a result which he attributes to progressive increase in the duty on spirits, to the stringent regulations of the licensing system, and to the influence of the temperance societies.

The proportion of insanity due to intemperance in that country he gives as 4.74 per cent. How that contrasts with the French 14.78 and with our 14 or 15 per cent!

In Holland in the period from 1844 to 1870 the consumption of alcohol increased from 8 litres per head to as much as 15 litres in South Holland and 21 litres in North Holland, associated with an increase of 2 per cent. of cases of alcoholic insanity among men, and a slight decrease among women. Why the increase of alcoholic insanity in Holland has not been greater considering the greatly increased consumption of drink I cannot explain, but racial peculiarities and climate have probably something to do with it.

In Russia, where the strongest and coarsest spirits are consumed in large quantities, the proportion of insanity due to drink is probably larger than in any other country. Some writers say as many as  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the cases are due to that cause. I am unable to give you exact figures, but there is no doubt the proportion is large. In America the country is over-run with asylums for inebriates, and the percentage of lunatics admitted into the asylums is about the same as with us. It is I believe a fact that the consumption of drink per head there has been increased year by year. Time will not allow me to give further statistics under this head, but I think it will be found all the world over that the proportion of drink-caused insanity and the ratio of its increase, as well as the increase of insanity generally, will be found to be related to the consumption of strong drink among the population.

It follows from what I said in my opening remarks as to the complexity of this agency, that varied forms of insanity are associated with it. Among the cases admitted this year, we have

firstly and in the majority the maniacal form of insanity, secondly the melancholic form, both of these being commonly associated with hallucinations or illusions of the senses, and also with unreasonable suspicions, such as the fear of being poisoned, burnt, or murdered. Many of the cases have been associated with paralysis, and several with dementia and epilepsy. One form of alcoholic insanity is with difficulty distinguishable from that fatal disease general paralysis. Though many of these cases recover and are discharged from the asylum, I should say the outlook is bad in the majority, and in this opinion I am in agreement with the best authorities, for the tendency is to recur and ultimately the patient dies insane. Some of our drinking lunatics have been as many as six times and upwards in the asylum. Nearly all at last reach the last stage, that of dementia, the end of all insanities, where the various forms are merged and become practically undistinguishable.

I have stated that alcohol is a poison, that it has a special affinity for nerve tissue, that 15 per cent. at least of the cases admitted into English asylums are due more or less to drink. That in addition to the 15 per cent. another 7 per cent. have been children of intemperate parents or grandparents. That the proportion of insanity has increased in this country since 1859 from 18·67 per 10,000 to 28·68 per cent. That the consumption of drink has in the same period been more than doubled. That in France the increase of insanity, of suicide, associated with intemperance, and of drink-caused insanity, have marched progressively with the increased consumption of drink, especially the stronger wines, spirits, and absinthe. That in Sweden diminished consumption of drink has been associated with diminution of drink-caused insanity, and that in other countries there is an evident relationship between drink and insanity. That in the case of lunatics in the criminal lunatic asylum of Broadmoor the proportion of drink cases reached 30 to 33 per cent. I will leave you, then, to draw your own inferences from these few and imperfect observations, and after thanking you for your patience and attention, will conclude with a quotation from M. Morel's classical work on the degeneration of the human race. He says: "What are asylums but the concentration of the

principal degenerations of the race? Because one is placed here as a maniac, an epileptic, an imbecile, or an idiot, he is not the less—in the majority of cases, if not all—the product of one or more of the causes of degeneration now enumerated. We, as physicians, are better able than others to appreciate the influence of alcoholic excesses, of hereditary affections, of misery and privations, of insalubrious professions, of unhealthy localities. If, then, the causes of so much evil may yield before the efforts of the administrative authority, surely we are right to appeal to it. The influence which we can exert in our own departments is undoubtedly great, but still small when confronted with the great mass of incurable cases committed to our care. We must not, then, remain inactive spectators of so many destructive agencies. Medicine alone can sufficiently appreciate the causes producing degeneracy of race; to it alone, therefore, it belongs (and this, I may here interpolate, will sound like an appeal to all my medical brethren) to point out the positive indication of the remedies to be employed. I admit that the experience to be acquired in even a long career scarcely would suffice to resolve a few of the problems proposed, but I say, with the author of the Introduction to the Science of History, ‘No one knows when his hour may come; no one knows if the idea he bears may die with him. In this uncertainty only one part remains—to make haste, that when the night comes our work may be done.’”

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#### ABSTINENCE IN LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

It is most gratifying to notice the spread of temperance principles and practice in the County Lunatic Asylums. The following extracts are taken from the last annual report of Dr. Murray Lindsay, medical superintendent of the Derbyshire Asylum, to the committee of visitors. At page 23 he writes:—

“The most important event, perhaps, of the past year has been the decision of the committee, on the recommendation of their medical officer, to discontinue entirely the use of beer, which is no longer an article of ordinary diet for patients, attendants, and

servants. The new arrangement took effect from January 1, 1883.

“Working patients, as heretofore, get some extra diet, the attendants and servants receiving a liberal money allowance as compensation in place of beer. It is greatly to their credit that all the female attendants and servants, on being asked, and the large majority of the male attendants, preferred a money allowance to beer.

“On October 7 last the medical superintendent brought the question of the disuse of beer under the notice of the committee, and, at a subsequent meeting, the suggestions contained in his report were approved and adopted by the committee.

“To show how general the disuse of beer is becoming as an article of ordinary diet in pauper asylums, it may be stated that in eighteen pauper asylums beer has been discontinued as an article of ordinary diet, the last convert to the disuse of beer being the Devon County Asylum, and at another County Asylum (Oxfordshire) the question is at present under the consideration of the committee. At the last new asylum opened (Birmingham Borough Asylum, Rubery Hill, near Bromsgrove) beer has not been included in the ordinary diet. In a few years it will probably be found that in the majority of English pauper asylums beer will not be given as an article of ordinary diet; the minority at present giving no beer will soon, I believe, be converted into a majority.

“I am of opinion—an opinion, I believe, shared by many asylum medical superintendents—that the small allowance (half-pint) of asylum beer of the quality (about 6d. per gallon) given to patients contains so little nutritive or stimulant property as not to be entitled to serious consideration from a strictly medical point of view. It cannot now be maintained that beer is necessary for the purposes of health, nor can it be shown that beer has formed part of the daily diet of most of the Derbyshire patients prior to admission to the asylum, for, as far as my inquiries have gone, it would appear that the large majority of patients, especially females, had not been accustomed to the daily use of beer prior to admission. The most, therefore, that can be said in its favour is that it may be an agreeable and so far wholesome

beverage (certainly better than bad or tainted drinking water), but a luxury that may be done without.

“To my mind the chief objections against its use are of a domestic and disciplinary nature connected with the working of the establishment. It is frequently wasted altogether, given away to or taken by other patients of gluttonous or intemperate habits, who thus get more than their allowance, and it is often the source of loss of time and of divers troubles from misuse and quarrelling. In short, the supposed advantages from its use are not proportionate to its cost, and are more than counterbalanced by the disadvantages attending its use and misuse.

“I am not disposed to attach undue importance to the question of the use of beer from a temperance point of view, although I believe every asylum medical officer of experience must admit that even from this standpoint something can be said against its use, for it is a practical and important point to bear in mind that its abuse must also be considered, the excessive use of even light beer being attended with disadvantages, whilst its daily though moderate use no doubt tends to keep up and encourage the drink-craving in those of intemperate habits—the rock on which many have been wrecked prior to their reception into the asylum, intemperance having been in a considerable proportion of cases a partial factor at least in the causation of their insanity.

“The financial or economic aspect of the question, although of secondary importance to the health, welfare, and interest of the patients, is also worthy of consideration.

“In carrying out the new arrangement of the entire disuse of beer, I was prepared to encounter some difficulties, but in reality I have met with none, and it appears to work very smoothly and satisfactorily; in fact better than I had anticipated at so early a stage, for I never had any doubt of its ultimate success.

“In accordance with a growing conviction entertained by the medical officers, the use of stimulants in the treatment of disease and of the sick in this asylum has been greatly diminished for the last year or two, more reliance being placed now on milk, arrowroot, beef-tea, and other nutritious articles of food. The amount of stimulants has now, I think, been reduced to a

minimum. On December 31 there were no stimulants (beer, wine, or spirits) on the sick diet lists for female patients, and for male patients the quantity on sick diet lists was very moderate—viz., four ounces port, four ounces brandy, and two ounces gin. On the same day, at the morning visit of the medical officer, there were no female patients confined to bed, and in the male division six patients were in bed, which shows the favourable state of the general health of the inmates at that time.”

To these extracts may be added a few lines from the report of the visitors, signed by the chairman, Lieutenant-Colonel Mosley, viz. :—“They would direct attention to the general satisfactory condition of the asylum, as disclosed by the low death-rate and high rate of recovery amongst the patients. On the recommendation of Dr. Lindsay, your committee recently ventured to sanction the entire disuse of beer at the asylum as an ordinary beverage, whereby a great saving of expense will be effected, and as it is believed will be the case with perfectly satisfactory results. The same thing has been tried at other asylums with success.”

In a letter dated August 14, 1883, the medical superintendent of a large county asylum, says :—“The last asylum that has become a convert to the entire abolition of beer is Bristol. Only a few days ago (about a fortnight since, I think) the Committee of Visitors of the Bristol Asylum, on the recommendation of their medical officer, decided to discontinue the use of beer. There are sixty-one county and borough asylums in England and Wales, and at twenty-nine of these institutions beer does not form part of the dietary. The following is a list of twenty-nine asylums *not* giving beer as a part of the ordinary diet, viz., Cornwall, the Three Counties (Beds, Herts, and Hunts), Devon, Abergavenny; two Kent asylums (at Barming Heath, Maidstone, and Chartham, Canterbury), Norfolk, Northampton, Hereford, East Riding of Yorkshire (Beverley) and West Riding (Wakefield), Essex, Somerset, Gloucester, Derby, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland (Carlisle), Wilts, Salop and Montgomery, Worcester, two Lancashire asylums (Whittingham and Lancaster Moor), Oxford, two Birmingham borough asylums (Old and New), Ipswich Borough, Bristol Borough, Leicester Borough (beer given to one-third of the patients), Nottingham Borough (beer given at option of patients). ~~This~~



is surely a goodly array of 'no beer' asylums, almost half the total number, and probably before long this number will be increased. Perhaps some of the other asylums have also decided not to give beer."

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#### PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES.\*

THE Census having been taken during the parochial year, the statistics of which are given and discussed in the present Report, a fitting opportunity arises for contrasting the leading facts and figures in relation to the pauperism and poor law expenditure of the country, as given in the poor law Returns for the parochial years 1882 and 1872, and for summarising some of the principal changes that have taken place during the intervening ten years.

In 1872, the population of England and Wales was 23,000,000 ; the mean number of paupers computed on the July and January enumerations of the parochial year was 977,200, of whom 150,930 were adult able-bodied persons ; the total cost of the relief of the poor was £8,007,403, and the rateable value of the property liable to contribute to such relief was £107,398,242. In 1882, though the population had risen to 26,055,000, the mean number of paupers had fallen to 788,289, of whom 102,208 only were adult able-bodied persons ; and though the total cost of the relief of the poor had grown to £8,232,472, the rateable value of the property liable to contribute to the poor rate had become £139,636,307. In other words, though the population had increased more than 13 per cent. there had been an absolute decrease of more than 19 per cent. in the mean number of paupers and a decrease of 32 per cent. in the number of adult able-bodied paupers ; and though there had been an increase of something less than 3 per cent. in the amount expended on the relief of the poor, the rateable value of the property, on which this expenditure was a charge, had increased to the extent of more than 30 per cent.

The absolute decrease in the pauperism of the country, as shown by the above figures, is considerable ; but it is the more

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\* From the Twelfth Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1882-83.

remarkable when the increase of the population in the meanwhile is taken into account. The mean number of paupers amounted in 1872 to a twenty-fourth part of the population of the country, whilst in 1882 it was less than a thirty-third part of the population. In 1872, the mean number of adult able-bodied paupers was equal to one out of every 150 of the population, and in 1882 to only one out of every 254.

The expenditure on poor relief during the year represented an average impost of 6s. 3½d. per head on the population, and an average rate of 1s. 2½d. in the £ on the rateable value of the property contributing to the poor rate. The following table furnishes materials for a comparison of this expenditure with that of the ten preceding years, and shows also the proportion which the expenditure in each year bore to population and rateable value. It will be observed that, though the rate per head on the population was slightly higher than in any of the seven preceding years with the exception of 1880, it was slightly below the average of the eleven years, and very considerably less than the rate per head in 1872. The rate in the £ was lower than in any preceding year. As compared with 1872, it shows a reduction of 3½d. or 20 per cent.

| Parochial Year. | Population.* | Relief to the Poor. | Rate per head on Population. | Rate in £ on Rateable Value. |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
|                 |              | £                   | s. d.                        | s. d.                        |
| 1872            | 23,000,000   | 8,007,403           | 6 11½                        | 1 5-6                        |
| 1873            | 23,300,000   | 7,692,169           | 6 7½                         | 1 4-4                        |
| 1874            | 23,580,000   | 7,664,957           | 6 6                          | 1 4-4                        |
| 1875            | 23,860,000   | 7,488,481           | 6 3½                         | 1 3-5                        |
| 1876            | 24,160,000   | 7,335,858           | 6 0½                         | 1 2-8                        |
| 1877            | 24,460,000   | 7,400,034           | 6 0½                         | 1 2-3                        |
| 1878            | 24,760,000   | 7,688,650           | 6 2½                         | 1 2-4                        |
| 1879            | 25,010,000   | 7,829,819           | 6 3½                         | 1 2-3                        |
| 1880            | 25,323,000   | 8,015,010           | 6 4                          | 1 2-4                        |
| 1881            | 25,968,000   | 8,102,136           | 6 3                          | 1 2-3                        |
| 1882            | 26,055,000   | 8,232,472           | 6 3½                         | 1 2-1                        |

\* The population of 1881 is that enumerated in the preliminary Census; the other figures are deduced from the estimates published by the Registrar-General.

In the following table the amounts of the several items of the expenditure for the year, so far as they are ascertainable, are separated and contrasted with the corresponding amounts expended in the preceding year.

|                                                                 | 1881.             | 1882.             | Difference in 1882. |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------|
|                                                                 | £                 | £                 | More.<br>£          | Less.<br>£ |
| 1. In maintenance ... ..                                        | 1,838,641         | 1,831,595         | —                   | 7,046      |
| 2. Out-relief ... ..                                            | 2,660,022         | 2,626,375         | —                   | 33,647     |
| 3. Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses ...    | 1,033,780         | 1,059,460         | 25,680              | —          |
| 4. Workhouse and other loans repaid and interest ... ..         | 338,419           | 351,203           | 12,784              | —          |
| 5. Salaries and Rations of Officers and Superannuations ... ..  | 1,069,188         | 1,087,641         | 18,453              | —          |
| 6. Other Expenses of or immediately connected with relief... .. | 1,133,286         | 1,296,523         | 161,237             | —          |
| <b>Total Relief to the Poor</b>                                 | <b>8,102,136*</b> | <b>8,232,472*</b> | <b>130,336</b>      | <b>—</b>   |

Though the result of the comparison on the whole is to show some increase, yet it is noticeable that both the in-maintenance and the out-relief decreased; the former by £7,046 and the latter by £33,647, or 1·2 per cent.

Passing from the statistics of the expenditure on relief to those relating to the persons relieved, we find, as already stated, that the mean number of paupers relieved in the parochial year 1882 was 788,289, as against 977,200 in 1872. From the following table, which gives the mean number of indoor and out-door paupers for each year from 1872 to 1882, both inclusive, and their ratio per 1,000 of the population in each year, it will be seen that, while the mean number relieved in every 1,000 of

\* The discrepancy between these totals and the sum of the six items arises in adjusting the charges for Relief to the Poor in the Metropolis through the common Poor Fund.

the population was forty-two in 1872, it was only thirty in 1882. In two years, viz., 1877 and 1878, it was even lower. The whole decrease, it will be observed, is attributable to the reduction in the number of out-door paupers, the indoor paupers having increased from 149,200 to 183,374. There can be little doubt that the great diminution in the number of the out-door poor is to a considerable extent attributable to the salutary effect of applying the workhouse test, and it should be noted that the diminution of the number of out-door paupers during the decade by 223,085 was accompanied by an increase of only 34,174 in the number of those relieved in the workhouse.

| Parochial Year. | Mean Number of Paupers. |           |         | Ratio per 1,000 of Population. |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------------------|
|                 | Indoor.                 | Outdoor.* | Total.  |                                |
| 1872            | 149,200                 | 828,000   | 977,200 | 42                             |
| 1873            | 144,338                 | 739,350   | 883,688 | 38                             |
| 1874            | 143,707                 | 683,739   | 827,446 | 35                             |
| 1875            | 146,800                 | 654,114   | 800,914 | 34                             |
| 1876            | 143,084                 | 606,393   | 749,476 | 31                             |
| 1877            | 149,611                 | 570,338   | 719,949 | 29                             |
| 1878            | 159,219                 | 569,870   | 729,089 | 29                             |
| 1879            | 166,852                 | 598,603   | 765,455 | 30                             |
| 1880            | 180,817                 | 627,213   | 808,030 | 32                             |
| 1881            | 183,972                 | 607,065   | 790,937 | 30                             |
| 1882            | 183,374                 | 604,915   | 788,289 | 30                             |

The next table, which gives the population, and "adjusted" expenditure on relief in the Metropolis during each of the years from 1872 to 1882, the rate per head on the population and the average rate in the £ on the rateable value of the property liable to contribute to the poor rate, shows the extent to which the pecuniary burden of the relief of the Metropolitan poor has fluctuated in each year of the decade. It will be seen from it that the expenditure, which fell from £1,756,929 in 1872 to £1,588,709 in 1875, has risen steadily since the latter year to £2,090,753 in 1882; and that this growth, though more rapid

\* The out-door paupers are inclusive of those chargeable to the poor rates who are in county and borough asylums or in licensed houses.

than the increase in the population during the interval, has been slightly surpassed by the increase in the rateable value; the result being that the average rate in the £, which was 1s. 6½d. in 1875 was only 1s. 6¼d. in 1882. Comparing 1882 with 1872, there was a decrease of threepence in the £ in the average rate required in the metropolis for the relief of the poor.

| Parochial Year. | Population. | Relief to the Poor.<br>"Adjusted." | Rate per head on Population. |       | Rate in £ on Rateable Value. |       |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|
|                 |             |                                    | £                            | s. d. | s. d.                        | s. d. |
| 1872            | 3,311,298   | 1,756,929                          | 10                           | 7½    | 1                            | 9½    |
| 1873            | 3,356,073   | 1,630,886                          | 9                            | 8¾    | 1                            | 7½    |
| 1874            | 3,400,701   | 1,633,182                          | 9                            | 7½    | 1                            | 7½    |
| 1875            | 3,445,160   | 1,588,709                          | 9                            | 2¾    | 1                            | 6½    |
| 1876            | 3,489,428   | 1,618,822                          | 9                            | 3½    | 1                            | 6½    |
| 1877            | 3,533,484   | 1,695,590                          | 9                            | 7½    | 1                            | 5¾    |
| 1878            | 3,577,304   | 1,757,183                          | 9                            | 10    | 1                            | 6     |
| 1879            | 3,620,868   | 1,806,637                          | 9                            | 11¾   | 1                            | 6½    |
| 1880            | 3,664,149   | 1,817,972                          | 9                            | 11¾   | 1                            | 5¾    |
| 1881            | 3,814,571   | 1,907,155                          | 10                           | 0     | 1                            | 6½    |
| 1882            | 3,893,272   | 2,090,753                          | 10                           | 9     | 1                            | 6¼    |

A considerable amount of the increased expenditure during the decade is attributable to the increase in the contributions which the Unions have been called-upon to make to the expenses incurred by the Metropolitan Asylum Board.

The statistics relating to in-maintenance and out-relief and to the number of in-door and out-door paupers in the Metropolis contrast very favourably with those for the remainder of the country, and prove the satisfactory working in this respect of the Metropolitan Poor Amendment Act, 1869, under which a large portion of the cost of the in-maintenance was made repayable out of the Common Poor Fund. In 1872, the cost of the in-maintenance was £433,215 and that of the out-relief was £374,736. In 1882, while the in-maintenance had increased to £569,992, the out-relief had fallen to £198,757. In other words an increase of £136,777 in the in-maintenance had been accompanied by a decrease of £175,979 in the out-door relief, the result being a net decrease of £39,202 on the sum of the two

items, notwithstanding the growth of the population. In the meanwhile the proportion which the out-door relief bore to the aggregate of the two items had fallen from 46.4 per cent. to 25.9.

The Metropolitan pauper statistics for the decade are even more satisfactory. The mean number of paupers in the Metropolis fell from 135,703 in 1872 to 100,323 in 1882, being a diminution of more than 26 per cent. This result was brought about by a reduction of 48,137 or more than 49 per cent. in the mean number of out-door paupers, accompanied by an increase of 12,757 or 33 per cent. in the mean number of in-door paupers.

The establishments under the control of the Metropolitan Poor Law Authorities, the average number of inmates relieved in them, and the totals of the several items of expenditure for provisions incurred in respect of each class of institution during the year ended Lady-day 1882, are given in the following table :

|                           | Average No. of Inmates daily. | EXPENDITURE.     |         |        |        |                   |                                  |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------|--------|--------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
|                           |                               | Flour and Bread. | Meat.   | Milk.  | Beer.  | Wine and Spirits. | Total of Provisions for Inmates. |
|                           |                               | £                | £       | £      | £      | £                 | £                                |
| 39 Workhouses.. }         | 24,052                        | 38,979           | 88,544  | 13,516 | 5,051  | 3,637             | 238,164                          |
| 1 Infirmary .....         |                               |                  |         |        |        |                   |                                  |
| 19 Schools .....          | 11,098                        | 22,847           | 3,318   | 15,743 | 61     | 352               | 88,323                           |
| 20 Infirmarys ..          | 8,567                         | 13,234           | 45,429  | 13,973 | 2,339  | 3,683             | 108,837                          |
| 6 Infectious Hospitals .. | 878                           | 1,568            | 5,370   | 2,953  | 629    | 1,379             | 18,046                           |
| 4 Imbecile Asylums .....  | 4,711                         | 9,277            | 21,412  | 3,068  | 4,246  | 912               | 56,273                           |
| 83* Total..               | 49,306                        | 85,695           | 191,073 | 49,251 | 12,328 | 9,963             | 477,063                          |

\* Excluding 24 casual wards and two or three temporary establishments;—as the Atlas Hospital Ship and the Small-pox Convalescent Camp at Darent.

## THE USE OF ALCOHOL IN WORKHOUSES.

THERE was a large attendance of members and others at the Annual Meeting of the Poor Law Medical Officers' Association, which was held on the 2nd of August in one of the rooms of the Liverpool College, in connection with the session of the British Medical Association. The chair was occupied by Dr Joseph Rogers (London), President of the Council and Medical Officer of the Westminster Workhouse, who expressed his strong disapproval of the use of stimulants in workhouses, and referred in detail to his own personal relations with the Westminster Board of Guardians.

Dr. NORMAN KERR, F.L.S., proposed the following resolutions :—

“That in view of the very large proportion of pauperism produced by intemperance, and the disturbance and impairment of discipline where intoxicants are in use, this meeting notes with pleasure the greatly diminished consumption of intoxicating drinks in workhouses, and strongly urges on all poor law medical officers the propriety of prescribing as little of intoxicating liquor as may be found compatible with the safety of the sick.

“That this meeting also is of opinion that no pauper should receive payment in intoxicating drink for work done, and that all parochial officials should have the option of a money equivalent in lieu of an allowance of beer or other intoxicating beverages.

“That this meeting instructs the chairman to forward a copy of the above resolution to Sir Charles Dilke, the President of the Local Government Board, and to the medical and general press.”

Dr. Kerr pointed out the anomaly of a sick pauper in one locality being ordered intoxicating stimulants at the rate of £2 14s. per case, and in another locality being treated without such remedies at all. In 1881 the cost for alcohol in metropolitan workhouses ranged from 2½d. to 32s. per inmate. In the *Atlas* hospital-ship the average was £4 7s. 6d. The prescription of alcoholic drinks to the sick poor was surrounded by peculiar difficulties, inasmuch as, as he himself had seen, everybody but

the patient might consume the liquor. Then the poor generally descended into pauperism through strong drink ; and a free or routine administration of this pleasant and powerful drug only tended to confirm their prejudice in favour of, and their previous desire for, intoxicants. It was gratifying to find that there had been a marked decrease in the cost of beers, wines and spirits during the past few years. There would have been a still greater decrease, but, in cases within his knowledge, the efforts of the medical officer had been thwarted by his being subjected to endless worry, annoyance, and even injury to reputation and practice, by guardians and others who are strongly in favour of a large expenditure on drink. In some cases he was bound to confess the difficulty lay with the medical officer. A recent return by Lord Derwent, showed that in 1881 £22,000 less had been expended on intoxicants in workhouses in England and Wales than in 1871, a decrease of over 25 per cent., though there had been an increase of over 8 per cent. in the average daily number of pauper inmates. In this last return it is noted that there had been no consumption of strong drink in 1881 in the following workhouses :—Shoreditch, Greenwich, and Leeds. Had the period embraced in this return extended a little later, the extensive workhouse of St. Marylebone, with a daily average of 1,577 inmates, would have been reported as having consumed no intoxicating drink in 1882. From this 1881 return, it would appear that in seventeen unions no liquors had been used, eight of these being Welsh. Owing to the change from infirmary and workhouse under one roof, to separate infirmaries, it is impracticable yet to make out the actual decrease in the amount ordered to the sick ; but in several of the infirmaries, such as St. George's-in-the-West, Wandsworth, and St. Marylebone, there had been a very decided reduction. All this showed that poor-law medical officers did not now place so much reliance on the alleged therapeutic virtues of intoxicating remedies as they used to do. He (Dr. Norman Kerr) ordered them very rarely and very sparingly, and he had never seen reason to be dissatisfied with the results of this non-alcoholic treatment. It was impossible for the present to say what effect this diminished stimulation had on mortality, all the factors not being within their reach.



He had, for example, found a very high mortality where no liquor had been given. But there was evidence enough to show that, other conditions being equal, the withdrawal of alcoholic drink did, to say the least, neither injure the health nor increase the death-rate.

The resolutions moved by Dr. Norman Kerr were seconded by Dr. C. R. Drysdale, and, after a long and animated discussion, they were put and carried; only three persons voting against them. As the proceedings were reported at great length in all the Liverpool newspapers, and long editorial articles also appeared; as the Press throughout the country prominently recorded the event; and as the resolutions were sent to the President of the Local Government Board, much increased attention has been drawn to the use of alcoholic liquors in the workhouses of England.

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JUDICIAL STATISTICS FOR 1882.

BY THE REV. J. W. HORSLEY, M.A.,

*Chaplain of H.M. Prison, Clerkenwell.*

THIS yearly Blue-book gives statistics for England and Wales which are indispensable to those who would study crime, its causes, and its increase or decrease, comparative or absolute. I extract those figures which may be of especial interest to Temperance and other social reformers, comparing them in some instances with the records for several previous years.

I. The number of persons summarily proceeded against for being drunk, or drunk and disorderly, for the last seven years is:—

|          |     |      |         |     |          |     |     |          |
|----------|-----|------|---------|-----|----------|-----|-----|----------|
| 1876 ... | ... | ...  | 205,567 | \| | 1879 ... | ... | ... | 178,429  |
| 1877 ... | ... | ...  | 200,184 | \| | 1880 ... | ... | ... | 172,859  |
| 1878 ... | ... | ...  | 194,549 | \| | 1881 ... | ... | ... | 174,481  |
|          |     | 1882 | ...     | ... | ...      | ... | ... | 189,697. |

The increase is probably due to the revival of trade, as the high figures of 1876 to 1878 were admittedly owing to commercial prosperity and the continuance of the habits gained in "good

times." The increase of fifteen thousand during the last year is, however, alarming, especially in view of the exceptional activity of all forms of Temperance effort.

II. The places with the largest totals for drunkenness, and their figures for the last three years, are as under, and show, in most cases, an increase which in some instances is remarkable.

|                      | 1880.  | 1881.  | 1882.  |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| London ... ..        | 32,710 | 27,368 | 29,044 |
| Lancaster County ... | 15,650 | 16,661 | 19,005 |
| Liverpool ... ..     | 14,252 | 14,237 | 16,003 |
| Durham County ...    | 8,308  | 9,124  | 10,650 |
| Manchester ... ..    | 8,815  | 9,297  | 9,109  |
| West Riding ... ..   | 8,717  | 7,442  | 8,045  |
| Stafford County ...  | 4,445  | 4,854  | 5,896  |
| Newcastle ... ..     | 4,135  | 4,268  | 4,245  |
| Glamorgan County     | 2,484  | 2,756  | 3,185  |
| Chester County ...   | 2,632  | 2,443  | 2,804  |
| Worcester County .   | 1,684  | 2,016  | 2,584  |
| Northumberland ...   | 1,967  | 2,145  | 2,529  |
| Birmingham ... ..    | 2,218  | 2,345  | 2,443  |
| Derby County ... ..  | 1,849  | 2,001  | 2,248  |
| Shropshire ... ..    | 1,543  | 1,823  | 2,020  |
| Salford ... ..       | 2,148  | 2,480  | 1,928  |

It will be observed that a decrease compared with 1881 is only found in the case of Newcastle and Salford. In London the figures for the last few years hardly represent the real state of affairs, owing largely to the effect of the police order whereby drunkards are not detained when they become sober in the police-station. The figures for Manchester for the last five years are 8,045, 8,596, 8,815, 9,297, 9,409, a serious and steady progress downwards, unless the population has increased out of proportion to the increase in other places, and this hardly supports the optimism of the Bishop of Manchester, who recently declared that it was long since he had seen a drunken man in the city.

III. Other offences against the Licensing Act, 1872, amount only to 14,588, a decrease of 115 in spite of the general increase in apprehensions for drunkenness, and as there are at least 13,800 licensed houses in London alone, and as over 300,000 licenses are issued in the United Kingdom, and as licensed "victuallers" are constantly complaining of the oppressiveness of this Act and the number of possible offences under it, it is obvious that these

offences are either far more rare than anyone believes, or that the offenders are remarkably successful in escaping conviction.

IV. Amongst those apprehended for indictable offences or summarily proceeded against, 39,845 (300 more than in 1881), of whom 11,000 are females, are described as habitual drunkards. This indicates, of course, cases and not individuals. Many, however, come under other heads, *e.g.*, disorderly prostitutes, of whom there were 22,944 apprehended; and, moreover, habitual drunkards have not invariably the fortune to fall into the hands of the police.

V. Under the head of Coroners' Returns, 443 deaths are described as being from excessive drinking. A perusal of the daily papers will, however, show that this verdict is rarely, from various reasons, recorded when it can be avoided.

VI. Of 993 houses the resort of thieves, depredators, and suspected persons, 433 are public-houses, and 346 beershops. As it is an offence to harbour such persons, we may wonder why this item appears year after year in undiminished, and even in increasing, size.

VII. The offenders who have been convicted for any crime above ten times are 4,391 males, and 8,946 females, or 8.9 and 29.3 per cent. respectively on the total commitments. In other words, more than a quarter of all women in prison, whose offence is not the first, have been in over ten times. A comparison of five years will show how women have been steadily getting worse in this respect:—1878, 5,673 females; 1879, 5,800 females; 1880, 6,773 females; 1881, 7,496 females; 1882, 8,946 females. This preponderance of women is almost entirely due to the special character, and the increase, of female Intemperance.

VIII. The daily average population of the local prisons was 17,876, at a cost of £20 19s. 3d. a head; of the convict prisons, 10,192, at £32 8s. 4d.; and there were 873 criminal lunatics, *i.e.*, a daily average of 28,941 criminals in confinement (not including 4,487 juvenile offenders in reformatories, and 11,027 in industrial schools), at a cost of £754,146. As three-fourths of crime is directly or indirectly attributable to Intemperance, the unnecessary cost to the country may readily be computed. It may be added that the cost of the police is £3,264,377.

## THE METROPOLITAN POLICE RETURNS.

BY THE REV. J. W. HORSLEY, M.A.

1. THE number of persons taken into custody on all charges in the Metropolitan area during 1882 was 78,416, the totals for the five preceding years being 77,377, 79,490, 81,385, 83,746, 77,982. The average for the decade ending 1880 is 76,314.

2. Of these, 7,042, of which 2,945 were females, are charged with drunkenness. The figures for the last five years would seem to show that in spite of the vast increase of the population drunkenness has decreased by more than half. Thus in

|      |            |        |                |       |       |        |
|------|------------|--------|----------------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1878 | there were | 16,227 | apprehensions, | 7,810 | being | women. |
| 1879 | „          | 15,454 | „              | 7,462 | „     | „      |
| 1880 | „          | 13,348 | „              | 6,432 | „     | „      |
| 1881 | „          | 8,567  | „              | 3,854 | „     | „      |
| 1882 | „          | 7,042  | „              | 2,945 | „     | „      |

It must, however, be remembered that this improvement is more apparent than real, being due largely to the fatuous police order which resulted from some magisterial decisions, whereby drunken persons are ordered to be released when sober on their own recognizances to appear. "As a rule," says Sir E. Henderson, "nothing more is seen of them," and we have also to bear in mind that the police, as their superintendents have reported, do not trouble to apprehend drunkards while conviction is so easily evaded by a false address and non-appearance; 1,460 thus failed to appear.

3. The separate charge of being drunk and disorderly contains 19,254 cases, of whom 8,927 are females, which shows pretty clearly the misleading effect of the order and action above mentioned. If intemperance had decreased as steadily and remarkably as the table given above would suggest, the decrease would also be visible here. But the figures for the last three years for the apprehension for being drunk and disorderly are:—

|       |        |        |       |          |       |        |
|-------|--------|--------|-------|----------|-------|--------|
| 1880— | 9,059  | males, | 7,431 | females, | total | 16,520 |
| 1881— | 10,032 | „      | 8,689 | „        |       | 18,721 |
| 1882— | 10,327 | „      | 8,927 | „        |       | 19,254 |

In this case the culprits are not released, as there is against them the additional charge of being disorderly. The London drinking charges pure and simple thus stand at the total of 26,296, of which women account for 11,872.

4. Of those convicted the ages were as follows:—

|                            |               |                    |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 10 years to under 20, ...  | 1,236 cases,  | 363 being females. |
| 20        "        30, ... | 7,034    ,,   | 2,536        ,,    |
| 30        "        40, ... | 5,503    ,,   | 2,547        ,,    |
| 40        "        50, ... | 3,405    ,,   | 1,543        ,,    |
| 50        "        60, ... | 1,420    ,,   | 581         ,,     |
| 60 and upwards        ...  | 690        ,, | 309         ,,     |

The decade from twenty to thirty is, therefore, far the worst, as it is for nearly all kinds of crime except begging. The increase, as compared with last year, is in those under twenty (1,236 as against 993). We may also note that, in spite of the accumulated and varied evidence as to the futility of the present system of punishment, 17,001 out of 19,188 convicted of drunkenness are merely fined, and a month remains the maximum of punishment, even for those who have scores of previous convictions for being drunk and disorderly. In January the number of females apprehended for drunkenness actually exceeded the males.

5. There were 162 publicans, &c., summoned by the police, but only 126 convicted, *i.e.* one to every 208 persons apprehended for drunkenness—an eloquent fact when one remembers the publicans' wail over the number of offences under the Licensing Acts.

6. The learned professions are thus represented:—Clergymen and ministers, 6; lawyers, 22; and medical men, 49. Of those who described themselves of no trade or occupation, 2,739 were men, and 8,597 were women, these being in the most cases married women.

7. We must, of course, take these figures, saddening as they are, as but one item in the calculation of the amount of crime that is due to intemperance; for thousands of other cases of murder, manslaughter, assault, suicide, wilful damage, furious driving, desertion, and even vagrancy or theft, were due to, or committed when under the influence of, intoxication. And even then, taking three-fourths of all crime as due, at a moderate esti-

mate, directly or indirectly to intemperance, we must add those thousands who escaped notice, or evaded apprehension, and the quiet sot-at-home drunkards. Any parish clergyman, doctor, or relieving officer, would probably know of nine undoubted drunkards who had for the year, or perhaps altogether, escaped apprehension, for every one who had the benefit of a sojourn in one of Her Majesty's Tetotal Hotels. We can begin to calculate from these figures, but must not consider the whole extent of the evil as herein indicated.

### THE NATIONAL DRINK BILL FOR 1882.

By WILLIAM HOYLE,

*Author of "Our National Resources, and how they are Wasted," &c.*

THE following figures, which I have calculated from the recently issued Government returns, give particulars as to the consumption of intoxicating liquors during the year 1882. I also give the figures for 1881:—

|                               | 1882.       |         |                     | 1881.              |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                               | Gallons.    | s. d.   | £                   | £                  |
| British Spirits ...           | 28,554,264  | at 20 0 | = 28,554,264        | 28,730,719         |
| Foreign Spirits ...           | 8,292,125   | „ 24 0  | = 9,950,425         | 9,954,313          |
| Wine ...                      | 14,431,282  | „ 18 0  | = 12,988,156        | 14,090,281         |
| Beer ...                      | 976,780,224 | „ 1 6   | = 73,258,510        | 72,809,143         |
| British Wines (estimated) ... | 15,000,000  | „ 2 0   | = 1,500,000         | 1,500,000          |
|                               |             |         | <u>£126,251,355</u> | <u>127,074,455</u> |

A word of explanation touching the beer given in the above table is needed. It is this. Prior to the abolition of the malt duty, and its transfer to beer by Mr. Gladstone in 1880, the private brewer who brewed for his own domestic consumption paid duty upon the malt which he used. When, therefore, the malt duty was abolished, Mr. Gladstone, in order to make up for the loss of revenue thus caused, imposed a license tax of 6s. upon all private brewers who resided in houses below the annual value of £10,

and 9s. upon all private brewers who resided in houses between £10 and £15 in annual value. At the end of the last financial year (March 31, 1882) there were 102,642 persons who paid 6s., and 7,383 persons who paid 9s. license duty; the two together yielding a total income from this source of £34,114 19s. If we assume that every 6s. 3d. of the foregoing represents a barrel of beer used, as Mr. Gladstone intended it should do, we shall have 109,168 barrels, or 3,930,048 gallons, of beer as brewed in private houses. These figures are, therefore, included with the beer in the table given above.

It will, doubtless, be interesting if I supplement the above table by giving the amount of intoxicating liquors consumed in the other years from 1876, the year of the highest drink bill, to 1880. The following table shows the amount for the various years :—

|                                      | 1876.       | 1877.       | 1878.       | 1879.       | 1880.       |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                      | £           | £           | £           | £           | £           |
| British Spirits ..                   | 29,950,288  | 29,888,176  | 29,358,715  | 27,938,650  | 28,457,486  |
| Foreign Spirits ..                   | 13,785,354  | 12,742,277  | 12,636,364  | 11,449,021  | 10,173,014  |
| Wine .. ..                           | 16,784,761  | 15,904,146  | 14,645,065  | 13,450,583  | 14,267,102  |
| Beer .. ..                           | 85,008,316  | 81,722,632  | 83,798,756  | 73,557,009  | 67,881,673  |
| British Wines, &c.<br>(estimated) .. | 1,750,000   | 1,750,000   | 1,750,000   | 1,750,000   | 1,500,000   |
|                                      | 147,288,759 | 142,007,231 | 142,188,900 | 128,143,863 | 122,279,275 |

If the above table be examined it will be seen that between the years 1876 and 1880 there was a considerable diminution in the quantity of intoxicating liquors consumed by the nation, arising partly, no doubt, from the progress of Temperance principles, but mainly from the reduced means caused by the great depression in trade. Taking the consumption upon the basis of population, I find that in 1876 the cost per head of intoxicating liquors reached £4 9s.; in 1880, £3 10s. 11d.; in 1881, £3 12s. 10d.; and in 1882, £3 11s. 7d. In giving the Drink Bill a year ago, I pointed out that the change in assessing tax upon the beer, instead of upon the malt, gave a larger return of beer for the same quantity of malt used, estimated to be about one-nineteenth more. In making comparisons, therefore, of years prior to 1880 with subsequent years, this fact ought not to be overlooked.

March, 1883.

## PUBLIC-HOUSE RETURNS.

COMPILED BY CORNEY SIMMONDS, Brighton.

THE appended table is compiled partly from official returns and partly from estimates based on national averages. It was collected in the first instance with a view to compare the number of drink shops to the number of inhabited houses and population in each town named. It will be seen that twenty-three large towns are included in the list, and of these Norwich and Manchester have the highest number of licensed houses in proportion to the population, while Cardiff and Birkenhead rank lowest. It is worthy of note in how many instances, even in these large, populous, and highly-rated districts, the expenditure upon intoxicants and the rateable value are nearly equal, and these figures illustrate, when the agricultural districts are combined, the truth of a statement often made upon temperance platforms, that we spend more on intoxicants than we pay as rent. The expenditure per head and per family in each town upon intoxicants is given, but it must be remembered that to obtain the expenditure per head per adult we must double the figures given as the expenditure per head, as at least half the population is juvenile. A comparison may be made between the estimated expenditure upon intoxicating drinks by the occupant of each inhabited house and the estimated annual rateable value of each inhabited house: or, in other words, between the drink bill and rent book of each householder. Coming to totals we find that the twenty-three towns may boast of a total of 20,700 licensed drink shops, being one to every thirty-fifth householder, one to every 181 of the inhabitants, and one to every ninety adults. On an average every drink shop takes £650 per year, and as each thirty-five householders have to supply this sum, it costs them £18 11s. 5d. a-piece. The total convictions for drunkenness are 25,113. But no argument may be based on this estimate, as in the majority of cases, drunkards are never apprehended, and many are dismissed without a public examination.



## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PUBLIC-HOUSES, POPULATION, &amp;c., 1883.

| Name of City or Town. | Number of Inhabited Houses. | Number of Licensed Houses. |       |       |      |           | Registrar General's Estimate of Population. | No. of Licensed Houses to Registrar General's Estimated Population. | Convictions for Drunkenness. | Estimated Total Expenditure on Intoxicating Drinks. | Estimated Expenditure per Head on Intoxicating Drinks. | Estimated Total Expenditure on Intoxicating Drinks. |        |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|------|-----------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
|                       |                             | Full.                      |       | Beer. |      | Wine, &c. |                                             |                                                                     |                              |                                                     |                                                        |                                                     | Total. |
|                       |                             | On.                        | Off.  | On.   | Off. |           |                                             |                                                                     |                              |                                                     |                                                        |                                                     |        |
| Brighton              | 18,000                      | 298                        | —     | 286   | 173  | 757       | 111,262                                     | 1 to 147                                                            | 356                          | 492,050                                             | 4 8 5½                                                 |                                                     |        |
| Birkenhead            | 11,551                      | 143                        | 122   | 29    | 21   | 315       | 88,700                                      | 1 to 281-59                                                         | 956                          | 204,750                                             | 2 6 2                                                  |                                                     |        |
| Blackburn             | —                           | 255                        | 208   | 85    | 48   | 596       | 106,786                                     | 1 to 179-17                                                         | 905                          | 387,400                                             | 3 12 6½                                                |                                                     |        |
| Bolton                | 29,911                      | 127                        | 265   | 136   | 144  | 536       | 107,862                                     | 1 to 101-28                                                         | —                            | 348,400                                             | 3 4 7                                                  |                                                     |        |
| Bradford              | 38,000                      | 198                        | 322   | 608   | 47   | 1,175     | 204,807                                     | 1 to 173-45                                                         | 429                          | 763,750                                             | 3 12 6½                                                |                                                     |        |
| Birmingham            | 78,379                      | 670                        | 1,054 | 459   | 57   | 2,240     | 414,846                                     | 1 to 185-19                                                         | 1,909                        | 1,456,000                                           | 3 10 2½                                                |                                                     |        |
| Cardiff               | 13,300                      | 175                        | 123   | —     | —    | 298       | 99,083                                      | 1 to 832-32                                                         | —                            | 193,700                                             | 1 9 1½                                                 |                                                     |        |
| Derby                 | —                           | 250                        | 85    | 179   | 27   | 541       | 85,574                                      | 1 to 158-17                                                         | 662                          | 351,650                                             | 4 2 2                                                  |                                                     |        |
| Gateshead             | —                           | 132                        | 44    | 85    | 10   | 271       | —                                           | —                                                                   | 1,208                        | 176,150                                             | —                                                      |                                                     |        |
| Huddersfield          | 16,777                      | 160                        | 117   | —     | 61   | 338       | 84,701                                      | 1 to 250-55                                                         | 427                          | 219,700                                             | 2 11 1½                                                |                                                     |        |
| Hall                  | 42,000                      | 348                        | 410   | 141   | 29   | 928       | 176,206                                     | 1 to 189-97                                                         | 1,146                        | 603,200                                             | 3 8 5                                                  |                                                     |        |
| Leicester             | 30,000                      | 279                        | 175   | 287   | 99   | 840       | 129,483                                     | 1 to 154-14                                                         | 582                          | 546,000                                             | 4 4 4                                                  |                                                     |        |
| Liverpool             | —                           | 1,398                      | —     | —     | —    | 2,323     | 566,753                                     | 1 to 243-97                                                         | —                            | 1,509,950                                           | 2 13 3½                                                |                                                     |        |
| Manchester            | —                           | —                          | —     | —     | —    | 2,484     | 339,252                                     | 1 to 139-38                                                         | 9,423                        | 1,614,600                                           | 4 15 2                                                 |                                                     |        |
| Nottingham            | —                           | 420                        | 202   | 338   | 81   | 1,041     | 199,349                                     | 1 to 191-49                                                         | 2,116                        | 676,650                                             | 3 7 10½                                                |                                                     |        |
| Norwich               | 19,777                      | 581                        | 49    | 12    | —    | 642       | 89,612                                      | 1 to 139                                                            | 139                          | 417,300                                             | 4 13 1½                                                |                                                     |        |
| Oldham                | 22,668                      | 178                        | 224   | 71    | 34   | 507       | 110,071                                     | 1 to 234-85                                                         | 747                          | 329,500                                             | 2 15 4                                                 |                                                     |        |
| Plymouth              | —                           | 155                        | 147   | 11    | 14   | 327       | 74,977                                      | 1 to 220-29                                                         | 373                          | 212,550                                             | 2 16 8½                                                |                                                     |        |
| Preston               | 18,895                      | 443                        | 49    | —     | 25   | 522       | 98,564                                      | 1 to 188-81                                                         | 501                          | 339,300                                             | 3 8 10                                                 |                                                     |        |
| Portsmouth            | —                           | 331                        | 624   | —     | —    | 955       | 131,478                                     | 1 to 137-67                                                         | 452                          | 530,750                                             | 4 0 8½                                                 |                                                     |        |
| Sheffield             | 59,321                      | 660                        | 688   | 569   | 54   | 1,912     | 295,497                                     | 1 to 152                                                            | 1,887                        | 1,242,800                                           | 4 3 1½                                                 |                                                     |        |
| Sunderland            | 17,266                      | 261                        | 194   | 179   | 15   | 649       | 121,117                                     | 1 to 186-62                                                         | 390                          | 421,850                                             | 3 8 9½                                                 |                                                     |        |
| Wolverhampton         | —                           | 221                        | 211   | 65    | 16   | 513       | 77,537                                      | 1 to 151-14                                                         | 505                          | 333,450                                             | 4 6 0                                                  |                                                     |        |

## PROPOSED TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

ON Wednesday, November 7, a conference of representatives of various temperance organisations of the United Kingdom, was held at the head offices of the Church of England Temperance Society, Westminster, for the purpose of considering the question of Licensing Reform. The resolutions agreed to were as follows :—

I. That in the opinion of this Conference grievous injuries are, and for a long time have been, resulting to the moral, spiritual, and physical interests of the people of the United Kingdom, through the facilities afforded for the sale of strong drink.

II. That in view of this, and of the impossibility of removing the evil under the existing licensing laws, a comprehensive remedial measure is imperatively demanded, and in asking Her Majesty's Government to introduce such a measure, the conference respectfully submits that no legislative proposals ought to take precedence of one bearing so directly on the condition of the people.

III. That for any such measure to be effectual, the control of the granting of licenses for the first time, or by way of renewal, transfer, or removal, and that the regulation of all licensed houses, subject to legislative restrictions upon the sale of intoxicating drinks, should be placed in the hands of the rate-payers of each locality.

IV. That in the present circumstances this may be satisfactorily accomplished by the formation of licensing control boards, to be elected by the ratepayers.

V. That inasmuch as the competence and healthy action of such boards will depend upon their being strictly representative of the minds of the constituency on this one point, any mode of election which should merge the licensing question into a variety of others—such as would be the case in the election of town councillors or county boards—would wholly fail to meet the requirements of the case.

VI. That the functions of such boards besides those referred to above, should be—to reduce the number of licensed houses, even to the withholding of all licenses, as the opinion of the locality should permit, to restrict the hours of sale, to supervise the structure of houses, and to appoint inspectors for securing the enforcement of the penalties where there has been violation of the law.

VII. That the election should be triennial.

Resolutions were also passed in favour of the repeal of the Grocers' License Act, and Sunday closing.

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On the following day, Thursday, 8th November, a meeting of representatives from National Temperance organisations, convened by the British Temperance League, was held in the Council Room of Exeter Hall, when it was resolved that a combination of Temperance bodies be formed under the title of "The National Temperance Federation," whose objects were defined to be "the promotion of Temperance, both by moral suasion and legal enactment, by the aid of the joint action of Temperance organisations."

The suggested basis of co-operation for the federated societies was that they should work together, in view of legislative or other action, on the points upon which they are agreed, and bring their influence to bear upon Parliament and with Her Majesty's Government, and through the country generally, as a united body; such common action to extend of course only so far as there is common agreement, and to be made subservient to the carrying of measures of positive advance, as well as to the careful guarding against any proposals of a retrograde nature.

The suggested points on which common action might be taken were:—

1. The federation might at once, by a united memorial signed by the officers of each organisation, urge on the Cabinet the duty of extending and making perpetual the Irish Sunday Closing Act, and of acceding without delay to the nation's manifest desire for an English Sunday Closing Bill; and also the duty of their seeing that time is made available during the coming session for such legislation; and at the proper time the federation might be

strongly represented in the lobby of the House of Commons, in order to ensure the success of these measures.

2. The federated organisations might urge upon Her Majesty's Government the further duty of fulfilling the pledges so often given by them, to deal with the licensing laws in general, and to no longer postpone action in this regard. Viewing the now thrice expressed opinion of the House of Commons in favour of an efficient measure of local option, they might urge especially two points:—

(a) That the control of the issue of licenses, whether for the first time, or by way of renewal, or transfer, or removal, should be in the hands of the ratepayers; and that in present circumstances this may be satisfactorily done by the formation of licensing control boards specially elected for the purpose by the ratepayers, and with full power to withhold all or any of the licenses; but that in any well-defined area forming part of a district for which a board has been elected, the ratepayers shall have a direct veto for the withholding of all licenses.

(b) That by no Parliamentary enactment should there be a creating of vested interests in licenses, which interests legal decisions have emphatically declared do not exist.

With reference to this question also, a joint memorial to the Cabinet might be of value at this time, as well as the careful watching of any Government or other measure proposed, and prompt action either in support of or opposition to, or for amendment of the same.

3. An emphatic joint expression of opinion in favour of the suppression of grocers' and off licenses might likewise be at once forwarded to the Government; as well as against the power of granting occasional licenses, or extension of hours, and in favour of closing public-houses on the days of municipal and Parliamentary elections.

It was also resolved—That the federation does not approve of, but will oppose to the full extent of its influence, the placing of the power to grant licenses in the hands of town councils or county boards.

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## THE SUNDAY CLOSING PETITIONS OF 1883.

UP to July 24, 1883, there had been presented to the House of Commons, in favour of Mr. Stevenson's Bill for England, 6,144 petitions, with 1,481,404 signatures, and in favour of Bills for English counties 394 petitions, with 314,478 signatures, giving a total in favour of English Sunday Closing legislation of 6,538 petitions, with 1,795,882 signatures.

The Wesleyan Methodists, with their 596,877 signatures, the United Methodist Free Churches, with 78,474 more, and the British Women's Temperance Association, with a total of 223,467 women's and men's signatures, deserve special recognition. We are greatly indebted also to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, to Cardinal Manning, and to the heads of other religious bodies, for commendatory letters and other helps. Not less heartily do we thank those who in parishes, in congregations and otherwise, have laboured individually to obtain signatures and produce this grand result. The co-operation of our friends is most cheering and stimulating. We rejoice to know that over the wide field of labour is scattered such a host of devoted and faithful workers, who value far beyond any thanks which can be offered them the consciousness that they are contributing to speed the triumph of so holy a cause.

The figures we have given, noble as they are, mean more than appears, and must be enlarged to bring out the real facts. Many hundreds of these petitions bear each but one signature. This remark applies to petitions signed by officials on behalf of Town Councils, Boards of Guardians, and School Boards; by presidents, &c., representing clerical bodies, large and influential associations of churches, presbyteries, and other religious organisations; and by chairmen of hundreds of public meetings, attended in many cases by thousands of people. Such signatures count as units, but stand for multitudes, which, if enumerated, would enormously swell our total. We instance the case of Cornwall, from which we derive one hundred petitions for the County Bill, bearing only 148 signatures, and issuing mainly from public

meetings. The Cornish population is 330,000, and last year contributed about 120,000 signatures in favour of their measure. Having spoken so loudly once, they have not thought it necessary, as yet, to repeat the process. Similar views have ruled in other districts: the Isle of Wight for example. We must, therefore, largely augment these figures to arrive at the real state of the case.—*Sunday Closing Reporter*.

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### TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

TEMPERANCE work in various forms is extensively carried on amongst British soldiers both at home and abroad. In English garrisons the Temperance societies are not so thoroughly organised as in India and other British dependencies, but there is a growing interest in Temperance work in all branches of the service, and facilities are readily afforded by commanding officers for the holding of meetings in barracks, and the formation of regimental societies. Much has been done in this department of effort by the National Temperance League, whose military organising agent, Mr. Samuel Sims, is indefatigable in his efforts, and is constantly endeavouring to develop and extend the work which has been carried on by the League during the last twenty-three years, with the assistance of Miss Robinson and other voluntary workers.

Great progress continues to be made in India, where the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association is still carried on under the able superintendence of the Rev. J. Gelson Gregson. In the three Presidencies there are now 10,615 pledged abstainers; in Bengal, 7,426; Madras, 2,025; Bombay, 1,164; in Egypt, 1,499; making a total of 12,114 members. There is a decrease in the consumption of beer to the extent of 2,194 hogsheads, and in rum to the extent of 103,453 gallons. It is satisfactory to find, from a speech delivered on the 5th October last by the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Donald Stewart) at Simla, that his Excellency is

thoroughly in sympathy with the work of Mr. Gregson, whom he introduced as "the Apostle of Temperance for India." His Excellency further said :—"From my own experience, since I have been Commander-in-Chief, I have had a number of opportunities of watching the results of drunkenness, and it is very curious, but it is a fact, that almost every soldier whom I have had to punish severely has been brought to grief by drunkenness. In fact, if it were not for drunkenness there would be no crime in the army to speak of at all, and this shows how very necessary it is for persons of influence to induce men to become abstainers. A great many offences which might be excusable in a civilian are looked upon in quite a different light when it is committed by a soldier, and it is quite impossible that discipline can be maintained where there is the slightest degree of drunkenness ; and it is on this account that I, and others who are much interested in this movement, do all we can to support it. Of course it is very often said that a man who is accustomed to drink cannot stop it, and that he must take something. Well, I can only say that I am before you an example of the other line. For eight and thirty years I have drunk wine and spirits more or less. However, a few years ago I was in a position where liquor was not easily obtained, and then my temperate habit served me well. The liquor that was served out was such that I could not drink it, and so I dropped it altogether. And from that time till now, nearly three years, I have been practically a total abstainer myself."

Not less satisfactory is the Temperance work going on in the Royal Navy, under the superintendence of Miss Weston, who has for many years most efficiently represented the National Temperance League in the naval service. In her last annual report to the Committee of the League, Miss Weston says :—"The number of total abstainers in the Navy is very difficult to arrive at on account of the constant changes in ships ; but Mr. Trevelyan's estimate of 10,000 may be safely adhered to, and another 1,000 added, and yet the margin would not be reached ; the gratifying fact still remains that in the Navy *one man out of every six* is a total abstainer, so that if the whole naval force of England could march by, every sixth man would have to drop out of the ranks

to represent the teetotal strength afloat. Large quantities of Temperance supplies have been sent away during the year :— 1,860 pledge cards, 1,050 rosettes, 230 civil cards, and 353 civil rosettes, also 240 Band of Hope ditto, 2,200 Temperance song sheets, 800 hymn sheets and books, 264 pledge books, and many thousands of Temperance tracts, papers, and periodicals ; 100,000 pledge forms have been circulated by the help of the monthly letters through every ship in the British Navy, United States Navy, and also far into the Merchant Service.”

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### SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE IN SCHOOLS.

THERE is no more hopeful effort in connection with the Temperance movement than that which aims at securing the general introduction of scientific instruction respecting alcoholic drinks into the public elementary schools of the country. This work, we are aware, has never been entirely neglected by abstaining teachers, but it is only in recent years that the importance of the subject has been pressed upon the attention of the great body of the profession, and the progress made has been exceedingly encouraging, although the need for further exertions is by no means exhausted.

It is impossible to give an accurate list of the schools in which Temperance instruction is systematically imparted, but the number is increasing, and the feeling appears to be gaining ground that incidental references and illustrations are more useful than regular lessons, although some teachers prefer the more systematic form of teaching. The School Board for London has manifested its unabated interest in the question, by reaffirming its valuable declarations of the year 1877, which have been issued to all head-teachers, under the authority of the present Board ; the resolutions relating to teachers being as follows :—

(1.) That whenever the opening lesson of the day—from the Holy Scripture—supplies a suitable opportunity for the occasional



instruction of children, by examples, warnings, cautions, and admonitions, in the principles of the virtues of temperance, the teachers should avail themselves of it.

(2.) That the reading books and copy books for use in schools might be rendered useful in this direction. Such reading books and copy books are now to be had, and might well be placed on the Requisition Form.

(3.) The picture cards, diagrams, and wall-papers, illustrative of the subjects of industry, sobriety and thrift, may be beneficially exhibited as part of the wall furniture of schools.

(4.) That songs and hymns, at the selection of the teacher, on temperance, be incorporated with the musical exercises of the school.

(5.) That the Board be recommended to grant, free of charge, the use of their schools after the usual school hours, for illustrative lectures, by well-qualified lecturers, to children attending the schools, but that the attendance at such lectures be purely voluntary on the part of both teachers and scholars; the lecturers and their subjects in each case to receive the approval of the School Management Committee.

With the view of securing more fully the sympathy and practical co-operation of teachers, the Committee of the National Temperance League have continued on an extended scale the special educational conferences which have done so much to unite together on common ground the friends of temperance and education. The usual breakfast to representative members of the National Union of Elementary Teachers, held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was numerously attended by schoolmasters and schoolmistresses from different parts of the kingdom, some of whom stated that they had been led to become abstainers and active temperance workers by the meetings of a similar kind which had been held in preceding years. A similar meeting was held with the General Association of Church Managers and Teachers, when they held their Annual Conference during the summer at Reading; and important conferences have also been held with the teachers of both sexes at Nottingham, Norwich, Hertford, Canterbury, Lowestoft, Hastings, Liverpool, and Leeds, in addition to drawing-room and other meetings in London and the neighbourhood.

Deputations have also visited some of the training colleges ; and the League's Educational lecturer, Mr. F. R. Cheshire, has during the past year delivered 165 lectures to large and deeply interested audiences of boys and girls in almost every district of the Metropolis, the greater number being given in buildings belonging to the School Board for London. Mr. Cheshire reports that the teachers, of whom about 1,000 were present at his lectures, have almost invariably manifested a lively personal interest in his work, and many have urgently requested him to renew his visits as early as possible. Similar lectures have been given in London schools by the Rev. Dr. H. Sinclair Paterson, as the representative of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union.

The National Temperance League has recently added a little book, entitled "First Steps in Temperance," to the three school-books formerly published—Dr. Richardson's "Temperance Lesson Book," Dr. Ridge's "Temperance Primer," and Mr. Ingham's "Temperance Reading Book"—which are still doing a good work in the extension of temperance instruction ; and it is encouraging to know that temperance lessons, more or less pronounced in favour of abstinence, have been included in several school-books and new editions issued by other publishers during the year. Dr. Richardson's "Lesson Book" has been officially recognized by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and also by the Education Department of New Zealand, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and New Brunswick. In the province of Quebec, copies of the "Lesson Book" have been sent out to the teachers of provincial schools, with a semi-official recommendation that a chapter of the book should be read once a week to the assembled schools ; and in Ontario the Minister of Education has sanctioned and recommended its use in the normal schools of the province. An American edition of the book has had an extensive circulation in the United States, where it has proved of great service in intensifying a growing desire for scientific temperance instruction in colleges and schools, and in several States the school laws have been altered to bring them in accordance with the public opinion of the time.

In Vermont an amended Act, which was approved in November, 1882, provides for the instruction of the young in "elementary

physiology and hygiene, which shall give special prominence to the effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system," and instructs the book committees to select and recommend a suitable text book. In Connecticut a State law was adopted in March, 1882, enacting that "if in any town twelve persons of adult years shall petition the Board of School Visitors to order instruction in the public schools concerning the effects of intoxicating beverages on individuals and on the community, the Board of School Visitors shall consider this petition, and by a formal vote decide whether or not to grant its request. If any persons feel aggrieved by the decision thus made by the Board of School Visitors, then, upon the petition of twenty legal voters of the town, the question shall be submitted to the next annual town meeting, which shall have power to finally decide it for one year." An amending Act for the State of Michigan, approved in May, 1883, provides "that provision shall be made for instructing all pupils in every school in physiology and hygiene, with *special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics generally, upon the human system;*" and enacts that the Board of School Examiners shall not after September 1, 1884, grant a certificate to any person who shall not pass a satisfactory examination in "physiology and hygiene, with particular reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics upon the human system." It will be some time, we fear, before similar laws will be in operation in this country, but an important step has been taken during the past year by the Committee of Council on Education, who have added Hygiene, including "food, water, and beverages," to the list of sciences towards instruction in which aid is afforded by the Science and Art Department at Kensington. A comprehensive study of hygiene as defined in the code cannot fail to lead many teachers to encourage and promote total abstinence from the use of poisonous beverages, which are attended by even greater dangers than those which spring from unsuitable food, impure air, and bad sanitary conditions.

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**BAND OF HOPE UNIONS : THEIR ADVANTAGES AND INFLUENCE.\*****BY WILLIAM HOYLE,***Hon. Sec. Lancashire and Cheshire Band of Hope Union.*

ANYONE who has watched, with an unbiassed mind, the progress of Temperance during the past twenty years, must have been impressed with the power and excellence of the Band of Hope movement as an agency to train the youth of our land in Temperance principles. It is impossible to recount even half the blessings which Bands of Hope have conferred upon the entire nation. There is no section of society, no honourable calling, no profession or occupation in life, which has not benefited thereby; thousands and tens of thousands who were once Band of Hope members are to-day showing the blessed fruits of early Temperance training, filling positions of honour and responsibility in all the large centres of commerce throughout our land.

If we want to discover the source of power and influence in any movement claiming to be national, we must examine carefully its organisation. It is a glorious fact that to-day there are about 9,000 Bands of Hope in the United Kingdom, but the fact that Bands of Hope are scattered all over the country does not reveal to us the source of their strength; they are evidences of progress, but their usefulness and vitality may be traced to that intelligence or organisation which brought those societies into existence, and is nourishing and sustaining the movement all over the kingdom.

We need not pause to consider the condition of the movement before Band of Hope Unions were established; the miserable effort, the isolation, the waste of power, the uncertain result, the terrible want of intelligent method everywhere visible, convinced the leaders that nothing short of complete organisation would raise the movement to its true level, and win for it that national respect and support which its importance demanded.

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\* Read at the Autumnal Conference of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, Birmingham, September, 1888.

The local or town Band of Hope Union is the earliest and simplest form of organisation. Its operations may be briefly described as a speakers' plan, conferences of workers, special meetings, festivals, and similar work. But these efforts, excellent and indispensable as we know them to be, cannot possibly meet every necessity in the movement. Where it is practicable every county should have its central or parent Union. A large central town, with smaller towns clustering round, is especially adapted to promote Band of Hope work by forming a large and influential Union for county work.

It is impossible to estimate all the good which a large central Union is able to accomplish. I may be allowed to illustrate this by a reference to the Lancashire and Cheshire Band of Hope Union. What was the condition of the movement in Lancashire before the Union set itself vigorously to do county work? There were Bands of Hope here and there, and a few earnest workers who rendered excellent service, but in many Bands of Hope the movement died out when the leading worker was withdrawn. There was no steady progress, no vigorous concerted action, no robust life or vitality throughout the county. The committee saw the necessity of a much larger concentration of power and influence than could possibly be obtained by a town Union. They had the men, they found the money, and at once proceeded resolutely to mission the surrounding towns and districts. In many places they were confronted with difficulties in the shape of prejudice, indifference, or open hostility; but they were prepared for opposition, and these things only increased their zeal, until by repeated endeavour their labours were triumphant.

Let us glance at a few of the advantages which the movement in Lancashire and Cheshire has received through the efforts of the county Union. In their report for the year ending October 31st, 1882, there is a statement showing the extent of this Union. Forty local or town Unions are in association, embracing 735 Bands of Hope, which (with societies directly connected) brings the total membership up to 111,000. This fact alone is a powerful argument in favour of large central or county Unions, for it must be evident that so large a body of workers would never consent to one common bond of fellowship unless there was extra-

ordinary power and influence in a large central Union. These men must have discovered the value of complete organisation. They must know that unity is strength, and that large numbers banded together in a common cause gives fresh life and inspiration to the movement. The representatives of the local Unions have frequent opportunities of coming together in connection with the various operations of the county Union ; a constant interchange of opinion is thus maintained, superior methods are made popular, defects are remedied, help and counsel is imparted to weaker districts, progress is reported from each centre of operation, and workers are everywhere encouraged to press on with renewed zeal and stronger determination.

In the lives of individuals there is such a thing as timidly and cowardly yielding to what some would call fate ; there is also, for our encouragement, in the lives of earnest men, a nobler aspect of humanity ; men of large soul and undying zeal, who never yield to circumstances ; they wrestle with every opposition until the giants are all slain, and the man stands forth on the pedestal of fame a pattern of excellence and true nobility. As it is with individuals so is it with societies and organisations — nothing venture, nothing win. One society says, " It can't be done," and the committee are magnifying every little trouble into mountains of difficulty, while another society goes steadily to work, and the result is obtained. What is the difference between the two societies ? One wants faith and earnest determination—and fails ; the other, having both faith and determination, succeeds. This is the secret of success in the rise and progress of the Lancashire and Cheshire Band of Hope Union. When any real want arose the committee never rested until they succeeded in meeting that necessity. Were speakers required for festivals or important meetings, good men were brought to the front and pressed into service ; was any local Union showing signs of weakness or decay, a large conference of workers was arranged to infuse fresh life and vigour into the district. Did any complaint arise concerning Band of Hope management—the poverty of the recitations, the unfitness of the songs, the necessity of teaching power in addresses ; the committee supplied each want by the continuous development of the various branches of their work. Every want in Band of

Hope management is anticipated, and every plan likely to bring the movement more prominently before the public receives the vigorous support of the committee.

One most encouraging feature in this Union is the large staff of honorary speakers and deputations which the Union is able to command. During the past year, in addition to the ordinary plan meetings, deputations were supplied to upwards of fifty annual or special meetings and conferences. This voluntary service is of the utmost importance in large central Unions, and it is a work that many gentlemen of ability and position are willing to render. Much more might be said about this vigorous and enterprising Union, its annual Free Trade Hall festivals, its extensive publication department, its widespread mission work, all demonstrating the importance of a large Central Union in promoting and sustaining the Band of Hope movement and advancing temperance sentiment; it will perhaps be more to our purpose, however, if we show in the simplest and most practicable form the advantages which a large central or County Union is likely to secure.

First, then, a large central or county association establishes a strong bond of union.

One of the most disastrous things among Temperance workers has been the want of unity. This defect has continually exposed our ranks to the attacks of the enemy; it has wasted untold resources, and has neutralised a world of Temperance effort. Temperance should be free and catholic as the air which encircles the earth, or the streams which leap from the mountain side. The more we can lose sight of our miserable sectarian divisions and unite as one man, standing shoulder to shoulder and hand to hand, the sooner shall we convince the world that we are in earnest and mean to succeed. What is the watchword to-day among politicians, religious leaders, and men of science? Organise! Organise!! The power of unity is everywhere recognised, and nothing seems impossible when men are thoroughly united. If we have faith in our principles, let us renew our strength and establish our influence by forming these large central Unions for county work; we shall breathe a purer atmosphere and drink in larger enthusiasm, our efforts will be more vigorous, and our souls radiant with a brighter hope of success.

Again, a large central Union enables us to bring the movement prominently before the public. The deadness of our movement in many districts is largely due to the pettifogging way in which operations are conducted. The world is moving on, and we also must make some progress if we would succeed ; the tactics which years ago we admired must to-day be superseded by a policy more extensive and efficient. The "Charge of the Light Brigade," when "all the world wondered," has been repeated, alas, too often by Temperance reformers ! What sight can be more ridiculous or pitiable than a mere handful of workers with more zeal than prudence, like the three tailors of Tooley Street, vainly attempting to move the inert masses of society. There must be something extraordinary nowadays to arrest public attention, and this can only be done effectually by a large central Union ; a monster gala, a grand united festival, the employment of paid lecturers and agents, the circulation of pure Temperance literature—all such exercise a powerful influence on society ; they enter the family circle ; they penetrate the avenues of social and commercial life ; they reach our educational and religious institutions ; they mould the habits of our young men and women, and bring on a brighter dispensation.

Again, a large central Union can more effectually promote mission work. If we are Band of Hope workers of the genuine type we shall feel an intense desire to extend the circle of our operations until we have missioned every outlying district. The wealth and intelligence of a people gather in large centres of population, and a grave responsibility rests upon communities that are unwilling to use these resources for the benefit of those around them. God has entrusted to us one of the noblest reforms that ever moved the world, and we must not, dare not, trifle with it ! What glorious opportunities, what mighty results, lie within the grasp of a large central Union ! The committee who direct the operations of such a Union may justly be proud of their position ; their deputations go forth, conferences are held, new fields are missioned, the movement spreads from one village to another, until Sabbath schools everywhere learn the value of Temperance training, and homes are made radiant with the sweet and purifying influences of our movement.



Again, a large central Union receives a greater measure of public support and recognition. We live in an age of large institutions, and public philanthropy flows most readily into the widest channels. When you tell a man you represent the national, or county association, he will show some respect to your appeal, but if he learn you come from some local or obscure society, he will find some excuse to get rid of you unless you have a special claim upon him. Many grievous abuses follow in the wake of public benevolence, and one is the multiplicity of societies which depend upon public support. Whatever may be said to the contrary, it is a fact that men of benevolent disposition are growing sick of the spectacle presented by so many separate and distinct societies established for the same object. It is a shameful waste of money and appliances which nothing can justify. The promoters of our Band of Hope movement, above all others, should set a noble example in this matter by rolling a host of minor societies into one grand central Union for county work ; this will command extensive public support ; every good feature in the work will rapidly develop, and a rich harvest of glorious results will be gathered in.

In conclusion, we would observe that a large central Union rests upon a broader basis and ensures greater success and continuity. The abuses which too often creep into small societies and destroy their usefulness, cannot easily find lodgment in a large organisation. The operations of a large central Union are recognised as county work, open to public criticism, and this has a wonderful influence in preventing abuses. Moreover, the magnitude and extent of operations in a large central Union create a charm and attractiveness which is invaluable to success. Thousands will rush madly to witness a grand review, while few will turn aside to look at some everyday spectacle. Men deem it an honour to be identified with great institutions. The leaders of political thought and opinion reach the climax of their orations with " Our noble institutions ! " " Our glorious freedom ! " and a burst of acclamation rings out from ten thousand throats. An Englishman's soul is fired with anything which appeals to his patriotism, and, when all other arguments fail, he can be won over when you show him the magnitude and greatness of a good movement.

Much more might be advanced on this deeply interesting aspect of our movement ; but it seems unnecessary to plead further for a scheme which must commend itself to every intelligent observer of Band of Hope work. It is not enough for us to sing in charming measures, "There's a glorious work before us ;" we must rise to the dignity and importance of our work. The glory must not be confined within the four walls of our ordinary meeting-rooms, or the local efforts of small Unions. The world must see us ; the inert masses of society must yield to our united influence ; public sentiment must receive a new impress through our mightier organisation, and when the children are all rescued, and the drink curse is swept away, and historians record the victory, the mighty legions of our Band of Hope army will stand in the front rank of Britain's noblest defenders, and receive the plaudits of a people walking in the light of a glorious reformation.

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### THE HEREDITARY DANGER OF DRINKING.\*

BY MRS. LUCAS-SHADWELL.

I HAVE been asked to say a few words on the Temperance question, which is now, thank God, receiving far more attention at the hands of Christians than when (after reading "Haste to the Rescue," by Mrs. Wightman), twenty-three years ago, I first saw it my duty and privilege to become a total abstainer. I learnt then how fearful a stumbling-block strong drink had become in my country ; a hindrance to the reception of the Gospel, and an inciter to every sort of vice. I felt I could not say to my weak, erring brother and sister, "You must give up this, which is ruining you body and soul," whilst I took my glass of luxury under the then mistaken impression that it was needful, and helped me to do my work. With the Apostle of old, I felt—if these alcoholic drinks cause my brother to offend, I will take no more of them ; and such self-denial falls very far short of the standard of the loved disciple who had so deeply drunk in of the Master's spirit.

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\* From a paper read at the Christian Women's Union Conference, Clifton, September 27th, 1883.

Hereby we perceive the love of God, because He laid down His life for us, and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren. But in 1860 I gave up alcoholic drinks in the hope of rescuing some victims (a precious hope most graciously and richly rewarded). I found that after a few weeks' missing of the accustomed stimulant I was far better and stronger, and was enabled by the Lord to do ten times more than I had ever dreamt of, and could bear exposure to weather at all seasons and night air, and enjoyed immunity from two former enemies—neuralgia and influenza. I also became a great walker, and though not now able to climb mountains or do twelve or twenty miles, I am, thank God, better able to walk than I was twenty-five years ago. So, though there was self-denial in intention, there was none in reality. I lost nothing and gained much, and in the few occasions of illness during the last twenty-three years I have been brought through by God's loving hand, without alcohol, even as a medicine, in diphtheria, carbuncle, and heart affection. Not because I have ever been attended by a teetotal doctor, but, though I would not blame others for using alcohol in sickness under medical advice, I felt example in this matter a heavy responsibility. Among the working classes, and others also, I had known the grief of rescued men resorting to it under the doctor's advice, and seen the terrible fire relighted that had been quenched in their veins. I had known the misery entailed, the heartbrokenness of real Christians brought back to the old craving, though finally restored at fearful cost ; and, alas ! had seen others, who had for a while run so well, go back fatally through the doctor's prescription. Not long ago I saw within the doors of a public-house a man who now avoids my eye, with whom I years ago knelt in prayer and read the Word scores of times ; then he hungered and thirsted for the bread of life and living waters, and received the Word with joy and gladness. Those were happy times, he says ; and now he is a miserable slave ; but I have not time to tell you his remarkable story. Such cases kept me from touching medically such stimulants, lest any should say, " Our lady takes it in illness, so we may do the same."

But before going on to the special point I feel so strongly on, and desire to bring before you—the heredity of alcoholic disease—

I would say how it gladdens my heart to know God's children have been and are daily awaking to their responsibility and privilege in this work. Some speak as if Gospel Temperance work, was a new phrase, but, thank God, it is not ; only it was the few, the little band that had to bear the brunt of battle, and (what was harder) the misunderstanding of their brethren and sisters in Christ, when I first enlisted in the cause. I never had to do with it save as in Jesu's name, looking to Him alone for the strength for the poor victims to break their chains.

In my dear husband's lifetime (and he took up the work just a year after I did) we had opportunities and facilities for very large and frequent gatherings for Temperance addresses to bring the subject before the people. We never had any difficulty in getting Christian advocates; the only sort we would have. I recall the names of Samuel Bowly, Canons Ellison and Fleming; also Stenton Eardley, John Rodgers, and T. B. Smithies (lately gone to their blessed rest), Newman Hall, Admirals Prevost and King Hall, General Eardley Wilmot, and a host of others. We were always sure of a supply of the right sort in those days, through the late honorary secretary of the National Temperance League, the good William Tweedie, a dear and honoured friend, to whom we were indebted for all our best Christian friends in the Temperance cause, as well as for his own ready sympathy and help. Early called home to lay his many sheaves at the Master's feet, his place in some ways has never been refilled, though another Christian man, Robert Rae, well occupies the office of secretary to the National Temperance League. But William Tweedie's Christ-like sympathy was inexhaustible. No case cast off by relatives and friends was too hopeless for his help ; and God used him as a restorer of the breach and rescuer of very many who will rise up in the great day and call him blessed, some of whom are now working in the Lord's vineyard. How would his large heart have rejoiced over the Blue Ribbon Missions ! In them I see an answer to the prayer which, in the stillness of the last night of his life, broke upon the watchers' ears, as, with dying breath, he pleaded aloud, "O Lord God, now that my race on earth is run, do Thou in Thy mercy raise up others to do the work to rid our land of the terrible evil of drunkenness. Do Thou, O Lord, in Thy mercy raise up the

young, especially the young men, to fight this great evil. O Lord God, in Thy mercy, look down on our land, polluted through strong drink ! ”

Now that the ears are opened of God's children I earnestly desire to sound the warning of the hereditary danger and the immense importance of meeting this fearful evil in the only practical way. I can safely also appeal to medical men of large practice in town or country to confirm me when I say with shame and sorrow that the intemperance in the educated classes, especially among females, is terribly sad. With the widespread interest in the practice of total abstinence now, how is this to be accounted for ? Just as you will find that many other sad hereditary maladies have increased a hundredfold through the growth in the population. The children of intemperate fathers or mothers are not in the same position to resist the dangers of drink as you and I may be. You know gout descends, and renders it advisable for those inheriting it to be careful as to certain articles of diet. So with alcoholic disease. There is only one security against it for children thus born to a terrible heritage, that they be brought up without tasting strong drink. But that alone is not enough. They must be informed tenderly why they cannot safely partake of that which others may be able to take in moderation. I will give one out of many such sad histories to illustrate my meaning. A widowed mother whose life had been embittered by the fell destroyer, resolved that the curse which had brought her husband and his father to a drunkard's grave should be stamped out, and trained up her children in total abstinence principles and practice. Her first-born son, a youth of much promise, went to college, and soon found it a cross to remain an abstainer there. Thank God, now there are bands of Christian manly abstainers at both universities, but this poor young man believed he could take a little, to avoid singularity, as well as those around him. He knew not that he had the hereditary fire in his veins which only needed the match to put to it. He tasted, the fatal thirst took possession of him, he went down to an early dishonoured grave for lack of instruction in the physical danger to which he was heir. This instance came to me through a non-abstaining medical man of large practice, therefore I single out the case as one without prejudice. One other only will I mention

to show the subtle power of this hereditary foe. An old officer who had served well his Queen and country sank into the grave broken-hearted by the disgrace of his son, who had preceded him to the tomb, wrecked by drink. His daughter had suffered the terrors and sorrows inevitable where a home is open to a drunken brother. Surely the sight and name of strong drink would be abhorred by them ; yet a few years only passed, and one of these, having married, brought the same dark shadow across her husband's home. Alas ! she knew not her hereditary danger ; thought to partake in moderation, but soon became a secret drinker. Another ruined life ! It transpired that the grandfather had been a drunkard, and the evil reproduced itself again.

I cannot help thinking that Christian mothers, wives, and sisters may influence sons, husbands, brothers, in the noble medical profession, and enlist their sympathy and aid in the good cause, and induce them to pause ere they do as I tremble to see some, prescribe port wine and brandy to patients, women especially, whose near relatives they have seen dying from intemperance. There is no lack of medical testimony from the highest quarters that alcoholic beverages are unnecessary as diet. Surely it is not too much to entreat of doctors, in the face of this sad and increasing evil, to refrain from prescribing these perilous remedies, often worse than the disease, unless well assured there is no hereditary alcoholic evil in the patient's family. Prevention is better than cure, and far easier. If you have ever heard the bitter wails of Christian men and women over the awful craving which keeps recurring at seasons, a heritage of woe to which they were born, and know how such look to the rest beyond the grave as the only perfect freedom from it, you will not wonder at my anxiety to plead with my Christian friends to use their influence to bring up the young in security from the foe, choosing schools where temptation may be avoided for these hereditary victims. There are such where Gospel truth and total abstinence can be secured together.

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## CHRONICLE OF TEMPERANCE EVENTS.

1882.

- Dec. 2.—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH referred in congratulatory terms to the diminution in the receipts of the Exchequer from the duties on intoxicating liquors.
- 3.—Dr. W. B. Carpenter delivered a lecture on the "Alcohol Habit," in Tremont Temple, Boston, U.S.A.
- 4.—A large meeting at the Vestry Hall, St. Pancras, under the auspices of the St. Pancras Total Abstinence Association.
- 8.—Provost Moncur's annual (teetotal) banquet at Dundee.
- 9.—Mr. W. R. Selway and Mr. T. M. Williams, B.A., representing the National Temperance League, addressed a meeting of elementary teachers, at Plumstead.
- 10.—Wesleyan Temperance Sunday. Numerous Temperance sermons were preached.
- 11.—The annual *soirée* of the London Auxilary of the United Kingdom Alliance was held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street.
- 11.—Dr. H. E. Trestrail lectured, at Aldershot, on "Why should we abstain from Alcoholic Drinks?"
- 12.—A Temperance demonstration in connection with the Manchester district of the Wesleyan Methodist Temperance Society.
- 13.—The Bishop of Newcastle, who was presented with an address from the Temperance organisations of his diocese, spoke at length on the Temperance question.
- 16.—A Conference with elementary teachers at Nottingham, convened by the National Temperance League.
- 19.—The Bishop of Dover, presiding at a lecture in Canterbury, delivered by the Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A., spoke on the progress of Temperance.
- 21.—Nearly 6,000 pledges were taken during a mission at Wolverhampton.
- 21.—A new Temperance organisation, the "Linen Trade Total Abstinence Society," held its first social meeting at Belfast.
- 29.—The Malagasy envoys received a deputation from the United Kingdom Alliance with respect to the liquor traffic in Madagascar.

1883.

- Jan. 1.—A six days' Blue Ribbon Gospel Temperance Mission was started, by Major and Mrs. Evered Poole, at Holloway, which resulted in 600 new pledges.
- 2.—At the annual *soirée* of the Arbroath Gospel Temperance Union, 7,240 abstainers were reported to be on the register, or about one-third of the population.

- Jan. 3.—The Darwen Licensing Appeals were abandoned, the effect being to close thirty-four houses in Over Darwen, licensed for the sale of drink for consumption off the premises.
- 3.—The members of the various branches of the Young Abstainers' Union held their first aggregate meeting in Exeter (Lower) Hall.
- 8.—A ladies' demonstration was held, under the auspices of the St. Pancras Total Abstinence Association; Mrs. Margaret Lucas in the chair.
- 9.—The annual meeting of the Borough of Southwark Local Option and Alliance Union was held at Bermondsey.
- 9.—The Bishop of Exeter's speech, "In God's name go on," at one of the meetings in Exeter, organised by the Western Temperance League.
- 12.—The first of a fresh series of meetings arranged by the City of London Total Abstainers' Union was held at Messrs. Leaf, Sons & Co.
- 12.—Annual meeting of the Brighton and Sussex Gospel Temperance and Band of Hope Union.
- 14.—Mr. Francis Murphy's week's mission at Bournemouth closed. The number of new pledges was 920.
- 15.—The fifty-second annual festival of the Leeds Temperance Society took place; Sir Edward Baines presiding.
- 17.—The Chelmsford Temperance Society celebrated its forty-fourth anniversary.
- 17.—The annual meeting of the Highland Temperance League was held at Oban.
- 18.—A conversazione was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel by the Church of England Temperance Society.
- 18.—Lord Wolsley received deputations representing various temperance organisations in Blackburn, and spoke on the value of abstinence in the Army.
- 20.—The Marquis of Hartington spoke at Darwen on licensing reform.
- 20.—A fortnight's temperance mission in Falmouth closed. The juvenile and adult pledges numbered 1,493.
- 22.—A fortnight's mission at Darlaston, conducted by Mr. S. Knell, of the Midland Temperance League, resulted in the register of 2,011 pledges.
- 22.—Pastor Chiniquy, of Canada, lectured in Exeter Hall, on "Forty-five years' Experience as an Abstainer."
- 23.—Mr. W. S. Allen, M.P., explained, in a speech at Poole, how he was converted to temperance principles.
- 24.—A large and influential deputation waited upon the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reference to the Irish Sunday Closing Act.



- Jan. 25.—A paper on the "Relations between Intemperance and Insanity," by Dr. Norman Kerr, was read to the American National Association for the Protection of the Insane and the Prevention of Insanity, held at Philadelphia.
- 26.—Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., spoke on the licensing laws at Liverpool.
- 26.—At the sixth ordinary annual meeting of the Birmingham Coffee House Company, a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum was declared.
- 27.—The Gospel Temperance Mission at Rotherham was concluded. During the fortnight 1,280 new pledges were taken.
- 27.—The week's mission at Fleetwood closed. Nearly 2,000 persons signed the pledge.
- 28.—The Rev. Dr. Dawson Burns preached the forty-third annual temperance sermon in Church Street Chapel, Edgware Road.
- 27.—Annual session of the London Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance.
- 28.—The annual meeting of the Manchester and Salford Temperance Union was held at Manchester.
- 28.—A meeting of undergraduates at Trinity College, Oxford. Temperance addresses were delivered by the Bishop of Rochester and others.
- 29.—The annual *soirée* of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union took place in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street.
- 30.—An entertainment on behalf of the London Temperance Hospital at Neumeyer Hall, Bloomsbury, with readings by the Rev. Canon Fleming, B.D.
- Feb. 1.—An address by the Ven. Archdeacon Farrar, D.D., on the importance of temperance meetings, delivered at the New Town Hall, Bermondsey.
- 5.—Mr. George Howard, M.P., spoke at Carlisle on Abstinence and moderation.
- 5.—At a conference, convened by the Oxford Diocesan Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, important testimony was given by Mr. G. G. Dixon, a teetotal farmer.
- 6.—The annual meetings in connection with the Central Association for Stopping the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday, were held at Manchester.
- 10.—The Temperance Mission, conducted by Mr. William Noble at Bradford, for eight days, secured 7,887 pledges.
- 12.—The fifth anniversary of the Blue Ribbon Gospel Temperance Mission was celebrated at Hoxton Hall.
- 12.—An eight days' mission at Shrewsbury, conducted by Mr. T. E. Murphy, resulted in the taking of 2,213 pledges.
- 14.—Mr. William Welman, hon. sec. of the Reading Temperance Society, was presented with a testimonial.

- Feb. 14.—The thirtieth anniversary of the South Metropolitan Temperance Society was held at Blackfriars Road.
- 16.—The inaugural meeting of the Midland Branch of the United Kingdom Railway Temperance Union, was held at Derby Station.
- 17.—A drawing-room meeting, convened by the National Temperance League, of teachers in Elementary Schools, in reference to Temperance teaching, at the residence of Mr. W. J. Armitage, Chelsea Embankment.
- 18.—The Gospel Temperance Mission which commenced at Oxford, and extended over fourteen days, resulted in over 2,000 pledges.
- 19.—The forty-sixth anniversary of the Chelsea Temperance Society took place.
- 20.—A special public meeting was held by the National Temperance League in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, in reference to the progress of Temperance in English Christian Churches. Mr. Samuel Bowly (Society of Friends) presided, and the meeting was addressed by the Very Rev. R. Payne Smith, D.D., Dean of Canterbury; the Rev. Charles Garrett, President of the Wesleyan Conference; the Rev. J. A. Macfadyen, D.D., Chairman of the Congregational Union; and the Rev. J. P. Chown, President-Elect of the Baptist Union.
- 20.—The first annual meeting of the Tailors' Total Abstinence Society was held.
- 20.—Dr. Norman Kerr, at the Medical Society's Rooms, Chandos Street, read a paper on "Passover Wine." The Delegate Chief Rabbi (Dr. Adler), took part in the proceedings.
- 20.—At the Meeting of the Norwich District Association of Elementary Teachers, the subject of Temperance teaching in schools was introduced by a deputation from the National Temperance League.
- 21.—At the Exeter Mission, conducted by Mr. Noble, the Bishop of Exeter spoke on the objects of the Blue Ribbon movement. At the end of the mission, which lasted a fortnight, 4,499 pledges had been taken.
- 21.—A conference and public meeting at Exeter Hall, in reference to the Sunday Closing Bill for England.
- 24.—Ten days' mission in Worksop was brought to a close. The number of pledges taken was 1,133.
- 26.—A drawing-room meeting, convened by the National Temperance League, for conference on the question of Temperance teaching in Elementary Schools, was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Walker, Highbury.
- 27.—At the quarterly meeting of the British Medical Tem-

- perance Association, held at the rooms of the Medical Society of London, Dr. Morton, of Kilburn, read a paper on "The Mortality from Alcohol."
- Feb. 27.—The Mayor of Bradford presided at the twenty-first annual demonstration of the Bradford Band of Hope Union.
- Mar. 1.—The twenty-second anniversary of the Central Temperance Association was held in the Central Hall, Bishopsgate.
- 2.—During the fourteen days' Temperance Mission at Oxford, 3,897 new pledges were taken.
  - 2.—Lady Brabazon presented the prizes awarded to the tenants of the Dublin Artisans' Dwellings Company, and spoke on Temperance and home comfort.
  - 3.—Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S., presided at a Temperance demonstration in connection with the Polytechnic Total Abstinence Society.
  - 3.—Mr. John Taylor, Chairman of the National Temperance League, accompanied by the Hon. Conrad Dillon, attended as a deputation at a meeting of the Herts Educational Association.
  - 5.—Joseph Livesey, of Preston, completed his eighty-ninth year.
  - 5.—The first annual meeting of the Dalrymple Inebriate Home Association, at the rooms of the Medical Society of London.
  - 5.—Mr. Mundella, in the House of Commons, referred to the wrongful dismissal of children from school for wearing the blue ribbon.
  - 6.—The House of Lords passed the second reading of the Payment of Wages in Public-houses Prohibition Bill.
  - 6.—Dr. Norman Kerr, F.L.S., lectured at St. John's Wood on the "Laws of Health."
  - 6.—The Ven. Archdeacon Farrar presided at a meeting to commemorate the thirty-second teetotal birthday of Mr. and Mrs. Austin, aged members of St. Margaret's Temperance Society.
  - 7.—The twenty-first anniversary of the Peckham Rye and Nunhead Temperance Society was held.
  - 8.—A complimentary breakfast was given at Newcastle to the Rev. Charles Garrett, then President of the Wesleyan Conference, in recognition of his Temperance labours.
  - 9.—A great meeting, addressed exclusively by medical men, at the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall.
  - 10.—A deputation from the National Temperance League addressed a meeting of the Thames Valley Teachers' Association, at Isleworth.
  - 10.—The award of Mr. A. M. Sullivan, the arbitrator in the Good Templars' libel case, was given.

- Mar. 11.—The Gospel Temperance Mission at Plymouth closed. In three weeks 6,656 pledges were recorded.
- 12.—The eleventh anniversary of the Liverpool League of the Cross.
- 13.—The Payment of Wages in Public-houses Prohibition Bill passed through Committee in the House of Lords, and was read a third time on March 16.
- 14.—A public meeting, convened by the National Temperance League, was held at the Guildhall, London. The Lord Mayor presided, and addresses were delivered by a few of the twenty-seven English and Welsh Mayors who are total abstainers.
- 14.—First anniversary of the Metropolitan Tabernacle Total Abstinence Society. Address by the president, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.
- 15.—Major Knox, Governor of Gloucester Gaol, spoke at Evesham on Drinking as a cause of crime.
- 15.—The House of Lords passed the second reading of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill. The third reading was passed on March 20.
- 20.—Statement of Sir A. Hayter, in the House of Commons, relative to offences arising out of drunkenness in the Army during 1882.
- 21.—The fifth annual meeting of the City of London Abstainers' Union, under the presidency of Mr. S. Morley, M.P.
- 26.—The fourteenth annual session of the Grand Lodge of England Independent Order of Good Templars at Gloucester.
- 26.—Meeting of the Southwark Help Myself Society in Exeter Hall.
- 26.—Letter from Mr. William Hoyle in the *Times*, and a leading article on the Drink Bill.
- 28.—A breakfast, followed by a conference, under the auspices of the National Temperance League, with the members of the National Union of Elementary Teachers at Newcastle.
- 28.—Second reading of the Payment of Wages in Public-houses Prohibition Bill was passed in the House of Commons.
- 29.—Meeting of the senior members of Bands of Hope in Exeter Hall, convened by the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union.
- Apr. 2.—Colonel Carmichael (chief-constable) presented his report as to drunkenness in Worcester, and an important discussion followed.
- 5.—The financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons.
- 6.—An agreement signed between the Governments of Great

- Britain and Siam for regulating the traffic in spirituous liquors.
- Apr. 6.—Twelfth anniversary of the Greenwich Hospital Schools Band of Hope.
- 6.—Annual Meeting of the Manchester Nonconformist Colleges' Total Abstinence Union.
- 7.—National Temperance League's Conference with elementary teachers at Canterbury.
- 7.—Meeting at Oxford to establish a Temperance Society, in connection with the Wesleyan Church.
- 7.—The last of the series of winter evening meetings at the Lambeth Baths.
- 8.—An eight days' mission at Middlesborough ended. The adult pledges numbered 2,803; children's, 3,615.
- 10.—The Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury discussed the question of unfermented wine.
- 10.—A local option meeting at Bristol was broken up by a riotous mob.
- 11.—A meeting of drivers and omnibus conductors was held, at midnight, arranged by the National Temperance League, and addressed by Dr. Norman Kerr.
- 15.—Twenty-one Temperance sermons preached at Battersea, in connection with a Blue Ribbon Mission. The pledges received at the end of two weeks were—adults, 3,519; children, 1,062.
- 17.—The thirty-third anniversary of the Fitzroy Band of Hope.
- 18.—The Lord Bishop of Exeter and Mrs. Temple were initiated into the Rechabite Order.
- 19.—Lord E. Fitzmaurice replied to a question in the House of Commons respecting the rum duties in Madagascar.
- 20.—A meeting in the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall, addressed by members of the legal profession; Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., M.P., in the chair.
- 20.—Annual *soirées* of the Students' Total Abstinence Union at Richmond.
- 21.—An address by Mr. W. R. Selway, Vice-Chairman of the National Temperance League, to the members of the Great Yarmouth District Teachers' Association.
- 21.—A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended at Stafford House, St. James's, upon the invitation of the Duchess of Sutherland, to further the cause of Temperance.
- 24.—The Baptist Total Abstinence Association held its annual meeting in the Metropolitan Tabernacle.
- 24.—The annual meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society, at Lambeth Palace.
- 25.—The annual meeting of the total abstinence section of the Church of England Temperance Society, in Exeter Hall.

- Apl. 26.—The fourth anniversary meeting of the Metropolitan Railway Temperance Association.
- 27.—The Local Option resolution was moved by Sir Wilfrid Lawson in the House of Commons, which, after a debate, was carried by 206 to 130.
- 28.—The twenty-sixth anniversary services and meetings of the Midland Temperance League commenced.
- 29.—The Scottish Temperance League celebrated its thirty-ninth anniversary by numerous sermons and meetings on following days.
- 29.—The annual sermon of the National Temperance League in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, and the annual temperance sermon in Westminster Abbey.
- 30.—The annual meeting of the National Temperance League in Exeter Hall.
- May 3.—Annual conference of the Women's Union branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, in Exeter (Lower) Hall.
- 6.—The annual conference and meeting of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union was held at Exeter Hall.
- 9.—A conference of farmers respecting beer in the harvest field, at Lady de Rothschild's residence, Aston Clinton.
- 9.—The annual breakfast of the United Presbyterian Church Abstinence Society at Edinburgh.
- 10.—The Congregational Total Abstinence Association held its annual meeting in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street.
- 10.—The annual meeting of the British Women's Temperance Association, in Exeter (Lower) Hall.
- 14.—The Whit-Monday demonstration in Hyde Park, in favour of Sunday Closing for London.
- 16.—Four hundred fishermen and fisherwomen were entertained at luncheon by the Prince and Princess of Wales, when it was found that half the guests were teetotalers.
- 19.—The National Temperance League convened a conference in connection with the annual congress of the Association of Church Managers and Teachers, at Reading.
- 19.—The annual meeting of the Young Abstainers Union, in the Lower Room, Exeter Hall.
- 21.—A conference called by the Blue Ribbon Gospel Temperance Mission, followed by a public meeting in Exeter Hall.
- 22.—The forty-second general meeting of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution.
- 23.—Sir Wilfrid Lawson opened a Coffee Tavern, named after himself, at Woodford.
- 25.—The annual conversazione of the National Temperance League at Cannon Street Hotel.
- 25.—Agreement signed between the Governments of Great

- Britain and Madagascar for regulating the traffic in spirituous liquors.
- May 26.—Conference of the National Temperance League with the Hastings and District Teachers' Association.
- 27.—An eight days' Gospel Temperance Mission commenced at Exeter Hall.
- 29.—The annual general meeting of the British Medical Temperance Association.
- 29.—The annual meeting of the Governors of the London Temperance Hospital, and public meeting in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street.
- 31.—A meeting, presided over by the Lord Mayor, in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, in support of the Dalrymple Inebriate Home.
- 31.—Annual meeting of the Friends' Temperance Union, at Devonshire House.
- June 4.—A temperance bazaar, under the auspices of the Baptist Total Abstinence Association, opened at the Cannon Street Hotel.
- 4.—A large meeting at Carnarvon, in connection with the Welsh Wesleyan denomination, addressed by the Rev. Charles Garrett.
- 9.—A conference with elementary teachers at Liverpool, convened by the National Temperance League.
- 14.—The Irish Temperance League entertained the Rev. Charles Garrett, then president of the Wesleyan Conference, at Breakfast.
- 14.—The annual meeting of the Methodist New Connexion Temperance and Band of Hope Union at Sheffield.
- 15.—Temperance meetings in connection with the sixty-fourth Primitive Methodist Conference at South Shields.
- 16.—The twenty-third annual *fete* of the Bradford Band of Hope Union in Peel Park.
- 17.—A Temperance sermon preached in Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. Stopford Brooke, M.A.
- 18.—The annual *soirée* of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street.
- 20.—The Ely Diocesan Conference held a discussion on the religious duty of Churchmen with regard to the Temperance movement.
- 23.—The Metropolitan Drinking Fountain Association held its annual meeting at Grosvenor House.
- 24.—A sermon on the "Christian Attitude towards the Temperance Movement," preached by the Rev. A. Rowland, LL.B. at Crouch End.
- 24.—The Venerable Archdeacon Farrar, D.D., preached a Temperance sermon at St. John's Church, Bethnal Green.

- June 26.—At a conference at Salisbury relative to the advisability of discontinuing alcoholic drinks in the harvest field, Mr. Abbey, of Oxford, accepted the challenge of Mr. Terrill, a local farmer, to do a day's harvest work, the former to drink water, the latter beer.
- 27.—A monstre *fete* promoted by the local Temperance associations of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was held on the Town Moor, and continued on the following day. About 160,000 persons were present each day.
- July 8.—At the Gospel Temperance Mission conducted by Major Poole at Hornsey, 1,500 pledges were received in twelve days.
- 10.—A bust of the late Sir Hugh Owen was presented to the Bangor Normal College by the chairman, Mr. David Roberts.
- 10.—The National Temperance Fête at the Crystal Palace, attended by 66,957 persons.
- 12.—Mrs. Youmans, of Canada, was entertained at a reception in the Lower Room, Exeter Hall, by the British Women's Temperance Association.
- 15.—The Rev. Canon Vaughan preached on the progress of Temperance, in connection with anniversary of British Temperance League.
- 16.—Mr. Justice Hawkins, in charging the grand jury at Durham, spoke in reference to drink as the cause of crime.
- 16.—Lord Shaftesbury presided at a drawing-room meeting at his residence on behalf of the Dalrymple Inebriate Home.
- 16.—The House of Lords passed the second reading of the Cornwall Sunday Closing Bill.
- 17.—The forty-ninth annual conference of the British Temperance League at Sheffield.
- 17.—In the House of Commons the order for the second reading of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill was discharged, and the Bill was withdrawn.
- 19.—The Home Secretary received a deputation from the Scottish Temperance League and the Temperance Committee of the Free Church Assembly in favour of local option for Scotland.
- 19.—The annual festival of the Ely Diocesan Church of England Temperance Society was held in the grounds of Downing College, Cambridge.
- 25.—Reception of Temperance deputations at the Bible Christian Conference at Exeter.
- 26.—The annual meeting of the Highland Temperance League at Inverness.
- 28.—The annual demonstration of the Temperance organisations of Leeds at the Horticultural Gardens.
- 30.—On a division on the third reading of the Cornwall



Sunday Closing Bill in the House of Lords, the votes were equal (38—38), and the Bill was consequently lost.

July 31.—A large Temperance meeting in connection with the annual assembly of the United Methodist Free Church, at Rochdale.

Aug. 1.—The two thousandth consecutive nightly meeting, in connection with the Hoxton Blue Ribbon Gospel Temperance Mission, was held at the Shoreditch Tabernacle.

2.—The Poor Law Medical Officers' Association, at a meeting held at the Liverpool College, discussed the subject of alcohol in workhouses upon motions proposed by Dr. Norman Kerr.

2. The Bishop of Rochester moved, in the House of Lords, for a copy of any minutes recently made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners upon the subject of public-houses of which they are the owners, which was agreed to.

2.—The Rev. Charles Garrett gave Temperance advice to sixty-three young ministers at an ordinance service at Hull.

2.—In connection with the meeting of the British Medical Association at Liverpool, Dr. C. R. Drysdale read a paper on the "Mortality of Abstainers and Moderate Drinkers;" and another was read by Dr. Norman Kerr, on "Habitual Drunkards and their Treatment."

3.—The National Temperance League entertained the members of the British Medical Association at Breakfast at Liverpool. Mr. John Taylor, Chairman of the League, presided, and important addresses were delivered.

3.—The report of the Habitual Drunkards Committee was adopted by the British Medical Association.

4.—The Noel Park estate, which covers about 100 acres, and has no public-house upon it, was opened by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

4.—A lecture on "Cholera and its Prevention, with Special Reference to Alcohol" was delivered by Dr. Norman Kerr, at Maida Hill.

4.—The House of Commons read the Payment of Wages in Public-houses Prohibition Bill a third time.

6.—Temperance Bank Holiday demonstrations were held at Wolverhampton, Sheffield, Leeds, Luton, Watford, Southend, and many other places.

7.—The thirteenth high moveable conference of the Independent Order of Rechabites, at Douglas, Isle of Man.

9.—Sir S. Leonard Tilley, Finance Minister of Canada, explained the position of Temperance legislation in the Dominion, on the invitation of the United Kingdom Alliance, at the Westminster Palace Hotel.

10.—The report of the Temperance Committee was presented and adopted by the Wesleyan Conference at Hull.

- Aug. 10.—The Durham Sunday Closing Bill was lost upon the third reading division in the House of Commons by a majority of twelve.
- 13.—The denominational Temperance Society, connected with the New Jerusalem Church, held its annual meeting.
- 20.—The Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross held a demonstration at the Crystal Palace, attended by 18,501 persons.
- 23.—For the seventh time the magistrates refused the Brighton Railway Company's application for a license for the refreshment rooms attached to the Worthing Railway Station.
- 24.—The reaping match between Mr. Abbey and Mr. Terrill took place near Amesbury, and was won by the latter, who drank beer.
- 24.—At Kidderminster the licensing magistrates announced that in future, where holders of off-licenses were convicted of offences against the Licensing Act, their licenses would be withdrawn. At Burnley about half the "off" licenses were refused.
- 24.—The Rev. J. W. Horsley read a paper to the members of the Balloon Society of Great Britain on the "Legal Treatment of the Intemperate."
- 28.—The report of the Inspector of Retreats under the Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879, was issued.
- 29.—Mr. John Bright, M.P., opened the "Cobden" Coffee Tavern at Birmingham, and spoke at length on the legislative aspects of the Temperance movement.
- 30.—Sixty-one out of eighty-three "off" licenses were refused at Blackburn.
- 31.—The Derby County Licensing Sessions refused all applications for new licenses.
- Sep. 4.—Farewell meeting to Mr. Francis Murphy at Dundee.
- 4.—The Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars commenced its sixth annual session in Sunderland.
- 6.—The licensing magistrates at Margate, for the sixth time, refused to grant a license for the sale of intoxicants at the Jetty Extension Pavilion.
- 7.—At Rotherham the licenses were reduced from seventy-five to forty-five.
- 10.—The session of the Grand Lodge of English Good Templars of Wales at Brynmawr.
- 11.—The forty-sixth anniversary of the Western Temperance League at Taunton.
- 11.—The Rev. Canon Wilberforce's letter in the *Times*, on the Church and the Drink Traffic, followed by numerous letters on the subject.
- 12.—A week's mission at Stockport, conducted by Mr. R. T. Booth, secured 1,008 pledges.

- Sep. 14.**—Speech of Mr. George Howard, M.P., on Temperance legislation, at Brampton.
- 17.—A Gospel Temperance Mission, organised by Mr. Swinford Francis, at St. Albans, closed. The pledge roll was augmented by 1,122 adults and 241 children.
  - 17.—The fifteenth anniversary of the planting of the Independent Order of Good Templars in England was celebrated in the Birmingham Town Hall.
  - 19.—The annual conference and meetings of the Dorset and Southern Counties Temperance Association. Anniversary sermons were preached on the preceding Sunday.
  - 21.—A conference was held at Ilkley, on the future of the Blue Ribbon movement.
  - 22.—Mr. W. B. Robinson, Chief Constructor, R.N., read a paper in the Economic Section of the British Association, relative to the increased value of life by abstinence from intoxicants.
  - 23.—The ninth annual demonstration of the Oxford Band of Hope and Temperance Union.
  - 24.—The autumnal conference of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union at Birmingham.
  - 24.—The Blue Ribbon Gospel Temperance Mission at Brixton closed. During sixteen days 1,541 new pledges were taken.
  - 25.—The twenty-fifth annual conference of the North of England Temperance League at Middlesbrough, under the presidency of Mr. Arthur Pease, M.P.
  - 26.—Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S., delivered an address before the Sanitary Congress on "Felicity as a Sanitary Research," in which he referred at length to Narcotics.
  - 28.—Mr. A. M. Powell, of New York, delivered an address on the legislative aspects of Temperance in the United States at a reception given by the United Kingdom Alliance.
- Oct. 1.**—The Bristol licensing justices refused to renew the licenses of sixty-six public-houses. Bristol has at present 1,284 licensed houses, or one to every 164 of the population.
- 1.—The autumnal gathering of the Baptist Total Abstinence Association was held at Leicester, presided over by Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P.
  - 1.—The seventeenth annual meeting and conference of the Yorkshire Band of Hope Union was held at Lancaster.
  - 2.—A meeting was held under the auspices of the National Temperance League at Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, to hear an address from Mr. A. M. Powell, of New York, on the social and moral aspects of the Temperance cause in the United States.
  - 5.—At the close of ten days' mission at Highbury Vale it was stated that nearly 1,500 pledges had been received.

- 6.—A conference of workers was held at Hoxton Hall, to consider the best means to promote Gospel Temperance work during the winter.
- Oct. 7.—The celebration of the seventh anniversary of the United Working Women's Teetotal League was commenced at the Great Central Hall, Shoreditch. Other meetings followed in different parts of the Metropolis.
- 8.—At the Social Science Congress, at Huddersfield, a paper was read on Legislation for Habitual Drunkards, by Dr. Norman Kerr.
- 8.—The twenty-seventh anniversary of the Midland Temperance League was celebrated at Walsall.
- 8.—The Oxford Diocesan branch of the Church of England Temperance Society held a demonstration at Reading.
- 10.—A meeting to consider the medical aspect of the Temperance question was held in the Council Chamber, Birmingham, with Dr. Heslop in the chair.
- 10.—The Rev. Canon Fleming spoke at York on Women's Work, in connection with the York Temperance Society.
- 10.—The Bishop of Exeter spoke on reasons for abstinence at a gathering of the clergy and laity of Totnes.
- 11.—The Congregational Total Abstinence Association held its autumnal meeting at Sheffield, with the president, Sir Edward Baines, in the chair.
- 15.—Dr. B. W. Richardson, in presiding over a meeting of the St. Pancras Total Abstinence Society, spoke on the weather and its influence on the drink revenue.
- 16.—The annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance was held at Manchester, presided over by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., M.P.
- 17.—A conference of representatives of Temperance Associations in the United Kingdom was held at Manchester, in reference to a proposed federation of Temperance societies.
- 18.—The first anniversary of the United Kingdom Railway Temperance Union was celebrated at Nine Elms, Wandsworth.
- 22.—A meeting was held at the Shoreditch Town Hall, by the Catholic League of the Cross Total Abstinence Society, to commemorate the ninety-fourth anniversary of the birth of Father Mathew. Mr. A. M. Sullivan presided.
- 25.—A conference of Temperance workers in the county and city of Gloucester was held in the Corn Exchange.
- 25.—The Bishop of Newcastle was initiated as an honorary member of the Independent Order of Rechabites.
- 28.—Mr. Arthur Pease, M.P. preached a Temperance sermon in Regent's Park Chapel, in connection with the forty-fourth anniversary of the Fitzroy Teetotal Association. Public meeting was held on Nov. 30.

- Oct. 29.—A mission at Preston, conducted by Mr. Noble, was concluded. During eight days 4,741 pledges were taken.
- 29.—The Dalrymple Home for Inebriates was opened at Rickmansworth.
- 30.—The ninth annual meeting of the Diocesan Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society was held at Sunderland.
- Nov. 2.—A meeting of the Nonconformist Colleges' Total Abstinence Union at Manchester.
- 3.—The twenty-second series of meetings at the Lambeth Baths was commenced.
- 3.—A conference convened by the London Auxiliary of the United Kingdom Alliance, with the secretaries and conductors of Bands of Hope, was held in the lower Exeter Hall.
- 3.—A fourteen days' Temperance Mission was concluded at Manchester. Nearly 10,000 pledges were enrolled.
- 6.—The Mayor of Bradford (Alderman J. Priestman) and Mrs. Priestman were entertained at a *soirée* by the friends of Temperance in Bradford.
- 6.—The twenty-seventh anniversary of the Frome Band of Hope and Temperance Union was held.
- 7.—The Rev. Charles Garrett read a paper on the relationship of the Sunday School to the Band of Hope, at the autumnal convention of the Sunday School Union.
- 7.—The seventh annual conference of the Yorkshire Women's Christian Union was concluded at Middlesborough.
- 7.—A conference in reference to licensing reform was held at the offices of the Church of England Temperance Society.
- 8.—A meeting of the representatives of the leading Temperance organisations was held in the council-room, Exeter Hall, when resolutions in reference to a National Temperance Federation were adopted.
- 8.—A meeting of old Temperance reformers was held at the Lambeth Baths, all taking part in the proceedings being teetotalers of upwards of thirty years' standing.
- 10.—The first of a series of four weekly lectures to ladies on the maintenance of health, under the auspices of the Women's Union Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, was delivered by Dr. James Edmunds.
- 10.—A deputation from the National Temperance League addressed a meeting of the Sheffield District Certificated Teachers' Association.
- 12.—The annual public meeting of the Rochester branch of the Church of England Temperance Society was held at the Victoria Hall, Lambeth, when the Bishop of Rochester spoke at length on Temperance in the United States. Numerous sermons were preached on the previous day.

- Nov. 12.—The forty-seventh anniversary meeting of the Derby Temperance Society was held.
- 12.—Dr. W. Carpenter delivered an important address in connection with the Oxford Diocesan Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society.
- 15.—The sixth anniversary meeting of the General Post Office Total Abstinence Society was held.
- 16.—A farewell meeting to Mr. R. T. Booth and Mr. T. W. Glover, prior to their leaving for Australia, was held at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, presided over by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.
- 19.—Over 10,000 persons signed the pledge during a mission concluded at Sheffield.
- 19.—The celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Lancaster and Cheshire Band of Hope Union.
- 19.—The first meeting of the season in connection with the City of London Abstainers' Union at the warehouse of Messrs. I. & R. Morley, when Mr. S. Morley, M.P., presided.
- 19.—A festival service was held in Westminster Abbey in celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of the Church of England Temperance Society. Canon Farrar preached. A breakfast and conference was held at St. James's Hall on November 20, and a public meeting was held in Exeter Hall on November 21.
- 20.—Mr. Edward Payson Weston started at midnight on his walk of 5,000 miles.
- 27.—At the quarterly meeting of the British Medical Temperance Association Dr. C. R. Drysdale read a paper on the "Comparative Death-rate of Assured Abstainers and Moderate Drinkers."
- 27.—The Rev. M. de Colleville, D.D., of Brighton, delivered a lecture at St. John's Wood, on Alcoholism on the Continent.
- 28.—The Bishop of Exeter spoke at the anniversary meeting of the St. Andrew's (Rechabite) Tent at Exeter.
- Dec. 1.—A memorial to the late Dr. James Ellis, was unveiled at Abney Park Cemetery.
- 1.—A conference with teachers and others, on Temperance and Education, convened by the National Temperance League, was held at the Church Institute, Leeds, presided over by the Mayor of Leeds (Alderman Woodhouse.) Mr. T. M. Williams, B.A., also addressed a meeting of the Leeds Branch of the Church Schoolmasters' and School mistresses' Benevolent Institution.

## OBITUARY OF TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

“The soul, of origin divine,  
God's glorious image, freed from clay,  
In heaven's eternal sphere shall shine,  
A star of day.”

MR. BURWOOD GODLEE, J.P., of Lewes, died on December 9, 1882. The deceased, who had reached fourscore years, was widely respected for his philanthropic efforts, especially those promoted by the Society of Friends, and was a warm supporter of the Temperance cause.

MR. W. A. VENNING, died at Bristol on December 9, at the age of seventy-three. He made unobtrusive but persistent efforts to promote Temperance and other good works, taking special interest in the dissemination of healthy literature. He bequeathed a legacy of £100 to the National Temperance League.

MR. SAMUEL ELIOTT, one of the oldest and most devoted Temperance reformers in the West of England, ended his earthly career on December 9, at Plymouth, at the age of sixty-four. The deceased was a member of the Society of Friends.

The Very Rev. Dean CLOSE, who was born in 1797, died at Penzance on December 17. In 1856 he was elevated to the Deanery of Carlisle, which he resigned in 1881 owing to failing health. He was the first president of the Church of England Total Abstinence Society, and stated at its inaugural meeting in May, 1862, that he had then been a teetotaler for seven years, and was able, at the age of sixty-five, to “do an amount of labour, both of body and of mind, which he had never equalled in the earliest days of his life.”

MR. ISAAC PHILLIPS, of Bradford, died on the 3rd of February, in his sixty-third year. He was connected with the Baptist denomination, but was best known in the town for his sympathy with the Temperance movement. He was president of the Bradford Band of Hope Union in its earliest years, and at the time of his death was one of its vice-presidents and a member of the executive. He wrote several useful papers relative to the Band of Hope and the Sunday School, which have had a large circulation.

MR. BENJAMIN WEST died at the ripe age of seventy-eight, on February 22, at Clerkenwell. Mr. West had strong faith in the power of the Press, and was the proprietor of several well-known publications. It was he who suggested the idea of the Samuel Bowly Celebration Fund.

MR. JOSEPH HARRAP, of Leicester, ended a useful and active life on the 19th March, when in his sixty-first year. Mr. Harrap was associated with the Temperance movement for a period of forty-four years. He exemplified in a marked manner the faith and practice of Christianity in public and private life.

Mr. EDWARD WEST, J.P., of Bradford, a member of the Society of Friends, and a warm supporter of the Temperance movement, departed this life on 22nd March. He was very much respected by a wide and influential circle.

Mr. HENRY HUGH TIPPER, who, in the early days of the movement, was well known as an active worker in Whitechapel, died suddenly, at his residence, in Hammersmith, on March 31, at the age of sixty-five. He became an abstainer in 1840, and remained faithful unto death.

Mr. WILLIAM INWARDS, of Leamington, an elder brother of the late Jabez Inwards, passed away in March. It is recorded of Mr. William Inwards, that in September, 1835, he assisted the now venerable Joseph Livesey in arranging for a teetotal meeting in Theobald's Road, Holborn, and he remained true to the Temperance cause during the remainder of his long and honourable life.

Mr. W. G. WATCHURST, widely respected by a large number of Temperance friends, died at Old Brompton, Kent, on April 25. He was eighty years of age when called home, and for half that time rendered good service to the Temperance cause.

The Very Rev. GEORGE CONNOR, on the first day of May, and at the age of sixty-one, entered into rest. He became vicar of Newport, Isle of Wight, in 1852, and was appointed to be one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in 1874. Upon the death of Dean Wellesley, in September, 1882, the Queen appointed the deceased to the Deanery of Windsor. Soon after, however, symptoms of disease began to appear, and his eminently useful life was brought to a close within a few months. When at Newport he co-operated heartily with the friends of Temperance, and rendered valuable help to the National Temperance League on many occasions. Three years ago he preached the annual Temperance sermon at Westminster Abbey, and fifteen months later took the chair, as a vice-president of the League, at the annual medical breakfast at Ryde. His memory is cherished by all who were privileged to know him.

Mr. H. J. ROWNTREE, of York, died on 2nd May. He was well known as an energetic Temperance reformer, having been secretary of the York Temperance Society, and president of the York Adult School Temperance Society.

Mr. WILLIAM SIMPSON, the late well-known refreshment contractor at the Liverpool landing-stage, passed away in June. Mr. Simpson enjoyed considerable popularity, particularly amongst dock labourers. In 1874 he contested Liverpool, and stood as a candidate for Preston in 1880. Throughout life he was a staunch advocate of Temperance principles.

Mr. PETER SPENCE, of Manchester, an active friend of the Temperance reform, died on July 5, at the age of seventy-seven. He was the discoverer of the process for manufacturing alum from the refuse shale of collieries and the waste of ammoniacal



liquor of gas works, and the inventor of many valuable chemical and mechanical processes. He became an abstainer in his youth, and so recently as last year was the chief promoter of Mr. Francis Murphy's mission in Manchester.

Rev. JOSEPH FISHER, D.D., died on July 9. Dr. Fisher, who was minister of St. George's Presbyterian Church, Southwark, became a total abstainer many years ago, and remained faithful to the close of a long and useful life.

Rev. STENTON EARDLEY, B.A., vicar of Immanuel Church, Streatham Common, one of the most deservedly honoured friends of Temperance amongst the clergy of the Church of England, ended his earthly career on July 17. Mr. Eardley was born near Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, on September 26, 1821. He became a total abstainer about twenty-four years ago, and from the beginning was enthusiastic in his efforts to change the drinking habits of society. Many of the working people of his parish were rescued from intemperance, and became honourable members of the Church, through his noble efforts. The report of the Temperance Society, from his pen, afforded remarkable testimony of the good accomplished. His pamphlet entitled "Your country's and your Saviour's call" has had an immense circulation. He looked upon the drinking customs as an unmitigated evil, and hence regarded total abstinence as the only sound remedy.

Mr. GEORGE LOVEJOY, a highly respected bookseller of Reading, who was in his seventy-sixth year, died on July 19. Up to within a week of his death he was well and active in his business. Half a century ago he established the Southern Counties' Library, and lived to see it take a position amongst the large libraries of the country. His interest in the Temperance cause was very decided, and thirty years ago he was instrumental in bringing the first female lecturer on Temperance to Reading, in the person of Mrs. Balfour.

Mr. THOMAS BYWATER SMITHIES, so long, so widely, and so honourably known for his many signal services in the cause of Christianity, temperance, and kindness to animals, passed to his eternal inheritance on the 20th July. His association with the Temperance cause dated back to his youth, and he never wavered in his devotion to its principles. He rendered illustrious service by his many pictorial publications. The *Band of Hope Review*, the first periodical of the kind, was followed by the *British Workman*, and others similarly attractive, all of which have had an immense influence for good. Mr. Smithies was a most incessant worker, and his multifarious labours, which, it is thought, hastened his death, were all on behalf of humanity. Philanthropic movements generally, and especially the Temperance reform, had in him a sincere friend and practical helper.

The Rev. Canon HARFORD BATTERSBY died at Keswick on July 23, at the age of sixty. The deceased, who was vicar of St. John's, Keswick, and honorary Canon of Carlisle, was also the author of several theological works, and an active supporter of the Temperance movement.

Mr. JOHN HOLDER, much respected in Reading for his labours amongst the sick, the poor, the intemperate, and the bereaved, died suddenly while bathing at Brighton on August 27. The deceased, whose age was fifty-eight, had been connected with the firm of Huntley and Palmers for nearly forty years, and for the last ten or twelve years had been chiefly occupied as sick visitor to the factory hands, general almoner to one of the senior members of the firm, as well as Temperance missionary.

Mr. CHARLES JUPE, of Mere, Wilts, died on August 30, at the age of seventy-seven. He was long known throughout the county as a liberal and devoted Christian philanthropist, and was an ardent promoter of the Temperance movement.

The Rev. LLOYD HARRIS, after a short illness, died on September 12, in his forty-first year. The deceased was the pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers Congregational Church, New Kent Road. For the past three or four years he did an immense amount of good in the formation of a Help Myself Society for working men, and a similar association for women. He sustained large meetings on Saturday evenings, at which healthy entertainment was provided as a counter-attraction to the public-house and music-hall. He was a most energetic Temperance worker, and the estimation in which he was held was testified in a remarkable manner at his funeral.

Mr. FREDERICK ALEXANDER, of Ipswich, brother of the late Richard Dykes Alexander, who published the Ipswich Temperance Tracts, died on September 20, in his seventieth year. Mr. F. Alexander, was a well-known and respected member of the Society of Friends, and for some years past had publicly declared his adherence to total abstinence.

Mr. R. H. BURDEKIN, of Islington, after a long and painful illness, died on November 1. He was married to a sister of the late Mr. T. B. Smithies, along with whom, both at York and since his removal to London, he heartily co-operated in promoting the Temperance movement.

Dr. J. P. SCATLIFF, who during his forty years' connection with the medical profession was prominently identified with the Temperance reformation, died on November 6, in his sixty-fifth year. Dr. Scatliff rendered valuable service to the cause when it had but few friends in his profession. He was for many years a member of the committee of the National Temperance League, and was treasurer of the British Medical Temperance Association from the time of its formation. His kindly Christian geniality endeared him to a large circle of friends.

Mr. THOMAS L. JACKSON, a devoted missionary, connected with the London City Mission for a period of forty-five years, died on November 16. He was a total abstainer, and earnestly advocated the adoption of the pledge as an auxiliary to his religious efforts.

Dr. R. B. GRINDROD, who passed away on November 18, in his seventy-third year, was probably the first medical man in England who signed the teetotal pledge, which he did in the year 1833 at Manchester. As early as 1835 he delivered lectures on alcohol, and subsequently addressed numerous audiences in different parts of the country. He obtained the £100 prize awarded by the National Temperance Society for his comprehensive work entitled "Bacchus," which was published in 1840. Dr. Grindrod conducted a hydropathic establishment at Malvern. His interest in the Temperance movement was maintained to the close of his useful life.

Mr. G. J. KNIGHT, of South Hackney, died at the age of eighty-five, on November 25. He was well-known and respected for his labours in East London, especially in connection with Fairlop Friday celebration.

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#### NATIONAL AND DISTRICT TEMPERANCE ORGANISATIONS.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—President: Samuel Bowly, Esq. Treasurer: Charles J. Leaf, Esq. Secretary: Mr. Robert Rae. Official organ: *The Temperance Record*, published weekly. Last year's income, £5,574.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE PUBLICATION DEPOT.—*The Medical Temperance Journal*, issued quarterly: *The National Temperance Mirror*, monthly. Total sales for twelve months ending March 31, 1883, £10,527. Head-quarters of the League: Publication Depot and Lecture Hall, 337, Strand, London, W.C.

THE BRITISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—President: James Barlow, Esq., J.P. Treasurer: William Hoyle, Esq. Secretary: Rev. C. H. Collyns, M.A. *The British Temperance Advocate*, issued monthly. Last year's income, £2,073. Offices: 29, Union Street, Sheffield.

THE WESTERN TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—President: Thomas Harris, Esq. Treasurer: J. T. Grace, Esq. Secretary: Mr. J. G. Thornton, Redland, Bristol. *The Western Temperance Herald* is published monthly. Income last year, £1,787.

**THE NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.**—President: Arthur Pease, Esq., M.P. Treasurer: Joseph Lingford, Esq. Secretary: Mr. Alderman Charlton. Income last year, £560. Offices: 2, Charlotte Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**THE MIDLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.**—President: Charles Sturge, Esq., J.P. Secretary: Mr. S. Knell. Income last year, £617. Office: 133, Varna Road, Birmingham.

**DORSET AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.**—President: Rev. H. Pelham Stokes, M.A. Treasurer: Mr. Alderman Curtis. Last year's income, £422. Secretary: Rev. F. Vaughan, Broadwindsor, Beaminster. *The Temperance Mirror*, issued monthly.

**THE EAST OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.**—President: Rev. Sydenham L. Dixon. Secretary: Mr. W. Smyth, King's Lynn.

**THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.**—President: Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., M.P. Treasurer: William Armitage, Esq., J.P. Secretary: Mr. T. H. Barker. *The Alliance News*, published weekly. Last year's income, £18,760. Central office; 44, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

**THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION FOR STOPPING THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS ON SUNDAY.**—President: Sir Thomas Bazley, Bart. Treasurer: Richard Haworth, Esq., J.P. Secretary: Rev. W. H. Perkins, M.A. Last year's income, £2,817. Offices: 14, Brown Street, Manchester.

**THE SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.**—President: Sir William Collins. Treasurer: Alexander Thomson, Esq. Secretary: Mr. William Johnston. Last year's income, £6,876, including £3,946 from the Publication Department. *The League Journal*, issued weekly. Offices: 108, Hope Street, Glasgow.

**THE SCOTTISH PERMISSIVE BILL AND TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.**—President: James Hamilton, Esq., J.P. Treasurer: William Smith, Esq. Secretary: Mr. Robert Mackay. Last year's income, £2,261. Offices: 112, Bath Street, Glasgow.

**THE IRISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.**—President: M. R. Dalway, Esq., J.P. Treasurer: Lawson A. Browne, Esq. Secretary: Mr. William Wilkinson. Monthly organ: *The Irish Temperance League Journal*. Last year's income, £2,040. Offices: 1, Lombard Street, Belfast.

**THE IRISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF INTemperance.**—Chairman: Henry Wigham, Esq. Treasurer: D. Drummond, Esq., J.P. Hon. Sec.: Mr. T. W. Russell. Offices: 102, Stephen's Green, Dublin.

**THE CHURCH OF IRELAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.**—General Secretary: Mr. William Jones. Office: 8, Dawson Street, Dublin.

**THE UNITED KINGDOM BAND OF HOPE UNION.**—President:

Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P. Treasurer: Ebenezer Clarke, Esq. Secretary: Mr. Frederic T. Smith. *The Band of Hope Chronicle* is issued monthly. Last year's income, £1,628. Offices: 4, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

COUNTY BAND OF HOPE UNIONS.—There are sixteen County Unions affiliated with the parent society, the most important being THE LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BAND OF HOPE UNION, which issues the *Onward* magazine, and other publications.—Hon. Secretaries: Mr. William Hoyle, Mr. T. E. Hallsworth, 18, Mount, Manchester. THE YORKSHIRE BAND OF HOPE UNION—Hon. Secretaries: Rev. R. Dugdale and Mr. Clarke Wilson, 2, Lee Mount, Halifax.

THE YOUNG ABSTAINERS' UNION.—President: S. A. Blackwood, Esq., C.B. Secretary: Miss Andrew, 23, Exeter Hall, Strand London, W.C.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—President: Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S. Hon. Secretary: Dr. J. J. Ridge, Carlton House, Enfield.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Presidents: The Archbishops of Canterbury and York. Clerical Secretary: Rev. G. H. Wright, M.A. General Secretary: Mr. Alfred Sargant. Hon. Editorial Secretary: Mr. Frederick Sherlock. *The Church of England Temperance Chronicle*, published weekly. Total receipts for the year, £11,634. Head offices: Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.

THE CONGREGATIONAL TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION.—President: Sir Edward Baines. Secretaries: Rev. G. M. Murphy and Mr. G. B. Sowerby, Jun., Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

THE BAPTIST TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION.—President: W. S. Caine, Esq., M.P. Organ: the *Bond of Union*, monthly. Hon. Secretary: Mr. James Tresidder Sears, 11, Crane Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

THE WESLEYAN TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE.—Secretaries: Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, M.A., Selborne Villa, Black Hall Road, Oxford; and the Rev. R. Culley, Scarborough.

THE METHODIST NEW CONNEXION TEMPERANCE AND BAND OF HOPE UNION. General Secretary: Rev. F. H. Robinson, 30, Oliver Road, Ladywood, Birmingham.

THE FREE METHODIST TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—Treasurer: Thomas Watson, Esq., J.P. Travelling Secretary: the Rev. John Thornley, 21, New Porter Street, Sheffield.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—Convener: Mr. Councillor Beckworth, Leeds.

THE BIBLE CHRISTIAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—Secretary: Rev. W. B. Lark, 7, Grove Terrace, St. Peter's Park, Southsea.

**THE NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN) TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.**—Secretary : Mr. Ernest Braby, 15, Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.

**THE FRIENDS' TEMPERANCE UNION.**—Secretary : Mr. William Frederick Wells, 12, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C.

**THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE LEAGUE OF THE CROSS.**—President : His Eminence Cardinal Manning. Secretary : Mr. Thomas Campbell, 50, Hatton Wall, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

**THE BRITISH WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.**—Secretary : Mrs. Boocock, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

**THE CHRISTIAN WORKERS' TEMPERANCE UNION.**—Secretary : Miss C. Mason, 8, Cambridge Gardens, Kilburn, London, N.W.

**THE UNITED WORKING WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.**—Secretary : Mrs. Durrant, 4, F Street, Queen's Park Estate, Harrow Road, London, W.

**THE BLUE RIBBON GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MISSION, HOXTON HALL, HOXTON, N.**—President : W. I. Palmer, Esq., J.P. Vice-President : Mr. William Noble. Secretary : Mr. John T. Rae. Hon. Finance Sec. : Mr. T. H. Ellis, Jun., 51, Jewin Street, London, E.C. Ten months' income, £1,239.

**INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS. GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.**—Grand Worthy Chief Templar : Joseph Malins, Esq., Grand Worthy Secretary : Mr. J. J. Woods. Head-quarters, Congreve Street, Birmingham.

**INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS. GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.**—Grand Worthy Chief Templar : Dr. F. R. Lees.

**THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES (Salford Unity).**—*The Rechabite and Temperance Magazine* issued monthly. Secretary : Mr. R. Hunter, 98, Lancaster Avenue, Fennell Street, Manchester.

**THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.**—Monthly organ : *The Son of Temperance*. The Most Worthy Scribe : Mr. William Clarke, 27, Pitt Terrace, Miles Platting, Manchester.

**THE ORIGINAL GRAND ORDER OF THE TOTAL ABSTINENT SONS OF PHOENIX.**—Secretary : Mr. John Cearer, 31, Camden Street, Islington, London, N.

**THE UNITED ORDER OF THE TOTAL ABSTINENT SONS OF PHOENIX.**—Secretary : Mr. T. Wilson, 122, Roman Road, Old Ford, London, E.

**THE LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road.** Income last year £3,651. Treasurer : John Hughes, Esq., C.C., 3, West Street, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

**THE GOOD TEMPLAR AND TEMPERANCE ORPHANAGE, Sunbury-on-Thames.** Last year's income £1,341. Hon. Sec. : Mr. Edward Wood, 9, Kingsdown Villas, Bolingbroke Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.

TAXES AND IMPOSTS UPON THE LIQUOR TRADE.

From a RETURN moved for by Mr. SLAGG and ordered by the HOUSE OF COMMONS on the 20th August, 1883, to be printed, we extract the following particulars relating to the year ended 31st March, 1883:—

INLAND REVENUE—EXCISE.

| Name of Tax or Impost.                 | Rate of Tax or Impost.                                                                                           | Quantities Taxed.      | Amount of Duty Charged. | Gross Amount of Revenue Received. |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Spirit Duty ...                        | £ s. d.<br>Per gall., at proof strength, homo made 0 10 0                                                        | Gallons.<br>29,770,721 | £<br>14,865,972 3 6     | £<br>14,863,018 8 6½              |
| Spirits re-landed ...                  | ... ..                                                                                                           | 101                    | 50 6 0                  | 50 6 0                            |
| Beer Duty... ..                        | Per barrel, of the specific gravity of 1·057 0 6 3                                                               | Barrels.<br>27,140,891 | 8,431,522 0 7½          | 8,569,353 12 2½                   |
| Beer re-landed ...                     | The drawback on exportation... ..                                                                                | 575                    | 179 15 2½               | 179 15 2½                         |
| License Duties, viz.,<br>Brewers... .. | Brewers brewing beer for sale... ..                                                                              | Number.<br>15,071      | 15,071 0 0              | 45,182 12 0                       |
|                                        | Other Brewers (not chargeable with Beer Duty):—<br>Occupying houses not exceeding the annual value of £10 ... .. | 89,281                 | 26,784 6 0              |                                   |
|                                        | Occupying houses exceeding £10, but not exceeding £15 ... ..                                                     | 7,395                  | 3,327 15 0              |                                   |

\* Farmers occupying houses exceeding the annual value of £10 brewing beer to give their labourers; and other persons occupying houses exceeding the annual value of £15 pay a license duty of 6s., and are also chargeable with beer duty.

TAXES AND IMPOSTS UPON THE LIQUOR TRADE—continued.

|                         | £                                                                                                                                                                              | s. | d. |        | 8       | 3  | 4  |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|--------|---------|----|----|
| Beer Dealers ...        | Sellers of strong beer in quantities not less than 4½ gallons, or two dozen reputed quart bottles                                                                              | 3  | 6  | 13     | 28,538  | 8  | 34 |
|                         | Sellers of strong beer, additional license to retail not to be consumed on the premises ...                                                                                    | 1  | 5  | 0      | 6,100   | 12 | 6  |
| Beer Retailers ...      | Retailers of beer to be consumed on the premises in England, Scotland, and Ireland ...                                                                                         | 3  | 10 | 0      | 119,000 | 12 | 6  |
|                         | Retailers of beer not to be consumed on the premises in England & Wales                                                                                                        | 1  | 5  | 0      | 17,466  | 17 | 6  |
|                         | Retailers of cyder or perry only ...                                                                                                                                           | 1  | 5  | 0      | 82      | 18 | 11 |
|                         | Retailers of beer in Scotland (grocers) rated under £10 ...                                                                                                                    | 2  | 10 | 0      | 198     | 15 | 0  |
|                         | Retailers of beer in Scotland rated at £10 or upwards ...                                                                                                                      | 4  | 4  | 0      | 895     | 13 | 0  |
|                         | Retailers of table beer only ...                                                                                                                                               | 0  | 5  | 0      | 64      | 5  | 0  |
|                         | Retailers' occasional licenses, not exceeding three days ... per day                                                                                                           | 0  | 1  | 0      | 1,245   | 81 | 0  |
|                         | Retailers of beer and wine to be consumed on the premises ...                                                                                                                  | 4  | 0  | 0      | 16,916  | 2  | 0  |
|                         | Retailers of beer and wine not to be consumed on the premises ...                                                                                                              | 3  | 0  | 0      | 3,630   | 5  | 0  |
|                         | Dealers in spirits, to sell not less than two gallons ...                                                                                                                      | 10 | 10 | 0      | 98,319  | 7  | 6  |
| Beer and Wine Retailers | Dealers in spirits, additional license to retail foreign liquors only, not to be consumed on the premises ...                                                                  | 2  | 2  | 0      | 12      | 12 | 0  |
|                         | Dealers in spirits, additional license to retail not less than one quart bottle of spirits or liquors in the bottles in which imported, not to be consumed on the premises ... | 3  | 3  | 6      | 19,558  | 7  | 0  |
| Spirit Dealers ...      |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    | 8,425  | 28,538  | 8  | 34 |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    | 4,805  | 6,100   | 12 | 6  |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    | 34,077 | 119,000 | 12 | 6  |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    | 13,756 | 17,466  | 17 | 6  |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    | 66     | 82      | 18 | 11 |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    | 79     | 198     | 15 | 0  |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    | 211    | 895     | 13 | 0  |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    | 253    | 64      | 5  | 0  |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    | 1,245  | 81      | 0  | 0  |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    | 4,270  | 16,916  | 2  | 0  |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    | 1,147  | 3,630   | 5  | 0  |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    | 9,168  | 98,319  | 7  | 6  |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    | 6      | 12      | 12 | 0  |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    | 6,032  | 19,558  | 7  | 0  |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    |        | 28,538  | 8  | 34 |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    |        | 6,100   | 12 | 6  |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    |        | 119,000 | 12 | 6  |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    |        | 17,466  | 17 | 6  |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    |        | 82      | 18 | 11 |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    |        | 198     | 15 | 0  |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    |        | 895     | 13 | 0  |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    |        | 64      | 5  | 0  |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    |        | 81      | 0  | 0  |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    |        | 16,916  | 2  | 0  |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    |        | 3,680   | 5  | 0  |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    |        | 93,319  | 7  | 6  |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    |        | 12      | 12 | 0  |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |    |        | 19,558  | 7  | 0  |



INLAND REVENUE—EXCISE—continued.

| Name of Tax or Impost.                                                               | Rate of Tax or Impost. | Quantities Taxed. |         |          | Amount of Duty Charged. |    | Gross Amount of Revenue Received. |   |                 |    |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------|----------|-------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------|----|--|
|                                                                                      |                        | Number.           |         |          | £                       | s. | d.                                | £ | s.              | d. |  |
| <b>UNITED KINGDOM:</b>                                                               |                        |                   |         |          |                         |    |                                   |   |                 |    |  |
| Retailers of spirits (entitled also to sell beer and wine) whose premises are rated— |                        |                   |         |          |                         |    |                                   |   |                 |    |  |
| Spirit Retailers ..                                                                  | Under £10 ..           | £ s.              | Number. |          |                         |    |                                   |   |                 |    |  |
|                                                                                      | At £10 and under £16   | 4 10              | England | Scotland | Ireland.                |    |                                   |   |                 |    |  |
|                                                                                      | 18                     | 8 0               | 2,570   | 385      | 7,493                   |    |                                   |   |                 |    |  |
|                                                                                      | 20                     | 8 0               | 4,854   | 529      | 2,897                   |    |                                   |   |                 |    |  |
|                                                                                      | 25                     | 11 0              | 10,955  | 1,452    | 2,340                   |    |                                   |   |                 |    |  |
|                                                                                      | 30                     | 14 0              | 6,852   | 511      | 1,956                   |    |                                   |   |                 |    |  |
|                                                                                      | 40                     | 17 0              | 4,792   | 551      | 679                     |    |                                   |   |                 |    |  |
|                                                                                      | 50                     | 20 0              | 7,857   | 830      | 862                     |    |                                   |   |                 |    |  |
|                                                                                      | 60                     | 25 0              | 5,807   | 732      | 353                     |    |                                   |   |                 |    |  |
|                                                                                      | 100                    | 30 0              | 11,725  | 1,454    | 328                     |    |                                   |   |                 |    |  |
|                                                                                      | 203                    | 35 0              | 7,376   | 433      | 44                      |    |                                   |   |                 |    |  |
|                                                                                      | 300                    | 40 0              | 1,983   | 64       | 10                      |    |                                   |   |                 |    |  |
|                                                                                      | 400                    | 50 0              | 690     | 34       | 1                       |    |                                   |   |                 |    |  |
|                                                                                      | 500                    | 60 0              | 224     | 18       | 2                       |    |                                   |   |                 |    |  |
|                                                                                      | 600                    | 65 0              | 128     | 5        | —                       |    |                                   |   |                 |    |  |
|                                                                                      | 700                    | 70                | 55      | 0        | —                       |    |                                   |   |                 |    |  |
|                                                                                      | 700 and upwards        | 70                | 71      | 4        | —                       |    |                                   |   |                 |    |  |
| Hotels of the value of £50 & upwards                                                 | 60 0                   | 237               | 18      | —        |                         |    |                                   |   |                 |    |  |
| Theatres of the value of £50 and upwards ..                                          | 20 0                   | 2,004             | 472     | 204      |                         |    |                                   |   |                 |    |  |
| Restaurants of the value of £100 and upwards ..                                      | 30 0                   | 92                | 6       | 4        |                         |    |                                   |   |                 |    |  |
|                                                                                      |                        | 68,222            | 4       | —        |                         |    |                                   |   |                 |    |  |
|                                                                                      |                        |                   |         |          | 92,318                  |    | 1,436,875 6 10½                   |   | 1,436,875 6 10½ |    |  |

TAXES AND IMPOSTS UPON THE LIQUOR TRADE—continued.

| SCOTLAND only:                                                                                                       |     | £ s. d.    | Number. | 4,059  | 35,537 6 0 | 35,987 6 0 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------------|---------|--------|------------|------------|
| * Retailers of spirits whose premises are rated—                                                                     |     |            |         |        |            |            |
| Under £10 ...                                                                                                        | ... | 4 4 0      | 306     |        |            |            |
| At £10 and under £20                                                                                                 | ... | 5 5 0      | 1,540   |        |            |            |
| 20                                                                                                                   | "   | 25 9 9 0   | 306     |        |            |            |
| 25                                                                                                                   | "   | 30 10 10 0 | 360     |        |            |            |
| 30                                                                                                                   | "   | 40 11 11 0 | 492     |        |            |            |
| 40                                                                                                                   | "   | 50 12 12 0 | 320     |        |            |            |
| 50 or upwards ...                                                                                                    | ... | 13 13 0    | 735     |        |            |            |
| * Beer may also be sold under these licenses if the justice's certificate to sell both beer and spirits be obtained. |     |            |         |        |            |            |
| IRELAND only:                                                                                                        |     |            |         |        |            |            |
| Retailers of spirits being licensed to sell tea, coffee, &c., whose premises are rated—                              |     |            |         |        |            |            |
| Under £25 ...                                                                                                        | ... | 9 18 5½    | 285     |        |            |            |
| At £25 and under £30                                                                                                 | ... | 11 0 6     | 40      |        |            |            |
| 30                                                                                                                   | "   | 40 12 2 6½ | 64      | 500    | 5,782 1 6½ | 5,782 1 6½ |
| 40                                                                                                                   | "   | 50 18 4 7  | 29      |        |            |            |
| 50 or upwards ...                                                                                                    | ... | 14 6 7½    | 82      |        |            |            |
| Occasional licenses, per day, 2s. 6d.                                                                                |     |            |         |        |            |            |
| Ditto for any number of days not less than four nor exceeding six, after the first six days, 10s.                    |     |            |         |        |            |            |
| ...                                                                                                                  | ... | ...        | ...     | 33,507 | 5,390 5 0  | 5,390 15 0 |
| ...                                                                                                                  | ... | ...        | ...     | 164    | 1,785 2 6  | 1,785 2 6  |
| ...                                                                                                                  | ... | ...        | ...     | 174    | 1,895 5 0  | 1,895 5 0  |
| Spirit Retailers...                                                                                                  |     |            |         |        |            |            |
| Retailers of Spirits ...                                                                                             |     |            |         |        |            |            |
| Retailers of Spirits ...                                                                                             |     |            |         |        |            |            |

INLAND REVENUE—EXCISE—continued.

| Name of Tax or Impost. | Rate of Tax or Impost.                                                                                | Quantities Taxed. | Amount of Duty Received. | Gross Amount of Revenue Received. |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|                        | £ s. d.                                                                                               | Number.           | £ s. d.                  | £ s. d.                           |
| Wine Dealers ...       | Dealers in foreign wine, not licensed to retail beer or spirits ...                                   | 4,608             | 49,596 15 0              | 49,596 15 0                       |
|                        | SCOTLAND only:<br>Grocers selling wine nor to be consumed on the premises ...                         | 3,351             | 7,419 15 6½              | 7,419 15 6½                       |
| Wine Retailers...      | ENGLAND and IRELAND:<br>Retailers of wine to be consumed on the premises ...                          | 481               | 1,626 2 6                | 1,626 2 6                         |
|                        | Retailers of wine not to be consumed on the premises ...                                              | 3,578             | 9,238 2 6                | 9,238 2 6                         |
|                        | Retailers' occasional licenses, not exceeding three days at one time, per day ...                     | 550               | 34 17 0                  | 34 16 0                           |
|                        | Keepers of refreshment-houses rated under £30 ...                                                     | 3,478             | 1,996 19 4½              | 1,996 19 4½                       |
|                        | Keepers of refreshment-houses rated at £30 or upwards ...                                             | 3,785             | 4,251 6 4½               | 4,251 6 4½                        |
| Refreshment Houses     | For sale of liquors and tobacco; whole year ...                                                       | 368               | 1,815 0 0                | 1,815 0 0                         |
|                        | For sale of liquors and tobacco; one day (Rate prior to Act 43 & 44 Vict. c. 20, £1s. 1s. per annum.) | 31                | 31 0 0                   | 31 0 0                            |
| Passenger Vessels      |                                                                                                       |                   | 25,290,613 9 8½          | 25,292,311 12 3½                  |

Note.—Under the provisions of the Acts 35 & 36 Vict. c. 94, and 37 & 38 Vict. cc. 49 and 69, Six-day or Early Closing Licenses, authorising the sale of any intoxicating liquors for consumption on the premises, are granted at six seventh-parts, and Six-day and Early Closing Licenses at five seventh-parts of the above rates. The numbers of such Licenses granted in the year ended 31st March, 1888, are specified in the "Quantities Taxed."

TAXES AND IMPOSTS UPON THE LIQUOR TRADE—continued.

CUSTOMS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES, UNITED KINGDOM, Year ended 31st March, 1883.

| NAME OF TAX OR IMPOST.                                                                                                           | RATE OF TAX OR IMPOST.                                         | Quantities Taxed.         | Total Gross Sum Produced.                                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>SPIRITS, and ARTICLES containing SPIRIT.</b>                                                                                  |                                                                |                           |                                                               |
| Brandy ... ..                                                                                                                    | £ s. d.<br>... ..                                              | Proof Galls.<br>2,966,988 | £<br>1,538,451                                                |
| Itum ... ..                                                                                                                      | ... ..                                                         | 4,380,416                 | 2,262,771                                                     |
|                                                                                                                                  |                                                                | 847                       | Free for manu-<br>facture of to-<br>bacco in bond.<br>120,524 |
| Genevs ... ..                                                                                                                    | ... 0 10 4 per proof gall.                                     | 233,242                   |                                                               |
| <i>Unenumerated—</i>                                                                                                             |                                                                |                           |                                                               |
| Not sweetened or mixed ... ..                                                                                                    | ... ..                                                         | 803,834                   | 415,382                                                       |
| Sweetened or mixed ... ..                                                                                                        | ... ..                                                         | 25,772                    | 18,380                                                        |
| Liqueurs, Cordials, or other preparations contain-<br>ing Spirits in bottles, not tested for ascertaining<br>the strength ... .. | ... 0 14 0 per gallon ...                                      | Gallons.<br>3,177         | 2,216                                                         |
| Rectified Spirits ... ..                                                                                                         | ... 0 16 6 " ...                                               | 24,395                    | 20,127                                                        |
|                                                                                                                                  |                                                                |                           | <b>£4,367,751</b>                                             |
| <b>WINE.</b>                                                                                                                     |                                                                |                           |                                                               |
| Containing less than 26 degrees of proof spirit<br>(Consisting 26 and less than 43 degrees of proof spirit ... ..                | ... 0 1 0 per gallon ...                                       | Gallons.<br>6,865,841     | 343,783                                                       |
| Containing 43 or more degrees of proof spirit ... ..                                                                             | ... 0 2 6 " ...                                                | 7,608,769                 | 951,458                                                       |
|                                                                                                                                  | ... 0 2 6 " ...                                                | 3,718                     | 580                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                  | (and 3d. additional for each degree of<br>strength beyond 41). |                           | <b>£1,295,716</b>                                             |

CUSTOMS—continued.

| NAME OF TAX OR IMPOST.                                                                   | RATE OF TAX OR IMPOST.                                         | Quantities Taxed. | Total Gross Sum Produced. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
|                                                                                          | £ s. d.                                                        |                   | £                         |
| <b>BEER and ALE.</b>                                                                     |                                                                |                   |                           |
| Mum and Spruce—                                                                          |                                                                |                   |                           |
| The Worts of which were, before Fermentation, of a Specific Gravity:                     |                                                                | Barrels.          |                           |
| Not exceeding 1,215 degrees ...                                                          | ... 1 6 0 ( per barrel of )                                    | 1,787             | 2,724                     |
| Exceeding 1,215 degrees ...                                                              | ... 1 10 6 ( 36 gallons )                                      |                   |                           |
| Of other sorts—                                                                          |                                                                |                   |                           |
| The Worts of which were, before Fermentation, of a Specific Gravity of 1,057 degrees ... | ... 0 6 6 ,, ...                                               | 15,433            | 5,028                     |
|                                                                                          | (and so on in proportion for any difference in gravity).       |                   |                           |
| Beer, of the Isle of Man ...                                                             | ... 0 4 3 ,, ...                                               | 772               | 251                       |
|                                                                                          | (and upwards, according to the specific gravity of the worts.) |                   |                           |
|                                                                                          |                                                                |                   | £8,008                    |
|                                                                                          |                                                                |                   | £5,671,470                |
|                                                                                          |                                                                |                   | 25,352,311                |
|                                                                                          |                                                                |                   | £31,023,781               |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

of the total gross proceeds to the Revenue, &c, from the Liquor Traffic for the past ten years:—

|          |             |             |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1874 ... | 1878 ...    | 1882 ...    |
| 1875 ... | £33,044,323 | £29,614,496 |
| 1876 ..  | 33,447,262  | 29,497,666  |
| 1877 ..  | 32,102,136  | 1883 ...    |
| 1878 ..  | 33,712,964  | £31,037,733 |
| 1879 ..  | 33,052,668  | 31,001,587  |

## ALCOHOL IN ENGLISH WORKHOUSES.

SUMMARY OF RETURN OF THE QUANTITIES OF SPIRITS, WINE, and MALT LIQUOR consumed in the WORKHOUSES, &c.,  
 England and Wales, during the year ended 31st December, 1881.

| DIVISIONS<br>AND<br>UNION-COUNTIES. | SPIRITS.  |            |    | WINE.     |          |    | MALT LIQUOR. |            |    | Daily<br>Average<br>Number of<br>Inmates in<br>Workhouse,<br>&c.,<br>during the<br>year. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------|----|-----------|----------|----|--------------|------------|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                     | Quantity. | Cost.      |    | Quantity. | Cost.    |    | Quantity.    | Cost.      |    |                                                                                          |
|                                     |           | Pints. oz. | £  |           | s.       | d. |              | Pints. oz. | £ |  | s. | d. |
| <b>I.—THE METROPOLIS:</b>           |           |            |    |           |          |    |              |            |    |                                                                                          |
| 1. Middlesex (part of) ...          | 43,499 1  | 4,516 4    | 6  | 20,180 19 | 1,133 9  | 6  | 168,284      | 6,660 19   | 5  | 30,151                                                                                   |
| 2. Surrey (part of) ...             | 12,080 6  | 1,207 4    | 1  | 7,215 19  | 481 14   | 0  | 27,487       | 1,229 8    | 8  | 8,687                                                                                    |
| 3. Kent (part of) ...               | 2,584 0   | 809 12     | 8  | 1,251 10  | 94 8     | 8  | 7,349        | 316 9      | 7  | 1,042                                                                                    |
| 4. Metropolitan Asylum District ... | 9,118 10  | 998 8      | 9  | 27,445 0  | 1,548 13 | 2  | 161,606      | 5,112 0    | 4  | 6,443                                                                                    |
| Totals ...                          | 67,281 17 | 7,031 4    | 7  | 56,093 8  | 3,258 5  | 4  | 364,726      | 13,318 18  | 0  | 46,323                                                                                   |
| <b>II.—SOUTH EASTERN:</b>           |           |            |    |           |          |    |              |            |    |                                                                                          |
| 1. Surrey (part of) ...             | 5,829 14  | 618 1      | 10 | 5,677 1   | 335 1    | 2  | 34,899       | 1,455 0    | 7  | 3,550                                                                                    |
| 2. Kent (part of) ...               | 7,673 16  | 852 0      | 6  | 4,931 8   | 365 9    | 4  | 40,255       | 1,785 3    | 1  | 6,289                                                                                    |
| 4. Sussex ...                       | 7,935 13  | 854 19     | 10 | 3,376 13  | 217 17   | 6  | 27,851       | 1,309 5    | 0  | 3,366                                                                                    |
| 5. Southampton ...                  | 4,928 7   | 516 2      | 6  | 3,128 13  | 179 1    | 3  | 30,008       | 1,314 0    | 0  | 4,293                                                                                    |
| 6. Berks ...                        | 1,507 13  | 174 19     | 6  | 977 14    | 56 1     | 8  | 8,478        | 399 1      | 10 | 1,831                                                                                    |
| Totals ...                          | 27,876 4  | 3,016 3    | 8  | 18,091 4  | 1,153 10 | 11 | 141,486      | 6,262 10   | 6  | 18,340                                                                                   |

|                            |        |     |       |    |       |       |     |     |    |        |        |       |    |       |        |
|----------------------------|--------|-----|-------|----|-------|-------|-----|-----|----|--------|--------|-------|----|-------|--------|
| III.—SOUTH MIDLAND :       |        |     |       |    |       |       |     |     |    |        |        |       |    |       |        |
| 1. Middlesex (part of) ... | 3,966  | 410 | 13    | 6  | 1,759 | 18    | 107 | 14  | 6  | 21,145 | 924    | 16    | 4  | 2,082 |        |
| 7. Hertford ...            | 2,019  | 229 | 5     | 11 | 451   | 16    | 33  | 6   | 9  | 10,553 | 486    | 11    | 1  | 1,475 |        |
| 8. Buckingham ...          | 881    | 92  | 9     | 5  | 501   | 12    | 39  | 13  | 8  | 4,822  | 214    | 12    | 2  | 946   |        |
| 9. Oxford ...              | 491    | 56  | 1     | 0  | 402   | 5     | 29  | 4   | 9  | 5,723  | 245    | 8     | 1  | 1,193 |        |
| 10. Northampton ...        | 1,191  | 144 | 0     | 5  | 610   | 17    | 45  | 10  | 0  | 5,711  | 279    | 10    | 7  | 1,453 |        |
| 11. Huntingdon ...         | 200    | 10  | 21    | 6  | 37    | 15    | 1   | 18  | 2  | 1,175  | 58     | 14    | 7  | 428   |        |
| 12. Bedford ...            | 1,698  | 0   | 170   | 7  | 0     | 619   | 10  | 55  | 8  | 7,479  | 319    | 17    | 2  | 848   |        |
| 18. Cambridge ...          | 944    | 15  | 91    | 17 | 3     | 467   | 10  | 31  | 9  | 5,333  | 249    | 0     | 5  | 1,449 |        |
| Totals ...                 | 11,392 | 8   | 1,216 | 2  | 9     | 4,851 | 3   | 344 | 6  | 61,946 | 2,778  | 10    | 5  | 9,874 |        |
| IV.—EASTERN                |        |     |       |    |       |       |     |     |    |        |        |       |    |       |        |
| 14. Essex ...              | 5,850  | 12  | 573   | 1  | 2     | 4,648 | 9   | 224 | 8  | 7      | 40,492 | 1,894 | 13 | 3     | 3,593  |
| 15. Suffolk ...            | 2,062  | 11  | 253   | 3  | 5     | 1,053 | 13  | 79  | 17 | 1      | 18,550 | 801   | 15 | 1     | 2,091  |
| 16. Norfolk ...            | 4,733  | 3   | 474   | 17 | 9     | 1,991 | 5   | 118 | 1  | 3      | 15,131 | 759   | 8  | 8     | 2,016  |
| Totals ...                 | 12,646 | 6   | 1,301 | 3  | 4     | 7,688 | 7   | 422 | 6  | 11     | 74,173 | 2,955 | 17 | 0     | 8,602  |
| V.—SOUTH WESTERN :         |        |     |       |    |       |       |     |     |    |        |        |       |    |       |        |
| 17. Wilts... ..            | 1,380  | 15  | 143   | 1  | 11    | 744   | 7   | 44  | 5  | 3      | 9,034  | 439   | 5  | 2     | 1,959  |
| 18. Dorset ...             | 747    | 15  | 85    | 8  | 1     | 392   | 5   | 26  | 10 | 9      | 3,981  | 201   | 4  | 7     | 1,049  |
| 19. Devon ...              | 2,055  | 17  | 216   | 12 | 5     | 1,098 | 5   | 67  | 1  | 7      | 6,859  | 348   | 8  | 10    | 3,492  |
| 20. Cornwall ...           | 452    | 13  | 59    | 6  | 8     | 125   | 8   | 7   | 4  | 2      | 380    | 26    | 19 | 9     | 1,575  |
| 21. Somerset ...           | 1,997  | 9   | 223   | 13 | 9     | 841   | 13  | 57  | 15 | 5      | 9,155  | 498   | 9  | 11    | 3,321  |
| Totals ...                 | 6,634  | 9   | 728   | 2  | 10    | 3,202 | 8   | 202 | 17 | 2      | 30,039 | 1,514 | 8  | 3     | 11,396 |



| b.    | SPIRITS    |          | WINE.      |         | MA      |
|-------|------------|----------|------------|---------|---------|
|       | Quantity.  | Cost.    | Quantity.  | Cost.   |         |
| LAND: | Pints. oz. | £ s. d.  | Pints. oz. | £ s. d. | Gallons |
| .     | 5,153 14   | 808 18 5 | 1,668 12   | 108 8 6 | 16,14   |
| .     | 1,179 0    | 133 17 8 | 680 0      | 46 0 0  | 8,60    |
| .     | 1,701 8    | 158 17 8 | 841 8      | 67 12 4 | 6,18    |
| .     | 6,836 4    | 700 1 2  | 3,030 12   | 172 2 4 | 1,10    |



|                       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| VIII.—NORTH WESTERN : |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 33. Chester           | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 34. Lancaster         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX.—YORK DIVISION :   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 35. West Riding...    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 36. East Riding       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 37. North Riding      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| X.—NORTHERN :         |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 38. Durham            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 39. Northumberland    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 40. Cumberland...     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 41. Westmoreland      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI.—WELSH :           |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 42. Monmouth          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43. South Wales...    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 44. North Wales...    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL           | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

## SPIRIT PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

DETAILED STATEMENT, showing the QUANTITY OF SPIRITS produced, and how disposed of, in each part of the UNITED KINGDOM, in the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1883.

## DUTY PAID SPIRITS.

| ENGLAND.                                                                        |       | Gallons.   | Gallons.   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------|------------|
| Spirits on which duty was paid in England .. ..                                 | .. .. | 13,587,359 |            |
| „ imported from Scotland, duty paid .. ..                                       | .. .. | 1,933,440  |            |
| „ „ „ Ireland „ .. ..                                                           | .. .. | 1,836,439  |            |
| Deduct—                                                                         |       |            | 17,357,265 |
| Spirits sent to Scotland .. ..                                                  | .. .. | 22,139     |            |
| „ „ Ireland .. ..                                                               | .. .. | 17,421     |            |
| „ warehoused on Drawback for exportation .. ..                                  | .. .. | 295,070    |            |
| „ methylated .. ..                                                              | .. .. | 384,727    |            |
|                                                                                 |       |            | 701,457    |
| Number of gallons retained for consumption, as beverage only, in England .. ..  | .. .. |            | 16,655,808 |
| SCOTLAND.                                                                       |       |            |            |
| Spirits on which duty was paid in Scotland .. ..                                | .. .. | 8,729,169  |            |
| „ imported from England, duty paid .. ..                                        | .. .. | 23,239     |            |
| „ „ „ Ireland „ .. ..                                                           | .. .. | 251,963    |            |
| Deduct—                                                                         |       |            | 9,003,371  |
| Spirits sent to England .. ..                                                   | .. .. | 1,933,441  |            |
| „ „ Ireland .. ..                                                               | .. .. | 17,473     |            |
| „ warehoused on Drawback for exportation .. ..                                  | .. .. | 210,833    |            |
| „ methylated .. ..                                                              | .. .. | 315,556    |            |
|                                                                                 |       |            | 2,407,301  |
| Number of gallons retained for consumption, as beverage only, in Scotland .. .. | .. .. |            | 6,496,070  |
| IRELAND.                                                                        |       |            |            |
| Spirits on which duty was paid in Ireland .. ..                                 | .. .. | 7,454,163  |            |
| „ imported from England, duty paid .. ..                                        | .. .. | 17,421     |            |
| „ „ „ Scotland „ .. ..                                                          | .. .. | 17,473     |            |
| Deduct—                                                                         |       |            | 7,499,066  |
| Spirits sent to England .. ..                                                   | .. .. | 1,836,436  |            |
| „ „ Scotland .. ..                                                              | .. .. | 251,963    |            |
| „ warehoused on Drawback for exportation .. ..                                  | .. .. | 133        |            |
| „ methylated .. ..                                                              | .. .. | 23,073     |            |
|                                                                                 |       |            | 2,111,604  |
| Number of gallons retained for consumption, as beverage only, in Ireland .. ..  | .. .. |            | 4,377,453  |
| UNITED KINGDOM.                                                                 |       |            |            |
| Total Quantity warehoused on Drawback for Exportation &c. .. ..                 | .. .. |            | 536,638    |
| Total Quantity methylated .. ..                                                 | .. .. |            | 706,316    |
| „ retained for consumption, as beverage only .. ..                              | .. .. |            | 28,529,339 |

ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL QUANTITIES of SPIRITS, FOREIGN WINES, BEER, TEA, COFFEE, and COCOA, consumed in the Years ended 31st December, 1852, 1862, 1872, and 1882; and the quantity of each consumed per head of population.

| Year ended<br>31st December. | CONSUMPTION OF |                   |                  |                   |                               |                   |                       |                   |                |                   | Year ended<br>31st December. |          |                   |         |                  |         |                  |         |                  |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------|-------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|
|                              | Population.    |                   | British Spirits. |                   | Foreign and Colonial Spirits. |                   | Spirits of all kinds. |                   | Foreign Wines. |                   |                              | Beer.    |                   | Tea.    |                  | Coffee. |                  | Cocoa.  |                  |
|                              | Gallons.       | Gallons per head. | Gallons.         | Gallons per head. | Gallons.                      | Gallons per head. | Gallons.              | Gallons per head. | Gallons.       | Gallons per head. |                              | Barrels. | Barrels per head. | Pounds. | Pounds per head. | Pounds. | Pounds per head. | Pounds. | Pounds per head. |
| 1852                         | 27,500,000     | 25,200,379        | 916              | 5,144,629         | 187                           | 1.103             | 7,197,820             | 282               | 16,732,454     | 608               | 58,860,147                   | 2.140    | 35,041,573        | 1.274   | 3,385,633        | 1.23    | 1852             |         |                  |
| 1862                         | 29,255,015     | 18,836,187*       | 644              | 5,196,514         | 177                           | .821              | 9,803,028             | 335               | 19,327,191     | 681               | 78,817,059                   | 2.694    | 84,634,135        | 1.705   | 3,926,500        | 1.34    | 1862             |         |                  |
| 1872                         | 31,835,767     | 26,872,183        | 844              | 9,075,528         | 285                           | 1.129             | 16,878,219            | 537               | 28,171,661     | 855               | 127,792,296                  | 4.014    | 31,650,143        | 994     | 7,833,163        | 2.47    | 1872             |         |                  |
| 1882                         | 35,378,069     | 28,554,264        | 809              | 8,944,195         | 236                           | 1.045             | 14,432,027            | 409               | 27,053,616     | 766               | 185,099,339                  | 4.679    | 31,961,883        | 906     | 11,951,025       | 3.39    | 1882             |         |                  |

\* The reason for the exceptionally small consumption of British Spirits in 1862 may be attributed to the fact that the trade had not recovered from the increase of duty from 8s. 1d. to 10s. per gallon imposed in the year 1860.

166 RETAIL LICENSES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

RETAIL LICENSES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.  
 DETAIL OF LICENSES ON DEALERS IN AND RETAILERS OF EXCISEABLE  
 LIQUORS USED AS BEVERAGE,  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1883.

|                                                                                | England.       | Scotland.     | Ireland.      | United Kingdom. | Amount of Duty charged. | Total Amount of Duty charged. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                                                                | No.            | No.           | No.           | No.             | £                       | £                             |
| Dealers in Beer .. ..                                                          | 7,619          | 145           | 651           | 8,425           | 28,538                  |                               |
| "    "    addl. Licenses }<br>to retail .. }                                   | 4,367          | —             | 438           | 4,805           | 6,101                   |                               |
| "    Spirits .. ..                                                             | 8,066          | 496           | 676           | 9,168           | 98,319                  |                               |
| "    "    addl. Licenses }<br>to retail .. }                                   | 6,735          | 1             | 2             | 6,038           | 19,571                  |                               |
| "    Wine .. ..                                                                | 4,306          | 154           | 148           | 4,608           | 49,597                  |                               |
|                                                                                |                |               |               |                 |                         | 202,126                       |
| Retailers of Spirits—Publicans                                                 | 68,222         | 7,551         | 15,575        | 92,348          | 1,436,876               |                               |
| Occasional Licenses for sale }<br>of Spirits .. .. }                           | 28,490         | 2,050         | 4,967         | 33,607          | 8,390                   | 1,442,266                     |
| Retailers of Beer and Cyder,<br>viz. :—                                        |                |               |               |                 |                         |                               |
| To be consumed }<br>upon the premises }                                        | 31,725         | 225           | 127           | 34,077          | 119,701                 |                               |
| Not to be consumed }<br>upon the premises }                                    | 13,755         | 293           | —             | 14,046          | 18,561                  |                               |
| Occasional Licenses }<br>for sale of Beer .. }                                 | 1,245          | —             | —             | 1,245           | 82                      |                               |
| Retailers of Beer and Wine,<br>viz. :—                                         |                |               |               |                 |                         |                               |
| To be consumed }<br>upon the premises }                                        | 4,191          | 59            | 29            | 4,279           | 16,916                  |                               |
| Not to be consumed }<br>upon the premises }                                    | 1,083          | —             | 64            | 1,147           | 3,639                   |                               |
| Retailers of Cyder and Perry                                                   | 68             | —             | —             | 68              | 83                      |                               |
| "    Table Beer ..                                                             | 69             | 184           | —             | 253             | 64                      |                               |
| "    Wine, viz. :—                                                             |                |               |               |                 |                         |                               |
| To be consumed }<br>the premises (Re- }<br>freshment Houses) }                 | 442            | —             | 39            | 481             | 1,628                   |                               |
| Not to be consumed }<br>on the premises .. }                                   | 3,327          | 3,351         | 251           | 6,929           | 16,658                  |                               |
| Occasional Licenses }<br>for sale of Wine .. }                                 | 544            | —             | 6             | 550             | 35                      |                               |
| Retailers of Spirits, Wine,<br>Beer, and Tobacco on<br>board Passenger Boats:— |                |               |               |                 |                         |                               |
| Annual .. ..                                                                   | 187            | 124           | 52            | 363             | 1,815                   |                               |
| Daily .. ..                                                                    | 24             | 6             | 1             | 31              | 31                      |                               |
| Retailers of Spirits (Grocers, }<br>Scotland and Ireland .. }                  | —              | 4,079         | 503           | 4,559           | 41,719                  |                               |
| Sweets, Makers and Dealers                                                     | 52             | 10            | 4             | 66              | 370                     |                               |
| "    Retailers .. ..                                                           | 2,948          | 59            | 10            | 3,017           | 3,786                   |                               |
|                                                                                |                |               |               |                 |                         | 224,427                       |
| <b>TOTAL .. ..</b>                                                             | <b>186,762</b> | <b>18,755</b> | <b>21,480</b> | <b>226,997</b>  | <b>—</b>                | <b>£ 1,868,519</b>            |

EXCISE LICENSES FOR RETAILERS, BREWERS, &c.,  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1893.

|                                                                             | England. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Amount of Duty charged. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|
|                                                                             | No.      | No.       | No.      | No.             | No.                     |
| Licenses on Dealers in and Retailers of Exciseable Liquors used as Beverage | 186,763  | 18,755    | 24,480   | 229,997         | 1,868,819               |
| Refreshment Houses ..                                                       | 7,119    | —         | 144      | 7,263           | 6,248                   |
| Distillers and Rectifiers ..                                                | 131      | 142       | 65       | 338             | 3,630                   |
| Brewers, viz. : for sale ..                                                 | 14,867   | 163       | 52       | 15,071          | 15,071                  |
| „ other Brewers                                                             | 91,339   | 2,333     | 1        | 93,676          | 30,118                  |

EXCISE DUTIES

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH 1892 AND 1893.

| ARTICLES CHARGED.      | QUANTITIES CHARGED.   |            |           |           |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
|                        | Year ended 31st March |            |           |           |                 |
|                        | 1892.                 | 1893.      |           |           |                 |
|                        | United Kingdom.       | England.   | Scotland. | Ireland.  | United Kingdom. |
| Beer .. .. . Barrels   | 27,870,526            | 23,874,632 | 1,122,360 | 2,143,899 | 27,140,691      |
| Spirits .. .. . Galls. | 29,680,603            | 13,687,869 | 8,729,169 | 7,454,163 | 29,770,721      |
| Licenses .. .. . No.   | 2,589,447             | 2,246,783  | 220,769   | 70,898    | 2,538,140       |

| DUTIES.          | AMOUNT OF DUTY CHARGED. |             |           |           |                 |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
|                  | Year ended 31st March   |             |           |           |                 |
|                  | 1892.                   | 1893.       |           |           |                 |
|                  | United Kingdom.         | England.    | Scotland. | Ireland.  | United Kingdom. |
| Beer.. .. .      | £ 8,709,634             | £ 7,460,972 | £ 360,761 | £ 609,969 | £ 8,431,702     |
| Spirits .. .. .  | 14,840,298              | 6,793,751   | 4,364,590 | 3,727,081 | 14,885,418      |
| Licenses .. .. . | 3,584,161               | 3,060,613   | 322,893   | 187,634   | 3,564,040       |

## CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS IN 1882 AND 1883.

| Year ended 31st<br>March                                     | Quantities charged with Duty.     |                       |                       |                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
|                                                              | England.                          | Scotland.             | Ireland.              | United Kingdom.        |
| 1882 ... ..                                                  | Gallons.<br>13,868,006            | Gallons.<br>8,620,225 | Gallons.<br>7,192,329 | Gallons.<br>29,680,560 |
| 1883 ... ..                                                  | 13,587,389                        | 8,729,169             | 7,454,163             | 29,770,721             |
| Increase ... ..                                              | —                                 | 108,944               | 261,834               | 90,161                 |
| Decrease ... ..                                              | 280,617                           | —                     | —                     | —                      |
| Year ended 31st<br>March                                     | Quantities consumed as Beverages. |                       |                       |                        |
|                                                              | England.                          | Scotland.             | Ireland.              | United Kingdom.        |
| 1882 ... ..                                                  | Gallons.<br>16,950,078            | Gallons.<br>6,542,324 | Gallons.<br>5,131,785 | Gallons.<br>28,624,187 |
| 1883 ... ..                                                  | 16,655,809                        | 6,496,070             | 5,377,452             | 28,529,330             |
| Increase ... ..                                              | —                                 | —                     | 245,667               | —                      |
| Decrease ... ..                                              | 294,270                           | 46,254                | —                     | 94,857                 |
| Per-centage of In-<br>crease ... ..                          | —                                 | —                     | 4 79                  | —                      |
| Per-centage of De-<br>crease ... ..                          | 1·73                              | ·70                   | —                     | ·33                    |
| Quantity consumed<br>per head of popu-<br>lation in 1882 ... | ·642                              | 1·729                 | 1·009                 | ·811                   |
| Population, 1882...<br>(Estimated to middle<br>of Year.)     | 26,406,820                        | 3,784,100             | 5,088,079             | 35,278,999             |

The decrease in the consumption in England and Scotland appears comparatively small, but it becomes more significant of altered habits when considered in connection with the natural increase which must have taken place in the population. There cannot be any doubt that in some localities the spread of temperance principles has already caused a marked diminution in the consumption of intoxicating liquors, and the tendency is still increasing.

On the other hand, it is remarkable to find in Ireland, in spite of any estimated decrease of population, an increased consumption of 245,667 gallons.—Twenty-sixth Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

## BEER STATISTICS FOR 1882 AND 1883.

|                   | NUMBER OF BARRELS OF BEER CHARGED WITH DUTY. |                   |            |                |          |            |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|----------|------------|
|                   | Year ended 31st March                        |                   |            |                |          |            |
|                   | 1882.                                        |                   |            | 1883.          |          |            |
|                   | Brewed by                                    |                   | Total.     | Brewed by      |          | Total.     |
| Brewers for sale. | Other Brewers.                               | Brewers for sale. |            | Other Brewers. |          |            |
|                   | Barrels.                                     | Barrels.          | Barrels.   | Barrels.       | Barrels. | Barrels.   |
| England ...       | 24,555,755                                   | 182,358           | 24,738,113 | 23,735,553     | 139,079  | 23,874,632 |
| Scotland ...      | 1,087,476                                    | 524               | 1,088,000  | 1,122,110      | 250      | 1,122,360  |
| Ireland ...       | 2,044,331                                    | 82                | 2,044,413  | 2,143,866      | 83       | 2,143,899  |
| United Kingdom    | 27,687,562                                   | 182,964           | 27,870,526 | 27,001,529     | 139,362  | 27,140,891 |

The receipts from the beer duty for the past year have fallen short of our expectations.

The gross charge for the year amounted to £8,570,746 ; deducting from this the sum repaid in respect of beer exported, the net receipt amounted to £8,400,368, as against out estimate of £8,550,000 ; thus showing a decrease on the estimate of £149,632, and on the net receipt for the previous year of £130,450.

As in the case of spirits, the decrease in duty may, to some extent, be due to the influence of temperance societies ; but, however that may be, it is certain that brewers met with great discouragement by the failure of the hop crops, not only in England, but in every other country in which the plant is cultivated. The result being an increase in price from an average of £6 10s. to above £22 per hundredweight.

## BREWING FOR DOMESTIC USE.

The amount of duty charged on beer so brewed is included in the gross amount of beer duty, but the following table will be interesting as showing the extent to which domestic brewing is carried on :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS LICENSED in the Year ended 31st March, 1883, at the rates of 9s. and 6s. respectively, and Amount of Duty charged thereon; and total Number of Licenses issued in the Year ended 31st March, 1882.

| Year ended<br>31st March, 1883. | Number of Licenses issued. |        |        | Amount of<br>License Duty<br>charged. | Total<br>Number of<br>Licenses<br>issued in<br>the Year<br>ended<br>31st March<br>1882. |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                 | At 9s.                     | At 6s. | Total. |                                       |                                                                                         |
|                                 | No.                        | No.    | No.    | £ s. d.                               | No.                                                                                     |
| England ...                     | 7,828                      | 87,011 | 94,839 | 29,400 18 0                           | 107,523                                                                                 |
| Scotland ...                    | 67                         | 2,269  | 2,336  | 710 17 0                              | 2,497                                                                                   |
| Ireland ...                     | —                          | 1      | 1      | 0 6 0                                 | 5                                                                                       |
| Total ...                       | 7,895                      | 89,281 | 96,676 | 30,112 1 0                            | 110,025                                                                                 |

The license at 9s. is applicable only to persons who brew solely for domestic use, and occupying houses not exceeding £15 of annual value. The license at 6s. is paid by persons occupying houses not exceeding £10. Farmers occupying houses which exceed £10 annual value, if they brew beer to give their labourers, and persons occupying houses exceeding £15 annual value must, in addition to the license, pay beer duty on the quantity of malt and sugar used in brewing. The number of brewers thus charged in the year was 10,650. The materials entered being 286,868 bushels of malt, and 120,627 lbs. of sugar, and the duty chargeable thereon £23,313 as against £57,000 in 1882, which, however, included the duty then paid by occupiers of houses of rentals over £10, but not exceeding £15 a year, whose beer duty is now covered by the new 9s. license.

The number of persons brewing for domestic use has considerably fallen off during the year, but the decrease is satisfactorily accounted for by the difficulty of obtaining hops at a moderate price.—*Twenty-sixth Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.*

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.—The number of detections made in the year ending March 31, 1883, was 910—England, 11; Scotland, 16; Ireland, 883—being an increase of 16 over the preceding year.



## QUANTITIES AND ALCOHOLIC STRENGTH OF WINES IMPORTED.

A RETURN from Her Majesty's Customs, ordered by the House of Commons in April last, has recently been published showing the quantities of wine imported into Great Britain in the year 1882, and the alcoholic strength of those imported in casks, with the countries from which they arrive.

For several years past we have annually been made aware by the Budget speeches of successive Chancellors of the Exchequer that the importation of wine was falling off, and the revenue derived from it diminishing in consequence; but not since 1879, when a similar return was presented respecting the importations for 1875, have the means existed for examining so closely the nature and extent of the changes taking place, and it cannot therefore fail to be interesting to compare the return for 1882 with that for 1875.

The first fact to be noticed is that the total quantity of all wines imported in casks was in these years as follows:—In 1875, 16,501,020 gallons; in 1882, 12,793,187 gallons—decrease, 3,707,833 gallons, or upwards of 22 per cent.

This falling off is, to a certain extent, counterbalanced by the largely increased quantity imported in bottles, which is given as follows:—In 1875, 1,928,285 gallons; in 1882, 2,922,626 gallons—increase, 994,341 gallons, or upwards of 50 per cent.

Combining both forms of package, it thus appears that the total quantity imported in these two years was as follows:—1875—In casks, 16,501,020; in bottles, 1,928,285. Total, 18,429,305 gallons. 1882—in casks, 12,793,187; in bottles, 2,922,626. Total, 15,715,813 gallons—a net decrease of 2,713,492 gallons.

The total falling off in quantity is thus at the rate of nearly 15 per cent., but it may be noted that the revenue in the corresponding period shows a still greater rate of decrease, having declined from £1,719,000 in 1874-75 to £1,366,000 in 1881-82, or rather over 20 per cent.; indicating that the diminished quantity now imported comprises a larger proportion than formerly of low-strength wines admissible at 1s. per gallon duty.

The alcoholic strength of the wines now remains to be referred to.

The proportion of wines from Spain of a strength between 30 degrees and 34 degrees has increased from 9·12 to 33·53 per cent., while the stronger descriptions between 34 degrees and 38 degrees have declined from 51·21 to 39·55 per cent., and those of still higher strength from 35·49 to 10·49 per cent. Portuguese

wines between 30 degrees and 38 degrees have increased in like manner from 54·52 to 78·89 per cent., while at higher strengths they have declined from 43·71 to 18·85 per cent. France practically sends nothing now not admissible at the lowest rate of duty, whereas in 1875, 8·32 per cent. of our imports from that country contained 26 degrees or more of spirit. Even the reduced quantities imported from Australia show a decided tendency in the same direction, with the remarkable exception that wines of the highest strength, admissible at the duty of 2s. 6d. per gallon, have increased from 2·70 to a fraction over 12 per cent. To complete our analysis of the facts before us, it may be worth while to subdivide the wines from "other countries," and to show, as has been done in the return for 1882, what proportion of them at different strengths is derived from the different sources specified in that return:—

| Countries.                              | Strengths.       |                  |                  |                  |                  |                |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
|                                         | Under<br>26 deg. | Under<br>30 deg. | Under<br>34 deg. | Under<br>38 deg. | Under<br>42 deg. | 42 deg.<br>&c. |
|                                         | Per ct.          | Per ct.          | Per ct.          | Per ct.          | Per ct.          | Per ct.        |
| Madeira ... ..                          | 0·02             | 0·25             | 4·86             | 4·26             | 0·19             | —              |
| Germany ... ..                          | 5·44             | 0·25             | 4·95             | 18·30            | 3·20             | 0·03           |
| Holland ... ..                          | 8·48             | 0·02             | 0·16             | 0·66             | 0·18             | 2 gal.         |
| Italy ... ..                            | 7·73             | 0·47             | 32·89            | 2·89             | —                | 16 gal.        |
| Other countries... ..                   | 2·38             | 0·25             | 1·27             | 0·81             | 0·4              | 0·02           |
| In 1882 ... ..                          | 24·05            | 1·24             | 44·13            | 26·92            | 3·61             | 0·05           |
| Total of same classes in<br>1875 ... .. | 16·87            | 3·54             | 20·82            | 46·66            | 10·77            | 1·34           |

These returns, elaborate and interesting as they are, show little on the face of them of the labour and expense that must have attended the preparation of the materials for them. Supposing every sample tested to represent not less than a thousand gallons, there has been in these two years—and it may be presumed there must be in every year—an average of nearly 15,000 samples of wine distilled, and the results of each operation recorded. If all this is necessary for no other practical purpose than to justify the admission of little more than one-fourth of our importations at a duty of 1s. per gallon, and the exaction of 2s. 6d. from the remaining three-fourths, it seems well worthy of consideration whether the game is worth the candle.—*Times*.

LICENSED HOUSES IN LONDON.

RETURN of the Number of Public-Houses, Beer Houses, and Refreshment Houses in the Metropolitan Police District, together with the Number of Persons apprehended for Drunkenness, &c., during the Year 1832.

| DIVISION.        | No. of Public Houses. | No. of Beer Houses with off Licenses. | No. of Beer Houses with on or off Licenses. | No. of Refreshment Houses with Wine Licenses on. | No. of Houses for the Sale of Wine in Shops with off Licenses. | No. of Houses for the Sale of Wines and Spirits in Shops with off Licenses. | Total Number of Licenses. | No. of Persons apprehended for Drunkenness. |         |                       |         | TOTAL. |
|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|--------|
|                  |                       |                                       |                                             |                                                  |                                                                |                                                                             |                           | Drunkenness.                                |         | Drunk and Disorderly. |         |        |
|                  |                       |                                       |                                             |                                                  |                                                                |                                                                             |                           | Male.                                       | Female. | Male.                 | Female. |        |
| Whitehall .....  | 16                    | —                                     | —                                           | 2                                                | —                                                              | 1                                                                           | 3                         | 62                                          | 64      | 38                    | 77      | 241    |
| Westminster ..   | 273                   | 4                                     | 65                                          | 17                                               | 17                                                             | 52                                                                          | 155                       | 182                                         | 175     | 493                   | 496     | 1346   |
| St. James's .... | 394                   | 3                                     | 3                                           | 58                                               | 18                                                             | 37                                                                          | 119                       | 184                                         | 66      | 674                   | 458     | 1312   |
| Marylebone ....  | 192                   | 1                                     | 37                                          | 13                                               | 5                                                              | 69                                                                          | 125                       | 201                                         | 236     | 588                   | 725     | 1750   |
| Holborn .....    | 481                   | 6                                     | 75                                          | 46                                               | 34                                                             | 50                                                                          | 211                       | 274                                         | 273     | 769                   | 842     | 2158   |
| Finsbury .....   | 471                   | 11                                    | 224                                         | 15                                               | 11                                                             | 16                                                                          | 277                       | 311                                         | 238     | 698                   | 792     | 2240   |
| Whitechapel .... | 500                   | 9                                     | 287                                         | 7                                                | 8                                                              | 13                                                                          | 324                       | 324                                         | 224     | 1103                  | 1091    | 2743   |
| Bow .....        | 547                   | 128                                   | 566                                         | 17                                               | 81                                                             | 43                                                                          | 835                       | 352                                         | 251     | 872                   | 508     | 1983   |
| Lambeth .....    | 179                   | 4                                     | 108                                         | 1                                                | 23                                                             | 15                                                                          | 151                       | 117                                         | 63      | 287                   | 391     | 858    |
| Southwark .....  | 413                   | 49                                    | 146                                         | 5                                                | 21                                                             | 18                                                                          | 239                       | 135                                         | 43      | 613                   | 511     | 1313   |
| Islington .....  | 429                   | 87                                    | 211                                         | 9                                                | 97                                                             | 127                                                                         | 531                       | 303                                         | 269     | 400                   | 227     | 1189   |
| Camberwell ..... | 413                   | 63                                    | 333                                         | 8                                                | 77                                                             | 159                                                                         | 640                       | 286                                         | 205     | 484                   | 345     | 1270   |
| Greenwich .....  | 428                   | 46                                    | 258                                         | 5                                                | 75                                                             | 72                                                                          | 456                       | 202                                         | 130     | 390                   | 316     | 1038   |
| Hampstead .....  | 283                   | 19                                    | 131                                         | 9                                                | 34                                                             | 71                                                                          | 264                       | 133                                         | 110     | 286                   | 234     | 763    |
| Kensington ..... | 517                   | 79                                    | 417                                         | 16                                               | 52                                                             | 131                                                                         | 695                       | 224                                         | 136     | 669                   | 398     | 1367   |
| Wandsworth ..... | 397                   | 138                                   | 235                                         | 33                                               | 29                                                             | 95                                                                          | 530                       | 161                                         | 85      | 569                   | 347     | 1103   |
| Clapham .....    | 339                   | 72                                    | 273                                         | 7                                                | 55                                                             | 120                                                                         | 627                       | 173                                         | 115     | 331                   | 257     | 876    |
| Paddington ..... | 354                   | 83                                    | 199                                         | 13                                               | 30                                                             | 122                                                                         | 447                       | 226                                         | 150     | 673                   | 458     | 1407   |
| Highgate .....   | 412                   | 149                                   | 243                                         | 8                                                | 118                                                            | 135                                                                         | 663                       | 234                                         | 172     | 551                   | 401     | 1358   |
| Thames .....     | —                     | —                                     | —                                           | —                                                | —                                                              | —                                                                           | —                         | 13                                          | —       | 9                     | 12      | 34     |
| Total .....      | 7068                  | 951                                   | 3811                                        | 289                                              | 785                                                            | 1346                                                                        | 7182                      | 4097                                        | 2945    | 10327                 | 6927    | 26296  |

BRITISH WRECKS IN NOVEMBER.—The number and tonnage of British vessels respecting whose loss reports were received at the Board of Trade during the month of November, 1833, and the number of lives lost are as follow :—

| Description.  | Number. | Tonnage. | Lives lost. |
|---------------|---------|----------|-------------|
| Sailing ..... | 127     | 21,164   | 174         |
| Steam .....   | 13      | 7,613    | 95          |
| Total .....   | 140     | 28,777   | 269         |

Casualties not resulting in total loss of vessels and the lives lost by such casualties are not included.

APPREHENSIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN LONDON  
*Number of Persons apprehended for Drunkenness and Disorderly Com-  
 and the proportion per 1,000 each Year from 1851 to 1882 in*

| ns. | Estimated<br>Population. | Proportion<br>per 1,000. | Year. | Number of<br>Apprehensions. | X<br>P |
|-----|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|--------|
|     | 1,523,875                | 20.574                   | 1857  | 20,047                      |        |
|     | 1,551,700                | 21.032                   | 1858  | 20,829                      |        |
|     | 1,579,525                | 18.917                   | 1859  | 18,779                      |        |
|     | 1,607,350                | 12.305                   | 1860  | 18,199                      |        |
|     | 1,635,175                | 13.328                   | 1861  | 17,059                      |        |
|     | 1,660,000                | 18.692                   | 1862  | 18,312                      |        |
|     | 1,690,824                | 15.672                   | 1863  | 17,651                      |        |
|     | 1,708,649                | 12.857                   | 1864  | 18,781                      |        |
|     | 1,746,474                | 12.178                   | 1865  | 19,267                      |        |

**SUMMONSES AGAINST DRINK HOUSES IN LONDON. 175**

**SUMMONSES AGAINST DRINK HOUSES IN LONDON.**

*RETURN showing the Number of Summonses against "Drink Houses" in the Metropolitan Police District from the Year 1844 to 1882 inclusive.*

| Year.       | Convicted. | Dismissed. | Total. |
|-------------|------------|------------|--------|
| 1844        | 699        | 123        | 827    |
| 1845        | 734        | 155        | 889    |
| 1846        | 781        | 223        | 1,004  |
| 1847        | 756        | 177        | 933    |
| 1848        | 762        | 158        | 920    |
| 1849        | 1,125      | 247        | 1,372  |
| 1850        | 1,085      | 269        | 1,354  |
| 1851        | 960        | 226        | 1,186  |
| 1852        | 1,293      | 321        | 1,614  |
| 1853        | 1,138      | 263        | 1,401  |
| 1854        | 1,067      | 290        | 1,357  |
| 1855        | 718        | 256        | 974    |
| 1856        | 881        | 229        | 1,110  |
| 1857        | 917        | 235        | 1,152  |
| 1858        | 879        | 235        | 1,114  |
| 1859        | 683        | 210        | 893    |
| 1860        | 646        | 237        | 883    |
| 1861        | 961        | 227        | 1,188  |
| 1862        | 995        | 184        | 1,179  |
| 1863        | 1,053      | 206        | 1,259  |
| 1864        | 892        | 276        | 1,168  |
| 1865        | 824        | 235        | 1,059  |
| 1866        | 671        | 375        | 1,046  |
| 1867        | 816        | 194        | 1,010  |
| 1868        | 1,034      | 288        | 1,322  |
| 1869        | 986        | 381        | 1,367  |
| 1870        | 770        | 266        | 1,036  |
| 1871        | 362        | 176        | 538    |
| 1872        | 279        | 220        | 499    |
| 1873        | 171        | 123        | 294    |
| 1874        | 249        | 149        | 398    |
| 1875        | 263        | 113        | 376    |
| 1876        | 186        | 86         | 272    |
| 1877        | 210        | 109        | 319    |
| 1878        | 187        | 89         | 276    |
| 1879        | 182        | 114        | 296    |
| 1880        | 158        | 81         | 239    |
| 1881        | 122        | 74         | 196    |
| 1882        | 126        | 56         | 182    |
| Total ..... | 26,621     | 7,881      | 34,502 |

176 WESLEYAN CONFERENCE TEMPERANCE STATISTICS.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE

BANDS OF HOPE.

| DISTRICTS.               | No. of Bands of Hope. | No. of Enrolled Members. | No. of Bands of Hope organised according to Conference Rules. | No. of Enrolled Members in such Bands of Hope. | No. of Bands of Hope not organised according to Conference Rules. | No. of Enrolled Members in such Bands of Hope. | No. of Bands of Hope connected with Sunday School. | No. of Enrolled Members in such connected Schools. | No. of Bands of Hope not connected with Sunday Schools. | No. of Enrolled Members in such unconnected Bands of Hope. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| First London .. .. .     | 84                    | 8758                     | 82                                                            | 6317                                           | 22                                                                | 2438                                           | 78                                                 | 7985                                               | 6                                                       | 770                                                        |
| Second London .. .. .    | 72                    | 5995                     | 57                                                            | 4853                                           | 15                                                                | 1142                                           | 67                                                 | 5444                                               | 5                                                       | 551                                                        |
| Third London .. .. .     | 54                    | 5933                     | 42                                                            | 4273                                           | 12                                                                | 960                                            | 49                                                 | 4816                                               | 5                                                       | 417                                                        |
| Bedford & Northampton    | 88                    | 7624                     | 57                                                            | 5405                                           | 31                                                                | 2219                                           | 81                                                 | 7101                                               | 7                                                       | 523                                                        |
| Kent .. .. .             | 53                    | 3514                     | 42                                                            | 2756                                           | 10                                                                | 714                                            | 46                                                 | 2940                                               | 6                                                       | 530                                                        |
| Norwich and Lynn .. .. . | 42                    | 3472                     | 30                                                            | 2470                                           | 12                                                                | 1002                                           | 38                                                 | 2849                                               | 4                                                       | 623                                                        |
| Oxford .. .. .           | 86                    | 5473                     | 51                                                            | 3190                                           | 35                                                                | 2274                                           | 74                                                 | 4657                                               | 12                                                      | 816                                                        |
| Portsmouth .. .. .       | 73                    | 8766                     | 36                                                            | 2261                                           | 33                                                                | 3182                                           | 48                                                 | 5344                                               | 7                                                       | 342                                                        |
| Channel Islands .. .. .  | 4                     | 254                      | 4                                                             | 284                                            | —                                                                 | —                                              | 4                                                  | 284                                                | —                                                       | —                                                          |
| Devonport .. .. .        | 74                    | 6313                     | 57                                                            | 2593                                           | 46                                                                | 3693                                           | 65                                                 | 5781                                               | 8                                                       | 505                                                        |
| Cornwall .. .. .         | 117                   | 14277                    | 25                                                            | 4081                                           | 92                                                                | 10196                                          | 88                                                 | 10944                                              | 29                                                      | 3333                                                       |
| Exeter .. .. .           | 60                    | 6249                     | 27                                                            | 2235                                           | 33                                                                | 4014                                           | 58                                                 | 6146                                               | 2                                                       | 100                                                        |
| Bristol .. .. .          | 76                    | 8372                     | 45                                                            | 5089                                           | 31                                                                | 3283                                           | 67                                                 | 7652                                               | 9                                                       | 690                                                        |
| Bath .. .. .             | 60                    | 6040                     | 37                                                            | 3530                                           | 23                                                                | 1510                                           | 52                                                 | 4653                                               | 8                                                       | 387                                                        |
| Swansea .. .. .          | 32                    | 2688                     | 20                                                            | 1857                                           | 12                                                                | 801                                            | 32                                                 | 2688                                               | —                                                       | —                                                          |
| South Wales .. .. .      | 62                    | 2212                     | 17                                                            | 695                                            | 35                                                                | 1517                                           | 51                                                 | 2108                                               | 1                                                       | 109                                                        |
| North Wales .. .. .      | 109                   | 4118                     | 85                                                            | 3262                                           | 24                                                                | 856                                            | 109                                                | 4118                                               | —                                                       | —                                                          |
| Birmingham & Shrews-     | 112                   | 11551                    | 71                                                            | 8253                                           | 41                                                                | 3333                                           | 105                                                | 10818                                              | 7                                                       | 736                                                        |
| bury .. .. .             | 79                    | 7608                     | 57                                                            | 5632                                           | 22                                                                | 1976                                           | 77                                                 | 7526                                               | 2                                                       | 82                                                         |
| Macclesfield .. .. .     | 144                   | 19201                    | 104                                                           | 14915                                          | 40                                                                | 5186                                           | 140                                                | 18819                                              | 4                                                       | 882                                                        |
| Liverpool .. .. .        | 126                   | 17583                    | 60                                                            | 7353                                           | 66                                                                | 10179                                          | 113                                                | 17484                                              | 3                                                       | 168                                                        |
| Manchester .. .. .       | 140                   | 26043                    | 9                                                             | 17533                                          | 50                                                                | 8510                                           | 140                                                | 26043                                              | —                                                       | —                                                          |
| Bolton .. .. .           | 119                   | 19181                    | 50                                                            | 7786                                           | 69                                                                | 11395                                          | 119                                                | 19181                                              | —                                                       | —                                                          |
| Halfax and Bradford ..   | 102                   | 14788                    | 70                                                            | 9898                                           | 32                                                                | 5192                                           | 100                                                | 14653                                              | 2                                                       | 135                                                        |
| Leeds .. .. .            | 73                    | 7431                     | 47                                                            | 4547                                           | 26                                                                | 2884                                           | 71                                                 | 7368                                               | 2                                                       | 63                                                         |
| Sheffield .. .. .        | 116                   | 9702                     | 92                                                            | 8703                                           | 24                                                                | 999                                            | 114                                                | 9642                                               | 2                                                       | 60                                                         |
| Nottingham and Derby     | 85                    | 5482                     | 62                                                            | 4764                                           | 23                                                                | 1415                                           | 76                                                 | 4918                                               | 9                                                       | 584                                                        |
| Lincoln .. .. .          | 65                    | 9870                     | 50                                                            | 5330                                           | 15                                                                | 1542                                           | 58                                                 | 6364                                               | 7                                                       | 508                                                        |
| Hull .. .. .             | 72                    | 6136                     | 40                                                            | 4729                                           | 32                                                                | 1619                                           | 6                                                  | 4137                                               | 12                                                      | 1006                                                       |
| York .. .. .             | 69                    | 5837                     | 40                                                            | 3609                                           | 29                                                                | 2225                                           | 67                                                 | 5622                                               | 2                                                       | 215                                                        |
| Whitby and Darlington    | 110                   | 10251                    | 63                                                            | 5586                                           | 47                                                                | 4665                                           | 102                                                | 9618                                               | 7                                                       | 633                                                        |
| Newcastle .. .. .        | 60                    | 5652                     | 24                                                            | 1138                                           | 31                                                                | 2079                                           | 54                                                 | 4786                                               | 6                                                       | 336                                                        |
| Carlisle .. .. .         | 14                    | 1290                     | 8                                                             | 675                                            | 6                                                                 | 615                                            | 10                                                 | 1070                                               | 4                                                       | 220                                                        |
| Isle of Man .. .. .      | 19                    | 2516                     | 14                                                            | 1954                                           | 5                                                                 | 562                                            | 19                                                 | 2516                                               | —                                                       | —                                                          |
| Edinburgh, &c. .. .. .   | 2                     | 190                      | ..                                                            | ..                                             | 2                                                                 | 190                                            | 2                                                  | 190                                                | —                                                       | —                                                          |
| Zetland, &c. .. .. .     |                       |                          |                                                               |                                                |                                                                   |                                                |                                                    |                                                    |                                                         |                                                            |
| Totals for 1883 .. .. .  | 2644                  | 271700                   | 1676                                                          | 165083                                         | 1026                                                              | 104253                                         | 2431                                               | 256793                                             | 178                                                     | 14734                                                      |
| Totals preceding year .. | 3345                  | 225160                   | 1510                                                          | 145811                                         | 794                                                               | 71782                                          | 673                                                | 71782                                              | —                                                       | 5466                                                       |
| Increase .. .. .         | 290                   | 46540                    | 96                                                            | 19272                                          | 232                                                               | 32471                                          | 1758                                               | 184511                                             | —                                                       | 9268                                                       |



## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS AND FACTS.

**NATIONAL DEBT.**—The total amount of the National Debt, inclusive of unclaimed stock and dividends, on the 31st March, 1883, was £756,376,519.

**LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTY.**—The value of property upon which legacy and succession duty was paid for the year ending 31st March, 1882, was £147,603,034.

**PROPERTY AND PROFITS ASSESSED.**—The total annual value of property and profits assessed to the Income Taxes in the United Kingdom for the year ending 5th April, 1881, was £585,223,890.

**DEATHS FROM STARVATION.**—A Parliamentary Return shows that the number of deaths from starvation, or deaths accelerated by privation, in the metropolian district during the year 1882, was 58.

**RAILWAYS.**—The total paid-up capital of railways in the United Kingdom at the end of 1882 was £767,898,665. The gross receipts from Passenger and Goods Traffic for the year 1882 amounted to £69,390,322.

**EMIGRATION.**—The total number of British emigrants who left the United Kingdom during the year 1882, was 279,366. The foreigners who left British ports during the same period numbered 130,029.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.**—The total value of imports into the United Kingdom during the year ending 31st March, 1882, was £413,019,608, being £11 14s. 1d. per head of the population; and the exports amounted to £306,660,714.

**THE ARMY AND AUXILIARY FORCES.**—The total strength of the regular army during the year 1882 was 189,229 officers and men, about one-half being abroad; and the army reserve, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers, numbered 207,336.

**SHIPPING.**—The number of registered sailing and steam vessels (exclusive of river steamers) employed in the Home and Foreign trade of the United Kingdom in the year 1882 was 18,966; and the number of men (exclusive of masters) was 195,937.

**THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS.**—The amount of capital in Post Office Saving Banks in the United Kingdom at the end of 1882 was £39,037,821; and the amount in Savings Banks under Trustees at the same time was £44,812,681—total £83,850,402.



**ESTIMATED POPULATION.**—The estimated population of the United Kingdom on 30th June, 1883, exclusive of the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, was—England and Wales, 26,762,974; Scotland, 3,825,744; Ireland, 5,042,572. Total, 35,631,290.

**PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.**—The Exchequer Receipts for the year ending 31st March, 1883, were £89,004,456, and the payments amounted to £88,906,278. The receipts from April 1 till December 1, 1883, amounted to £62,129,766; and the payments to £56,063,624.

**THE ROYAL NAVY.**—The number of offences tried by court-martial on Seamen and Marines afloat, in 1882, was 444, the total number of men and officers being 41,991. Of the 444 offences twenty-four were for drunkenness, but many of the other offences had their origin in drinking.

**EDUCATION.**—The number of children under inspection in Primary Schools in the year ending September 30, 1882, was 4,033,114. The total expenditure from Parliamentary grants for Primary Schools in Great Britain during the year ending March 31, 1883, was £3,247,996. The amount of expenditure by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland from Parliamentary grants and rates for the year ending March 31, 1883, was £719,535.

**INSANITY IN FRANCE.**—One of the most striking features of modern French life is the rapid increase of insanity, the number of cases of which, and especially those induced by alcoholism, is becoming larger each year. During 1882 there were 13,434 admissions into the asylums, of which 10,184 were new cases; the total number under treatment in the year being 58,760, of which about 27,000 were men and 31,000 women, showing that females are the most liable to the disease.—*Times*.

**BUILDING SOCIETIES IN ENGLAND.**—A return bearing on this subject shows that there are 1,687 societies in existence, with a membership of 493,271, and the total receipts during the last financial year amounted to no less than £20,919,473. Of societies making a return of liabilities there were 1,528, the liabilities being to the holders of shares £29,351,611, and to depositors £16,351,611. There was a balance of unappropriated profit to the extent of £1,567,942. The assets amounted to £44,587,718.

**IRISH CRIMINAL STATISTICS.**—The Blue-book of Criminal and Judicial Statistics for 1882 shows that the total number of criminal offences was 228,157 as compared with 218,108, in 1881, showing an increase of 10,049. An increase is seen of 8,924 drunken cases, the total number being 87,497. The ~~char~~

entitled "Cost of the Suppression of Crime," shows the total to have been £1,970,707, as against £1,793,636 in 1881, or an increase of £177,071. The increase of cost for police alone was £141,545.

**AMERICAN DRINK STATISTICS.**—Recently published statistics, issued from the National Bureau of Statistics, shows a steady increase during the past five years in the consumption of liquors in that country. The consumption (not manufacture) of distilled spirits during the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882 respectively, was 57,111,982, 54,278,475, 63,526,694, 70,607,081, and 73,556,036 gallons. For the same years the consumption of wines, native and foreign, was 19,812,675, 24,532,015, 28,484,428, 24,231,106, and 25,628,071 gallons. But the chief increase has been in malt liquors, which aggregated 310,653,253, 345,076,118, 414,771,690, 444,806,373, and 527,051,236 gallons.

**THE CENSUS OF 1881.**—The general report on the census of 1881 has been issued by the Registrar-General, Mr. W. Clode, and Dr. W. Ogle. After giving a large number of figures and many details showing the aggregate population of England and Wales in 1881 (25,974,439), the rate of increase in the last decade—namely, 14·36 per cent., which was higher than in any decennium since 1831-41, and the causes of this high rate of increase, the report goes on to state that in the course of the last half century the population of England and Wales has increased 86·9 per cent., and that were a similar rate of increase maintained the population just mentioned would be doubled by the year 1936.

**AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS.**—Mr. Hayter has just issued a preliminary *résumé* of the statistics of the Australasian colonies for the year 1882 from returns furnished by the Governments of all the colonies, with the exception of New South Wales. The estimated population of the various colonies on the 31st of December last was:—Victoria, 906,225; New South Wales, 817,468; New Zealand, 517,707; Queensland, 248,255; South Australia, 293,509; Tasmania, 122,479; Western Australia, 30,766; making a total population throughout Australasia of 2,936,409. During the year the births numbered 99,952, deaths, 43,154, and the marriages 22,607. The total imports for Australasia were £63,844,359, and the exports £50,633,335.—*Melbourne Argus*.

**SUICIDES IN GREAT CITIES.**—It appears from recent statistics on this subject that Paris occupies a very unenviable position. The ratio of suicide for every million inhabitants averages yearly 402, while in Naples it is only 34. The French capital is thus the saddest as well as the gayest city in Europe. The ratio for other cities is as follows:—Stockholm, 354 (this high average is quite unaccountable in the northern city, where the pressure of

life is not great); Copenhagen, 302; Vienna, 287; Brussels, 271; Dresden, 240; St. Petersburg, 206; Florence, 180; Berlin, 170; New York, 144; Genoa, 135; London, 87; and Rome, 74. London thus occupies a very advantageous position in the list. With regard to New York, it is said that the majority of the suicides in that city are Germans.

**DRINK AND INSANITY.**—According to the thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, the total number of persons of unsound mind registered as being under care on the 1st of January, 1883, was 76,765 (34,482 males and 42,283 females), or an increase of 1,923 over the return of the previous year, which is largely accounted for by the diminished death rate. The number of insane persons to every 10,000 of the population is 28.68, the males being 26.48, and the females 30.77. The new admissions during the year numbered 13,621, in the proportion of 6,665 males, and 6,956 females. The number of cases attributed to excess in drink was 1,779, or 13.1 per cent. of the cases in which the causes of insanity were ascertained, 19.6 per cent. being males and 6.8 females. As the cause of insanity was not traced in 2,858 of the new cases, and as intemperance was doubtless a predisposing cause in many of them, the foregoing percentage would probably have been higher had the full facts been ascertained.

**A YEAR'S RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.**—The total number of persons returned to the Board of Trade as having been killed in the working of the railways during the year 1882, was 1,121, and the number of injured 4,601. Of the above numbers—127 persons killed and 1,739 persons injured were passengers; but of these only 18 were killed and 803 injured in consequence of accidents to or from collisions between trains; the deaths of the remaining 109 passengers killed, and injuries to 936, were due to a variety of other causes, but more especially to a want of caution on the part of the individuals themselves. Of the remainder 553 killed and 2,576 injured were officers or servants of the railway companies, or of contractors; 441 persons killed and 286 injured were trespassers, suicides, and others who met with accidents at level-crossings or from miscellaneous causes. In addition to the above, the companies have returned 42 persons killed and 4,367 injured from accidents on their premises, which cannot be considered as "railway accidents," as they were not connected with the movement of railway vehicles.

**INSANITY IN THE UNITED STATES.**—One of the results of the last census, as shown in the recently-issued compendium, shows a very startling increase in the number of insane and idiots of late years; and that, while the population during the last decade increased by 30 per cent., the apparent increase of the insane



necessarily imply that the inc  
it is believed that the figur  
possible that those of previous  
case. It appears that the acco  
is for 40,942 in hospitals and  
9,302 in almshouses, and 417 i  
41,101 to be cared for, more  
76,895 idiots, 76,200 are to be  
therefore, that there is a great  
—*Times*.

**CONTINENTAL WINES.**—On  
de Colleville, of Brighton, whol  
by his international Tempera  
ing statistical table in relatio  
what is known as “natural wi  
alcohol generated by ferments  
adopted for the English mark  
thus occasioned every year is  
tion of natural wines in Euro  
1882 :—

|                             |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| France ... ..               | ... |
| Italy ... ..                | ... |
| Austria-Hungary ...         | ... |
| Spain, 484,212,696 gallons  |     |
| Portugal, 27,886,250 gallon |     |
| Russia and European Turke   |     |

# NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, 337, STRAND, LONDON.

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**OBJECT.**—The promotion of Temperance by the practice and advocacy of Total Abstinence from intoxicating Beverages.

**MEMBERSHIP.**—The League consists of persons of both sexes, who have subscribed their names to a pledge or declaration of abstinence from all intoxicating beverages, and who contribute to the funds of the League not less than 2s. 6d. per annum. Contributions are gratefully accepted from all friends of Temperance, whether abstainers or not.

**AGENCIES.**—The League's agencies are comprehensive and unsectarian. It assists local societies and individual workers, and seeks to accomplish its great object by means of public meetings, lectures, sermons, tract distribution, domiciliary visitation; conferences with the clergy, medical practitioners, schoolmasters, magistrates, and other persons of influence; deputations to teachers and students in universities, colleges, training institutions and schools; missionary efforts amongst sailors, soldiers, the militia, the police, and other classes.

**RESULTS.**—The operations of the League have been largely instrumental in awakening public attention to the necessity for effective measures against Intemperance, as well as in promoting distinctive Temperance action amongst Clergymen and Ministers of different denominations, the Medical Profession, teachers of youth, and other influential bodies; and a very gratifying degree of success has attended its efforts to advance sobriety in the Army and Navy.

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**FORM OF BEQUEST.**—I give and bequeath to the "National Temperance League" the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Pounds sterling, to be raised and paid for the purposes of the said Society out of such part only of my personal estate as shall not consist of chattels real or money secured on mortgage of lands or tenements, or in any other manner affecting lands or tenements; for which Legacy the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Society shall be a sufficient discharge of my executors.

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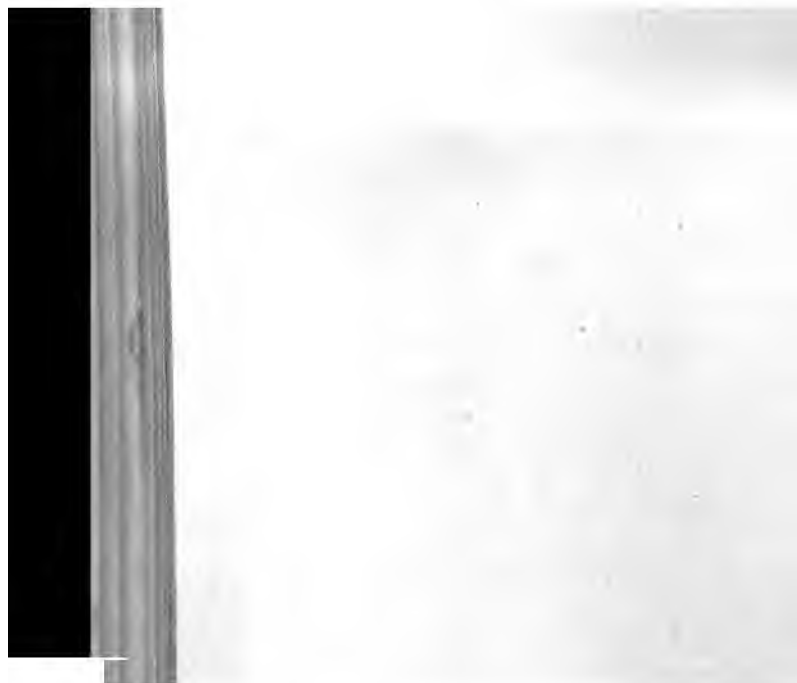
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