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1. Increase of Crime (1846)

Account of City Solicitor read at a public Meeting at Mansion House, London, 14/6 Mo. 1846. Lord Mayor in Chair.

"From parliamentary & other documents it appears that during the present century the n^o. of convictions & commitments for crime has increas^d. in this country, greatly beyond the increase of populatⁿ."

	Population 10 y ^{rs} upwards	Commitments	Convictions
5 years preceding 1810	7,302,600	4,792	2,840
5 y ^{rs} preceding 1845	12,093,000	28,477 494 in circum ^s	20,590

{ Nation's Temp^l Advocate June 1846 }

2. Intemperance in the Army

"In 110 battalions, during a period of 10 years, 142,210 soldiers, or one tenth of the whole, were tried for crimes committed under the influence of strong drink, & rec^d. 11,135,575 lashes, & 3,443,786 days imprisonment. in same time these lovers of strong drink forfeited in their pay for drunkenness £130,939."

{ Editors Bristol Temp^l Herald. }

(2)

3 Increase of Mortality from Spirit Drinking.

The effect upon the mortality caused by diminishing ^{the use of alcoholic fluids} is exhibited by the following Table of the Troops in Bengal, out of a population of 45,067.

	Consumption of Spirits	Mortality
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1832 } 1833 } 1834 }	10,000 to 14,000 gallons	76		
1837 } 1838 }			2,000 to 3,000 gallons	26

Here it appears that ^{to} diminishing the consumption of Spirits, one fourth the mortality was reduced to less than one third.

4 Alcohol and Liver Complaints.

The remarkable influence of the abridgment of the quantity of alcoholic fluids, in diminishing the occurrence of Liver Complaints in India, is

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strikingly exhibited in the following return from the Cameronian Regt. in Bengal.

1832 --- 111	} 10,000 to 14,000 gallons.
1833 --- 140	
1834 --- 135	
1837 --- 82	} 2,000 to 3,000 gallons.
1838 --- 50	

The means of the three years, when the large quantity of spirits was used, is 128 cases, while in the two years of [comparative] temperance the mean number of cases was 66, or about one half.

Engineer's Magazine
From 'Christian Witness' for
Third Month 1846 p. 132.

5. Loss of Life & Property by Sea.

In the 'Christian Witness' Oct. 1844 is the following insertion: "Ocean

(4)

"Ocean Havoc. By Lloyds Returns it appears that the amount of loss to Great Britain by shipwrecks in the previous year, was 610 ships, £ 2,000,000 of property, and 1500 lives."

Adulterated Wines.

"The English pride themselves on their nicety in Wines, yet there is no nation in the world more perpetually duped in this very point. Three-fourths of the Bordeaux Clarets are made up of the rough hot Wines of Italy, mixed with the meagre French Vintages.

Half the white wines on the English tables are made up of Cape, which the London palate pretends to abhor.

'Give me', said a French Merchant, 'six hours notice of what wine you like & you shall have it out of those two

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Barrels.' There are 40,000 pipes of Madeira sold annually in Europe, while the island produces about 10,000. There are 30,000 casks of Frontignac sent every year from the French cellars, while the vineyards of Frontignac produce in the best seasons but 2,000.

Constantia is to be found in the hands of every dealer in Europe, yet it is produced but in one vineyard, and that vineyard produces but a few pipes."

From the Stamford News, Oct 28. 1831.

Expenditure of Great Britain on Strong Drinks. —

"According to the statement of Mr. Beaumont* the country spent in 1839, for

Malt Liquor

*Tuckett's Hist. of the Working Classes

" Malt Liquor £ 48,857,243
 Wine, Cider, Perry, &c 8,250,000
 20,588,889 Gal^s of Spirits 17,250,000
 £ 74,357,243

" The lowest statements estimate the expenditure of the country in these articles at between 60 & 65 millions sterling, per annum, tho' we believe the above statement to be nearer the truth. We are a charitable people, liberal beyond most nations in alleviating every form of suffering - but we might almost blush for our puny philanthropy when compared with this immense voluntary offering to vice. Glasgow alone spends more upon intoxicating liquors than the whole nation does upon charitable & benevolent institutions!*

We hear much of distress, deplora-

* Parliamentary Report on Drunkenness, Question 4698, }
 4698, }

the dearness of bread, the hunger & destitution of the working classes; nor are the statements over-rated a jot. Yet out of our need we consign forty millions of bushels of corn per annum (or what would supply two millions of people with bread for a year) to purchase degradation & ruin. Nor is this the whole category of loss; one tenth part of the labour of the Operatives, valued at £ 50,000,000 per annum, is foregone by drinking habits; and it must not be forgotten that this loss is two-fold - the loss by non-production, & the loss by consumption. The same remark applies to the Makers & Venders of intoxicating Drinks, who form by far the most-numerous section of Tradesmen, being about one family to every twenty

of the whole population; — for all their capital & labour could produce is irrecoverably lost to the community. We move heaven & earth to lighten ourselves of some few hundred thousand pounds of taxation, and call the Minister 'heaven-born' who deducts a feather's weight from the burden; yet here is a voluntary taxation a thousand times greater, for articles which not only subserve no useful purpose, but which inflict vast evils on all, but especially on the poorest, ranks of society.

The mournful estimate of this gigantic evil is not yet finished.

Four fifths of all the crime committed arises from drunkenness!

There must then be added four fifths of the cost of the jail, penitentiary, police, & all the paraphernalia

of justice. Listen to the statement of Harris respecting London. 'Twelve thousand children', says he, "are always training in crime, graduating in vice, to reinforce & perpetuate the great system of iniquity; 3,000 persons are receivers of stolen property, — speculators and dealers in human depravity. 4,000 are annually committed for criminal offences; 10,000 are addicted to gambling; above 20,000 to beggary. 30,000 are living by theft & fraud. That this dreadful energy of evil may not flag from exhaustion, it is plied & sed with 3,000,000 worth of Spirituous Liquors annually; 23,000 are annually found helplessly drunk in the streets; above 150,000 are habitual gin-drinkers, and about the same number of both sexes

"sexes have abandoned themselves to systematic debauchery & profligacy."

From the land passing to the sea, we find that in a period of six years, 2,687 ships, which with their cargoes were estimated $\pounds 4,500,000$, and 3,414 lives, were lost solely owing to intoxicating drinks. In short if we take the estimate of Dr. Grindrod, and add to the cost of the articles the loss of time, of land, of labour, of capital, the proportion of the cost of pauperism & of criminal jurisdiction arising from the same source, we should not exaggerate the fact in stating, that this country voluntarily taxes itself for the great & unmitigated evil of intoxicating liquors, two hundred millions of pounds sterling per annum. The same authority estimates the cost of the

"long & bloody wars since 1688, at $\pounds 1,437,000,000$; lives lost, 3,100,000; and the cost of intoxication for the same period at $\pounds 3,600,000,000$; lives sacrificed, 5,250,000."

From National Temp: Advocate for March 1847.

Water is the only liquid existing in, or essential to, animal bodies.

The following Table, prepared with much care from the works of Magendie, Lavoisier, & others will exhibit the importance of the subject in a strong light:—

Proportion of Water in 100 parts of the following components of the human body.

Brain about 80	Bone (dense) about 11
Blood — 80	Cartilage — 65
Bile 90	Chyle — 90
Bone (spongy) 43	Gastric juice — 98

Lymph, about	95	Substance of pancreas	78
Muscle	74	" " stomach	81
Pancreatic juice	98	" " intestines	82
Substance of Liver	78	Skin of foot	49
" " of spleen	81	Skin (shoulder)	68
" " kidney	81	Saliva	99
" " lung	78	Tendon	68

Peopled's Journal
12 Nov. 1817

Mortality of the Troops in India regulated in great degree by the proportion of Alcohol consumed

According to Lieut Col. Sykes, who from his official position, is a high authority:

The annual loss by death, in the European Troops of the three Presidencies, respectively, on an average of 20 years, previously to the date of the returns, was as follows:

Bengal, ----- 73.8 per 1000
Bombay 50.7 per 1000
Madras 38.4 per 1000.

In accounting for this great difference in the mortality of a regiment a thousand strong no other reason can be shewn than the different modes in which the regiments were supplied with liquor.

In Bengal, where the mortality was upwards of 7 per cent, the men were wholly supplied with Rum, a peculiarly unwholesome spirit in hot climates.

The Bombay troops had used porter as a substitute for spirit but for a short period, the spirit which they did use was however understood to be less hurtful than Rum, hence the mortality was little more than }
5 per cent. }

In Madras Porter was the principal liquor used by the troops, ^(arrack) spirit only being used in a very limited degree, hence the number of deaths was considerably less than 4 per cent.

Thus the substitution of Malt Liquor for Spirits, and especially Rum, has had a decidedly beneficial influence upon the health of the men, reducing the mortality of the Madras Military to nearly one half only of those in the Bengal Presidency, where Rum was the chief liquor consumed. The mortality in Bombay being half as much more as that in Madras owing to the greater consumption of Spirit, though less than that in Bengal where the maximum

quantity was consumed.

To this circumstance must be attributed the virtues that have been ascribed to Porter, Pale Ale &c. The truth is that these liquors are simply a less evil than Spirits, as beverages, but not to be compared in their influence upon health, with the natural & salutary beverage of Water, tea, coffee &c.

This will be made strikingly apparent by a reference to the statistical Return of sickness & mortality for the year 1849 published by Gov^t authority.

In the Return exhibiting the experience of the Madras Division of the ^{Indian} Army for the year 1849, the distinction is preserved between the intemperate, the temperate (or

moderate,) and the Total Abstainers of whom there was a considerable number.

	Mortality <small>deaths</small>	Rate per 1000
942 Intemperate	42	44.5
4818 Temperate	106	23.1
450 Total Abstainers	5	11.1

In the Return of Sickness for the same body of men it is remarkable that the number of cases among the Total Abstainers was nearly the same as among the Temperate being 130.8 in the former and 141.5 in the latter; yet from the few deaths among the former it is obvious their disorders were less virulent, & yielded more readily to treatment.

The following are the results experienced by the 84th Regt. forming part of the European Army of the Madras Presidency.

This Regt. was noted for containing a large proportion of Total Abstain^{ers}. including the Colonel & nearly the whole of the Officers, & for the extreme sobriety of the remainder of the men.

During the year 1846-7 when at a healthy station (Fort St George) the rate of mortality was 12.1 per 1000. while the average No. of deaths among the so-called Temperate Regt. ^{at healthy stations} was at the rate of 30.2 per 1000, or in the proportion of 2 1/2 to 1 among the Total Abstainers.

During the same year 1846-7 the 63rd Regt. not distinguished for temp^{er}. being quartered at Secunderabad (an unhealthy station) lost 73 men in 9 months, or an increase of 40 per 1000 on its previous high rate of mortality: while the 84th being removed the following year

to the same unhealthy station (Secunderabad) increased its mortality 20.1 only, per 1000.

Thus the necessary mortality, so to speak, of European Soldiers in India may be set down as 12.1 per 1000 - The mortality consequent upon moderate drinking as 12.1 per 1000 more, or 24.2 per 1000 among the moderate drinkers.

The influence of bad ventilation also kills its 22.1 per 1000; while the use of alcoholic drinks & bad ventilation combined, increases the mortality to 75 per 1000, the annual No of deaths during 15 years at Secunderabad under these circumstances.

But it is maintained by some that under extraordinary exertion, or when exposed to malarious influences

alcoholic liquors are indisputably necessary. The experience of the 63rd & 84th Regts while passing ^{precisely at the same time} through a country proverbial for cholera & dysentery, the road being carried through several unhealthy & marshy districts, proves the very contrary. The 63rd had to march from Secunderabad to Madras, the march of the 84th was from Madras to Secunderabad, a distance of from 400 to 500 miles.

The 63rd suffered so severely that when the two regts. ~~passed~~ met on the road, they had to borrow all the sick palanquins of the 84th for their conveyance.

The 84th, on the contrary, most of whom by previous arrang^t. between themselves & their Officers, were during the whole march practical

tee totalers, experienced a freedom from sickness altogether unprecedented in an Indian march.

There was no cholera - no fever - & two men lost by dysentery had both been previously suffering from the disease in Madras. With these exceptions there was scarcely a serious case of disease during the entire march, which lasted 47 days.

Consumption of Intox. Drinks inimical to national prosperity. ~~per annum~~

In 1839. £74,000,000 spent in Intoxicating Drinks }
add to this - one day in six lost by the Labouring population from habits of Intemperance - £50,000,000/ann; }
add losses by Land & Sea - }
(in 6 years were lost by sea from Intemp^{er} 2687 ships, with their cargoes worth }
£14,500,000 }
also 3414 lives. -)

add Cost of Lawsuits
Doctors Bills
Lunatic Asylums
Prisons
Penitentiaries "
Poor Houses
Accidents
Judicial Courts
Loss of productive Labour &c.

& it is computed that about 200,000,000 per ann. is lost & expended in Great Britain & Ireland alone.

Since 1688 the cost of War (See *Mutini's* advocate March 1847) is computed at £1437,000,000 and 3,100,000,000 lives.

the Cost of Intemp^{er} during same period
£3600,000,000
Lives sacrificed 5,250,000!

It is also computed that
1,000,000 acres

1,000,000 acres are devoted to growth of
Barley & 40,000 to Hops - which
would raise 40,000,000 bushels of Wheat
capable of supporting 2,000,000 human beings.

Out of the Cost of Manufacture of
Intoxicating Drinks $\frac{1}{4}$ in the
pound only goes for labour -
Of the cost of articles of Clothing, &
Furniture $\frac{6}{8}$ in the pound
goes for labour - hence the Manu-
facture of Intox^g. Drinks is to a
vast extent an unproductive manuf^y
of the £7400,000 expended annually
only £1,233,333 is thus expended
in labour - whereas if the like
sum was devoted to the manufacture
of clothing, Furniture &c. not less
than £24,666,000 would be spent
in labour - thus adding to, instead
of subtracting from, national prosperity.

About 1 family in every 20
throughout the United Kingdom
derives their subsistence from the
Sale Manufacture &c of Strong Drinks -
how vast then must be the amount
of Capital, & how extensive & powerful
the interests, that are enlisted on
the side of Strong Drinks! Need

we wonder that on every hand
the cry should be, in effect, "Great
is Diana of the Ephesians!"
The interests, as well as appetites, of
such multitudes are opposed to
Total abstinence.

Animal - heat - theory of Combustion
by which animal heat is supplied.
See Scottish Review: October
page 292 &c.

Alcoholic drinks unfavourable
to vicissitudes of Climate.

Air, Water & solid food - essen:
or plastic
tial to life -

Alcohol supplies the place of
none of these -

Except as a pabulum for com-
bustion - or evolution of heat -

This however a most wasteful
& injurious medium - compared
with fatty or oleaginous substances.

In the choice of food man can
adapt himself to all the variations
of climate.

Thus, heat being supplied
by a special provision of his nature
from a peculiar sugar & a peculiar
fat which the liver is chiefly
operative in producing from the
solid food of which he partakes -
the sugar being the least production.

- In warm climates he is almost
instinctively prompted by appetite
to confine his diet chiefly to
vegetable food - or at least greatly
to increase the proportion of such.

Then again - the pores being
opened, & the tendency

to perspire greatly increased, both
as the cause and effect of thirst -
the caloric is carried off from
his body - so as to preserve it at
a comparatively even temperature.

To this farinaceous diet, and
ample potations of water is highly
conducive & essential.

For man is unable to bear any
material increase of his bodily
temperature - An increase of
14° above average heat kills him.

Alcohol by too rapidly using up
the oxygen in the lungs, renders
the blood venous in undue
proportion, & hence pre-disposes
to disease & premature death -
& inevitably shortens life.

The same results do not follow
from the use of food as the pabu-
lum, or medium subservient to
the production of heat.

In cold climates - the
stimulus given to the appetite,
or increased desire for solid food,
especially of the fat, or oleaginous
kinds - & lessened tendency to
perspiration - & thereby part with
the natural heat of the frame -

to say nothing of such adaptation of clothing to the climate, as is within his reach - enables man to resist the action of extreme cold with even more ease & safety than excessive heat.

Instance the Esquimaux Russians, &c. - St. Cochrane's overland journey to Khatangha - Case of Tartar Girl -

"Permanent Temp^r Records
Sewall's Address -
86-89 90-91

"Parliamentary Evidence"
Guards of Soaches - Naval Military
p. 289 423 565

"Perm^r Temp^r Records" 3. 495 497 }
499 501 }

For descripⁿ. of solvent & other useful properties of Water see
Scottish Review, "Chemistry of
Commandite." p 40, 41.

Testimony of late Benjⁿ Parsons to the benefits of Total Abstⁿ. See
'Scottish Review' - page 95 First Mo.
1857. - 1

Moderation in use of Alcoholic Drinks - a misapplication of the term.

The moderate use of things beneficial, & applied to their legitimate uses - constitutes Temperance.

We cannot apply the term moderation to the use in any degree of things poisonous or hurtful.

alcohol, a stimulant. & subsequently a sedative - like opium - these properties being held by both these poisons in common.

Hence alcohol like opium sh^d. be confined to the opium chest.

Moderate drinkers, the raw material from which Drunkards are manufactured. It is the moderate, or limited potation that prompts to crime & nerves the hand that perpetrates it. The testimonies of Judges - jurists - jailers &c. as to the connection between alcohol & Murder - as well nearly every other species of crime -

Case of Irish murderer - whose mother plied him with whiskey -

The diff^r. between Moderation & Intoxication, a mere question of degree - The first glass - is the

first step in the road to intoxication.

Alcohol, even in small quantities - not conducive to strength.
Is banished in "training."

It is only capable of imparting heat - & its subsequent effects prove it injurious - & vastly inferior both in economy & in regard to health - to solid food, especially fatty or oleaginous matter - as a *subulum* for combustion, or heat. -

The use of alcoholic liquors destroys in great degree the relish for plain food - also healthful sources of excitement & rational enjoyment.

The passion for strong drink, acquired by imperceptible degrees, yet one of the most difficult to control - Is an absorbing passion.

Like Pharaoh's lean kine, it eats up all others.

Moderate drinking involves an unnecessary, & fearful risk.

"The wise man forgetteth the evil & hideth himself - the simple passions and are punished."