Report of the Committee on Intemperance for the Convocation of the Province of York, presented and received.

Contributors

Church of England. Province of York. Convocation. Committee on Intemperance.
Church of England. Temperance Society.

Publication/Creation

Manchester : Church of England Temperance Society, 1874 ([Manchester?] : Darrah.)

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/g72prmdz

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.

wellcome collection

Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
https://wellcomecollection.org

CONVOCATION OF YORK

Report on Intemperance

22200204399

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

https://archive.org/details/b20404530

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON INTEMPERANCE

FOR THE

Convocation

OF THE PROVINCE OF YORK.

PRESENTED AND RECEIVED.

WITH APPENDICES.

MANCHESTER:

PRINTED BY DARRAH BROTHERS, FOR

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

(PROVINCE OF YORK.)

—

1874.

WELLCOME LIBRARY INSTITUTE

321312 / 30847

MANCHESTER :
DARRAH BROS., PRINTERS, YORK STREET.

M19121

WELLCOME INSTITUTE LIBRARY
Coll. welMOmec
Call No. WM 274
1874
C56r

PREFACE.

The following Report on Intemperance of the Northern House of Convocation, although necessarily following somewhat in the track of that adopted by the Southern Convocation in 1869, yet differs from it considerably in the range of its inquiries, and in the nature of the authorities from which its statistics and facts have been collected. Being also of more recent date, it has embodied the latest developments of this protean evil, which changes its forms, without diminishing its gigantic dimensions. The aspects of the question as presented in the mining and manufacturing towns of the north, are in many respects different from those which distinguish it in the agricultural districts of the south, and the following Report and statistics give prominence to these distinctive features. The working of the grocers' and confectioners' licences has been carefully examined and remarked on, and the question of adulteration is also more largely treated than in the Report of the Southern House. In addition to this, the immense hindrance to the progress of missionary work in heathen lands which is presented by the traffic in intoxicating drinks has been fully considered, and very important evidence regarding it has been furnished by merchants and missionaries from their own personal observation.

With regard to these and some other topics, it will be found that this Report presents a considerable amount of altogether new matter.

I cannot refrain from recording my thankfulness that I have been permitted to give some labour in this good cause. I am prevented by ill-health from carrying my work to its full issue. I leave it, however, with all confidence, in the hands of others fully competent to do it justice, and I pray that the God of all grace may accept and bless this labour.

I wish to acknowledge with gratitude the assistance rendered me in the preparation of this Report, by the Rev. E. Hewlett, M.A., rector of St. Paul's, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester; and the Rev. C. N. Keeling, M.A., rector of St. James', Collyhurst, Manchester; and also the generous aid of Robert Whitworth, Esq., of Brookside, Manchester, through whose liberality this Report is printed and circulated.

JAMES BARDSLEY.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

Report..... 1

(APPENDIX A).

I.—EXTENT OF THE EVIL.

SECTION

1. AMOUNT OF INTEMPERANCE—ESTIMATE OF PER CENTAGE.
   Testimony of Clergy..... 17

2. CLASSES CHIEFLY ADDICTED TO INTEMPERANCE.
   Testimony of Clergy..... 22

3. INCREASE OR DECREASE OF INTEMPERANCE SINCE THE CENSUS OF 1861.
   Testimony of Clergy..... 26
   ,, Magistrates 29
   ,, Chief Constables 35

4. FEMALE INTEMPERANCE.
   Testimony of Clergy..... 38
   ,, Magistrates 40

5. PROPORTION OF INTEMPERANCE ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY TO OTHER DAYS.
   Testimony of Clergy..... 43
   ,, Magistrates 46

II.—CONDUCING CAUSES.

Section		Page
6. General Facilities for Obtaining Drink.		
	Testimony of Clergy	49
	,, Magistrates	53
	,, A Workhouse Master	54
7. Sale of Drink in Music Halls, Gardens, and places of Public Entertainment.		
	Testimony of Clergy	55
	,, Magistrates	56
	,, A Chief Constable	56
	,, Chaplains of Workhouses	56
8. Grocers' and Confectioners' Licences.		
	Testimony of Clergy	57
	,, Magistrates	58
	,, Governors of Gaols	61
	,, Governors, &c., of Her Majesty's Convict Prisons	62
	,, Chaplains of Gaols	63
	,, A Workhouse Master	64
	,, An Employer of Labourer	64
9. Beerhouses an especial Cause of Intemperance.		
	Testimony of Clergy	64
	,, Chief Constables	65
10. Anomalous State of the Law.		
	Testimony of Clergy	65
	,, Magistrates	67
11. Lax Enforcement of the Law.		
	Testimony of Clergy	69
12. Holding of Benefit Clubs in Public-Houses.		
	Testimony of Clergy	72

SECTION PAGE

13. WAKES, FAIRS, HIRINGS, CHRISTENINGS, MARRIAGES, AND FUNERALS.
Testimony of Clergy..... 76

14. PAYMENT OF WAGES IN PUBLIC-HOUSES.
Testimony of Clergy..... 82

15. TREATING TO LIQUOR IN BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.
Testimony of Clergy..... 84
,, Employers of Labour 85

16. HARVESTING.
Testimony of Clergy..... 89

17. FOOTINGS AMONGST WORKMEN.
Testimony of Clergy..... 91
,, Employers of Labour 93

18. MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION OF INTOXICATING DRINKS.
Testimony of Clergy..... 94
,, Masters of Workhouses 97

19. VARIOUS SUGGESTED CONDUCING CAUSES.
Testimony of Clergy..... 98
,, Magistrates 98

III.—CONSEQUENCES OF INTEMPERATE HABITS.

20. ON THE OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY, CHRISTMAS-DAY, AND GOOD FRIDAY.
Testimony of Clergy..... 100

21. ON ATTENDANCE ON THE ORDINANCES OF RELIGION.
Testimony of Clergy..... 104

SECTION PAGE

22. ON THE ATTENDANCE AND HABITS OF CHILDREN AT SCHOOL.
Testimony of Clergy 106

23. ON THE CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE OF TEACHERS.
Testimony of Clergy..... 109

24. ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND THE WORK OF THE CHURCH.
Testimony of Clergy 110

25. ON THE GENERAL EDUCATION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.
Testimony of Clergy..... 113

26. ON PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MORALITY.
Testimony of Clergy 116

27. CRIME, PAUPERISM, AND LUNACY.
Testimony of Magistrates..... 119

28. CRIME.
Testimony of Magistrates 121
,, Chief Constables 125
,, ,, ,, ... 137
,, Governors of Gaols 126
,, ,, ,, ... 133
,, ,, ,, ... 143
,, Governors, &c., of Her Majesty's Convict Prisons..... 129
,, ,, ,, ,, ... 135
,, ,, ,, ,, ... 144
,, Chaplains of Her Majesty's Convict Prisons..... 132
,, ,, ,, ,, ... 137
,, ,, ,, ,, ... 146
,, Chaplains of Gaols 129
,, ,, ,, ... 135
,, ,, ,, ... 145
,, Clergy..... 132

SECTION PAGE

29. PAUPERISM.

Testimony of Masters and Chaplains of Workhouses 148
Testimony of Clergy..... 155
,, Magistrates 156
,, The Governor of a Gaol 157

30. LUNACY.

Testimony of Medical Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums 157
Testimony of Magistrates..... 158
,, Clergy..... 159

31. DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, AND SACRIFICE OF HUMAN LIFE.

Testimony of Clergy..... 160
,, Employers of Labour 162

32. WASTE AND DESTRUCTION OF LABOUR:—

Testimony of Employers of Labour, as to—
(1) Loss in time and money through neglect of work, owing to drinking habits 163
(2) Influence of drinking habits upon the character of the workman, and their effects on the work produced..... 165
(3) Strikes, turnouts, &c..... 167

33. LOSS TO TRADE AND COMMERCE:—

Testimony of Employers of Labour, as to—
(1) Proportion of wages spent in drink 169
(2) Losses to local tradesmen, viz., tailors, drapers, grocers, &c..... 171
(3) Trade and commerce generally, and the home trade particularly 173
Testimony of Clergy..... 174

34. COST OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW IN THE CASE OF PAUPERS AND CRIMINALS.

Testimony of Clergy..... 176
,, Magistrates 177

SECTION PAGE

35. INFLUENCE OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC ON THE POLICE.

Testimony of Clergy 178
,, Magistrates 181
,, Chief Constables 183
,, the Governor of a Gaol 184

36. SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

Testimony of Clergy 185

37. DEATH-RATE OF PUBLICANS.

Testimony of Clergy 187

IV.—REMEDIES: MORAL.

38. EDUCATION AND SPECIAL TEMPERANCE TEACHING.

Suggestions from the Clergy 190
,, ,, Magistrates 191
,, ,, Physicians 192
,, ,, the Master of a Workhouse 192
,, ,, Employers of Labour 192

39. TEMPERANCE ADVOCACY, BY MEANS OF SERMONS, MISSIONS, PERSONAL INFLUENCE, &c.

Suggestions from the Clergy 193
,, ,, Magistrates 195
,, ,, a Physician 196
,, ,, Employers of Labour 196
,, ,, Governors of Gaols 196
,, ,, Chaplains of Gaols 197
,, ,, Masters of Workhouses..... 198
,, ,, Chaplains of Workhouses... 198

SECTION PAGE

40. PUBLIC PLACES FOR RECREATION IN SUMMER AND WINTER.

Suggestions from the Clergy 200
,, ,, Magistrates..... 201
,, ,, Employers 202
,, ,, the Clergy 202
,, ,, the Governor of a Gaol..... 205
,, ,, a Chief Constable 205

41. IMPROVED DWELLINGS AND DOMESTIC EDUCATION.

Suggestions from the Clergy 205
,, ,, Magistrates..... 206
,, ,, Physicians 207
,, ,, Masters and Chaplains of Workhouses 207
,, ,, Chaplains of Gaols 208
,, ,, Governors of Gaols 208

42. BRITISH WORKMAN PUBLIC-HOUSES.

Suggestions from the Clergy 209
,, ,, Magistrates..... 211
,, ,, Employers 212
,, ,, Governors of Gaols 212
,, ,, a Workhouse Chaplain..... 212

43. BANDS OF HOPE AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Suggestions from the Clergy 213
,, ,, Employers 214
,, ,, Workhouse Masters 214
,, ,, Governors of Gaols 215
Testimony of Clergy..... 215
,, Superintendents of Police 221
,, Magistrates 221
,, Governors of Gaols 222
,, Governors, &c., of H.M. Prisons 223
,, Chaplains of Gaols 224
,, a Workhouse Master 224
,, Employers 225

SECTION. PAGE

44. COTTAGE ALLOTMENTS, CLOTHING CLUBS, AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

Suggestions from the Clergy 227
,, ,, a Gaol Chaplain 228
,, ,, Magistrates 228
,, ,, a Physician 229
,, ,, a Workhouse Master 229
,, ,, Employers 229

45. SUGGESTIONS AS TO TIME AND PLACE FOR THE PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Suggestions from the Clergy 230
,, Employers 230
,, a Workhouse Master 231
,, a Chief Constable 231

REMEDIES: LEGISLATIVE.

46. LARGE REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF PUBLIC-HOUSES.

Suggestions from Clergy 231
,, ,, Magistrates 232
,, ,, Chaplains of Gaols 233
,, ,, Chief Constables, &c. 233
,, ,, Employers 234
,, ,, Masters and Chaplains of Workhouses 235

47. THE ENTIRE SUPPRESSION OF BEER-HOUSES.

Suggestions from the Clergy 236
,, ,, Magistrates..... 237
,, ,, Governors of Gaols 237
,, ,, Chaplains of Gaols 238

SECTION PAGE

Suggestions from Chief Constables, &c..... 238
,, ,, Physicians 238
,, ,, Masters and Chaplains of Workhouses 239

48. SUNDAY CLOSING.

Suggestions from the Clergy 240
Testimony of Magistrates..... 243
,, Chief Constables, &c. 245
Suggestions from Chaplains of Gaols 248
,, ,, Masters and Chaplains of Workhouses 248

49. SHORTENING THE HOURS OF SALE.

Suggestions from Clergy..... 249
,, ,, Magistrates 250
,, ,, Governors of Gaols 252
,, ,, Chaplains of Gaols 253
,, ,, Chief Constables, &c. 253
,, ,, Employers..... 255

50. PENALTIES FOR THE ADULTERATION OF LIQUORS.

Suggestions from Clergy..... 256
,, ,, Magistrates 257
,, ,, Governors and Chaplains of Gaols 259
,, ,, Medical Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums 259
,, ,, Chief Constables, &c. 260
,, ,, Masters of Workhouses ... 260

51. THE REMOVAL OF BENEFIT CLUBS FROM PUBLIC-HOUSES.

Suggestions from Clergy 261
Testimony of Magistrates..... 264

52. THE LICENSING POWER OR AUTHORITY.

Testimony of Clergy..... 266
,, Magistrates 271

SECTION PAGE

Suggestions from Clergy..... 271
,, ,, Magistrates..... 273
,, ,, Chaplains of Gaols 273
,, ,, Chief Constables, &c. 273
,, ,, Employers 274
,, ,, the Chaplain of a Workhouse 275

53. A REGULATED MONOPOLY IN THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Suggestions from Clergy 275
,, ,, Employers 276

54. THE ENFORCEMENT OF PENALTIES:—

Suggestions from Clergy..... 277
,, ,, Magistrates 277
,, ,, Governors of Gaols 279
,, ,, Chief Constables, &c. 279
,, ,, Employers 280
,, ,, Masters and Chaplains of Workhouses 280

55. HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.

Suggestions from Magistrates 280
,, ,, Clergy..... 282
,, ,, Governors of Gaols 282
,, ,, Medical Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums 282
,, ,, Chaplains of Gaols 283
,, ,, A Chief Constable..... 283
,, ,, Masters and Chaplains of Workhouses 283

56. A LEGALISED PROPORTION OF LICENCES TO POPULATION.

Suggestions from Clergy..... 283
,, ,, a Magistrate 284
,, ,, the Chaplain of a Gaol..... 284
,, ,, Chief Constables, &c. 284

SECTION PAGE

57. THE EXCLUSION OF THOSE ENGAGED IN THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC FROM PUBLIC OFFICES.
Suggestions from Clergy..... 285
,, ,, Chief Constables 286

58. THE POLICE: THEIR AUTHORITY AND CONDUCT IN REFERENCE TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.
Suggestions from Magistrates..... 286
,, ,, the Governor of a Gaol ... 287

59. PROHIBITION OF THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.
Suggestions from Clergy..... 287
,, ,, Magistrates 288
,, ,, Chief Constables, &c. 288
,, ,, Masters and Chaplains of Workhouses 289

60. SPECIAL INSPECTORS OF PUBLIC-HOUSES.
Suggestions of Magistrates 289
,, Chief Constables, &c..... 289

61. SUGGESTIONS IN REFERENCE TO WAKES, HIRINGS, AND FAIRS.
Suggestions of Clergy 290

62. THE ABOLITION OF OCCASIONAL LICENCES AT AUCTIONS, SPORTS, &c.
Suggestions of Clergy 291
,, a Magistrate 291

63. MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS.
Suggestions of Clergy 291
,, Magistrates 292
,, Governors of Gaols 292
,, a Chief Constable 293
,, Masters and Chaplains of Workhouses 293

SECTION PAGE

64. SUGGESTED REMEDIES (UNCLASSIFIED).

Suggestions of Clergy 294
,, Magistrates 295
,, Chief Constables..... 299
,, a Physician 300
,, the Master of a Workhouse ... 300

V.—GENERAL QUESTIONS.

65. GOOD EFFECTS OF RECENT LEGISLATION.

Testimony of Clergy..... 301
,, Magistrates 304
,, Chief Constables, &c. 304

66. DIMINISHED FACILITIES FOR OBTAINING INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Testimony of Clergy 307
,, Magistrates 308
,, Chief Constables 309

67. PARISHES WITHOUT HOUSES FOR THE SALE OF INTOXICATING DRINKS.

Testimony of Clergy..... 311
,, Magistrates 315
,, Chief Constables 316
,, a Workhouse Master 317
,, Employers..... 317

68. USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN WORKHOUSES AND LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Testimony of Masters of Workhouses..... 318
,, the Chaplain of a Workhouse ... 319
,, Medical Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums..... 319

Section Page

69. Result of Enforced Abstinence in Gaols and Workhouses.

Testimony of Governors of Gaols 320
,, Governors, &c. of H.M. Convict Prisons 322
,, Chaplains of Gaols 322
,, Chaplains of H.M. Convict Prisons 324
,, Masters and Chaplains of Workhouses 324

APPENDIX (B).

Intemperance an Obstacle to Foreign Missions.

Testimony of Missionaries 329

APPENDIX (C).—Tables, &c.

I. The Extent and Prevalence of Intemperance.

Returns from Clergy..... 342

II. The Drink Traffic and Crime.

Extracts from returns of Chief Constables, &c. 346
,, ,, Governors and Chaplains of Gaols..... 350
Table showing Number of Arrests for Drunkenness, relative to total arrests 351
Table showing State of Education of persons arrested for drunkenness 352

SECTION PAGE

III. THE PENALTIES FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Tables 353

IV. THE WINE AND BEERHOUSE ACTS OF 1869.

Extracts from reports of Chief Constables ... 355

V. THE NEW LICENSING ACT.

Extracts from reports of Chief Constables ... 357

Tables showing operation of the new Licensing Act 359

VI. THE BENEFIT OF WITHDRAWING INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN WORKHOUSES, &c,

Extract from report 363

Tables 365

CONVOCATION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF YORK.

Report of the Committee on Intemperance.

Resolution moved in Convocation, March 7th, 1871, by the Rev. James Bardsley, M.A., Rector of St. Ann's and Proctor for the Archdeaconry of Manchester :— Date and Object of the Inquiry.

> "To pray his Grace the President to grant a committee to inquire and report upon the effects of intemperance on Sunday-schools; on the observance of the Lord's Day and the two principal holy days of Good Friday and Christmas Day; on the attendance or otherwise of the working classes on public worship; on national education; and of drinking habits on society in general. Also to suggest such remedies as may be deemed suitable and efficient."

The following were nominated as the Committee :— The Committee of Inquiry.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle,
The Venerable Archdeacon Cooper,
The Venerable Archdeacon Hamilton,
The Rev. Canon Woodford,
The Rev. Canon Crosthwaite,
The Rev. Canon Henry Mildred Birch,
The Rev. Canon Hey,
The Rev. Chancellor Thurlow,
The Rev. Joseph Birchall,
The Rev. Charles Hesketh, and
The Rev. James Bardsley, Convenor.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Sources of Information.

Your Committee wish to state, at the outset, that the following Report is not the mere expression of their own private observation and conviction. Every assertion made in it is founded upon the direct testimony of numerous witnesses moving in various ranks of life, filling various offices, and all of them, for some reason or other, peculiarly fitted to pronounce an opinion upon this very important subject. This Report is the result of specific returns obtained from a wide extent of authority, from a very large majority of the clergy of the Northern Province, from county and borough magistrates, from chaplains and governors of gaols, superintendents of police, landed proprietors, large employers of labour, and others.

Your Committee are therefore justified in stating that this Report embodies the deliberate and thoughtful convictions of many hundreds of intelligent and unprejudiced individuals from those classes which, by their experience and official position, are the best qualified to judge of this matter. The narrow limits within which this Report must be compressed, forbid any extensive quotations from the returns thus supplied, but your committee propose, in its publication, to add an appendix, containing a selection from some of the important documents they have received. And they take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to those numerous gentlemen who have so readily aided them in the prosecution of their inquiry.

I.—Extent of the Evil.

Varied extent of the evil in different localities.

The amount of intemperance varies considerably in different localities, but is always in proportion to the rate of wages and the amount of facilities provided for obtaining strong drink.

Its alarming Increase amongst Females and Juveniles.

Although intemperance largely preponderates amongst males, it is an alarming feature of the age that female intemperance is greatly on the increase. Indeed, it is much to be feared, that if the present ratio of increase in female drunkenness be maintained, little difference will shortly be perceived between the sexes with regard to this evil; at least in some localities. Your Committee have observed also, with deep regret, that habits of intoxication

are not confined to adults, but that young children in increasing numbers are being led into them. Their returns show that this is especially the case in the large towns, and in the mining districts of the North; and the Sunday-schools, as a natural result, suffer very seriously.

The labouring class is that most addicted to this vice, the agricultural labourers contrasting favourably with artisans and miners. Intemperance, however, is by no means confined to them, for the farmers, in proportion to their numbers, are an intemperate class; and a vast amount of drinking exists in connection with trade and business transactions generally. The higher classes are not nearly so free from this vice as is currently stated, the facilities possessed for evading public notice disguising the real facts of the case.

The classes most addicted to this vice.

Although intemperance has largely increased during the last ten years, this increase is not of a general character, but exists principally in the great centres of manufacturing and commercial industry, and invariably where a high rate of wages prevails. In fact, the returns from the agricultural districts show almost universally a decrease in drunkenness, possibly resulting from the action of many landowners in closing the drink shops on their property.

Increase or Decrease of Intemperance since the Census of 1861.

There is a difficulty in obtaining a very comprehensive opinion as to the prevalence and increase of intemperance among females of the middle and upper classes, but the information, where obtainable, leaves no doubt of the fact. We may also add that whenever anything connected with the moral character of the clergy gives rise to public scandal, it is generally in connection with this vice.

Intemperance among Females of the Middle and Upper Classes.

II.—Conducing Causes.

The multiplied facilities for obtaining drink may be regarded as the greatest conducing cause of intemperance. The returns invariably show that when these facilities are increased, drunkenness increases also; that when they are lessened, there is a corresponding diminution in intemperance; and this rule seems to operate with all the force of a natural law. In the 1,273 parishes and districts of the Southern Province (states the Report of the Southern Convocation) where there are no houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks, drunkenness, pauperism, and crime

The multiplied facilities for obtaining drink the greatest conducing cause of Intemperance.

are found to be very rare. In the large parishes of the North, there are not so many districts without places for the sale of drink, yet in those which do exist the same result of lessened drunkenness and crime is obtained.

The sale of drink in Music Halls, Gardens, and places of public entertainment.

The granting of licences for the sale of intoxicating drinks in music halls, gardens, and other places of recreation for the people, is producing an amount of demoralisation that really cannot be exaggerated, especially among the rising generation. Your Committee select from many similar testimonies on this point a brief extract from one of their returns:—

Lamentable dissipation on Good Friday.

"In this parish we have the well-known —— Gardens. Here at Easter time, and especially on Good Friday, we have scenes of riot over which the Christian heart must weep. The rudest and roughest part of the factory population and others from the manufacturing towns come to these gardens, and spend Good Friday in dissipation and immorality. Our Sunday scholars are enticed away, and oftentimes the results are lamentable. Mistresses have informed me that they dreaded Good Friday and the gardens here more than any other temptations to which their servants are exposed."

The lax enforcement of the Law.

Though public opinion, recently more awakened to the magnitude of the evil, has brought about a somewhat improved supervision on the part of magisterial and police authorities in various districts, yet the general laxity with which the law is enforced produces an immense amount of inebriety. Indeed, if the law as at present constituted were but strictly enforced, it would prevent a large amount of the drunkenness which now prevails.

The holding of Benefit Clubs in Public-Houses a fruitful source of injury to the Working Classes, and a direct incentive to Intemperance.

The holding of clubs in Public-Houses is a fruitful source of injury to the working classes. It frequently happens that the club is the unsuspected instrument in familiarising the working man with the scenes and associations of the Public-House, until at length he becomes an habitual attendant. It is a rule in most of the benefit societies to apportion to every member a certain amount of drink on each meeting night for the so-called "good of the house;" and when it happens, as is frequently the case, that a large proportion of the members are absent, the liquor has to be consumed by the few who may be present. The result is, in many cases, helpless intoxication; and in some instances, loss of life from such excess. (See appendix.)

The insolvency of such benefit societies is no uncommon occurrence, and a cause largely conducing to this result is the waste of funds thus indicated. In too many instances, the deposits made by working men through a series of years have been irretrievably lost to them, through the bad and extravagant management, of which systematic expenditure in drink is a leading feature. Insolvency of Benefit Societies.

The results of wakes, statute fairs, hirings, &c., have been found so injurious to habits of sobriety, that many clergymen have laboured earnestly for their entire suppression. They have proved that the periodical recurrence of these gatherings has gone far to neutralise their efforts for good during the remainder of the year. In one of the most valuable returns, the attention of the Committee is directed to the second report (page 72) of the Commissioners of Agriculture, 1869, in which will be found a masterly summary of the evils connected with hirings. (See appendix.) This statement, drawn from a source which is above suspicion, is abundantly confirmed by the returns from the main body of the parochial clergy. Wakes, Statutes, Hirings, &c.

In referring to these evils, a clergyman of large experience writes :—

"If statute fairs were abolished, one of the chief temptations to drunkenness in agricultural districts would be removed."

Another observes :—

"Two statute fairs in the year are here the cause of great evil, especially amongst the young. I look upon them as unmitigated evils in every way."

What, however, is still more to be deplored is that the solemn ordinances of the Church—such as marriages, christenings, and even funerals, are frequently desecrated by persons presenting themselves to take part in those services in an obviously improper state. The adjournment of a whole wedding party from the church to the adjacent Public-House is referred to as a common thing; while in one case a licence for the sale of spirits was sought for by the keeper of a Beer-Shop, on the special ground that his house, being near to a cemetery, was constantly used by the mourners and attendants at funerals. Your Committee are led to hope that burial clubs held in connection with Public-Houses are not so common as they were; the returns showing but few allusions to them. When they do exist, they must tend Marriages, Christenings and Funerals. Burial Clubs.

greatly to the desecration of funerals by drunkenness, inasmuch as a certain amount of the burial money has to be taken out in drink.

Payment of Wages on Saturday, and in Public-Houses.

The payment of wages on the last day of the week, and in Public-Houses, though not so general as formerly, is still of sufficient frequency to lead to very bad consequences.

Treating to Liquor in Business Transactions a great cause of Intemperance and Commercial Dishonesty.

It is a deplorable fact that commercial transactions are influenced to a large extent by the system of treating managers and others, who have the giving out of orders in our large establishments. It is often very difficult for moral and religious persons who oppose this iniquitous practice to succeed in trade. This is especially felt by thrifty persons on first entering into business, fault being found with their work without occasion, and all manner of practices adopted to lessen confidence; and this is generally accompanied by a gentle hint that if the transaction is "wet" the work will be all right.

The "Footing" custom amongst Workmen and Apprentices.

A branch of the same evil practice is that of "treating" amongst workmen, known as the "footing" custom; by which is meant a system of levying a certain sum of money on young persons on entering upon and concluding their apprenticeship, and on workmen when changing their situations or receiving promotion. The money thus obtained is supplemented by a levy made upon the rest of the men in the same workshop, and afterwards spent in drink at the nearest Public-House. It is found that when workmen become subjects of moral and religious influence, all sorts of violent practices are resorted to in order to compel them to contribute their quota to the drink money, including the breaking up of their tools, damaging of their work, and occasionally gross outrages upon their persons.

Unwise Medical Prescription of Alcoholic Drinks.

Your Committee feel bound to state that many of the returns which they have received would lead to the conclusion that medical men sometimes prescribe intoxicating drinks as medicines without due consideration of the consequences. One of the returns says—"This does harm among the upper and middle classes more than amongst the poor." Another says—"This practice is very injurious, but especially amongst females." A third writes—"I fear this is a very great evil. I have known cases in which the doctor has carelessly recommended intoxicants, and sober men have been led to drink."

Harvesting.

The returns received by your Committee also show that

the season of harvest is marked by a lamentable increase of drunkenness, as the result (1) of the immoderate allowance of beer to men at work in the fields; (2) in many cases of the unreasonable refusal of any other beverage than beer, and (3) of the unrestrained indulgence in beer too common at harvest suppers.

The following brief extracts from the returns may suffice in support of each of the above statements:—

"Harvesting leads beyond doubt to considerable drinking; and I often think it is the seed of the evil in many a young person. Drink is freely dispensed to men, women, and boys, especially when the weather makes harvesting operations difficult, as an inducement to greater exertion in the work. After this kind of indulgence for several weeks, labourers find it hard to return to sober habits, especially as harvesting brings in good wages; and many young lads, I fear, never do return."

"Some masters are so hard that they will not give a man a drink of anything if he will not drink beer, even though he be a pledged abstainer."

"Very unseemly practices take place at harvest suppers given by the farmers; the whole company finishing up in a state of disgraceful intoxication or, perhaps, a fight."

III.—Consequences.

Effects of Intemperance on the observance of the Lord's Day.

It is a common complaint that comparatively few of the working class are found in places of worship on the Lord's Day; and indeed the complaint should hardly be limited to the working classes. Your Committee find ample evidence in the returns furnished, to prove that the neglect of sacred ordinances is largely the result of drinking habits. A man who has been drinking up to a late hour on Saturday night, even if he has not been drunk, is not much inclined for public worship. Idling at home, reading the newspaper, or still worse—gambling, are said by many of your informants to be the favourite occupations of thousands of working men on the sacred day, especially during the morning. Add to this that the sale of drink is continued during many hours of that day; and that, in the evening, "free and easy" concerts are held at many of the Public-Houses, and enough has been said to show the various temptations which are held out to withhold the working classes from the house of God.

Christmas Day and Good Friday.

With regard to Christmas-day and Good Friday, a large mass of evidence points to the same conclusion. In fact, not a few informants speak of the latter as the day of the whole year most distinguished by revelry, drunkenness, and debauchery.

Effects of Intemperance on the habits and attendance of children at School.

Referring to Sunday schools, it is found that large numbers of children are kept from attendance for want of the clothes which might have been purchased with the money spent by their parents in excessive drinking. The same cause operates most injuriously upon day and evening schools. It is stated by competent judges that 400,000 children in this country are left to suffer for want of education; and the evidence furnished to your committee clearly proves that a large proportion of this educational destitution is occasioned by the intemperance of the parents: involving waste of money which might have paid for schooling, and also producing that mental and moral obliquity which leads parents to despise education altogether. Very probably the fierce controversy as to education now raging between Churchmen and others professing religion outside the Church of England would never have arisen but for this great evil, inasmuch as this widespread destitution in educational matters would never have existed. It is also found that when the children of the drunken parents do attend school, they are less amenable to discipline, less regular and punctual in their attendance, and less diligent in their studies, than the children of sober parents. While it cannot be doubted that the operation of ragged schools has been most beneficial to the classes for which they are intended, yet it must not be forgotten that these agencies would not have been required at all if it had not been for this great evil.

Educational Destitution caused by Intemperance.

Pernicious effects of the Drink Traffic on Sunday schools and the Work of the Church.

How Sunday scholars may be retained in connection with the School and the Church after they arrive at the age of fourteen or fifteen years, is a question which has long perplexed the minds of managers and superintendents. The returns furnished point, with remarkable unanimity, to the pernicious influence of strong drink as the great cause of the defection among Sunday scholars. The Sunday evening concerts, held at Public-Houses, are referred to as not only altogether neutralising all good teaching while the young people remain at the Sunday school; but as speedily severing the connection altogether between them and the Sunday school and Church. One correspondent from a large manufacturing town, to show the temptation which the Public-House puts

in the way of Sunday scholars, supplies the following advertisement which appeared in a Public-House window :—

"Wanted, Sunday scholars with good voices to sing sacred music on Sunday evenings. Liberal payments will be given."

Another clergyman testifies that a large number of young women, brought up at Sunday schools, were bribed to sing hymns and anthems at the door of a Public-House on the Sunday evening, to attract customers.

The general Education of the Working Classes.

As it respects the whole question of the education of the working-classes, by whatever agency, your Committee are assured by their informants, that the drinking habits of those classes are the great obstacle to improvement. In fact, as a clergyman states : "Education is very little thought of, or cared for, while drink is their god."

Our Foreign Trade in Strong Drink a great obstruction to Christian Missions.

The widely-extended work which British Christianity carries on amongst the heathen in various parts of the world, is often referred to as far exceeding the efforts of any other Christian nation in this direction. Few, however, have any adequate conception of the immense hindrances to missionary success which are presented by the foreign trade of this country in strong drink. The statements of returned missionaries and others familiar with the subject, which have been made to your Committee, contain facts of the most startling character. In Africa and the South Sea Islands, and amongst the North American Indians, the effect of the spirits so extensively sold by Europeans, is that whole races are wasting away and rapidly becoming extinct ; while in India and China, the native mind, seeing that it is the same nation which offers both Christianity and strong drink, classes the two things in the same category, and regards the Gospel as sanctioning drunkenness ; and the manifest evils of the latter, lead the most intelligent amongst the natives to wish to get rid at once of missionaries, opium, and rum.

Intemperance and Immorality.

Passing to the subject of public and private morality, it would be impossible adequately to represent the baneful effect produced by the same evil cause in this direction also. The corrupting influence of drunken parents on their children ; the spectacles of intoxication so frequently made public in our streets ; the profane and indecent language so often made use of by drunken persons in the hearing of children ; with other such

causes, cannot fail to produce a most demoralising effect on the public mind. Much of the wide-spread iniquity connected with what is known as the "social evil" may also be traced to the same source. Numerous informants, from various classes of the population, agree in their testimony that the drinking system is a direct incentive to incontinence, violation, and conjugal infidelity.

Intemperance and Crime.

Among the prolific causes of crime, pauperism, and lunacy, your Committee are led to give the drinking customs of the day the most prominent place. Many magistrates, governors of gaols, chaplains of gaols, and superintendents of police concur in stating that of those crimes which obtain public notice, from eighty-five to ninety per cent are the direct result of drunkenness. Others declare that the chief use of the police in their districts appears to be to look after the Public-Houses and their frequenters; whereas, in those cases where clergymen are able to rejoice in the fact that "there is no known thief, rogue, or vagabond in our parish," they add as a reason that "there is also no Public-House or Beer-Shop."

Nor must we lose sight of the immensely increased expenditure entailed on the country for the administration of criminal law in dealing with crimes produced by drink. One informant, who has passed through various offices connected with prisons and police, extending over a period of forty years, who has been for the last twenty years the governor of a county gaol, and who has had to do with more than 15,000 prisoners, assures the committee that "the proportion of those criminals whose crimes are the direct result of drink is no less than ninety per cent of the whole." Of the re-committals, which so clearly indicate confirmed habits of vice, your Committee find, from numerous returns from chaplains and governors of gaols, that an average of more than seventy per cent may be ascribed to the same cause; and that their drinking habits and drinking associates militate against the reformation of criminals to a very serious extent.

Intemperance and Pauperism.

The burden of poor-rates is increased to a most oppressive extent by the same agency. Your Committee have been much struck by the returns on this subject made by Guardians of the Poor, of whom one states his conviction that the poor-rates they are now paying of 10d. in the pound, would, but for intemperance,

be at once reduced to 4d. The provision made by the poor-law of a home in the union workhouse is abused by many, who set aside all idea of thrift, and spend all that they can earn in drink, knowing that they can betake themselves to the parish for a refuge when all is finished.

Intemperance and Lunacy.

With respect to lunacy, your Committee have received returns from superintendents of lunatic asylums, which lead them to the conclusion that rather more than twenty per cent of such cases are directly produced by intemperance; and that, but for this, as many more would have been of a much milder type.

The effects of Intemperance on the Vigilance and Fidelity of the Police.

Your Committee are led to fear that the results of this system on the vigilance and fidelity of the police are very deteriorating, and more especially upon young constables who have recently been appointed to office. They arrive at this conclusion reluctantly, but the evidence they have received forces it upon them. The testimony of magistrates and superintendents of police is quite unanimous on the subject. One of the latter, with an experience of more than thirty years, says: "The general influence of the liquor traffic is injurious to the vigilance and fidelity of the police. The landlord tries, and no doubt often succeeds, in prevailing upon the constable who surveys his house, to take a little of something 'short,' meaning spirits, and generally concludes his pressing invitation by saying, 'It is a stormy night, and will keep the cold out,' which really means, 'I have shut your eyes, and closed your ears, with the drop of short stuff I have given you.'"

The advantages of the Saturday Half-Holiday and Holidays generally neutralised by drinking habits.

Whilst your Committee are deeply impressed with the necessity for seasons of relaxation for all classes, especially for working people; nevertheless their returns show that the Saturday half-holiday, so beneficent in its institution, becomes to vast numbers a curse rather than a blessing, owing to the additional leisure it affords for the indulgence of the depraved appetite for strong drink. The recorded testimony of a clergyman of long experience in one of our large northern towns is confirmed by many others, when he says:—

"In the large town of —— the Saturday half-holiday had a very bad result. Idleness drove hundreds to the Publics. Men, as a rule, were only safe at work. Their notion of holiday was simply a longer time for drink."

The Loss to Trade and Commerce.

The injury to trade and commerce occasioned by this baneful system—arising from the loss of labour, the waste of capital, the destruction of property, the deterioration of the character of workmen, and the interruption of kindly relations between masters and workmen, is so enormous as to be really beyond all calculation. One correspondent of authority, referring to some classes of the iron-workers, puts the loss of labour at fifty per cent. Another states that he "has frequently known machines to lie idle for days together, and many hands unemployed in consequence, because of the drunkenness of the machinist." The evidence on this subject from employers of labour is so abundant that your Committee can only direct the attention of the House to the summary of it which they give in the appendix.

Death-rate of Publicans.

The moral injury inflicted upon those who are engaged in this traffic is so painfully notorious that your Committee need not dwell upon it; but their returns concur in establishing the fact, that the death-rate of those immediately connected with it is fearfully high. One clergyman, as the result of his own careful observation during eleven years, gives a comparison between the average length of life of tailors, hatters, and shoemakers—artisans not remarkable for their sobriety—and that of dealers in strong drink, which shows a difference of eight years and a third in favour of the former trades.

IV.—Remedies.

The suggestions offered to your Committee by their correspondents, as to the remedies which they consider would be efficient to cure this enormous evil, will demand the most careful consideration of the House.

These remedies naturally divide themselves into two kinds—moral and legislative.

I.—MORAL REMEDIES.

Education and Special Temperance Teaching.

It is found that where good schools are established the tone of feeling is elevated, and that this great vice, though not eradicated, is considerably diminished. Some of your correspondents advocate the introduction into the reading books of our national schools of passages illustrating the bad results of intemperance. This has not hitherto been done. Very many of your informants recommend that both teachers in the day and Sunday schools, and also clergymen from the pulpit, should more frequently and

forcibly pourtray the evil results of intemperance. In these recommendations your committee cordially concur.

Public Parks for Summer Recreation and Public Clubrooms for Winter

One magistrate, of wide experience and high social position, recommends that, as it is deemed a proper appropriation of the money of ratepayers to purchase public parks for summer recreation, so also public reading and club rooms should be established for the winter; so that, in all seasons of the year, the working man would have, at any rate, the opportunity of a harmless lounge, instead of a debasing one.

Improved Dwellings.

The Committee further recommend that more attention should be paid by landowners and the possessors of other kinds of property, to the dwellings of the poor, both in their construction and in the conveniences provided. As is so pungently represented by one of your correspondents, "The cottages of the poor are, too frequently, not houses to live in, but only dens to sleep in." It is found, from wide experience, that the discomforts of the cottage drive the men to the Public-House, while the crowding together of families in insufficient dormitories not only conduces to intemperance, but promotes great demoralisation, and to a large extent paralyses the work of the Church and defeats the most earnest efforts of the parochial clergy. The Committee feel that this lies at the root of most of the social evils with which the country is afflicted.

Removal of Benefit Clubs from Public Houses.

The Committee are deeply impressed with the conviction that every effort should be made to prevent benefit societies being held in Public-Houses. It is represented to your Committee that numbers of sober workmen feel it to be a great hardship to be compelled to attend from time to time at a Public-House for the purpose of paying their club subscription. Every facility should be afforded by the clergy and magistrates for the use of their schools and other suitable rooms for such objects. Wherever this has been done, it has removed a great temptation from the path of multitudes of working men, and prevented them from falling into habits of intemperance.

The establishment of "British Workman" Public-Houses.

Your Committee are also of opinion that much importance is to be attached to the establishment of "British Workman" Public-Houses in our large towns. Sixteen of these institutions exist in Leeds, where they were commenced four years ago. These are mostly self-supporting, and similar establishments are now being introduced into many of our large towns and cities with

marked success. The great feature of these institutions is that working men can enjoy social intercourse with their fellows without being exposed to the temptation of strong drink or obliged to make a payment of any kind. They are mainly governed by working men themselves, and are, in a great measure, supported by their voluntary subscriptions. It is obvious that these houses are likely to be used for meetings and benefit societies, and on these and other grounds promise to be of great and permanent value to the community.

Bands of Hope and Temperance Societies.

Your Committee also gather, from the returns made by clergymen, magistrates, and others, that Bands of Hope and temperance societies have been useful in stemming the tide of intemperance, in reclaiming drunkards, and in preserving young people in communion with the Church. These returns confirm the statement of the Committee on Intemperance of the Southern Convocation that "it is the almost universal testimony of those connected with our criminal jurisprudence and the control of workhouses, and, indeed, of all who have looked deeply into the subject, that in the case of persons addicted to intemperance, total abstinence from intoxicating drinks is, under God, the only effectual remedy."

II.—LEGISLATIVE REMEDIES.

The following are the principal among the remedies suggested by your correspondents, which require legal enactment.

A large Reduction in the number of Public-Houses.

All concur in recommending a large diminution in the number of licensed houses, which are regarded as vastly in excess of the requirements of the population. This proposal your Committee cordially endorse. Many of your correspondents give striking facts, which show that wherever the number of such houses has been diminished, every form of social evil has decreased. One clergyman, whose parishioners are chiefly engaged in ironworks, states on this point that "though the population has well-nigh doubled within three years and a half, yet, the Public-House and Beer-Shops having been diminished from twenty-one to fourteen, the result is that drunkenness and crime have considerably decreased, and the moral condition of the place has greatly improved."

The entire Suppression of Beer-Houses.

The great bulk of your informants advocate the entire suppression of Beer-Houses as distinguished from Public-Houses, describing the former as "nests of corruption and the source of

unmitigated mischief." This suggestion also your Committee readily adopt.

The entire Closing of Public-Houses on Sunday.

With regard to the entire closing of houses for the sale of drink on the Lord's Day, your Committee entirely agree with the opinion of the great majority of the clergy, and of a considerable proportion of magistrates, chief-constables, and other officials, which is decidedly favourable to the enactment of such a measure, due provision being made therein for the wants of travellers. It is the general belief also that this would be acceptable to many of the publicans themselves.

The Shortening of the Hours of Sale.

The shortening of the hours of sale is advocated by almost all your correspondents, the general view being that on Saturday evenings these houses should be closed earlier than on other nights. A large number of competent judges, in giving their opinion as to the best time of opening and closing on ordinary days, specify seven to eight a.m. for the former, and nine to ten p.m. for the latter.

The abolition of occasional Licences at Fairs, Wakes, Auctions, &c.

Considering the great evils arising from the granting of occasional licences, your Committee are decidedly of opinion that no magistrate should have the power of issuing licences for the sale of intoxicating drinks at auctions, wakes, fairs, or even field-games.

Stringent Legislation against Adulteration

The attention of your Committee has been also directed to the extensive prevalence of adulteration in the manufacture of strong drinks, and they are of opinion that stringent legislative action should be taken on this matter. One correspondent says: "One great grievance of the labouring classes, conducing to drunkenness, is the adulteration of beer by what is called 'Brewer's Chemistry.'" Another informant refers to a brewing firm from which a member withdrew because he could not sanction the adulteration practised by the other members, one of whom boasted that "he carried his granary in his waistcoat pocket"—alluding to a certain potent drug largely used in the manufacture of beer. It is asserted by those well qualified to judge, that the narcotic and deleterious ingredients frequently employed in brewing, are far more productive of intoxication than simple malt and hops.

Good effects of recent Legislation.

Your Committee recommend that the Suspensory Bill of 1871 should become a permanent law, and would express also their conviction that Sir Selwin-Ibbetson's bill for transferring the licensing power from the Inland Revenue to the magistrates, has been productive of considerable good in lessening the number of

licences; but they regret that the magistrates have not exercised to a fuller extent their power of suppressing the licence in the case of badly-conducted houses.

Penalties for the Sale of Drink to Young Children.

In view of the encouragement to juvenile intemperance afforded by the practice of supplying young persons with intoxicating drinks, your Committee would suggest whether, in any future legislation on the subject, it should not be rendered penal to serve young children with such liquors, whether for consumption on or off the the premises.

Public-Houses should be closed to Benefit Societies and at Parliamentary and Municipal Elections.

A great majority of your correspondents are decidedly of opinion that a law should be passed forbidding benefit societies to hold their meetings at Public-Houses; and also that houses for the sale of strong drinks should be closed on the occasion of parliamentary and municipal elections. In this view your Committee concur.

Suggested (1) that Ratepayers should have a voice in deciding whether any or what number of Licences should be issued; and (2) that the Guardians of the Poor should be associated with the Magistrates in the granting of Licences.

Numerous correspondents represent that as the ratepayers are vitally interested in a traffic which so largely increases the taxes and entails such dire evils on society, they ought to have a voice in deciding whether any, or what number of, Public-Houses should exist in their midst. One correspondent asserts that "even the magistrates ought not to have the power of granting new licences in opposition to the wishes of the inhabitants of any district;" while another clergyman of wide experience recommends that the Board of Guardians, though not elected for this particular purpose, should be associated with the bench of magistrates in determining the number of houses to be licensed for the sale of intoxicating drinks in any given district.

While your Committee express no preference for one of these suggestions more than another, yet they regard both of them as worthy of the gravest consideration.

Your Committee, having introduced into this Report the opinions of so many persons of authority, as well upon the extent and consequences of intemperance, as upon the nature and variety of remedies suggested, cannot conclude without expressing an earnest hope that some plan may be devised for abating this gigantic evil; and also that the minds of Christian people may be stirred up to co-operate for the removal of that which is the chief hindrance to all social progress, educational development, and material prosperity; and which is also the principal stumbling-block to the advancement of Christ's kingdom in this great nation.

Convocation of the Province of York.

COMMITTEE ON INTEMPERANCE.

APPENDIX

(A.)

HEADS OF ENQUIRY.

I. EXTENT OF THE EVIL.
II. CONDUCING AND INDIRECT CAUSES.
III. RESULTS.
IV. REMEDIES.
V. GENERAL QUESTIONS.

I.—EXTENT OF THE EVIL.

SECTION 1. THE AMOUNT OF INTEMPERANCE.

"The amount of intemperance varies considerably in different localities, but is always in proportion to the rate of wages and the amount of facilities provided for obtaining strong drink. Although intemperance largely preponderates amongst males, it is an alarming feature of the age that female intemperance is greatly on the increase. Indeed, it is much to be feared, that if the present ratio of increase in female intemperance be maintained, little difference will shortly be perceived between the sexes with regard to this evil; at least, in some localities. Your Committee have observed also, with deep regret, that habits of intoxication are not

confined to adults, but that young children in increasing numbers are being led into them. Their returns show that this is especially the case in the large towns, and in the mining districts of the North; and the Sunday-schools, as a natural result, suffer very seriously."—(*Report*, page 2.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Amount of Intemperance (estimate of percentage) in parish or district.—Whether occasional or habitual: (1) Male Intemperance. (2) Female Intemperance. (3) Juvenile Intemperance.

1. "In a population of 1,000, we have thirty per cent (six per cent being habitually) addicted to intemperance, twenty-five per cent being men, and five per cent women."—Y. 68.

2. "In a population a little above 1,000, composed of bargemen, limeburners, and agricultural labourers, the percentage of intemperance is 'heavy' amongst the men. We have several cases, too, of female intemperance."—Y. 82.

3. "Population, 1,000. A few habitual drunkards, chiefly of the labouring class. Women generally drink on the sly."—Y. 86.

4. "Intemperance has considerably increased in this parish, both amongst males and females, since May, 1870, owing to the importation of many families from London. The men (who are employed at the ironstone quarries) are especially addicted to it. There is also much occasional intemperance amongst the women; happily not much among the juveniles, in proportion to their numbers."—Y. 316.

5. "A large amount of intemperance among youths: mere boys get drunk. Manufacturing and agricultural population of 4,000."—Y. 528.

6. "In a mixed population of 1,500 (about 350 being agricultural labourers, and the remainder colliers) from ten to fifteen per cent may be considered as habitual, and two or three per cent as occasional inebriates. Amongst the women, there are several laudanum drinkers: a good per centage of them take it daily in their tea."—Y. 531.

7. "In a mining population of 4,500, with eleven Public-Houses and three Beer-Shops, we have of occasional intemperance about twenty per cent male; two per cent, female; and one per cent, juvenile."—D. 111.

8. "Ours is a mining population of about 2,000 inhabitants. I should say one half the male population get drunk once a fortnight, *i.e.*, on pay-day. There is very little actual drunkenness

Qy. Amount of Intemperance (estimate of percentage) in parish or district.—Whether occasional or habitual: (1) Male Intemperance. (2) Female Intemperance. (3) Juvenile Intemperance.

amongst females, but a good deal of tippling. Pit-laddies drink a good deal."—D. 185.

9. "We have a great deal of occasional intemperance at particular times of the year, and much habitual intemperance amongst certain classes of the population. A considerable amount of drinking goes on amongst the fish-wives. Juvenile intemperance (*i.e.*, amongst young men) is sadly on the increase. Population, 2,500: fishing and agricultural."—D. 211.

10. "There is a great deal of intemperance here. Female drunkenness, too, is very common; and also that of young men. Population, 10,000."—D. 286.

11. "About thirty per cent of male intemperance, and ten per cent female. We have three drinkshops to a population of less than 600."—C. 16.

12. "We have a population of about 638 males: eighty are total abstainers, and 160 are youths; deducting these, we have 398 left, of whom we cannot think there are more than ninety who never get intoxicated—say, then, sixty per cent of the adult males. The women are much better: of them I think about seven per cent are addicted to intemperance. The girls are quite free from it; but about thirty per cent of the lads from sixteen to twenty years of age are given to it."—C. 45.

13. "Women drink more than formerly, and young girls commence at Saturday and Sunday evening concerts, &c."—M. 46.

14. "(1) Male intemperance is here characterised by its savage intensity. The quantity of liquor consumed is enormous, and men who will work for weeks together without touching will then break down and drink for weeks, sometimes months, incessantly. (2) Of female intemperance, we do not see much, but there is a widely-spread habit of indulging privately. (3) Lads begin young, as they go to work early, and are corrupted in the shops."—M. 122.

15. "Population about 4,300, seafaring and agricultural. Of males, ten per cent are habitual, and forty per cent are occasional inebriates; females, twelve per cent habitual, and six per cent occasional; juveniles, five per cent are occasional."—M. 144.

16. "Twenty per cent of the adult population are occasional drunkards. Of the habitual, idling drunkards, two and a-half per cent are men, and two and a-half per cent are women. Female

Qy. Amount of Intemperance (estimate of percentage) in parish or district.—Whether occasional or habitual: (1) Male Intemperance. (2) Female Intemperance. (3) Juvenile Intemperance.

intemperance is fully equal to that of males. Fully one per cent get occasionally drunk who are under thirteen years of age."—M. 156.

17. "Male: It has been estimated by one person very conversant with the subject that twenty-five per cent are occasionally intemperate, and ten per cent at least once a week. Female: Difficult to determine, but private drinking exists to an alarming extent. Juvenile: Few, perhaps, of those who take intoxicating drink (from twelve to twenty years of age) but get intoxicated more or less frequently."—M. 181.

18. "Among grown men, probably not more than thirty per cent are strictly and regularly sober."—M. 182.

19. "At least half the adult males are either habitual or occasional drunkards. I should think the same may be said of one-sixth of the women."—M. 200.

20. "Male: Fifty per cent, at least. Female: twenty per cent. Juvenile: ten per cent, probably."—M. 234.

21. "Male: Per centage difficult to estimate; but the number of both occasional and habitual drunkards is very large, and increasing, here. Female: Largely on the increase: there is a wide-spread habit of moderate drinking. Juvenile: Fostered by dancing saloons, billiard rooms, and 'free and easies.' The mischief done is incalculable."—M. 308.

22. "Purely agricultural parish: population, 600. I can only point out three habitual drunkards (men) in this parish."—M. 398.

23. "Male: About two per cent of gross population; about ten per cent of adult males. Female: About 1·3 per cent of gross population; about 6·5 per cent of adult females. Juvenile: 0·5 per cent of juvenile population. During the past two years, I have been brought face to face with intemperance in such a form as was altogether unknown to me in my previous ministry. And when, at length, I have endeavoured to guage its extent among my people, I am appalled and overwhelmed with what I discover. There is one corner of my parish, containing about 100 houses, where more than half the adults are drunkards. The men drink, the women drink, the children drink! Babes at the breast learn to drink. Infants are brought to the Public-Houses."—M. 401.

24. "From ten to fifteen per cent of the men in this parish are intemperate, and amongst the females there is a good deal of drinking on the sly."—Ch. 78.

Qy. Amount of Intemperance (estimate of percentage) in parish or district.—Whether occasional or habitual: (1) Male Intemperance. (2) Female Intemperance. (3) Juvenile Intemperance.

25. "I can only say that the experience of myself and Scripture-readers leads us to believe that there is hardly a family but suffers from intemperance, either directly or indirectly. The proportion of female intemperance is unusually high in our district. There are in some streets almost as many women as men addicted to this vice. Population of parish, 13,000; seaport."—Ch. 129.

26. "The estimated amount of intemperance in this parish (population, 8,000: seaport) is thirty per cent occasional, and twenty-five per cent habitual—the latter being confirmed drunkards, and chiefly men. Among the juveniles of both sexes, there is fully ten per cent."—Ch. 183.

27. "Women are as bad in this respect as men, and I consider worse, as far as constant 'tippling' is concerned. In a certain Public-House in my parish, one Saturday night, thirty women were counted to two men."—Ch. 198.

28. "On the increase, principally among the female workers in our one factory."—Ch. 253.

29. "About one half of the adult males are occasionally drunk."—Ch. 263.

30. "Prevails, more or less, among half the population."—Ch. 396.

31. "(1) Our parish is flooded with intemperance. The majority of our men are drinkers, because we have so many Public-Houses and Beer-Shops, and also places that sell without a licence. In their sober intervals, the poor dupes curse them and wish there were none. We have a vast number of female inebriates, and they are as bad or worse than the men. When sober, many of them are kind parents; but worse than brutes in drink. Juveniles are even taught by their parents to drink with them, and to use tobacco when very young. Thank God, we find some of them a refuge in our Bands of Hope."—Ch. 347.

32. "In reference to the working classes, I believe that the relative per centages in this parish are seven and a half per cent of adult males, and ten per cent of adult females. This fact, that the proportion of drunkenness is greater amongst women than men, is most remarkable. If the inquiries of the committee bring out any useful suggestions as to the best way of meeting the evil of female intemperance, it would be a great boon to have such suggestions circulated amongst the clergy."—Ch. 355.

33. "Male intemperance, very large; female intemperance,

Qy. Amount of Intemperance, (estimate of percentage) in parish or district.—Whether occasional or habitual: (1) Male Intemperance. (2) Female Intemperance. (3) Juvenile Intemperance.

proportionately large; juvenile intemperance, fearful."—R. 24.

34. "The occasionally intemperate would be more than ten times the number of habitual drunkards. Amongst the male population intemperance is very great occasionally; less so occasionally amongst females, but more so habitually. Of juvenile intemperance, I cannot speak definitely, but smoke and drink often go together, and there is a large and increasing number of juvenile smokers. Population, 7,000."—R. 277.

35. "About twenty per cent of the adult population may be classed as habitual inebriates—almost exclusively men. We have eleven places supplying intoxicating drinks to a population (manufacturing) of about 5,000."—R. 357.

36. "Juvenile intemperance is greatly on the increase. Juvenile smoking is very common, and this leads to drunkenness." R. 410.

37. "We have a population of about 5,500, engaged in mining and at iron-works. Of these, about thirty per cent of the males and seven per cent females are addicted to intemperance; also a large number from sixteen years of age and upwards."—C. 66.

Section 2. THE CLASSES CHIEFLY ADDICTED TO INTEMPERANCE.

"The labouring class is that most addicted to this vice, the agricultural labourers contrasting favourably with artisans and miners. Intemperance, however, is by no means confined to them, for the farmers, in proportion to their numbers, are an intemperate class; and a vast amount of drinking exists in connection with trade and business transactions generally. The higher classes are not nearly so free from this vice as is currently stated, the facilities possessed for evading public notice disguising the real facts of the case."—(*Report*, page 3.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Class or classes chiefly addicted to it?

38. "Principally the working classes."—Y. 7.

39. "Chiefly the working class; one or two melancholy cases of confirmed and inveterate drinkers in the middle class."—Y. 22.

Qy. Class or classes chiefly addicted to it?

40. "Out of a population of 1,000, twenty-five per cent of the working class, four per cent of the higher or professional class, and one per cent of persons occupying official positions are addicted to intemperance."—Y. 68.

41. "The working class—including agricultural labourers, bargemen, and limeburners; also the small farmers."—Y. 82.

42. "The ill effects of drinking in this parish are especially to be found in the too common habit of the farmers drinking together at one another's houses in the evenings."—Y. 172.

43. "There is a good deal of occasional intemperance amongst the farming class at fairs, markets, &c., as well as amongst the working class. There are some cases of habitual intemperance, but not many, and these are equally divided between the farming and the working classes. We have but few cases of female intemperance. There is a sad case in the professional class, that of a medical man, whose influence is consequently entirely lost for good."—Y. 224.

44. "Among the working class and farmers very prevalent." Y. 265.

45. "We have a mixed population of agricultural labourers, quarrymen, and tradesmen; and of these the ironstone men are decidedly the worst, especially the unmarried ones. They have large earnings, and generally save the least. A few tradesmen are also addicted to intemperance."—Y. 316.

46. "I do not think that intemperance prevails much among the agricultural labourers in this parish: it is confined almost entirely to the miners, who are reckless and improvident to a degree. They earn high wages, and on that very account are exposed to great temptations."—Y. 534.

47. "We have a population of about 1,500; a small proportion are devoted to agriculture, but more than 1,000 are dependent upon the collieries. There are, of course, amongst such a mass of labouring men many habitual drunkards, and many others who break out occasionally. (1) Nearly all our inebriates are working men, though we have several who have reduced themselves to this class from much better positions through intemperance. (2) Two or three farmers (our highest class) are given to drinking: the recent death of a female of this class was referred to this cause."—Y. 528.

48. "Our present population, more than trebled by the temporary residence of workmen employed on the waterworks, is now nearly 1,700: our normal population is about 500. There are no Public-Houses or Beer-Shops in this parish: a grocer at the wakes holds spirit and beer licences. There is great intemperance

Qy. Class or classes chiefly addicted to it?

among the 'navvies'; but not one case of habitual intemperance in those composing the population of the parish strictly so considered. It is hoped when the waterworks are completed, the intemperance existing in the parish will cease, and no evil effects be left, for the navvies are a distinct class, and the regular population keeps itself from associating with them."—D. 15.

49. "Ours is a manufacturing, seafaring, and labouring population of 13,000. Of the working classes, the sailors are tolerably sober; puddlers, iron-shipbuilders, rollers of iron, and Irish labourers in timberyards are very drunken. I regret also to say that many of the tradesmen, clerks, and accountants in offices are intemperate. There are a few instances of persons also occupying official positions."—D. 173.

50. "This parish has a manufacturing population of between 3,000 and 4,000, of which nine per cent may be classed as habitually intemperate, and fifty per cent occasionally so. Of the drunkards, ninety per cent are working people; and ten per cent belong to the middle class."—Ca. 145.

51. "All classes; so that the vice is known in the North by the name of the 'Cumberland Fever.'"—Ca. 230.

52. "Population about 1,000: agricultural and manufacturing. The farmers are the most intemperate; and next in proportion, the operative class."—M. 49.

53. "(1) In a manufacturing population of about 4,000, the greatest number of drinkers are necessarily of the working class. (2) Two lawyers are addicted to intemperance; one disgracefully so. (3) A magistrate died recently who had seriously injured his health by consuming large quantities of ardent spirits."—M. 74.

54. "(1) The working class largely. (2) Cases of intemperance among the higher or professional classes, being private, or evading detection in the chief hotels, cannot well be estimated; but they are supposed to be numerous, chiefly from drinking at hotel 'Bars.'"—M. 46.

55. "(1) A very large number among the working men—particularly moulders and other artisans in receipt of high wages. (2) I only know of one professional man here addicted to drunkenness. No doubt there is much habitual intemperance among the less educated of the manufacturers and well-to-do tradespeople. (3) I think that instances of persons holding civil offices being addicted to intemperance are much less frequent than they used to be some years ago. I do not know of any."—M. 181.

56. "Chiefly the working class. Several of our farmers

Qy. Class or classes chiefly addicted to it?

have been (especially a few years back) much addicted to intemperance; but three of these utterly ruined their fortunes through drink, and have been replaced by sober farmers."—M. 208.

57. "(1) Glass-blowers and colliers most grossly addicted to it. (2) The cotton spinners and manufacturers in this neighbourhood are by no means free from intemperance. (3) I know of none holding official positions as being addicted to intemperance, though the chairman of the Local Board is a publican."—M. 292.

58. "Quarrymen, colliers, and factory operatives. Our postmaster has not been sober many hours for four months. His good wife attends to the duties of the office."—M. 346.

59. "The working classes are chiefly addicted to it, owing to publicans doing their best by various dodges to draw them on; and doubtless undetected drunkenness enables so many to make a living. (2) The higher or professional classes used formerly to be intemperate, but are much changed now. Three sad instances, a few years ago, showed how drink will blight the most promising career. One of our surgeons is now a total abstainer. (3) No serious cases lately of intemperance among persons occupying official positions, but several formerly."—Ch. 79.

60. "The working classes—such as persons employed at the railway and at the waterworks—are those most addicted to it."—R. 16.

61. "Population, 2,000. (1) The working classes chiefly. (2) Of the higher or professional classes there are one or two instances; several also among the tradesmen. (3) Of persons occupying official positions, there are two instances of habitual intemperance, and one occasional."—R. 35.

62. "Cases of intemperance amongst all classes here. A short time ago we were particularly unfortunate with regard to the medical profession."—R. 43.

63. "(1) Very prevalent among the working class. (2) The employers of labour are much addicted to drinking habits: they frequent the Public-Houses with their men, and with very few exceptions in this parish, their influence in this respect is very baneful. (3) All persons here occupying official positions are at present free from this vice; but the late chairman of the Local Board, who was in office until very recently, is one of the most intemperate men in the parish; and the late churchwarden for the people, who had been in office 1867 to 1871, is also one of the greatest frequenters of Public-Houses in this parish."—R. 134.

Qy. Class or classes chiefly addicted to it?

64. "(1) Masons, dyers, &c. (2) Intemperance prevails to a terrible extent amongst the tradesmen and manufacturers, carried on for the most part privately. There are numbers of deaths of which the accounts given are that the deceased have 'lived high.' "—R. 178.

65. "The working classes, especially in certain trades—brickmakers, bricklayers, and persons generally employed in the building trades with good wages. (3) Town councillors are sometimes given to excess."—R. 277.

66. "The colliers: but the per centage of habitual intemperance is very small; occasional, perhaps twenty per cent. I may observe that the colliers of this town are quite the exception with respect to the habits of miners as a rule. The masters are anxious to do all that they can for their men: the managers (a father and three excellent sons) are most solicitous as to the men's moral, no less than their physical, welfare; and this, with their great influence for good, because of their own example and precepts, causes the men to be, though rough, the best type of miners in England. The Messrs. ——, the largest owners, I suppose, in England of coal mines, have never any serious difference with their men."—R. 382.

Section 3. THE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF INTEMPERANCE.

"Although intemperance has largely increased during the last ten years, this increase is not of a general character, but exists principally in the great centres of manufacturing and commercial industry, and invariably where a high rate of wages prevails. In fact, the returns from the agricultural districts show almost universally a decrease in drunkenness, possibly resulting from the action of many landowners in closing the Drink-Shops on their property."—(*Report*, page 3.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Its increase or decrease (relatively to population) since the census of 1861?

67. "Drunkenness has decidedly decreased within the last five or six years."—Y. 5.

68. "There has been no case of drunkenness before the magistrates from this parish since 1865: we have neither Public-House nor Beer-Shop."—Y. 78.

Qy. Its increase or decrease (relatively to population) since the census of 1861?

69. "I am told that it has decreased very much indeed since 1861—one parishioner says more than fifty per cent. The population is nearly the same as in 1861. I attribute this improvement to the Temperance Society."—Y. 183.

70. "Those who have known this parish for many years say that there is a great decrease since the census of 1861. Population, 1,977: agricultural."—Y. 224.

71. "A considerable increase since 1861, because mines have been commenced since then. Before that date, there was very little drunkenness. Population, 2,400."—Y. 302.

72. "Up to May, 1870, there was a decided and gratifying decrease; since that time, owing to the importation of more than 200 men from London, to work in and at the iron-stone quarries, the balance of moral and spiritual power in this parish (population 4,000) has been so far overpowered by increased intemperance, that we (*i.e.*, myself, temperance agents, and ministers of religion) have not yet been able to cope with it successfully."—Y. 316.

73. "Intemperance in our parish (population 300) has been even more glaring during the last few years."—Y. 402.

74. "Trade was never so prosperous among us, and the result of constant work and good wages is an increase of drunkenness. Population, 4,500: mining."—D. 34.

75. "Population stationary. Decrease of drunkenness one-half. No farmers or market gardeners drink now: many of the older men did then. I believe I might say that the drinking is only one-third of what it was ten years ago."—D. 155.

76. "Increasing, owing to additional facilities and consequent temptations offered by publicans in order to force the sale of drink."—D. 211.

77. "A great decrease since 1861, owing chiefly to the fact that the present incumbent is an abstainer from intoxicating liquors, and encourages Temperance principles."—C. 195.

78. "Considerably decreased, though population has greatly increased."—M. 101.

79. "Among men, a slight decrease; amongst women, an increase."—M. 133.

80. "An increase, I should think. In fact, the better times are, the more drinking there is."—M. 142.

81. "A greater quantity of liquor is now consumed than formerly, the operatives being in receipt of much better wages, and with more time to spend them."—M. 172.

Qy. Its increase or decrease (relatively to population) since the census of 1861?

82. "Much the same amongst the males, but there is reason to fear it is increased amongst females."

83. "Decided increase, especially among women."—M. 308.

84. "Decrease: owing possibly to the suppression of four Beer-Houses, and the force of public opinion exercised through the Temperance Societies connected with the Church and dissenting chapels."—M. 361.

85. "Drunkenness always increases with commercial prosperity. We are better off than in 1861, and, therefore, more drunken.—M. 390.

86. "Population has decreased in this parish on account of removal of printworks, and though there is less money to spend, yet such is the strength of the wicked habit that the proportion of drunkards is as great as ever."—M. 401.

87. "I have reason to believe that it has decreased. We have one Beer-House less than we had three years ago, and some intemperate families have left the neighbourhood. Death also has done something towards the result."—M. 411.

88. "It has decreased lately, in consequence of the Temperance movement amongst us during five years."—Ch. 31.

89. "General opinion seems to point to a great decrease with regard to the 'upper' classes since 1861, when a Band of Hope was formed numbering over 400 members. Then it was reliably stated that one inn was doing as much business as three do now, in the face of a largely increased population."—Ch. 79.

90. "Increased in proportion as the means of getting drink have increased."—Ch. 143.

91. "Not much change in this respect. I really am compelled to say, that, in my belief, increased wages involve increased drinking. But considering present prosperity in our trades, I think there is rather less intemperance."—Ch. 175.

92. "Intemperance has increased in proportion to population."—Ch. 183.

93. "An immense increase here among the porters, bricklayers, dock labourers, &c., &c."—Ch. 198.

94. "I think that Temperance Societies are diminishing it."—Ch. 230.

95. "Increased greatly, in spite of much greater increase of schools, including a new Ragged School and an Industrial School in our parish."—Ch. 347.

96. "Decreasing. This parish once bore a very bad name

Qy. Its increase or decrease (relatively to population) since the census of 1861?

for fighting and drinking, and was a trouble to the bench of magistrates owing to this vice."—Ch. 390.

97. "There is more intemperance, partly caused by higher wages."—R. 1.

98. "A decrease both in the Public-Houses and in drunkenness."—R. 12.

99. "Increased greatly: a manufacturing population of about 4,000."—R. 24.

100. "Decrease great, decidedly; especially among the more respectable classes."—R. 162.

101. "Increasing; though during the past three years no less than eleven Beer-Houses have been closed. Population, 8,000: manufacturing. We have thirty-eight places at which intoxicating liquors are sold."—R. 199.

102. "Intemperance increasing, the cause being solicitations and inducements on the part of a new publican."—R. 394.

Testimony of Magistrates.

Qy. Is it your opinion that, relatively to population, intemperance is on the increase or decrease in your district, and to what do you attribute such increase or decrease?

103. "Increasing, from want of education, too great facilities for obtaining drink, high wages, and the comfort of the Public-House accommodation."—2,254.

104. "Increasing decidedly, owing to (1) the facilities offered by the excessive number of retailers of intoxicating drinks, (2) the increased means of obtaining it by the general advance of wages, and (3) the want of the exercise of proper parental authority over the young."—2,258.

105. "Better since the restrictions on the sale of liquors."—2,270.

106. "Increasing, from (1) increased wages, and (2) too many facilities for drink."—2,279.

107. "I consider it on the increase very decidedly, partly owing to the higher rate of wages, but much more owing to the frequency of elections, municipal and parliamentary. All the work is done in Public-Houses: the middle classes meet in Public-Houses, and drink there; and if the operative class do any work, they expect to be treated. This, the parliamentary borough of

Qy. Is it your opinion that, relatively to population, intemperance is on the increase or decrease in your district, and to what do you attribute such increase or decrease?

——, is the most God-forsaken place in England; no public meetings can be held for fear of violence from drunken mobs."—2,282.

108. "It appears to be on the increase, arising from the great improvement in trade, and the increase in wages."—2,308.

109. "I believe it to be on the decrease, as regards the male population. I think that the formation of cricket clubs, &c., and their engagements as members of volunteer regiments have had a beneficial effect in withdrawing young men from the temptations of the Beer-House."—2,314.

110. "On the increase, from (1) earning more money, (2) the want of better education."—2,484.

111. "On the increase, owing to (1) higher wages, and (2) the laxity of moral discipline."—2,488.

112. "On the decrease (so far as I can publicly judge), which I attribute partly to better education, and partly to the laws against drunkenness being better enforced than formerly."—2,545.

113. "I think that there are fewer cases of drunkenness before the magistrates than there used to be (though still there are many), and that the decrease is to be attributed to the greater power in the hands of the justices in regard to licences, and the greater vigilance of the police. The keepers of houses are more careful than formerly."—2,590.

114. "I think it to be on the increase, both with men and women."—2,695.

115. "Increasing, from higher wages, and the want of facilities for recreation, such as reading rooms, public gardens, &c., &c."—2,707.

116. "I think intemperance has increased during the last five years, but, perhaps, not during the year just closed. I attribute the increase to the very many temptations, viz., our having too many licensed houses in the district, and also to a system of young men having too much money to spend and gamble away, from parents allowing them to be 'Jack finders,' *i.e.*, that pay their parents 8s. to 12s. per week, and they themselves keep the remainder of their earnings—say, from 2s. to 10s., or even more weekly."—2,720.

117. "The facilities for obtaining drink are taken advantage of through increased wages and shorter hours of labour."—2,728.

118. "On the increase, and attributable to the high wages paid for every description of work, and to the facilities for obtaining

Qy. Is it your opinion that, relatively to population, intemperance is on the increase or decrease in your district, and to what do you attribute such increase or decrease?

liquors, almost every workman having to pass on his way home half-a-dozen Public or Beer-Houses, into which he is invited by some companions."—2,738.

119. "It is on the increase, and I attribute it to (1) shortened hours of labour, (2) the increased quantity of money the people have to spend, but more particularly (3) to the want of suitable places of recreation in their leisure hours."—2,749.

120. "I feel certain we do not improve."—2,781.

121. "Intemperance is, I fear, on the increase, which I attribute to the increased earnings of the working classes and the great temptations placed in their way at every point in the shape of Public-Houses and Beer-Shops."—2,810.

122. "I believe intemperance to be on the increase relatively to population. A main cause I consider to have been the introduction of Beer-Houses many years ago, which have, in my opinion, ever since been gradually exercising a deteriorating influence upon the population. The high rate of wages, making children independent of their employers, I consider to be another reason. Crowded houses and close streets, making homes uncomfortable, is perhaps a third reason."—2,817.

123. "In my opinion, intemperance has increased during the last ten years, and mainly owing to the great increase in Beer-Houses during that time."—2,881.

124. "Slightly on the decrease, owing partly to (1) education; (2) more to trades unions, requiring a certain amount of saving, and to a degree influencing the conduct of the members—the only good they do."—2,898.

125. "Rather on the increase, partly on account of higher wages, and less inclination for hard work."—2,950.

126. "In those of mature years, we have much less beastly drunkenness; but with the young, and especially females, the increase has been large. This is, I think, explained by the high wages and the loss of parental control over those wages; also to the indiscriminate granting of licences of late years."—2,981.

127. "Decrease, in consequence of better education."—2,989.

128. "I believe there is less drunkenness than there was eighteen years ago, when I first qualified for a magistrate; certainly less in proportion to population. Perhaps, the more efficient police force may account for this, and I am inclined to hope the improved character of our better working men."—3,008.

129. "Yes, an increase, in consequence of better wages and

Qy. Is it your opinion that, relatively to population, intemperance is on the increase or decrease in your district, and to what do you attribute such increase or decrease?

larger earnings. N.B. When there was great distress amongst the silk-workers some years ago, the cases of all sorts brought before the magistrates decreased one-half."—3,014.

130. "I am of opinion that intemperance is on the increase, which I attribute to the increased facilities for obtaining drink."—3,036.

131. "I think relatively as to population, intemperance is on the decrease, but I attribute this in part at least to less wages being earned. As a rule here, I think the working classes do not save money; hence the more they earn, the more intoxication."—3,044.

132. "Intemperance is on the increase, particularly among women. I attribute the evil to high wages and a superabundant number of Public-Houses."—3,054.

133. "If the work of the police in connection with drunkenness be a test of the increase or decrease of crime, drunkenness, relatively to population, has increased in Liverpool; for the apprehensions in 1861 were 9,832, and in 1871, 19,559,—or more than double."—3,083.

134. "On the increase, owing to the facilities for obtaining drink."—3,115.

135. "I should say, rather on the decrease: brought about through the influence of a Temperance Society and other means; still we have too much drunkenness in this village."—3,172.

136. "I think intemperance is on the increase in this neighbourhood, which is easily accounted for by the great increase in wages in the manufacturing portions of this district."—3,195.

137. "Certainly intemperance has greatly increased, and also crime, relatively to population, since the unfortunate establishment of more Beer-Shops."—3,289.

138. "Decidedly on the decrease. I attribute the decrease to the fact that it is no longer condoned by public opinion; we speak of a man being 'beastly drunk,' and not 'jolly drunk.'"—3,389.

139. "I should hold that relatively to population, intemperance is on the decrease, which I attribute to the elevation of the working classes through better education, and improved physical conditions and circumstances."—3,431.

140. "Intemperance is, I fear, somewhat on the increase, particularly among young men. This I attribute partly to higher wages, and to the great temptations offered in connection with

Qy. Is it your opinion that, relatively to population, intemperance is on the increase or decrease in your district, and to what do you attribute such increase or decrease?

billiards, bagatelle tables, music, &c., in the public-houses."—3,468.

141. "On the decrease, owing to the active surveillance of the police, and the dissemination of wholesome literature, with general improvement."—3,605.

142. "The district in which I live, although in the country, closely adjoins the city of York. The population, therefore, includes many artisans, and amongst this class I think intemperance is on the increase. I ascribe it to higher wages, a decrease in the hours of labour, facilities for obtaining drink, and the want of education."—3,712.

143. "With high wages and prosperity of trade, far more drunkenness exists than with low wages—*i.e.*, so far as regards our mining and ironworking population. In our rural population, intemperance is, I think, on the decrease."—3,771.

144. "Thirty-eight years of active magisterial experience on the bench, justifies me in saying that drunkenness has greatly increased since 1834. I have observed when trade and manufactures were prosperous and wages good, drunkenness then most increased; and when all were bad, it considerably decreased. I consider that wages being high compared with the legitimate household demands for food and clothing as to cost, is the great increaser of drunkenness. High wages give the means, and short hours of labour the time, for the increase of intoxication."—3,869.

145. "On the decrease: the upper classes are now, as a rule, sober, and the better class of farmers are changing their habits. Thirty years ago, if twenty farmers met to transact agricultural business, each would have a glass of spirits; now spirits are the exception, and they take wine or beer. The railways taking farmers out of the market towns during the afternoon have assisted to diminish drunkenness. They leave before they become intoxicated, as used to be so much the case."—3,939.

146. "I think intemperance is on the increase, and I attribute it to the great temptations afforded by the various places for the sale of intoxicating liquors (which are far too numerous), and to the lax manner in which they are conducted."—3,962.

147. "I think drunkenness is on the decrease, owing to the fact that many of the old persons who thought it a great thing to drink are dead, and the young people have better notions; also to the police having received orders to summon the publican whenever it is possible to discover where the drunkard procured the drink."—4,001.

Qy. Is it your opinion that, relatively to population, intemperance is on the increase or decrease in your district, and to what do you attribute such increase or decrease?

148. "I think that on the whole there is not much difference. In the country districts there is a decrease, owing in some measure to the supervision exercised by the county police; in the towns, there is less intemperance among the middle classes, but more among the lower classes, owing to higher wages and more numerous holidays. The sports got up at these times, such as wrestling, pigeon-shooting, and the like, an occasional licence being obtained for the sale of liquors on the ground, have also led to an increase of intemperance. Cheap trips, likewise, have materially contributed to the same result. On the other hand, there is an increased regard for sobriety observable in the better disposed portion of the community."—4,063.

149. "On the whole, I see little difference in forty years. There is less drinking in workshops for 'fines and footings,' and there is a class of more steady and sober men; on the other hand, the increased earnings of men and women and young people, create more drinking, and one effect of shortening the hours of labour is, I regret, to increase drunkenness."—4,106.

150. "In this particular district, I consider there has been a decrease of intemperance within the last fifteen or twenty years, owing to greater zeal on the part of the clergy, the better example of the gentry, and the introduction of Temperance Societies."—4,111.

151. "The amount of drinking has been greatly on the increase during the last six months, whilst trade has been so prosperous in the borough of Oldham. The extravagance of the working classes is such that if a period of bad trade should come, they would soon be reduced to as great distress as during the Lancashire cotton famine; and with this disadvantage—that no one would help them again, as they did during the American war."—49.

152. "It is very much on the increase in this district owing to (1) high wages, (2) want of education, (3) the encouragement given by the licensing laws, (4) the laborious nature of the employment on our public works, and (5) the want of control and inspection."—4,162.

153. "I fear greatly on the increase, among the working classes in particular; the causes are (1) the want of compulsory education, and (2) the high rate of wages obtained."—4,164.

154. "In the T—— petty sessional division, where I also act as a magistrate, I do not think that intemperance is at all on the increase; but in the West H—— petty sessional division, intemperance is on the increase. The increase, in the latter case,

Qy. Is it your opinion that, relatively to population, intemperance is on the increase or decrease in your district, and to what do you attribute such increase or decrease?

is attributable (1) to the great influx of population, especially Irish population; (2) to the ignorance of that population, whether Irish or English; (3) to the want of parks and other places of out-door amusement suitable for the recreation of this dense population in fine weather, more especially on Sundays and other holidays; (4) to the Puritanical discouragement of such games as cricket, football, and hockey on the Sundays; (5) to the very high wages which the local development of the iron trade gives to a population brought up in ignorance and poverty; and (6) to the legislation and customs of modern times in England, which withhold from a wages class, who have suddenly found themselves possessed of more money than they know how to spend or save, any rival attraction on the Christian Church holidays, to the Ale-House."—4,239.

155. "I think there is less intemperance in this locality than there was ten years ago, and I attribute the decrease (1) to a better management in the ironworks and collieries; and (2) to a diminution in the number of Beer-Houses."—4,242.

156. "I think that so far as this rural district is concerned, the intemperate use of stimulants has decreased, and I ascribe to the progress of education and other civilizing influences that amelioration."—4,282.

157. "In the towns and villages, drinking is certainly on the increase, while amongst the purely agricultural population it is not. In the towns and villages, I attribute a great proportion of the increased drunkenness to the number of Public-Houses and Beer-Shops, and the miserable dwelling accommodation."—4,317.

158. "Stationary at my country residence, but on the increase at my sea-side residence, amongst fishermen and pitmen. Cause? Idleness and irregular work, but largely that beer and spirits are now made to create instead of allaying thirst."—4,332.

159. "On the increase, because people are earning more wages."—4,422.

Testimony of Chief Constables, &c.

Qy. Is there much intemperance in your district? Is it on the increase or decrease relatively to population? and to what do you attribute such increase or decrease?

160. "There is a serious amount of drunkenness in this county, and I believe it is on the increase, owing to the facilities afforded by a multiplicity of Public-Houses and Beer-Shops as well as the late hours at which they are kept open."—36.

Qy. Is there much intemperance in your district? Is it on the increase or decrease relatively to population? and to what do you attribute such increase or decrease?

161. "Intemperance increasing, too many inducements being held out by the number of Public-Houses and Beer-Shops in the borough."—92.

162. "'Is there much intemperance in our district?' Yes—yes; there are too many Public-Houses and Beer-Shops."—93.

163. "There is not much intemperance in this district, except in D——, M——, and P——, villages which have too many Public-Houses."—139.

164. "There is a great deal of intemperance in this district. In the town and parish of A——, the population is 2,300, and of Public-Houses and Beer-Shops there are twenty-seven, or one to every eighty-five persons."—148.

165. "On the increase, in consequence of trade being good, wages high, and generally paid when workmen leave work at one p.m. on Saturday."—217.

166. "There is not so much intemperance in this district, as in more thickly populated ones. Still there is a lamentable amount of drunkenness, even in this rural district, which I think would be much diminished by reducing the number of Inns and Beer-Shops, and restricting the hours of sale from eight a.m. to nine p.m. on week-days."—223.

167. "Drunkenness is on the increase in this city, which I partly attribute to the Saturday night traffic."—268.

168. "Yes, and on the increase; attributable to the excessive number of Inns and Beer-Shops, there being one to every 160 of the population."—271.

169. "Intemperance is on the increase here, owing to the briskness of trade and the want of education."—274.

170. "There is very much intemperance in the manufacturing parts of this district; relatively to population there is a slight increase, but I also think that a vast amount of it is attributable to the excessive heat in the glassworks and potteries, and also to ignorance and irreligion."—281

171. "We have not much intemperance here; but it is rather on the increase, especially among young people. I lay the blame on the want of education, on the temptations held out by low houses, and by Grocers and Confectioners' Wine Licences, and also on the late hours at which the houses are open."—327.

172. "Drunkenness is increasing according to population. In agricultural counties, the farmers engage men for so much

Qy. Is there much intemperance in your district? Is it on the increase or decrease relatively to population? and to what do you attribute such increase or decrease?

wages, and so much beer. This is a very bad practice, and leads to much intemperance. Sometimes boys of eight, nine, and ten years of age have their quantum of beer served out by the farmers."—347.

173. "A great amount of intemperance prevails in this county, which is owing to the fact that we have one Public-House for every 210 of the populatfon."—367.

174. "I always find an increase of intemperance when work is brisk; but the great cause is the temptation offered by so many Public-Houses and Beer-Shops. In this small town, with a population under 4,000, there are twenty-six Drinking Shops, besides licensed grocers. But the great curse of the country are the Beer-Houses, in rural districts more particularly."—369.

175. "There is an increase of drunkenness, which I attribute to the morals of the landlords of Beer-Houses. I believe if a boy took a shilling into some of these houses, they would give him drink for it; they would take the last farthing from the poorest." 383.

176. "Drunkenness prevails here to a great extent, owing to brisk trade and good wages amongst a low class of working population."—554.

177. "We have a great deal of intemperance; it increases and decreases, fluctuating with the state of trade and other facilities for obtaining drink."—459.

178. "There is much intemperance here, and it is on the increase, having doubled in eight years, although the population has only increased from 65,000 to 76,000. This I attribute to increased facilities for obtaining drink, which foster and increase the habit of intemperance."—473.

179. "There is much intemperance in this borough; the penalties for simple drunkenness are not sufficiently severe: drunken men are generally discharged on payment of costs, and none but habitual drunkards are sent to gaol, and then only when there has been riotous conduct. Some of the justices, too, are brewers and spirit merchants, and some are owners of Public-Houses, and they, generally, will not convict if it can be avoided." 474.

180. "It is about stationary here. The number of Public-Houses is greatly in excess of the wants of the people; for, although this is a purely agricultural district, I have in some parishes one Public-House to every 100 of the adult population. 628.

Qy. Is there much intemperance in your district? Is it on the increase or decrease relatively to population? and to what do you attribute such increase or decrease?

181. "Drunkenness is certainly increasing, the causes of which are, mainly, the increase of wages and idle time among persons who turn them to bad account; also imperfect legislation, the latter of which is imperfectly carried out."—609.

Section 4. FEMALE INTEMPERANCE.

"There is a difficulty in obtaining a very comprehensive opinion as to the prevalence and increase of intemperance among females of the middle and upper classes, but the information, where obtainable, leaves no doubt of the fact."—(*Report*, page 3.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Does your experience lead you to think that intemperance amongst females of the middle and upper classes is on the increase?

182. "Not intemperance; but the habit of moderate drinking is."—Y. 241.

183. "Sorry to say such is my experience. Gilbey's store at the grocer's is too much patronised by such."—Y. 316.

184. "My experience in this direction is very limited, but I fear drinking is on the increase among this class. One young lady in this parish drank herself to death; she died about two years since. The population here consists in a great measure of the wealthy and professional classes."—Y. 431.

185. "In this small parish, of less than 200 inhabitants, are two females, respectable farmers' wives, who are habitually intemperate. One of them has brought herself to a lamentable condition of mental weakness by the habit of sipping,"—Y. 520.

186. "I have a strong suspicion of it. The widow of a farmer and manufacturer, educated, and of good means, has recently died from excess of this kind. There are besides two maiden sisters (getting into years) of the better sort of retired farmer class, of superior education, and well connected, who seclude themselves entirely to indulge in this propensity. Three of this class in this parish of 1,500! I have also observed in the course of my visits in the neighbourhood that ladies of all ages are by no means so reluctant to adopt "the night cap" in public, as used to be the case."—Y. 531.

Qy. Does your experience lead you to think that intemperance amongst females of the middle and upper classes is on the increase?

187. "I know it to be so in a frightful degree."—D. 185.

188. "Most certainly in Newcastle, (where I was curate,) amongst females generally."—D. 318.

189. "I have two instances, population 1,000, of this vice in the women of the middle class in my parish—farmers' wives. Neither of them go into public-houses, but they employ servants and friends to procure drink for them."—C. 4.

190. "I know it has increased amongst the women of my parish, and I have reason to believe that amongst the females of tradespeople it has increased."—C. 59.

191. "Yes, among ladies in fashionable circles, and in delicate health."—C. 229.

192. "Yes; fifteen years ago, I did not know a single female of my own class who was intemperate. I regret to say that I am now acquainted with seven cases. As, however, the last fifteen years of my life have been spent in the north, and the previous portion in the south, this may be no criterion."—M. 74.

193. "I believe that it is. Several most distressing cases have come under my notice lately. In one case, that of a lady by birth and education, the wife of a respectable and well-to-do individual. The husband committed suicide, chiefly in consequence of the domestic misery induced by his wife's drunken habits. In another, the parties being of similar social standing, a separation of husband and wife seems inevitable, through the long-continued drunkenness of the latter."—M. 101.

194. "Experience forces upon me the conviction that intemperance amongst females is fearfully increasing."—M. 172.

195. "I fear female intemperance is greatly on the increase among all classes."—M. 234.

196. "I am sure it is amongst females of the middle class." M. 250.

197. "Most decidedly on the increase."—M. 372.

198. "Certainly, in all classes, more especially, though unnoticed, in the upper."—M. 381.

199. "Yes, and from abundant testimony I believe it is so." C. 230.

200. "Yes, among females of the middle class."—C. 287.

201. "Yes, I am sorry to say it is on the increase in both classes."—C. 347.

202. "Several times I have been sent for to induce such

Qy. Does your experience lead you to think that intemperance amongst females of the middle and upper classes is on the increase?

females to become abstainers. In one case it prevented a separation between husband and wife."—C. 350.

203. "It is said to be on the increase; doubtless, in such cases, a habit is formed by the administration of cordials on certain occasions."—R. 2.

204. "Yes, owing to the sale at grocers' shops."—R. 32.

205. "I have no experience as to its increase among the upper classes; but among females of the middle class it undoubtedly is."—R. 72.

206. "I certainly think intemperance is increasing among females of the upper and middle classes."—R. 162.

207. "It is on the increase among respectable married women, and all through grocers' licences."—R. 178.

208. "Very greatly on the increase."—R. 209.

209. "I have heard it stated that it is; but I am quite sure that the sale of beer in grocers' shops greatly increases the drinking habit among females of the working class."—R. 310.

210. "Decidedly, from the observation of the medical men. N.B.—Most of the inhabitants here are colliers and tradespeople of the smaller stamp. Amongst the widows of retired colliers and tradespeople, the excess is most observable."—R.382.

211. "I know from my own observation and that of many friends that it is greatly on the increase; the chief, perhaps the sole, cause being the recklessness of medical men."—R. 394.

212. "I think it is on the increase: and all through the facilities afforded of obtaining liquors at the grocers' shops as goods."—R. 473.

Testimony of Magistrates.

Qy. Is it your opinion that female intemperance is on the increase? If on the increase, to what do you attribute it?

213. "Yes; owing to the excessive number of retailers of intoxicating liquors; the advance in wages, and the want of parental control over the young."—2,258.

214. "Yes, the bad examples of husbands."—2,270.

215. "With us, it is certainly on the increase. Women hold what they call "Butty Brews," *i.e.*, they subscribe a shilling a piece, one of them buys malt, &c., the beer is made, and on Saturday night the subscribers, from ten to twelve women, meet

Qy. Is it your opinion that female intemperance is on the increase? If on the increase, to what do you attribute it?

and pass the night in revelry; perhaps staggering home to their families at daybreak."—2,282.

216. "Decidedly on the increase, owing to a great extent to the facility with which women can procure spirits, &c., at grocers' shops."—2,603.

217. "I think female intemperance is on the increase. I think the sale of drink by grocers and confectioners tends to much female intemperance 'on the sly.' Dancing saloons and music-halls, in which drink is sold, have a like tendency. The granting of 'occasional licences' for a single evening, for the sale of liquors at balls connected with the anniversaries of friendly societies, and on similar occasions, has a like tendency."—2,639.

218. "I am afraid it is very much on the increase."—2,720.

219. "Yes; owing to increased wages and the example of the males."—2,728.

220. "The exhibition of a drunken woman is happily still a somewhat rare case, but it is quite true that many women are in the habit of sending their children to the Public-Houses for spirits carried in small bottles."—2,738.

221. "I am told that it is very much on the increase here, and this is caused by the quantity of Gin-Palaces open to the people on the way to their work in a morning."—2,749.

222. "Yes, on the increase; owing to (1) higher wages, (2) love of dress, (3) dancing parties, (4) sick clubs, (5) going to 'Belle Vue,' and such like places."—2,781.

223. "Intemperance is greatly on the increase, owing to the facilities afforded by Mr. Gladstone's 'Wine Licence Bill.'"—2,810.

224. "I think that female intemperance has increased, which I attribute in great measure to the too great facilities afforded by the Beer-Houses and the sale in small quantities of spirits by spirit merchants."—2,881.

225. "Yes, on the increase; owing to high wages, the loss of parental control, and the great temptations of evening amusements."—2,981.

226. "On the increase, caused by the absence of home comforts and the want of rational places of amusement."—3,036.

227. "I think it is on the increase. I attribute it to the want of education of the sort to make home comfortable. The husband comes home drunk and finds his wife in the same state. The language used by women is far worse than any man would repeat." 3,044.

Qy. Is it your opinion that female intemperance is on the increase? If on the increase, to what do you attribute it?

228. "Very much on the increase, which I think is due to the bad examples set by husbands as well as associating with drunken and dissolute female companions—old stagers in crime."—3,054.

229. "I fear intemperance is rather on the increase, especially among the better classes, caused probably by drink being procurable at grocers and confectioners' shops, where ladies do not object to go for refreshments."—3,077.

230. "The apprehensions of females for drunkenness here in 1861 were 4,272; in 1871, they were 7,572."—3,083.

231. "I think so, owing in many cases to the example set by married men to their wives, and that of parents to their unmarried daughters."—3,115.

232. "Certainly not; only one female has been brought before us as magistrates within the last two years on account of drunkenness."—3,460.

233. "Grocers' shops selling wines and spirits cause this evil."—3,514.

234. "No; there is very little female intemperance in this district. The number of females committed for drunkenness during the last two years has been very small."—3,612.

235. "It is; and from advanced wages, and increased facilities for obtaining stimulants."—3,699.

236. "Yes, in our mining population. Causes various. No love of home or children, loose habits, neglected by husbands, treated by other men, bad bringing up, &c., &c."—3,771.

237. "Decidedly on the increase, and may be accounted for to a great extent by wives accompanying their husbands to Public-Houses, under the plea at first of bringing their husbands home, and by degrees remaining with them and joining them in drinking."—3,890.

238. "I do think female intemperance is on the increase. The causes are various, but are chiefly, I fear, the want of instruction and example at home."—3,893.

239. "Not in the country districts. I am told, on what I think good authority, that in the towns female intemperance is much increased, and is to be attributed to the general high rate of wages. A man earns money to enable both himself and wife to drink."—3,939.

240. "Yes, owing to increased earnings and the want of more comfortable dwellings."—4,166.

241. "This is a country district, and female intemperance is

Qy. Is it your opinion that female intemperance is on the increase? If on the increase, to what do you attribute it?

very rare, so far as it is brought within the cognizance of the justices."—4,110.

242. "Females are rarely, if ever, brought before the bench for drunkenness, though it is said there is a good deal of quiet drinking, but not to the extent of intoxication."—4,111.

243. "I fear female intemperance is on the increase, and I attribute it very much to the present public facilities for obtaining liquor."—4,113.

244. "I am afraid it is on the increase, and I attribute it to the dissolute habits of the husband."—4,164.

245. "Decidedly on the increase; and I believe chiefly owing to the great facility for obtaining intoxicants, unknown to their friends, from the licensed grocers and confectioners."—4,317.

246. "On the increase. Cause—unhappiness arising from the intemperate habits of their husbands."—4,320.

Section 5. PROPORTION OF INTEMPERANCE ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY TO OTHER DAYS.

"With regard to the entire closing of houses for the sale of drink on the Lord's Day, your Committee entirely agree with the opinion of the great majority of the clergy, and of a considerable proportion of magistrates, chief constables, and other officials, which is decidedly favourable to the enactment of such a measure, due provision being made therein for the wants of travellers. It is the general belief also that this would be acceptable to many of the publicans themselves."—(*Report*, page 14.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. What is the relative proportion of intemperance on Saturday and Sunday to other days?

247. "Perhaps double on Saturday evening, and a little increased on Sunday from our proximity to York."—Y. 7.

248. "The Sunday drinking is appalling here amongst the bargemen, limeburners, and agricultural labourers. Population, 1,200."—Y. 82.

249. "On Sundays principally, frequently ending in riot and bloodshed. Population less than 1,000, with eight Public-Houses,

Qy. What is the relative proportion of intemperance on Saturday and Sunday to other days?

three Beer-Shops, and two other places supplying intoxicating drinks."—Y. 207.

250. "Double. Population less than 1,000, with four Public-Houses."—Y. 299.

251. "Pitmen generally work eleven days in the fortnight. It is on pay-Saturday and the two following days that most of the drinking takes place, *i.e.*, the general drinking. Of course, numbers are drinking every day. Trade was never so prosperous among us, and the result of constant work and good wages is an increase of drunkenness."—D. 34.

252. "No increase on Saturday; the increase on Sunday fourfold, caused by influx of working men from the ironworks of West Hartlepool. Population, 1,025: seafaring, agricultural, and miscellaneous."—D. 172.

253. "Very serious on both Saturday nights and Sunday afternoons and nights: about thirty people in each Public-House on Saturday nights. Population, 1,200; nine Public-Houses and Beer-Shops."—D. 45.

254. "Seventy-five per cent of the intemperance here occurs on Saturday amongst the working-classes entirely, who are engaged in mining and ironworks."—D. 66.

255. "Forty per cent on Saturday; twenty per cent on Sunday; and fifteen per cent on Monday."—D. 145.

256. "The intemperance among the agricultural part of the population is chiefly at fairs on market days; among the manufacturing portion on Sundays, after payment of wages."—D. 244.

257. "Scarcely an instance of intemperance here, except on Saturdays and Sundays among the colliers. Population, 400; Public-House, one."—M. 7.

258. "I believe there is as much intemperance on Saturday night as in all the rest of the week, and more on Sundays than on other days."—M. 63.

259. "Six-sevenths of all the intemperance in this parish occurs on Saturdays and Sundays."—M. 81.

260. "The drinking on Saturday and Sunday is at least tenfold that of any other day."—M. 86.

261. "About one out of every twenty of the working classes absent from work on Monday. The intemperance on Saturday and Sunday is about ten times as much as on other days."—M. 169.

262. "Seventy-five per cent, I should say."—M. 170.

Qy. What is the relative proportion of intemperance on Saturday and Sunday to other days?

263. "Ten to one."—M. 177.

264. "Three times as much."—M. 178.

265. "Much more intoxication on these days, because all classes have more time, and the working classes more money then at their disposal."—M. 181.

266. "More on Saturday than on any other week-day; but decidedly most on Sunday evenings."—M. 208.

267. "I should say ten to one is a moderate calculation of the proportion of drinking on Saturday night and Sunday to the other days of the week."—M. 234.

268. "Amongst the men, Saturday and Sunday are the great days for drinking, and Monday amongst women."—M. 235.

269. "I should think there is ten times as much drinking on the Saturday and Sunday as on other days."—M. 299.

270. "The wife of a publican in this district acknowledges that as much money is dropped into the 'till' on Saturday and Sunday as during all the rest of the week. Sunday night is the favourite drinking time."—M. 308.

271. "More on Saturday and Sunday than during all the rest of the week. This I attribute to the great influx of pleasure-seeking strangers, with abundance of money and leisure time."—C. 79.

272. "I should say there was more drunkenness between three p.m. on Saturday and Monday morning than during all the rest of the week."—C. 129.

273. "It is on Saturday evenings and Sundays that the week's earnings are chiefly spent. On both these nights the mortality of infants is greater. The overlaying of little children is sadly frequent."—C. 198.

274. "Intemperance is very much greater on these days than in all the rest of the week together amongst the men; amongst women, the worst day is Monday."—C. 355.

275. "Far greater on these days, but I cannot state the proportion. This I can state, that the one Public-House in this parish greatly interferes with people coming to Church, and it does more business on Sunday than on any other day."—C. 365.

276. "These days are made a sort of carnival among those given to drinking."—C. 396.

277. "Large on the Sunday evening: Public-Houses and Beer-Shops full."—R. 22.

Qy. What is the relative proportion of intemperance on Saturday and Sunday to other days?

278. "Drunkenness almost every Sunday during the summer amongst excursionists from Leeds, Bradford, and other places: Sunday is the worst day of the week in this respect."—R. 256.

279. "The Drinking-Houses seem to be all filled on Sundays."—R. 287.

280. "About three times as much. There is much evasion of the law in some houses on Sundays."—R. 405.

281. "On a Sunday evening, I have counted as many as forty lads in a Beer-Shop; and at the railway station on a Sunday evening there is a fearful amount of intoxication, or rather semi-intoxication."—R. 410.

282. "Chiefly on Saturday and Sunday. There would be no intemperance worth speaking of, if you could abolish the intemperance of Saturday and Sunday."—R. 411.

283. "More on Sunday than any other day, especially among young lads from 17 to 22."—R. 426.

284. "As much on Saturday as on every other day of the week. No open drinking on Sundays; Public-Houses are then closed in this island (Isle of Man)."—M. 1.

Testimony of Magistrates.

Qy. What is the relative proportion of intemperance on Saturday and Sunday to other days?

285. "Much more on Saturdays than other days."—2,270.

286. "More on Saturdays and Sundays than on all other days."—2,282.

287. "I cannot state relative proportions, but Sunday drinking makes Monday drinking; Saturday makes Sunday drinking. Without Sunday opportunities, Saturday drinking would often finish the week's drinking."—2,305.

288. "I should say greater on those days, especially Saturday."—2,454.

289. "I consider Monday the worst day of the week, Saturday the next, and Sunday about the same as other days."—2,488.

290. "There is more drunkenness on Saturday nights and Mondays than on Sundays in this neighbourhood. This arises from the possession of the week's wages and plenty of leisure time on Saturdays and on Mondays, from the fact of our local market being held on that day."—2,603.

Qy. What is the relative proportion of intemperance on Saturday and Sunday to other days?

291. "I believe more money is spent on drink on Saturday and Sunday than on all the other days of the week."—2,695.

292. "I should think the proportion is at least as three to one. Saturday night and Sunday, and amongst a colliery population Monday also, are the days most devoted to intemperance."—2,738.

293. "Saturday, Sunday, and Monday are the three worst days. Drinking on Monday is on the increase here. There is a very great increase on Saturdays and Sundays."—2,781.

294. "I should say there is twice as much on those two days as in all the rest of the week, *i.e.*, of cases brought before the magistrates."—2,881.

295. "Saturday nights are the worst; but many more or less intoxicated men and big lads to be seen on Sunday evenings." 2,950.

296. "The cases (before the magistrates) arising from Saturday and Sunday drinking are almost as numerous as those occurring during the rest of the week."—3,014.

297. "Saturday (market night) is very much disturbed by drunkards; on Sunday they are more hid from view, and the Public-Houses being closed a great part of the day, a good effect is the result."—3,054.

298. "There is, in my opinion, more drinking from Saturday night to Monday morning, inclusive, than in the whole of the remainder of the week."—3,115.

299. "On Saturday evenings very considerable. Sunday is better observed than formerly, though no doubt Public-Houses are too much frequented on the evenings of these days."—3,172.

300. "The largest amount of drinking in Public-Houses is on Saturday afternoons and evenings. Hundreds of men drink then, and at no other time. The Sunday drinking will not exceed that of other nights."—3,712.

301. "As pay-day is on Saturday, drunkenness begins on that day, and is often continued until all the wages are drunk."—3,771.

302. "I consider that there is far more drinking on Saturday evenings and during Sunday than on all the other days of the week."—3,890.

303. "I consider that it is owing to the payment of wages on Saturday afternoons that a much greater amount of drinking takes place on that night and during Sunday than on any other days. As a rule, farmers only get drunk here on Saturday, which is the

Qy. What is the relative proportion of intemperance on Saturday and Sunday to other days?

market day, many refraining from liquor during the remainder of the week."—3,939.

304. "Compared with other days of the week, there is a very large amount of additional intemperance on Saturday night, extending over into Sunday."—4,106.

305. "Much more on Saturday afternoon and evening and on Sunday. There is tippling all through Sunday, which it seems impossible to check."—4,106.

306. "Intemperance usually follows the 'pays' on Fridays and Saturdays. There is less work done on Saturdays and Mondays, and perhaps more mischief in consequence."—4,143.

307. "Treble on Saturdays, and double on Sundays."—4,164.

308. "There is much more intemperance, especially in towns, on idle days, whether they are Church or Parliamentary holidays." 4,293.

309. "Five to one."—4,317.

310. "One half of the whole."—4,422.

311. "As a large employer of labour (shipbuilder) I can say that Saturday night's and Sunday's debauch frequently incapacitates men from performing their work on Mondays, and often also on Tuesdays."—4,164.

[*See also* Section 49 *on* "*Sunday Drinking.*"]

II. CONDUCING CAUSES.

Section 6. THE GENERAL FACILITIES FOR OBTAINING INTOXICATING LIQUORS A CONDUCING CAUSE OF INTEMPERANCE.

"The multiplied facilities for obtaining drink may be regarded as the greatest conducing cause of intemperance. The returns invariably show that when these facilities are increased, drunkenness increases also; that when they are lessened, there is a corresponding diminution in intemperance; and this rule seems to operate with all the force of a natural law. In the 1,273 parishes and districts of the Southern Province (states the report of the Southern Convocation), where there are no houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks, drunkenness, pauperism, and crime are found to be very rare. In the large parishes of the North, there are not so many districts without places for the sale of drink, yet in those that do exist the same result of lessened drunkenness and crime is obtained."—(*Report*, page 5.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Do you consider that the public facilities for obtaining liquor are a conducing cause of intemperance?

312. "The number of Public-Houses in most places tempts the landlords to supply drink to the drunken, contrary to the law." Y. 65.

313. "The facilities for obtaining drink (eight Public-Houses, three Beer-Shops, and two other places where drink is sold, in a population of less than 1,000) are the principal causes of intemperance in this parish."—Y. 207.

314. "Luncheon-Bars, and even respectable Public-Houses, are a great evil to tradespeople, clerks, and merchants, amongst whom, I believe, the habit of mid-day drinking is widely extended."—Y. 241.

315. "If these were fewer, intemperance would be less frequent. In this parish, population 500, we have four Public-Houses, and two Breweries also which add to the amount of temptation to drink."—Y. 519.

316. "The general facilities for obtaining drink, I regard as the main cause of the drunken habits of the people."—D. 34.

Qy. Do you consider that the public facilities for obtaining liquor are a conducing cause of intemperance?

317. "Over many houses lead to 'touting' for drinkers; men are systematically tempted to drink."—D. 56.

318. "The facilities for obtaining drink in this parish are very great. We have eleven Public-Houses and one Beer-Shop to a population of very little more than 2,000, which accounts, of course, to a large extent, for the vast prevalence of intemperance." D. 139.

319. "The excess of Public-Houses over the legitimate requirements of the population induces publicans to employ attractions, such as shooting matches, races, raffles, &c."—D. 155.

320. "The present state of the liquor law decidedly facilitates drinking habits. The more Public-Houses and Beer-Shops there are, the more temptations are thrown in the way of people by the landlords, in order to force custom and pay their way. The present facilities for obtaining drink need curtailing very greatly."—D. 211.

321. "Yes; there should certainly be no Beer-Shops in addition to the Public-House in so small a parish as this: population, 450."—D. 227.

322. "Drunkenness is one of the two cardinal vices on the 'Borders.' Public-Houses abound in every street. Many of the 'freemen' remain here for the sake of little benefits they get. There is no work for them, and they lapse into idle, 'loafing' habits."—D. 286.

323. "Six Public-Houses and one Spirit-Cellar to a population of less than 600, are the cause of much intemperance in this place."—Ca. 7.

324. "I find that nearly all the people in this parish (population, 550), especially habitual tipplers, wish that there were not so many facilities for obtaining drink."—Ca. 23.

325. "The abundance of Public-Houses and the long hours for sale, are undoubtedly temptations. Opportunities are temptations. Take away one, you remove the other. Many a man who does not mean to drink when he goes out, finds his resolution shaken by the very sight of a Public-House."—Ca. 45.

326. "We have five Public-Houses to a population of eight hundred: two out of the five are unnecessary."—C. 91.

327. "No counteractions will be very efficacious so long as there are so many Public-Houses."—C. 240.

Qy. Do you consider that the public facilities for obtaining liquor are a conducing cause of intemperance?

328. "I consider the enormous number of Drinking-Houses to be the chief conducing cause of intemperance. The landlords have to 'tout' for custom, and devise every species of attraction to stimulate the demand for drink."—M. 74.

329. "We have nine Public-Houses and twenty-six Beer-Shops in a population of 7,500. These figures give a place for the sale of intoxicating liquors to every forty-two families!! The facilities for procuring drink and the large wages men are earning are the great causes of intemperance."—M. 102.

330. "Most fatal here: the practice of sending for drink into the workshops (which are mostly very hot) at all hours of the day, is the most destructive habit that prevails."—M. 122.

331. "In one street in this parish, 300 yards long, there are two Public-Houses and seven Beer-Shops. In a little hamlet, the population of which is rather under than over 200, there are three Beer-Shops, and in this locality the drunkenness is great." M. 292.

332. "Facilities on every hand, at all times. 'If they wanted us to be sober,' said a poor drunken woman to me, 'why do they open all the Public-Houses and Beer-Houses?' And I repeat her question, Why? In this township, with its 1,800 inhabitants, we have no post-office, no butcher's shop; we have two drapers' shops, three bakeries, and eight grocery and provision shops; but we have a Brewery and seventeen Public-Houses and Beer-Shops! The first step would be to close all these houses; or as many as are not absolutely required. Without the removal of the temptation, the evil will not abate."—M. 401.

333. "These facilities are proportionately enhanced by the difficulties met with in obtaining cheap refreshments. If Public-Houses were open without drink, or, having drink, were under obligation to sell tea and coffee at a moderate rate, as at Gottenburg, greater national sobriety would be ensured."—Ch. 79.

334. "The fewer facilities for drinking there are, of course the less there is of it, and the friends of sobriety should do what they can to press the limitation of these facilities to the utmost possible extent."—Ch. 82.

335. "I think this is the grand cause conducing."—Ch. 95.

336. "It is my firm conviction, and my helpers fully agree with me, that this is one of the chief conducing causes. The

Qy. Do you consider that the public facilities for obtaining liquor are a conducing cause of intemperance?

working man meets with temptation at every street corner, and grows weary of resistance."—Ch. 129.

337. "The public facilities for obtaining liquor are most certainly a conducing cause of intemperance. It is so here. Where the law licenses four places for the sale of drink in a population of 400, it compels these shops to work their trade to the greatest possible extent, by means of all kinds of attractions and temptations, in order to exist."—Ch. 143.

338. "The Bar-Parlour is always open for social and convivial gatherings; often for private and political meetings, and for general discussion on the topics and events of the day."—Ch. 183.

339. "Beer is often obtained at the back doors of certain Beer-Houses during interdicted hours. Some people buy quantities on Saturday, and retail it at a higher cost on Sunday."—Ch. 198.

340. "There are so many houses for the sale of drink, and the sole care of the vendors seems to be to sell all they can, regardless of any consequences that may arise to their customers."—Ch. 347.

341. "There cannot be a doubt that the greater the facilities, the greater the evil. My experience in London and in the country has equally satisfied me of the truth of this statement."—Ch. 365.

342. "The long and late hours the law allows for obtaining drink is a strong conducing cause of intemperance."—Ch. 387.

343. "In addition to eleven houses where intoxicating drinks are sold in this parish of 4,000 inhabitants, we have two commercial travellers from neighbouring towns who call on private families, and have an extensive sale, and thus cause a vast amount of house-to-house drinking."—R. 24.

344. "(1) Houses being open after ten p.m., especially on Saturday and Sunday, and (2) there being too many Beer-Shops, are conducing causes."—R. 95.

345. "The general facilities, particularly the competition arising from the large number proportionate to the population, are the great conducing cause."—R. 200.

346. "Three Public-Houses, as here, are entirely unnecessary for a population of 500."—R. 247.

347. "In this parish we have nine houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and so situated as, like spiders' webs, to intercept the wayfarer in whatever direction he may go. Population, 1,900."—R. 411.

Testimony of Magistrates.

Qy. Do you consider that the public facilities for obtaining liquor are a conducing cause of intemperance?

348. "Certainly; the chief cause, connected with the comfort of the Public-House, and the discomfort of home accommodation." 2,254.

349. "There is no doubt that the more numerous the licensed places are, the more intemperance there is likely to arise: First, from the increased number of traps to catch those who are disposed to excessive indulgence; and, secondly, because in the sheer competition for a livelihood the sellers will often hold out even illegitimate allurements to the public."—2,603.

350. "I believe intemperance to be on the increase. I attribute such increase to the large earnings of the population, coupled with the facilities which are afforded for the sale of liquors—far in excess of any reasonable requirements. I consider that the greater the public facilities are for obtaining liquor, the greater is the drunkenness, and *vice versa*."—2,639.

351. "Not so much the public facilities for obtaining liquor as the absence of sufficient comfortable accommodation for men after work hours other than that afforded at the Public-Houses."—2,700.

352. "I do most decidedly think they are the main cause."—2,720.

353. "Certainly; but for the allurements of the tavern, many thousands of young men would never have acquired a taste for drink."—2,728.

354. "I think Beer-Houses have done much to increase drunkenness, and ought to be suppressed. We also have too many Public-Houses, many of which hold out inducements to young men to visit them for other purposes as well as drinking."—3,712.

355. "Most undoubtedly they are. I hardly remember a case which did not come from a Drink-Shop. I believe, from my experience, that if there were no public facilities or legalised temptations, there would be little drunkenness. Remove alcohol, and there can be no temptation. I find that tipplers will not walk far to obtain a dram."—3,869.

356. "There are more cases of drunkenness than there were a while ago, and the vast number of Public-Houses and the consequent great temptations that are offered tend much to this increase of drinking."—3,890.

357. "I believe that most of the drunkenness is to be

Qy. Do you consider that the public facilities for obtaining liquor are a conducing cause of intemperance?

attributed to the large number of Beer-Houses, most of which are very badly kept, and quite unnecessary."—3,929.

358. "In this particular district, drunkenness is on the increase, owing to the fact of the existence of four Public-Houses and five Beer-Shops in a population of little more than 1,000."—4,002.

359. "Yes; and causing competition, leads to adulteration; and probably intemperance is increased twenty per cent, at least, by adulteration."—4,143.

360. "In this parish, which is near some new ironworks, we have five Public-Houses to a population of 450. The effect of this is that the publicans compete for the trade: thus 'raffles' for geese and hares, dances, &c., are got up to draw a company. Another man has a 'racing-ground,' where the dregs of the neighbouring town and villages are attracted, in reality, to drink. They take drink on the ground. I leave your committee to judge of the effect which this state of things has upon the young. It is a crying evil. It might be remedied by a close supervision by the police; but it is impossible for them under the present system to control the trade, having other duties to perform."—4,162.

361. "Not 'facilities' so much as artificial inducements created by the keepers of Beer-Houses, &c., for making trade, especially where the houses are in excess of the necessary requirements of the locality. An excessive number of houses is, therefore, a conducing cause of intemperance."—4,317.

Testimony of Workhouse Master.

Qy. Do you consider that the public facilities for obtaining liquor are a conducing cause of intemperance?

362. "I consider the more numerous Public-Houses are, the more drunkenness there is. If parties had to go some distance for their drink, they would soon weary of the trouble. But now, wherever there are some half-dozen cottages, one of them is pretty sure to be a Beer-Shop; and the more numerous such places are, the greater are the inducements to drink, especially where the brewer or the owner chances to light on a good singer, or musician, or an enterprising sporting character for a landlord. As an illustration of this, I may mention that the village I reside in contains a population of about 350, with one Public-House, which a respectable party had lived in for many years, during which time the house was properly conducted, and very little drunkenness

ever occurred. The average payments to the brewer for some time were £30 per month, but £30 per month would not satisfy Mr. Brewer, and he told his respectable tenants that as they did not sell enough, they must turn out in three months. Very soon after they had left, parties were frequently seen lying about the roads drunk."—1,231.

Section 7. SALE OF DRINK IN MUSIC HALLS, GARDENS, AND PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

"The granting of licences for the sale of intoxicating drinks to music halls, gardens, and other places of recreation for the people, is producing an amount of demoralisation that really cannot be exaggerated, especially amongst the rising generation."—(*Report*, page 5).

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Sale of drink in places of amusement.

363. "Many publicans fit up dancing saloons, which tempt poor weak-minded people, and when once inside a Public-House, if they have money, they are almost sure to spend it."—Y. 240.

364. "We have a flower and onion show at one of the Public-Houses annually, which brings the refuse of the surrounding neighbourhood together. It is open on the Sunday, and is a scene of wild dissipation and immorality on that day. The police have no power to cope with it, and the law is inoperative."—M. 49.

365. "Ought not to be allowed. More real danger besets our young people at these places than at Public-Houses proper. I have known young men entirely ruined by attending such places, who would not have attended the Public-Houses."—M. 86.

366. "Drink is sold in a public garden, situate on the boundary of my parish; does much injury to my parishioners."—M. 172.

367. "There are public gardens here which demoralise the whole district. Here at Easter time, and especially on Good Friday, we have scenes of riot over which the Christian heart must weep. The rudest and roughest part of the factory population and others from the neighbouring towns come to —— and spend Good Friday in dissipation and immorality. Our Sunday scholars are enticed away, and oftentimes the results are lamentable. Mistresses have informed me that they dreaded Good Friday and

Qy. Sale of drink in places of amusement.

the Gardens at —— more than any other temptation to which their servants are exposed."—M. 401.

368. "Where this evil exists it is a great source of demoralisation to the more respectable of the working classes. The peculiar temptation becomes too strong for those whose reason has been weakened and conscience stilled by semi-intoxications."—Ch. 79.

369. "One such place in an adjoining parish is a great resort for our young of both sexes. Once it was a chapel, now it is one of Satan's schools. In this town, I am sorry to say, we have fourteen or fifteen places of this sort."—Ch. 347.

370. "Does much harm, especially to the young, who often in such places acquire the habit of drinking. Amusement and drink ought never to be furnished together."—R. 310.

371. "There is no music-hall in this parish; but music and dancing are carried on in at least two of the licensed houses, leading to more drinking and immorality."—R. 403.

Testimony of Magistrates.

Qy. Sale of drink in places of amusement.

372. "I fear intemperance is somewhat on the increase, particularly among young men. This I attribute partly to the great temptations offered in connection with billiards, bagatelle tables, music, &c., in the Public-Houses."—3,468.

373. "Female intemperance is on the increase, in some measure owing to the reciprocal influences of dancing saloons, music-halls, and drink."—2,639.

Testimony of a Chief Constable.

Qy. Sale of drink in places of amusement.

374. "I have no doubt that allowing music and dancing in licensed houses is a great source of crime to both sexes, and ought to be prohibited altogether."—92.

Testimony of Chaplains of Workhouses.

Qy. Sale of drink in places of amusement.

375. "In regard to the influence of intemperance on Sunday schools and scholars, I am of opinion that vastly more injury to

Qy. Sale of drink in places of amusement?

religion and morality has been observable amongst the young of both sexes since the opening of so many music and dancing saloons, and the addition of the various attractions now often found in connection with Drinking-Houses."—1,452.

376. "The vice of intemperance prevails among the young people in our factories of both sexes, causing a fearful amount of misery, poverty, and ruin. I attribute a great deal of this to the frequenting of dancing saloons and other low places of amusement. Therefore, all liquor licences should be taken from these places: they are as big a pest as gambling houses."—1,710.

Section 8. GROCERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' LICENCES.

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. What is your opinion as to the effects of recent legislation granting licences for the sale of wine and beer to grocers and confectioners?

377. "Gladstone's Wine Act has had a bad effect upon females of the middle class doing their own shopping—the danger arising from the alcoholic drinks supplied as 'groceries.'"—Ch. 79.

378. "Gilbey's store at the grocer's is too much patronised by females of the middle class."—Y. 316.

379. "Female intemperance has increased, especially since the introduction of Grocers' Wine Licences."—R. 24.

380. "I am quite sure that the sale of beer in grocers' shops greatly increases the drinking habit among females of the working class."—R. 310.

381. "Intemperance is greatly on the increase among respectable married women, and all through grocers' licences." R. 178.

382. "I think intemperance is on the increase, and all through the facilities afforded of obtaining liquors at the grocers' shops as goods."—R. 473.

383. "The power to obtain spirits from grocers is very evil in its influence, especially as regards drinking 'on the sly' amongst women of the higher working class."—R. 382.

Testimony of Magistrates.

Qy. What is your opinion as to the effects of recent legislation granting licences for the sale of wine and beer to grocers and confectioners?

384. "I think this legislation has increased the opportunities and, therefore, the amount of intemperance. I think also many persons would use grocers' or confectioners' shops for the purpose of drinking, who might hesitate, in the first instance, to enter a Public-House or Beer-Shop."—2,305.

385. "My impression is that intemperance is on the increase, arising from the greater facility of obtaining wine and spirits at confectioners' and grocers' shops."—2,308.

386. "It offers to women of intemperate habits and tendencies the opportunity of obtaining intoxicating liquors whilst making other purchases, without being exposed to the disgrace of being seen to enter a Public-House or Beer-Shop."—2,314.

387. "If there existed fewer Beer-Shops, the effect of these licences might not be injurious. At present with the great excess of Beer-Houses, I think them unnecessary and, perhaps, hurtful." 2,334.

388. "I fear it encourages secret drinking and, probably, by the female sex."—2,545.

389. "It is beneficial in many respects. A cheap and honest wine is procurable at the grocers' stores by the poorer middle class, who have had, before the passing of the act, to go to Public-Houses and spirit merchants for wine, paying a high price for an unwholesome concoction. And at the confectioner's a modest refection can be obtained, instead of having to seek it at the bar of the Public-House or the Spirit-Vault."—2,596.

390. "The effects are an increase of intemperance, particularly among females."—2,639.

391. "Bad, as adding to the number of the fountains of evil; but yet far less objectionable than the licensing of Beer-Houses where liquor may be drunk."—2,647.

392. "I believe it is injurious to the working classes. I believe that when working men's wives go to the grocers' shops for provisions they treat themselves with drink at the same time."—2,695.

393. "I think the granting of such licences has had a very injurious and pernicious effect."—2,720.

394. "That it has greatly facilitated drunkenness amongst females."—2,728.

Qy. What is your opinion as to the effects of recent legislation granting licences for the sale of wine and beer to grocers and confectioners?

395. "I consider the result has been most disastrous, particularly to females and young people of both sexes."—2,810.

396. "Much may be said on both sides. It promotes secret drinking, and, at the same time, appears to be reducing the evil by taking some from the Public-Houses."—2,842.

397. "I am not aware of any bad effects having resulted. What I could wish to see is a great reduction in the number of Beer-Houses, and that the wife, when she goes to buy her bread, sugar, &c., on Saturday, should buy at the same shop her one or two bottles of Beer, and let all the family partake of it in moderation at home, instead of the man leaving his family and going to the Beer-House alone."—2,881.

398. "I have not the impression that it has done harm. Open drunkenness seems always to originate in the Inns and Beer-Shops."—2,950.

399. "Very objectionable, especially among family women, who are in the first place induced by the shopkeepers, amongst other commodities, to buy their cheap wines, &c., until it becomes a habit, and with many, too, who were before free from such habits."—2,981.

400. "No harm, but some good. I have never had a case of drunkenness caused by drink from such a shop."—3,008.

401. "I fear it induces private drinking among the better class of females."—3,077.

402. "The sale of wine and beer by grocers and confectioners holds out inducements for clandestine tippling, more particularly in the middle and upper middle classes of females and servants."—3,115.

403. "Very bad: I am informed there is only one such house in this district, and it is considered one of the worst."—3,172.

404. "All additional facilities are objectionable; but if these licences were in lieu of a simple beer-licence, I should prefer them."—3,195.

405. "Very injurious indeed, especially to females, who get spirits, and then their husbands are charged for groceries."—3,223.

406. "It is a boon to the poor who can only purchase in small quantities, especially in the case of invalids when ordered by medical men."—3,251.

407. "Women carry away spirits to a considerable extent on the sly, and get drunk at their own houses."—3,289.

Qy. What is your opinion as to the effects of recent legislation granting licences for the sale of wine and beer to grocers and confectioners?

408. "My opinion is that it increases intemperance."—3,365.

409. "That it has done more injury than is generally imagined, and the sooner it is stopped the better for the public."—2,603.

410. "We have no such licences in our petty sessional district. From what I have heard of other districts, I believe that these licences tempt into habits of taking occasional 'nips' many persons who would be ashamed to be seen going into Public-Houses. These habits of tippling are, no doubt, more injurious to the individual; but I do not see that, like drunkenness, they lead to any immediate injury to the public."—3,389.

411. "Better that the trade should be confined to licensed-houses and spirit-dealers. I consider recent legislation in granting licences to grocers most injurious."—3,398.

412. "Altogether mischievous."—3,605.

413. "Unfavourable as to its effects."—3,643.

414. "That the evil is greater than the good."—3,699.

415. "I have hitherto failed to notice any good results. These shops are simply so many more petty Public-Houses."—3,712.

416. "As to grocers, bad; with confectioners, I think it may be desirable, *e.g.*, in giving people the opportunity of getting a glass of wine with their refreshment, instead of having to go to a Public-House for it."—3,771.

417. "I am disposed to give this plan a fair trial. As wine and beer must be sold, it is as well that the purchase, especially by females, shall take place where it does not induce temptation to drinking and other disorders. The evidence taken by the Scottish Commission gives instances of rooms being reserved in shops licensed to sell liquors for the purpose of drinking, but such must be very rare, and subject to detection and its consequences. The magistrates, it is hoped, would consider respectability as an essential qualification for holding a licence, and thus prevent the occurrence of the abuse in question."—3,794.

418. "The effect is bad, especially amongst women, not altogether of the lowest classes."—4,106.

419. "I think very much to increase female intemperance in particular."—4,113.

420. "I do not approve of the measure, and think it tends

Qy. What is your opinion as to the effects of recent legislation granting licences for the sale of wine and beer to grocers and confectioners?

to induce the habit of using stimulants among a class—such as female servants—who could not, otherwise, with facility obtain them."—4,282.

421. "The effects are decidedly bad, more especially in the case of females."—4,293.

422. "Licensed grocers in the towns are in the habit of sending in their carts, conveying other goods into the country districts, samples of wines, spirits, &c., and thus tempting parties to give orders who otherwise would hardly have been their customers for such things."—4,293.

423. "The greater facility now-a-days of obtaining wine and spirits at confectioners' and grocers' shops conduces to the increase of intemperance, especially among females."—2,308.

424. "I fear that, in consequence of drink being procurable at grocers and confectioners, where ladies do not object to go for refreshments, female intemperance is rather on the increase."—3,077.

425. "Female intemperance is decidedly on the increase, chiefly owing, I believe, to the great facility for obtaining intoxicants, unknown to their friends, from the licensed grocers and confectioners."—4,293.

Testimony of Governors of Gaols.

Qy. What is your opinion as to the effects of recent legislation granting licences for the sale of wine and beer to grocers and confectioners?

426. "It is calculated to do a vast amount of injury, as people who would be ashamed to go to the Public-Houses would not mind obtaining their wine, spirits, beer, &c., from the grocers or the confectioners. Spirits and other intoxicating drinks get into families without the husband's knowledge, and are charged for as groceries."—702.

427. "I am of opinion that the licences granted to grocers and confectioners are calculated to increase the amount of drinking amongst the middle classes."—717.

428. "I think it to be the cause of many females becoming drunkards, as they have an opportunity of purchasing wines and spirits, instead of food for their families."—726.

429. "I think it has a good effect: the middle classes,

Qy. What is your opinion as to the effects of recent legislation granting licences for the sale of wine and beer to grocers and confectioners?

mechanics, and respectable working men are now able to obtain and use at their own houses, when requisite, a little wine or spirits without having to resort to a Public, and thus avoid dangerous company; they have, too, a genuine article to use in time of sickness or necessity, instead of the horrible mixtures and compounds prepared in some of the Gin Palaces and showy places of resort."—721.

430. "I think the sooner the act is repealed the better, for a great number will go to grocers and confectioners to procure beer or wine that would be ashamed to enter a Public-House or Dram-Shop."—736.

431. "I consider it was a most lamentable piece of legislation."—762.

432. "I think they would be better without it; there are too many facilities already."—792.

From Governors and Lady Superintendents of Her Majesty's Convict Prisons.

Qy. What is your opinion as to the effects of recent legislation granting licences for the sale of wine and beer to grocers and confectioners?

433. "Unnecessary, and fraught with evil consequences."—759.

434. "If the legislation were accompanied by a corresponding diminution in the number of Public-Houses, I believe that not only would drunkenness be materially diminished, but crime greatly reduced by lessening the haunts of the habitually vicious."—826*b*.

435. "That many of the respectable classes who would hesitate to enter a Public-House will go to confectioners or railway refreshment rooms, and there indulge."—812.

436. "Bad: as inducing poople to spend their money, and giving increased facilities for doing so."—793.

437. "Is an inducement to women to drink: Women are not so much noticed when visiting or leaving grocers' shops as they would be visiting a Public-House."—805.

438. "In my opinion, facilities for procuring intoxicating drinks cannot be increased in any way without producing evil results."—814.

Qy. What is your opinion as to the effects of recent legislation granting licences for the sale of wine and beer to grocers and confectioners?

439. "My opinion is that it is decoying our respectable matrons, such as farmers' wives, &c., on to the shoal of intemperance. It is so easy to procure the drink: the 'grocery' being a successful blind in doing the business so respectably. The tap is often in some out-of-the-way corner of the shop."—815.

440. "To the male population a benefit, for few men would take spirits home to drink; but it is very questionable with regard to the female population, as many who would not order spirits from a Public-House, would from a grocer's."—822.

Testimony of Chaplains of Gaols.

Qy. What is your opinion as to the effects of recent legislation granting licences for the sale of wine and beer to grocers and confectioners?

441. "I think that it holds out to women especially an inducement to obtain, honestly or otherwise, intoxicating drinks."—855.

442. "I believe this unfortunate measure has proved very injurious to many, and especially to female servants, when sent on errands, &c."—863.

443. "That it promotes drinking, and consequently the love of drink, amongst females and others whom regard for appearances would keep from a Public-House."—877.

444. "Reports and experience show that the effects have been bad on women in the middle class of life, offering great temptations to sly drinking."—896.

445. "Very injurious, especially to females of a class who, from their respectable position, would not frequent a Public-House."—897.

446. "Decidedly a step in the wrong direction, having, I believe, a tendency to promote the drinking of intoxicating liquors amongst people who were not, hitherto, so much thrown in the way of temptation."—932.

447. "I think the granting licences to grocers and confectioners for the sale of wine, &c., is a very bad thing; it induces servants to drink, who, perhaps, never before tasted wine or beer."—934.

448. "In some places the custom is springing up of grocers attaching Gin-Shops to their grocery stores, which is most mischievous. This ought to be most stringently prohibited."—944.

From the Master of a Workhouse.

Qy. What is your opinion as to the effects of recent legislation granting licences for the sale of wine and beer to grocers and confectioners?

449. "Mr. Gladstone's Wine Act has done much harm by making it possible for brothels to obtain licences to sell wine in spite of local authority; and I know that it has been a fruitful source of sly drinking, prostitution, and disease."—1,183.

From an Employer of Labour.

Qy. What is your opinion as to the effects of recent legislation granting licences for the sale of wine and beer to grocers and confectioners?

450. "We have a strong suspicion that the granting of wine licences to shopkeepers and others is likely to prove a curse, and not a blessing."—38.

Section 9. BEER-HOUSES AN ESPECIAL CAUSE OF INTEMPERANCE.

Testimony of Clergy.

451. "The whole Beer-House system is a great mistake."—Y. 15.

452. "Beer-Shops, as a class, are nests of corruption."—Y. 88.

453. "Beer-Shops are worse than Public-Houses. The magistrates license too many, exercise no control, and are at little pains to ascertain the character of the shop and the applicant."—D. 318.

454. "The opening of the trade in 1830, I have no doubt, is the chief cause of the increase in drunkenness. The keepers of the licensed houses are an inferior class of men; and as to the Beer-House keepers, they are, commonly, only low characters indeed. I would advocate the entire abolition of Beer-Houses."—M. 102.

455. "Beer-Shops are an unmixed evil."—M. 122.

456. "Beer-Shops are the curse of the masses."—M. 159.

457. "The low Beer-Houses are the most fruitful sources of crime of all kinds. Here congregate drunkards, thieves, poachers, burglars, &c."—Ch. 402.

458. "The Beer-Shops are a crying evil. Down with them altogether!"—R. 200.

459. "The licensing of Beer-Shops has been a great evil. People used to brew at home, just as they would bake at home—a practice which is gradually being lost. Beer-Shops created a deluge of evil."—M. 124.

460. "The unfortunate Beer-Shop Act has increased intemperance and pauperism, multiplied houses of resort for the gambler, the thief, and the disposer of stolen property; and has demoralised to a fearful extent the labouring classes."—Chn. G. 863.

461. "Low Public-Houses are everywhere the curse of the country—nests of vice and improvidence."—Mag. 3691.

From Chief Constables.

462. "My experience in reference to Beer-Shops is from the commencement of them, and I well remember the evil which they introduced. I was at that time a youth, about seventeen, brought up in London; and lads like myself never thought of entering a Public-House; but as soon as these pest-houses were opened and sanctioned by law, they were chiefly frequented at first by youths. For years I have considered them as simple nurseries and schools for drunkenness and crime; and I always was of opinion that a licence should not be granted to any house or premises whatever, without there was good accommodation for victualling and sleeping man and horse."—369.

463. "Men are often turned out of low Beer-Houses late at night when inflamed with drink, ready to concoct all sorts of crime. Two-thirds of the crime emanates from these cursed dens."—487.

Section 10. THE ANOMALOUS STATE OF THE LAW.

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Do you consider the existing laws affecting the liquor traffic in any respects anomalous? If so, what changes would you propose?

464. "Very bad. The Government that makes a gain out of the vices of a country is radically bad."—Ch. 57.

465. "I believe that the law is far from being sufficiently stringent in this matter."—M. 101.

Qy. Do you consider the existing laws affecting the liquor traffic in any respects anomalous? If so, what changes would you propose?

466. "The law not stringent enough, except in cases where disorder results."—M. 46.

467. "The present state of the law relating to the hours of sale, and to the number of houses allowed for the sale, conduces greatly to intemperance."—M. 144.

468. "The present state of the law as to the liquor traffic conduces greatly to intemperance."—M. 150.

469. "The law seems powerless, judging from the unchecked drunkenness prevailing here at times."—M. 177.

470. "Shamefully lax. This traffic ought in justice to be under exceptional and very stringent regulations; because, whereas the object of the food-seller is simply to sell food, it is the interest of the liquor-seller to make drunkards."—M. 182.

471. "Very inadequate. More restrictions and surveillance are urgently needed."—M. 199.

472. "Great mischief arises, partly from the present state of the law, which is not sufficiently stringent; and partly from the lax enforcement of it as at present existing."—M. 272.

473. "I believe this to be most unsatisfactory, invitatory of both drunkenness and crime."—M. 292.

474. "The Government, for the sake of revenue, affords every facility to the liquor traffic, and dreadful are the results."—M. 346.

475. "The law has granted every facility for the sober to become drunken, and for the drunkard to indulge his lust. It has made vice easy to him, sobriety impossible."—M. 401.

476. "The law encourages and abets drunkenness."—Ch. 296.

477. "The present state of the law contributes greatly to intemperance."—Ch. 387.

478. "The insufficiency of penalties is an instance."—R. 124.

479. "I am informed by the police that there are many places where beer is sold without a licence; but as no money is ever seen to pass it is difficult to convict. Policemen in plain clothes have called for beer, but unless those who supplied it knew the parties well they would take no money. It appears that there is no law to prevent men meeting together in order to drink."—R. 410.

Testimony of Magistrates.

Qy. Do you consider the existing laws affecting the liquor traffic in any respects anomalous? If so, what changes would you propose?

480. "Anomalous; because Public-Houses and Beer-Shops exist without sufficient reference to the requirements of districts and neighbourhoods."—2,305.

481. "Absurdly anomalous in respect to the general restrictions upon Sunday trading. Liquor is not a necessary of life, except in cases of illness, which may be otherwise provided for. Let the Public-Houses be closed during the entire Lord's Day, except to the bonâ fide traveller, about whom there can be little real difficulty."—2,647.

482. "The existing laws, if carried out, would close half the Public-Houses within the year. No man can get drunk in a Public-House without the landlord becoming liable to lose his licence."—2,728.

483. "I think it very anomalous that the Beer-House keeper should be the only man allowed to carry on his usual business on Sunday."—2,881.

484. "I consider it anomalous to tempt people to drink, and then to punish them for getting drunk. Three words—limitation, respectability, and inspection—express the requisite remedies."—2,898.

485. "Of course it is anomalous to limit trade in any way. My own view of improvement would be to allow any respectable man, in any properly constructed house, to sell liquor, subject to excise laws, on the condition that a breach of rules should render both the holder of the excise licence and the premises also ineligible for a licence for a long number of years."—3,008.

486. "I think the existing laws promote drinking, and that the number of licences should be very considerably reduced."—3,036.

487. "The great anomaly is in sham travellers, who should be subjected to a more stringent law. The present law enables both publican and drunkard to defy both magistrate and police."—3,054.

488. "I think that all retailers of wine and beer should come as strictly under the surveillance of the police as the general body of licensed victuallers."—3,115.

489. "The object of the Government for the last forty years seems to have been to encourage the sale of beer, in hopes that the use of that liquor would supersede the use of gin. They

Qy. Do you consider the existing laws affecting the liquor traffic in any respects anomalous? If so, what changes would you propose?

have by their laws encouraged the building of Beer-Houses, the number of which has now become an intolerable nuisance, and to a dreadful extent has conduced to crime, pauperism, and lunacy. But I think change should be gradual. Government has at last put a stop to the increase of Public-Houses by their act of last session, and they have encouraged magistrates to refuse licences wherever there is an excuse for doing so; but they might go much further without giving any cause of complaint; *e.g.*, they might very much increase the price of the licence, which would probably lead to the closing of a great many of the smaller and more disreputable houses. They might close them altogether on Sundays, and earlier on other days, and generally throw hindrances in the way of the beer and spirit traffic. There ought to be no appeal to the quarter sessions from decisions of the local magistrates, who know all the circumstances of a case unknown to magistrates at a distance."—3,195.

490. "It is certainly an anomaly that the sellers of liquor should be exempt from the operation of the Lord's Day Observance Act. This may be used as an argument for putting the liquor traffic under very stringent regulations; but it would be impolitic, if not impossible, to stop it altogether on the only day of the week the working man has for his recreation."—3,333.

491. "I do consider the existing laws altogether anomalous. Were it not for the facilities of obtaining intoxicants, myself and brother magistrates would have little to do in the way of punishment; for drunkenness, and crimes resulting from it, constitute nearly all our petty and quarterly sessional labours. I am convinced that any law short of the Total Prohibition of the sale of intoxicants will only be playing with the disease. Nevertheless, the fewer the houses and the shorter the hours they are kept open, in the same proportion will there be the less drunkenness."—3,869.

492. "I am of opinion that one uniform licence would be better in the case of all Public-Houses than the present system, which, in that respect, I consider anomalous."—4,063.

493. "There are anomalies in the present laws affecting the liquor traffic; but as they are, they are more powerful than is generally understood, and if uniformly exercised would cope not ineffectually with intemperance."—4,184.

494. "The experience of many generations shows that the existing laws are almost powerless for the prevention of intemperance. If public opinion were sufficiently advanced,

Qy. Do you consider the existing laws affecting the liquor traffic in any respects anomalous? If so, what changes would you propose?

Prohibition of the sale (except for use in medicine or the arts) would be the right course. In the meantime, a majority of the inhabitants should have the power to protect their district or locality from the evil."—4,293.

Section 11. THE LAX ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

"Though public opinion, recently more awakened to the magnitude of the evil, has brought about a somewhat improved supervision on the part of magisterial and police authorities in various districts, yet the general laxity with which the law is enforced produces an immense amount of inebriety. Indeed, if the law as at present constituted were but strictly enforced, it would prevent a large amount of the drunkenness which now prevails."—(*Report*, page 4.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Lax enforcement of the law.

495. "The law itself is lax, and its lax enforcement makes it a still greater evil."—Y. 24.

496. "One difficulty is in getting persons to lay information." Y. 28.

497. "Yes: Especially as regards the adulteration of beer."—Y. 224.

498. "The law is too lax, and the authorities in villages are still more so in regard to enforcing it."—Y. 264.

499. "There is a want of vigilant superintendence by the police, followed by the levying of fines on publicans and drunkards. I am persuaded that intemperance could be materially checked, if the police were ordered to look out for breaches of the law in this respect, and to proceed against persons offending. At present no sufficient supervision of the police exists, and to this I attribute the increase of intemperance."—Y. 402.

500. "As regards the enforcement of the law here, it is pretty vigorous. 'Drunk and disorderly,' and assaults springing from drunkenness, are the main charges before the magistrates. As regards the English population (for here there is a large number of Irish) but for Public-Houses the policeman's office would be a

Qy. Lax enforcement of the law.

sinecure. This holds good also, though in a much less degree, of the Irish."—D. 34.

501. "Drunkenness is connived at, and the sale of drink to drunken men openly practised, even during prohibited hours and on Sundays. More stringent penalties should be enforced for every breach of the law."—D. 55.

502. "This laxity is very prevalent. The hours of closing not strictly observed, and intoxicated persons are served with drink when they can hardly stand."—D. 173.

503. "One policeman in a village of 1,500 never dreams of checking the sale of drink during prohibited hours on Sunday. I believe few Public-Houses are really closed during divine service."—D. 185.

504. "The lax enforcement of the law has much to do with the evil. Magistrates throughout the country (more so than in this district) are very unwilling to convict except on evidence which it is most difficult to obtain."—D. 211.

505. "The law, as at present administered, seems to do little or nothing towards checking drunkenness. I also observe great partiality. Hotels, so-called, in my parish, are rarely noticed by the police, though they are here quite as conducive to intemperance as Beer-Houses."—Ch. 20.

506. "The law here might be much better enforced, especially with respect to Sunday trading. Policemen grow indulgent after long residence in a place, and they are afraid of prosecuting every offender."—Ch. 45.

507. "Decidedly lax; especially as to the closing of Public-Houses during divine service on Sunday. I know Public-Houses where men are drinking during the whole of Sunday; and as soon as a policeman is seen, they are put into a backyard until he is past."—Ch. 56.

508. "The magistrates are strict in enforcing the law, and are really in earnest. It is supposed that the subordinate members of the police are constantly tampered with. *(Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?)*"—M. 74.

509. "Breach of the law is often connived at by those who ought to report it, viz., the police."—M. 101.

510. "The law is pretty well enforced as to the houses, but the cases of violence caused by drunkenness are most inadequately dealt with. Where men have treated their wives with great brutality, the punishment is really trifling; as they act like brutes, I would treat them accordingly, and flog them well."—M. 102.

Qy. Lax enforcement of the law.

511. "If the law was rigidly enforced, I believe drunkenness would decrease; especially if the penalty to which a publican is liable for selling drink to a person already intoxicated was exacted."—M. 144.

512. "The rich are sent home by the police in cabs; the poor are locked up and fined."—M. 159.

513. "There is great laxity. Even the police are bribed by the liquor sellers."—M. 172.

514. "Policemen wink at breaches of the law, and thus much crime goes undetected."—M. 292.

515. "Magistrates are far too lenient with disorderly houses, and the police are too little encouraged to report infringements of the law. Much drink is clandestinely sold on Sundays during the hours of service."—M. 308.

516. "Since the police have been more strict and vigilant, the places for the sale of liquor have been much more orderly; but whether it has conduced much to individual sobriety I cannot state."—M. 411.

517. "This is a fruitful cause of intemperance. There is abundance of evasion and collusion. Many publicans would lose their licences if informed of."—Ch. 10.

518. "Very lax. There is no check upon the sellers. A man comes by train from M——, a mile and a-half off, and is a bonâ fide traveller."—Ch. 78.

519. "A constable of an adjoining parish states that when he has brought conclusive evidence of irregularities he has been put down by the Bench—the houses complained of belonging, in many instances, to magistrates. This immunity is secured at the cost of public order."—Ch. 79.

520. "The law is not stringently enforced, in consequence of so many of the magistracy being concerned in the trade."—Ch. 139.

521. "It is notoriously hard to catch the publicans breaking the law."—Ch. 143.

522. "Police officers, so far from being watchful and energetic, are often interested in the publican, being fond of drink themselves."—Ch. 183.

523. "The police themselves, in spite of warnings from the chief-constables, are often tempted to overlook irregularities; and, for the sake of a glass, will not interfere in the interests of order when they should do so."—Ch. 347.

Qy. The lax enforcement of the law.

524. "The law is fairly enforced here; but the difficulty of obtaining a conviction under it, as it stands, is considerable, and drink is frequently sold without a licence."—Ch. 355.

525. "I can say that the law, which gives great facilities for obtaining drink, is very tardy in punishing the violations thereof." Ch. 387.

526. The law is inoperative where rich brewers have influence."—R. 366.

Section 12. THE HOLDING OF BENEFIT CLUBS IN PUBLIC-HOUSES.

"The holding of clubs in Public-Houses is a fruitful source of injury to the working classes. It frequently happens that the club is the unsuspected instrument in familiarising the working man with the scenes and associations of the Public-House, until at length he becomes an habitual attendant. It is a rule in most of the benefit societies to apportion to every member a certain amount of drink on each meeting night for the so-called "good of the house;" and when it happens, as is frequently the case, that a very large proportion of the members are absent, the liquor has to be consumed by the few who may be present. The result is, in many cases, helpless intoxication: and in some instances, loss of life from excess. The insolvency of such benefit societies is no uncommon occurrence, and a cause largely conducing to this result is the waste of funds thus indicated. In too many instances, the deposits made by working men through a series of years have been irretrievably lost to them, through the bad and extravagant management of which systematic expenditure in drink is a leading feature."—(*Report*, page 4).

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. The holding of clubs in Public-Houses.

527. "The great cause of village intemperance."—Y. 49.

528. "Very pernicious indeed; and felt to be so by all the respectable members of those societies."—Y. 65.

529. "A great conducing cause of drunkenness is our benefit clubs being held at Public-Houses."—Y. 68.

530. "A Public-House club was opened at one of the Inns last year, which led to an increase of intemperance for a time; the club, however, broke up within a year."—Y. 224.

531. "I would most strongly advise, from many years

Qy. The holding of clubs in Public-Houses.

experience, that benefit clubs should not be held in Public-Houses, as the temptations to the poor man are so great."—Y. 315.

532. "Most prejudicial. I am informed that many not inclined to drink are induced to do so for the good of the House." Y. 316.

533. "The holding of clubs in Public-Houses has no doubt contributed much to foster drunken habits; several of our best clubs are now held in school-rooms."—D. 34.

534. "A common practice here. The clubs being generally projected by the landlord, and the result being a great amount of drunkenness. Women's clubs at Public-Houses are very common in this parish."—D. 55.

535. "We have four clubs, three of which are held at Public-Houses, with the usual results. The fourth is the teetotal club."—Ch. 45.

536. "This is a great source of evil. I have just offered the use of a large parochial hall to the Foresters, who seem delighted to have it. Could not the same thing be done extensively?"—Ch. 56.

537. "This is a very bad practice, and leads many men to the Public-Houses, who would not otherwise go. It is a most expensive affair, too. I know of one Public-House club in which the contribution is double that of any school club in the town."—M. 86.

538. "By causing men to assemble at the houses and allowing them a room for club purposes, free of all charge or for a nominal sum, they are made to feel that they must purchase something for the benefit of the House."—M. 144.

539. "By this means many are made drunkards. I have established two in connection with my schools, and they are prosperous."—M. 162.

540. "Decidedly a most noticeable cause. I have, in six years, attended the death-beds of, I think, seven men, whose deaths were caused by drink, and their drunken habits mainly by their clubs."—M. 200.

541. "A great evil in rural districts; but villages with a population of about two or three thousand have no large rooms for meetings."—224.

542. "In this parish a club is held in a Beer-House fortnightly. Many men who have ostensibly gone to their club, leave the house in a state of intoxication. A short time ago, a man was sent to prison as the direct result of attending this club," M. 292.

Qy. The holding of clubs in Public-Houses.

543. "Very great harm results from this practice. Some clubs see this. Lately the 'Oddfellows' and 'Foresters' have removed from the Public-House to the Co-operative Stores' Rooms."—M. 319.

544. "This is a fruitful source of drunkenness, and especially the assignment of a portion of the society's funds to be spent in drink at committee and other meetings."—M. 411.

545. "There are several clubs here so held; but the more respectable members would prefer other meeting places. At least two cases of insolvent clubs have occurred, owing doubtless to reckless expenditure. Threepence per month, in addition to quarterly and other expenses, out of 1s. 8d. or 2s. subscription—probably, in all, not less than twenty-five per cent of income—is so spent. A landlord gets eight or ten club members to 'open a new court' and nominate his house as the place of meeting, and whilst the rules of the club profess to be particular as to intemperance, it does occur after business is transacted."—Ch. 79.

546. "This is very much the case, and produces great mischief; in fact, the clubs are often promoted by the publicans themselves."—Ch. 82.

547. "There are too many of such institutions of an inferior kind. The great club in this place—with a property of £4,400—is held in the school, where ale and tobacco are inadmissible."—Ch. 139.

548. "The monthly lodge nights of the club which meets at a Public-House are often a young man's first temptations into the habit of frequenting the Public-House. I know several instances of men who were sober before the club started, but who were led by it into drinking ways. The club treat is often an occasion of disgraceful disorder through drink."—Ch. 143.

549. "Many clubs are still held in Public-Houses; but I think members are beginning to see that this does not answer; for they are moving gradually (especially the Orange Lodges) elsewhere. Three clubs now meet weekly in my school."—Ch. 198.

550. "Nothing can be more injurious. Some clubs allow a pint of beer for each member; and, however few are present, the full quantity is brought into the club-room to be drunk. I knew a most respectable man who always disgraced himself once a month at the Public-House on his club night."—Ch. 225.

551. "This has made drunkards of some of the otherwise noblest spirits in this parish."—Ch. 282.

Qy. The holding of clubs in Public-Houses.

552. "The holding of clubs in Public-Houses can hardly be other than pernicious. Many women have attributed their husband's drinking habits to this. If the husbands cannot go to pay the weekly or fortnightly subscription, children are sent to see and hear much that is bad. Within the past two years I have succeeded in inducing four clubs to leave Public-Houses and meet in our schools. (They pay £1 a year, if they meet fortnightly, and £2, if weekly.) The steady men, I find, all prefer clubs held in school-rooms, apart from Public-House temptations; but, in many cases, the publicans and the drinkers contrive to get a majority at the business meetings in favour of remaining at the Public-House."—Ch. 350.

553. "Ought to be made illegal, as members often spend in drink much more than they contribute to their club, and in many instances become drunkards."—R. 310.

554. "(1) This undoubtedly conduces to the evil of intemperance. Young members of clubs, who might otherwise keep aloof from the Public-House, are thus compelled to frequent such places. They, in consequence, become familiarised with insobriety, and are often unable to resist the temptations of less scrupulous companions. (2) There are many members of sick clubs who are thoroughly respectable men. Their presence in a Public-House, from time to time, tends to lend respectability to the house. Is this an evil, or is it a good? Certainly, the landlord of an Inn shows much more attention to such occasional visitors than to those who are much better customers, but less respectable men. Is this because the respectable man does something towards saving the reputation of the house?"—R. 411.

Section 13. WAKES, FAIRS, HIRINGS, CHRISTENINGS, MARRIAGES, AND FUNERALS.

"The result of wakes, statute fairs, hirings, &c., has been found so injurious to habits of sobriety, that many clergymen have laboured earnestly for their entire suppression. They have proved that the periodical recurrence of these gatherings has gone far to neutralise their efforts for good during the remainder of the year. What, however, is still more to be deplored is, that the solemn ordinances of the Church—such as marriages, christenings, and even funerals—are frequently desecrated by persons presenting themselves to take part in those services in an obviously improper state. The

adjournment of a whole wedding party from the church to the adjacent Public-House is referred to as a common thing; while in one case a licence for the sale of spirits was sought for by the keeper of a beer-shop, on the special ground that his house, being near to a cemetery, was constantly used by the mourners and attendants at funerals. Your Committee are led to hope that burial clubs held in connection with Public-Houses are not so common as they were; the returns showing but few allusions to them. When they do exist, they must tend greatly to the desecration of funerals by drunkenness, inasmuch as a certain amount of the burial money has to be taken out in drink."—(*Report*, page 5.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Wakes, statute fairs, hirings, christenings, marriages, and funerals.

555. "Hirings are a fruitful source of intemperance."—Y. 43.

556. "Statute fairs and feasts are always marked by an excess of drinking: our feast is."—Y. 68.

557. "I think statute hirings a fruitful source of every kind of evil, and should be abolished."—Y. 88.

558. "Statute fairs, one of the chief causes. They are, I believe, one of the very worst abuses of the day."—Y. 183.

559. "If statute fairs were abolished, one of the chief temptations to drunkenness in agricultural districts would be removed."—Y. 196.

560. "Statute fairs are sources of evil beyond what is really known."—Y. 264.

561. "Statute fairs and hirings are most injurious to the morals of the young when excited by pernicious liquors."—Y. 316.

562. "The village Wakes or fair is a principal cause of intemperance, though in a smaller degree than formerly. Occasional intemperance occurs at marriages."—Y. 419.

563. "The statute fairs and hirings are sources of a great deal of immorality and drunkenness."—Y. 509.

564. "Statute fairs and hirings—a curse."—Y. 524.

565. "A bad habit of subscribing to bury the dead leads, I fear, to drink."—Y. 528.

566. "Two statute fairs yearly are the cause of great evil here, especially amongst the young. I look upon them as unmitigated evils in every way. At funerals also, there is frequently much drinking; and also at marriages, especially in the case of registrar office marriages, when I have known the whole party frequently return home intoxicated."—D. 55.

Qy. Wakes, statute fairs, hirings, christenings, marriages, and funerals.

567. "At funerals there is a great deal of drinking; and at marriages too. Trade customs sanction and require much drinking, especially in a mixed population like ours—13,000."—D. 173.

568. "The statute fairs especially are a disgrace to civilization."—D. 286.

569. "Statute fairs are most objectionable, as leading to drinking and immorality."—Ch. 33.

570. "Wakes and hiring fairs are here mostly followed by a dance, cards, and a great deal of drunkenness. Christenings, marriages, and funerals are not so very bad. Drinking customs, on the whole, are going out on these occasions."—Ch. 45.

571. "The drinking customs at christenings prevent people very often from bringing their children to baptism, lest, by the prevailing practices, they should be inveigled into countenancing intemperance."—Ch. 52.

572. "Hirings and funerals are the worst in my parish."—Ch. 56.

573. "Two fairs here (population, 1,000) are bad enough, but not nearly so bad as formerly. Hirings are still disgraceful, but these are also improved. There is much less drinking at christenings, marriages, and funerals than formerly."—Ch. 128.

574. "Hirings have the worst influence possible. More drunkenness occurs in our parishes at those times than at any other gatherings."—Ch. 161.

575. "The annual Wakes in the adjoining parish greatly affects this one, and is a source of a large amount of intemperance."—M. 49.

576. "Wakes are abominable nuisances in every way, and ought to be put a stop to. The customs following the burial of the dead need very great reformation. They have very baneful effects generally."—M. 63.

577. "On Mid-Lent Sunday (Simnel Sunday), and at the three statute fairs there is much drunkenness."—M. 76.

578. "The occupier of a Beer-Shop in this immediate neighbourhood recently made application to the magistrates for a licence to sell spirits on the special ground that his House was situated near the entrance to the A—— Cemetery, and that funeral parties were constantly calling for refreshment there, and asking for spirits and wine. The counsel employed in the case made a great point of this, but, I am glad to say, the licence was refused."—M. 101.

Qy. Wakes, statute fairs, hirings, christenings, marriages, and funerals.

579. "The Wakes, yearly held in August, are ferocious; drinking is then almost universal. They are an unmitigated evil. The Easter cattle fair is almost equally bad."—M. 122.

580. "Rushbearings are occasions of much drinking."—M. 142.

581. "Christenings, marriages, and funerals are attended with much drinking. Fairs in this locality are a great evil, and afford a rich harvest to publicans."—M. 172.

582. "Payments received from burial societies encourage drinking after funerals."—M. 384.

583. "The custom at marriages of giving money to drink the health of the bride and bridegroom is a most pernicious one. I have tried to stop it; but only partially succeeded. The custom among the poor of drinking at funerals is most unseemly."—M. 401.

584. "There is a good deal of drinking at Wakes (which go on in the towns and villages one week after another continuously for two or three months) and at funerals."—Ch. 78.

585. "Statute fairs and hirings are fruitful sources of drunkenness and immorality. Licences to sell liquor in booths at the former ought to be abolished; and the hirings ought to be suppressed, as they lead to drinking, fornication, and general degradation of women servants."—M. 245.

586. "There is always drink supplied at christenings, marriages, &c., and I would suggest that the clergy should speak to the parties at the time of the ceremony about the evil effects of the same, and recommend those present to refrain from taking it or giving it to others."—M. 399.

587. "The three last named are frequently the occasion of drunkenness, and I may mention here that the times of the greatest temptations are the great festivals of our Church, especially Christmas and Eastertide, and, above all, Whitsuntide." Ch. 129.

588. "I have known the party after the christening to be a beginning of an outbreak of drunkenness. I have seen a large party of men sitting drinking in a room with a scarlet-fever patient, a girl, the mother lying dead of fever upstairs. A case just occurred of a whole family set on drinking because of a death in the family."—Ch. 143.

589. "There are Wakes here annually, with the usual crowds of idle people, and with all the temptations of intemperance: the evil is enormous."—Ch. 175.

Qy. Wakes, statute fairs, hirings, christenings, marriages, and funerals.

590. "Rushbearings—a cause conducing to intemperance." Ch. 190.

591. "At the funerals of the poor Irish there is often much bad conduct. I know of cases where they have used coffins as tables and seats in their drunken orgies."—Ch. 198.

592. "I have found in this parish a well-got-up tea-meeting to have a great counter effect upon the Wakes. A word of warning from the clergyman has at times its effect."—Ch. 296.

593. "Wakes are found to be a great evil, as they always commence on a Sunday, and lead to a general amount of visiting and drinking."—Ch. 304.

594. "At our annual Wakes on the first Sunday after 10th July, there is generally a little excess, but comparatively trifling to the scenes I witnessed twenty-five years ago, when I had to attend as quasi-constable at the Public-Houses, night after night, to suppress drinking, which was carried on there to a vast extent; it is quite different now."—Ch. 373.

595. "The yearly Feast, Whitsuntide, and Christmas are sad times."—R. 22.

596. "Yes. Statute fairs and hirings lead to habitual intemperance on the part of the young, as also to other evils."—R. 35.

597. "The funeral drinkings are, I trust, dying out."—R. 55.

598. "There is much intemperance at the annual Feast, and also in connection with club funerals, when there is drinking at the Beer-Shops afterwards."—R. 95.

599. "Village feasts invariably lead to a great amount of intemperance."—R. 124.

600. "The practice of offering drink at funerals is, I believe, one which tends to add to drunkenness. I have seen persons at the grave side, both in this parish and in my last, more or less under the influence of drink."—R. 134.

601. "Formerly it was usual on the occasion of christenings, marriages, and funerals for the parties to resort to the Public-House. The Temperance Hotel now serves the purpose much better, and is far more satisfactory to all."—R. 220.

602. "Local feasts, often got up by publicans, are very conducive to drunkenness. A vast number of working men, not habitual drunkards, give way to the temptations presented by idleness."—R. 277.

603. "All these are conducing causes. There is a 'Cemetery

Qy. Wakes, statute fairs, hirings, christenings, marriages, and funerals.

Tavern' near the —— Cemetery. Undertakers and others, sometimes the friends of the deceased, stay there to get drink, and so succeed in drowning all serious thoughts awakened by the bereavement."—R. 287.

604. "All contribute to encourage drinking habits, and some of them are always attended with much immorality."—R. 310.

605. "(1) Wakes here, as throughout the Riding, cause general semi-intoxication. (2) Statute fairs are times for excess. (3) At christenings, marriages, and funerals—on Sundays chiefly—there is too much use made of the Public-House close to the church gates!!!"—R. 382.

606. "We have a cattle fair held every alternate Monday in the town, which causes a great increase of drunkenness; and, recently, what are called feasts have been held under the auspices of publicans, at which very objectionable kinds of sports have been provided for the amusement of the working people, and much drunkenness has followed."—R. 403.

607. "The village feasts or Wakes are occasions when the amount of drunkenness is perfectly appalling. The custom of occasionally having dinners at Public-Houses after funerals is also pernicious."—R. 405.

608. "The following is a portion of the address delivered by the Rev. H. G. Bailey, at a meeting of the Swindon Chamber of Agriculture, held on March 30th, 1867, when the subject of "Hiring Fairs" was discussed:

I have taken some pains to ascertain the opinions of those best qualified to form a truthful estimate—I mean the county police—and I can safely say from documents now in my possession (from Durham, Yorkshire, Worcestershire, Berkshire, and Gloucestershire, besides our own officers), there is but one, and that a most decided testimony against the profligacy and immorality which prevail on these occasions.

One superintendent writes thus:—

"What is the practice? As soon as the hiring is over, the dancing booths and Public-Houses are besieged, and every species of revelry (and often of the most indecent nature) is indulged in when men and women get excited with drink. I have often found women helplessly drunk, and have found them a place of safety and shelter until they have been in a fit state to return to their homes."

An inspector writes:—

"Hiring fairs are, in my opinion, very demoralizing. To say nothing of what takes place during the time of hiring, almost immediately after the bargain is made the young men and women adjourn to the Public-House to

Qy. Wakes, statute fairs, hirings, christenings, marriages, and funerals.

drink, dance, and sing, and frequently I have seen young girls led away intoxicated. The girls lose the moral power over themselves, and young men's passions are inflamed by drink, and the natural consequences follow: hence, many a young woman dates her ruin from the hiring fair."

Hear the testimony of a highly-respected and valued superintendent:—

"With reference to the statute fairs and mopps held annually, I have no hesitation in saying that the debauchery, drunkenness, and vice which occur at these times, in a great measure tend to demoralise the labouring class, both men and women. My experience has taught me that very many young girls who attend these places, with the most innocent intentions—some to 'sight see,' and some seeking situations—are, by their ignorance, allured into Public-Houses where dancing, drinking, and drunkenness are going on. As to fornication and adultery, words cannot sufficiently express the extent to which these are carried on, both by the married and single, who doubtless, up to the very time of leaving home to attend the fair, had led virtuous lives. This is not all—thieves, garotters, and desperadoes of the very worst type in large towns attend the mopps, and reap, in many cases, booty by plundering the working classes."

Another superintendent writes:—

"It causes a great number of thieves, prostitutes, and suspicious characters to come into the town, with whom the labourers are compelled to mix, for want of other accommodation, at the Public-Houses. Here it frequently happens that their pockets are picked of what they have worked hard for all the year. Many of the stall-keepers are of questionable character, and frequently afford cover for stolen property. Boxing and dancing booths are, too, a great evil. In consequence of the great influx of loose and suspicious characters, the low Public-Houses and the low lodging-houses are unable to find accommodation for them. They may be seen, the night previous to the fair and the night of the fair, sleeping in rooms with many of each sex."

Although I have many more testimonies of a like nature, I will only add one more—it is that of a superintendent. He says:—

"So far as my experience goes, I am confident that great evil is the result of such fairs, especially amongst young people, both male and female. I have served sixteen years as a police officer, and have always strongly condemned such gatherings—in consequence of their bringing together the very worst of characters. A great amount of thieving is usually done, great riot and debauchery, and other evils too numerous to mention, follow; and, at the same time, no advantage is derived by those for whom the statute fairs are instituted."

Now, gentlemen, I could greatly multiply these statements, but I will not weary you further by repetitions of similar opinions which expose the frightful nature and extent of the prevailing evil. I must say, though I was prepared to receive decided expressions of opinion, I was utterly unprepared to be furnished with such astounding revelations as those I have referred you to. I will, however, observe that evil, like good, has its reflex character. Does not evil of this kind, brought into any town, increase and strengthen the evil which has existed there previously? Does the young girl who has sacrificed at the hiring fair the most precious jewel of a character hitherto unstained, or the lad who on the same occasion has learnt the first lesson of excess of sensuality—do these, I ask, return from the fair as they came to it? No, they become in turn the corrupters of others, and so the moral plague spreads like a fearful gangrene

Qy. Wakes, statute fairs, hirings, christenings, marriages, and funerals.]

among the lower orders: all the efforts that the clergyman, the schoolmaster, and the philanthropist can bring to bear are powerless against this gigantic system of profligacy and crime.

Section 14. PAYMENT OF WAGES ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AND IN PUBLIC HOUSES.

"The payment of wages on the last day of the week, and in Public-Houses, though not so general as formerly, is still of sufficient frequency to lead to very bad consequences."—(*Report*, page 6.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Payment of wages on Saturday, and in Public-Houses.

609. "Paying at the 'Public' conduces sadly to intemperance." Y. 87.

610. "Population over 2,000—mining, iron workers, and agricultural labourers. Saturday payments in Public-Houses are a great evil here."—Y. 154.

611. "Yes, and owners of Public-Houses, being also employers of labour, greatly encourage the evil."—Y. 227.

612. "A custom that is mourned over by ruined households as a most pregnant evil."—Y. 528.

613. "A fruitful cause of drunkenness, whether in or out of 'Publics': wages should not be paid at the week end. Men get drunk on Sundays because idle, or look to Sunday as a day to get sober on from Saturday's drink."—D. 185.

614. "The payment of wages at Public-Houses on Saturday almost always ends in drunkenness, and often riot and worse."—D. 211.

615. "It would be much better to pay on another day. They never pay here in Public-Houses. A large employer here pays on alternate Saturdays. Those nights are the most riotous."—Ch. 45.

616. "Saturday is the great drinking day; and when wages are paid on that day, how seldom, in the case of the intemperate, are they taken home to wife or mother!"—Ch. 48.

617. "Leads to a great deal of drinking; for frequently the

Qy. Payment of wages on Saturday, and in Public-Houses.

week's wages are more than half spent at the Public-House."—Ch. 161.

618. "Men taking piece-work, and who have several men under them, plead as an excuse for the practice that they can't get change except in the Public or Beer-House."—M. 63.

619. "A thing which no master wishing to be thought respectable ought to do. In cases where overlookers pay their workmen under their charge at Public-Houses, I fear it is for some profit they themselves receive. I think the men should petition their masters against the practice. I am informed that this is not so frequent as formerly."—M. 86.

620. "The payment of wages on Saturday is, no doubt, one reason why there is more drunkenness on that day, and on Sundays than on other days, and some employers prefer to pay at the beginning of the week for that reason. Wages are not often paid in Public-Houses here; but when they are, a considerable number of the men get drunk."—M. 144.

621. "This is deplored by many as a sad evil, from which they have no means of escape, as they are obliged to find change, which they can have only at a Public-House or Beer-Shop."—Ch. 282.

622. "Not general; there is only one instance here, and that of a builder, who also keeps a Public-House."—Ch. 291.

623. "This is a great discouragement to the temperate workman, as well as an incentive to drink. Not unfrequently liquor has been so freely dispensed to labourers throughout the week on the credit of their wages by the foreman, that on Saturday they have had not more than 4s. or 5s. to take home."—Ch. 355.

624. "Many colliery proprietors pay only once a fortnight, in the hope of diminishing the opportunities of intemperance."—R. 124.

625. "Too frequently the miners in this district are paid in pairs, and they must go somewhere to break up, or change and divide their money. They generally select the Public-House, where, very probably, every man leaves behind him for that day's expenses alone a sufficient sum to provide his family with a wholesome and nutritious dinner for Sunday. The facilities for getting drink are too great."—M. W. 1,236.

626. "I do not think any wages are paid in the Public-Houses, except those of the stonedelvers and masons, the effect of which is most pernicious."—R. 169.

Qy. Payment of wages on Saturday, and in Public-Houses.

627. "This is a great evil; still, where there is a Saturday market for the working classes, it may be questionable whether punctual payment of wages at noon on Saturday is not the best time. Payment in Public-Houses is practised with bad effects."—R. 224.

Section 15. TREATING TO LIQUOR IN BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.

"It is a deplorable fact that commercial transactions are influenced to a large extent by the system of treating managers and others, who have the giving out of orders in our large establishments. It is often very difficult for moral and religious persons who oppose this iniquitous practice to succeed in trade. This is especially felt by thrifty persons on first entering into business—fault being found with their work without occasion, and all manner of practices adopted to lessen confidence; and this is generally accompanied by a gentle hint that if the transaction is "wet" the work will be all right."—(*Report*, page 6.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Treating to liquor in business transactions.

628. "A most fruitful source of evil, and very common here. The glass of gin and water seals every farmer's sale or purchase." Y. 520.

629. "Here agricultural labourers engage for 'so much a day and my allowance'—which means a certain quantity of beer to be given to the man by his master daily."—Y. 531.

630. "Treating to liquor in business transactions has been the ruin of numbers of otherwise highly respectable tradesmen."—Y. 211.

631. "Almost universal here, and attended with infinite mischief. Tradesmen, through lack of business, in a small country town, look for the excitement of a good batch of customers, and carry them all to the Public-House."—Ch. 45.

632. "In this county there is no sale of any kind made without treating. The farmer, who has many transactions in the

Qy. Treating to liquor in business transactions.

same day, unless a man of high principles, returns home worse for drink."—Ch. 143.

633. "The practice of giving liquor at sales is one of the greatest provocatives of drunkenness."—Ch. 211.

634. "This is, in this small agricultural parish, almost the sole cause conducing to excessive drinking."—Ch. 225.

635. "This is almost the sole cause here—agricultural population—conducing to excessive drinking: it occurs on market days."—Ch. 283.

636. "It is a common plea that bargains cannot be made without treating; but it is a custom that produces very ill fruit."—M. 63.

637. "There is a custom in these parts which I consider very unfair, and injurious to the morals of domestic servants. At hiring time when servants are leaving one place and just entering upon another, they are supplied by tradesmen, free of cost, before making their purchases, with cakes and bun-loaf, as well as intoxicating drinks."—Ch. 64.

638. "A landlord receives his rent from a tenant who is, perhaps, at the moment half drunk, and treats him, because it is the custom, to beer—drunk as he is: this happened here a week ago."—Ch. 143.

639. "This is a frightful source of sin, yet largely practised. Many small tradesmen, when I have rebuked them, have replied that they were bound to have a glass with their customers."—Ch. 296.

640. "This is a great evil. Sometimes 'foremen' look for treat from their men or from men in search of work; and, in return, they will give the first chance of work to the one who 'stands treat.'"—Ch. 347.

641. "Bad. Persons are employed for the very purpose of treating, in order to secure custom."—R. 310.

642. "Very much practised in bargains for cattle. Probably more harm arises from this cause to young farmers than from any other."—R. 370.

Testimony of Employers of Labour.

Qy. Will you kindly give your opinion as to the extent to which treating to liquor in business transactions prevails, and state what are its effects—1st. Upon the parties concerned, and 2nd. Upon the business?

643. "I understand the practice is extending in some trades;

Qy. Will you kindly give an opinion as to the extent to which treating to liquor in business transactions prevails, and state what are its effects—1st. Upon the parties concerned, and 2nd. Upon the business?

it has a bad effect, upon the agents particularly, by unfitting them for business."—65.

644. "All such treating is discountenanced by us. We consider it detrimental in every way to the interest of the employers, and to the character of the employed."—92.

645. "In Mid-Lancashire the practice very generally prevails. No doubt it is mixed up with the old notion of 'glassing' at Public-Houses, when Public-Houses were the usual places of business, and now, instead of the transaction being begun, continued, and ended there, it is the rule to return thither after the bargain is completed, and take a 'Liquor' just to show there is no ill-feeling; and the consequence is that the next transaction, if it is from a master on the one side and a manager on the other, is, by an indirect bribe, completed to the detriment of the manager's master, the manager looking more to what he expects when they return to the 'Public' than to the interest of his employer. This iniquitous practice of treating is especially felt by thrifty individuals on first starting business as a shameful and almost insuperable bar to their progress. Fault is found with their goods without occasion, though indirect hints are conveyed to them that if they would 'wet' their transactions, all would be right."—1.

646. "As to extent, so far as my opinion goes, it can scarcely be overstated: as to influence or effects, it begets a fondness for intoxicating liquors, which results in a general deterioration of character."—118.

647. "The extent of this practice is very great. As to the parties concerned, one is blinding and the other blinded to the exact nature of right and wrong; and business is rendered more difficult to transact by those who have better goods to offer, but who do not treat, thereby causing injustice, complications, and depression."—123.

648. "This kind of treating extensively prevails throughout the country, and has a most demoralising effect both on the giver and receiver. Its effect on business is most detrimental to the interests of the buyer, when purchases are made by servants—causing much higher prices to be given than are necessary."—128.

649. "The practice is common among salesmen, and is bad everyway. It is a fraud, which honest men will not have recourse to."—121.

Qy. Will you kindly give your opinion as to the extent to which treating to liquor in business transactions prevails, and state what are its effects—1st. Upon the parties concerned, and 2nd. Upon the business?

650. "Most commercial travellers are glad of opportunities for treating their customers. The practice is most injurious to the parties concerned, for the buyer is often led into buying badly, and the seller is sometimes led into bad debts; much time, too, is lost to the business. The influence of the drinking customs of commercial travellers is very bad. Employers are large losers owing to these customs. Much time is wasted. Many young men who have not great self-control, are utterly ruined. The wives and families of even well-paid commercial men are often left, on the death of the husband and father, in shameful destitution, even where there has been no very excessive drinking. Employers would, indeed, do well for themselves to have the drinking customs of commercial men changed. As a rule they (the commercial men) are promoted to be travellers because of their intelligence and integrity, and rarely would that integrity fail were it not for drink. In a small district, and in the space of five years, I remember hearing of embezzlements to the extent of £10,000, and, although I cannot now recall the particulars, yet I clearly remember coming to the conclusion at the time, from a considerable knowledge of the cases, that, had it not been for drink, not one penny of that money would have been stolen."—140.

651. "Treating to liquor obtains to a large extent in the selling of cloth. My late partner killed himself with drinking (*æt.* 56). His greatest temptation was in treating his customers at the Hotels which abound all about the Manchester warehouses. A neighbour friend of mine has lost a son (aged 31) through drink. He made a practice of taking buyers of cloth to drink-shops in Manchester and drinking with them. Another friend near here has just made his son-in-law leave Manchester, and come into the country (out of temptation) as he was becoming a confirmed drunkard, principally induced by having to drink with cloth-buyers, whom he treated."—153.

652. "Treating to liquor is practised to a great extent in business transactions. It results in a large increase of business to those who practise it, and often results in the ruin of the bribed person, both in health and character."—154.

653. "This practice is said to prevail extensively amongst manufacturing chemists, but I have no experience in the matter in my own connexion, having, as a teetotaller, always set my face against it. It demoralizes the parties concerned, and instead of

Qy. Will you kindly give your opinion as to the extent to which treating to liquor in business transactions prevails, and state what are its effects—1st. Upon the parties concerned, and 2nd. Upon the business?

benefitting the sellers, such men remain in a low position in the trade to the end of the chapter."—155.

654. "Prevails almost universally, and plainly borders closely on fraud; for, it is to be feared, the chief motive of those who practise it is to induce persons to give more than an article is intrinsically worth."—160.

655. "Treating to liquor in business transactions prevails extensively in some branches, generally upon making bargains, and upon the plea of refreshment, and talking matters over. Some branches are free from this, and it is not adopted by the more respectable class of commercial men. The effect of this practice is obviously to the disadvantage of the buyer."—164.

656. "Prevails very largely indeed; far more than is generally imagined—from the bottle of wine in the warehouse to the glass of beer given to the door-keeper. The result is that the party giving the drink recoups himself very often by palming off an inferior article on the buyer, who, too, in turn, soon becomes not over nice in his distinction between right and wrong. The business also suffers, because lax notions of morality prevail, and inferior stuff gets palmed off on the public, to the injury of legitimate trade."—234.

657. "Treating leads to unfaithfulness to the employers, and morally injures the recipients."—270.

658. "Wherever this practice prevails, it exercises a corrupting influence on the parties concerned, and, consequently, in the long run, injures the business."—299.

659. "Amongst farmers, this practice prevails to a large extent, entailing a great loss of time and money, and often laying the foundation of drunken habits. It is also very common in business employing commercial travellers, and is certainly demoralizing to the parties concerned, as well as injurious to the business of the employer."—362.

660. "We never treat any one; we are apt to think it is detrimental to honest dealing as between man and man, and should imagine that a man who is fond of liquor would, instead of serving his employer well by buying the best article, buy an inferior article, if he could get treated by so doing."—384.

661. "To a very large extent; so much so that by many it

Qy. Will you kindly give your opinion as to the extent to which treating to liquor in business transactions prevails, and state what are its effects—1st. Upon the parties concerned, and 2nd. Upon the business?

is looked for as the correct thing, and certainly is amongst a certain class the only way of introducing business."—116.

662. "This is a very prevalent practice amongst mill managers and overlookers; and the result is that through false reports many masters are persuaded to buy inferior articles."—372.

Section 16. HARVESTING.

"The returns received by your committee also show that the season of harvest is marked by a lamentable increase of drunkenness, as the result (1) of the immoderate allowance of beer to men at work in the fields; (2) in many cases of the unreasonable refusal of any other beverage than beer, and (3) of the unrestrained indulgence in beer too common at harvest suppers."—(*Report*, page 6.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Harvesting.

663. "This custom, I can say from experience, is most besotting."—Y. 65.

664. "Harvest suppers are nearly abolished here, and with good results."—Y. 183.

665. "Some years ago, I was appointed to a benefice in Norfolk. I found, to use the emphatic words of the leading article in the *Times*, October 1st, 1855—'The custom was, when the harvest was got in, that the county of Norfolk got drunk.' The custom is, as follows: 'The harvest ended, the master sometimes gives his men a supper at his own house, but that is the exception. He more generally gives a sum to be spent by them in a supper at a Public-House; after this supper, which is sometimes attended by persons of both sexes, and at which, the language, the songs, the utter absence of decorum, the drunkenness and riot surpasses, I believe, all and more than we can conceive to be possible amongst a society calling themselves Christians. The harvest party, half stupified with the debauch of the previous night, start "begging largesse." This largesse gathering is not confined to their own parish, but is extended from house to house throughout the district, wherever a friend or tradesman of their employer is to be

Qy. Harvesting.

found. At some places they get beer, at others they collect money, stopping at all the Public-Houses in their way; and the sum so collected, if sufficient, is spent in another supper, but more often expended wholly in beer. Respectable men who at other times never enter a Public-House, are frequently thus seen disgracing themselves, and speak with bitterness of the tyrant custom which compels them to do as others do; the consequence is that the harvest debauch is oftentimes prolonged for days.' I enlisted the sympathies of a neighbour and landowner in the district, the Earl of Albermarle; I collected all the landowners and leading tenant farmers in the district; we got together at a 'monster' gathering from 2,000 to 3,000 labourers, and their wives and families. The local papers sent their reporters; the *Times* gave us a leading article; in fact, we brought public opinion to bear upon the subject, and I am told that the words of the Earl of Albermarle have come true to the letter that 'largesse' had got its death knell; and 'I hope,' said he, 'that you will answer to every man who asks you for it, for the future—Friend, I cannot give it you, because I will not be accessory to sending you either to the gaol, the hospital, or the lunatic asylum.'"—Y. 480.

666. "Harvesting leads beyond doubt to considerable drinking, and I often think is the seed of the evil in many a young person. Drink is freely dispensed to men, women, and boys, especially when the weather makes the harvesting operation difficult, as an inducement to greater exertion in the work. After this kind of indulgence for several weeks, labourers find it hard to return to sober habits, especially as harvesting brings in good wages; and many young lads, I fear, never do return."—Y. 531.

667. "Very unseemly practices take place at harvest suppers given by the farmers; the whole company finishing up in a state of disgraceful intoxication, or perhaps with a fight. So the beer in the harvest fields only makes the men more thirsty, and excites their passions."—D. 55.

668. "A time when the young are often initiated into the baneful habit of intoxication."—Ch. 195.

669. "Causes a very large amount of intemperance, perhaps larger than at any other period of the year."—M. 49.

670. "Fearfully bad; men being put to work whole Sundays simply for drink."—M. 122.

671. "Can be done better without intoxicating drink."—M. 361.

672. "The strangers who come here to work in the hay-field do get too much. Cold tea has been found more really refreshing; but men do not like it."—M. 399.

Qy. Harvesting.

673. "Money given instead of drink, would be a great preventive of drunkenness."—Ch. 7.

674. "Generally the time when abstainers break their pledges, owing to the drink being provided by the farmers."—Ch. 31.

675. "Some masters are so hard that they will not give a man a drink of anything if he won't drink beer, even though he be a pledged abstainer."—Ch. 143.

676. "This, too, is a great mistake on the part of farmers. The hard work and the beer together throw the blood into a feverish state, which (the labourers have told me) prevents sleep and creates a great craving for more beer to keep up the strength. If meat with milk, tea, or coffee were substituted, the work would be done equally well and with less exhaustion."—Ch. 365.

677. "The hay-harvest is a special cause of intemperance while it lasts."—R. 256.

678. "More drinking at the hay-harvest than at any other time, except Christmas."—R. 370.

Section 17. "FOOTINGS" AMONGST WORKMEN AND APPRENTICES.

"A branch of the same evil practice is that of 'treating' amongst workmen, known as the 'footing' custom; by which is meant a system of levying a certain sum of money on young persons on entering upon and concluding their apprenticeship, and on workmen when changing their situations or receiving promotion. The money thus obtained is supplemented by a levy made upon the rest of the men in the same workshop, and afterwards spent in drink at the nearest Public-House. It is found that when workmen become subjects of moral and religious influence, all sorts of violent practices are resorted to in order to compel them to contribute their quota to the drink money, including the breaking up of their tools, the damaging of their work, and occasionally the infliction of gross outrages upon their persons."—(*Report*, page 6.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. The "footing" custom amongst workmen, and "allowances" by masters and others.

679. "Both are bad in morals; and no doubt often lay the foundation of a drunken life; for a liking for a little is likely to

Qy. The "footing" custom amongst workmen, and "allowances" by masters and others.

lead on to a liking that has no bounds short of ruin of body and soul."—Y. 264.

680. "One girl in this parish stole from her parents to obtain money to pay her footing—she got drunk, and the doctor had to be summoned. She was thirteen years old."—M. 156.

681. "At the rearing of my church, the workmen, despite my protestations, were made drunk for five days by the contractor of the works."—M. 159.

682. "Very prevalent, and produces much sottish drinking." M. 172.

683. "A youth on entering any large works is expected to give a sovereign, which is spent in drink. This is often the beginning of a course of ruin to the lad. The employers of labour ought to use their influence to put a stop to it. One Saturday evening I fell in with a man drunk, and followed him home. His wife informed me that he had lost his employment through drink some weeks before; that he had been amongst his late workmates that afternoon, and they had treated him to drink. He continued out of work through the winter, during which time I frequently saw him. He readily signed the pledge at my suggestion. In the spring he obtained work at another forge, and I was grieved to find him in a state of intoxication the next time I saw him, and he is now as habitual a drunkard as before. His wife said she believed he really meant to keep the pledge, but he had to pay his footing at the new place. The men had a drinking 'bout' on the occasion, he got drunk with them, and thus resumed his former evil habit."—M. 339.

684. "Footings amongst workmen are not so common here as formerly. Where they prevail, evil is the result. Making allowances in the shape of drink by masters and others is a vicious system."—M. 361.

685. "Amongst the woollen printers, there is an abominable system of footing; and a worse and a more irreligious class of men cannot be found. They earn very high wages."—M. 390.

686. "The giving of beer or allowance can be checked only by individuals refusing to submit to such customs or demands. You need educate employers and others on this subject as much or more than the parties who make the demands. Most Christmas boxes and New-Year's gifts are employed to procure drink, and the attention of people should be especially drawn to habits and customs of this kind."—M. 263.

687. "There is a great deal of this, and a great deal of

Qy. The "footing" custom amongst workmen, and "allowances" by masters and others.

tyranny exercised by the drinkers over apprentices and others who refuse their assent or compliance."—Ch. 82.

688. "These practices do not prevail as much now as formerly. It is more than sufficiently bad, however; for instance, among the brickmakers. The party treating usually pays 1s., the others 3d. each, to which the master adds something, and they are thus prevented working for several days. This is a common occurrence at the commencement of the season."—Ch. 79.

689. "The footing is generally arranged at the works, and the men adjourn to the Public-Houses to spend the proceeds. The custom is frequently attended with abuse and violence."—Ch. 183.

690. "This is a most pernicious custom. From conversations I have had with working men on the subject, I believe that none of them, except the habitual drunkards, are in favour of it. A few months ago, a Sunday School teacher of mine, a total abstainer, was compelled to drink on one of these occasions; he got drunk, and has drunk hard ever since."—R. 134.

691. "Both footings and allowances are customary here. Workmen treat their fellow-workmen extensively at the Public-Houses; and the women, too, frequently have a tea at the Public-House, which is sometimes given them by their masters."—R. 199.

692. "So great is this evil that it should be put down by law."—R. 409.

Testimony of Employers of Labour.

Qy. Can you give an opinion as to the extent to which the "footing" customs amongst workmen and "allowances" by masters and others prevail? and what are the effects?

693. "To a very serious extent indeed; so much so, that the results are a serious loss of working time to the recipients, and neglect and damage to employers' business."—118.

694. "Footing customs continue as much in vogue as ever, and to the great detriment of all—masters and men alike. The trades unions foster the system, and a man must ask his fellows to allow him to earn bread in our own workshops. When the rule as to footings is not at once complied with on resuming work, a system of terrorism is at once put in force against the offender, the severity of which cannot be conceived by persons who are not daily coming in contact with it. I myself would not believe it for

Qy. Can you give an opinion as to the extent to which the "footing" customs amongst workmen and "allowances" by masters and others prevail? and what are the effects?

years; and not even yet have I discovered half the evils of the system, nor do I think they can be told."—1.

695. "Allowance by masters is generally looked for as a right: if not given, the amount may be doubly lost by the workmen in a few hours. Many give it in money, in the feeble hope that it may not be spent in drink; a hope, I fear, not often fulfilled."—123.

696. "Footings prevail very much among joiners, smiths, masons, bricksetters, &c., and are often the beginning of intemperate habits on the part of a young apprentice."—153.

697. "Allowances are now never asked for by my customers' employés, as they have found that their applications were simply forwarded to their masters. Begging for allowance is simply begging for drink, and the result of giving it is, of course, exceedingly bad upon the workmen. The practice of giving it is very common, so few men have moral courage to resist importunity of the kind. If Drink-Shops were done away with, men would cease to ask allowance; as well-paid English workmen do not beg for money for mere begging's sake."—155.

698. "These customs prevail to an extent which we have no means of ascertaining. We frequently receive applications from our customers' employés, often in printed forms, for gratuities towards an annual dinner, excursion, &c. To these we reply on a 'form' to the employers, returning to them the note sent, and asking them to pay what we think right on our behalf."—164.

Section 18. INCONSIDERATE MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

"Your committee feel bound to state that many of the returns which they have received would lead to the conclusion that medical men sometimes prescribe intoxicating drinks as medicines without due consideration of the consequences."—(*Report*, page 6.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Inconsiderate medical prescription of intoxicating drinks.

699. "A principal cause of drunkenness amongst the higher classes."—Y. 207.

Qy. Inconsiderate medical prescription of intoxicating drink.

700. "Decidedly conducive to intemperance, and beginning even by the faculty to be regarded as such."—Y. 297.

701. "Very injurious; especially among females."—Y. 550.

702. "I know of one instance in which a teetotaller, when ill, was ordered wine and brandy, and it led him afterwards to cease to be a teetotaller, and at times to drink to excess."—Y. 552.

703. "I fear a very great evil. I have known many cases where the doctor has carelessly recommended intoxicants, and sober men have been led to drink. I think the utmost caution should be exercised in prescribing them."—D. 55.

704. "If the parish medical officers were allowed medicines they would, in my opinion, prescribe less wine."—Ca. 59.

705. "One of the greatest evils. It is especially productive of female intemperance."—Ca. 160.

706. "I believe this to be a fruitful source of drunkenness, especially among the middle class, and more particularly among the female portion."—M. 101.

707. "I think no intoxicating drinks should be given to invalids without a written note or prescription from their medical attendants, who ought themselves to be discriminating and cautious."—M. 123.

708. "Is the principal cause of intemperance amongst women, and often leads to the same amongst men."—M. 144.

709. "A prolific cause of intemperance—starting the habit, quieting the conscience, and affording a ready excuse."—M. 172.

710. "In cases where women of the upper and middle classes simply need fresh air and healthy exercise, a doctor will sometimes recommend a glass of sherry in the forenoon, and a little brandy and water at lunch or dinner. I am disposed to think much mischief has been done in this way."—M. 182.

711. "All the medical men who practice in this parish, except one, prescribe intoxicating drink, and this confirms the fatal errors entertained as to the true character of the drink. (*a*) A short time ago, I was called to visit a young man in a dying state. He was delirious, and the doctor said there was no chance for him, but they must keep on giving him brandy. I fully believe the brandy was the cause of his delirium, and that he was sent out of the world raving drunk. (*b*) A woman attends my schoolroom service whose husband is sometimes a teetotaler, and sometimes a drunkard, but always either one or the other. I said

Qy. Inconsiderate medical prescription of intoxicating drink.

one evening, 'How is your husband coming on?' and she replied, with an expression of sadness, 'Very badly, sir; the doctor told him after his illness last summer that he must have his beer, and so he has taken to drinking again.' I am happy to say that the last time I saw him he was abstaining, and he admitted that his own experience was convincing him that the doctor was wrong."—M. 339.

712. "This is the chief cause of the drunkenness that prevails in the upper and middle classes. I think that the reckless manner in which intoxicating drinks are prescribed by medical men in this neighbourhood produces a very mischievous effect."—M. 353.

713. "Often the case. A medical man here said to the family of a dying woman—'Hopeless case! ram as much brandy as you can into her.' "—M. 381.

714. "Have heard of many sad instances of this. Can hardly tell the mischief occasioned by ordering stimulants."—M. 401.

715. "The evils arising from this are very great; but I believe that much of this may arise from medical men knowing that their patients like it, and that some think they cannot afford to be honest with their patients."—Ch. 82.

716. "This probably chiefly affects the 'females,' and doctors recommending largest doses are generally the most popular. A case occurred here a few years ago of a man of great natural ability, and for twenty-eight years an abstainer, yielding to the prescription of alcohol, and never ceasing to drink till *delirium tremens* terminated his life. Doctors seem to hope by their prescriptions to limit quality and quantity, but it has not the desired effect."—Ch. 79.

717. "My Scripture readers know of cases in which this has led to intemperance, in cases where drunkards have been for a time reformed."—Ch. 129.

718. "A man had a tooth drawn by the surgeon; he complained of the pain, and was ordered to get some whisky. This led to his breaking his pledge of abstinence. I know two instances of evil resulting from country doctors ordering spirits to relieve the pain of tooth-ache."—Ch. 143.

719. "I have known some serious evils to arise from the use of intoxicants when it seemed most unaccountable that the prescriber could not have anticipated them."—Ch. 282.

720. "I have several times met with cases in which men who have been abstainers for years have been led by medical men to

Qy. Inconsiderate medical prescription of intoxicating drink.

use intoxicating drinks in sickness, and are now drunkards."—R. 350.

721. "By some doctors, such things, in some form or other, are almost invariably prescribed, and there is often implanted a liking for them where it did not previously exist, which may in the end be very mischievous."—R. 43.

722. "I have known much harm occasioned by the medical prescription of intoxicants. We have, however, been fortunate in this parish, as our town's doctor only on very rare occasions prescribes them."—R. 134.

723. "A very great and increasing evil. I recently met with the following case: A blacksmith (*æt.* 34) in great danger from inflammation of the lungs, was ordered by the doctor to have brandy and water, as much as he could take night and day (he having been periodically unsteady). His wife said it made him drunk; the doctor replied, 'If he be drunk night and day, so much the better.' The inflammation went to the brain; the system was continued, and the man died."—R. 394.

724. "I have known drunkards expressing contrition in sickness, but being prevented by a medical man's advice from signing the pledge, have gone again into excess."—R. 405.

Testimony of Workhouse Masters.

725. "Not long since, when a medical gentleman was urging me to take some porter daily, I stated that I was an abstainer, and had been so all my life-time. He replied, 'Well, I don't like to press it, for, to tell the truth, I recommended a female relative of mine to take some daily, and the consequence was she died a drunkard!'"—965.

726. "I am afraid that medical men do a great deal to encourage drunkenness, by ordering patients to take intoxicating drinks as stimulants. Indeed, I know of cases of young men who had scarcely ever tasted drinks until attended by medical men for some ailment, but who, though filling responsible situations, found the doctor's advice the first temptation into a course of degradation and ruin."—1,235.

Section 19. VARIOUS SUGGESTIONS, &c.

From Clergy.

727. "The chief causes seem to be:—(1) The want of some better occupation for leisure hours; (2) the sale of liquor which, from adulteration or other causes, induces thirst; (3) habits handed down in families from generation to generation."—Y. 33.

728. "The way in which the brewers purchase houses and convert them into Beer-Shops, and the manner in which men in bad health or otherwise unable to work are put into them, is worthy of note."—R. 366.

729. "I think that the main source of intemperance, at any rate in rural districts, is the utter want of resources in regard to the occupation of spare time. No young man is found, as a rule, sitting at home in the evening. He has no taste for intellectual occupation, and no resource otherwise. In fine weather, he stands about with his hands in his pockets, or gets into mischief; in wet weather, he naturally turns into the Public-House, where he finds company, conversation, and sometimes an intellectual stimulus of a mischievous character."—R. 394.

730. "I regard the general facilities for obtaining drink as the main cause of intemperance; but to this must be added the defective home accommodation. As a general rule (it is so in this parish of more than 4,000 inhabitants, who are dependant upon the coal mines) a family has but one room with a sleeping loft above it, and it is clear that such a state of things must drive men to the Public-House."—D. 34.

From Magistrates.

731. "The absence of sufficient comfortable accommodation for men after work hours."—2,700.

732. "Working men, as is only natural, require some relaxation after their day's toil; and having, perhaps, but uncomfortable homes, they are driven to the Public-Houses as their only clubs for company and gossip, and, unfortunately, they cannot attend such clubs without paying for liquor, which is but too liberally provided there for those who pay."—4,113.

733. "Among the causes predisposing to intemperance, are densely-packed, overcrowded dwellings, want of ventilation, the contamination of the ground by cesspools and of the air by sewerage exhalations, all of which contribute to cause an

inordinate craving for stimulants; domestic unhappiness and uncomforable homes; the prevalence of smoking among boys at a very early age, which, by its enervating effects on the system, very commonly lays the foundation for subsequent indulgence in intoxicating liquors. The frivolity of disposition, and the craving for unwholesome excitement of an artificial and unnatural kind which are fostered by the extravagant and sensational character of much of the literature of the present day, and of the entertainments devised to attract a crowd, have a tendency to promote intemperate habits. But the chief cause is defective religious and moral training in youth; especially the want of that home-training in youth for which a very inadequate substitute is sought in Sunday schools, infant schools, and other educational appliances. Such early training can alone form habits of self-control and restraint; and in such habits is the only real security against intemperance. The foregoing opinions are the result of forty-five years' experience in the practice of my profession [as a physician], and as such I offer them for consideration."—4,063.

734. "The facilities for obtaining small loans assist a man who has become slightly intoxicated to get thoroughly drunk. There can be no doubt that the pawnbroker's shop is a great help to the publican and beerseller."—3,333.

III.—CONSEQUENCES OF INTEMPERATE HABITS.

Section 20. ON THE OBSERVANCE OF THE LORD'S DAY, ALSO OF CHRISTMAS DAY AND GOOD FRIDAY.

"It is a common complaint that comparatively few of the working classes are found in places of worship on the Lord's Day; and indeed the complaint should hardly be limited to the working classes. Your committee find ample evidence in the returns furnished, to prove that this neglect of sacred ordinances is largely the result of drinking habits. A man who has been drinking up to a late hour on Saturday night, even if he has not been drunk, is not much inclined for public worship. Idling at home, reading the newspaper, or still worse—gambling, are said by many of our informants to be the favourite occupations of thousands of working men on the sacred day, especially during the morning. Add to this that the sale of drink is continued during many hours of that day; and that in the evening 'free and easy' concerts are held at many of the Public-Houses, and enough has been said to show the various temptations which are held out to withhold the working classes from the House of God. With regard to Christmas Day and Good Friday, a large mass of evidence points to the same conclusion. In fact, not a few informants speak of the latter as the day of the whole year most distinguished by revelry, drunkenness, and debauchery."—(*Report*, page 7.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. How do the drinking habits of the people affect the due observance of the Lord's Day, also of Christmas Day and Good Friday?

735. "This is very much the case in B——, (where the only two Public-Houses in the parish are) but not in C——, where there is no Public-House."—Y. 118.

736. "I believe there is, as a rule, more drinking on Christmas-Day than in any month in the whole year; and the attendance at church on that day and on Good Friday is poor; and as regards our Sunday school teachers and scholars on those days, they are running about visiting and feasting."—Y. 376.

737. "I think Christmas Day suffers most of any day in the year."—Y. 422.

Qy. How do the drinking habits of the people affect the due observance of the Lord's Day, also of Christmas Day and Good Friday?

738. "Very injuriously. The 'Publics' in this parish are on the Lord's Day filled chiefly with people from Sheffield, but those of my parishioners who frequent those places are seldom, if ever, seen in the House of God."—Y. 489.

739. "Saturday being market-day at York, most of the inhabitants attend it, and on their return those disposed to drink finish the evening at the Public-House, and are unfit for Sunday worship. I believe the Sunday would be better observed if the market-day were not on Saturday."—Y. 489.

740. "Those who are addicted to intemperance never attend any place of worship, but spend the Sabbath idling at home and reading the newspapers."—Y. 546.

741. "As regards the intemperance which prevents a due observance of the Lord's Day, it is caused greatly in consequence of the late hours of closing on Saturday night: the same may be said of each of the nights preceding Christmas Day and Good Friday."—D. 47.

742. "Most injuriously. Christmas Day and Good Friday are hardly observed at all except as holidays; and a great deal of evil takes place on Sundays. I know numbers of men who get up late after the Saturday night's debauch, and lounge to a corner till the Public-House opens. Then into it they rush and there remain until they are turned out: then in again at opening time, and so in drinking the whole of the evening is spent."—D. 55.

743. "Sunday is the drinking day of the drunkard."—R. 155.

744. "Most injuriously. Many are drunk in their homes, or sleeping off the effects of Saturday's debauch all Sunday morning." D. 173.

745. "The Public-Houses are fuller on those days than on any others."—Ch. 59.

746. "In families, where the father is addicted to drinking a very injurious influence affects the attendance both at Church and School."—Ch. 60.

747. "In country villages like this, clubs are often held at the Public on Saturday evenings, which have a sad influence on the observance of the Lord's Day."—Ch. 161.

748. "Amongst the lower working classes these days are sadly neglected and abused; the drinking habits being the main cause." M. 53.

749. "They turn the Day of Rest and refreshment into a

Qy. How do the drinking habits of the people affect the due observance of the Lord's day, also of Christmas Day and Good Friday?

day which sends the people to their work more jaded and indisposed for work than they were at the close of the week's toil. The very children who do attend Church become familiarised as they go to and fro with blasphemy and indecency; and the two great festivals of the Church are in these districts dedicated largely to the devil."—M. 74.

750. "Many, especially of the working class, are kept from a place of worship on the Lord's Day by the facilities for obtaining strong drink which are presented on every hand. Much of the Sabbath-breaking prevalent among that class may be attributed to this."—M. 101.

751. "Saturday night drinking unfits for Sunday worship—that day being spent either in resorting to the intoxicating cup or recovering from the effects of the previous night's drinking. More drunkenness and sin are committed on Christmas Day and Good Friday than upon any other days in the year, and especially so on the latter."—M. 172.

752. "Seriously; chiefly in breaking off young men from public worship."—M. 178.

753. "Drunkenness and Sabbath desecration go hand in hand."—M. 234.

754. "The lower parts of this district on the evenings of the days mentioned are a disgrace to a Christian nation."—M. 308.

755. "The great majority of the parishioners habitually neglect the public worship of God on the Lord's Day and other Holy Days, and the drinking habits contribute to this neglect more than any other cause. Sunday in this parish is often spent in trying to get over the effects of Saturday night's intemperance. In the afternoon, the drinkers are often in bed; and they go to the Beer-Houses in the evening, or else are drunk at home."—M. 339.

756. "These habits prevent the Lord's Day being observed by half the population. Christmas Day has been observed as a day of riot and drink. The sad scenes at —— Gardens on Good Friday have been an abomination in the eyes of all Christian people."—M. 401.

757. "In some instances the Saturday night's drunkenness of the head of the family has been assigned to me as the cause of the absence of wife and children from church."—M. 411.

758. "The streets are simply disgusting on Sunday nights, and Good Friday is disorderly in the extreme."—Ch. 10.

Qy. How do the drinking habits of the people affect the due observance of the Lord's Day, also of Christmas Day and Good Friday?

759. "The most potent cause of Sabbath desecration. There is more sin on Christmas day, and Good Friday especially, than at any other time, with the sole exception of the village Wakes."—Ch. 79.

760. "Many persons are kept from church by the drinking on Saturday night and Sunday, and from the want of clothing in consequence of intemperance."—Ch. 82.

761. "The Holy Days become the recognised occasions of the vilest debauchery and the most riotous excess, so that the Lord's Day becomes the devil's-day, Christmas Day a feast of Bacchus, and Good Friday the worst Friday in the year."—Ch. 129.

762. "Christmas and Good Friday are days which one dreads, because of the drinking customs with which they are celebrated."—Ch. 143.

763. "I believe the drinking habits of the people in my parish reduce the attendance at church about two-thirds. This is owing to (1) present actual drunkenness or (2) its effects, such as raggedness and demoralization, especially among the women and girls. They can scarcely help knowing about Sunday; but of Christmas Day and Good Friday, and their associations, they are lamentably ignorant, and perhaps the most disgracefully spent portion of the year is the week of Whitsuntide."—Ch. 198.

764. "Christmas Day and Good Friday are simply considered as days on which it is necessary to get drunk."—Ch. 225.

765. "People say they have no clothes, who might have had clothes; or that they are unwell, when they might have been quite well."—Ch. 230.

766. "The working classes do not, as a rule, attend any worship on these days; but drink is the origin of all their impediments."—Ch. 263.

767. "In one part of this parish, the people club pence together on the Sunday afternoon, and get a large amount of drink into a private house. By five or six o'clock in the evening the streets are in uproar with drunken brawls, and so continue, more or less, till midnight."—Ch. 350.

768. "On Sunday evenings, the Public-House here is made a trap, in not a few cases, to stop some who are on their way to church."—Ch. 365.

769. "I fear the habit of attending the L—— Market by the poor women of this parish on Saturday tends to lead them into the temptation to drink; it certainly tends to unfit them for the

Qy. How do the drinking habits of the people affect the due observance of the Lord's Day, also of Christmas Day and Good Friday?

sacred duties of the Lord's Day. The Saturday markets, with their accompanying evils, are the bane of all our villages near a market town."—Ch. 341.

770. "A Beer-House close to our church is a serious nuisance to our church-goers. Dissolute characters turn out 3 p.m. at the time our young people come to church."—R. 287.

771. "These habits are the greatest evil a minister of religion has to contend with. Christmas Day and Good Friday are especial days of riot and disorder. Men seldom come to church." R. 366.

Section 21. ON ATTENDANCE ON THE ORDINANCES OF RELIGION.

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Attendance on the ordinances of religion.

772. "Fourteen Public-Houses (to a population of 4,500) open till nearly Sunday morning are as cunning a device for evil as can be conceived for preventing attendance at public worship at the morning service."—D. 34.

773. "I believe that a great deal of the neglect of Public Worship is the result of open Public-Houses on the Sunday."—D. 55.

774. "The majority of the working classes are rendered unfit for worship through their intemperate habits."—Ch. 59.

775. "Lead to a spirit of indifference to all practical religion or moral improvement."—Ch. 73.

776. "Drunkenness is doubtless the greatest hindrance to religion."—Ch. 94.

777. "Drinkers almost always become entirely negligent and leave Church."—M. 62.

778. "I should say that on an average every drunkard is an hindrance to four or five other persons availing themselves of religious ordinances."—M. 74.

779. "They undoubtedly prevent considerable numbers from attending the ordinances of religion. Early closing on Saturday

Qy. Attendance on the ordinances of religion.

evening would conduce to a better attendance at Public Worship." M. 144.

780. "I believe drink (speaking from observation) to be the most powerful of hindrances. I never knew an habitual frequenter of the Beer-House, even though not a drunkard, become a communicant. All the associations of the Beer-House are degrading and irreligious."—M. 182.

781. "Drunkenness is the great hindrance to people attending the means of grace."—M. 234.

782. "Places of worship would be filled if Drinking Shops were closed."—Ch. 79.

783. "Intemperance is the great obstacle that we are always finding in our way in our attempts to get our people to attend a place of worship."—Ch. 129.

784. "These habits prevent a drunkard's family from attending any place of worship. A drunkard can scarcely ever be brought to Church."—Ch. 135.

785. "Many working people who appear well-disposed and attend Church for a time, at holiday times, especially Christmas, Easter, and at the Chester Races, break out again: clothes and tools are then usually pawned."—Ch. 350.

786. "Very much neglected by those given to drink. When visited and invited to Church they have to be coaxed: if they consent it is to do you a favour, and then only at night; but this is, alas, often undone by the Public-House being open when they leave Church."—Ch. 347.

787. "They keep both men and women from Church through late rising on the Sunday, and want of clothes, and loss of a good name and self-respect."—Ch. 335.

788. "The effects of drink keep many from attending to the ordinances of religion who have a desire, after all, not to be negligent: they feel that drink unfits them for the worship of God."—R. 387.

789. "To a great extent. Some otherwise most respectable men are prevented from any sort of profession of religion from the consciousness of occasional drunkenness: and as regards attendance generally on the ordinances of religion, the hindrance of intemperance can hardly be conceived."—R. 405.

790. "The Saturday night's excess unfits and indisposes men for the ordinances of religion; and when they go out of doors on Sunday afternoon and evening the place is open again, and competes most terribly with the House of Prayer."—R. 411.

Qy. Attendance on the ordinances of religion.

791. "No cause is so prolific as drink in hindering every good work and thinning our churches and schools."—M. 292.

792. "I should like to say one thing more, and it has reference to other places I have been in besides this. Some of the more respectable publicans are in the habit of trying to obtain some office at Church, or otherwise becoming known to the congregation, so as to get 'a connection.' This leads to frequent meetings at their Houses, especially of young men, and from these meetings I have seen the most awful results."—M. 200.

Section 22. ON THE ATTENDANCE AND HABITS OF CHILDREN AT SCHOOL.

"Referring to Sunday Schools, it is found that large numbers of children are kept from attendance for want of the clothes which might have been purchased with the money spent by their parents in excessive drinking. The same cause operates most injuriously upon day and evening schools. It is stated by competent judges that 400,000 children in this country are left to suffer for want of education; and the evidence furnished to your committee clearly proves that a large proportion of this educational destitution is occasioned by the intemperance of the parents; involving waste of money which might have been paid for schooling, and also producing that mental and moral obliquity which leads parents to despise education altogether. Very probably the fierce controversy as to education now raging between Churchmen and others professing religion outside the Church of England would never have arisen but for this great evil, inasmuch as this widespread destitution in educational matters would never have existed. It is also found that when the children of drunken parents do attend school, they are less amenable to discipline, less regular and punctual in their attendance, and less diligent in their studies, than the children of sober parents. While it cannot be doubted that the operation of ragged schools has been most beneficial to the classes for which they are intended, yet it must not be forgotten that these agencies would not have been required at all if it had not been for this great evil."—(*Report*, page 8.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Effects of intemperance on the attendance and habits of the children.

793. "Frequently, owing to the father's drunkenness, children are sent to work too soon, in order to earn a little."—Y. 493.

Qy. Effects of intemperance on the attendance and habits of the children.

794. "As they probably despise their drunken parents, this in some measure leads them to despise all other authority."—Y. 546.

795. "The children are dirty and ill-clothed, and so ashamed to come. The parents do not care to send them, wherever there is an intemperate parent of either sex."—D. 47.

796. "The worst effects are produced on many children whose parents are given to drink. Bad habits are formed which cling to them through life, and subsequent ruin may often be traced directly to the drinking habits of the parents."—D. 211.

797. "A drunkard reclaimed some months ago, immediately sent all his children to school who never had attended before."—Ch. 45.

798. "These habits affect attendance materially, causing great irregularity and very often utter neglect: and as regards the habits of children, they render them rough and unmannerly."—M. 63.

799. "Drunkenness is beneficial only to Ragged Schools, which are indeed indebted to it for their very existence. The children of the drunkard are of course irregular in their attendance, and from their coarse and degraded habits detrimental to the other scholars."—M. 74.

800. "We find many children kept away by the intemperance of parents. The children are dirtier and more neglected than others."—M. 156.

801. "Young lads from 15 to 16 are much kept from Sunday school directly or indirectly by drink."—M. 169.

802. "Attendance more or less irregular: the constant sight of drunkenness makes children think lightly of it, and often leads to the same habit."—M. 178.

803. "No excuse for irregularity in the attendance of our children is more common than the want of clothes, which too frequently arises from the money which should have purchased their clothing having been spent in drink."—M. 292.

804. "The children find their way to school, being practically independent of their parents through their earnings; but the wretched example and the language they hear from their drunken parents quite nullifies, in ninety per cent, the teaching we give them at school or Church."—M. 390.

805. "The drunkard's children rarely come: when young, they have no one to send them; when older, they have no way of coming, and worse still, no desire."—M. 401.

Qy. Effects of intemperance on the attendance and habits of the children.

806. "No children can be depended upon as scholars from a drunkard's home."—Ch. 7.

807. "Irregularity of attendance and profanity of speech are the direct consequences of drunkenness in parents."—Ch. 9.

808. "The children often become mere vagabonds, owing to the bad example and worse discipline at home."—Ch. 10.

809. "The children of drinking men have a thousand hindrances from coming to school; and in fact they are the most irregular, dirty, and ragged. They are often kept away from want of clothes, while parents are drinking. I know an instance of a family of young children left for two days alone (the mother was dead) without food; the father having gone to a funeral, and got too drunk to return. Of course these children cannot be expected to attend school regularly."—Ch. 143.

810. "We should very little need Ragged Schools but for drunkenness, and I may mention here that when I was curate of Rotherhithe in South London, five or six years ago, the publicans in the neighbourhood united to give a treat to their chief customers and families, and by so doing reduced on that day the attendance at the Ragged School from about 200 to 15."—Ch. 198.

811. "The children's clothes are often pawned for drink, hence they are not able to attend school. There would be no need of Ragged Schools, if parents were only sober."—Ch. 225.

812. "The drunkard robs his children of their rights, and hinders them from attending school; the money being spent in drink, the mother is unable to pay the school pence. Ragged Schools are generally filled with drunkard's children."—Ch. 296.

813. "Drunken parents make irregular and unruly children; attendance at Sunday and day schools is diminished, and the need of Ragged Schools is almost entirely created by drink."—Ch. 355.

814. "Drunken parents have little care for their children's well-being, and multitudes of children are therefore found running the streets, gaming, tossing, &c."—Ch. 396.

815. "Ragged Schools are the fruit of drink: owing to the drunken habits of parents, children are not attended to."—R. 209.

Section 23. ON THE CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE OF TEACHERS.

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Character and influence of the teachers.

816. "When a teacher is a total abstainer, his or her children generally are the same."—Y. 240.

817. "I have lost several teachers through the insidious temptations of drink, who, but for it, might have still been useful members of society."—D. 55.

818. "Most of my teachers, like myself, are abstainers, and a sensible effect is evident upon the children."—Ch. 195.

819. "I have in mind more especially three young men, previously teachers, one of whom has since died, after having been quite a reckless character, while the two survivors are very bad and dissolute persons."—M. 76.

820. "I have known teachers attend the Public-House after school hours. Get rid of all such; they do more harm by their example than good by their teaching."—M. 86.

821. "There are at present known to the clergy in this district ten or twelve men and women who, once teachers in the Sunday school, have fallen away through intemperance; two have been superintendents."—M. 308.

822. "Drink has deprived the Sunday schools of this parish of some of the most promising young men. Several after becoming teachers have taken to drink, and have been utterly ruined."—M. 339.

823. "Most of my teachers are abstainers. I am sorry that all are not such. I would not willingly appoint any not abstainers."—M. 401.

824. "I have lost two teachers through intemperance."—M. 411.

825. "There have been teachers in our schools, some years ago, who have fallen through drink; at present our teachers are almost all pledged abstainers."—Ch. 129.

826. "We have found both Day school and Sunday school teachers addicted to drink. The former have been dismissed, and the latter obliged to leave, for their influence in the school was lost."—Ch. 355.

827. "Very seriously; I have reason to fear that some of my teachers are addicted to drink."—R. 134.

Section 25. ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND THE WORK OF THE CHURCH.

"How Sunday scholars may be retained in connection with the school and the Church after they arrive at the age of fourteen and fifteen, is a question which has long perplexed the minds of managers and superintendents. The returns furnished point, with remarkable unanimity, to the pernicious influence of strong drink as the great cause of the defection among Sunday scholars. The Sunday evening concerts, held at Public-Houses, are referred to as not only neutralising all good teaching while the young people remain at the Sunday school; but as speedily severing the connection altogether between them and the Sunday-school and Church. One correspondent from a large manufacturing town, to show the temptation which the Public-House puts in the way of Sunday scholars supplies the following advertisement which appeared in a Public-House window—'Wanted, Sunday scholars with good voices to sing sacred music on Sunday evenings. Liberal payments will be given.' Another clergyman testifies that a large number of young women, brought up at Sunday schools, were bribed to sing hymns and anthems at the door of a Public-House on the Sunday evening, to attract customers."—(*Report*, page 8.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Effects of intemperance in the loss of elder scholars.

828. "A loss of nearly eighty per cent of our elder scholars is due to drinking habits."—Y. 240.

829. "The scholars when they get to be about sixteen generally leave the school, and unless they are members of the Band of Hope frequently fall away altogether."—D. 55.

830. "We have had one or two sad cases, chiefly from fairs and hirings."—Ch. 128.

831. "Fifty per cent of our elder scholars are carried away." Ch. 160.

832. "I have known cases of young men going on the Sunday from the School to the Public-House, and more are lost to the Sunday school and the Church through intemperance than all other causes put together."—M. 49.

833. "Elder scholars are of course detached by the insidious arts of the publican and the example of companions."—M. 76.

834. "Almost all youths are induced to leave the Sunday school and to join parties among whom intemperance is indulged." M. 81.

Qy. Effects of intemperance in the loss of elder scholars.

835. "This is the most distressing feature in Sunday school work, and there can be but little doubt that the temptations of the Public-House have a great deal to do with it. Whenever a young man begins to frequent a Public-House, he gives up Sunday school."—M. 86.

836. "These habits cause the loss of a large per centage of elder scholars, especially young men."—M. 144.

837. "Great loss of these through the drink."—M. 169.

838. "Soon lose those whose homes are affected by intemperance and drinking habits."—M. 172.

839. "The effect in this respect is very serious."—M. 178.

840. "Elder boys of Sunday schools in some instances resort to Public-Houses."—M. 181.

841. "Largely to be attributed to this."—M. 182.

842. "Seventy-five per cent leave before they are twenty years of age, many falling by the snare of drink."—M. 285.

843. "I can from personal knowledge bear my sad testimony to the baneful influence of drink and its associations on Sunday scholars. In a large manufacturing parish, where I was for several years the incumbent, I know that a large number of young women, who had been brought up in the neighbouring Sunday schools were bribed to sing hymns and anthems at the door of a Public-House on Sunday evenings, in order to attract customers." M. 237.

844. "Drink and its concomitants draw away a large proportion of our elder scholars."—M. 308.

845. "Elder scholars are lost to us through drink, and the habits to which drink leads."—M. 344.

846. "Increases and hastens the loss."—M. 362.

847. "Many of them are drawn away by the dancing and singing at Public-Houses."—Ch. 78.

848. "Some years ago, we frequently lost elder scholars thus. A teacher lately found twelve scholars of a night-school drinking in various Public-Houses in a neighbouring village."—Ch. 79.

849. "Many whose conduct was once satisfactory, have become intemperate. I have noticed that if they get beyond twenty or twenty-two years of age in sober habits, they generally remain decent."—Ch. 198.

Qy. Effects of intemperance in the loss of elder scholars.

850. "Many of our elder scholars go to 'penny hops' in Public-Houses, and lose all interest in good things."—Ch. 350.

851. "The loss is very great from this cause. I may remark that bad example at home, and the absence of special temperance teaching at school render our elder scholars an easy prey to the tempter."—Ch. 347.

852. "Constantly caused by drink among the boys, who first get with their seniors smoking, &c."—Ch. 355.

853. "There is much drunkenness between the ages of fifteen and twenty: the evil example of the parents being followed in many instances by the children as soon as they earn wages."—R. 134.

854. "Almost all the young men in our select class, and all the best of the elder lads, are teetotalers. As regards the loss of elder scholars, the Sunday schools in towns suffer much from Beer-Houses in the country. Young men absent themselves from school on a summer afternoon, take a long walk, and being at a place where they are not known, they will go into a Beer-House and sit drinking; and thus habits are often formed which end in confirmed intemperance."—R. 178.

855. "The children of loose, intemperate parents seldom remain long enough in the Sunday school to have any permanently good impression made upon them."—R. 201.

856. "The enticements of the Beer-Houses, singing saloons, &c., as affecting our elder scholars, can scarcely be exaggerated." R. 209.

857. "The elder boys, having no parental control exercised over them, are soon led away by vicious companions, forsake religious duties, and fall into various sins, fornication, drunkenness, &c."—R. 277.

858. "We have lately lost many of our elder scholars from this cause."—R. 286.

859. "Drinking habits are the great means of drawing them away after leaving school, and causing them to be drawn in among the careless and godless."—R. 310.

860. "Sunday schools suffer from drinking customs, the elder scholars being enticed away to the licensed houses."—R. 403.

861. "We find it difficult to retain our elder lads in the Sunday school, partly because of the false idea of manliness engendered by the smoking and drinking habits of the working classes."—R. 411.

Section 25. ON THE GENERAL EDUCATION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

"As it respects the whole question of the education of the working classes—by whatever agency—your committee are assured by their informants, that the drinking habits of those classes are the great obstacles to improvement. In fact, as a clergyman states—'Education is very little thought of, or cared for, while drink is their god.'"—(*Report*, page 9.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Education of working classes.

862. "Parties in receipt of £2 or £3 per week sometimes have their children running about ragged and uneducated."—D. 47.

863. "At least half the people I have at marriages cannot sign their own names—very many of them young people—but, in nearly every case, more or less given to drink, and, as a consequence, they are careless and indifferent."—D. 55.

864. "Drunken parents care little for education, and the mother, if she cares, is generally stinted for money, and cannot pay the school-pence."—D. 56.

865. "Education has been much neglected in this parish; if the attractions of the Public-House were withdrawn, much might be done, I imagine, for the adults."—D. 139.

866. "The children even of occasional drunkards are taken from school earlier than others, owing to the necessities of their mothers."—D. 155.

867. "In numerous cases the education given at school is not kept up. All studious habits cease; many a promising scholar in a national school is an utterly illiterate boor at thirty."—M. 74.

868. "Drink swallows up the wages, and children cannot be sent to school."—Ch. 160.

869. "I have known not a few parents, whose earnings were sufficient to pay with ease for the education of their children, who allowed them to remain utterly ignorant, while they spent the greater part of their earnings in drink."—M. 101.

870. "Drink robs children of their education. (*a*) It makes parents neglectful; (*b*) it takes the money which procures food and clothing; (*c*) it causes children to be turned out at an early age to earn what they can."—M. 86.

Qy. Education of working classes.

871. "When any person contracts the habit of being intemperate, he devotes his spare time and money to that habit, and rarely makes any effort to educate himself."—M. 144.

872. "The existence of a Ragged School in a thriving town like —— (population, 8,000), where the demand for labour is very keen and wages high, tells a tale of dissipated households." M. 285.

873. "Drink demoralises and pauperises those who indulge in it, hence education comes to be undervalued and neglected."—M. 292.

874. "While drunkenness is so rife, education suffers. Nothing but compulsory measures will bring the children of many drunken parents in this district to school."—M. 308.

875. "The children not attending school, or whose education is paid for by charity, are, in nearly all cases, the offspring of drunken parents."—M. 339.

876. "Drinking habits have a very great effect, chiefly through inducing a thoughtless hand-to-mouth spirit, which neglects the future of everything."—M. 381.

877. "As a rule the drunkard's children do not come to daily or Sunday school. They have neither clothes nor school pence; and, sometimes, not even food."—M. 401.

878. "Often the man will not, and the woman cannot, pay the school wage."—Ch. 10.

879. "Tends to keep elder boys from night schools, and parents, through drink, neglect to send their children to school, or are unable to do so."—Ch. 79.

880. "The drinking class care little or nothing for education." Ch. 95.

881. "Intemperance is the great obstruction."—Ch. 129.

882. "Intemperance largely causes ignorance.—Ch. 135."

883. "Hundreds of children are deprived of education, or at least of sufficient education, owing to the drunkenness of their parents."—Ch. 198.

884. "Working men cannot send children to school and drink."—Ch. 214.

885. "Almost every child would be educated if the parents did not drink so fearfully as they do."—Ch. 225.

886. "The intemperate seldom care about the education of

Qy. Education of working classes.

their children. This spirit of indifference to educate their children prevails amongst all classes of drunkards."—Ch. 296.

887. "Education is very little thought of, or cared for, by many parents while drink is their god."—Ch. 347.

888. "Drink takes the money which ought to pay for education, and leaves children to grow up in ignorance, or to be educated at the cost of the ratepayers, or of private benevolence." Ch. 355.

889. "Parents spend so much in drink that they cannot afford, in many cases, to pay the school fees."—Ch. 379.

890. "I find that men that care for drink care for little else; hence their children are left totally uneducated, or nearly so."—Ch. 396.

891. "Had there been no drinking, a compulsory Education Bill had been entirely unnecessary."—R. 43.

892. "Many families whose fathers are intemperate have had little or no education."—R. 124.

893. "My experience is, that drunken parents, as a rule, are but little able to send their children to school, whereas I know no instance in my parish where children are left uneducated, if their parents do not frequent Public-Houses."—R. 134.

894. "In a neighbouring district a reading room well and comfortably fitted was opened, and did well till a Beer-House was opened just opposite with bagatelle. Two-thirds of the members became habitual frequenters of the Beer-Shop, and the reading-room was closed."—R. 178.

895. "Through drink large numbers are quite indifferent to their children's education, spending their irregular earnings upon themselves almost entirely."—R. 224.

896. "The money that should pay for the child's schooling is often spent by the father in drink. My parish has many sad examples of this. Both Sunday-school and day-school are neglected, because of the poverty brought on by drink, even in cases where children and young people wish to go."—R. 287.

897. "Many children are destitute of clothing and education, until old enough to be half-timers at the mill."—R. 387.

Section 26. ON PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MORALITY.

"Passing to the subject of public and private morality, it would be impossible adequately to represent the baneful effect produced by the same evil cause in this direction also. The corrupting influence of drunken parents on their children; the spectacles of intoxication so frequently made public in our streets; the profane and indecent language so often made use of by drunken persons in the hearing of children; with other such causes, cannot fail to produce a most demoralising effect on the public mind. Much of the wide-spread iniquity connected with what is known as the 'social evil' may also be traced to the same source. Numerous informants, from various classes of the population, agree in their testimony that the drinking system is a direct incentive to incontinence, violation, and conjugal infidelity."—(*Report*, page 9.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Public and private morality.

898. "Intemperance undermines all work for God."—Y. 65.

899. "The immorality too common at fairs, &c., in this neighbourhood is, I believe, almost entirely the result of intemperance. Nothing of course can be more scandalous and harmful to a community, especially to the younger ones, than the gestures and language of drunkards. But worst of all is the influence of drunken parents on their children."—Y. 183.

900. "Since May, 1870, when 200 men were imported from London to work at the iron-stone quarries here, intemperance has considerably increased. The result is that neither public nor private morality is so high as it was before that date."—Y. 316.

901. "If there were no drunkards, the harlots' profession would not pay."—Y. 480.

902. "No doubt drink is an incentive to incontinence and outrage."—Y. 520.

903. "I believe that the public mind is demoralised by the constant exhibition of drunkards. Drunkenness, as a sin, seems to be thought nothing of; women going to the Public-Houses for their husbands, too often learn to share in the evil, and, when once corrupted, become worse than the men. The dreadful oaths and habitual swearing that prevails in our pit villages, I lay to the charge, in a great measure, of the Public-Houses."—D. 34.

904. "I believe drunkenness to be the curse of the country,

Qy. Public and private morality.

and one that stands in the way of all religious, moral, and social improvement."—D. 75.

905. "In this parish, with a mining population of little more than 2,000, the tone of morality is low—drinking habits tending to keep it so."—D. 139.

906. "I notice that harlots choose rooms near to the Public-Houses. I believe a good deal of adultery takes place between pitmen and pitmen's wives from drinking."—D. 185.

907. "The children of drunken parents are placed at a most serious disadvantage—socially and morally—and their prospects much endangered. Debasement of the intellect lowers the tone of social intercourse. Preaching and advice are all in vain with persons of intemperate habits."—Ch. 45.

908. "The corruption of morality through drinking habits is the cause of scandalous and shameless intercourse between the sexes. I have no data to judge from by me, but I should say that the expenses to the community at large are very great in consequence of bastardy alone. As chaplain of —— Union, I know this to be the case here. Young women return again and again to be confined, and only leave to repeat the sin, and in due time to come back again."—Ch. 59.

909. "Contributes to the birth of illegitimate children."—Ch. 91.

910. "A main conducing cause of indecent talk and immorality."—Ch. 94.

911. "Nearly every instance of known immorality is traceable to drink."—Ch. 128.

912. "Public morality is seriously affected by drinking habits and the dreadful exposures resulting therefrom. Private morality is almost destroyed in the houses of those who habitually drink."—Ch. 139.

913. "In families where intemperance exists, there is a good deal of unchastity and immorality."—Ch. 161.

914. "Want of chastity is the great evil in Cumberland. Poor servant girls come from service in farmhouses and bring trouble on themselves, and pauperism on their parents. In —— I believe the social evil to be the great bane. This is generally connected with intemperate habits."—Ch. 254.

915. "Intemperance leads to public and private immorality quite as much in the country as in towns. Swearing, indecent language and conduct, fighting, &c."—M. 62.

916. "Out of a total of 847 thieves, prostitutes, receivers of

Qy. Public and private morality.

stolen goods, &c., in this town, half, at least, are believed to be what they are from drink."—M. 46.

917. "All the women here who drink are more or less prostitutes. In fact, there is one large house which serves as a rendezvous."—M. 133.

918. "Drinking habits are the greatest causes of immorality, both public and private."—M. 144.

919. "According to my experience, drinking to excess lies at the root of three-fourths of the immorality, crime, misery, poverty, premature death, and physical evil we have around us. Then, again, the wretched example and the language children hear from their drunken parents, quite nullify, in 90 per cent, the teaching we give them at school or church."—M. 390.

920. "The effects of intemperance in these respects are obvious and fearful. First, it leads to the overcrowding painfully common in our district. This, again, breaks down all the barriers of morality and proper feeling. Then the drunkenness itself prompts and stimulates to all manner of filthiness and vice."—Ch. 129.

921. "The spirit of independence is extinguished by the low shifts to which the intemperate resort to satisfy their craving."—Ch. 79.

922. "Drink sets on fire the animal passions, and leaves men without all restraint. I have known a tolerably respectable man inflamed by drink attempt the most disgraceful sins. It ruins the temper. It leads men to contract debt and to lose all sense of honesty."—Ch. 143.

923. "I have known drunkenness to be a fruitful cause of incest."—Ch. 296.

924. "Great mischief may be done by one drunken person in a court or street. Children hearing bad language, get familiarised with it, and use it without knowing its meaning. The number of drunkards seems to palliate the vice. 'It's what every one does now and then.'"—Ch. 350.

925. "The scenes enacted in the streets and courts of this parish would be a disgrace to any people; and owing to the very same cause, viz., intemperance, private morality is very low indeed."—Ch. 347.

926. "Most immorality arises, I believe, from intemperance, throughout the manufacturing districts, at least."—R. 220.

927. "With drinking comes loss of self-respect, and a lowered tone all through."—Y. 49.

Section 27. CRIME: PAUPERISM: LUNACY.

"Among the prolific causes of crime, pauperism, and lunacy, your committee are led to give the drinking customs of the day the most prominent place. Many magistrates, governors of gaols, chaplains of gaols, and superintendents of police concur in stating that of those crimes which obtain public notice from eighty-five to ninety per cent are the direct result of drunkenness. Others declare that the chief use of the police in their districts appears to be to look after the Public-Houses and their frequenters; whereas, in those cases where clergymen are able to rejoice in the fact that 'there is no known thief, rogue, or vagabond in their parishes,' they add as a reason that 'there is also no Public-House or Beer-Shop."—(*Report*, page 10.)

Testimony of Magistrates.

Qy. In what respect, and to what extent, do you consider intemperance conducive to crime, pauperism, and lunacy.

928. "Conduces to three-fourths of the crime, and to one-half of the pauperism and lunacy."—2,484.

929. "Intemperance stimulates to acts of indiscretion; going further, men not only spend their means, but lose character and employment: consequently, some become paupers, others commit crime, and others lose their reason. I have seen much of all this, having, for many years, been chairman of the Guardians of a populous Union, and an active magistrate at the same time." 2,545.

930. "I believe that intemperance is conducive to four-fifths of all the crime, pauperism, and lunacy."—2,695.

931. "I cannot suppose that less than two-thirds of the crime, pauperism, and lunacy in England is directly due to drunkenness. The children of a drunkard are not only neglected by the parent, but are generally uncared for by the neighbours; whereas, the want occasioned by misfortune seldom remains unrelieved."—3,359.

932. "Intemperance excites and brings into play the bad passions of men, thus causing crime; it reduces them to poverty by its cost; and often to lunacy, through continued indulgence." 2,720.

933. "Crime, pauperism, and lunacy are generally the offspring of drinking habits."—2,749.

Qy. In what respect, and to what extent, do you consider intemperance conducive to crime, pauperism, and lunacy?

934. "I am quite satisfied that intemperance is the chief cause of crime and pauperism. Stop the one, and the other two will almost disappear."—2,842.

935. "Fully one-half of the crime is the result of intemperance, and probably the same may be said of pauperism. It is more difficult to judge of lunacy, but I should think probably one case out of five is the result of drinking habits."—2,881.

936. "Without intemperance, crime and pauperism would be as rare as they are now the reverse; and no doubt insanity would be sensibly diminished."—2,898.

937. "Intemperance fosters crime by creating, in the feeble-minded, confidence and audacity; in those of a hot temperament, it fans passion that leads to uncontrolled action, which, defying opposition, ends in assaulting others. Pauperism will necessarily follow: 1st, from neglect of duty; 2nd, from waste of means; and 3rd, often from pure incapacity, superinduced by excess; and lunacy will be the result, caused by an over vascular tension of the vessels of the brain."—2,981.

938. "Intemperance largely conduces to crime, as the immense majority of crimes committed under its influence will sufficiently prove; to pauperism, by squandering the means of support; and to lunacy, by producing a diseased action of the brain."—3,036.

939. "I should think to the extent of at least three-fourths." 3,077.

940. "Say, seven-eighths of the whole."—3,083.

941. "In answer to interrogatories made by me to governors of gaols, workhouse masters, and resident surgeons of lunatic asylums, the universal one has been that they attribute their present condition—directly or indirectly—to drink, so far as regards nine-tenths of the inmates."—3,115.

942. "I am confident that an enormous proportion of crime, pauperism, and lunacy is owing to intemperance. I say this from my own experience as a physician of forty-three years standing, a magistrate of more than thirty-five years, and having been many years vice-chairman of a board of Poor-law Guardians." 3,831.

943. "I scarcely find any offence committed totally unconnected with intoxicants. A drunkard must, and gradually does, become poorer, and the workhouse tells too fearfully where it

Qy. In what respect, and to what extent, do you consider intemperance conducive to crime, pauperism, and lunacy?

lands his family. A large number of our pauper lunatics have been made so through the use of alcohol."—3,869.

944. "I consider intemperance conduces to almost the whole of pauperism; to the greater part of crimes of all degrees; and together with the use of tobacco, to a large proportion of lunacy."—4,293.

945. "Drinking takes drinkers to Public-Houses; they come in contact with vice of various sorts; a habit of frequenting such places is formed; habits of drinking are acquired; food is neglected for ardent spirits, hence depression after a drinking bout, which often lasts a week in more advanced cases; and next follows mania. Contact with bad company leads to crime: waste of money leads to pauperism."—4,162.

[NOTE.—*See also the three following Sections.*]

SECTION 28. CRIME.

Testimony of Magistrates.

Qy. What proportion of the cases which have come under your cognizance, in your official capacity, have been the results of drinking habits and associates, directly or indirectly?

946. "Nearly all, directly or indirectly, from the habits of intemperance."—2,254.

947. "Three-fourths."—2,270.

948. "One-half at least."—2,279.

949. "Probably two-thirds."—2,283.

950. "A very considerable number, probably one-half."—2,305.

951. "I should say three-fourths."—2,308.

952. "At least three-fourths of the cases brought before magistrates in Petty Sessions may be attributed directly or indirectly to drunkenness."—2,314.

953. "I should say that fully two-thirds of the cases brought before us are the result of drink."—2,454.

954. "The bulk of them."—2,484.

Qy. What proportion of the cases which have come under your cognizance, in your official capacity, have been the results of drinking habits and associates, directly or indirectly?

955. "The chief portion."—2,488.

956. "Speaking in moderation, upwards of seventy per cent."—2,545.

957. "It is difficult to say, but I feel sure that I am under the mark when I say three-fourths."—2,639.

958. "I may safely say that at the least fully three-fourths of offences might arise from drunkenness."—2,647.

959. "Nearly all from drinking."—2,695.

960. "In the absence of any statistical information upon the point, I think I may safely state that more than half the cases which come before the L—— bench of justices are directly or indirectly referable to drinking habits and associates."—2,700.

961. "I cannot speak accurately as to the proportion, but it is very considerable. Out of thirteen cases adjudicated upon at our Petty Sessions this day, no less than nine, or I think ten, arose from drinking habits; and nearly all the more serious cases committed to the assizes and sessions are the results of the drinking habits of the people."—2,720.

962. "Nine-tenths. Frequently every case at our sessions is the result of drink."—2,728.

963. "Difficult to answer; but that indifference to crime is promoted by drinking habits and associates it is impossible to doubt, as it is certain that a number of offences are concocted and arranged at Public-Houses, and particularly at Beer-Houses."—2,738.

964. "Fully three-fourths."—2,810.

965. "Twenty per cent."—2,833.

966. "After sixteen years' experience, I can, without any doubt, affirm that three-fourths of the cases that come under my cognizance have been caused by drink."—2,842.

967. "I feel persuaded that more than half of the cases brought before me at Petty and Quarter Sessions are the results of drinking habits and associates."—2,881.

968. "Directly and indirectly, nearly all."—2,898.

969. "Fully three-fourths of all the cases; probably more—probably four-fifths."—2,950.

970. "I have been a practising barrister; have sat constantly as *locum tenens* for the chairman of a Court of Quarter

Qy. What proportion of the cases which have come under your cognizance, in your official capacity, have been the results of drinking habits and associates, directly or indirectly?

Sessions; have attended Petty Sessions at two places in two different Hundreds for some years; and am manager of a Reformatory School. I consider at least four-fifths of all cases that have come before me are due to drunkenness—either from a desire to get more drink, or the ease of robbing drunken men, or the two combined. Smaller offences, too, against the game-laws, the highway act, &c., all arise from drink."—3,008.

971. "Probably one-half."—3,014.

972. "I should say about eighty per cent."—3,036.

973. "I cannot give any accurate proportion, but a very large proportion of assault and wife-beating cases are due entirely to intoxication. I cannot help thinking, however, that the vile quality of the drink has something to do with the almost brutal madness shown in many cases."—3,044.

974. "About three-fourths in the borough, but less in the country."—3,077.

975. "During the year ending September, 1871, of the 33,686 apprehensions for all classes of crimes, 22,232 were drunk, and of these 7,232 were habitual drunkards."—3,083.

976. "I cannot give an exact per centage, because I have no figures to guide me; but I have no hesitation in saying that I am certain at least half of the assaults and serious offences which come before our police courts are the result of drunkenness."—3,092.

977. "I should say at least three-fourths."—3,115.

978. "I venture to say one-half."—3,251.

979. "More than half."—3,278.

980. "Nearly all assaults proceed from drink."—3,365.

981. "A very large proportion. The usual plea put forth is, 'Was drunk at the time.'"—3,696.

982. "Above half, but probably not quite two-thirds."—3,398.

983. "About three-fourths; this includes police cases of 'drunk and riotous,' and the minor assault cases."—3,460.

984. "More than half."—3,542.

985. "I should say fully three-fourths or more."—3,609.

986. "One-half, which is a moderate estimate."—3,612.

987. "Three-fourths of the cases that come before me as

Qy. What proportion of the cases which have come under your cognizance, in your official capacity, have been the results of drinking habits and associates, directly or indirectly.

magistrate are, directly or indirectly, traceable to habits of intemperance."—3,643.

988. "I have never kept any record; but I should say, without hesitation, quite three-fourths."—3,652.

989. "Of riots, nearly all; of assaults, half; and of poaching, a third."—3,685.

990. "Not less than three-fourths in Yorkshire, but not quite so large a proportion in Northamptonshire."—3,699.

991. "During the period that I filled the office of chief magistrate of York, at least two-thirds of the cases brought before me were the result of drunkenness."—3,712.

992. "About one-third."—3,771.

993. "I think more than half."—3,848.

994. "I have not kept a particular account, but I think four-fifths of the cases arise, directly or indirectly, from habits of drinking."—3,890.

995. "I should say nine-tenths."—3,939.

996. "A very large proportion indeed; nearly all, directly or indirectly."—3,962.

997. "Directly or indirectly, there are few cases come before the Kendal magistrates unconnected with drink. Cases of bastardy and of pocket picking by professional thieves are the exceptions; also a few cases of fishing and poaching, but these are almost always drunken men."—4,106.

998. The great majority of cases which come under my notice arise from drink."—4,111.

999. "Certainly not less than five-sixths."—4,164.

1000. "Three-fourths of the cases which come under my notice as a magistrate, either directly or indirectly, result from drinking habits."—4,184.

1001. "Probably about two-thirds."—4,242.

1002. "As an acting magistrate for the county of Durham and North Riding of Yorkshire for the last 35 years, I have considered nearly all the cases that have come before me, and as regards those of assault—especially violent ones—they have for the most part had their origin in the drinking of spirits."—4,245.

1003. "I think that one-half of the criminal cases may be ascribed to these influences."—4,282,

Qy. What proportion of the cases which have come under your cognizance, in your official capacity, have been the results of drinking habits and associates, directly or indirectly?

1004. "Nearly all, directly or indirectly."—4,293.

1005. "Certainly not less than three out of five cases brought before me."—4,307.

1006. "Two-thirds."—4,321.

1007. "I should think quite half."—4,422.

1008. "More liquor, more crime."—2,418.

1009. "The most prolific cause of crime and immorality in all its forms."—2,258.

1010. "Intemperance is the greatest incentive to crimes of violence."—2,314.

1011. "Directly or indirectly intemperance is the cause of four-fifths of the criminal cases brought before Petty Sessions."—4,317.

Testimony of Chief Constables and Superintendents of Police.

Qy. What proportion of those who have come under your cognizance as criminals have been the victims of drinking habits and associates?

1012. "If by the term 'criminals' is meant persons convicted of any offence against the law, I have ascertained more than once from careful enquiry that the proportion is from sixty-five to seventy per cent of the whole number."—189.

1013. "I have resided at police 'lockups' in the counties of Lancaster, Chester, and the West Riding of Yorkshire for upwards of thirty-one years; and during that period I found that those coming under my notice as criminals were nearly all the victims of drinking habits and associates."—223.

1014. "Fully nine-tenths. During an experience of fourteen years, I never knew but one life-teetotaler convicted of any offence." 292.

1015. "I believe quite nine-tenths. For many years I have been in the habit of observing this matter, and the cases which are brought before the magistrates are very few indeed in which drink is not in one way or other the cause."—365.

1016. "A very great proportion, as ascertained by a return first called for by Government, which shews that upwards of twenty per cent of the summary convictions of one year are positively for

Qy. What proportion of those who have come under your cognizance as criminals have been the victims of drinking habits and associates?

drunkenness, exclusive of a large proportion of the residue attributable to drunkenness."—394.

1017. "Nearly half the entries shew that drinking habits and associates are directly the cause of imprisonment."—590.

1018. "About three-fourths of the criminals who come under the cognizance of the police are the victims of intemperance."—625.

1019. "During the past twelve months there have been 283 persons apprehended in this division for serious offences, and from observations taken, I can safely state that out of that number 200 apprehensions were directly caused from the effects of drink."—242.

Qy. What proportion of those taken into custody are under the influence of liquor?

1020. "Twenty-five per cent in the country districts, and seventy per cent in the town. Population of district 44,000."—104.

1021. "This would vary in different police districts. In C—— for instance, a large number of offenders are summoned, not arrested; so that the exact proportion of those taken into custody when under the influence of liquor would be very high, say ninety per cent."—189.

1022. "From my careful observation and experience, it is no exaggeration to say that seventy out of every hundred persons taken into custody are under the influence of drink."—223.

1023. "Nearly half. In this district (rural) 161 persons were apprehended in one year for various offences. Seventy-five of these were reported as being under the influence of liquor when brought in."—590.

1024. "Fully fifty per cent are apprehended for drunken and riotous conduct, independent of any other offences that may be committed as the result of intemperance."—603.

1025. "The majority of persons arrested are charged with drunkenness. I may venture to say seventy out of every hundred." 632.

Testimony of Governors of Gaols.

Qy. What proportion of those who have come under your cognizance as criminals have been the victims of drinking habits and associates, directly or indirectly?

1026. "In the report of the chaplain of this prison he states:

Qy. What proportion of those who have come under your cognizance as criminals have been the victims of drinking habits and associates, directly or indirectly?

'It may, I think, be safely stated that about seventy-five per cent may attribute their being sent to prison to drunkenness.' I have no reason to dissent from the opinion expressed above."—696.

1027. "About three-fourths, directly or indirectly."—702.

1028. "Perhaps three-fourths of the 13,000 prisoners I receive in a year."—718.

1029. "At the lowest estimate, two-thirds of all the committals."—721.

1030. "I should say that two out of every three prisoners committed to this gaol find their way hither through drink, directly or indirectly."—726.

1031. "Three-fourths."—727.

1032. "More than one-half."—729.

1033. "Three-fourths."—732.

1034. "The number of prisoners received into this prison last year was—males, 210; females, 67: of these, fifty-six males and twenty-two females were committed for being drunk and riotous. For assaults there were forty males and three females committed, whose offences were, doubtless, almost in every case, done whilst under the influence of drink. Besides these, I have no hesitation in saying that a great proportion of the remainder were influenced in the commission of offences by the passion for drink."—733.

1035. "At least nine-tenths, directly or indirectly."—736.

1036. "Very few exceptions."—740.

1037. "Two-thirds."—741.

1038. "I have not made any precise statistical computation on this subject, but from continual inquiry of prisoners when brought in, and afterwards, I am satisfied that three-fourths, if not nine-tenths, of the offenders who pass through this prison owe their degradation and punishment, directly or indirectly, to drinking habits in themselves, or their connections, or their associates; and, in a large proportion, the immediate and proximate cause of the offence is intoxication, in a greater or less degree. So constant is the admission that 'it was through the drink,' that it is generally tolerably safe to assume that as a fact, except as regards professional thieves and some special descriptions of criminality."—749.

1039. "Eighty per cent."—762.

Qy. What proportion of those who have come under your cognizance as criminals have been the victims of drinking habits and associates, directly or indirectly?

1040. "Of 300 prisoners committed this year, fifty-three have been convicted of being drunk and riotous; of fifty-one convicted of assault, upwards of one-half were apprehended while in a state of drunkenness. Besides these, at least twice as many more, to my own knowledge, were convicted before the magistrates of drunkenness and of assaults while drunk, but not sent to prison, having paid the fines before the magistrates."—764.

1041. "About ninety per cent."—798.

1042. "Quite ninety per cent: it is the universal remark of prisoners:—'But for drink, I should not be here.'"—811.

1043. "From my daily experience, I consider that fully four-fifths of the crime which comes under my notice is attributable to drink."—817.

1044. "I consider that about seventy per cent of those admitted into this prison have been the victims of drinking habits."—818.

1045. "About ninety per cent."—823.

1046. "From incidental experience with the Metropolitan police, dating from its establishment in 1829; after seven years' service as a superior officer of the Essex police, the last four years as chief superintendent at the Head Quarters Station; also three years a chief of the city of Bath police; and from being now and for the last twenty years governor of the Somerset County Prison, during which twenty years 15,129 prisoners have been confined here; from thus, I say, having been over forty years a constant attendant at criminal courts, I am enabled to speak with confidence on this subject, and I fully believe that ninety per cent of criminals become such through drinking habits or associates, directly or indirectly."—791.

1047. "The total number committed to this prison during the past year were 392 males and 130 females; of these, I am of opinion about seven-eighths were led into crime, either directly or indirectly, through drink."—793.

1048. "From sixteen to seventeen out of every twenty persons are brought here, either directly or indirectly, through drink."—794.

1049. "I have heard a judge on the bench say that his experience was that nine-tenths of crime was the offspring of intemperance; and from my own experience of twenty-one years in connection with gaols, I think that near the mark."—825.

1050. "Nearly, if not, all. The exceptions are very few

Qy. What proportion of those who have come under your cognizance as criminals have been the victims of drinking habits and associates, directly or indirectly?

indeed. I kept police statistics for some years, with a view to answer such a question as this, and I found that nearly all offences, from a common assault to capital crimes, could be traced, either directly or indirectly, to drinking habits. Since writing the above, I have questioned all the prisoners under my charge, and I know the particulars of the majority of their cases myself. Two more have come in since, making the present number 137: of these, 121 admit that drink was the direct cause of their being here, five that it was the indirect cause; but with regard to the other eleven, I do not find that it had anything to do with their cases."—826.

From Governors and Lady Superintendents of H. M. Convict Prisons.

Qy. What proportion of those who have come under your cognizance as criminals have been the victims of drinking habits and associates, directly or indirectly?

1051. "I can confidently assert that a very large number of convicts attribute their ruin to frequenting Public-Houses."—725.

1052. "Probably all female convicts have been the victims of drinking habits, as well as of every other kind of excess. Their appearance on first coming to prison denotes this, and I am of opinion that the exceptions to this general rule are but few." 746*a*.

1053. "I should think about eighty per cent."—760.

1054. "The great majority of prisoners incarcerated here from time to time, when asked, nearly always attribute their downfall to the causes named."—759.

1055. "About forty-four and a half per cent."—8,263.

1056. "I should think more than one-half."—812.

Testimony of Chaplains of Gaols.

Qy. What proportion of those who have come under your cognizance as criminals have been the victims of drinking habits and associates, directly or indirectly?

1057. "I should say about seventy-five per cent."—827.

1058. "A very large proportion, perhaps nine-tenths, have been brought into the criminal class, either directly or indirectly, by drinking habits."—830.

Qy. What proportion of those who have come under your cognizance as criminals have been the victims of drinking habits and associates, directly or indirectly?

1059. "I should infer from examination that at least two-thirds of the prisoners here are addicted to drinking."—831.

1060. "I have been chaplain of this prison for the period of twenty years, and, from the statements made by the prisoners, must express my firm opinion that the majority of committals have been the result of drinking habits and associates, originated and confirmed by means of Public-Houses."—833.

1061. "Eighty per cent of the prisoners here are more or less drunkards: average number of prisoners about 700."—834.

1062. "Nearly all."—835.

1063. "They are at least ninety per cent."—837.

1064. "At least four-fifths of the cases brought into prison arise, directly or indirectly, from the use of intoxicating liquors." 842.

1065. "This prison is for females only; still many women are committed, particularly from the seaport towns of this county, either from drunkenness, or from being driven to a breach of the peace or to some act of dishonesty caused by the drunkenness of their husbands, which has reduced them to poverty or rendered them reckless of consequences."—843.

1066. "I have no hesitation in saying that I should be below the mark if I said less than from eighty to eighty-five per cent. Present number of prisoners, 893."—845.

1067. "I may safely reply three-fourths; and I question whether this is not under the mark."—847.

1068. "Seventy-five per cent of criminals may trace their crimes to habits of drinking and the company they met with on resorting to Public-Houses; and, I may add, it is my belief that ninety-five per cent of criminals are in the habit of resorting to Public-Houses and becoming the associates of the intemperate." 850.

1069. "From seventy to eighty per cent of male prisoners are convicted in consequence of drink, either directly or indirectly; and about twenty per cent of female prisoners, mostly prostitutes. By 'directly,' I mean persons who when drunk committed crime: by 'indirectly,' I mean persons who by drinking lost their work and became, in consequence, tramps, poachers, and scamps'"—854.

1070. "Upwards of ten per cent have been commitments for drunkenness directly, and I do not hesitate to say that almost

Qy. What proportion of those who have come under your cognizance as criminals have been the victims of drinking habits and associates, directly or indirectly?

all other offences may be traced, more or less directly, to the same cause."—859.

1071. "After thirty years' experience and observation, I do not hesitate to say by far the greater proportion; certainly not less than two-thirds."—861.

1072. "The number would rather, if anything, exceed three-fourths."—871.

1073. "About sixty per cent attribute their crimes to drink; and probably more than this proportion might be set down if all the indirect effects of drink could be known."—876.

1074. "About eighty per cent of the males, but a much smaller proportion (say about forty per cent) of females."—877.

1075. "In my conversations with the prisoners, I find that to intemperance and a love for Public-House acquaintances may be attributed the downfall of the majority of them: average number of prisoners about 1,600."—883.

1076. "Ninety per cent."—889.

1077. "Out of 11,616 prisoners who have been critically examined by me, 7,332, or more than sixty-three per cent have been victims of the law through drunkenness and its consequences." 892.

1078. "About one-half of the offences punished in this gaol can be traced directly to drinking habits, and a considerable portion of the other half of the offences are occasioned by poverty, passion, &c., that may be indirectly ascribed to the same cause."—908.

1079. "About nine out of every ten. Out of the fifteen prisoners tried at our last winter assizes ten were brought into their painful position directly by drink; whilst twelve out of them were habitual drunkards."—915.

1080. "About nine-tenths."—919.

1081. "From calculations made I should think about one half of the imprisonments are directly caused by drink: many more are caused indirectly by it. As an instance in proof of my calculation, I take the prisoners received during the past month as a fair average: out of sixty-two prisoners, thirty committed crime directly through drink."—923.

1082. "Perhaps about one in every ten among the prisoners of this gaol has been committed directly for drunkenness; but I have long since been of opinion and still believe that ninety-nine

Qy. What proportion of those who have come under your cognizance as criminals have been the victims of drinking habits and associates, directly or indirectly?

out of every 100 are led here indirectly through that terrible crime, as drunkenness so frequently leads to loss of employment, vagrancy, theft, &c."—931.

1083. "Out of 1,650 men who have come under my charge during twelve months, 887 were for drunkenness: and for the same offence 270 women out of 490."—934.

From Chaplains of H. M. Convict Prisons.

Qy. What proportion of those who have come under your cognizance as criminals have been the victims of drinking habits or associates, directly or indirectly?

1084. "I have no means of knowing precisely, but the proportion is great in the aggregate. Undoubtedly it is greater amongst the children of the criminal and vagabond classes, persons of no settled residence, and Irish immigrants, than among the children of the respectable artizan class. Directly, criminals from this latter class are not reduced into criminal practices by drink so much as the love of other vicious excitements; but the former no doubt are almost invariably the victims of drinking habits and associates, both directly and indirectly."—828.

1085. "About forty per cent."—855*a*.

1086. "Approximately seventy-five per cent."—929.

1087. "Fully ninety per cent."—835.

1088. "Forty-four and a half per cent."—952*a*.

1089. "A very large proportion (probably sixty per cent) of convicts undergoing penal servitude, belong to the class of professional thieves. The business of a professional thief is not one that could be successfully carried on by a drunkard, and it is found in fact that convicts whether men or women who may be included in this category, are not addicted to habits of intemperance. Of the remainder, I should say about thirty per cent owe their present position to this vice."—953*a*.

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Crime.

1090. "The principal cause of crime."—Y. 65.

1091. "There is no known thief, rogue, or vagabond in this parish; and no Public-House or Beer-Shop."—Y. 78.

1092. "Our local papers supply the best answer to this

Qy. Crime.

question: nine crimes out of ten (of those which appear in public) were occasioned by intemperance."—Y. 183.

1093. "During my experience here all the robberies, cases of arson, &c., may be traced to excess in drink."—Y. 517.

1094. "Whatever crime there is here is chiefly caused by drink."—Y. 519.

1095. "Our workmen (pitmen) have as a rule constant labour and are well paid. There would be little or no crime or pauperism, but for drink. At least the main charges in the police courts are for being drunk and incapable or disorderly, and the quarrels which arise from drink. The chief use of the police here seems to be to look after the Public-Houses and their inmates."—D. 34.

1096. "A frightful amount of gambling prevails amongst the miners. Regular 'schools' are established, and the money won is invariably spent in drink; and fights and quarrels are the results. I know nothing more destructive of morality than the Liquor Traffic. Nearly the whole of the police cases here are for drunkenness; eighty out of every 100 are drink cases."—D. 55.

1097. "As a county magistrate, I can say that certainly one half of our cases of crime are traceable to intemperance. As parish priest, I should say the same."—D. 56.

1098. "I have no hesitation in saying that the crime in this neighbourhood is almost altogether that which is the peculiar offspring of drinking."—D. 139.

1099. "But for drink, need have neither crime nor pauperism; but a quiet, peaceable neighbourhood."—Ch. 128.

1100. "If there was no drinking here, the police would not be required."—Ch. 139.

1101. "The gaols, the union, and the asylum for lunatics in this neighbourhood, are more than half full of inmates whose misfortunes are the result of intemperance."—Ch. 143.

1102. "We have no crime here, except that proceeding from intemperance."—M. 49.

Testimony of Governors of Gaols.

Qy. What proportion of re-committals may be ascribed to drinking habits and associates, and to what extent do these militate against the reformation of criminals on their release?

1103. "One-third, and to a very great extent; because prisoners are nearly always met upon their discharge by old associates, and taken back to their former haunts and habits,

Qy. What proportion of re-committals may be ascribed to drinking habits and associates, and to what extent do these militate against the reformation of criminals on their release?

For instance, there is in this prison at the present time a female who has been convicted forty-eight times for various offences which have at all times been committed through drink. She has paid nearly £200 as fines for drunkenness, independent of the above convictions."—702.

1104. "One-half of the re-committals may be ascribed to drinking and drinking associates. I do not think that imprisonment prevents intoxication in the least; for, on their discharge, the first thing they do is to resort to the Public-House for beer." 726.

1105. "I think all re-committals may be ascribed to habits of drinking. Drinking habits and associates seriously interfere with the reformation of criminals."—736.

1106. "The whole of the re-committals: drinking habits and associates militate to an alarming extent against the reformation of criminals."—741.

1107. "Excluding professional thieves and other incorrigible offenders, such as habitual tramps, &c., I consider that most of the relapses into crime are due to these causes, and that they operate most perniciously against the efforts made to effect the restoration of criminals to a respectable condition of life."—749.

1108. "Forty re-committals this year; nearly half due to drinking habits."—752.

1109. "About ninety per cent. The re-committal of prisoners is a very bad sign, and my faith in the reformation of man or woman committed for the second time is very little."—762.

1110. "The proportion of 're-committals' attributable to this cause is very great. The difficulty of obtaining employment on discharge from prison causes many re-committals."—791.

1111. "The number of 're-committals' to this prison during the past year were 103 males and 54 females, and I believe that seven-eighths of them were attributable to drinking habits and associates; reformation being seriously impeded by the facility with which intoxicating drinks may be obtained."—793.

1112. "Two out of five: they leave the prison with the full intention of becoming altered men and women; but after a little time they fall in with their old associates, and become as bad, or worse than before."—817.

1113. "About nine-tenths. Cannot remember a case of honest poverty causing a man to commit crime."—825.

Qy. What proportion of re-committals may be ascribed to drinking habits and associates, and to what extent do these militate against the reformation of criminals on their release?

1114. "Nearly all re-committals may be ascribed to drinking habits. Their associates militate greatly against the reformation of criminals on their release. Whatever good intentions may have been formed by a criminal, they are eradicated on discharge by the associates who are nearly in every case waiting for him, and who take the prisoner to the nearest Public-House, where the few shillings that may have been earned in prison by industry and good conduct are soon spent, and where fresh depredations are contemplated."—823.

From Governors and Lady Superintendents of H. M. Convict Prisons.

Qy. What proportion of re-committals may be ascribed to drinking habits and associates, and to what extent do these militate against the reformation of criminals on their release?

1115. "Intemperance I believe to be about the sole cause of re-committals."—760.

1116. "About fifty per cent. Their former associates are invariably on the look-out for them on their discharge, and have a direct interest in preventing their reformation."—826.

1117. "The majority. Many who had obtained respectable employment, on going out with a message, or for a holiday, generally repaired to a Public-House, and thereby lost their employment."—812.

Testimony of Chaplains of Gaols.

Qy. What proportion of re-committals may be ascribed to drinking habits and associates, and to what extent do these militate against the reformation of criminals on their release?

1118. "Seventy-five per cent."—827.

1119. "A very large proportion of the re-committals may be ascribed to habitual drunkenness, which almost prohibits any hope of reformation."—831.

1120. "A considerable proportion, and it is very evident that a repetition of punishment and increased efforts on the part of the chaplain for the reformation of this class are of little or no avail, since every facility is afforded them on their discharge."—833.

1121. "Four-fifths of the committals, who are nearly all the

Qy. What proportion of re-committals may be ascribed to drinking habits and associates, and to what extent do these militate against the reformation of criminals on their release?

victims of drinking habits and associates, directly or indirectly." 835.

1122. "Almost all the re-committals may be ascribed, directly or indirectly, to these causes. It is usual for men to be discharged from prison with good intentions for the future, but their relapse into crime is owing generally to their again meeting with their old drinking associates."—837.

1123. "Nearly three-fourths."—839.

1124. "Such prisoners too frequently fall back into their old haunts and habits, being enticed also by former bad companions." 843.

1125. "The proportion of drunkards amongst the re-committals is, of course, greater even than amongst the total committals. Amongst the re-committed are the confirmed drunkards as well as habitual criminals, and their chances of reformation are each time less."—845.

1126. "I attribute eighty per cent of the re-committals to drinking habits and associates. I need not add that I regard these habits and associates as the principal barrier to the reformation of criminals on their release."—849.

1127. "Eighty per cent. Drinking habits and associates form the strong temptation under which those who formed good resolutions in prison unhappily too frequently fall."—850.

1128. "At least half our re-committals may be ascribed to drinking habits and associates, and these militate, without doubt, to a very great extent against the reformation of criminals on their release."—863.

1129. "The proportion is very great; these old habits and associates do very much indeed militate against the reformation of criminals. Many have told me, apparently thoroughly in earnest, how they wished that the temptation was removed from them."—871.

1130. "About ninety per cent; and to that extent do I consider that drinking habits and associates militate against the reformation of criminals who have been more than once in prison."—892.

1131. "(1) A very large proportion, and (2) to a very great extent. Indeed, I never entertain a hope of any prisoner's reformation who continues to frequent Public-Houses."—903.

1132. "Of committals directly, thirty-two per cent; re-committals directly, forty-three per cent."—907.

Qy. What proportion of re-committals may be ascribed to drinking habits and associates, and to what extent do these militate against the reformation of criminals on their release?

1133. "Nearly all in this gaol. All efforts to reform criminals are completely nullified by their coming into contact with old drinking associates as soon as they leave prison."—915.

1134. "(*a*) Certainly nine-tenths of the re-committals may be so ascribed; (*b*) these influences oppose our efforts to a very great extent. I believe the gaol might have been shut up, had not these habits, &c., furnished a constant supply of prisoners."—908.

From Chaplains of H. M. Convict Prisons.

Qy. What proportion of re-committals may be ascribed to drinking habits and associates, and to what extent do these militate against the reformation of criminals on their release?

1135. "If by the term re-committals is meant those who return to penal servitude, I fear very many, probably three-fourths."—828.

1136. "The greater proportion of re-committals have been through drunkenness and bad associates, which militate most seriously against the reformation of criminals."—845.

1137. "Sixty per cent."—855*a*.

1138. "If a prisoner on his discharge returns to drunken habits, his return to prison is almost certain."—874.

1139. "Ninety per cent. Almost all convicts, when about to be discharged, express an intention to abstain; those who are subsequently tempted by associates, or the imagined comforts of a Public-House, sink rapidly."—929.

1140. "I should say nearly the whole. A re-committal would scarcely be possible without their influences."—835.

1141. "Fifty per cent."—952*a*.

1142. "Excluding the professional thief class, who are not given to excess in drink, except on occasions, it is probable that the bulk of the re-committals may be set down to the account of intemperance."—953*a*.

Testimony of Chief Constables and Superintendents of Police.

Qy. In what respects, and to what extent do you consider the traffic in intoxicating drinks to be productive of crime?

1143. "It is directly productive of crimes of violence, such as assaults, &c., and acts of mischief; indirectly, the lower class of

Qy. In what respects, and to what extent do you consider the traffic in intoxicating drinks to be productive of crime?

Public-Houses and Beer-Shops assist crime by serving as the rendezvous of the criminal classes."—5.

1144. "This traffic is demoralising in its effects on the mind, and is chiefly responsible for the loss of character, pecuniary losses, &c."—9.

1145. "Quite two-thirds of our criminals find their way to prison either drunk or in consequence of drink."—30.

1146. "Vagrancy, which now exists to a fearful extent, is, I believe, due to drunkenness as the primary cause."—46.

1147. "I consider the liquor traffic to be most productive of crime. The facilities for obtaining drink and the assembling of poachers, &c., in low Public-Houses and Beer-shops certainly promote the commission of crimes. In these houses, I am sure, most crimes are concocted."—57.

1148. "I consider drink is the forerunner of nearly all crimes."—69.

1149. "The charge books kept at three stations in this district show that drunkenness is the chief cause of crime."—104.

1150. "There is not a village or a parish in this district without some place for the sale of intoxicating liquors. One village, with a population of 1,600, has ten Public-Houses and Beer-Shops! We always get the most crime from places where there is a large or disproportionate number of Public-Houses. Besides, I have found nearly all petty robberies have been committed solely for the purpose of procuring money for drink."—112.

1151. "Many a man, as soon as he takes his week's pay, goes to the Public or Beer-House, and spends a great portion of his wages in drink; and then under its influence, he will steal to make up the deficiency. Half the thieves could not do what they do, if they were not under the influence of drink."—135.

1152. "The loss of employment, consequent upon neglect of work, then more drunkenness, then starvation at home, then theft and other crimes; these are the waymarks on the high road from the Public-House to the house of correction, and often to penal servitude."—139.

1153. "Indolence and vice, mental, moral, and physical debasement, ruined character, poverty and wretchedness—all the usual effects of drinking—induce men to commit crime."—148.

1154. "Many men commit crimes when under the influence of drink, which they would scorn to commit in their sober

Qy. In what respects, and to what extent do you consider the traffic in intoxicating drinks to be productive of crime?

moments. I am sure this is so in fully one-third of the cases."—159.

1155. "In every respect. Poaching and other petty crimes are carried on for the purpose of getting money to spend at the Public and Beer-Houses, and especially low Beer-Houses, where cards are introduced. I consider that the present state of the law encourages unprincipled innkeepers in permitting drunkenness and other disorders. It is certainly a great evil that malsters, brewers, &c., owning Inns, should place such unprincipled characters therein as agents."—187.

1156. "Firstly, this traffic promotes drunkenness; and secondly, drunkenness is followed by acts of violence, such as highway robbery, rape, wounding and even murder. I have it on the authority of professional house-breakers that they never break into a house without first having taken a considerable quantity of drink to 'steady' their nerves. In short, drunkenness produces crime in so many forms that it would be a work of time to enumerate them. Might the question not be answered by asking another, viz., 'Does the traffic in intoxicating drinks promote virtue?'"—189.

1157. "The uncontrollable tempers of persons when under the influence of drink, and the poverty produced by intemperance, certainly conduce to the committing of a vast amount of crime." 218.

1158. "Many thieves will not commit offences until primed by liquor: many commit crime to obtain drink; and many children are driven to it through the baneful example of drunken parents. One could fill a volume with instances."—219.

1159. "A desire for drink induces persons to frequent the Public-House, where they meet with evil associates; and having spent their money, they steal in order to obtain more drink. Some persons known to me never steal except when under the influence of drink."—221.

1160. "I consider the traffic in intoxicating drinks, as at present carried on, to be productive of much crime. There are vastly too many drinking houses in the country, the keepers of which greedily compete with each other to gain custom; and, in doing so, they get up low concerts, dancing parties, comic singing, recitations, &c., and thus allure young people into their places of ribald mirth; where they are too often, alas, transformed into drunkards and criminals, to the disgrace and ruin of themselves, and the sorrowful heart-breaking of their parents."—223.

Qy. In what respects, and to what extent do you consider the traffic in intoxicating drinks to be productive of crime?

1161. "Public-Houses and Beer-Shops are the places where the low characters in this country usually meet to concoct their crimes, especially on Saturday nights."—250.

1162. "During my experience of twenty-four years as a police-officer, I have found drink to be connected with nearly every case of crime that has come under my notice."—268.

1163. "I am of opinion that two-thirds of the petty larcenies are committed by men under the influence of liquor when on their way home, after having spent most of the night at Public-Houses or Beer-Shops."—283.

1164. "I think the fact that nearly every case brought into a police-court may in one way or other be traced to drink, is sufficient evidence that the drink traffic is productive of crime, and that far beyond all other causes. In addition to the crime and other matters which come under the notice of the police, there is a terrible amount of human misery caused by drink. Nearly every day I see and hear things which are never made public, such as women complaining of ill-usage by drunken husbands, men complaining of drunken wives who neglect their homes and part with everything for drink: and the remark these people almost always make is, 'He is a very good husband, or she is a very good wife (as the case may be) only keep the drink from them.' I have been a police officer thirty-two years, and have seen hundreds of wretched homes, and have had to deal with the most horrible cases; and I can confidently say that drink is the prolific parent of both sin and wretchedness in every shape: in fact, more crime and human misery may be attributed to drink than to all other causes put together."—365.

1165. "This traffic is productive of crime to a very great extent. Evil-disposed persons will remain drinking until the majority of respectable people are in bed, when they sally forth inflamed with drink and commit offences sometimes, perhaps, planned in drink, but which very frequently were never before anticipated, and which, but for drink and bad company, would never have been committed."—369.

1166. "If children and women are deducted from the population, we have in this district one Public-House for every thirty men. How can they help getting drunk when temptation stares them in the face in this way? My division is purely agricultural, and in consequence of the number of these houses, the drink traffic is literally a curse to the people. The craving for drink must be satisfied, even if they steal for it."—383.

Qy. In what respects, and to what extent, do you consider the traffic in intoxicating drinks to be productive of crime?

1167. "Taverns and Drinking-Shops in low neighbourhoods, where persons of vicious habits are allowed by the present law to congregate, are certainly productive of crime. The same may be said of theatres, music halls, and dancing saloons, where strong drinks are sold. A large proportion of the persons who commit crime are frequenters of these places."—445.

1168. "The lateness of the hours for keeping open the liquor shops induces the labouring population to remain there drinking, and, in many cases, unfitting themselves for their ordinary occupations the following day. Hence follows another 'bout' of drinking, leading ultimately to loss of work, misery, and crime." 448.

1169. "People, as a rule, frequent Public-Houses, some for the sake of society, others for society and drink; few, I imagine, for drink alone. Many vices are there engendered, and these again are fomented and stimulated by strong drink. I attribute at least fifty per cent of crime to strong drink."—458.

1170. "Half the crime is probably to be traced to this traffic in intoxicating drinks. Two years ago, I found a certain Cathedral city with a very large number of the vilest dens of Ale and Beer-Houses in it, kept by a very low class of men, and police supervision almost *nil*. On inquiring the cause, I was informed that local brewers owned a great many of the houses, and the brewers' influence was so great that the head constable found it necessary to deal tenderly with the houses, and not report all breaches of the law."—463.

1171. "The habits which are for the most part induced and encouraged by this traffic do more to vitiate the mind, destroy domestic happiness, create a disregard for home, curtail earnings, reduce to poverty, and obliterate every vestige of manliness than all other evil influences put together; and wherever these effects are found to exist, and they are common enough, there is little hesitation to commit crime. Not less than seventy-five per cent of crimes are, directly or indirectly, due to the influence of this traffic in intoxicating drinks."—473.

1172. "Previous to my present appointment, I attended all the sessions and assizes, in a densely-populated county, for six years; and I found, as near as I can judge, that nine-tenths of the cases resulted from drinking, particularly cases of cutting and wounding, rape, indecent assaults, and robbery from the person. Prostitution is chiefly to be attributed to it, and theft (by males and females) is an invariable item in connection with this social evil. The money which is so easily obtained is generally spent at

Qy. In what respects, and to what extent, do you consider the traffic in intoxicating drinks to be productive of crime?

Public-Houses, thus making the publicans, for the sake of custom, ready to encourage both thieves and prostitutes, by harbouring them and concealing for them their stolen property."—474.

1173. "Out of the twenty parishes in this division where there are no places for the sale of intoxicating drinks, there is seldom a case for magisterial interference, and the labouring classes are well clad and live comfortably. But in the districts where Public-Houses and Beer-shops exist, much misery may be seen; and there is plenty of work found for the police and the magistrates: the sole cause of which is the drink."—508.

1174. "This traffic is productive of crime in consequence of the facilities which it gives at low Public-Houses for doubtful characters to meet and concoct crimes. I have found in this county that robberies of poultry, &c., generally take place on a Saturday night after closing hours, and by labourers who have spent their money in the Public-Houses, and left nothing for their Sunday's dinner."—538.

1175. "At —— Assizes we had eleven prisoners for trial from this place, and every case was owing to drink. Ten out of the eleven were under the influence of drink when the crimes were committed, and so were three of the prosecutors."—554.

1176. "Low Beer-Houses not only encourage drunkenness, but aid and abet crime also by receiving stolen property."—599.

1177. "From my experience of twenty-four years in connection with the police, I feel convinced that if there was a great diminution in the number of Public-Houses, and if stringent police regulations were enforced, particularly as to the hours of closing, we should not need half our present number of policemen, and our gaols, workhouses, and lunatic asylums would not be as now, full to overflowing, and a higher scale of morality would unquestionably exist. As an instance of this, I may mention that the parish of T—— in my division had formerly two Public-Houses and two Beer-Houses, and at that time drunkenness and crime were rife in the parish. By virtue of the Beer-House Act of 1869, the magistrates stopped three of the licences, and the consequence has been that we never hear of anything occurring in the neighbourhood which requires police interference. The same may be said of C—— and S——, two other villages in this district."—603.

1178. "I can trace nearly the whole of the crime here to intoxicating drinks. Some men will go for hours to plunder enough to make sixpence, when, at the same time, they might by

Qy. In what respects, and to what extent, do you consider the traffic in inintoxicating drinks to be productive of crime?

working earn more than double as much as they get by stealing. Some of them are good workmen, too, but reduced to idle habits through drink."—661.

1179. "Men are generally destitute of caution or of the slightest discretion when in drink; consequently the more serious crimes against the person are generally committed under the influence of intoxication."—665.

1180. "By causing a recklessness of consequences when under its influence, especially in case of personal violence."—672.

Testimony of Governors of Gaols.

Qy. In what respects, and to what extent, do you consider the traffic in intoxicating drinks to be productive of crime?

1181. "Crime in most cases is committed through the offender being connected with intoxicating drinks, and other immoral practices which usually follow."—702.

1182. "The temptation offered by Drink-Shops in such abundance leads to an immense amount of crime and misery."—718.

1183. "The Public-Houses in towns and Beer and Cider-Shops in the country are the habitual resort of the idle and dissolute characters, and the habit of spending their evenings there, encouraged of course by the publicans, is the fertile source of drunkenness, riot, and crime."—721.

1184. "I am decidedly of opinion that if many or most of the Beer-Houses were closed entirely, if Public-Houses were also closed on the Sunday, and the traffic in intoxicating drinks placed under greater restrictions by shortening the hours for sale of the same, that most likely many prisons might be closed soon. The country might then be divided into districts, and a prison opened for each district, the Government taking the whole control and charge of the same, thus doing away with one half or most of the prisons in the country."—733.

1185. "Through late hours, too many houses, bad drink, and the non-enforcement of the existing liquor laws, this traffic is productive of nineteen-twentieths of the crime committed."—740.

1186. "Speaking of crime in its broad sense, as comprising all offences against the laws, I consider that the traffic in intoxicating drink (as now carried on) is the great active agent and

Qy. In what respects, and to what extent, do you consider the traffic in intoxicating drinks to be productive of crime?

producing cause of crime. There are, doubtless, the moral causes, such as dishonest propensity, idleness, ignorance, violent passions, and brutal tempers, and sometimes sheer want, which are operative collaterally with the drink; but it is not difficult to trace these, in most cases, as either the result of intemperance in some form, or as having been stimulated into action by free indulgence in drink. The vicious company frequenting Public-Houses is in itself a great snare to young and weak-principled persons."—749.

1187. "Plans for the perpetration of all sorts of offences are discussed in Public-Houses, and eight out of every ten people who commit crime do it when in drink."—762.

1188. "The traffic in intoxicating drinks leads to the committal of almost all the offences that are committed."—781.

1189. "I imagine if there was no drink of an intoxicating kind procurable, you would soon have some of the prisons ticketed To be let, or To be sold."—815.

1190. "Nearly all: this traffic is the nursing mother of crime."—817.

1191. "It brings poverty on families, and induces them to commit crimes to supply their wants."—818.

1192. "The late hours at which Drink-Shops are kept open, especially on Saturdays, and Sunday trading are certainly very productive of crime and misery."—825.

1193. "Keeping open houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks late into the night is productive of much crime. It will be found that stabbing, wounding, and offences generally against the person, are to be directly traced to this cause."—826.

From Governors and Lady Superintendents of H. M. Convict Prisons.

Qy. In what respects, and to what extent, do you consider the traffic in intoxicating drinks to be productive of crime?

1194. "I believe that the passion for drink tends to incapacitate a man for steady labour, and that the poverty it thus produces, drives him into every description of crime for the purpose of obtaining money."—760.

1195. "I believe three-fourths of all crime to be more or less the results of indulgence in intoxicating drinks."—759.

Qy. In what respects, and to what extent, do you consider the traffic in intoxicating drinks to be productive of crime?

1196. "The keepers of low Public-Houses are frequently also 'receivers,' and their houses the resorts of habitual criminals. The enticements of bad associates acting upon men whose senses have been confused by drink too often lead the latter into the first crime, from the toils of which the receivers are far too acute to release them."—826*b*.

Testimony of Chaplains of Gaols.

Qy. In what respects, and to what extent, do you consider the traffic in intoxicating drinks to be productive of crime?

1197. "To this must be mainly attributed the absence of self-respect, an indifference to home comforts, neglect of work, pecuniary embarrassments, and extreme poverty—any one or all of which may lead to crime."—833.

1198. "In the majority of cases, drink is the cause, directly or indirectly, of crime. Poverty is seldom alleged by prisoners themselves as the cause."—834.

1199. "The multitude of small Beer and Cider-Shops in the country are very mischievous, as temptations to working men."—830.

1200. "There are few crimes committed which are not planned in the Public-House; in fact, I have not the slightest doubt but that intemperance is the greatest inducement to crime that exists. Directly, it is seen in convictions for drunkenness, assaults, rapes, and robberies, committed under the influence of drink; indirectly, it is seen in acts of dishonesty, committed under the influence of poverty, which, amongst the lower orders, is the natural result of intemperance."—837.

1201. "If the traffic were restricted, though crime might not be destroyed, it would be minimised enormously."—845.

1202. "I have little doubt that the demand increases in proportion to the facilities granted for supplying it; and I may safely say that three-quarters of the crime committed is due to drink."—849.

1203. "In the coal district round here, 'clearing night' comes once a fortnight (Saturday). Working men go for a 'quart or two,' stay till near midnight, are then turned out, generally fresh, if not drunk. Fighting results; loss of situation sometimes; stabbing, &c. Nothing can be more productive of crime than Public-House drinking late on a Saturday night. If the beer were taken home, it would not be so bad. My experience in this

Qy. In what respects, and to what extent, do you consider the traffic in intoxicating drinks to be productive of crime?

prison for nineteen years leads me to the conviction that crime is caused by drunkenness. When work is slack, drunkenness and committals to prison decrease, and *vice versa*."—854.

1204. "If there were no sale of intoxicating drinks, the source of a large proportion of crime, especially amongst the lower orders, would be dried up. The present facility for obtaining strong drinks begets or increases the temptation, as well as the opportunity, to indulge in them, and thus leads to crime."—861.

1205. "The sight, and even the proximity, of a Public-House is a sore temptation to many men. Crimes of the heavier sort are very commonly plotted at Public-Houses. In cases of robbery, either the robber or the robbed—very frequently both—have just issued either wholly or partially drunk from a Public-House. The greater proportion of young men among the labouring classes will spend but a small sum on the common decencies and necessities of life. The rest of their earnings are usually spent in some kind of pleasure or amusement—the pleasure too frequently of drinking—which is often followed by crime; and thus crime, even the crime of theft, is more common amongst young men who have only themselves to keep, than it is amongst married men with families dependent upon them."—877.

1206. "A large number of our prisoners are convicted for misdemeanours and felony committed inside or in the immediate neighbourhood of Public-Houses. Public-Houses and Beer-Shops are refuges for all kinds of bad characters, and they hold out to the working classes every facility and temptation to spend their hardly-earned wages. Wages mis-spent conduces to poverty, and poverty tempts a man to be dishonest, causes his children to be neglected, and the wife too frequently to follow in her husband's steps."—883.

1207. "Intoxicating drinks do most certainly urge to crime (1) the hungry and starved, who can often get drink given to them; (2) the despairing and miserable, who make drink their refuge, and (3) the weak-minded and the passionate, the former flying to it in ignorance and indifference, and the latter, by it, adding fuel to fire."—908.

From Chaplains of H. M. Convict Prisons.

Qy. In what respects, and to what extent, do you consider the traffic in intoxicating drinks to be productive of crime?

1208. "Speaking generally, I have little hesitation in

Qy. In what respects, and to what extent, do you consider the traffic in intoxicating drinks to be productive of crime?

asserting my conviction that three-fourths of the crime committed by prisoners may be traced, directly or indirectly, to habits of drinking."—834.

1209. "Just as far as the traffic affords facilities, and holds out inducements to drink intoxicating beverages, criminals or victims are likely to be produced."—929.

1210. "The traffic in intoxicating liquors at the Public-Houses and the Beer-Shops is a snare by which many are unwarily trapped, and crime to an immeasurable extent is the consequence."—835.

1211. "The increase of Public-Houses tends to the increase of crime. Low Beer-Shops and coffee-shops are also helpers in this direction."—852.

1212. "The late hours during which intoxicating drinks are sold and Public-Houses kept open for men to congregate in, are unquestionably productive of much serious crime. Most of the serious crimes against the person, such as malicious wounding, stabbing, &c., are committed during drunken brawls at a late hour of the night."—915.

1213. "In this town of ——, with a population of hardly 3,000, there are twenty-three Public-Houses! As long as the law will permit this state of things, so long shall we have to enlarge our gaols, workhousess, and lunatic asylums. There is scarcely a prisoner who comes under my notice who does not, directly or indirectly, attribute his coming to gaol to the Beer-House. Poachers would not thrive as they do, were it not for their meetings at the Beer-Houses. I also think that our policemen are too apt to wink at the Public-House keepers selling during prohibited hours. I have heard for a fact that in some quarters the police receive 'hush' money for not reporting. No policeman ought to be in one district for more than two years: he gets to be too well known."—934.

1214. "As the schoolmaster who has been here twenty years says: 'They either come to prison for drink (*i.e.*, they steal in order to get money for drinking), or from drink (*i.e.*, are drunk at the time they commit the theft, &c.)' I quite agree with this."—950.

1215. "If there were no traffic in intoxicating drinks, crime would be reduced to the extent, I firmly believe, of fifty or sixty per cent."—952*a*.

1216. "Public-Houses, so much more numerous than is necessary to meet the real wants of the population, present a

Qy. In what respects and to what extent do you consider the traffic in intoxicating drinks to be productive of crime?

great temptation to the young to frequent them, who gradually acquire the habit of indulging to excess, and who, being thrown amongst bad associates, readily fall into criminal practices. From my experience as chaplain, formerly of a large borough prison, and for the last fifteen years of a convict prison, I should say that about thirty-five per cent of the crime of the country is to be traced, directly or indirectly, to intemperance."—953.

Section 29. PAUPERISM.

"The provision made by the poor-law of a home in the union workhouse is abused by many, who set aside all idea of thrift, and spend all that they can earn in drink, knowing that they can betake themselves to the parish for a refuge when all is finished."—(*Report*, page 10.)

Testimony of Masters and Chaplains of Workhouses.

Qy. What proportion of those who have come under your cognizance as paupers have been made such through the intemperance of themselves or others?

1217. "My own individual conviction is that no less than eighty per cent of the paupers become such through their own intemperance or that of others."—965.

1218. "From personal information obtained in course of conversation with the several inmates, an average of eighty per cent have come into this house through intemperance."—968.

1219. "The following facts will give point to your query: We have fourteen men in this house: eight men have been drunkards, and owe their being here to drink; four are lunatics or idiots; two have had long families, and they alone of the fourteen have lived to any good purpose as honest and industrious characters."—989.

1220. "About nine-tenths of the men, one half of the women, and a few children, making about one half of the whole number of the inmates."—1,002.

1221. "Nearly every male and some few of the females."—1,022.

Qv. What proportion of those who have come under your cognizance as paupers have been made such through the intemperance of themselves or others?

1222. "Two-thirds of the adult males, and one-third of the adult females."—1,043.

1223. "I think we may safely say two-thirds become paupers through drink, either directly or indirectly."—1,050.

1224. "Out of eighty-six lately on the books, I find that forty-seven have been brought here wholly or partially through the influence of drink."—1,061.

1225. "Of those who are at present inmates here, I can trace, directly, forty per cent to this source, and I believe that the average per centage would be found to be greater."—1,089.

1226. "Out of the 479 inmates here, 110 are children, and of the remaining 369 adults there are sixty-six whose pauperism may be directly and immediately traced to their over indulgence in strong drink. The children are, as a rule, the offspring of drunken and dissolute parents."—1,097.

1227. "Four or five years ago, I made a similar return, giving an average of eighty-five per cent becoming chargeable through drink. I fully believe this computation to be correct at the present time."—1,161.

1228. "If Public-Houses were closed, workhouses would be empty, or nearly so, in the next generation."—1,112.

1229. "I am justified in saying that the greater part of the adult inmates have brought themselves to what they are by their former intemperance. We have at present about twenty old men in the house over sixty years of age, all of whom I think if temperate would be living in their own homes, in receipt of out-door relief. I think this is a criterion to go by."—1,627.

1230. "I believe that fully three-fourths of the inmates of workhouses become paupers through drink."—1,162.

1231. "I should say eighty per cent of the males, and fifty per cent of the females."—1,194.

1232. "We have at present ninety-two inmates, of whom thirty-two have been brought to the workhouse through drunken habits."—1,196.

1233. "I have carefully gone through the list of inmates, and I find but one exception to the general rule that pauperism is the natural consequence of intemperance. I have no doubt that ninety-nine out of every hundred paupers that come under my care are made so by the intemperance of themselves or others."—1,214.

Qy. What proportion of those who have come under your cognizance as paupers have been made such through the intemperance of themselves or others?

1234. "Above half of the adult male paupers and many women and children are here through intemperance: as regards the women and children, it is chiefly owing to drunken husbands and fathers."—1,230.

1235. "I have no doubt at all that of the ninety-four inmates here now fully three-fourths of them have been brought here either through drunkenness on their own part or on the part of those whose duty it was to maintain them."—1,247.

1236. "We have an average of thirty children, and every third inmate (children included) is made such entirely through drink."—1,251.

1237. "I do not think I am at all over-stating things when I say at least nine-tenths of our paupers are such through intemperance."—1,300.

1238. "I have very carefully inquired into the antecedents of the inmates of this house, and I find that about two-thirds are here through over-indulgence in intoxicants."—1,366.

1239. "After making careful inquiries, I find that all the males of the aged and infirm class have invariably been heavy drinkers through life. Of the able-bodied class of male paupers, drink has always been the primary cause of their becoming temporary paupers. On making personal inquiries, I find that nine-tenths of the casual class give drink as the cause of their leading their present useless life."—1,403.

1240. "I stated in reply to a similar question put to me some three or four years ago by Rev. Archdeacon Sandford, that fully one half of pauperism is caused, either immediately or approximately, by intemperance, and further experience convinces me that I then under-stated rather than over-estimated the proportion of pauperism occasioned by drink."—1,417.

1241. "I believe that in nearly every case of a pauper entering a workhouse, the cause is drink."—1,434.

1242. "We have many old and infirm inmates of the male class, nearly all of whom are paupers through intemperance. I believe we have but very few who could not have averted their misfortunes had they only let the drink alone. There is not a single case of a man here under sixty years of age but who, for a certainty, has become a pauper through intemperance."—1,443.

1243. "It is not easy to say exactly how many; but as an instance, out of fourteen in one ward twelve might be said to be

Qy. What proportion of those who have come under your cognizance as paupers have been made such through the intemperance of themselves or others?

paupers through intemperance or improvidence connected with drinking habits."—1,566.

1244. "My experience is that the majority of paupers become so through drink. The cases are very few comparatively in which really decent people come to it through sheer inability to work." 1,604.

1245. "Nine-tenths of the men, and I believe many of the old and infirm women."—1,681.

1246. "A large proportion; perhaps three-fourths or more: this applies to women to a great extent. I have had a good deal of intercourse with both men and women, young and old, in this workhouse, and their condition as paupers may be nearly always traced either to their own drinking habits, or to those of some member of their family on whom they were dependent."—1,710.

1247. "It would scarcely be beside the truth to say that 100 per cent of our paupers are made so through drink: seventy-five or eighty per cent may be affirmed with certainty."—1,794.

1248. "Leaving out children, seven-tenths. This very large average may be accounted for by the fact that most of the people here have followed the occupations of costermongers, bricklayers, labourers, shoemakers and journeymen tailors, and sometimes journeymen painters and carpenters."—1,970.

PARTICULAR INCIDENTS, REMARKS, &c.

Qy. Pauperism.

1249. "Last year we had a solicitor an inmate of this workhouse. This person was for years doing a good practice in this town, but he gave way to drink and that to such an extent that ruin overtook him and he became a pauper. On his admission to the workhouse we were under the necessity of pitching all his clothes into a furnace on account of the quantity of vermin infesting them. I have been informed that the individual referred to was, prior to his becoming a sot, quite buckish in appearance and very particular as to the style of his dress."—965.

1250. "There is a strong healthy man in this house who remains an indoor pauper because here he feels he is safe from

Qy. Pauperism.

the numerous temptations to drink which beset him outside."—965.

1251. "I have stood by the bed-side of a medical officer to a certain workhouse with which I was connected, and who stood high in his profession, but who gave way to drink, and thus caused his wife and children to leave him. When by his side, on the last day of his life, as I spoke of the misery drink had brought on him and his family, he lifted up his right arm, and with his shirt-sleeve wiped away the tears which trickled down his cheeks, as he exclaimed, 'Curse it, curse it, curse it.' Would that every drink-seller could have heard his dying words!"—965.

1252. "I almost daily admit persons who never need darken the door of a union but for drink. Only last week I admitted a man and his family, who, off and on, have been chargeable to the ratepayers since 1864, at a loss of £160. This man could have constant employment at his trade from any master in the town, but for the drink: the same is true of many others."—1,041.

1253. "A large proportion of indoor paupers are single men, or men who have become widowers in early life. As a rule, they are more improvident than married men, and spend their money at the Beer-House, and consequently drift into the workhouse. I have found this to be the case during thirteen years' experience as a workhouse master. In that time I have had almost all sorts; but, like the governor of Canterbury Gaol, I have not had a teetotaler."—1,050.

1254. "Never had a total abstainer in the house for ten years past."—1,064.

1255. "Within the last year, four or five men have been in this house who have held good positions in society, but who through drink and its consequences have come to the workhouse. One, a surgeon, highly educated, and who left St. Bartholomew's with high honours and first-class abilities, had, previously to coming here, been an inmate of an asylum and a prison. It was a sad sight to see him, a fine-looking man at forty years of age, picking oakum in a workhouse with the very outcasts of society." 1,050.

1256. "During the time that I have visited the inmates of B—— Union (four and a-half years), I have noticed that there have always been among them two distinct classes of drunkards; viz., (1) those who have had more or less of education and occupied respectable positions, but who have brought themselves to poverty by drink; (2) those who are utterly ignorant. Of the first class in this little union, we have had during the past year a schoolmaster, a doctor, an innkeeper, and a farmer—all more or

Qy. Pauperism.

less educated and clever men, but who have been brought into their present miserable condition only by indulgence in drink and consequent neglect of business."—1,050.

1257. "One great cause of excessive drinking is the custom amongst farmers and others of always expecting the doctor, when he calls, to take a glass of wine, and of giving a man a pint of beer (instead of money) as soon as he has done some small job." 1,050.

1258. "We have in this house an accountant, a chemist and druggist, and a clergyman's son coming in to-morrow morning, all of whom, but for drink, might, I believe, have been in respectable positions of life."—1,161.

1259. "Two surgeons and a chemist have, in my time as master here, died in this house from the effects of drunkenness." 1,183.

1260. "I have been connected with one of the workhouses in London for more than thirty years; several hundreds being admitted and discharged every year, and during the whole of that period only one total abstainer was admitted, and that only for a few days. He would not touch the beer allowed him."—1,209.

1261. "I have been nine years master of this house, and have never had an inmate that was a total abstainer from intoxicating liquors."—1,214.

1262. "I find in this district (a metallic mining district) that the miners complain of not being sufficiently paid for their work, and consequently that they cannot provide necessaries for themselves and families, whereas a great number of the miners (there are honourable exceptions) between their 'pays' run into debt at the Drink-Shops to the extent of fully one-third of their earnings; the remaining two-thirds must serve to supply the wants of the family, including the man himself of course, for he must have his food out of the said two-thirds. Whatever necessary the wife's allowance is insufficient to pay for, she incurs a debt for it; and as time wears on, the debt increases until the credit ceases. When the crash comes, the husband takes whatever he can in the shape of money and goes off to Wales, the North of England, or to America; and leaves his wife and family a burden on the rates, and his debts as a legacy to his creditors. I consider this class of people as paupers not through choice, but owing solely to the intemperance of their (should be) natural guardian and protector. About one half the children in our union schools are deserted either by one or both parents."—1,236.

1263. "I have at present in this house, as inmates, a

Qy. Pauperism.

clergyman's son, a solicitor, and the sons and daughters of some of the once most respectable tradespeople in H——. I am quite satisfied that drink is the chief cause of pauperism."—1,251.

1264. "At a union house in the county of C——, there have been relieved, within the last twelve months, a master of a workhouse, a doctor, a schoolmaster, and an alderman, and each case of pauperism was attributable to excessive drinking."—1,260.

1265. "As a workhouse master of twenty-four years' standing, I can testify that by far the greater proportion of misery, poverty, and crime is caused by the inordinate love of drink which pervades the lower classes. Many men are now receiving relief from this board who in earlier days possessed a competency. Drink has brought them to the parish."—1,323.

1266. "Intemperance is a fruitful source of pauperism, and men in the receipt of high wages often apply for relief within a week after illness or an accident. Some glaring examples of ruin wrought by drink have come under my notice: E— G——, aged 58 years, who is now in the workhouse, when a young man was confidential clerk to G—— W—— and Co., of M——. He was sent to London to take charge of a business which the firm wished to open there. He was led astray and became intemperate. His declension then began, and though Mr. J. W. has from time to time made efforts to reclaim him, and would now renew them if it were possible to restore him in any way, yet he has gravitated until he found his place in our stone-shed. He wanders as a vagabond, drinking what he can get; and when weak with want of food, and squalid in clothing, though never coarse in language, he gets into the workhouse and stays here until either the restless spirit of wandering, or an inordinate craving for stimulants prompts him to go forth."—1,483.

1267. "The chaplain of this workhouse is also incumbent of the parish, the vicarage of which he has held for upwards of twenty years, and he is enabled to state from the opportunities of observation thus given him, that the drinking men of the parish commonly gravitate towards the workhouse as they advance in years, while the sober men of the same age are either continuing their work, or receiving out-door relief."—1,627.

1268. "In all parts of Herefordshire, the wages of the agricultural labourers consist, to a considerable extent, of food and drink (principally cider), so that they are accustomed from childhood to look upon cider as part of their daily sustenance. I need not state that this abominable custom on the part of the landed proprietors is a source of a considerable amount of drunkenness."—1,647.

Qy. Pauperism.

1269. "Only one total abstainer here in an experience of between thirty and forty years!"—1,771.

1270. "The craving for drink is, I may say, almost invariably the besetting sin of the able-bodied women, many of whom but for that would make most useful domestic servants. I have lately found places for two, but expect them both back again in disgrace on this account. I have often tried, but have never yet succeeded in re-establishing such a person as a respectable servant."—1,906.

1271. "It is pitiable and heart-rending to see how many who ought to hold respectable positions in society are here from the abuse of intoxicating drinks. I have had to do with many who, from their own statements, have evidently had great opportunities. I could name several; *e.g.*, the following may suffice: A poor widow, who was possessed of £70,000 at her second marriage, lost all through her husband's intemperance. This workhouse is partly built on their freehold. She died here about three years ago. A professor of music, Mus. Doc. of Oxford, died here. And many others are here who confess to me that they owe the loss of health, friends, money, and position to this one great curse of drink."—1892.

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Pauperism.

1272. "Some spend all they earn in drink, knowing that there is a provision made at the union."—Y. 23.

1273. "There is very little poverty in this (an agricultural) parish: we have no Public-House or Beer-Shop."—Y. 78.

1274. "Temporary pauperism in times of sickness is chiefly caused by improvidence and drinking."—Y. 316.

1275. "During my experience here, nearly every case of pauperism has been due to excess in drink."—Y. 517.

1276. "What pauperism is existing here (population 5,000) is chiefly caused by drink."—Y. 519.

1277. "Pauperism is much on the increase through drink." Y. 173.

1278. "Of pauperism there would be scarcely any but for drink."—Ch. 45.

1279. "As chaplain of the C—— Union, I find that nearly all the inmates have brought themselves there through intemper-

Qy. Pauperism.

ance, and other evils arising from it. I gather this not merely from my own knowledge and observation, but also from the unanimous opinion of the other officials, elicited by my own inquiries."—Ch. 59.

1280. "There need be no poverty in such a place as this if the working classes, who are employed in mining and agriculture, did not spend their money in drink."—Ch. 125.

1281. "The pauperism here is the direct result of drink."—Ch. 79.

1282. "Intemperance, I should say, is directly or indirectly, the cause of quite nine-tenths of the pauperism which abounds in our district.—Ch. 129.

1283. "We have hundreds pauperised by drink, though they have received good wages for years."—Ch. 347.

1284. "Many paupers have been made so in this parish through drink. We have several instances of wives and families receiving out-door relief regularly who would never have needed it, if drink had not brought the husband to an early grave."—Ch. 350.

1285. "A workhouse in the parish is filled chiefly by people who have been brought low through drunkenness."—R. 95.

1286. "Pauperism is greatly induced by intemperate habits. Sickness no sooner arrives than the drunkard and his family are paupers at once."—R. 411.

Testimony of Magistrates.

Qy. Pauperism.

1287. "Intemperance is the great cause of pauperism."—2,270.

1288. "It is impossible to over-estimate the effects of intemperance in causing pauperism."—2,314.

1289. "I consider pauperism, directly or indirectly, almost entirely the result of intemperance, and the evils it begets."—2,950.

1290. "Pauperism is largely and directly caused by intemperance; but it is an evil which may often be traced further back, for a drunken parent does not educate or bring up his children properly."—3,008.

1291. "I have been a guardian of the poor from the passing of the new poor-law, and have been chairman of the B——

Qy. Pauperism.

Union more than twenty years, and I have never known a teetotaler in the poor-house."—2,695.

From the Governor of a Gaol.

1292. "During my experience as master of a workhouse, I found that the pauperism of nearly all the inmates was occasioned by drink, especially in the cases of the aged, most of whom had been great drinkers in their earlier days. The orphan children were mostly those of dissolute parents whose loss (sad to say) appeared to be their gain."—811.

Section 30. LUNACY.

"With respect to lunacy, your committee have received returns from superintendents of lunatic asylums, which lead them to the conclusion that rather more than twenty per cent of such cases are directly produced by intemperance; and that, but for this, as many more would have been of a much milder type."—(*Report*, page 11.)

Testimony of Medical Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums.

Qy. What proportion of those who have come under your cognizance as lunatics have been the victims of intemperance?

1293. "This is a most difficult question to answer, inasmuch as the history of patients previous to their admission is of a very meagre character, and their habits as to being temperate or intemperate are usually presumed to be unknown. Still a large number of cases are most undoubtedly directly due to the effects of intemperance, and a large number are pre-disposed to insanity, owing to a continuance of similar habits. From an experience of twenty years of asylum life, I am strongly of opinion that at least in one half of the inmates of lunatic asylums the cause of mental impairment is due, directly or indirectly, to intemperance. But the evil is not confined to the outbreak of insanity or to the withdrawal of the bread-winner of the family from remunerative employment, pauperising himself, and his wife and family, but, in too many instances, the offspring inherit mental defects."—2,043.

Qy. What proportion of those who have come under your cognizance as lunatics have been the victims of intemperance.

1294. "During the last twenty-two years, 6·13 per cent of the cases here were said to be due to intoxicating drink; at the same time, I should state that the causes in 47·35 per cent were unknown or unascertained."—2,046.

1295. "In fifteen per cent of all the cases admitted into this asylum, intemperate habits were the assigned cause of lunacy. No doubt they were the real cause, directly or indirectly, in at least five per cent more."—2,049.

1296. "As the result of more than twenty years' experience in the position I now occupy, I have come to the conclusion that about one-fourth of the cases of insanity which have come under my notice has been due to intemperance, and that another fourth would have taken a milder form if the patients had been water-drinkers."—2,058.

1297. "Where wages are high, a corresponding proportion of intemperance and debauchery will be found, with their attendant effects on the increase of insanity."—2,062.

1298. "Temperate men often become intemperate in the use of stimulants in the first stages of insanity, and cause and effect are often confounded by unobservant people, so that the number of victims of intemperance is exaggerated in most returns. Still, I fear, that directly and indirectly, some fifteen per cent of the 4,000 patients who have come under my cognizance and treatment have been the victims of the sad sin of intemperance."—2,064.

1299. "At least ten per cent. The information given as to the causes of mental disease is very imperfect, and the assigned cause is given in only about fifty per cent of the admissions."—2,094.

1300. "About four-fifths of the males; among the women the per centage is very minute."—2,098.

1301. "Fully thirty per cent in this asylum."—2,103.

Testimony of Magistrates.

Qy. Lunacy.

1302. "I consider that almost all cases of epilepsy and weakness of intellect may be traced to the intemperance of parents."—2,418.

1303. "Lunacy is notoriously the result of habitually drunken habits."—2,590.

Qy. Lunacy.

1304. "As the villainous concoctions sold as spirits and beer at the Public-Houses are doctored to excite the brain, a continued indulgence must lead, if not in all cases to lunacy, at least to senility and general demoralisation."—2,596.

1305. "We find a large proportion of our cases in the county lunatic asylum have originated in intemperance."—2,950.

1306. "I once sent a brother and sister, aged about forty, to a lunatic asylum, and was informed that another brother was already in confinement as a lunatic. They were all nearly idiotic. I asked the medical witness what cause he could assign for this premature decay. He said the father and mother were great drunkards, and he thought the entire family would become idiots at an early age. Cases of madness, more or less prolonged, induced by hard drinking, are frequent."—3,333.

1307. "A short time ago, we permitted a policeman (who had been a patient) to leave the —— Asylum. He was asked what was the cause of his insanity, and his answer was the one word—'beer.'"—3,689.

1308. "I believe intemperance and contagious disease, which intemperance is a great means of spreading, to be the cause of three-fifths of our lunacy."—4,317.

1309. "In reference to this subject, I do not confine my remarks to complete drunkenness only, but I extend them to that much more fearful and rapidly-increasing character of intoxication —chiefly adopted by the educated classes—of continuously imbibing from early morning to bedtime, never getting unsteadily drunk, but being more or less in a continuous state of alcoholic excitement. It is this habit which brings the larger number to the lunatic asylum, and makes them too weak to resist a nervous shock from accidents, and unfits them to resist or recover from attacks of illness."—3,869.

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Lunacy.

1310. "During my experience here, I have found that nearly every case of lunacy can be traced to excess in drink."—Y. 517.

1311. "The head-surgeon of the lunatic asylum here told me that the greater part of the cases that have come under his notice are closely connected with drunken habits."—Ch. 79.

1312. "A member of my congregation, who is an official at

Qy. Lunacy.

the workhouse, states that nine out of every ten lunatics admitted are brought there by drink."—Ch. 129.

1313. "Drunken madness *(delirium tremens)* is very common in this district."—Ch. 347.

1314. "We have at present nearly 400 patients at our county asylum. I should say fifty per cent of these have become lunatics through the use of intoxicating drinks."—Chaplain, 897.

Section 31. DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, AND SACRIFICE OF HUMAN LIFE.

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Accidents and death-rate.

1315. "It has been ascertained that more accidents have occurred in the iron-stone quarries here in the early part of the week than at any other time, and this from previous intemperance on Saturday and Sunday."—Y. 316.

1316. "Half or more of the accidents (agricultural parish) arise from drink: they fall off the carts and waggons on market day. I myself have known two people killed at our entrance gate from drunkenness, being upset in their carts."—Y. 480.

1317. "At least one-half of the accidents (here very numerous) may be traced to the intemperate habits of the people such as puddlers, iron ship-builders, rollers of iron, &c."—D. 173.

1318. "Two suicides, successful, and one attempted suicide within the last few months, the direct consequences of drinking habits. We have had also cases of premature death resulting from the same cause—population, 800."—Ch. 48.

1319. "Most of my men are railway employés, and often an accident is traceable to this alone."—Ch. 56.

1320. "There have been some very painful cases of accidental death here (population, 900) while intoxicated."—Ch. 60.

1321. "Causing three-fourths of the accidental deaths."—Ch. 160.

1322. "Sad number of suicides."—Ch. 145.

1323. "Here three-fourths of the adult male deaths for the

Qy. Accidents and death-rate.

last twenty years have been caused or accelerated by intemperance."—Ch. 227.

1324. "Seldom a year passes but some intemperate person meets with an accident or untimely death, even in a quiet country parish, and certainly life is much shortened by this vice of intemperance."—M. 62.

1325. "Accidents are frequent, and, undoubtedly, numbers die prematurely through the effects of dissipation long continued." M. 122.

1326. "Longevity reaches a high average among the people here. We have one Public-House and little or no intemperance." M. 127.

1327. "One in six of our thirty deaths last year arose from intemperance, and were sudden deaths without exception."—M. 133.

1328. "The greatest number and highest per centage clearly traceable to drink."—M. 172.

1329. "Several have come to an untimely end; and their widows and children become dependent on our rates.—M. 346."

1330. "The fruitful cause of numberless accidents, suicides, and deaths; besides a great part of the disease in the community traceable."—M. 401.

1331. "One death (suicide) resulted from excessive drinking about a year since; and (about five years ago) another man having been guilty of theft when drunk committed suicide by drowning to escape the shame."—M. 411.

1332. "Accidents almost always and early deaths very numerously traceable to intemperance."—Ch. 79.

1333. "Some time ago an inquiry was made, and within our district no less than five men were found dying who confessed in each case that drink had induced their diseases."—Ch. 129.

1334. "A Beer-House keeper in the parish, who was never sober, was killed by an accidental blow. Several parishioners have died of diseases brought on by drink."—Ch. 143.

1335. "Eight out of ten of our accidents happen to persons in drink at the time. Our death rate is very high, owing to consumptions, fevers, immoral conduct, the filthy lives of parents, and living in places not fit for the lower animals to be in, and all more or less connected with drunken habits."—Ch. 347.

1336. "Nearly all the results of drinking habits."—Ch. 404.

1337. "We have had a comparatively large number of

Qy. Accidents and death-rate.

accidents, and nearly all owing to farmers returning intoxicated from neighbouring cattle markets."—R. 370.

1338. "Several cases have occurred within the last few years of intoxicated persons being run over by trains, and also falling into water. Several persons of respectable position have died from diseases greatly aggravated by intemperance."—R. 405.

Testimony of Employers of Labour.

Qy. To what extent does your experience lead you to believe that the various accidents to persons and to property result from drinking?

1339. "Many accidents occur through responsible men drinking, and so neglecting their charge; for instance, a fireman drinks overnight, sleeps too long in the morning, does not go through, or hastily goes through, his places in the mine, and so does not detect the dangers it is his business to look after; or a workman who loses time over drinking often works hurriedly and carelessly to make up for it, and so neglects precautions."—56.

1340. "Nearly one-half of the various accidents to persons and property are the result of drinking."—49.

1341. "I think that fully one-third of the accidents both by land and sea, and twenty-five per cent of damage to property are the direct results of drinking."—128.

1342. "Accidents to persons and property have often occurred within my own observation through drink. (1) The son of a man who sold beer near here, got into bad habits, and was killed while helplessly drunk. (2) The overseer and relieving officer of B—— Workhouse, after drinking together at W——, started off home in a gig. They drove into a brook, killed the horse, and smashed the gig. One man was killed, and the other died soon after. He was so stupidly drunk that he would not allow any one to take his wet clothes off or put him to bed, and he died in a chair. (3) The Lancashire Union has lately opened in this district, and three men have been killed who were engaged on the works; in each case the men had been drinking."—153.

1343. "We have scarcely ever an accident except after an anniversary, fair, or club night, when the debauch has been complete, and all the men, that is the temperate and the intemperate alike, go to very great excesses."—1.

1344. "From my experience I should say that in the majority of instances the causes of accidents arise directly or indirectly through drink."—69.

Qy. To what extent does your experience lead you to believe that the various accidents to persons and to property result from drinking?

1345. "I believe that nine-tenths of such accidents are caused by men being stupid or unnerved by drink."—155.

1346. "An official connected with our infirmary at L—— told me he thought three-fourths of the accidents passing through that establishment arose from drink."—164.

1347. "Drink is the great cause of accidents both to persons and property. We see proof of this on every hand, and I fully believe that, if critically inquired into, nine out of every ten accidents would be found to be due to this cause."—234.

1348. "Fifty per cent is, I believe, a fair estimate of the various accidents to persons and property resulting from drink."—270.

1349. "Speaking generally, I should say thirty-three per cent of accidents are caused by drink."—271.

1350. "Fifty per cent."—312.

1351. "To the extent of, say, twenty-five or thirty per cent." 343.

1352. "We think about twenty-five per cent."—362.

1353. "Nine-tenths."—372.

Section 32. THE WASTE AND DESTRUCTION OF LABOUR.

"The injury to trade and commerce occasioned by this baneful system—arising from the loss of labour, the waste of capital, the destruction of property, the deterioration of the character of workmen, and the interruption of kindly relations between masters and workmen—is so enormous as to be really beyond all calculation."—(*Report*, page 12.)

Testimony of Employers of Labour.

Qy. At what do you estimate the loss in time and money, caused by persons neglecting their work through drinking? and to what probable extent does such neglect of work injure the employer?

1354. "The loss is especially heavy on coal proprietors; many colliers drink two or three days out of twelve working days which constitute a fortnight."—56.

Qy. At what do you estimate the loss in time and money, caused by persons neglecting their work through drinking? and to what probable extent does such neglect of work injure the employer?

1355. "(1) I should think about one-twelfth in the cotton trade, and one-fifth in the iron trade. (2) Just to the same amount."—65.

1356. "In many trades the loss of time is on the average two days per week, which is a greater loss to the employer than an advance of twenty per cent in the wages would be with full work."—128.

1357. "At an average of half a day's work per week, chiefly by loss of 'morning quarter-days.' The injury to the employer is great, as men generally work in sets."—134.

1358. "I have almost no experience of such loss of time for the reasons before given (employer and employés for the most part being teetotalers), but on all hands I hear of manufacturing chemists amongst my connection being injured to an enormous extent through such drinking causing loss of time. The opinion is universal that the recent great shortening of hours and increase of pay are proving a curse instead of a blessing, simply giving more money for drink and more time to consume it in."—155.

1359. "The loss in time and money is very great; the loss of time also makes the 'plant' and the machinery of the employer less productive. Sobriety and industry in the manufacturing districts, I believe, will always secure a living."—164.

1360. "Speaking for our own trade, we suffer more from this cause than any other. Just now, as I am writing this, I am trying to convince one of our workmen that, having for four mornings been late through his night drinking, it is unreasonable to expect us to pay the two hours he has lost. However, he does not see it, and insists on the money being paid."—1.

1361. "In some cases much time is lost, and the employers suffer; but the extent of loss varies according to circumstances. I know a very large ironworks where one of the partners told me that the men always stopped off to drink on Monday and Tuesday, and the firm lost £25,000 per annum by this neglect."—69.

1362. "Many a good working hour is lost and extra expense incurred through men being unfit to do their proper share of work."—234.

1363. "The loss caused by workmen neglecting their work through drink is, as a rule, fully equal to twenty per cent."—270.

1364. "Sunday drinking is the main cause of loss of work, as it seldom happens that a man leaves work to start drinking,

Qy. At what do you estimate the loss in time and money, caused by persons neglecting their work through drinking? and to what probable extent does such neglect of work injure the employer?

except on Monday after a Sunday's spree; he then finds it hard to stick to it."—312.

1365. "I estimate such loss in all respects and to all concerned at fully fifty per cent."—422.

1366. "I estimate the loss in time at seven and a half per cent, in money at fifteen per cent; if there were no drinking, I estimate that the masters' profit would be increased twenty per cent."—271.

1367. "In our business—cotton and linen weaving—we estimate the loss of time and money caused through drinking at from five per cent to seven and a half per cent."—343.

1368. "The loss in time and money caused by drinking is almost incalculable. During this last year, every concern in P—— has been daily victimised through the drunken habits of their workpeople."—372.

1369. There is no doubt the national loss through absence from work, and bad work through incapacity from drink, are enormous—tens of millions a year!"—121.

Qy. What is the influence of drinking and of Public-House association upon the character of the workman? How do they affect the work produced?

1370. "It demoralises the one and deteriorates the other. I have known men who were excellent sons and apprentices made brutes of husbands; and who, by the unsteadiness of the hands produced by regular intemperate habits, have been reduced to the position of common labourers, or fetchers and carriers, after repeated failures at work in which they once excelled."—1.

1371. "As a rule, we find the men who spend most time at the Public-House neglect their families most, and in other respects are least reliable. We may add we have no Public-House in our parish; we used to have two, but have now been without them two or three years, and get along quite well." 38.

1372. "The man loses his proper self-respect, and the work produced is hastily and indifferently done."—56.

1373. "The proximity of a Public-House or Beer-House is always a predisposing cause of drunkenness. They tempt work-

Qy. What is the influence of drinking and of Public-House association upon the character of the workman? How do they affect the work produced?

men to neglect work and thus lessen the produce and deteriorate the quality."—121.

1374. "These habits and associations are physically, morally, and socially degrading in the extreme. As to the work produced, the usual results are gradual deterioration in its quality and sure disappointment to the employer and his customers."—118.

1375. "The influence of drinking on the work is most sensibly felt on Monday morning to the master's cost."—123.

1376. "The results on the character of the workmen are most disastrous, and no doubt injure the quality of the work. As a rule, the ablest and cleverest men are drunkards."—128.

1377. "They demoralise the men, both mentally, morally, and physically; and to the same extent do they depreciate their work. In some cases this is very great."—69.

1378. "They prevent him giving attention to the scientific part of his business, and he works on mechanically according to 'routine.' As the greater part of all business is 'routine,' perhaps the quality of the work is not so much injured as might be supposed."—134.

1379. "The character of workmen is much injured when they begin to frequent Public-Houses. As an employer of labour, I have lost a great deal through my men drinking."—153.

1380. "Their influence is inexpressibly bad. Drink and tobacco narcotize and stupefy men even when not completely drunk. They are then simply animals with only half their faculties."—155.

1381. "The influence exerted by drinking and Public-House associations tend to discontent, and to a disregard for the interests of the employer."—160.

1382. "Seriously deteriorating to the character of the workman; and as to the work produced, it is often damaged by his neglect or inaptitude."—164.

1383. "Bad in every respect. Drinking causes workpeople to be careless, thoughtless, lazy, inattentive, insensible to the value of property and working materials, and anxious for the hour of closing to strike work; hence many a quarter of an hour is lost to the master; it also makes people dissatisfied, and ever hankering after change and amusement; hence the work in their hands gets slovenly done, and much waste is made."—234.

Qy. What is the influence of drinking and of Public-House association upon the character of the workman? How do they affect the work produced?

1384. "Such influences are demoralizing, and render a workman unfit to do his work creditably."—270.

1385. "They tend more than anything else to deteriorate the character of workmen and to unsettle their habits."—271.

1386. "Undoubtedly very bad, for drinking unfits a workman for doing his work well, and his Public-House associations are very likely to lead him to neglect it."—299.

1387. "Drinking men, if allowed to remain, spoil both workmen and work very much."—306.

1388. "Their influence is most injurious both morally and physically on working people; and their prejudicial effect on the work produced is especially noticeable after every pay-day."—343.

1389. "We look upon drinking and Public-House association as always degrading and often ruinous to the character of the workpeople. The effect is that in many cases they are unable to give that close attention which their work requires, consequently it is short in quantity and deficient in quality, sometimes entirely spoiled."—362.

1390. "Under the influence of drink and Public-House associations a workman becomes careless and indifferent as to the quality of his work, and does not attend to it as regularly as he should. The result is that in some departments, careless work done by one man will cause great trouble, annoyance and delay in another branch dependent on the first."—384.

Qy. Do you think that the associations of the Public-House tend to unsettle the relations between masters and workmen? If so, to what extent?

1391. "Certainly they do; nearly all the strikes and disputes originate in the Public-House."—56.

1392. "Decidedly so, in nine cases out of ten."—65.

1393. "I do; in fostering dissatisfaction, idleness, and habits of intemperance."—118.

1394. "The Public-House system of this country is the rendezvous of trade union agitation; and, I doubt not, the unionists, in their late petition to the Commons House of Parliament, stated what is near the truth: 'That these houses were essential to their trade union operations'—especially as regards

Qy. Do you think that the associations of the Public-House tend to unsettle the relations between masters and workmen? If so, to what extent?

the more extravagant and outrageous demands of these organisations."—1.

1395. "The principal disturbances between masters and men, I am led to believe, have their origin in the Public-House. There would very rarely be any serious differences which could not be amicably settled but for the Public-Houses."—69.

1396. "I believe that the closing of Public-Houses would close nearly every trades union in the country. Nearly all the strikes are concocted at Public-Houses under the influence of beer, and when beer is in, brains are out."—155.

1397. "Whenever there is a strike, it is usual for the workmen to rush right away to Public-Houses and get primed with liquor, after which it is quite impossible to reason with them. I had a strike at my mill in P——, and the trades union secretary who came to settle the dispute was actually intoxicated, having spent several hours in a Beer-Shop with the 'turn-outs.'"—153.

1398. "We believe that this is their tendency, since neglect of work, &c., which such associations are often to blame for, must cause dissatisfaction."—164.

1399. "Yes, yes, yes; all strikes have their birth in Public-Houses."—270.

1400. "Most certainly; it would be very much easier to manage the works, if there was no drink sold."—271.

1401. "Certainly, almost all strikes, and mischief generally, are hatched in the Public-House."—372.

1402. "We think so, decidedly; because at the Public-House a man will meet all the idlers and drones, whose object it is to get the best of pay for the least amount of work, and these unsettle a steady workman, and make him discontented."—384.

1403. "There is no doubt of this. Sheffield's experience with its Broadheads is by no means a singular illustration. Trades union committees usually meet at Public-Houses, and, as a rule, the landlord's influence is against the employer, and in favour (?) of the workman."—121.

Section 33. THE LOSS TO TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Testimony of Employers of Labour.

Qy. Can you give any definite opinion from your experience, as to the proportionate amount of wages spent either by your own or by work-people generally in drink?

1404. "I should think that the adult males spend upon an average three shillings weekly."—15.

1405. "A large proportion; sometimes a man will spend a week's wages at a time in drink."—56.

1406. "So far as my own workmen are concerned, I should say that in some instances half their earnings are thus spent."—118.

1407. "With the state of things which existed before the introduction of the Licensing Act, which placed the Beer-Shops under magisterial control, it is true that near one-half of the earnings of the foundry workers was spent in drink; but my own opinion is that with the decrease which followed that measure in the number of licensed Drink-Houses, the amount spent has considerably diminished. For amongst my own men, I find some, who were always without money after Monday, will have money in their pockets all the week round. Another view of the expenditure of the working classes on drink may be gathered from the following: The writer is chairman of a joint committee of two members each from every co-operative store in the neighbourhood, and the entire transactions represent 3,800 families and upwards. The expenditure, reckoning upon the average of the money spent in the stores for the 78,000 inhabitants in the borough, is £785,000 per annum for food, clothing, and necessaries, whilst there is spent annually £375,000 in intoxicating drinks alone."—1.

1408. "Among our male employés, some we know spend for two or three weeks at a time, twice or three times a year, fully half their wages, and at other times keep the appetite alive with more moderation."—121.

1409. "Some will be temperate and save for a few weeks, and then go 'on the spree' until all is spent. Others spend regularly that which their families should have. Most of them spend a very large amount."—123.

1410. "In the iron and coal trades, in which I am largely

Qy. Can you give any definite opinion from your experience as to the proportionate amount of wages spent either by your own or by work-people generally in drink?

engaged, fully twenty-five per cent of the wages are spent in drink. It is not so bad in the cotton trade."—128.

1411. "I consider that from twenty-five per cent to forty per cent of wages is thus spent: it varies very much, but chiefly in proportion to the number of Liquor-Shops."—153*a*.

1412. "The proportion of the wages spent in liquor and tobacco in the manufacturing districts about here is at least thirty per cent. It varies according to the facilities and temptations offered. Thus, in this village where I reside, my workpeople spend very little on these articles, as we have no drink or tobacco sold within a mile. Whereas at P——, where my other mill is situated, there is an immense amount of drunkenness on account of liquor shops abounding."—153*b*.

1413. "We have twenty or thirty workmen out of 500 who spend probably a fourth of their wages in drink and its concomitants."—154.

1414. "Myself, my son, manager, and the leading men in the works being teetotalers, thus adding example to precept, a very much better tone prevails in my works than in those of my neighbours. The enforcement of a seemingly hard—but, in actual working, most merciful—rule, that a man absenting himself through drink is never employed again, also contributes very much to the sobriety of my men. The great result is that comparatively few of them spend any considerable portion of their wages in drink. Workmen in the neighbourhood spend from one-tenth to one-fifth, or even more of their wages in drink."—155.

1415. "It varies. In some trades, as with the moulders, bricklayers, quarrymen, &c., nearly half their wages go. I should say the average expenditure all round is one-fourth of their wages."—69.

1416. "In our establishment it is considered to be from one-fourth to one-third of the gross earnings."—164.

1417. "Should be afraid to say how much; and our people are far from being a bad sample. We have those earning from 20s. to 32s. weekly who have never a penny on Friday morning: drink and extravagance have taken it."—234.

1418. "Some spend all their money in drink; perhaps three per cent will do that."—306.

1419. "Some of our men spend about a third of their earnings."—116.

Qy. Can you give any definite opinion from your experience as to the proportionate amount of wages spent either by your own or by workmen generally in drink?

1420. "I estimate that our workpeople spend on an average ten per cent of their wages on drink, and in the neighbourhood generally that at least fifteen per cent is spent."—271.

1421. "We should think that, striking an average, ten or fifteen per cent of the wages of working people is spent in drink." 373.

1422. "At present we should suppose it amounts to one-third all round."—372.

Qy. How are local tradesmen, viz.: tailors, drapers, shoemakers, grocers, &c., affected by the intemperate habits of the people?

1423. "The intemperate habits of people lead to too much credit being given, and to young children being taught to carry untruthful excuses for non-payment of debts: then at last the unpleasantness of collecting such accounts carries the unthrifty into all the miseries of the county court."—16.

1424. "The more money there is spent on drink, the less there is spent on other things. Drunkards are the worst friends of tradespeople."—38.

1425. "For six years previous to the year 1862, the writer had very considerable experience as to the effects of drinking upon the profits of tradesmen, and he found it to be the unanimous complaint that their money was spent by their customers at the Public-Houses, and he can call to mind instances in which grocers had sued, in the county-court, artizans earning 36s. per week for very large sums of money on account of goods supplied to their wives. He got numbers of such men to sign the temperance pledge, and, now that years have gone by, he finds them living in houses of their own, holders of railway, gas and waterworks stock, members of Church, and working hard in connection with the Sunday School."—1.

1426. "The money is spent in drink which ought to go to buy clothing and food for the children, and hence the publican gets what the tailor, draper, shoemaker, &c. ought to have."—49.

1427. "They lose money by the drunkards, and overcharge those who pay regularly to make up for their losses."—56.

1428. "Such tradesmen are most injuriously affected. The more a man spends in drink the less can he spend on the substantial comforts and decencies of life."—92.

Qy. How are local tradesmen, viz.: tailors, drapers, shoemakers, grocers, &c., affected by the intemperate habits of the people?

1429. "The wives of drunken husbands are often induced to seek credit, and the husbands, rather than make an effort to pay their debts, remove to other localities to evade them."—116.

1430. "Tradesmen have much less business than they otherwise would have if so much of the wages of workmen were not wasted in drinking."—128.

1431. "Intemperance multiplies bad debts, and these compel many tradesmen to charge more for their goods to the sober and thrifty in order to cover losses."—134.

1432. "Shopkeepers lose considerable sums by making bad debts when they trust intemperate people. Several persons have applied to me for leave to begin weaving at the mill again, and all in consequence of having lost their hard-earned savings in shopkeeping and through trusting intemperate people."—153.

1433. "All tradesmen who give credit lose considerably by the intemperate habits of the people. It is a common practice for a drunkard and his family to leave one manufacturing town and proceed to another as soon as he has got as far into the books of the shopkeepers as he can, and repeat the process in the new town of his adoption."—153*b*.

1434. "The habits of intemperate people are very prejudicial to the interests of tradespeople: much money is expended on drink which should, and would otherwise, be expended on clothing."—154.

1435. "Men are constantly kept in debt by their improvident and selfish expenditure in drink and tobacco, and many finally come with their children upon the rates, to be supported by teetotalers and others."—155.

1436. "The publican is paid, and the other trades take their next turn."—164.

1437. "Frequently possessed of little capital, tradesmen are often reduced to straits, and even ruin, in consequence of having to sell on credit, and failing to get in their accounts. Their business is narrowed, and it is often hard struggling to get along from year to year."—234.

1438. "Very materially; sober customers pay, intemperate ones do not, or with difficulty."—343.

1439. "These classes of tradesmen suffer to a very large extent; their losses are innumerable. To save themselves from ruin they are obliged to charge above a fair profit, and even the sober have to pay the extra prices."—362.

Qy. How are local tradesmen, viz.: tailors, drapers, shoemakers, grocers, &c., affected by the intemperate habits of the people?

1440. "Many working men after discharging their debts for the necessaries of life will spend as much money in drink as would afford even many of its elegancies."—384.

Qy. What, in your opinion, is the influence of the drinking customs of society upon trade and commerce generally, and upon the home trade of this country in particular?

1441. "Home trade would be better if people spent more on clothing and less on drink."—15.

1442. "We are of opinion that the drinking customs of society do not promote trade, but the contrary."—38.

1443. "The home trade is greatly depressed by the publican getting what the merchant should have."—49.

1444. "The home trade is much injured by the drinking habits of the workpeople: they do little to encourage their own trade."—65.

1445. "These customs are very prejudicial, limiting the demand for useful goods, and substituting in retail trades a credit system for a ready money one."—118.

1446. "The result is most injurious to commerce generally, and in dull times these adverse influences almost paralyze the home trade."—128.

1447. "The money spent in drink is diverted from other channels and injures the home trade. There is seven times as much money spent in liquor as there is on cotton goods."—153.

1448. "An annual national expenditure of £112,000,000 on drink and £14,000,000 on tobacco speaks for itself. It would be infinitely better for the moral and material interests of the country if a galleon were yearly freighted with this sum, towed out to sea, scuttled and sunk."—155.

1449. "In my opinion, the drinking customs of the country destroy fully one-third of the home trade. They operate in every way adversely to the development of our industry."—69.

1450. "Unlike the same amount laid out in food, clothing, &c., from which the purchaser derives a benefit, the outlay in drink is like so much loss to him."—164.

1451. "The drinking customs of society are most injurious every way, crippling trade and commerce, and restricting our

Qy. What, in your opinion, is the influence of the drinking customs of society upon trade and commerce generally, and upon the home trade of this country in particular?

home trade fearfully. There would be little fear of this country losing its pre-eminence, if our work-people were sober and every class set their faces against frequenting the Public-House to drink. Earnings would then flow into more legitimate channels." 234.

1452. "If the money now spent in intoxicating drink were directed into a more useful channel, the beneficial effects on trade generally would be marvellous."—271.

1453. "Our opinion, after much careful thought, is, that unless something is done to check the drinking customs of society, the drink traffic will ruin the nation! No reasonable amount of prosperity can long sustain the annual expenditure on luxuries, and in case of depressed trade, the possible condition of things is fearful to think of."—121.

1454. "We have every reason to believe that, but for the excessive drinking of the working men, trade and commerce would be more uniformly flourishing and remunerative."—299.

1455. "We think the home trade would benefit by the extinction of the drink traffic to an incalculable degree."—362.

1456. "As the wealth of England consists of 'accumulated labour,' anything which causes a diminution of it, which drink undoubtedly does, must impoverish the country in proportion to the extent of this diminution."—372.

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. What are the effects of drinking habits upon trade, commerce, and labour?

1457. "The publicans are often to blame for this. For instance, a week or two since no labourers could be got to unload a ship; many were at the time in the Public-Houses drinking, but refused to work for the wages offered. They were clamorous for 'more,' which only meant more for the publican's pocket."—Y. 240.

1458. "The loss here (population 4,000, mostly quarrymen at the iron-stone mines) is sometimes immense, owing to so many neglecting their work in the early part of the week."—Y. 316.

1459. "I have known machines to be idle for days, and many hands unemployed in consequence; because of the drunkenness of the machinist."—D. 173.

1460. "The opening of a Beer-House in the neighbourhood

Qy. What are the effects of drinking habits upon trade, commerce, and labour?

of works here is strongly deprecated by the employers. In the case of the collieries, it is of serious consequence."—M. 102.

1461. "Many manufacturers and tradesmen have had orders cancelled, because unable to execute them in time, owing to the intemperate habits of the workpeople. Much time, too, is lost in recovering from the carouse of Saturday and Sunday."—M. 308.

1462. "If the money spent for intoxicating drink was spent in clothing the families of drunkards, the cotton and woollen trades would have good times of it. As I write, I see before me several houses in course of erection; but they are at a stand-still the whole of this week, because the men are drinking."—M. 346.

1463. "One of the most enormous sources of loss to the community in many trades is that at least one out of five and a-half working days is devoted to debauchery. In consequence, too, of the absence of the intemperate, those who would work are not allowed. This interim often impedes the subsequent work of the week, and inflicts a terrible loss on the proprietor, with the interest on capital going on, and the works earning nothing; orders also are often thus lost."—Ch. 79.

1464. "The waste of time is immense. Besides what happens by way of consequence (*e.g.*, accidents, sickness, &c.) there is, in the case of many operatives, the waste of one day, Monday, in every week; in fact, two months' wages of the year are wholly lost. Many work to drink, and work to drink again." Ch. 198.

1465. "A large employer informs me that the loss is not less in his own case than twenty-five per cent."—Ch. 282.

1466. "Every penny spent on excess of drink I should say is a loss to legitimate trade, to the extent that it prevents the individual from attending to his or her duties."—Ch. 365.

1467. "The facts adduced in the paper read by Mr. Hoyle at the meeting of the British Association are very terrible, but will not be questioned by any one who watches carefully the effects of drink. Only this week, the owner of a large mill in my district has become bankrupt. He was a clever man of business, and started with large capital, but became unsteady, was drunk every market day, and so began to go down. This is a sample of many similar cases."—R. 178.

1468. "A farmer here began with a capital of £1,000. In two years all was lost, chiefly through money squandered in drink and foolish bargains made in the Public-House. Such cases are not unfrequent in this neighbourhood."—R. 370.

Section 34. THE COST OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW IN THE CASE OF PAUPERS AND CRIMINALS.

"Nor must we lose sight of the immensely increased expenditure entailed on the country for the administration of criminal law in dealing with crimes produced by drink. The burden of poor-rates is increased to a most oppressive extent by the same agency. Your committee have been much struck by the returns on this subject made by guardians of the poor, of whom one states his conviction that the poor-rates they are now paying of tenpence in the pound, would, but for intemperance, be at once reduced to fourpence."—(*Report*, page 10.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. The expenditure of public money on crime and pauperism.

1469. "As a former 'guardian' of the poor, my mind was decidedly impressed that our poor-rate from tenpence in the pound would, but for intemperance, be reduced to some fourpence or so."—Y. 520.

1470. "We have about twelve police cases every week for drunkenness, and they cost the parish about £1 each."—D. 55.

1471. "Speaking as a poor-law guardian, I should say at least one-half of the rates might be dispensed with, if the drinking habits of the working classes could be altered."—D. 211.

1472. "Eighty per cent of the cost of administration of law in paupers and criminals."—Ch. 160.

1473. "Poor-law expenses about £5,000 a year. Population, 10,000."—M. 308.

1474. "It is obvious that the public burdens are much increased by the intemperate habits of the people. The poor-rate would certainly be much reduced if sobriety were to become general."—M. 344.

1475. "Increase rates in every department."—M. 362.

1476. "If it was not for drinking, we should have no occasion for police, or workhouse, or the costly machinery we are obliged to maintain for the repression of crime."—M. 390.

1477. "Police and such like expenses greatly multiplied."—Ch. 52.

Qy. The expenditure of public money on crime and pauperism.

1478. "It would be immensely diminished by anything which would promote sobriety."—Ch. 9.

1479. "All our cases of summons in this parish grow out of the Public-Houses; consequently all our expenses for crime are to be laid to their account."—Ch. 143.

1480. "It would be impossible to state the extent to which sober men are taxed in order to keep going the misery, disease, and badness of our cities and towns."—Ch. 198.

1481. "For this parish £8,000 per annum at least."—Ch. 347.

1482. "Three-fourths of the cost of gaols, police, workhouses, &c., may be traced, directly or indirectly, to drink. It is estimated that every Public-House imposes a tax of £160 a-year on the ratepayers of Liverpool."—Ch. 355.

1483. "I cannot speak definitely, but having taken a chaplain's duty for about six weeks at a prison, I can state that nine-tenths of the cases brought in while I was there were owing to intemperance; and in my experience of workhouses, too, I am safe in saying that one-half the elder inmates were there because of intemperate habits."—Ch. 365.

1484. "If the nation could be converted into a sober nation, it would then be seen that the national expenditure would dwindle into a mere nominal sum. Workhouses, prisons, &c., would almost be empty, and might be turned into schools, or places of amusement."—Ch. 296.

1485. "We are all poor from this evil."—R. 366.

1486. "Rural police would be unnecessary if their services were no more required in other parishes than they are here. We have no policeman; one sometimes comes from a distance."—R. 420.

Testimony of Magistrates.

Qy. The expenditure of public money on crime and pauperism.

1487. "Being familiar with the management of the county gaol and lunatic asylum, as well as with the administration of the poor-law in this district, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe intemperance to be the main cause of the great expense to which the community is put for the maintenance of the large criminal, pauper, and lunatic establishments which are found to be requisite."—2,700.

Qy. The expenditure of public money on crime and pauperism.

1488. "I have been an active magistrate since 1834 for Cumberland, and am chairman of the Wigton Petty Sessions; I was also chairman for twelve years of the Whitehaven Poor-law Board from the commencement of the present law. I am convinced that our present poor-law is becoming useless for the purpose intended, and is on the point of breaking down. Our paupers, and our rates for them, are increasing at a fearful rate, and must continue to do so until the drinking habits of our people are checked. Drunkenness and its results are the chief cause of the difficulties the board of guardians have to deal with in the administration of relief. Drunkenness entirely stops the due administration of everything that is good and beneficial. Until that is stopped or lessened, all our efforts for good are paralyzed." 3,869.

Section. 35. GENERAL INFLUENCE OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC ON THE VIGILANCE AND FIDELITY OF THE POLICE.

"Your committee are led to fear that the results of this system on the vigilance and fidelity of the police are very deteriorating, and more especially upon young constables who have recently been appointed to office. They arrive at this conclusion reluctantly, but the evidence they have received forces it upon them. The testimony of magistrates and superintendents of police is quite unanimous on the subject."—(*Report*, page 11.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Corruption of police.

1489. "The influence of the liquor traffic on the police is exceedingly mischievous: the law is constantly violated with their connivance."—Y. 33.

1490. "The police are often bribed by the publicans, as I know from experience."—Y. 431.

1491. "I know a shocking instance of an improper house getting a spirit licence, through the policeman calling it respectable."—Y. 528.

1492. "Of two young officers formerly in this village (out of

Qy. Corruption of police.

the three that I have known) I fear it must be said that anything might be arranged with them for drink."—Y. 531.

1493. "I have known instances of policemen being bribed by publicans. What are called 'swankey' shops do a great deal of mischief, as they sell spirits secretly."—D. 22.

1494. "The policeman at this village has lately been dismissed on account of intemperance."—D. 26.

1495. "Bad. The men, if left long in the place, get under the influence of the publicans, and then naturally lose all control over them. Here, when some time ago a detective was sent round on Sunday to the Public-Houses, he found that the publicans had received private warning the day previously."—D. 55.

1496. "The police exhibit soporific tendencies in all matters connected with drink."—D. 155.

1497. "The main duty of the police is with drunkards and their accomplices. I am afraid that they are often open to bribes to overlook violations of the law by publicans and others."—D. 175.

1498. "The policeman is perfectly useless in dealing with publicans or with drunkards; he is bribed by the former, and afraid of the latter. Population, 1,500: miners."—D. 115.

1499. "The most dangerous temptation they have to resist, and one before which vigilance and fidelity both fail from time to time."—D. 286.

1500. "Our police seem to occupy their whole time in looking after tipplers of the lowest class, but no good effect is produced by their vigilance."—Ca. 20.

1501. "The liquor traffic corrupts the police. The first thing the publicans do when a new policeman comes on a beat is systematically to offer him a glass at night. Well, he takes it, and then, of course, he cannot report them, or they will report him."—Ca. 56.

1502. "My experience of the police generally is, that they are not sufficiently vigilant to prevent Sunday tippling during the hours of divine service."—Ca. 7.

1503. "It is an admitted fact that policemen are bribed by drink and otherwise to connive at the infraction of the law; especially on Sundays."—M. 76.

1504. "Decidedly bad, as I know from frequent observation. I have myself more than once reported policemen for entering, and drinking in, Beer-Shops when on duty."—M. 101.

Qy. Corruption of police.

1505. "Of fourteen police officers in the —— force (76), who were either fined, reduced, or dismissed, half are supposed to have been tempted by drink."—M. 46.

1506. "From my observation, here and elsewhere, the policeman must be a character of high integrity if his 'vigilance and fidelity' are not influenced by the present facilities of the liquor traffic."—M. 127.

1507. "Though the police force here is small (only four), it has been found necessary to remove officers out of the district, owing to the influence which drink and persons connected with the drink traffic had acquired over them."—M. 144.

1508. "'Treating' the police is very common: the result may be inferred."—M. 308.

1509. "A snare to the police as well as to all others."—M. 362.

1510. "We have good reason to fear that the police are and have been corrupted here as elsewhere in the exercise of their duty by those publicans who wished to break the law with impunity. In Manchester a vigilance committee has been formed, by which upwards of fifty police officers have been proceeded against for neglect of duty."—Ch. 79.

1511. "It is impossible for the best organised system of police to counteract the baneful influence of the liquor traffic. The police are not infallible, and often by intrigue and persuasion fall into the snare set for others. None but total abstainers are qualified to deal with a host of drunken ruffians, and even then the office is fraught with danger."—Ch. 183.

1512. "Very bad, in spite of the care and vigilance of the chief-constable, who has issued the most stringent orders on the subject. Many of the police when coming off duty are scarcely able to stand, through being able to get drink gratis."—Ch. 347.

1513. "When policemen are standing in the shadow of an archway, and when no one is thought to be near, the landlord will bring out drink to them, leading the officers, no doubt, to wink at irregularities."—Ch. 350.

1514. "The policemen in the parish are almost entirely useless, and habitually wink at the drinking on Sunday during the prohibited hours."—R. 134.

1515. "The police learn to connive at what they cannot prevent in respect of drink, and this very likely affects to some extent their general trustworthiness."—R. 277.

Qy. Corruption of police.

1516. "We had a recent case of a rural policeman dismissed on my information for joining a debauch where violence followed, and the policeman looked on."—R. 394.

1517. "I am afraid that the influence of the liquor traffic on the police is very injurious. I once caught one of them drinking with a very disorderly company at a Beer-House. He knowing that he was doing wrong made many loud excuses, one of which was that he was endeavouring to obtain information in a bastardy case."—R. 410.

1518. "Two police officers have recently been removed from their places in consequence of their intemperate habits and connivance with the publicans."—R. 148.

Testimony of Magistrates.

Qy. Do you think that the general influence of the liquor traffic has an injurious effect on the vigilance and fidelity of the police?

1519. "In large cities I should say certainly 'Yes.' As a city magistrate, I say that I believe the police not unfrequently levy black mail on the publicans, and they are safe from exposure; as the landlord is the only one who could expose, and he will not for fear of perilling his licence."—2,282.

1520. "I do think so, in a very large proportion at least, and I am quite sure that a very great portion of the time of all the police is taken up in consequence of Beer-Shop watching, the scouting of Public-House taprooms and the like, and cases of drunkenness generally."—2,488.

1521. "I fear so, to some extent; but in my experience, I have found the police, as a body, perform their duties well, considering their temptations."—2,545.

1522. "Most seriously injurious, within my own knowledge. Returns of dismissals on this account, if faithful, would show the fact."—2,647.

1523. "Yes; whilst the police are sharp enough upon the drunkards, I find it exceedingly difficult to get equal vigilance exercised over the landlords; indeed, I may say it is simply impossible as matters stand at present."—2,728.

1524. "I am quite sure it has an injurious effect, having witnessed it in several cases during the last few weeks. There is now so much competition in the beer trade, that we firmly believe

Qy. Do you think that the general influence of the liquor traffic has an injurious effect on the vigilance and fidelity of the police?

the housekeeper frequently bribes the officer, by giving him spirits, not to inform against him for allowing drunkenness, &c. in his house. Again, Beer-Houses are so numerous that the policeman is hardly ever out of sight of one, which cannot fail to be a great temptation to him on a cold winter's night, when the publican is only too ready to give him drink."—2,881.

1525. "I fear the police, especially since the last Act, which makes the loss of a licence contingent on a conviction, have been largely tampered with."—3,008.

1526. "Yes, especially on the young constables, who are most liable to be led away."—3,083.

1527. "Insinuations are frequently made before me that lead to the suspicion that the police may be bribed to wink at infractions of the law."—3,333.

1528. "The too frequent neglect of duty in respect to Public-Houses and Beer-Houses occasions a discouraging and paralyzing influence on the vigilance and fidelity of the police; especially when protection is practically withdrawn from them. As an instance of this, I may mention not very long ago the nephew of a tradesman in Y—— was convicted of a savage assault on a constable, and for the third time, and was sentenced to a fine of five shillings and costs! Either from the desire of pleasing their employers, or of not exposing themselves to thankless odium and danger, the police soon take their cue from those who set an example of compromising their duty."—3,794.

1529. "Certainly; we have more trouble with the police from drink given them than from any other cause. If they are active in watching Public-Houses, they feel their influence sooner or later."—4,106.

1530. "In my district, a rural one, I think this is the case only in a slight degree, though we have lost several from this cause. The temptations are very great, because the labours of the police are for the most part about Public-Houses and drunkards. Indeed, without Drink-Shops, we should hardly require any police."—3,869.

1531. "I think the influence of the publican is great: if the police wish to keep on good terms with the ratepayers, they often truckle far too much to the publicans, who, in country places, have great influence over ignorant farmers."—4,162.

Testimony of Chief Constables and Superintendents of Police.

Qy. Do you think that the general influence of the liquor traffic has an injurious effect on the vigilance and fidelity of the police?

1532. "Certainly. The fact that every policeman can get drunk every day of his life for nothing, has a most demoralising effect upon all but the very best officers."—5.

1533. "No question of it."—36.

1534. "This hardly applies to a county force; but I am inclined to think that publicans are in the habit of often tempting policemen to have a glass of beer, free of charge. Of course, if a man were discovered committing an offence of this sort it would entail his instant dismissal."—57.

1535. "There is no doubt that drink is sometimes offered as a bribe to induce officers to neglect their duty by failing to report offences."—118.

1536. "Yes, we seldom dismiss a man except for drunkenness."—135.

1537. "I do. Abstainers are always preferred and encouraged in our force."—139.

1538. "I fear the general influence of the liquor traffic has an injurious effect on the vigilance and fidelity of the police in some districts. The landlord tries, and no doubt often succeeds in prevailing upon the constable who surveys his house to take a little of something 'short' (meaning spirits), and generally concludes his pressing invitation by saying, 'It is a stormy night, and it will keep the cold out': which really means, 'I have shut your eyes and closed your ears with the drop of short stuff I have given you.'"—223.

1539. "Yes; for in ninety cases out of a hundred, when policemen get into trouble, the cause is drink."—296.

1540. "It is a great temptation, and drink is the cause of the dismissal of ninety-nine per cent of those dismissed by me."—315.

1541. "I have seen the best officers fail in their duty through drink, and great numbers are degraded by it. It gets them into debt, and when once in debt, they are almost useless as police officers."—383.

1542. "Undoubtedly so, as it is a well-known fact that publicans will provide liquor for a constable and his family gratis, as a bribe to induce the constable to shut his eyes to their illegal practices. Too often the farmers are apt to give drink to

Qy. Do you think that the general influence of the liquor traffic has an injurious effect on the vigilance and fidelity of the police?

constables when visiting their premises in the course of their duty."—394.

1543. "Yes; three-fourths of the police who get into trouble owe it to drink."—437.

1544. "I know a borough where one local brewer has been allowing £10 per annum to the head constable, and so corrupting is brewers' influence that the clerks at the county justices' office in a petty sessional division may be sometimes found throwing their skill and influence in the scale against the superintendent of the division in Public-House questions."—463.

1545. "Policemen (particularly young ones) often receive money and drink from thieves, many knowing them to be such. The young ones do not often know them at first, and then they afterwards find themselves handtied; and many publicans try all that lies in their power to bribe policemen, in order to secure their friendship, or so to secure them that they cannot act. This is a very bad feature in the liquor trade."—474.

1546. "As a retired superintendent of police, I can say that the general influence of the liquor traffic has an injurious effect on the vigilance and fidelity of the police. The temptation to drink is often more than they can resist; who, perhaps, have led but indifferent lives before joining the force."—478.

1547. "I do. Thousands of energetic constables have been dismissed through drunkenness."—632.

1548. "Decidedly. Police-constables, I am convinced, are often silent when they ought to report breaches of the licensing laws. Bribery, in money or in kind, is a habit among Beer-House keepers, I most conscientiously believe."—609.

From a Governor of a Gaol.

1549. "I have been informed by prisoners that when they desire prohibited articles, and have friends who will pay for them, they have only to look for an officer of the prison who is fond of his liquor, and if they but give him the means of gratifying his appetite for it they can procure any luxury."—811.

Section 36. ON THE SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

"Whilst your committee are deeply impressed with the necessity for seasons of relaxation for all classes, especially for working people,—nevertheless their returns show that the Saturday half-holiday, so beneficent in its institution, becomes to vast numbers a curse rather than a blessing, owing to the additional leisure it affords for the indulgence of the depraved appetite for strong drink."—(*Report*, page 11.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Does your experience lead you to think that the beneficial effect of the Saturday half-holiday and early closing movements is in any degree impaired by the facilities for sale of intoxicating drinks?

1550. "My experience for six years in London was plainly that the facility for obtaining drink made the half-holiday a curse."—Y. 517.

1551. "Yes. I think that in most cases, here at least, men use their extra time not for improvement or innocent recreation but in drunken carousals."—D. 55.

1552. "The iron men, who are drinkers, always get drunk on Saturday to begin with."—D. 155.

1553. "Undoubtedly. The Saturday half-holiday means with hundreds so many more hours of intoxication. Early closing benefits other classes, numbers of which are thankful for it—as shopmen, clerks, and others, but they even are driven to theatres and music halls by the force of temptation, and then they begin habits of drinking."—D. 173.

1554. "The more time our people (miners) have to themselves, the worse they get. The 'Publics' should close first, and of course all clubs."—D. 185.

1555. "To a very great degree, so as to make it doubtful whether the Saturday half-holiday, &c., which are so right in themselves, have not their benefits almost more than neutralised. Every holiday is now in this manner abused."—D. 286.

1556. "Certainly; not only impaired, but in N——, when I was curate, in the low parts of the town, it had a very bad result. Idleness drove hundreds to the 'Publics.' Men, as a rule, were

Qy. Does your experience lead you to think that the beneficial effect of the Saturday half-holiday and early closing movements is in any degree impaired by the facilities for sale of intoxicating drinks?

only safe when at work: their notion of holiday was—a longer time for drink."—D. 318.

1557. "Certainly; Saturday is the great drinking day; and when wages are paid on that day, how seldom, in the case of the intemperate, are they taken home to wife or mother."—Ca. 48.

1558. "Decidedly; it is often now a drinking occasion. Take away the Public-Houses, and it might be a beneficial holiday." Ca. 56.

1559. "I believe the advantage is entirely neutralised through the inducements held out by the Public-Houses. The half-holiday is a blessing when rightly used, but it has largely been made a curse."—M. 49.

1560. "The benefits are almost neutralised here."—M. 122.

1561. "I think there is no question but the Saturday half-holiday, and, perhaps, the early closing movement, are much impaired by the facilities for obtaining drink. Indeed, many Public-Houses and places where drink is sold make special arrangements to meet the extended leisure of the people, and suggest and hold out greater attractions to them."—M. 127.

1562. "The benefits of these boons have been greatly impaired by the drinking habits of the people."—M. 144.

1563. "It is almost impossible to escape the drink temptation which meets them at every turn."—M. 172.

1564. "When the men employed by the —— Corporation left off work at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon they came to their work on Monday morning. Now they leave off at noon on Saturday, and many of them do not turn up on Monday, especially the young men."—M. 339.

1565. "I do think so; but if Public-Houses were closed at a reasonable hour on Saturday the drunkards would retire to their homes instead of spending the whole night in the tavern, and Sunday following in drinking at home."—M. 346.

1566. "Yes; for instead of using the half-holiday in healthy exercise, the temptation is strong to spend earnings in beer or in betting upon some brutalising sport—bets being paid in liquor; therefore, the more gambling, the better for the publican."—Ch. 79.

1567. "To a very great extent, and one result is that hard-hearted employers find in these evil results of the early closing

Qy. Does your experience lead you to think that the beneficial effect of the Saturday half-holiday and early closing movements is in any degree impaired by the facilities for sale of intoxicating drinks?

movements an argument against the movement itself."—Ch. 129.

1568. "No doubt this may be so; but I have a hope that these movements and arrangements will contend with some success against drinking customs."—Ch. 175.

1569. "I have several times counted over fifty drunken persons in the street in front of my church, between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. on Saturdays. The Public-Houses should be entirely closed on these afternoons, or the men would be better without the holiday."—Ch. 350.

Section 37. THE DEATH-RATE OF PUBLICANS, &c.

"The moral injury inflicted upon those who are engaged in this traffic is so painfully notorious, that your committee need not dwell upon it; but their returns concur in establishing the fact, that the death-rate of those immediately connected with it is fearfully high. One clergyman, as the result of his own careful observation during eleven years, gives a comparison between the average length of life of tailors, hatters, and shoemakers,—artisans not remarkable for their sobriety,—and that of dealers in strong drink; which shows a difference of eight years and a third in favour of the former trades." (See *Report*, page 12)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. What is the death-rate of publicans, beersellers, and brewers, compared with that of other portions of the community?

1570. "Five times as great; eight publicans and beersellers have died in this parish (population under 1,000) during the six years I have known it."—Y. 207.

1571. "Publicans generally cut short their lives by excessive drinking. With one solitary exception, I have, during thirty years residence here, found this to be true."—Y. 376.

1572. "I was rector of a large town (Richmond in Yorkshire) for several years. I should think there were forty Public-Houses or more in my parish. Speaking of drunkenness and the events of my ministry in my farewell sermon, I said, 'I have to the best

Qy. What is the death-rate of publicans, beersellers, and brewers, compared with that of other portions of the community?

of my belief buried in the ten or twelve years I have been amongst you every head of a family who kept a Public-House, in many cases both husbands and wives, and in not a few instances two or three times over.' "—Y. 480.

1573. "Apparently large: very recently four of the Public-Houses here out of five were kept by widows."—D. 26.

1574. "Since I came to this parish (1866) the landlords of two out of the five Public-Houses have died from drink."—D. 75.

1575. "Publicans generally make their fortunes quickly, if they exercise any self-control, and leave business; as a rule they do not drink their own beer. When they take to drink about three or four years finish them. I have known one die after being drunk for many months. I know two more to be killing themselves rapidly."—D. 173.

1576. "My experience is that publicans in great numbers drink themselves to death."—D. 281.

1577. "During the fifteen years I have known this parish (population 900) ten publicans have been short-lived."—C. 60.

1578. "It is certainly much greater. I have known many instances where the death of the landlord has evidently been brought about by intemperance. I think few of them are sober men."—M. 102.

1579. "They generally live and die drinkers: their complaint is generally drink."—M. 124.

1580. "I think very large, as I have known in about thirty years that most of the publicans here have been taken away by death, and this has occurred two or three times over at most of the houses."—M. 140.

1581. "Very great. One Public-House has changed its inhabitants three times; all killed off by drink."—M. 159.

1582. "Much higher. One of our late beersellers committed suicide about six months ago, having attempted to do so twice before and each time through drink."—M. 172.

1583. "I have known two publicans kill themselves by drinking; two others would have done so had they not been forced to leave their houses through their drinking habits."—M. 208.

1584. "I have been called to visit two death-beds within a month of each other in the same street, the one that of a Beer-House keeper, the other a Beer-House keeper's wife. In both cases death was accelerated by drinking habits."—M. 339.

Qy. What is the death-rate of publicans, beersellers, and brewers, compared with that of other portions of the community?

1585. "I have just interred one, aged 38, a beerseller killed by drink."—M. 346.

1586. "It is considerably higher. The trade seems to curse those who foster it. Few houses where drink is sold are without a drunken landlord or landlady."—Ch. 9.

1587. "Certainly publicans, &c., die much sooner than other men. Widows are again and again found the keepers of Public-Houses."—Ch. 54.

1588. "I am unable to give the exact rate, but several of my own parishioners belonging to this class have been cut down in the prime of life."—Ch. 304.

1589. "The innkeeper in this parish is a total abstainer."—Ch. 332.

1590. "When the cholera was raging, more publicans died from it than any other trade or business."—Ch. 950.

1591. "It is very high, though I cannot give statistics; the sign boards are very frequently changed through the death of the owners."—R. 43.

1592. "In towns excessive, *e.g.*, such a place as Richmond or Darlington; the publicans who die in a few years would astonish an inquirer."—R. 112.

1593. "They almost invariably die comparatively young."—R. 169.

1594. "It is such that no insurance society will have them." R. 178.

IV.—REMEDIES.

"The suggestions offered to your committee by their correspondents, as to the remedies which they consider would be efficient to cure this enormous evil, will demand the most careful consideration of the House. These remedies naturally divide themselves into two kinds—moral and legislative."—(*Report*, page 12.)

Moral Remedies.

Section 38. EDUCATION AND SPECIAL TEMPERANCE TEACHING.

"It is found that where good schools are established the tone of feeling is elevated, and that this great vice, though not eradicated, is considerably diminished. Some of our correspondents advocate the introduction into the reading books of our national schools of passages illustrating the bad results of intemperance, which has not hitherto been done."—(*Report*, page 12.)

Suggestions from the Clergy.

Qy. Remedies.

1595. "First of all, a good system of religious education."—Y. 121.

1596. "The distribution of such publications as 'The British Workman,' 'Band of Hope Review,' 'The Artizan,' &c."—Y. 316.

1597. "The introduction into the reading books of our national and board schools of effective stories on the evils of intemperance is much to be desired. Hitherto, this has been greatly neglected."—Y. 520.

1598. "In my parish the only hope seems to be in raising the standard of education among them (the colliers), which is extremely low."—R. 124.

1599. "The circulation of information as to the immediate gains made by publicans out of fools' pence, and the circulation of good literature for use at home."—Ca. 57.

Qy. Remedies.

1600. "I would urge the diffusion of temperance literature, sound, scriptural, and not extreme."—M. 401.

1601. "The same means, moral and educational, which have made the upper classes drink less than they did in the last century must, in my opinion, be relied on and employed to promote sobriety, among the working classes."—Y. 552.

Suggestions from Magistrates.

Qy. Remedies.

1602. "A course of wholesome literature for working men and their families might be published with advantage, care being taken that it should not be childish or sentimental or sensational. The education of the young and adults in music, drawing, and any other art or profitable employment that might be practised at home is very desirable. I have often remarked the injurious effect of idleness on skilled workmen, such as painters, &c. Why should they not learn some other profitable employment to fill up their time in winter, &c. ? At present, they spend a great deal of their idle time at the Public-House."—3,333.

1604. "I have the greatest hope that the late Education Bill, if attendance be made compulsory, will in time prove the most sure remedy, with the blessing of God."—4,162.

1605. "Improved education, and that without which education would be a farce, better houses and sanitary improvements. When I say 'education,' I mean something more than mere reading and writing as taught at present. Until a man is not only able to read, but to take a pleasure in reading, he will run to sensual amusements. Women, with their household duties, and with sewing, knitting, &c. for their spare time, are generally sober. I think, then, it is well worth considering whether making physical science and music necessary subjects of study in national schools and in night schools would not give men amusements that they have not now. It is the difficulty of reading that makes the study of a newspaper in the evening a bore to the working man, so that he hates to grapple with it. I take it that the drunkenness of the average squire during the last century was owing exactly to the same cause that makes the working man drink now, viz., a want of occupation, owing to an ill-trained mind. There are cases, I admit, even among the highly educated where intemperance is a disease. Let us treat it as that, and find means for its cure."—3,008.

From Physicians.

Qy. Remedies.

1606. "I have no new remedial measures to suggest besides the old and often-suggested means of education, rational amusements, healthy and pleasant houses, the training of the whole population to a higher self-respect and a better self-control, the formation of a strong public opinion among all classes that intoxication is of itself degrading and unmanly, and, above all, the implanting of true religious principles among all classes of our population."—2,049.

1607. "I believe the improvement in the education of the people will do much, especially if it be combined with religious instruction. The lower classes especially need their moral tone to be elevated in order that drunkenness may be as great a disgrace to them as it is considered in the classes above them."—2,086.

From the Master of a Workhouse.

1608. "'The British Workman,' 'Band of Hope Review,' and other useful periodicals cannot be too much circulated in a workhouse. If not reclaiming the old, they teach the young the evils of intemperance. The morals to be drawn from the tales in these useful periodicals cannot be too highly appreciated by old or young."—1,212.

From Employers of Labour.

1609. "Educate the people in sound views as to the nature and effects of alcoholic poisons in the shape of beer, wine, or ardent spirits."—160.

1610. "In the opinion of the writer, the main remedy is to be sought in the elevation of the religious and intellectual character of the people. Men usually drink because they are uncomfortable, and have no other resource. If they had better homes, better health, and better employment and recreation for their leisure, we should have less intemperance. Men often drink from trouble, or the intolerable vacuity which is the lot of the ignorant."—92.

Section 39. TEMPERANCE ADVOCACY, BY MEANS OF SERMONS, MISSIONS, PERSONAL INFLUENCE, &c.

"Very many of your informants recommend that both teachers in the day and Sunday schools, and also clergymen from the pulpit, should more frequently and forcibly pourtray the evil results of intemperance. In these recommendations your committee cordially concur."—(*Report*, page 14.)

Suggestions from the Clergy.

Qy. Remedies.

1611. "An annual letter from the bishops to their clergy, calling on them to preach on the vice of intemperance."—M. 401.

1612. "Give good and striking lectures, and occasional sermons on the vice of intemperance."—Ca. 128.

1613. "Vigorous preaching against this evil, enforced by examples near home, is much needed."—Y. 520.

1614. "Frequent denunciations of drink and drunkenness from the pulpit are greatly to be desired. The word will have to be faithfully preached and supported by a good example."—Ch. 296.

1615. "Religious visiting. Sunday, night and day teaching." M. 399.

1616. "Guilds and societies in connection with the Church; and hearty, bright, and frequent evening services."—Y. 241.

1617. "A young man's class which affiliates the lads as they grow too big for Sunday School."—D. 155.

1618. "Bringing the Gospel before every working man in his own home, and getting the people to Church, is the best way of effecting a reformation in their drinking habits."—R. 32.

1619. "Declaring God's word faithfully from house to house, pointing out the antagonism of Scripture to drunkenness, and showing its rewards and consequences, even in this world."—Ca. 254.

1620. "The most effective power is the personal influence of the clergy and of lay visitors, including ladies."—Ch. 355.

1621. "Church home missions are amongst the best of remedial measures. Were they supported as they ought to be,

Qy. Remedies.

drunkenness would greatly decrease. A publican here said to me that we did more good in eighteen months than the police had done in twenty-six years. Both our sidesmen are reclaimed drunkards."—M. 200.

1622. "Of course, I believe that there is but one real remedy for drunkenness and all other sins, that is 'the Gospel;' but other means may wonderfully prepare for its reception."—D. 34.

1623. "I have thought that short printed addresses to the people from the clergy themselves, and short well-digested addresses in our churches and schools would have a good effect." M. 140.

1624. "Ministers of religion, Sunday school teachers, and all persons engaged in philanthropic work, should be urged to discourage intemperance, both by example and precept, on all suitable occasions."—M. 144.

1625. "The teetotalers have done a great deal of good; but I believe the best thing we can do is to encourage parents by all means to bring up their children in habits of temperance, and let school teachers urge children to abstain from strong drink."—Y. 183.

1626. "When children are at school, teachers should often draw their attention to the evils of intemperance, and endeavour to make them sensible of its shame and disgrace, as well as its sins, and so to excite in them a disgust towards it."—Ca. 4.

1627. "Employers should take more interest in their hands, and a better example should be set by the rich."—Y. 453.

1628. "Raise the standard of public feeling, so that drunkenness may be regarded as a social disgrace, something like theft."—D. 245.

1629. "Raise the tone of public opinion. Even temperate people view intemperance far too leniently, and resent the severe condemnation of it by the clergy and others."—D. 47.

1630. "There is always drink supplied at christenings, marriages, &c., and I would suggest that the clergy should speak to the parties at the time of the ceremony about the evil effects of the same, and recommend those present to refrain from taking it or giving it to others."—M. 339.

1631. "The clergy, assisted by the local authorities, have a great power for good. Moral means appear to be the most successful, though legislation can do good."—Ch. 296.

1632. "This parish being, for the most part, the property of

Qy. Remedies.

an individual landowner, who is patron of the living and the principal supporter of the schools, the clergyman, by his co-operation and aid, is enabled to exercise a powerful influence over the habits of the people, and in a measure to control the management of the one Public-House permitted in the parish."—M. 348.

1633. "I would urge total abstinence on the part of the clergy, and their consequent influence being brought to bear upon the public. I believe that if persons occupying high positions, whether in the Church or other professions, were to practice total abstinence, and identify themselves with the temperance movement, the greatest good would be wrought."—R. 134.

1634. "I consider it highly desirable that the clergy should take a more active part in temperance work and legislation. They would increase their influence tenfold amongst those classes in our large towns which might be won to the Church. A victim to intemperance, awakened to a sense of his sin, hates drink as his worst enemy."—R. 43.

1635. "Bringing the Gospel of the grace of God to bear upon the people, and, as a handmaid, the temperance pledge. Many of our most earnest communicants, Sunday school teachers, &c., were intemperate, some even habitual drunkards. Their change has been caused by the Holy Spirit applying the simple Gospel to their souls. They have signed the pledge since their conversion." M. 227.

From Magistrates.

Qy. Remedies.

1636. "I would urge the encouragement of temperance societies by the clergy, and the force of a temperate example by superiors, as human nature will not be compelled to be virtuous." 3,251.

1637. "Children at schools should be encouraged to join temperance societies."—2,833.

1638. "Much may be done by employers of labour encouraging sobriety in their several establishments; and also by the clergy visiting the dwellings of the masses, and, where necessary, expostulating on the sin of drunkenness and its train of evils."—2,545.

1639. "Education, from the time that a child can comprehend moral subjects, is the most powerful remedy that I can suggest. Let the efforts of teachers be more distinctly, continually, and

Qy. Remedies.

specifically directed in village and town schools, to point out to the children the sin, shame, and unhappiness that are chargeable on drunken habits ; and let no opportunity be lost of pointing the moral of the lesson by placing before the young the instances of crime and misery that are perpetually occurring in every neighbourhood, arising from intemperance."—2,590.

From a Physician.

Qy. Remedies.

1640. " The more direct influence of the clergy and greater cilities to the poor for attending places of worship."—2,074.

From Employers of Labour.

Qy. Remedies.

1641. " The Church of Christ should take the self-denying stand of total abstinence."—155.

1642. " The placing in every hamlet or outlying district of a little church or mission room (free and open to all), with an active visiting and resident clergyman."—56.

1643. " In view of the results of the drinking customs of our country, admitted to be inimical to the social, moral, and religious interests of the community, it is suggested that ministers of religion should more decidedly exert their influence (personally by example, and publicly in the church) to commend the adoption of total abstinence as the effectual remedy for the ills consequent on the use of intoxicating drinks."—160.

From Governors of Gaols.

Qy. Remedies.

1644. " Being convinced that the drinking customs are the cause of nearly all the crime and pauperism of the country, I felt it my duty to sign the temperance pledge about seven years ago (although I had been an abstainer for many years) in order that I might not appear inconsistent when urging others to do the same."—811.

1645. " A largely-increased lay agency, into which might be thrown the services of women of all grades and of various vocations, could accomplish much, if the organisation was good;

Qy. Remedies.

for it is obviously a great work of charity that has to be carried out, and they are but too often suffering and sorrowing men and women who have to be rescued."—746.

1646. "I believe that moral influence on the part of the more educated and refined classes, more kindly sympathy and intercourse, combined with a self-denying example, will effect more, and with less fear of re-action, than legislative measures ever can. I do not expect all men will become teetotalers; nor is it, perhaps, necessary for order and morality that they should. But whenever it should become a discreditable thing, steadily discountenanced by all who are looked up to, for men to use intoxicants freely, or carouse over drink; and when it is better understood that they are not necessary as a matter of diet when in health, then the limits of the drink mischief will be largely circumscribed, and the evil brought, perhaps, within manageable dimensions."—749.

From Chaplains of Gaols.

Qy. Remedies.

1647. "Do away with as many Public-Houses as possible, thus lessening the amount of temptation, and by pastoral visitation and lay agency endeavour to bring the holy and elevating influences of religion to bear upon the now by far too much neglected masses of the people."—843.

1648. "District visitors from the upper and well-educated classes, in every parish of the kingdom, animated by a spirit of Christian love, persevering through all obstacles to become acquainted with the circumstances of the distressed and fallen, so as to seek their welfare by every available means."—929.

1649. "I look forward to the total suppression of intoxication when the people shall have been instructed how frightful are its consequences both individually and nationally, and when the upper and middle classes shall practise moderation themselves, which is far from being the case now."—886.

1650. "The working-classes should be taught by head and heart education, and by any other means that can be devised, the intense loathsomeness and disgracefulness of drunkenness in the sight of God and man. At present they regard it as a pardonable weakness, and generally laugh at it."—892.

From Masters of Workhouses.

Qy. Remedies.

1651. "I would suggest that children be encouraged as they grow up to abstain from drinking, and that a general knowledge of the evils resulting from intemperance be frequently pointed out to them: also that means be adopted for promoting a more wholesome intercourse, free but not patronising, between the well-to-do and educated, and the poor and ignorant."—1,005.

1652. "Let the clergy and gentry banish all intoxicating drinks from their houses, and let the medical profession cease to recommend the use of them."—1,025.

1653. "The rising generation should be carefully educated, and imbued with tastes above the Public-House."—1,090.

1654. "I certainly think that it would be good policy to bring all the influence possible to bear on the medical profession in favour of total abstinence."—1,169.

1655. "I would urge the necessity of all who have the instruction of children committed to them being total abstainers. Example is everything."—1232.

From Chaplains of Workhouses.

Qy. Remedies.

1656. "Train up children in thorough temperance principles. We do so in this workhouse, and I am pleased to find that most of them stand firm to their principles after leaving us."—1,404.

1657. "Next to reducing the temptations to drink, I cannot help thinking that the only reliable means of encouraging sobriety is to do all in our power to raise the moral tone of the people: on religious grounds to show that intemperance is sin, and on social grounds to make them feel that it is disgraceful. I have little confidence in any but religious and moral means."—1,448.

1658. "I wish that the clergy and influential men would support the teetotalers, instead of sneering at them, as is sometimes the case; though they may sometimes speak rashly, they mean well and have done much good."—1,454.

1659. "I would suggest that the crying sin of intemperance be made the subject of more frequent sermons by the clergy, also of more earnest remonstrance during pastoral visitation; and, if necessary, of special public prayer. I would also endeavour to retain a hold of the young men and women from their leaving

Qy. Remedies.

Sunday school by keeping them in connection with the Church through means of Bible classes, &c., which should be made as attractive and profitable as possible."—1522.

1660. "In the higher ranks of society there appears to be a tendency to self-indulgence in the use of stimulating drinks which it is difficult to counteract, but which the clergy would do well to watch and endeavour to stop. Much good might be done by greater caution on the part of medical men in recommending stimulants."—1,656.

1661. "I have thought for some time past that if the archbishop and bishops of the province were to issue a joint pastoral to the clergy and laity, calling attention to this crying sin of our country, and instructing the clergy on some appointed Sunday to call the attention of their respective flocks to the subject with the view of forming parochial temperance (not necessarily total abstinent) associations, considerable good would be the result. The parochial temperance associations, having as their president the incumbent of the parish, could promote temperance: I. Locally—(1) By visiting drunkards and remonstrating with them; (2) by using sterner measures towards them when milder ones failed; (3) by punishing before the magistrates all transgressors against the licensing laws. II. Generally—(1) By promoting petitions to the Legislature for the amendment and more vigorous enforcement of the licensing laws; (2) by raising funds to assist such central organisations for the abatement of intemperance as may be found practicable and desirable. I am aware that in many of our parishes and districts temperance associations are to be found, but what I want to see is a temperance society established in every parish with the full authority of the archbishop and bishops of the province—a specially authorised movement on the part of the Province of York for the suppression of intemperance."—1,902.

Section 40. PUBLIC PLACES FOR RECREATION IN SUMMER AND WINTER, AND OTHER COUNTER-ATTRACTIONS.

"One magistrate, of wide experience and high social position, recommends that, as it is deemed a proper appropriation of the money of ratepayers to purchase public parks for summer recreation, so also public reading and club rooms should be established for the winter; so that, in all seasons of the year, the working man would have, at any rate, the opportunity of a harmless lounge, instead of a debasing one."—(*Report*, page 13.)

Suggestions from Clergy.

Qy. Remedies.

1662. "Social games out of doors in summer, and in-doors in winter."—Y. 241.

1663. "Public reading rooms and libraries are of some use in emptying the Public-House."—Y. 183.

1664. "Reading rooms and other counter-attractions to the Public-House. In a word, education and innocent recreation."—M. 292.

1665. "The multiplication of reading rooms seems desirable, also refreshment rooms unconnected with strong drink."—Ch. 387.

1666. "Parks or recreation grounds conveniently situated for the resort of labouring men in times of leisure."—R. 277.

1667. "Provide recreation rooms and grounds unconnected with Public-Houses, and let them be supported out of the rates." M. 162.

1668. "I believe it would be very helpful if local boards, or other authorities, or private persons, could engage a band to play every evening in some open space provided with seats, on fine summer evenings. I have seen the good effects of this."—M. 181.

1669. "The provision of public playgrounds in all towns, with covered yards for wet weather and winter."—Ch. 9.

1670. "The establishment of a comfortable club and reading room with bagatelle and draught boards, quoit ground, cricket, &c."—D. 155.

1671. "Give the people recreations independent of the Dram-Shop; *e.g.* (1) Field sports in summer; (2) in winter, let the schools and lecture rooms be opened; and above all, (3) let the

Qy. Remedies.

people have comfortable rooms to meet in, where they can sit, talk, read, and have games."—R. 400.

1672. "I think it would be an enormous gain to our country if Parliament would legislate for the amusements of the people, even if they taxed them for the loss of revenue from drinking sources which might be cut off."—M. 127.

From Magistrates.

Qy. Remedies.

1673. "I would urge as a *sine qua non* in every village, the establishment of reading and smoking rooms and recreation grounds."—3,359.

1674. "Let us encourage amusements for working men at home or near home. Clubs, reading rooms, and penny readings in winter, cricket and various games in summer, all keep a man from drink. I believe no one likes to stay in all evening: there is a natural craving for society. Can we not take care that society shall be got without its being a necessary point of honour to drink for the good of the house."—3,008.

1675. "Young persons, say from 13 to 18 years of age, are now getting large wages. Generally speaking, they give their parents as much as will keep them, and retain the rest for pocket-money. These young people finish their work at five or six p.m., and then a fiddle is heard in some Public-House or singing room, and the evening is spent in pipes and beer. To stop such habits, you must strike at the root of the evil, and find proper recreation for the young (and also the old)—say, plots of vacant land of six or eight acres in different parts of our manufacturing towns (not parks) where young people can play cricket, football, &c., and where there might be proper recreation for those who are older. To provide such places, compulsory powers must be obtained. The corporations of all our provincial manufacturing towns are mostly composed of small shopkeepers, who cannot see beyond their nose, and only look at their own immediate interest. Now that more money and less work is the order of the day, and so long as you have nothing better to offer the people, I firmly believe that not only will the habits of drinking not be checked, but will continue to increase."—2,749.

1676. "Providing the populations of large towns during the winter months with amusements, harmless and innocent, is very desirable."—3,771.

Qy. Remedies.

1677. "While endeavouring to remedy the mischief caused by the liquor traffic, everywhere dominant, by repressive measures, care should be taken to provide innocent recreation, apart from all notions of religious partisanship. The men who frequent Public-Houses now should have the opportunity of the smoke and the gossip, without the possibility of their thinking that this substitution offers less freedom than the Public-House. It is a difficult problem, but I think the clergy have frequently failed in their reading rooms, by causing them to be regarded as part of the parson's course. As it is deemed a proper appropriation of ratepayers' money in some places (and I hope it may everywhere in time) to purchase public parks, I see no reason why public reading and club rooms should not also be provided for the winter. The English poor have to be educated to amuse themselves without intoxication ; and when a boy has left school, this training should be provided for, so that in all periods of the year he may have at any rate a harmless lounge, in lieu of a debasing one. This elementary provision ought to form a prominent feature in any measures taken for the suppression of intemperance. If we aim too high, we shall shoot over the heads of the masses, and never touch them."—3,359.

From Employers of Labour.

Qy. Remedies.

1678. "Places of wholesome amusement should be provided (at present, the publics have nearly a monopoly of such places)—such as club rooms, reading rooms, bowling greens, cricket grounds, playgrounds, &c. I would not enforce total abstinence from drink in those places, but moderation only."—56.

1679. "The great want is some counter-attraction to the beerhouse, and as working men have so few resources of enjoyment within themselves, it is the duty of those who can, to endeavour to find out and supply such counter-attractions. In some respects, we might learn much from continental cities."—384.

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Are there in your parish or district any places of recreation or entertainment for the people free from solicitations to drink? and if so, what are the results?

1680. "A reading room where smoking is allowed, but not drinking: results good."—Y. 1.

Qy. Are there in your parish or district any places of recreation or entertainment for the people free from solicitations to drink? and if so, what are the results?

1681. "Visiting a town lately, I found a 'British Workman' had been for some time established on some property of mine; but the possessor of the lease having seriously broken its covenants, I compelled him to surrender. Some respectable inhabitants and the Vicar most earnestly desired me not to break up 'The Workman,' as much and good work was being done there. I examined it (as well as two or three days allowed), was perfectly satisfied, and recommend such places, if kept under proper guidance; for, if not, the workmen will soon turn them to wrong purposes."—Y. 175.

1682. "A 'British Workman,' or Public-House without the drink, was opened here (a seaport) a short time since in a neighbourhood where many labourers wait about to be hired. It answers very well."—Y. 240.

1683. "The Church Institute and Working Men's Club, from which great good has resulted, and more is hoped for, is such a place. Cottage gardens and out-door sports are provided by the Institute for the occupation of the members during the summer."—Y. 359.

1684. "We have penny readings and concerts, which are well attended. The publicans hate them."—Y. 517.

1685. "We have two reading rooms, with chess, draughts, &c., one of them is very well attended by the miners; but they neither of them offer the same attractions as the publican does; and, consequently, the attendance is nothing compared with what it should be."—D. 55.

1686. "Yes, the Parochial Institute. It has prevented the young men of the farming, market gardening, and mechanic classes from taking to Public-House habits; but it has not drawn in the young men of the iron-foundries. The dwellings of the labouring class have been much improved at large expense, with the best results."—D. 155.

1687. "We have a reading room, but the effect is imperceptible. Last year we had a confirmation; a publican advertised a dance for the same evening. To counteract the temptation, I invited all our young people to my very small vicarage—fifty-six in number—and gave the bishop a hint. All came but six, and we knew they were safe. The dance was a dead failure, and the young people had a happy and a profitable evening."—Ca. 45.

1688. "Yes, we have an Institution, or Working Men's Club, comprising a library, reading room, and recreation-room,

Qy. Are there in your parish or district any places of recreation or entertainment for the people free from solicitations to drink? and if so, what are the results?

which has been attended with very good results, particularly among journeymen and apprentices."—Ca. 60.

1689. "The Corporation Park at B——, in which no drink is sold, draws many in fine weather probably from the Public-Houses."—M. 46.

1690. "Yes, a Working Men's Club. Seventy members have joined: result satisfactory so far."—M. 120.

1691. "We have an excellent Friendly Society here which has no connection with a Public-House in any way, and which has done, and is doing very great good."—M. 332.

1692. "A Working Men's Club, with very good results so far; also a Tontine Society, which draws away many from Public-Houses, and a Savings' Bank: the results are very encouraging." Ch. 135.

1693. "We have a Club and Reading Room; also during the winter months penny readings, lectures, &c.; and in summer a cricket club: from all of which there have been very good results."—Ch. 278.

1694. "Yes, a 'British Workman,' that is, a Public-House without drink: results good."—Ch. 319.

1695. "On December 30, 1870, a Public-House without drink was opened. Through the winter it was well attended. I have reason to believe that it has preserved some young men from temptation, but I do not know as yet of any drunkards being reclaimed."—Ch. 355.

1696. "Yes, the cricket field and the knurr and spell field: they don't seem to need drink."—R. 222.

1697. "Yes, a 'British Workman,' *i.e.*, a Public-House without the drink, where reading, draughts, and other games can be had, and music listened to, and tea and coffee purchased. It has not been opened long enough to test the results, but it is prospering."—R. 287.

1698. "We have in our neighbourhood two Public Parks, in connection with which no intoxicating drinks are sold. We have in our parish reading and recreation rooms without drink, and certainly they are attended with advantage in keeping men away from places where drink is sold."—R. 310.

1699. "We have a commodious library and an Institute with a good reading room, where in winter penny readings are given and cheap concerts, which are well attended."—Y. 316.

From a Governor of a Gaol.

Qy. Are there in your parish or district any places of recreation or entertainment for the people free from solicitations to drink? and if so, what are the results?

1700. "I was for twenty-seven years superintendent of constabulary in the populous iron and mining district of M—— and A——. In conjunction with Mr. ——, the stipendiary magistrate, and other gentlemen, I assisted in getting up cheap and good concerts, penny readings, &c. They were well attended, and had the effect of keeping large numbers from the Public-Houses, to which places, I believe, men would not resort if rational amusements were provided for them elsewhere."—826.

From a Chief Constable.

Qy. Are there in your parish or district any places of recreation or entertainment for the people free from solicitations to drink? and if so, what are the results?

1701. "We have not much intemperance here; and if anything, it is rather on the decrease. The provision of other attractions, such as reading rooms, penny readings, and other cheap amusements have greatly contributed to this."—135.

Section 41. IMPROVED DWELLINGS AND EDUCATION IN THE DUTIES OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

"The committee further recommend that more attention should be paid by landowners and the possessors of other kinds of property, to the dwellings of the poor, both in their construction and in the conveniences provided. It is found, from wide experience, that the discomforts of the cottage drive the men to the Public-House, while the crowding together of families in insufficient dormitories not only conduces to intemperance, but promotes great demoralisation, and to a large extent paralyses the work of the Church and defeats the most earnest efforts of the parochial clergy. The committee feel that this lies at the root of most of the social evils with which the country is afflicted."—(*Report*, page 13.)

Suggestions from the Clergy.

Qy. Remedies.

1702. "The cottages of the poor are not houses to live in, only dens to sleep in."—Ch. 143.

Qy. Remedies.

1703. "Build better cottages, so that each sex may have a separate room."—M. 163.

1704. "One great desideratum is the improvement of the houses of the poorer classes, so that the apparent comfort of the Spirit-Shop should not, when contrasted with the discomfort of their own house, prove any attraction."—D. 245.

1705. "If there were more comfortable homes for boys, and if men had better homes when married, I am persuaded there would be much less frequenting of Public-Houses."—M. 144.

1706. "I would strongly recommend mothers' meetings and working men's classes, both for religious, domestic, and secular instruction."—Ch. 129.

1707. "First, a good system of religious education; next, encouragement to cleanliness and industry."—Y. 121.

1708. "The exercise of a good influence brought to bear on the wives of working men, so as to induce them to make their husbands' homes as comfortable as possible."—R. 410.

1709. "I am of opinion that women should not work in the fields, except, perhaps, during harvest; since whenever they are so employed, their houses are miserable, and the husband is frequently led into drunken habits from finding at the Public-House a pleasant chimney-corner and companions, which he cannot have at home."—R. 389.

From Magistrates.

Qy. Remedies.

1710. "Above all, improve the cottages of the poor; and, where possible, provide gardens."—4,162.

1711. "Let better residences be erected for the working population, and their moral and social positions consequently improved. If homes could be made more attractive and happy, intemperance must decrease."—2,545.

1712. "I have more faith in roomy and comfortable houses, good light and air, and the education of females in household economy than in anything else. In education alone, unaccompanied by these, I have not great faith."—2,817.

1713. "I think it will be generally admitted that the social condition of the bulk of the working men and the poorer class generally is miserable in the extreme. More particularly is this the case in our large towns; and, in my opinion, any great reform

Qy. Remedies.

which may be attempted must begin at home. I submit, the first and great work of all philanthropists is to endeavour to improve the dwellings of the poor, and to ameliorate and soften as much as possible the inconveniences and hardships they have to endure. When the sympathy for the poor, of which we have heard so much, takes a practical form in the above direction, then may we look for a marked decrease of drunkenness and vice."—2,596.

From Physicians.

Qy. Remedies.

1714. "Diminish the causes of poverty, and improve the physical condition of the poor by better food, better air, improved dwellings, &c."—2,074.

1715. "I consider that builders and owners of houses ought to be compelled by law to have some regard for the welfare of the people who are to inhabit them. The large employers of labour ought to take this matter in hand, and look upon their work-people as human souls rather than as mere 'hands.'"—2,092.

From Masters and Chaplains of Workhouses.

Qy. Remedies.

1716. "Better cottages are wanted, and that wives, by fitness for household duties, should be able to counteract the influence of alehouse comforts."—997.

1717. "(1) The dwellings of the poor should be improved. As a rule they are comfortless and too small for a family, consequently the beerhouse is resorted to for social chat at any time, and in winter for light and warmth; (2) and I would further suggest that young women be particularly cautioned as to their relative duties, as very much depends on the wife and mother in shaping the character of her household. A clean cloth on the table, and a cheerful fire in the grate should have attractions. The happiest homes among the working population are those where the wife and mother has the tact and the taste to fulfil all her household duties in an efficient and attractive manner."—1,005.

1718. "Better industrial training of females is very desirable, so that more comfortable homes may be insured; also improved dwellings, with due regard to sanitation in all the arrangements, so that men may find real inducements to stay at home."—1,098.

Qy. Remedies.

1719. "Give the farm labourers better cottages; and, with more attractions at home, they will be the more likely to leave the Beer-Shop to keep itself. This division is a purely agricultural one. The cottage accommodation in some parishes is very faulty, and there the most vice and drunkenness exist. The landlords ought to be compelled to improve them or pull them down. The man with the largest family very often occupies the smallest cottage, because he cannot afford to pay the rent of a large one. He will also have a lodger or two, if possible, and the good which might result from the separation of the sexes in the gangs by day, is stultified by the want of cottage accommodation at night, and is (in this union) the most fertile source from which pauperism springs."—1,325.

1720. "I would suggest that women be taught to make their houses 'homes.'"—1,392.

1721. "More attention should be paid by landlords to the dwellings of the labouring classes.—1,656.

From Chaplains of Gaols.

Qy. Remedies.

1722. "When a man's mind is educated, he will find better entertainments in reading at home on a winter's evening than in the revelry of the Beer-House. If a man cannot read, and if his wife has been out at work all day, it is but natural that, from lack of resources, he should leave an uncomfortable home for the Beer-House."—837.

1723. "Girls require a more definite system of training in cleanly habits and domestic requirements generally. Many girls acquire the habit of drinking which unfits them both for service and maternal duties: hence, when married, their disorderly homes drive their husbands to the Public-House."—909.

From Governors of Gaols.

Qy. Remedies.

1724. "Improved houses for the poor, throwing open the courts and alleys, and giving the poor a chance to live in health and comfort with their families."—710.

1725. "Sound industrial training, especially for girls, so as to make homely wives (as home comforts will keep husbands at home), and fit in their turn to train children aright. To this,

Qy. Remedies.

along with careful religious instruction, must we especially look for the improvement of our children, and our children's children." 822.

1726. "If our daughters could all be trained in the virtues and requirements that go to make home comfortable, cheerful, and happy, then the temptations the Public-House affords would have no charm."—733.

1727. "Cleanliness in person and dwelling; home refinements and amusements (such as music, dancing, &c.) placed within reach of the poor."—929.

Section 42. "BRITISH WORKMAN" PUBLIC-HOUSES.

"Your Committee are also of opinion that much importance is to be attached to the establishment of 'British Workman' Public-Houses in our large towns. Sixteen of these institutions exist in Leeds, where they were commenced four years ago. These are mostly self-supporting, and similar establishments are now being introduced into many of our large towns and cities with marked success. The great feature of these institutions is that working men can enjoy social intercourse with their fellows without being exposed to the temptation of strong drink or obliged to make a payment of any kind. They are mainly governed by working men themselves, and are, in a great measure, supported by their voluntary subscriptions. It is obvious that these houses are likely to be used for meetings and benefit societies, and on these and other grounds promise to be of great and permanent value to the community."—(*Report*, page 13.)

Suggestions from Clergy.

Qy. Remedies.

1728. "'British Workman' Public-Houses as at Leeds."—Y. 65.

1729. "The establishment of working men's clubs and Temperance Public-Houses where no strong drink is sold, but where other beverages may be had, and where men may sit together for talking or reading."—Ca. 57.

1730. "Working men's clubs properly managed and rendered attractive to uneducated, hard-worked men."—Ch. 135.

Qy. Remedies.

1731. "Comfortable and attractive club rooms, such as have been provided at Leeds; where no spirituous liquors are drunk." Y. 550.

1732. "Workmen's clubs, where they could have beer, &c., if called for, but also be free to take coffee or tea, &c.; in fact, exactly on the same principle as the West End clubs. There should be, perhaps, a beer-room and a tea-room. I don't think the working man would submit to be deprived of the liberty of taking or refusing, unless you have a Permissive Bill in force."—D. 286.

1733. "Encourage working men to form among themselves social clubs, to be managed and regulated by themselves entirely, taking care that there be no obtrusive patronage from without; the furniture and kind of accommodation being much the same as they have in their own cottages. I know from experience that the men take a pride in keeping these places decent and orderly. I have known beer used with the utmost moderation in a club of this kind."—M. 182.

1734. "One great means to promote temperance is the establishment of working men's clubs in ordinary Public-Houses, without intoxicating drinks. This scheme has had wonderful success at Leeds, and in other large towns."—Ch. 82.

1735. "The opening on a large scale of working men's halls and reading rooms, where social intercourse might take place between working men without temptation."—Ch. 129.

1736. "In winter there is no possible place where men may rest themselves and talk, except the Drink-Shops. Men need to be helped to raise club houses where there shall be every comfort which the Public-House supplies, without the snare of drink. As far as we have been able to supply this in a very poor way, it has proved a safe refuge for a considerable few. If there can be had a corner by the fire, and a book or a paper, men will come to it." Ch. 143.

1737. "I would recommend working men's clubs, the exact counterpart of gentlemen's clubs, where they can get what drink they want, when they like, or go without it, if they like. The sober classes in this country are those who can get drunk when they like, but they don't. A man in a Public-House must drink. In a club he need not, and hard drinking men would at once be put out."—Ch. 194.

1738. "Let the working classes be treated as fellow-men, not as children; encourage them to establish clubs of their own, under their own control entirely, where they can enjoy the evenings as gentlemen do at their clubs."—R. 162.

From Magistrates.

Qy. Remedies.

1739. "I consider that the establishment of clubs without the drink has tended to diminish drunkenness. They may do nothing for the confirmed drunkard, but I can see that they keep lads out of the Publics."—2,282.

1740. "I consider the best remedies are the providing or encouraging innocent amusements apart from drinking places, and the establishment of working men's clubs, the management of which should be entirely in their own hands, for nothing is more offensive than patronage."—2,334.

1741. "Believing that intemperance in many cases arises from the natural need of social enjoyment, which unhappily can only be obtained by certain classes in Public-Houses, I would strongly urge the establishment of clubs, managed by respectable committees chosen from the members who would frequent them; allowing (if the majority of members desired it) beer and other refreshments within their means, also the usual games, and imposing no other restrictions than those necessary for the general comfort and peace of the members. Excess in drinking, or other low and bad conduct (such as swearing) should lead to expulsion by the committee. Of course, legislative measures are also necessary to reduce present temptations, while these clubs are counteracting them."—3,652.

1742. "Mechanics' Institutes should be rendered more like the clubs of the rich, where working men could meet their friends, smoke, and read the papers; or study in separate rooms, where no talking should be allowed."—3,691.

1743. "Clubs for working men, under their own management, where there is no occasion to take a glass 'for the good of the house.' This has been tried in Sheffield with good results." 3,771.

1744. "The Public-House as a place of resort for conversation, &c., must have great attractions even without the drink, and when it is there many men, for the sake of the house, feel compelled to take something. The best remedy, and I think the only one, is the establishment of clubs, where it shall be nobody's interest to offer drink. Such clubs, though, must not be hampered with unnecessary rules. There should be some simple laws to ensure respectable behaviour, but nothing more."—4,110.

1745. "Establish, where possible, working men's clubs, giving them comfortable quarters, cheap food, instructive and interesting books, games, &c."—4,162.

From Employers of Labour.

Qy. Remedies.

1746. "Encourage working men's clubs, with attractive amusements added, and allow the sale of wine, beer, &c., there."—15.

1747. "I would urge the promotion of 'British Workman' Public-Houses."—123.

From Governors of Gaols.

Qy. Remedies.

1748. "I think if houses where no drink is sold could be opened more generally in our large towns, they would be a sort of refuge where the reclaimed and the tempted might flee; but my idea is that 'Home' is the best place for any man's leisure hours." 733.

1749. "The establishment of judiciously conducted workman's halls, where society, light, warmth, cheerfulness, recreation, and refreshment (the things pleaded for by Public-House defenders) may be obtained without intoxicants, would, in my opinion, be a most effective means of working an amelioration in the habits of the working classes. In such places, even females might find rest and shelter without contamination."—749.

From a Workhouse Chaplain.

Qy. Remedies.

1750. "I should like to see working men's clubs most extensively established. There should be places where men can meet to read and talk with comfort, without being obliged to go to the Public-House."—1454.

Section 43. BANDS OF HOPE AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

"Your Committee also gather, from the returns made by clergymen, magistrates, and others, that Bands of Hope and Temperance Societies have been useful in stemming the tide of intemperance, in reclaiming drunkards, and in preserving young people in communion with the Church. These returns confirm the statement of the Committee on Intemperance of the Southern Convocation that 'it is the almost universal testimony of those connected with our criminal jurisprudence and the control of workhouses, and, indeed, of all who have looked deeply into the subject, that in the case of persons addicted to intemperance, total abstinence from intoxicating drinks is, under God, the only effectual remedy.'"—(*Report*, page 14.)

Suggestions from the Clergy.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

1751. "Bands of Hope or similar societies to train our youth in habits of sobriety."—Ca. 29.

1752. "Temperance Associations, without which the pledge seems to be of little use."—Ca. 57.

1753. "Form Temperance Societies in connection with every church."—M. 361.

1754. "The establishment of Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope under the control of the minister."—D. 55.

1755. "Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope. It is much to be wished that the clergy would not withhold their countenance from the formation of such institutions, but afford them facilities for holding their meetings, when desired by their Sunday school teachers and other earnest members of their congregations, and when they are founded on the principle that drunkenness is a deadly sin both against God and man, and that its prevention and eradication very often require the remedy of total abstinence, and also when young persons are not urged to sign pledges, the effect and nature of which they do not sufficiently understand."—M. 102.

1756. "Bands of Hope in all schools: the clergy ought to take the lead."—M. 285.

1757. "The encouragement of Bands of Hope and Temperance Societies. There should be such in connection with every

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

place of worship, whether the minister be a total abstainer or not."—M. 101.

1758. "Above all, I recommend a good and active Total Abstinence Society in each district, where members will really work, under the sanction and encouraged by the example of the local clergy."—Ch. 129.

1759. "We have established a Band of Hope which numbers about 100, and is looked upon with favour by the parents. The remark is sometimes made that 'if there had been such things when they were children, what a good thing it might have been for them.'"—M. 339.

From Employers of Labour.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

1760. "The formation of Bands of Hope and Temperance Societies for the saving of individuals, and gaining public opinion to side with the abolition of the liquor traffic, is very desirable."—123.

1761. "I would recommend the formation of Total Abstinence Societies, and the vigorous working of the same, especially by visiting from house to house."—140.

From a Workhouse Master.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

1762. "I would strongly advocate the formation of Bands of Hope. All the children in this house belong to the Band of Hope, and out of the many who have already been sent to service since its establishment, not one has returned to the house through the effects of drink."—1,212.

1763. "The only remedy I have known to be occasionally efficacious has been for a confirmed drunkard to be placed where water was the only liquor."—Y. 422.

From Employers of Labour.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

1764. "I would recommend the personal adoption of total abstinence by all, especially by the leaders of public morality."—140.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

1765. "Moderate drinkers should give the sanction of their practice to the disuse of intoxicating drinks, as total abstinence is the only remedy for the confirmed drunkard, and the most effective preventive of intemperance."—271.

From Governors of Gaols.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

1766. "Nothing but total abstinence."—744.

1767. "Nothing so effectual as total abstinence."—794.

1768. "Total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks."—811.

From Masters of Workhouses.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

1769. "From happy experience, I strongly recommend total abstinence."—1,408.

1770. "The only remedy I can suggest is total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors."—1,125.

1771. "I have tried drinking, and I have tried temperance, and I have tried total abstinence; and I find the last of the three is the best."—1,011.

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Have the operations of Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope exercised a sensible influence in the promotion of sober habits and the discouragement of intemperance and its causes?

1772. "Decidedly! They are doing a great work, and it is a pity so many churchmen disapprove of them. If the Church were to take them up, we should hear no more of extravagances; and while the temperance pledge met with all the respect it deserves, we should not have it put in the place of the Gospel."—Y. 183.

1773. "Yes; but all is done by dissenters in our parish. They have full Sunday schools, whilst our numbers are very small. Many of our own children attended the dissenters' meetings several times, and at last signed the pledge. Many wished they could have done so at their own church."—Y. 240.

Qv. Have the operations of Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope exercised a sensible influence in the promotion of sober habits and the discouragement of intemperance and its causes?

1774. "Temperance Societies have unquestionably produced good results here as, I believe, elsewhere; and would, I think, be more influential if the clergymen as a body would heartily co-operate with and take the lead in such societies."—Y. 316.

1775. "Not here, unless it be prospectively, in preventing some of the young from forming drinking habits."—Y. 381.

1776. "We have neither a Temperance Society nor a Band of Hope; but the circulation of the 'Church of England and Ireland Temperance Magazine,' the 'British Workman' and 'Band of Hope Review' have, I think, exercised a good influence both on the children and up-grown people in the promotion of sober habits and the discouraging of intemperance."—Y. 419.

1777. "I have the highest opinion of these societies."—Y. 546.

1778. "I am of opinion that Temperance Societies have contributed to the increase of sober habits in the parish generally. Many of the people who make no profession of religion are total abstainers. I myself believe and teach that the Church is the true Temperance Society, and the vows of baptism, renewed at confirmation, more binding than any merely human obligations." D. 25.

1779. "Directly, Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope have done good; but my opinion is that the only real and permanent cure for drunkenness is in the reception of the Gospel. Indirectly, I think they have been of immense benefit, as being a perpetual protest against this great evil of intemperance, and in rousing the moral sense of the community to the determination that this accursed system of surrounding the poor with Public-Houses, and too often giving them adulterated, if not poisoned, liquor, shall be done away, or reduced to the smallest possible dimensions."—D. 34.

1780. "Most undoubtedly. I have especially great faith in the beneficial operation of Bands of Hope in training the young in habits of sobriety, and I have known many cases wherein such societies have been productive of the greatest blessing. I do not see how the organisation of a parish can be complete without them."—D. 55.

1781. "The evil seems to outrun the efforts of Temperance Societies. Bands of Hope do good with the young."—D. 173.

1782. "Total Abstinence Societies have been useful both

Qy. Have the operations of Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope exercised a sensible influence in the promotion of sober habits and the discouragement of intemperance and its causes?

directly and indirectly in checking this evil; Bands of Hope especially so among the young."—Ca. 7.

1783. "Without doubt such agencies have done good, since these are the only efforts on a large scale, apart from the action of ministers and individuals, made to cope with existing intemperance."—Ca. 29.

1784. "A Temperance Society was formed here three years ago, and five or six habitual drunkards have been reclaimed; but the great body of our teetotalers were temperate before. Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope are, however, efficacious counteractions to intemperance, and if the clergy and gentry would look more kindly upon total abstainers, much more good would be done. A few earnest young men are here doing a great deal of excellent work. Clergymen should not look with disfavour on such because they do not always act wisely. Let them take them in hand themselves, if they think they can be useful in doing so. Dissenters do a great deal; we should not leave so good a work to them alone. Last year, on Whit-Tuesday, before I came to reside here, I watched at a distance an out-door temperance meeting. A hot speaker was denouncing 'parsons, priests, and publicans,' as all in a league against the poor man. I thought within myself 'Next year, if I am spared, I will take the wind out of your sails.' Accordingly, in the year following (1871) I was in the chair myself, on the same spot (and I generally do take the chair at their meetings), and nothing can equal the respect with which natives speak of the Church. I have taken the pledge in order to strengthen my position. Before doing so, I was liable to frequent lectures from the speakers; now, of course, I need not apologise any longer for an ambiguous position."—Ca. 45.

1785. "In some cases in our parish the Temperance Society has done a good work in rescuing men from the vice of intemperance."—Ca. 155.

1786. "Undoubtedly; this parish is much the better for such agencies. We have but few habitual drunkards, owing to the efforts of a Temperance Society headed by myself. Population, 980."—Ca. 128.

1787. "I think Temperance Societies have done much good; and if temperance principles were advocated in a more temperate way than is often done by total abstainers, many more would, I think, be attracted to their ranks."—Ca. 143.

Qy. Have the operations of Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope exercised a sensible influence in the promotion of sober habits and the discouragement of intemperance and its causes?

1788. "Yes, among the young. Our Bands of Hope are most effective. They simply prevent, and don't cure. By means of our Bands of Hope, very many of our children in the Sunday school are growing up total abstainers. Population, 1,000."—Ca. 160.

1789. "A Temperance Society was formed in this village by a late schoolmaster. Since then intemperance is about dead. Population 300."—Ca. 213.

1790. "Have produced good results amongst our teachers and young people."—M. 49.

1791. "In my own parish these institutions have had a manifest influence for good. Our Temperance Society was established in 1867, and now numbers 368 members."—M. 101.

1792. "Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope have been very influential in stemming the tide of drunkenness; and when these societies have been formed in connection with the Church they have prevented numbers of young people from seceding to communions where they existed."—M. 102.

1793. "Temperance Societies have done a little; Bands of Hope have done more."—M. 169.

1794. "The H—— Temperance Society has exercised the greatest influence in that part of my parish where there is no liquor sold. My parish is five miles long. Population 1,764."—M. 172.

1795. "I think they have done good. The misfortune is that these bodies are often so narrow-minded and intolerant towards those who for many reasons decline to take the pledge." M. 181.

1796. "I think they have. One of my children had for many years a Band of Hope in this parish which was attended with good results."—M. 314.

1797. "Most decidedly; we have a Temperance Society and a Band of Hope: both are doing well and promising well."—M. 362.

1798. "I see their beneficial influence in several instances."—M. 398.

1799. "(1) I believe them to be beneficial, especially for the young, in training them up in habits of temperance and self-control. They help to change the current of opinion among the

Qy. Have the operations of Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope exercised a sensible influence in the promotion of sober habits and the discouragement of intemperance and its causes?

young, some of whom think it manly to drink and enjoy all the luxury of dissipation over pipes and small beer. There should be a Band of Hope in connection with every Sunday school. Melodies, addresses, &c. help to form public opinion, and do good both to parents and children. (2) Temperance benefit societies would attach the members more firmly to this cause. Temperance men live longer and are less sickly than men who are intemperate. Odd-Fellows' societies held in Public-Houses are a great temptation to the abstainers."—M. 401.

1800. "They have done so in this village."—Ch. 31.

1801. "The Temperance Society and Band of Hope have exercised a very sensible influence for good in this parish, and are considerably extending their sphere of usefulness."—Ch. 64.

1802. "Yes; but mere Temperance Societies (I am told) have not been of much service. Bands of Hope have been much more successful in their operations. The result is that there exists less drinking among the upper and middle classes of a large part of the community than formerly, and our youth are probably more sober than the average."—Ch. 79.

1803. "I have no doubt they have exercised a good influence in this direction; and they would have exercised a still greater influence, but for the temptation presented by the Public-House. Another most important matter is the need of a steady system of Christian visitation of those who sign the pledge."—Ch. 82.

1804. "Yes, decidedly. Even though many break their pledge, there will always be a considerable proportion who keep it, and these generally become thorough-going advocates of sobriety." Ch. 129.

1805. "Some such influence they have exercised; but, in consequence of their having little or no hold of the heart and conscience, too many of the members fall away, and become more hardened than they were before."—Ch. 139.

1806. "The vice of intemperance has not increased here with the increase of population, which has been very rapid. The efforts of the Temperance Society have most probably served to check this evil."—Ch. 172.

1807. "Our society has not existed two years yet [*i.e.* in 1871]; but so far it is the first beginning of a decided opposition to the power of drinking habits over the people, and has been God's means of reclaiming several hopeless characters. It has

Qy. Have the operations of Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope exercised a sensible influence in the promotion of sober habits and the discouragement of intemperance and its causes?

awakened public opinion against drinking habits, and has especially been a means of influencing children with a Christian fear and hatred of drunkenness. Until our Temperance Society was started, the sin of drunkenness seemed to be acquiesced in as a natural and necessary evil. It had always existed; it was absurd to imagine a different state of things. The magistrates had established the Drink-Shops: the drink trade was treated with great consideration. The Temperance Society has evidently awakened public opinion to the fact that the overpowering influence of the drink trade is not necessary; that men may successfully oppose it if they choose. The magistrates and gentry also begin to see that the misery of the poor is in proportion to the flourishing of the drink trade."—Ch. 143.

1808. "Through the exertions of one man, a Band of Hope has been established in this parish (population, 9,000). Hundreds of juveniles have enrolled themselves who totally abstain. The effect is visible in their deportment, and the example is most encouraging."—Ch. 183.

1809. "The Band of Hope movement is the best plan I have yet seen for doing good as far as the young are concerned in the cause of temperance."—Ch. 225.

1810. "Temperance Societies have, in some instances, been very useful; but many public and private temptations they are surrounded by. Bands of Hope are doing much good in preventing the young from acquiring the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors, who, instead of being taught by their parents and guardians, become in some instances the means of leading even them to live sober and better lives."—Ch. 347.

1811. "Decidedly: can scarcely be praised too highly."—Ch. 390.

1812. "There are Temperance Societies and a Band of Hope in this neighbourhood which have, no doubt, assisted education and other better influences in the promotion of sober habits, and the discouragement of intemperance."—Ch. 402.

1813. "Yes; Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope have done much good in this parish. In my own case, I have found them most useful, and have received the greatest support from them in every good work."—R. 134.

1814. "Bands of Hope have had a very good effect in this neighbourhood. It is becoming rather unusual for the young

Qy. Have the operations of Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope exercised a sensible influence in the promotion of sober habits and the discouragement of intemperance and its causes?

women who go out to domestic service from here to take beer."—R. 370.

1815. "They have no doubt been useful, and have contributed much to check the growth of this terrible evil, and have so far promoted sobriety and temperance."—R. 403.

1816. "No doubt they exercise a good influence, but with regard to the masses, it may not appear very sensible. The benefit to individuals has been great."—R. 410.

Testimony of Superintendents of Police.

Qy. Have the operations of Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope exercised a sensible influence in the promotion of sober habits and the discouragement of intemperance and its causes?

1817. "Intemperance is certainly on the decrease in this district, and I think it is attributable to the various temperance movements, viz., Bands of Hope, Good Templar lodges, &c."—26.

1818. "I believe intemperance is on the decrease here, and I attribute it to the efforts made by the various Temperance Societies which have been formed in this district, and by the various religious denominations."—46.

Testimony of Magistrates.

Qy. Have the operations of Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope exercised a sensible influence in the promotion of sober habits and the discouragement of intemperance and its causes?

1819. "There is no doubt of it. The influence of intemperance would have been fearful had it not been for the influence of these societies."—2,308.

1820. "I think so, and we should have been in a worse state without them."—2,484.

1821. "I have not the slightest doubt that they have done much good; that the increase of drinking would have been greater if they had not been in operation."—2,639.

1822. "Yes, I think so; especially upon the parents of the young persons who have joined them."—2,720.

Qy. Have the operations of Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope exercised a sensible influence in the promotion of sober habits and the discouragement of intemperance and its causes?

1823. "The Temperance Societies have done much here; but they have an uphill game, so long as the Public-House is nearly the only bill of fare offered to the people."—2,749.

1824. "I think they have operated most beneficially wherever established."—2,810.

1825. "Temperance Societies do exercise a sensible influence in the promotion of sober habits, especially in reclaiming some confirmed drunkards."—3,333.

1826. "I think they have. As far as their numbers go, they have done great good, by acting as a sort of judgment on drinking habits, and by convincing the public more or less that there is a disgrace attaching to tippling and drunkenness."—3,869.

1827. "I think they have in some measure, and they would do more good by uniting to provide beneficial relaxations for the working classes, either in the way of innocent amusements, clubs, or the like."—4,113.

1828. "Undoubtedly these societies have been of use in withdrawing not a few from intemperance."—4,282.

1829. "In many parts of the country a most sensible influence for good has been exercised by such societies."—4,293.

1830. "Not extensively; but they are doing something to promote thrift in the poorer classes."—4,321.

1831. "Such societies have had a beneficial influence. The Order of Good Templars is doing a good work in uniting the friends of temperance. We have 800 members within eight miles of L——, in a rural district."—2,397.

1832. "Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope have done great good, and are still sowing the seed of future benefits."—2,857.

Testimony of Governors of Gaols.

Qy. Have your inquiries led you to believe that Bands of Hope or Temperance Societies have operated as preventive of crime?

1833. "These societies have materially assisted and operated as preventives of crime."—721.

1834. "They have done much good in this neighbourhood. I know several persons who owe it to such societies that they are now living honestly and respectably."—741.

Qy. Have your inquiries led you to believe that Bands of Hope or Temperance Societies have operated as preventive of crime?

1835. "I recollect no instance of a total abstainer (continuing such) being brought here for crime. I do not wish to draw exaggerated inferences from this circumstance, but I suppose it is due to the habits of self-control which the total abstinence principle fosters, and the opportunity it gives for prudence, caution, and a due appreciation of the consequences of misconduct to have their full sway. I am told, however, by a friend of much prison experience and of great discernment, that, taking the pledge for short definite periods is often followed by a corresponding indulgence when the restraint is over, and that it frequently results in the commission of some offence. This should not, I conceive, be charged against temperance principles, but rather to the instability of character which previous indulgence has produced or aggravated."—749.

1836. "They are most essential, and invariably lead to good results."—752.

1837. "Yes; they have had, I believe, a good deal to do with it, and all such institutions should be encouraged."—762.

1838. "They have very materially."—791.

1839. "I say 'Yes,' from personal observation."—811.

1840. "They have; but the influence of Bands of Hope will be more felt in a few years. The number of criminals nominally passing through this prison is about 2,000, and although teetotalers have certainly been amongst them, I can confidently state that they have not averaged more than one a year."—814.

1841. "Yes; I am positive of it."—817.

1842. "A great benefit, since these societies instil a hatred of all drinking habits in youth, when drinking habits are usually formed."—822.

1843. "I know that these and kindred societies are preventive of crime.—826.

From Governors and Lady Superintendents of H. M. Convict Prisons.

Qy. Have your inquiries led you to believe that Bands of Hope or Temperance Societies have operated as preventive of crime?

1844. "Yes. In my opinion all societies which advocate temperance operate as preventives of crime."—722.

1845. "Yes: I am of opinion they indirectly have a beneficial

Qy. Have your inquiries led you to believe that Bands of Hope or Temperance Societies have operated as preventive of crime?

influence in this direction, though not a member of either myself, or a total abstainer."—759.

1846. "I have known several young people, who, members of such societies, materially benefitted; not only personally, but the good influence of their example in their homes was palpable."—812.

Testimony of Chaplains of Gaols.

Qy. Have your inquiries led you to believe that Bands of Hope or Temperance Societies have operated as preventive of crime?

1847. "Prisoners have often told me that as long as they were under the temperance pledge they kept out of disgrace; and I believe that there is no hope of the reformation of the habitual drunkard except in total abstinence."—842.

1848. "When a man has become a confirmed drunkard, there is probably no hope for him but in abstaining altogether."—847.

1849. "I have learned sufficient respecting these societies to wish them God speed."—835.

1850. "I have no doubt that such societies do exercise a very beneficial influence in this direction."—953*a*.

1851. "That Temperance Societies operate as preventive of crime, I have no doubt."—876.

1852. "I believe that these societies have operated largely as preventive of crime."—894.

1853. "I consider them very useful in keeping before the public the evils of intemperance, and in persuading many to avoid intoxicating drink."—937.

Testimony of a Workhouse Master.

Qy. Have your inquiries led you to believe that Bands of Hope or Temperance Societies have operated as preventive of crime?

1854. "I may say that for a long time the Band of Hope committee have been doing a good work here by holding monthly meetings at the school-room of the workhouse, to which well-conducted adults are admitted. Prizes in books have been awarded to the juveniles for recitations, &c. Public speakers have been invited to give addresses, and tea meetings for the whole house have tended greatly to promote the temperance

Qy. Have your inquiries led you to believe that Bands of Hope or Temperance Societies have operated as preventive of crime?

cause. Good musical and science entertainments have also proved a source of great delight to our people, and kept up their interest in the object aimed at by these gatherings. We have reason to think that many adults have become much more temperate, and some of them have taken the pledge. Nearly all our children are members of the Band of Hope, and we have every reason to believe that those who have been placed out in service are still true to their pledge. All the officers in the house take a lively interest in the movement, and some of them are pledged abstainers. Our worthy chaplain is in attendance at most of the meetings. I really think that the small quantity of intoxicating drinks given in our hospital is chiefly owing to these meetings."—1,169.

Testimony of Employers of Labour.

Qy. Have the operations of Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope exercised a sensible influence in the promotion of sober habits and the discouragement of intemperance and its causes?

1855. "We should say that the influence of such societies has been most decidedly beneficial."—38.

1856. "I fear not much; their efforts have been neutralised by the excise and the magistrates granting licences."—65.

1857. "Yes, and should be promoted."—116.

1858. "These societies have been especially useful in preserving young people in communion with the Church; whilst, on the other hand, strong drink and the ruinous influences associated therewith, and notably so at Sunday evening concerts in Public-Houses, are a most lamentable cause of defection among Sunday scholars. The following advertisement which appeared in a Public-House window in my own neighbourhood, will serve as an example of the temptations which such houses put in the way of Sunday scholars: 'Wanted, Sunday scholars with good voices to sing sacred music on Sunday evenings. Liberal payments will be given.'"—123.

1859. "They have very materially influenced the habits of the people for the better, and every such organisation is a blow at intemperance and the licensing system."—1.

1860. "The operations of these societies have always done good, in some cases much good; but the power of the Public-Houses tends to thwart their efforts. If the people had the

Qy. Have the operations of Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope exercised a sensible influence in the promotion of sober habits and the discouragement of intemperance and its causes?

power to close the Drink-Shops, they could secure the good of their labours."—69.

1861. "From my own experience, I have no doubt whatever of this."—118.

1862. "They have most decidedly. Some of our most steady and industrious workmen are connected with Temperance Societies, much, I believe, to their benefit."—123.

1863. "These societies have had a most salutary effect on the rising generation."—128.

1864. "I believe that the present attention given by the public to the vital matter of national intemperance has been roused by such societies."—140.

1865. "Good Templar Lodges, Temperance Societies, and Bands of Hope are doing much good."—153.

1866. "We think Sunday schools have done more good in this way than either class of the Societies named, though it is certain that drinking habits neutralise to a large extent the good done by Sunday schools. The inference is that the Sunday school should be strengthened by the Band of Hope and Temperance Society."—154.

1867. "If the operations of these societies were withdrawn, I believe the country would in a very few years irretrievably sink beneath the sensual and corrupting influence of its drinking customs."—155.

1868. "The facilities provided by the Government for indulgence in drinking are so numerous that it is no wonder that many are tempted to drink, a vast number moderately, perhaps many excessively: but there can be no question as to the beneficial influence of Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope in the promotion of sober habits, and thereby in stemming the torrent which would otherwise overwhelm and blast everything good and virtuous."—160.

1869. "Such societies have produced some important results, but their influence is largely neutralised by the licensed common sale of intoxicating liquors."—164.

1870. "From our own experience we can testify to the excellent influence which such societies have exercised; they deserve every support and encouragement. The influence of even one or two persons occupying good social position allying them-

Qy. Have the operations of Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope exercised a sensible influence in the promotion of sober habits and the discouragement of intemperance and its causes?

selves with Temperance and Band of Hope movements has a marvellous effect upon working people around them."—234.

1871. "Decidedly so; these societies have exercised a very sensible influence in the promotion of temperance: especially is their influence felt and realised in connection with Sunday schools."—312.

1872. "Great good has been done by these societies: without them the state of the lower classes in this country would have been deplorable."—362.

Section 44. COTTAGE ALLOTMENTS, CLOTHING CLUBS, AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES,

Suggestions from the Clergy.

Qy. Remedies.

1873. "Our garden allotments have proved an excellent counteraction to the Public-House."—R. 43.

1874. "Provide cheerful employments for the people, *e.g.*, gardening their own plots."—Ch. 10.

1875. "Provide better dwellings for workmen, with gardens where it is possible. I have found that a good house and garden is one of the best counteractions to the Public-House."—D. 34.

1876. "In an agricultural parish I think the allotment system a most excellent means. In this parish every cottager has a good garden, and after he has finished his master's work, every spare moment is devoted to it. A few years ago, and when we had a Public-House in the parish, it was nearly the same; in place of frequenting it, each might be seen in his own garden every evening."—Y. 315.

1877. "A larger provision of allotments of land would be most beneficial."—Y. 316.

1878. "For the useful and profitable employment of spare time, as preventive of intemperance, I have found cottage gardens more useful than any other means. I have rented a field, divided

Qy. Remedies.

it into small gardens, and let it to working men as tenants."—Ca. 254.

1879. "The exceptional condition of this parish in being entirely free from the curse of drunkenness is attributable to the general comfort of the people. Care has been taken to provide them with comfortable, commodious dwellings, and sufficient garden ground is allowed them to furnish full employment for their leisure hours. Prizes are offered each year by the landowner for the neatest cottages and best cultivated gardens, which has a beneficial influence. There is a good Government school, at which all the children of the parish are in regular attendance. All the male population are in constant employ, and there is little or no poverty, and no parish relief is ever asked for except by the aged and infirm. We have one Public-House to a population of 450."—M. 348.

1880. "The savings' bank and the clothing club."—Y. 7.

1881. "Provident societies at places where no drink is allowed."—Ch. 135.

1882. "The establishment of provident clubs and co-operative stores in every village."—Ca. 143.

1883. "A penny savings' bank has been very successful here, and no doubt tends, to a certain extent, to diminish drunkenness." R. 82.

From a Gaol Chaplain.

Qy. Remedies.

1884. "I have often thought that the cultivation of gardens in the country by the labouring classes does act as a kind of counter-attraction to the Public-House, and that it would be a very good thing indeed if a garden were attached to every poor man's cottage. It would be a material help in feeding his family, as well as inducing in his children habits of care and forethought." 871.

From Magistrates.

Qy. Remedies.

1885. "Savings' banks deserve encouragement."—2,833.

1886. "Great benefit has resulted in this parish from a friendly society's club, which provides against sickness and old age. Our capital, the property for the most part of working men, is now £1,269."—4,162.

From a Physician.

Qy. Remedies.

1887. "The institution of provident societies, by inducing a spirit of honourable independence, and providing means of assisting in distress or difficulty, instead of the alternative of falling back upon the parish or charity, would tend to check the wasteful expenditure of money in drink."—2,092.

From a Workhouse Master.

Qy. Remedies.

1888. "Some years ago, there was a project under discussion for the establishment of a benefit society for the whole of this union, to be managed by the clergy chiefly, and dissociated from Public-Houses; but the resignation of the vicar of this parish put a stop to the proceedings. I believe that such organisations would have good results."—1,098.

From Employers of Labour.

Qy. Remedies.

1889. "We ought to mention one remedy which we have found useful in promoting sober habits, and that is, a temperance provident club, in which all the members sign the pledge for twelve months, heavy fines being imposed for any breach of this. Weekly contributions of 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s., or as the members please, are received. At the year's end, the money is repaid with five per cent interest. We have about eighty members: the annual saving is about £200; about half of this is used as required for furniture, clothing, &c., but we know that the other half, £100, is permanently invested."—362.

Section 45. SUGGESTIONS AS TO TIME AND PLACE FOR THE PAYMENT OF WAGES.

From the Clergy.

Qy. Remedies.

1890. "Wages should be paid in the middle of the week, and certainly not at Public-Houses."—Y. 68.

1891. "Any night preferable to Saturday for the payment of wages."—Y. 546.

1892. "Paying wages elsewhere than in Public-Houses, and on Friday instead of Saturday."—Ca. 48.

1893. "I consider that the payment of wages on Friday instead of Saturday checks intemperance, that is, if they are not paid in a Public-House."—Ch. 387.

1894. "Wages should be paid earlier in the week, and never in Public-Houses. Much evil comes of both practices, especially of the latter."—Ch. 198.

1895. "It ought to be made illegal to pay wages at a Public-House. For this is a snare to the sober-inclined, which it requires great moral courage to escape."—Ch. 365.

From Employers of Labour.

Qy. Remedies.

1896. "Pay wages weekly on Friday. 'Make up' on Wednesday, so as to have two days' wages in hand, then the loss of a situation is felt more, as a man not being at his work on the Monday, unless excused, is taken to have left without giving notice, and forfeits all due to him."—312.

1897. "Wages should be paid to labourers on Friday instead of Saturday."—2,833.

1898. "We recommend weekly 'pays,' and payment in small change as far as possible. We know cases where men have gone to Public-Houses simply for change, and been induced to stay and drink. The publicans either charge sixpence in the pound or a glass of beer. Some friends of temperance sometimes have provided change to the extent of from £30 to £50 in a week, and many were glad to avoid temptation by availing themselves of this accommodation."—299.

From a Workhouse Master.

Qy. Remedies.

1899. "Saturday payment of wages, and in Public-Houses, should be done away with. There should be no inducement whatever wherewith to prevent men going straight home soberly, and with their earnings in their pockets."—1,082.

From a Chief Constable.

Qy. Remedies.

1900. "I would suggest that wages be paid in the middle of the week, and that employers inflict fines where parties neglect work for the purpose of drinking."—217.

Legislative Remedies.

"The following are the principal among the remedies suggested by your correspondents, which require legal enactment."—(*Report*, page 14).

Section 46. A LARGE REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF PUBLIC-HOUSES.

"All concur in recommending a large diminution in the number of licensed houses, which are regarded as vastly in excess of the requirements of the population. This proposal your committee cordially endorse. Many of their correspondents give striking facts, which show that wherever the number of such houses has been diminished, every form of social evil has decreased."—(*Report*, page 14.)

Suggestions from Clergy.

Qy. Remedies.

1901. "Diminish the number of Public-Houses. Only two are really required in this parish, whereas we have eight to a population of 1,200."—Y. 82.

Qy. Remedies.

1902. "Let new licences be most sparingly granted, and let nine out of every ten be withdrawn as opportunity offers."—Y. 153.

1903. "A diminution in the number of Public-Houses, and a more rigid inspection by the police."—Y. 265.

1904. "I would advocate the gradual closing of numbers of our Public-Houses. Multitudes would pass soberly one Public-Houses who step in at the third."—Y. 520.

1905. "Legislation, to do any good in this matter, ought to have for its object the diminishing of Public-Houses."—Ca. 66.

1906. "Close nineteen-twentieths of the Public-Houses by legislative enactments."—Ca. 227.

1907. "As regards diminution in the number of houses, no difficulty whatever need be apprehended. If the licence be withdrawn or its renewal withheld whenever the house is proved to have been conducted in a disorderly manner, the number will be speedily diminished, and without any reasonable charge of injustice."—M. 102.

1908. "If there were fewer Public-Houses, and therefore fewer temptations, there would be less drinking. In my mind, the suppression of three-fourths of them would have a most beneficial effect on the habits of the people."—M. 390.

1909. "In a parish like mine of working people, many very uneducated, it would be the greatest boon to lessen the number of facilities for drinking. Constant and combined pressure should be put upon the magistrates."—M. 199.

1910. "Nothing will so much help the working classes as largely cutting down the Public-Houses. All the respectable working people would be glad and thankful to see it done at once."—Ch. 31.

1911. "The law ought to relieve us of the burden of four Drink-Shops preying upon a population of 400! The people complain of temptation being thrust upon them."—Ch. 138.

From Magistrates.

Qy. Remedies.

1912. "Gradually reduce the number of Public-Houses and Beer-Shops, by weeding out the least respectable, until we arrive at a limit of one house to every 1,000 of the population. I would buy them off, by imposing a tax for that purpose on the houses in the trade, and so using the funds as they accrue from time to time."—2,639.

Qy. Remedies.

1913. "The first remedy is enormously to diminish the number of houses which are solely devoted to the trade."—3,359.

1914. "Lessen the temptations to drink by closing as many of the Public-Houses as possible."—2,810.

1915. "Empower justices to extinguish houses, where there are too many, and compensate the owner and tenant at the public cost. Any house which has been twice warned within, say, two years, should lose its licence; due notice of the first warning having been given to the owner, who in part should be made responsible for the good behaviour of the tenant: if the landlord could prove that he had discharged the tenant before the second warning, of course he ought not to suffer."—3,729.

1916. "I believe if Public-House licences were made more expensive it would greatly reduce their number, and especially put an end to the lowest and worst kind of them."—3,890.

1917. "I cannot help thinking something might be done by permitting an application to be made by a certain number of inhabitants resident in a parish or township, with the consent of the licensing authority of the district, to the Secretary of State for the closing of any house unnecessary to the wants and requirements of the place: compensation to the owner and occupier being made out of the consolidated or county fund."—3,861.

From Chaplains of Gaols.

Qy. Remedies.

1918. "Lessen the number of 'Traps' and fewer victims will be caught; and though this might be for the benefit of those that are left, nevertheless, I do consider Peel's Act to have been a curse to the country."—830.

1919. "Reduce the number of Public-Houses and withdraw licences at once from publicans who keep irregular hours."—882.

1920. "I have no faith in any Act of Parliament, except one that will reduce the existing facilities by lessening the number of licences granted, and stopping the Sunday traffic altogether."—937.

From Chief Constables and Superintendents of Police.

Qy. Remedies.

1921. "Reduce the number of Public and Beer-Houses, and improve the dwellings of the poor."—9.

Qy. Remedies.

1922. "Limit the number of houses. Enact that licensed houses should be of a greater yearly value, thus getting rid of the smaller ones, which are the worst."—17.

1923. "Reduce the number of drinking places to one-third, and considerably shorten the hours of sale."—21.

1924. "I would abolish the whole of the Beer-Houses, and divide the number of old licensed houses by two to begin with. This would place those which remained in a better position, and they need not then have recourse to unlawful means to get rid of their liquor, which is now too frequently the case."—46.

1925. "Reduce the number of Public and Beer-Houses which are far in excess of the general wants of the population."—57.

1926. "I am of opinion that there are two-thirds more Public-Houses than are required for the legitimate accommodation of the people."—445.

1927. "After an experience of twenty-four years in the police force, I feel convinced that if there was a great diminution in the number of Public-Houses, and stringent regulations as to the hours of closing, we should not want half our present number of policemen; our gaols, workhouses, and lunatic asylums would not be so crowded; education would be more highly valued by the working classes, and a higher tone of morality would prevail."—603.

From Employers of Labour.

Qy. Remedies.

1928. "There should be a gradual diminishing of the number of Public-Houses and all other houses for the sale of intoxicants."—38.

1929. "A large diminution in the number of Public and Beer-Houses."—56.

1930. "A gradual diminution in the number of houses licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors, as public opinion may allow." –123.

1931. "I can see no remedy so likely to lead to good results as lessening the number of Public-Houses, and the hours during which they are allowed to remain open."—128.

1932. "I would have many fewer Public-Houses and shorter hours."—140.

1933. "We have little faith in social remedies, although they

Qy. Remedies.

are all useful in mitigating the evils of intemperance. What we have faith in is a large and gradual restriction of the drink traffic; and, finally, when public opinion is ripe, its entire extinction. Then, and only then, shall we be free from the blight and curse of intemperance."—362.

From Masters and Chaplains of Workhouses.

Qy. Remedies.

1934. "If the Public-Houses were fewer, landlords would be more independent, and would not be so likely to serve liquor to one who had already had enough."—1,008.

1935. "The number of Public-Houses should be reduced. The existing number of Public-Houses is something enormous. In this neighbourhood there is one almost within every two or three yards."—1,082.

1936. "Close nine-tenths of the Public-Houses, and do not allow drink to be drunk on the premises of the tenth."—1,104.

1937. "I plead for an immense curtailment of the drink traffic; or better still, if it can be accomplished, its destruction. In front of our workhouse a Beer-House stood for many years; but twelve months ago the magistrates caused it to be closed. The change is certainly a great boon to the people. In place of the drunkenness and filthy language which were a daily nuisance, peace and respectability prevail."—1,155.

1938. "We have had during the thirty-one years I have been vicar of this parish about twenty-three Public-Houses, and now we have twenty. If half this number could be closed, it would be a blessing. Let the licences be reduced in number, and the result will be that we shall have a better class of innkeepers. There are so many now that they cannot live without resorting to raffles, gaming, &c."—1,648.

1939. "Public-Houses and Beer-Shops should be reduced in number, the present number is frightful. In my parish there is about one for every 230 persons."—1,710.

Section 47. THE ENTIRE SUPPRESSION OF BEER-HOUSES.

'The great bulk of your informants advocate the entire suppression of Beer-Houses as distinguished from Public-Houses, describing the former as 'nests of corruption and the source of unmitigated mischief.' This suggestion also your Committee readily adopt."—(*Report*, page 14.)

Suggestions from the Clergy.

Qy. Remedies.

1940. "Do away with the Beer-Houses."—Y. 206.

1941. "Abolish Beer-Shops, and diminish the number of Public-Houses."—Y. 488.

1942. "The suppression of all Beer-Shops."—Ca. 66,

1943. "The suppression of all the lower class Beer-Shops, and increasing the tax on those which remain, and have the monopoly of the business; the tax to be on a sliding scale in proportion to population within a certain radius: the amount to be fixed by the magistrates granting the licences, and without appeal."—Ca. 94.

1944. "The total suppression of Dram-Shops, properly so called."—M. 123.

1945. "Beer-Shops should be swept away altogether."—M. 127.

1946. "I would abolish the Beer-Shop, which is the greatest evil in this parish."—M. 177.

1947. "Reduce the number of Beer-Houses considerably."—M. 199.

1948. "Do away entirely with Beer-Shops."—M. 226.

1949. "Do away with the Beer-Houses."—Ch. 85.

1950. "As for Beer-Shops, they are an abomination altogether."—Ch. 194.

1951. "Beer-Shops, let them all be done away with."—Ch. 350.

1952. "The Beerhouse Act should be repealed."—R. 200.

1953. "Close the Beer-Houses by all means. The magistrates had the courage to close two in my parish, and the result was most conclusive. Close them all!"—R. 473.

Suggestions from Magistrates.

Qy. Remedies.

1954. "Put down Beer-Houses."—2,484.

1955. "Beer-Houses should be more strictly watched, and even greater stringency than at present observed regarding licences for them."—2,488.

1956. "I would gradually, and as rapidly as possible, without seriously affecting the value of property and vested interests, raise the scale for licensed houses, and extinguish Beer-Houses altogether."—2,545.

1957. "More stringent regulations relating to Beer-Houses, and a great reduction in their number, they being far too numerous for legitimate trade."—2,707.

1958. "Absolutely annul all Beer-House licences on a second conviction, with a view to their entire suppression."—2,738.

1959. "It would be a great blessing if the low Beer-Shops, which are a curse to the country, were done away with altogether." 3,612.

1960. "Close all low Public-Houses, which are everywhere the curses of the country, nests of vice and improvidence."—3,691.

1961. "I think that the diminution of Beer-Houses may do much: they are often the schools of vice to the young, and have certainly supplied a large proportion of the bad characters who are kept in our gaols."—4,156.

From Governors of Gaols.

Qy. Remedies.

1962. "Close all Beer-Houses."—696.

1963. "Shut up the Dram-Shops."—736.

1964. "The reduction of Beer-Houses, by which the labouring poor are tempted and seduced."—782.

1965. "Put down Gin Palaces and Liquor Vaults, and reduce Beer-Shops to a minimum."—784.

1966. "Strict supervision over the Beer-Houses, which would in all probability reduce the number."—783.

1967. "Reduce the number of Beer-Houses, and close the very few that should remain at an earlier hour every night, and entirely on Sunday."—814.

1968. "I would most assuredly suggest that the low Beer-

Qy. Remedies.

Houses be restricted in numbers, if not altogether abolished. There is no doubt that these places are refuges not only for the poor labourer, but also for the criminal classes, and it is in such dens that the poor labourer, hitherto innocent of law-breaking, is first drawn into the meshes of crime."—823.

From Chaplains of Gaols.

Qy. Remedies.

1969. "Let our Gin Palaces in large towns have greater checks put upon them, or shut them up altogether."—827.

1970. "The total abolition of Beer-Houses."—831.

1971. "A considerable reduction of Ale-Houses, and the entire suppression of those of the lowest grade."—833.

1972. "The abolition of the Beer-Shop system."—944.

From Chief Constables, &c.

Qy. Remedies.

1973. "I would abolish the whole of the Beer-Houses."—46.

1974. "The Dram-Shop system is a curse. Inns ought to be turned to their original and legitimate use, viz., the supplying of refreshments in meat and drink."—92.

1975. "Reduce the number of Inns, and abolish all Beer and Cider-Houses."—187.

1976. "The early closing of Public-Houses and the entire closing of Beer-Shops."—250.

1977. "I would suggest that Beer-Houses should be entirely abolished, and Public-Houses reduced one-half."—293.

1978. "The total suppression of Beer-Houses is a necessity." 347.

1979. "Cancel the Beer-House Act by an exhaustive principle, continuing present holders, but refusing a transfer either in case of death or in case of present holder changing occupation."—473.

1980. "The abolition of all Public and Beer-Houses under £30 rental."—632.

From Physicians.

Qy. Remedies.

1981. "I would recommend that the facilities for obtaining

Qy. Remedies.

intoxicating drinks be diminished by closing a large number of the Public-Houses, especially of the 'Beer-House' kind."—2,043.

1982. "Close the Beer-Houses and the Gin Palaces."—2,058.

From Masters and Chaplains of Workhouses.

Qy. Remedies.

1983. "Abolish the Beer-Houses or adopt stricter measures as to their management."—1,021.

1984. "The small Pot-Houses should be done away with. A great deal of intemperance is generated in these pests of our towns and villages, and a greater number of paupers comes from those parishes where such places are most numerous."—1,071.

1985. "Gradually reduce the number of Beer-Houses, and let no new licences be granted for such places. During forty years' experience, I can testify that these places have been the dens and rendezvous of the worst of people who would not have been harboured in the old licensed victualling houses and inns."—1,090.

1986. "I would suggest (1) the entire suppression of Beer-houses, and (2) a judicious weeding out of disreputable Spirit-Houses. There are too many facilities for drinking provided for the industrial classes, and to such an extent that Spirit and Beer-Houses are planted so thick that the owners cannot live by legitimate trade. Music, gambling, and other means even worse are resorted to in order to secure customers, and workmen are tempted from their work by drink supplied on credit."—1,183.

1987. "I would urge the wholesale abolition of Beer-Houses."—1,185.

1988. "I consider that Beer-Shops should be entirely abolished, and Sunday trading also."—1,259.

1989. "Do away with Gin Palaces and Beer-Shops."—1,365.

1990. "Beer-Houses should be abolished; in connection with the Game-Laws these places are the cause of much intemperance in game-preserving districts."—1,514.

1991. "I wish I could see any measures likely to remedy this evil; but while (as is the case in this parish) people cannot go a few hundred yards without finding a Beer-Shop with its doors open to invite them in, I see little chance of redressing the evil, which is becoming more and more the curse of our land."—1,586.

Section 48. SUNDAY CLOSING.

"With regard to the entire closing of houses for the sale of drink on the Lord's Day, your committee entirely agree with the opinion of the great majority of the clergy, and of a considerable proportion of magistrates, chief constables, and other officials, which is decidedly favourable to the enactment of such a measure, due provision being made therein for the wants of travellers. It is the general belief also that this would be acceptable to many of the publicans themselves."—(*Report*, page 15.)

Suggestions of Clergy.

Qy. Do you think that stopping the sale of intoxicating liquor on the whole of Sunday, except to bona fide travellers, would be beneficial?

1992. "Public-Houses might advantageously be closed entirely on Sundays, except for an hour at noon and evening, but not for any drinking on the premises."—Y. 33.

1993. "Close the Public-Houses on Sundays."—Y. 36.

1994. "Entire closing of the Public-Houses on Sundays. More vigilance and fidelity in the rural police as regards the management of Public-Houses."—Y. 172.

1995. "If Public-Houses are closed during the evening of Sundays (for then the mischief is done) one of the chief temptations to drunkenness in agricultural districts would be removed."—Y. 196.

1996. "An early closing of Public-Houses on Saturday, and an almost total, if not an entire, closing on Sunday. None should be open at all for liquor to be drunk on the premises."—Y. 309.

1997. "Earlier closing during the week, and entire closing on Sunday (except to bona fide travellers) would be most beneficial. Two publicans out of the three at —— favour Sunday closing."—Y. 316.

1998. "I believe, as the result of inquiries, that the respectable publicans are in favour of Sunday closing; and that the great bulk of the working men would wish to see fewer Public-Houses, and all closed on Sunday."—D. 31.

1999. "Closed on Sunday, except, perhaps, for one hour for drink to be taken out of the house. The police say this would

Qy. Do you think that stopping the sale of intoxicating liquor on the whole of Sunday, except to bona fide travellers, would be beneficial?

increase drunkenness, because people would go and take drink into the fields. There might be some isolated instances, but it is the open door of the Public-House that tempts idle men into it. Numbers now go to sit and drink who would never think of carrying drink out. In fact, they now hang about, expecting the door opening."—D. 56.

2000. "Close all Public-Houses on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, except for travellers, in which case a book should be kept at the Inn, &c., wherein all travellers should enter their names, places of abode, &c. Anyone making, or causing a false entry to be made in such register-book, to be fined 5s. for each offence."—D. 275.

2001. "Public-Houses ought to be closed from eight p.m. on Saturday night until four a.m. on Monday. Half the crimes in the country are committed between those hours."—D. 281.

2002. "Legislators talk of the impossibility of shutting up Public-Houses on Sunday and closing them at earlier hours during the week. This is imaginary. For one man who wants his glass of beer for dinner, fifty will go to pass the time and get drunk. Must we sacrifice everything that John may get his beer 'fresh drawn?'"—Ca. 45.

2003. "Great good has already been effected by the closing of Public-Houses on Sundays until after divine service in the morning. It might, therefore, be well if they were not opened at all on Sunday, except to bona fide travellers."—M. 102.

2004. "Why should Sunday traffic in spirits, wine, beer, &c., be encouraged, while bakers, butchers, and confectioners are prohibited (and justly so) from carrying on their business on the Lord's Day, or, at least, are not encouraged to do so? It is in the evening of Sunday mostly that working men attend a place of worship, and any compromise which does not at least close the Public-Houses in the evening, will only foster national ungodliness."—M. 178.

2005. "I would suggest the total closing of Public-Houses on the Sunday, and as early as possible on the Saturday. The longer hours of relaxation are merely longer hours for drinking. This is the opinion of a thoroughly experienced Public-House keeper in the 'Potteries.'"—Ch. 7.

2006. "As an instalment, I should say, greatly lessen the number of Public-Houses and close them on the Sundays. Why should the vendor of an intoxicating, drunkard-making article be

Qy. Do you think that stopping the sale of intoxicating liquor on the whole of Sunday, except to bona fide travellers, would be beneficial?

allowed the privilege from which the vendors of necessary articles of food, clothing, &c., are, on account of the sacredness of the day, rightly excluded?"—Ch. 82.

2007. "It seems to us most desirable that the Public-Houses should be closed early on Saturday, and altogether on Sundays, except for bona fide travellers."—Ch. 129.

2008. "From what I have seen in this and other places, I should suggest that no cure of the evil will be effected until the Public-House is closed to tipplers, and, in fact, to all, except bona fide travellers, during the whole of Sunday."—R. 16.

2009. "Closing on the Sabbath, in the same way as shops." R. 120.

2010. "The early closing of Public-Houses on Saturday nights, and the entire closing on the Sabbath would do more in my opinion towards doing away with intemperance among the working classes especially than anything else I could suggest."—R. 220.

2011. "Sunday closing would be a mercy to the labourers in our rural districts."—R. 394.

2012. "Apply the early-closing movement to this trade, especially on Saturdays. Close early on Saturday, and keep closed till Monday morning. We are all agreed about this."—R. 411.

2013. "The Liquor Bill of Colonel Wilson-Patten did considerable service during the short time it was in operation, and if this were re-enacted, or if Public-Houses and Beer-Shops were entirely closed on Sundays, except to bona fide travellers, there would be time for poor people to get sober once a week, and then they would go to work on Mondays."—Ch. 332.

2014. "Of the five Public-Houses in W——, four are quite inclined to shut up on the Lord's Day entirely, if the remaining one would keep open for travellers only; or each of the four would take turn with the others once in five weeks, to be open for travellers and such refreshment as was imperative. They are singularly well-conducted, but need some external pressure to act upon them in the shape of some compulsory law."—Ch. 390.

Testimony of Magistrates.

Qy. Do you think that stopping the sale of intoxicating liquor on the whole of Sunday, except to bona fide travellers, would be beneficial ?

2015. "I am decidedly in favour of the Scotch plan. I would shut up Public-Houses at nine o'clock on Saturday evening until half-past eight on Monday morning, except to travellers."—2,282.

2016. "Yes; but, I fear, impossible. All definitions of a bona fide traveller have failed in precision to a degree that has destroyed the efficiency of any act allowing the keeper of a Public-House to serve such a personage, whilst forbidding him to serve others."—2,590.

2017. "Yes: every impediment diminishes the chances of those who have not acquired the taste for drink becoming drunkards. Those who are already drunkards will probably get the drink to the last; but better let them drink alone and in private than in public, where their example contaminates those around them."—2,728.

2018. "Certainly: no house should be open for the sale of drink during any part of Sunday."—2,397.

2019. "I would close the Public-Houses on the Sunday, like all other trades."—2,810.

2020. "No: it would only aggravate the present greater evil of taking liquor away on a Saturday evening for a home 'booze' on Sunday. I do not believe that drinking often originates on Sunday. What we see is the continuance of the Saturday night's excess."—3,008.

2021. "All Public-Houses should be closed the whole of Sunday. People would soon overcome the mis-called inconvenience."—3,054.

2022. "Yes: but possibly a modification might be desirable. The hours might be limited, and beer, &c., only allowed to be drunk off the premises, which would do away with a great deal of the present temptations to drink."—3,195.

2023. "I would recommend six-days' licences to be granted." 3,223.

2024. "It would be desirable, if intoxicating liquors could be withheld from bona fide travellers also; for individuals of that character are with difficulty defined."—3,396.

2025. "I do; but bona fide travellers should be more clearly defined in any Act of Parliament than is the case at present."—3,398.

Qy. Do you think that stopping the sale of intoxicating liquor on the whole of Sunday, except to bona fide travellers, would be beneficial?

2026. "Most decidedly; it is in my opinion, which I have arrived at after much observation, the great thing that is wanted. The closing of the houses on Sunday seems so proper, and at the same time so simple, a measure—a measure not objected to by the more respectable publicans, but rather desired by many of them, that one wonders why it has not been done long ago."—3,890.

2027. "I think it would be most beneficial, and no real hardship. If it is argued 'But the clubs and hotels are open,' then I should be almost inclined to say 'Close them all.' It would be a sacrifice worthy of a Christian country in the nineteenth century."—3,861.

2028. "If they cannot be entirely closed on Sunday, let them be opened only two or three hours for sale, 'not to be drunk on the premises.'"—4,106.

2029. "Undoubtedly; for proof it is only necessary to refer to the effects of the Forbes Mackenzie Act in Scotland, which has been found eminently beneficial wherever it has been carried out."—4,293.

2030. "I would not allow Beer-Shops to be open for the sale of beer on Sundays. In my experience this is the cause of nearly all the drunkenness and a great proportion of the crime which is brought before us [magistrates], especially on Mondays. At any rate, persons should not be allowed to sit down in Beer-Shops on Sundays. If these houses are to be open at all on that day, let it be for one hour at noon, to procure dinner beer, and not for the purpose of drinking on the premises. Masses of men work hard during the week and earn large wages, and, the wages being often paid on Saturday afternoon, the recipients, for the most part, adjourn at once to their chosen Beer-Shops, and then and there waste their earnings and impoverish their families, who starve for the greater part of the week following. These classes also spend most of their Sundays at the Beer-Shops. They do not, and will not attend any place of worship; Sunday is an idle day with them; they have no occupation for mind or body; and thus drinking prevails, and the police courts are overwhelmed with business; for it is notorious that drunken cases, assaults (chiefly on the police), and robberies—to the exclusion of nearly all other business—occupy the time of the magistrates on the following Monday. When I was appointed a police magistrate in London (1837), Mondays were given to junior magistrates (the others not attending on that day), and this class of business

Qy. Do you think that stopping the sale of intoxicating liquor on the whole of Sunday, except to bona fide travellers, would be beneficial?

occupied his time nearly all day. Soon after that year, a law was passed that no Public-House should be opened within the metropolitan district before one p.m. on Sunday; and to me it was astonishing how the business at our court at once fell off on Monday, even with this comparatively small restraint on the hours allowed for selling beer. I would not close entirely the old licensed victuallers' houses on Sundays; but I would require better order even in these houses. It is against the Beer-Shops that I would wage war on Sundays, and I would shut them up altogether; at any rate, I would not allow customers to sit down in them, and I feel sure that this alone would greatly conduce to put an end to the evils I have pointed out."—3,289.

Testimony of Chief Constables and Superintendents of Police.

Qy. Do you think that stopping the sale of intoxicating liquor on the whole of Sunday, except to bona fide travellers, would be beneficial?

2031. "I would only open Public and Beer-Houses on Sundays from one to two o'clock, and again from eight to nine in the evening; but I would encourage those who would not open at all, by issuing a six days' licence at a reduced rate, so that they could not sell on a Sunday. Many, I am sure, would avail themselves of it."—9.

2032. "Yes, certainly. I cannot see any more reason for a publican to open his house during the Lord's Day than a grocer or draper his shop."—46.

2033. "I do: the wants of small families could easily be arranged. I would allow no beer or spirits to be consumed on the premises on Sunday, except by travellers and lodgers."—57.

2034. "Yes: I should say of the greatest benefit. I may just add that people go on a Saturday night and make themselves lodgers for the sole purpose of drinking all Sunday.—69.

2035. "I do, and for the simple reason that numbers who now spend the after part of Sunday regularly at the Public-House would go to a place of worship were there no Public-Houses to go to."—112.

2036. "It would be most beneficial. 'Jars of stuff' are bought at 2.45 p.m. on Sundays to drink at home with

Qy. Do you think that stopping the sale of intoxicating liquor on the whole of Sunday, except to bona fide travellers, would be beneficial?

neighbours during divine service, and thus the Lord's Day is desecrated in an appalling manner."—139.

2037. "I consider that stopping the sale of liquor on Sunday would be very beneficial and prevent a great deal of drunkenness, as it might be an inducement for people to attend places of worship instead of resorting to Public-Houses."—148.

2038. "Yes, providing drink cannot be obtained from any private source; but, in my opinion, it is possible to drive the trade into an illegitimate channel."—190.

2039. "Great care should be used to determine who are bona fide travellers, and they should only be supplied at certain hours. In this town we are subject to the visits of Sunday excursionists by whom drink is obtainable all day, though they have travelled only a few miles, and can get refreshments at the railway refreshment rooms during their journey. This surely is an anomaly in the law, and one that calls for immediate rectification. In H—— there is one publican, the landlord of the 'Freemasons' Tavern,' who does not open his house during any part of the Sabbath Day, and I have often heard licensed victuallers say that they wished the trade would agree not to open at all on Sundays,"—219.

2040. "I am of opinion that stopping the sale of intoxicating liquors during the whole of Sunday would be a national benefit. I would not except travellers or lodgers in Public-Houses or Beer-Shops on that day. This exception clause opens a very wide door whereby the landlords can evade the law with impunity."—223.

2041. "No doubt closing on Sunday altogether would be beneficial; but there would always be found persons who would risk selling on Sundays so long as the penalty was merely a fine." 343.

2042. "The word 'traveller' should be defined, as at present it is much abused. I have known men walk a mile and a quarter and be acknowledged as travellers. A party going a journey of half-a-dozen miles on pleasure, in my opinion, should not be acknowledged as travellers within the meaning of the act."—362.

2043. "I do really think that stopping the sale of intoxicating liquors during the whole of Sunday would be beneficial; but unless it be made penal for publicans or beersellers to have persons in their houses on Sunday, drinking will be practised and the law evaded. Lodgers should not be tenants: nearly every

Qy. Do you think that stopping the sale of intoxicating liquor on the whole of Sunday, except to bona-fide travellers, would be beneficial?

Public and Beer-House in this town is sub-let to numerous tenants; a practice which greatly facilitates the evasion of the law."—365.

2044. "Innkeepers about here would be glad if Sunday closing could be adopted; but I think it would be wrong to allow all houses to be open for the accommodation of travellers. Certain houses might be selected for certain days, and 'notice boards' be put up to show them. These notice boards might be changed monthly or weekly."—369.

2045. "This I conceive to be one of the most difficult problems to solve; if travellers are to be supplied, what constitutes a 'traveller' must be definitely settled. Even then, serving travellers opens a source by which thousands of residents, visited by excursionists, can and do indulge in habits of intemperance, securing travellers as their medium by which to obtain the drink. Serving 'lodgers' is also productive of much of the drunkenness and dissipation, particularly amongst the lower classes of society, that we now witness on Sundays. I cannot recommend stopping the sale of intoxicating liquors entirely on Sundays, but I strongly recommend the closing of houses at ten p.m."—450.

2046. "I think the stopping the Sunday trade entirely would be beneficial, except to the hard-working class who generally have beer at dinner or supper on Sundays only. No person requires to drink in Public-Houses on Sundays, as they have not business transactions as an excuse, which is often the case and sometimes a necessity on week days; and 'travellers' generally turn out to be mere pleasure-seekers."—474.

2047. "If only for one Sunday the Secretary of State for the Home Department would visit M—— and see the amount of drunkenness which prevails, he would not hesitate for one moment in giving his adhesion to Sunday closing."—554.

2048. "Most undoubtedly; there is more drinking by tipplers of both sexes on Sundays than at any other time, especially by young persons."—582.

2049. "Closing altogether on Sundays, with the consent of the ratepayers; or, at least, not allowing more than two hours' sale, and 'not to be drunk on the premises,' on the Sundays."—599.

2050. "The closing of Public-Houses on Sunday is certainly desirable, and would be supported by a majority of the respectable innkeepers."—603.

2051. "I think very much good would be effected by closing

Qy. Do you think that stopping the sale of intoxicating liquor on the whole of Sunday, except to bona fide travellers, would be beneficial?

all places selling intoxicating liquors on the Sunday; but in addition to that, they ought to be closed at ten p.m. every night. After that hour a fearful amount of crime is committed."—622.

2052. "No doubt such a measure would be highly beneficial and hailed with satisfaction by nine-tenths of the innkeepers. At the same time, there should be a proviso for a limited period at mid-day and evening for supplying the public with liquor at meal times, not to be consumed on the premises."—646.

2053. "Nothing short of closing Public-Houses on Sundays will be of any benefit to the public, and I know that the respectable licensed victuallers in this borough wish it."—661.

From Chaplains of Gaols.

Qy. Remedies.

2054. "Make the sale of beer or intoxicating liquors on Sunday, except perhaps for one hour in the day, a misdemeanour punishable by fine for first offence; by fine and imprisonment for a second; and in all cases of offence against the law make the penalty cumulative."—845.

2055. "Where practicable, close Public-Houses altogether on Sunday to local visitors."—882.

From Masters and Chaplains of Workhouses.

Qy. Remedies.

2056. "I should advocate Sunday closing. I consider it to be a source of great temptation and evil that Public-Houses should be open at all on the Sabbath. Men are enticed from home to have a glass, and their attention is entirely diverted from the important duties of religion."—1,082.

2057. "The entire closing of Public-Houses on Sunday; this would, I believe, be an acceptable boon to the innkeepers themselves."—1,522.

2058. "Still earlier hours of closing Public-Houses on Saturday evenings, and almost entirely on Sundays."—1,656.

Section 49. THE HOURS OF SALE.

"The shortening of the hours of sale is advocated by almost all your correspondents, the general view being that on Saturday evenings these houses should be closed earlier than on other nights. A large number of competent judges, in giving their opinion as to the best time of opening and closing, on ordinary days, specify seven to eight a.m. for the former and nine to ten p.m. for the latter."—(See *Report*, page 15.)

Suggestions of the Clergy.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

2059. "Close the Public-Houses at ten o'clock on all nights, but not later than eleven on Saturday night."—Y. 22.

2060. "Close the Public-Houses at ten o'clock every night." Y. 36.

2061. "Do not allow Public-Houses to be open any night after ten o'clock, except for the reception of bona fide travellers."—Y. 224.

2062. "Close at nine p.m. (on Sunday altogether) and permit no drink to be sold before eight a.m."—D. 173.

2063. "Limit the hour when Spirit-Shops may be opened to an equality with the hours of ordinary business shops, and close altogether on Sundays."—D. 245.

2064. "Close Public-Houses from eleven p.m. on Saturday to eight a.m. on Monday morning, and at eleven p.m. during the rest of the week."—Ca. 48.

2065. "Close all Public-Houses at a much earlier hour in the evening, not later than nine o'clock."—Ca. 94.

2066. "Close all Beer-Houses and Public-Houses much earlier, say at ten o'clock. Close all on Sundays."—M. 162.

2067. "Close altogether on Sundays, and early on Saturdays." M. 226.

2068. "(1) Total closing on Sundays; (2) earlier closing on Saturdays, and (3) on other nights at ten o'clock."—M. 235.

2069. "I would strongly support an earlier closing of Public and Beer-Houses every night during the week. The late hours at

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

which the houses are open are the greatest possible inducement to drunkenness."—M. 250.

2070. "Close all Public-Houses and Beer-Shops at an earlier hour, especially on Saturday."—Ch. 9.

2071. "The opening of Public-Houses before six a.m. is one of the greatest evils to the working men of this parish. I believe the shortening of the hours of sale would be most beneficial; as many men say, if the temptation was not in the way on going to and returning from work, they would not even think of going out of their way to procure intoxicants."—Ch. 282.

2072. "Do not permit the sale of intoxicating drinks before seven or eight a.m., nor after nine p.m."—Ch. 347.

2073. "Close Public-Houses from nine p.m. to nine a.m."—Ch. 350.

2074. "The great remedy for intemperance will be to restrict the hours during which Public-Houses may be open for the sale of drink."—R. 16.

2075. "In conversation with the working classes generally, we find that in their sober and sensible moments they all advocate the earlier closing of Public-Houses."—R. 65.

2076. "Close all liquor shops every week-day evening at ten o'clock to seven next morning; on Sunday altogether."—R. 178.

2077. "One of the best and most important means would be to close all drinking places at a reasonable hour every night, and from ten o'clock on Saturday night to ten o'clock on Monday morning."—R. 310.

Suggestions of Magistrates.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

2078. "Close 'Publics' at half-past eight or nine p.m."—2,270.

2079. "I would close all houses from eleven p.m. to eight a.m.; after a few years they might be closed at half-past ten p.m." 2,639.

2080. "Close at ten p.m. or half-past ten: this would be an immense relief to the police, and certainly conducive to greater sobriety."—2,738.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

2081. "The curtailment of the hours of sale would be of much importance; I would suggest that from eight a.m. to ten p.m. should be the hours fixed."—2,810.

2082. "I think the shortening the hours of sale, say from eight a.m. to ten p.m. (or perhaps eleven p.m. for a time, to be afterwards limited to ten p.m.) and two hours on Sunday, without allowing consumption on the premises on that day, would be a great improvement."—3,077.

2083. "Curtail the hours of sale in the morning, so that the working man may not be induced to drink on his way to his work; and in the evening, that he may find his way home. The two worst hours are from ten to twelve on Saturday night."—3,083.

2084. "Public-Houses to open at seven a.m. and close at ten p.m. except on Saturdays, when they should close at nine p.m." 3,092.

2085. "Of the legislative remedies required, by far the most important is the earlier closing of all Public-Houses. I am firmly convinced that closing at ten o'clock would do away with a very large portion of the mischief at present arising from Public-Houses."—4,063.

2086. "Close all houses at ten p.m.; open at eight a.m."—4,106.

2087. "I can see no reason for keeping houses open later than ten p.m. Most workmen leave work at or before six o'clock, and four hours should be ample time for a man to drink as much as is good for him."—3,939,

2088. "Reduce the number of Public-Houses, and limit the sale of drink to be drunk on the premises to nine p.m. In Manchester, one half of the persons brought before the magistrates for being drunk are taken in charge between the hours of ten p.m. and two a.m."—4,422.

2089. "The report of Capt. Palin, chief-constable, Manchester, states that the total number of arrests, during the year ending September 29, 1871, for being 'drunk and disorderly' were 10,699; of these, there occurred between the hours of

9 & 10 p.m.	10 & 11 p.m.	11 & 12 p.m.	12 & 1 a.m.	1 & 2 a.m.
681	806	1,392	1,735	1,481

making during those *five* hours a total of 6,095 out of the 10,699 taken into custody during the whole of the twenty-four. It is a fair deduction from these figures to assert that the protracted

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

hours during which intoxicating liquors are sold are largely productive of intemperate habits; and it is clear, therefore, that earlier closing would make a great impression on these apprehensions."—2,333.

Statistics of Arrests for Drunkenness in Liverpool.

Time.....	6 to 9 a.m.	9 to 12 a.m.	12 to 3 p.m.	3 to 6 p.m.
No. of Arrests per hour.	1½	2¼	7½	15¾

Time.....	6 to 9 p.m.	9 to 10.30 p.m.	10.30 to 12 p.m.	Midnight to 6 a.m.
No. of Arrests per hour.	29	30⅓	43¾	30¾

Suggestions from Governors of Gaols.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

2090. "The late hours at which Drink-Shops are kept open, especially on Saturdays, and Sunday trading, are certainly very productive of crime and misery."—825.

2091. "Close the Public-Houses at ten p.m. in towns with less than 20,000 inhabitants, and at eleven p.m. in others. Let such a law be in force for three years, and if not effectual, knock off an hour in each case at night, making the hours of closing nine and ten p.m. respectively."—740.

2092. "Close all Public-Houses at ten p.m. on Saturdays up to Monday morning."—736.

2093. "The early closing of Public-Houses on Saturday evenings."—726.

2094. "Keeping open houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks late into the night is productive of much crime. It will be found that stabbing, wounding, and offences generally against the person are to be directly traced to this cause."—826.

2095. "Close all places of drinking from eleven p.m. on Saturday until six a.m. on Monday."—762.

From Chaplains of Gaols.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

2096. "Reduce the Saturday night drinking, and the change will prove most beneficial. Few persons begin to drink on Sunday. Saturday is the commencement, Sunday is only a continuation."—854.

2097. "In the coal district round here, 'clearing night' comes once a fortnight (Saturday). Working men go for a 'quart or two,' stay till twelve o'clock, are then turned out, generally fresh, if not drunk. Fighting results; loss of situation sometimes; stabbing, &c. Nothing can be more productive of crime than Public-House drinking late on a Saturday night. If the beer were taken home, it would not be so bad."

2098. "Drink is certainly productive of crime, and chiefly in men being permitted to sit so long in low Beer-Shops."—895.

2099. "The late hours at which the Public-Houses are kept open conduce to crime."—896.

2100. "The diminution of the hours during which intoxicating liquors may be sold, especially on Saturday nights, would prove beneficial. The late hours during which intoxicating drinks are sold and Public-Houses kept open for men to congregate in, are unquestionably productive of much serious crime. Most of the serious crimes against the person, such as malicious wounding, stabbing, &c., are committed during drunken brawls at a late hour of the night."—915.

2101. "Let Public-Houses be shut up earlier on week-days; and more especially on the Saturdays; on Sundays altogether."—827.

From Chief Constables and Superintendents of Police.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

2102. "There is a serious amount of drunkenness in this district, and I believe it is on the increase. This I attribute to the facilities offered by the multiplicity of Public-Houses and Beer-Shops, and to the late hours at which they are kept open; they ought to be closed every night at ten o'clock in a rural district."—36.

2103. "If the hours of closing were altered, and if landlords generally were more particular as to their tenants, drunkenness would decrease, and, consequently, crime would also."—104.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

2104. "The last two or three hours at a 'Public' being the most dangerous time—say from nine to eleven or twelve p.m.—I would close all Public-Houses everywhere, except to travellers and bona fide lodgers, at ten p.m. throughout the year. Other trades close at six p.m. Why should not the 'Publics' close at a reasonable bed time?"—139.

2105. "I would suggest the compulsory closing of all houses licensed for the sale of intoxicating drinks at ten p.m., except for lodgers and travellers."—367.

2106. "Curtailed hours of sale is an obvious remedy. No one has a doubt upon this point. The most influential members of the trade are in favour of this."—215.

2107. "There is a lamentable amount of drunkenness even in this rural district, which I think would be much diminished by reducing the number of Inns and Beer-Shops and by restricting the hours of sale (say) from eight a.m. to nine p.m. on week-days. I strongly recommend this plan to be tried."—223.

2108. "In my opinion the greatest evil from the drink traffic arises on a Saturday night; if the houses were closed at ten p.m. on those nights, it would have a very beneficial result."—268.

2109. "Shorten the hours of sale; and heavier penalties for breaches of the law might be beneficial."—287.

2110. "I believe that the closing of Public-Houses during the whole of Sunday would have a very beneficial effect. I also think it would be a great boon to the public were all Public-Houses compelled to close earlier every night."—296.

2111. "Close all Public-Houses at ten p.m., except for 'commercials' or travellers."—347.

2112. "I think if all Public-Houses and Beer-Shops could be closed at ten p.m., and not opened until eight a.m., all reasonable demands would be met and much drunkenness prevented."—405.

2113. "The first step should be the earlier closing of all places where intoxicating liquors are sold. The restriction should apply to all houses alike, *i.e.*, licensed victuallers and wine and beer retailers should close their houses at the same hour. I think if they were obliged to close at ten o'clock at night, the beneficial effects would soon be felt; it would be a step in the right direction."—472.

2114. "I would advocate the closing of all Public and Beer-Houses on Sundays, and their opening not earlier than eight a.m. on Monday. This last named provision would result in great

Qy. What remedies would you suggest ?

numbers of the working classes getting to their work on Mondays who are now lured into these (too soon) open houses."—487.

2115. "A further restriction of time at night, compelling all houses to close at ten p.m."—599.

From Employers of Labour.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

2116. "Suggested that Public-Houses open at 7 a.m. and close at nine p.m. during the week, and be shut up all day on Sundays."—270.

2117. "Close all houses for the sale of drink during the whole of Sunday, and as much on other days as possible."—312.

2118. "A further restriction of the hours of sale."—372.

2119. "I believe that closing all Public-Houses at ten p.m. in large towns, and at 9 p.m. in the country, would accomplish much good."—128.

Section 50. PENALTIES FOR THE ADULTERATION OF LIQUORS.

"The attention of your committee has also been directed to the extensive prevalence of adulteration in the manufacture of strong drinks, and they are of opinion that stringent legislative action should be taken on this matter. It is asserted by those well qualified to judge, that the narcotic and deleterious ingredients frequently employed in brewing, are far more productive of intoxication than simple malt and hops."—(*Report*, page 15.)

Suggestions of Clergy.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

2120. "It has long struck me that one great grievance of the labouring classes—conducing to drunkenness, as well as gross immorality on the part of the traders in liquor—is the adulteration of beer by what is called 'Brewer's Chemistry'; the result of the keen competition between publicans caused by the indiscriminate system of granting licences."—Y. 224.

2121. "Do away with that competition which leads to the

adulteration of beer, by reducing the number of Ale-Houses."—Y. 297.

2122. "Let the Government who license houses for the sale of drink take care that pernicious compounds be not sold for a wholesome draught. I would wish to see the excise officers visiting those who drug the honest malt and hop, and able by analysis to detect and bring the offenders to justice. It is the adulteration which does the mischief—this using of poisons to fill the pocket and save the expense of buying malt. Formerly, a man was better for a tankard of ale; now he is all the worse for it—being imposed upon by dishonest brewers and sellers."—Y. 289.

2123. "It is of the greatest importance that genuine and wholesome beer should be provided, and that heavy penalties should be enforced against adulteration."—Ca. 20.

2124. "I would make it illegal for any brewer or spirit merchant to supply any house with either beer or spirits if he were the owner of the house—except a landlord brewed his own. In this neighbourhood, almost all the Public-Houses and Beer-Houses are owned by brewers and spirit merchants. They are the great pushers of the trade, and their compelling their landlords to have their beer and spirits of them is the source of many evils, and I believe conduces much to the present drinking habits. A heavy penalty should here be imposed."—Y. 431.

2125. "Take stringent precautions against adulteration."—Y. 488.

2126. "I suggest only one remedy for drunkenness—viz., fine heavily the party who adulterates liquor with such poisons as tobacco-water, cocculus indicus, grains of paradise, &c., and let the working man have good, wholesome-brewed beer, not drugged, as it is in eleven cases out of twelve; otherwise put down the beer by law, and let him have champagne instead at a cheaper rate."—Y. 583.

2127. "A great step towards diminishing intemperance, or at least intoxication, would be to secure purity of beer. For my own part, I believe nothing would do so much good as a remedial measure as an excise to secure such purity. I should recommend the establishment of officers—inspectors—to test beer at all places of sale, and fine any cases of adulteration very heavily. Light penalties are of no use, the profits are too great. This I say in the interests of temperance; of course it would not be acceptable to those whose object is to make a clean sweep of all drinks whatever."—M. 263.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

2128. "There would not be half so much drunkenness, if the wretches who adulterate liquors were dealt with properly. They ought not to be fined, but imprisoned on conviction. '*Fiat in corpore vili.*'"—Ch. 78.

2129. "Imprisonment for adulteration."—Ch. 350.

2130. "The most stringent laws against adulteration."—R. 72.

2131. "Bad, unwholesome ale should not be allowed to be sold under the penalty of loss of licence. There are too many in the trade for the making of an honest living; hence the drugging of liquors."—Y. 376.

2132. "I would suggest the withdrawal of the licence (without possibility of renewal) from any brewer or publican convicted of brewing or selling adulterated beer."—79.

2133. "I am strongly impressed with the necessity which exists for stringent legislative measures against adulteration. I may mention one fact, bearing directly on this point, which came under my cognizance. A personal friend of mine, formerly engaged in a large brewing business, resigned his connection with it, simply from his conscientious objection to the practice of adulteration as carried on by the other members of the firm, one of whom actually boasted that 'he carried his granary in his waistcoat pocket,' alluding to a certain drug largely used in the adulteration of beer."—M. 237.

2134. "A stringent law against adulteration."—R. 126.

2135. "A secret police, with power to take away samples of drink for the purpose of analysing it."—R. 134.

From Magistrates.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

2136. "Insist upon wholesome beverages being sold: it is the drugged drink that does the mischief."—2,270.

2137. "I think there should be Government 'inspectors' of breweries; so that adulterated liquor might be confiscated."—2,488.

2138. "As the villainous concoctions sold as spirits and beer at the Public-Houses are doctored to excite the brain, a continued indulgence must lead, if not in all cases to lunacy, at least to senility and general demoralisation. Punish with heavy fine or

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

imprisonment all publicans found selling, or in the possession of, such adulterated liquors; also let the said liquors be confiscated." 2,596.

2139. "It is important that some person should be appointed to analyse the drink, as I am sure that in many cases it is highly drugged."—2,881.

2140. "Let there be a public analyst to analyse the drinks sold in each county or hundred, and inflict severe penalties for adulteration, and forfeiture of licence for a second offence. This would knock on the head, I believe, half or two-thirds of all the Beer-Houses. The drink sold is abominable in many places. Even at good Inns, it is difficult to find good or decently pure beer."—2,950.

2141. "A very stringent fine should be imposed on the sale of adulterated liquor, and attention to this point enforced upon the police; the quality of the liquor should be as regularly looked to as the weights and measures are now."—3,939.

2142. "I would urge a vigilant inspection by the officers of excise, and a strict testing of the quality of liquors supplied by licence-holders, making adulteration invariably sufficient to disqualify the licence-holder; or, if proved to be his fault, the brewer or distiller."—3,359.

2143. "Make the penalty on the second case of adulteration, within three months, not less than £50, and not more than £200; something substantial."—3,389.

2144. "Better protection against the adulteration of liquor." 2,647.

2145. "I would suggest that all intoxicating drinks should be examined, and heavy penalties and disability for ever to hold a licence should be imposed on any publican who sold drugged liquor. I feel convinced that much of the semi-madness and craving for more drink is attributable to the horrid stuff sold in some of the lower class of houses; and I cannot help thinking that the vile quality of the drink has something to do with the almost brutal madness shown in many cases of assault and wife-beating."—3,044.

2146. "Intemperance is probably increased twenty per cent at least by adulteration. A public prosecutor (who should be paid out of the cases) ought to be appointed to test all drinks for adulteration—his functions to extend to all provisions, weights, and measures: and heavy penalties, loss of licences, &c., should follow on conviction."—4,143.

2147. "Heavy penalties for adulteration."—R. 124.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

2148. "Another great remedy against intemperance would be a close supervision against adulteration in any form."—4,317.

2149. "Beer and spirits are now made to create, instead of allaying thirst."—4,321.

From Governors and Chaplains of Gaols.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

2150. "Inflict heavy penalties for adulteration."—696.

2151. "A greater evil than even the Beer-Houses are the Gin Palaces, where spirits of a most adulterated kind and most intoxicating in their nature are sold for 'gin.'"—783.

2152. "Let Government inspectors be appointed to test the liquors sold at Public-Houses, &c."—823.

2153. "Let all publicans be heavily fined who sell adulterated beer."—827.

2154. "A stricter investigation as to the purity of the article retailed."—833.

2155. "Heavy punishments on the sellers of adulterated drinks."—835.

2156. "A stringent law against adulteration, and the appointment of inspectors to test all drinks."—847.

2157. "Heavy penalties for adulteration."—883.

2158. "I believe the quality of the liquor has as much to do with intemperance as the quantity."—826*a*.

From Medical Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums.

Qy. What remedy would you suggest?

2159. "The mischief done by intoxicating drinks is much increased by the poisonous extraneous matter introduced into them. There is some reason to believe that the new anæsthetic 'Chloral' is, at the present time, mixed with beer to enhance its intoxicating effects."—2,088.

2160. "I should increase the stringency of the laws against the adulteration of beer and other intoxicating drinks."—2,086.

From Chief Constables and Superintendents of Police.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

2161. "Establish some system for testing all liquors sold."—189.

2162. "I have recently travelled through France and Germany (not the first time) and inquired into the cause of so much drinking and so little drunkenness. I found that the French as well as the Germans drank quite as much as the English, but the beer was so light that they could drink all day and yet not get drunk. Again, the price of the beer was fifty per cent less than in England. I would suggest that, as in the case of spirits, beer should not be sold above a certain proof, and the excise should have a large detective staff, whose special business it would be to detect adulterated drinks."—458.

From Masters of Workhouses.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

2163. "Let the sale of intoxicating drinks be under strict regulations, and noxious adulterations severely punished."—973.

2164. "I would urge a strict Government supervision and testing of the liquors sold."—1,017.

2165. "I think that putting a stop to the adulteration of intoxicating drinks by strict legislation would do much good."—1,061.

2166. "All drink offered for sale should be subject to analysis by a properly qualified chemist appointed by Government."—1,211.

2167. "Fewer Beer-Shops and no adulteration."—1,227.

2168. "The question often arises in my mind: Why should half-a-pint, or even a pint, of beer make a man intoxicated? Abroad, in Bavaria, men drink three times as much without any such consequences. The fact is, I presume, that the amount of adulteration in this country is enormous. Can nothing be done to prevent this?"—1,586.

2169. "Some amount of the intoxication in this country is caused by the thirst-producing and poisonous stuff sold under the name of 'beer.'"—1,593.

2170. "Close half the Public-Houses; and let the other half sell wholesome drinks."—1,866.

Section 51. THE REMOVAL OF BENEFIT CLUBS AND ELECTION COMMITTEES FROM PUBLIC-HOUSES.

"The committee are deeply impressed with the conviction that every effort should be made to prevent benefit societies being held in Public-Houses. It is represented to your committee that numbers of sober workmen feel it to be a great hardship to be compelled to attend from time to time at a Public-House for the purpose of paying their club subscription. Every facility should be afforded by the clergy and magistrates for the use of their schools and other suitable rooms for such objects. Wherever this has been done, it has removed a great temptation from the path of multitudes of working men, and prevented them from falling into habits of intemperance."—(*Report*, page 13.)

"A great majority of your correspondents are decidedly of opinion that a law should be passed forbidding benefit societies to hold their meetings at Public-Houses; and also that houses for the sale of strong drinks should be closed on the occasion of parliamentary and municipal elections. In this view your committee concur."—(*Report*, page 16.)

Suggestions of Clergy.

Qy. Is it, in your opinion, desirable that it should be made illegal to hold sick, benefit, or other clubs at Public-Houses?

2171. "Yes, and the majority of the members would be thankful to be spared the temptation offered there."—Y. 1.

2172. "Yes. Where no other neutral rooms can be hired, let the National school-room be offered by the clergyman of the parish."—Y. 22.

2173. "No; but I think it a thing to be discouraged."—Y. 33.

2174. "Most decidedly. It is felt a great hardship by the sober that they must attend at the Public-House once a fortnight." Y. 49.

2175. "I should be favourable to such a law. I am certain that the meeting of clubs in Public-Houses fosters intemperance." Y. 165.

2176. "Most decidedly; and I think public opinion would be in favour of such legislation, and, in very many cases, the members of the clubs themselves."—Y. 224.

Qy. Is it, in your opinion, desirable that it should be made illegal to hold sick, benefit, or other clubs at Public-Houses?

2177. "Most decidedly; the best clubs are held in other places."—Y. 240.

2178. "Most desirable. In my opinion, the holding meetings in Public-Houses has been to thousands the cause of a disorderly life. I am myself an honorary member of two sick clubs, both of which formerly held their meetings in a Public-House. In this neighbourhood it is the rule to hold a meeting every month, and on those occasions a pint of ale is allowed to each member, and paid for out of the funds. The clubs to which I belong consist of about 100 or 120 members; at the monthly meeting about twenty or thirty might attend—many of them young men—and that small number invariably drank the ale allowed to the 100 or 120. The consequence was, the clubs were almost bankrupt, and the men on the high road to ruin, both body and soul. This was pointed out to them; they withdrew from the Public-House and held their meetings in private apartments where no drink was allowed. The result is, the clubs are now flourishing, and the character of many of the members decidedly improved."—Y. 315.

2179. "Where other places of meeting are available, it is most desirable that the managing officers should be induced to hold the meetings elsewhere. Perhaps a prohibitory law might lead to the opening of other places for the purpose, even in rural parishes."—Y. 381.

2180. "Not exactly; it may happen there may be nowhere else to hold them. But I would make the registration of such societies compulsory, and would leave it to the registrar to appoint each club its place of meeting. Where a school-house exists and the managers are willing, he may appoint it; or where there are only Public-Houses, he might select the best conducted. In towns there would also be available institutes, board and committee rooms for various public purposes, of which they might be granted the joint use. A private instruction to the registrar to set his face against Public-Houses, and only to adopt them under compulsion, would effect the greatest amount of good in this direction, under the circumstances."—Y. 531.

2181. "Certainly: it leads to great harm. Men meet ostensibly for business, but stay to drink. Though the rules of the club forbid drinking in the 'Lodge', the members adjourn to another room."—D. 56.

2182. "I think it would not be judicious so far to interfere with the liberty of the subject. The clergyman may do as much by giving the use of his school-room free for all clubs."—D. 155.

Qy. Is it, in your opinion, desirable that it should be made illegal to hold sick, benefit, or other clubs at Public-Houses?

2183. "Most certainly. Burial clubs not only cause drinking, but the murdering of children for the sake of funeral allowance." D. 185.

2184. "The holding of clubs at Public-Houses is a prolific cause of intemperance."—D. 286.

2185. "Not only is it desirable; it is our duty to see to it."—Ca. 45.

2186. "Most undoubtedly. There is no saying how much evil might be averted by the passing of such a law."—Ca. 48.

2187. "Certainly; these meetings could generally be arranged to be held in some public building in the parish other than the Public-House."—Ca. 161.

2188. "No rules ought to be certified, nor any funds secured by law, in the case of any society holding its business meetings at a Public-House."—M. 79.

2189. "The erection of a suitable building for club purposes would, in many instances, I think, withdraw clubs from Public-Houses."—M. 224.

2190. "Yes; if it could be done. The meetings of benefit societies at Public-Houses have had a terrible influence in promoting intemperance."—M. 344.

2191. "The existing custom is undoubtedly a pernicious one, and working people have sometimes expressed to me their anxiety on this account when wishing to enter their children in such societies."—M. 411.

2192. "Decidedly so; as there are cases where the publican is manager at (say) some neighbouring works, thus finding a ready means of making the men under him drink. Then again the rent asked for club rooms at such houses is generally exorbitant, and the expense of drink furnished by club rules or paid for at the expense of members makes these societies the reverse of provident, and often causes their insolvency. The best regulated societies are held in schoolrooms."—Ch. 79.

2193. "This would be a strong measure. I am disposed to think unnecessarily so; for I think if the clergy and others would place their schools and public buildings under their control at the disposal of such societies, the working men would be only too glad in such cases to escape temptation. A flourishing society of the kind holds its meetings in our school, and has elected me as its president."—Ch. 129.

2194. "If possible, certainly. I have been told of the case

Qy. Is it, in your opinion, desirable that it should be made illegal to hold sick, benefit, or other clubs at Public-Houses?

of a Public-House for sale going up some £200 to £300 higher as soon as it was announced that clubs and other meetings were held on the premises."—Ch. 198.

2195. "I think so, since publicans simply get them up at their houses in order to increase their own profits; provided that some other public building were procured for the meetings of such clubs."—R. 22.

2196. "I am not prepared to say that it should be made illegal to hold clubs at Public-Houses; but I think that every encouragement should be given to members to hold them elsewhere and to establish them on sounder principles."—R. 72.

2197. "However desirable it may be to separate clubs from Public-Houses, I do not think you can do it, unless you provide a club-room elsewhere. What is wanted is a working men's hall, under Christian management, in every neighbourhood."—R. 44.

2198. "I think it is desirable that they should, if possible, be held elsewhere; but to make it illegal would, in my opinion, be an unnecessary restraint."—R. 438.

Testimony of Magistrates.

Qy. Is it, in your opinion, desirable that it should be made illegal to hold sick, benefit, or other clubs at Public-Houses?

2199. "I believe if these meetings ceased to be held in Public-Houses, that in twelve months one half of them would be 'to let.'" 2,282.

2200. "A most desirable remedy in the case of sick and benefit clubs."—2,700.

2201. "As to sick and benefit clubs it would certainly be most desirable."—2,738.

2202. "I think it very undesirable that club meetings should be held at Public-Houses, as we have very many cases of assault committed by drunken men at their club meetings."—2,881.

2203. "Nothing can be worse than the holding of such meetings at Public-Houses. Why not use the schoolrooms for such purposes, and allow no beer?"—3,689.

2204. "Such a law would be a great boon, and is imperatively needed."—3,869.

2205. "I certainly think that no benefit clubs of any kind should be held in Public-Houses."—4,041.

Qy. Is it, in your opinion, desirable that it should be made illegal to hold sick, benefit, or other clubs at Public-Houses?

2206. "I have no doubt that the ordinary sick, benefit, or burial clubs should be prohibited from meeting at Beer-Shops or Public-Houses; since the clubs meeting at such places have often been got up by persons engaged in the liquor trade, simply for the purpose of increasing their profits. Much care, however, would be required in drawing an enactment which would cover these, but should not touch the ancient masonic, and perhaps other societies, which dine together, and a part of whose funds are devoted to charity."—4,237.

NOTE.—In reply to the query at the head of this section, seventy-two magistrates return a decided 'Yes,' whilst eleven give as decided a 'No.' A large number are neutral, but thirty express themselves in terms almost identical with the following:—

2207. "I think it undesirable that such meetings should be held at Public-Houses: but I would not go so far as to advocate a legal restriction. Arbitrary restriction is apt to defeat its own ends."—4,332.

Qy. Is it, in your opinion, desirable that it should be made illegal to hold municipal and parliamentary election committees at Public-Houses?

2208. "I would render it illegal to hold any parliamentary or municipal election committee meetings at Public-Houses."—2,282.

2209. "It is difficult for an election committee to find accommodation, inasmuch as either party would object (and does so) to the other having the use of a school or public building."—2,738.

2210. "I think it very undesirable that parliamentary election committees should be held at Public-Houses."—2,881.

2211. "It would be desirable; if possible, I would enact that all schools receiving money either from the Privy Council or rates should be compellable to allow their premises to be used for public purposes."—3,008.

2212. "Yes, if other places could be found; but as there might be a difficulty in finding these, publicans might be allowed 'to let' rooms for such purposes on condition of closing their taps."—3,195.

2213. "I consider it desirable in the case of parliamentary elections."—3,251.

2214. "I would not suffer parliamentary or municipal election committees to be held at Public-Houses."—3,289.

Qy. Is it, in your opinion, desirable that it should be made illegal to hold municipal and parliamentary election committees at Public-Houses?

2215. "Highly desirable; a great step in the right direction." 4,321.

2216. "Yes, I think such a law would work well, and would enlist public opinion in its favour."—4,162.

NOTE.—The question of making it illegal to hold parliamentary and municipal election committees at Public-Houses would, from the returns which have been received, appear to be one of some difficulty; yet, in addition to the testimonies given above, 109 magistrates have expressed their opinions in reference to this subject.

2217. "I do think it desirable that it should be made illegal." 4,422.

NOTE.—This opinion is supported in almost identical terms by eighty-one others, and negatived by eleven.

2218. "I think it desirable that they should be held elsewhere; but I am not prepared to say that it should be made illegal to hold them at Public-Houses."—2,545.

NOTE.—Seventeen other testimonies are to the same purport.

SECTION 52. THE LICENSING POWER.

"Numerous correspondents represent that as the ratepayers are vitally interested in a traffic which so largely increases the taxes, and entails such dire evils on society, they ought to have a voice in deciding whether any, or what number of, Public-Houses should exist in their midst. One correspondent asserts that 'even the magistrates ought not to have the power of granting new licences in opposition to the wishes of the inhabitants of any district;' while another clergyman of wide experience recommends that the board of guardians, though not elected for this particular purpose, should be associated with the bench of magistrates in determining the number of houses to be licensed for the sale of intoxicating drinks in any given district. While your committee express no preference for one of these suggestions more than another, yet they regard both of them as worthy of the gravest consideration."—(*Report*, page 16.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Do you think that it would be desirable to place the licensing power under the control of the ratepayers?

2219. "I think the number of Public-Houses should be

Qy. Do you think that it would be desirable to place the licensing power under the control of the ratepayers?

limited according to population; but I do not think the ratepayers should have the control. When there is a large number of small ratepayers, there might probably be an increase of Public-Houses of a low class."—Y. 15.

2220. "They certainly ought to have some voice."—Y. 28.

2221. "Country ratepayers have not the firmness to resist solicitation."—Y. 56.

2222. "No; too many would not dare to vote against the publican and become unpopular."—Y. 65.

2223. "Probably the Public-Houses would be closed if the ratepayers here had the power."—Y. 118.

2224. "Yes; at least it is the best way of combatting the evil that has been suggested hitherto. The majority contemplated in Sir Wilfrid Lawson's bill is perhaps too small; I think it should be three-fourths."—Y. 183.

2225. "Certainly, to give them a voice as to the number and situation of Drink-Shops."—Y. 241.

2226. "An educated and independent class of men like the magistrates are less likely to succumb to the influence of publicans and brewers than ordinary ratepayers."—Y. 297.

2227. "By all means let the ratepayers decide as to the number of Public-Houses required. Personally, I am in favour of the Permissive Bill; so are many in this parish."—Y. 316.

2228. "Much would depend upon the size of the districts. If restricted to parishes, nothing could well be worse, especially in the country. On the whole, I would say, 'not under the control of the ratepayers;' but due weight should be given to their wishes expressed by memorial or otherwise, and especial inquiry on the spot instituted, if required."—Y. 531.

2229. "Yes; or, at all events, give them the power of vetoing any licence sought from the magistrates."—D. 227.

2230. "I think this would be most objectionable, as I am of opinion it would cause much drinking in the way of bribes to electors."—Ca. 33.

2231. "Certainly; the magistrates are mostly interested parties. The ratepayers only want peace and quietness: it is they who are supplicating the Legislature for relief. The publicans have cried them down for the present, but give ratepayers the whole or a part of the power, and we should soon see the country rid of half its vice."—Ca. 45.

Qy. Do you think that it would be desirable to place the licensing power under the control of the ratepayers?

2232. "No. Let the magistrates be bound by far stricter laws than at present; and, if necessary, let the ratepayers have a veto on the number of licences."—Ca. 56.

2233. "I fear not; as the publicans and their friends would gain a majority of votes, they always having ready a strong organization, and having corrupt human nature on their side."—Ca. 57.

2234. "The most reasonable and effectual remedy that I can think of is for the ratepayers to have the entire control of the licences, as sought to be provided by the Permissive Bill: all other means I consider more or less ineffectual."—Ca. 73.

2235. "The licensing authority should be retained by the magistrates, to be exercised by them subject to the expressed opinion of the ratepayers."—Ca. 227.

2236. "Since the ratepayers are so vitally interested in a traffic which largely increases the taxes and entails dreadful evils on families and society generally, they ought not to be overlooked on this part of the question, though it might not be desirable to supersede entirely the authority of the magistrates."—M. 102.

2237. "The voice of the ratepayers should somehow be heard; but, as a rule, the magistrates bear the responsibility."—M. 46.

2238. "Not absolutely; but I think they ought to have a veto on reasonable cause being shown."—M. 123.

2239. "I think it would work very irregularly in different parishes. Perhaps the magistracy with a limiting law would be best."—M. 127.

2240. "I doubt it: not one ratepayer out of ten would be strong-minded enough to refuse a personal application for a vote." M. 182.

2241. "I fear not in this district; and I fear that in rural districts generally the ratepayers would be influenced by the monied, which generally means the influential, portion of the community. I hold an opinion, based upon what I know of the district, that the Legislature should say how many drinking houses should be in every district. In towns there is a great difference, and I have no doubt that the licensing power should be under the control of the ratepayers."—M. 208.

2242. "The ratepayers should certainly have a voice in the matter; the law should fix the maximum of Public-Houses for

Qy. Do you think that it would be desirable to place the licensing power under the control of the ratepayers?

any given area or population, and the ratepayers should have the power of still further limiting the number."—M. 224.

2243. "Yes, I think it desirable to give them a veto against the granting of fresh licences."—M. 272.

2244. "I think it very desirable that the ratepayers should have the right of veto upon the traffic, but not the licensing power."—M. 339.

2245. "In this parish, a magistrate is the owner of the Public-House, and a licence is secured for it through influence with his brother magistrates. The ratepayers are under the same pressure. The majority care nothing about the well-being of the country in a social and religious point of view; and a neighbour and friend can always secure a licence for his Public."—M. 390.

2246. "I don't think it would be desirable to place the licensing power in the unrestricted control of the ratepayers. I fear it would lead to agitation, bitterness, and confusion; but giving the majority a veto where the number is out of all proportion to the wants of the community, and giving them power to tax themselves and compensate, or partially compensate, those whom they might compel to close would, I think, be a reasonable and fair proposal. The State, which has so largely benefitted by the traffic, should have a part of the loss caused by the alteration of the law."—M. 401.

2247. "Yes, in towns."—Ch. 35.

2248. "I think it most desirable that two-thirds of the ratepayers in any locality should have the power of preventing any licence being granted, as they can form the best opinion as to the requirements of the district; but I do not think the licensing power should be under the control of the ratepayers."—Ch. 64.

2249. "I do not. Publicans can gain a majority of ratepayers thoughtlessly to assent to their wishes and schemes."—Ch. 175.

2250. "This question requires consideration; the working of such a system would largely depend upon the spirit of the ratepayers and the morality of the parish."—Ch. 296.

2251. "Yes, it would be much better than it is at present. As it is, one man holds eighty or ninety licensed houses under his control, and his power sometimes extends over many more, forming a gigantic monopoly for evil; but I think it would be best and most just that the voice of the people should be heard in controlling the traffic."—Ch. 347.

Qy. Do you think that it would be desirable to place the licensing power under the control of the ratepayers?

2252. "Yes; they are the parties really concerned, and the best judges of the desirability or otherwise of Public-Houses."—Ch. 350.

2253. "I have long thought so; and I think we must not look for much improvement tlll the licensing power is under the control of the ratepayers."—Ch. 387.

2254. "We (*i.e.*, a meeting of such members of the congregation as would answer the public invitation) are in favour of granting a veto to the ratepayers."—R. 43.

2255. "No; unless females vote."—R. 120.

2256. "I think it would be very desirable, and I believe that many who are the victims of intemperance would vote thus, as their only chance of safety."—R. 169.

2257. "Local licensing boards, elected for the sole purpose, as school boards are, would be a better power than the magistracy. The Permissive Bill would be the best of all."—R. 178.

2258. "Certainly not in this parish; where ignorance reigns, self-respect is wanting."—R. 199.

2259. "I think it would be right that the ratepayers in every locality should have a voice in this matter."—R. 310.

2260. "Yes, along with the magistrates; but the magistrates should not have the power of granting licences in the face of remonstrants. The people are in power on other subjects, and M.P.'s require moral pressure in Parliament."—R. 328.

2261. "No, not in our district, as the majority of our ratepayers are incapable of proper discrimination in such matters."—R. 339.

2262. "I find it would be difficult to do this altogether; but I think that the magistrates should not have the power to grant new licences in opposition to the wish of the inhabitants of any district, or to renew licences to badly-conducted houses."—R. 403.

2263. "No; I fear that in some districts this would increase the evil, unless you allowed female suffrage. Ratepayers would be won over to the wrong side by undue influences."—R. 44.

2264. "Many beersellers and others would get the majority of ratepayers in low neighbourhoods on their side."—R. 473.

From Magistrates.

Qy. Do you think that it would be desirable to place the licensing power under the control of the ratepayers?

2265. "I consider the magistracy infinitely to be preferred as a licensing authority either to the whole body of the ratepayers or the excise. If the authority were changed, I should prefer to have it less rather than more local; and, above all, to have it clearly laid down that the power is to be exercised in the direction of reducing rather than of increasing the present number of houses."—3,861.

2266. "Place the granting of licences in the hands of the taxpayers, because they have to bear the expenses of prosecuting drunken criminals, supporting paupers, &c., made by the traffic." 2,546.

2267. "Leave the granting of licences in the hands of the magistrates who best know the requirements and merits of each case, and withdraw the appeal to the quarter sessions, where nothing can be known of either."—2,738.

2268. "Place the power over licences in the hands of the ratepayers, who are in my opinion most likely to apply the remedy at the proper time."—2,810.

Suggestions of Clergy.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

2269. "Let an independent officer from the Government come down annually to grant licences, and give him power to regulate the number in proportion. The officer who grants the licences should have no official connection with the locality."—Ca. 59.

2270. "The most difficult point in this matter is to fix upon the licensing authority. Now, I would not recommend the election of a licensing board, as such an election would be almost sure to give rise to much excitement, and probably to much drunkenness, and also might be of very doubtful utility. I would not supersede entirely the authority of the magistrate, and the ratepayers ought not to be overlooked in a matter in which they are so vitally interested. I would, therefore, recommend a combined authority, consisting of magistrates and of another body who, though not elected for that particular purpose, still do represent the ratepayers, viz., the board of guardians of the union. I make a distinction between the guardians of the parish or township, who

might be influenced by local interests, and the guardians of the union collectively."—M. 102.

2271. "As the magisterial power is confined chiefly to the consideration of the house and its capabilities, I think if the board of guardians had the selection, subject to the control of the ratepayers, licensing would be more limited, and the change beneficial; there are more Public-Houses than are necessary."—Ch. 183.

2272. "Every licence should be governed by a recommendation from the ratepayers."—Y. 299.

2273. "The introduction of a well-considered Permissive Bill, also the prohibition in any case of drinking on the premises, except to bona fide travellers."—Y. 471.

2274. "I think the inhabitants should have a veto in the case of any new licence asked for. There would have been no Beer-Shop here (population 450) if they had the power of veto."—D. 227.

2275. "I certainly think that orderly ratepayers ought not to have Public-Houses thrust upon them against their will."—D. 75.

2276. "It is hardly too much to assert that a Permissive Bill in force would double the attendance at all places of worship and all schools. There would then be no need of ragged schools." D. 286.

2277. "Total prohibition, the surest remedy for drunkenness." Ca. 25.

2278. "I would suggest a cessation of licences until a wise measure of prohibition can be brought forward."—Ca. 128.

2279. "The Permissive Bill."—M. 120.

2280. "The Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Law."—M. 285.

2281. "Give the ratepayers a veto against fresh licences being granted."—M. 272.

2282. "In my opinion the only effectual remedy is to place the Public-Houses under the absolute control of the public, for whose supposed accommodation they have been called into existence."—M. 353.

2283. "It seems to me most desirable that the ratepayers should have a voice about the establishment of Public-Houses in their neighbourhood."—Ch. 129.

2284. "A law is required which will permit no Public-House, except when agreeable to the people living in the neighbourhood." R. 887.

From Magistrates.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

2285. "Gradually reduce the number of Public-Houses until we arrive at a limit of one house to every 1,000 people; and when the houses in the trade had arrived at or below the limit, require the consent of a majority of the inhabitant ratepayers in a township in addition to the consent of the magistrates, before a new licence should be granted. In applying for new licences, I would do away with the right of appeal to quarter sessions."—2,639.

2286. "A Public-House is a house licensed to accommodate the public. If, therefore, a large majority of the public decide that they do not desire such accommodation, why should it be suffered to exist? Failing this, I would put the existing laws in force, as I am perfectly sure that if the magistrates and police carried out those laws, one-half of the Public-Houses would become insolvent in a year."—2,728.

2287. "I am in favour of the Permissive Bill, or any measure that will tend to restrict the sale of intoxicating drinks."—2,308.

2288. "I should most decidedly object to placing the power of absolutely refusing drink to their neighbours in the hands of a majority of ratepayers in a district. The result would probably be the very reverse of what was intended by its promoters."—4,332.

From Chaplains of Gaols.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

2289. "Begin with the Permissive Bill."—845.

2290. "The pledge and the Permissive Bill."—896.

From Chief Constables and Superintendents of Police.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

2291. "I know no better remedy than the Permissive Bill." 218.

2292. "With respect to the 'power' or authority to which the granting of licences should be entrusted, there is one objection to the magistrates which I have not seen noted, viz., that the great body of magistrates, whilst most upright and honourable, unhappily hold aloof from the people, and know very little of their

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

wants and temptations. All they know comes either through the police, whose information sometimes as regards the publicans is not trustworthy, or from dependants and others connected with beersellers and publicans. On fuller consideration of the subject, I should prefer to see the power of granting licences entrusted to a licensing board consisting of: I. One-half elected members to represent and guard the interests of the people; and—II. One-half consisting (1) of magistrates *ex officio*, not being owners of Public-House or Beer-Shop property; (2) representatives of the inland revenue; and (3) the constabulary. A board thus constituted, it seems to me, would be calculated to guard the interests of (1) the people, (2) of law and justice, (3) of the revenue, and (4) of peace and property. Under no circumstances should there be more than one place for the sale of drink for every 500 of the population."—221.

2293. "The Permissive Bill."—259.

2294. "No voice in the disposal of licences should be given to the ratepayers, the brewers and landlords having such influence over the majority."—347.

2295. "Give the ratepayers the power, where a legal majority desire it, to close all Public-Houses in any district. Failing this, greatly diminish the number of such houses, and close them altogether from Saturday night to Monday morning."—49.

From Employers of Labour.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

2296. "We cannot but think that when the people in a given district are opposed to the liquor trade, it should not, in such places, be forced upon them against their will. The exclusion of the liquor traffic is found in many places to work exceedingly well. It seems, therefore, only reasonable to expect that still greater advantage would result in places where its exclusion was in harmony with the general wish."—154.

2297. "Parliament should empower the people in each locality to prevent Drink-Shops being forced upon them against their wishes. The law would then in no case precede public conviction, and, therefore, would not run the great risk of becoming a dead letter."—155.

2298. "Power should be vested in the people to decide to what extent, if at all, the sale of intoxicating drink shall be sanctioned."—160.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

2299. "I know no measure so likely to prove effectual as the Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill introduced by Sir Wilfrid Lawson."—164.

2300. "Give the people the power to veto the granting of licences."—271.

2301. "Give to the ratepayers the right of suppressing the traffic whenever a majority of them so wish it."—65.

2302. "Seeing that the rates and taxes are largely augmented by the results of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and seeing that that traffic itself exists ostensibly for the public convenience, it seems only reasonable that the licensing of the common sale of dangerous liquors should be more immediately under popular control; and especially is it desirable that where public opinion is opposed to the existence of the traffic, and prefers to be without licensed houses, magistrates should not be empowered (as they now are) to force such places upon the population."—121.

From the Chaplain of a Workhouse.

Qy. What remedies would you suggest?

2303. "The best, or one of the best remedies would be the Permissive Bill; for if the ratepayer be obliged to aid in supporting the ruined drunkard, why should he not aid by his vote to keep temptation out of the way, and so help to prevent his intemperance and ruin."—1,617.

Section 53. A REGULATED MONOPOLY IN THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Suggestions of Clergy.

Qy. Remedies.

2304. "I think that the 'Gothenburg' system by which all the Drink-Houses are held by the municipality who pay their agents who keep them, allowing them no profit on alcoholic drinks, but as much as they can make upon tobacco and groceries, is well worth inquiring into."—D. 286.

2305. "The only practical remedy is to confine the sale of

Qy. Remedies.

alcoholic drinks to druggists or Government stores, and forbid Public-Houses to sell other than tea and coffee, with food, for travellers or visitors, Sunday or week-day."—M. 159.

2306. "Accept frankly the principle that free trade is not admissible in this trade, and falling upon the other alternative of a 'regulated monopoly,' remember that in proportion as you make the trade more and more a monopoly, the more practical and just is its thorough regulation. Get any one town council to buy up every Public-House in its district, and to open them on their own account as 'Canteens,' and perhaps the solution of the difficulty may thus be found. So strict a monopoly will necessitate the transference of the licensing (though not the regulating) authority to boards, which will, of course, like all local boards in Anglo-Saxon communities, in most cases be flagrant jobbers. Try if this sad canker of the Anglo-Saxon race cannot be checked or prevented by Government accepting as its first and principal duty the function of prosecuting all offences against the law. Compel the Government to prosecute in every case even if the jobber be an active political partisan."—3,389.

2307. "Turn a deaf ear to what jobbers in intoxicating drinks call 'vested interests.' The health and lives of men are vested interests that ought not to be destroyed by traders in liquid poisons."—3,054.

From Employers of Labour.

Qy. Remedies.

2308. "The sale of intoxicating liquors should be taken in hand by the State, which should pay the publicans a fixed salary for selling these liquors, but should allow them to sell other liquids and food on their own account, thus making it much more the publican's interest to sell anything rather than beer, wine, or spirits."—56.

2309. "I would suggest stopping the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and the appointment of a Government officer to sell alcohol for medicinal, mechanical, or other purposes declared by Act of Parliament to be legal, such officer to receive a salary and not to have an interest in selling such liquor."—153.

Section 54. THE ENFORCEMENT OF PENALTIES.

Suggestions of Clergy.

Qy. Enforcement of penalties.

2310. "Riotous drunkenness should be punished with a short imprisonment without the option of a fine."—D. 173.

2311. "It is desirable that the existing law should be carried out more faithfully, that drunkards should be apprehended more commonly, and that they should be most rigorously dealt with wherever and whenever seen abroad."—M. 76.

2312. "The present 'five shillings and costs' should be abolished as worse than useless, and the punishment made cumulative, leading to imprisonment after the third or fourth conviction."—M. 384.

2313. "Punish the drunken man as well as the landlord, and also all others present at the time who aid and abet in any way the drunkenness. This divided responsibility would lighten the task of a publican desirous of keeping his house respectable and orderly, and also deter many who, in various ways, trifle with a weak and half-drunken friend's simplicity."—M. 411.

2314. "Drunkenness should be treated as a crime in itself, and not as a palliation of other crimes."—Ch. 355.

2315. "I advocate the more effectual punishment of the drunkard who breaks the law; half the cases are passed over with impunity."—R. 55.

2316. "Fine all drunkenness in the streets most stringently." R. 382.

Suggestions from Magistrates.

Qy. Enforcement of penalties.

2317. "Let it be *prima facie* evidence, if a drunken man be seen coming out of a licensed house, that he has been allowed to 'tipple' there, unless the keeper of the house can prove the contrary, and that the intoxicated man was removed as soon as he entered the house."—2,314.

2318. "Increase the power of the magistrates in the infliction of penalties for drunkenness, and especially on innkeepers for permitting drunkenness."—3,359.

Qy. Enforcement of penalties.

2319. "Prohibit the reduction of penalties below one-half on a first conviction, and inflict the full penalty in all subsequent cases."—2,738.

2320. "Greater strictness is required in reporting all cases where the publican supplies drink to those who are already intoxicated, and greater severity on the part of the justices in dealing with such cases. A second conviction should annul the licence."—2,842.

2321. "Any publican selling drink of any description to a person in a drunken state should be heavily fined, and after a second offence should be deprived of his licence."—3,172.

2322. "Diminish greatly the number of houses, increase the rateable value, and thus in both directions make the regulated monopoly more valuable—something which the publican will make an effort not to lose. Then make the second or third offence against the law forfeit the licence. The best check on drunkenness is the interest of the publican himself."—3,389.

2323. "I would suggest that the general aim of social reformers should be to limit the abuse of drink, not the use of it. With this view, I would fine the seller of intoxicating liquor whenever he sold to a person already intoxicated. To this end, the police ought to have instructions to look in from time to time at all the Inns and Beer-Houses on their beats, and when they find an intoxicated person sitting with liquor before him, they should summon the seller as well as the drunken man. Fines should be endorsed on the licences, and half-a-dozen should entail the forfeiture of the licence."—3,431.

2324. "I would suggest in all cases (as at present, if the law was properly carried out) that the publican should be had up and fined for all cases in which people left his house in a drunken state, and that the third conviction should be fatal to a renewal of licence."—4,001.

2325. "I look on the parties supplying drink to excess as more guilty than the recipient of it. I would, therefore, limit the discretion of magistrates in lowering the penalties, and make the suppression of licences imperative in all cases where a third conviction takes place."—4,041.

2326. "I would deprive publicans and Beer-Shop keepers of their licences for permitting drunkenness, and I think much good would be effected by the universal adoption of the Forbes Mackenzie Act in England and Wales, and in Ireland."—4,164.

2327. "Publicans out of whose houses intoxicated persons are seen to come, should be liable to punishment, and they should

Qy. Enforcement of penalties.

also be liable for damage committed on person or property by such individuals."—4,293.

2328. "Stringent regulations as to the conduct of the house and a stringent enforcement of them, forfeiture of licence after a certain number of offences, and a determination to enforce full penalties in cases clearly proved, will all be instruments most powerful in eradicating the disease of intemperance."—3,861.

From Governors of Gaols.

Qy. Enforcement of penalties.

2329. "Make the licensed publican responsible for preventing drunkenness in his house."—696.

2330. "Fine all publicans for allowing persons drink when they are in a state of intoxication, and for a second offence annul the licence."—736.

2331. "Increase the punishment for drunkenness; and on a second conviction, sentence to a term of imprisonment, without the option of a fine."—736.

From Chief Constables and Superintendents of Police.

Qy. Enforcement of penalties.

2332. "When a person is summoned for drunkenness, or taken into custody for drunkenness, then fine the landlord in the like sum as the drunken person for allowing him to have the drink, and let three such convictions involve the forfeiture of licence."—139.

2333. "Fine any publican £5, for a first offence, who supplies a person already drunk with intoxicating liquors; and let a second offence involve the forfeiture of licence."—293.

2334. "The offence of drunkenness, whether attended with disorderly conduct or not, should be made an offence, especially on Sundays, and after the third conviction for drunkenness a more serious penalty should be inflicted. Any man found drunk in a Public-House should be held to have committed an offence, and the landlord also."—347.

2335. "In cases of drunkenness on the premises of a Public-House, I would throw on the publican the onus of proving that the parties so found drunk had not been supplied with drink on the said premises."—603.

From Employers of Labour.

Qy. Enforcement of penalties.

2336. "Inflict a fine upon any landlord supplying intoxicating liquors to a drunken man."—15.

2337. "More vigorous punishment for those who make people drunk."—38.

2338. "Publicans should be severely dealt with when they serve drunken people."—140.

From Masters and Chaplains of Workhouses.

Qy. Enforcement of penalties.

2339. "Magistrates should impose the full penalties on all publicans and beersellers for any breach of the law."—968.

2340. "Any publican knowingly serving a person under the influence of drink should be liable to a heavy penalty, and also to forfeit his licence for a second offence."—1,259.

Section 55. HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.

Suggestions of Magistrates.

Qy. Remedies.

2341. "When a man has been convicted for drunkenness a certain number of times, place him under surveillance, take away his rights to any votes, and empower his wife to receive his wages and the wages of their children; his powers and rights to be regained after the lapse of an appointed time during which he shall have been on his good behaviour. Forbid him, where possible, entrance to a Public-House, by placing his name on a list to be handed round to the various publicans, who should be debarred from serving him with any drink at all."—2,270.

2342. "Power should be given to commit to asylums habitual drunkards, whose families are paupers."—4,106.

2343. "Deal with habitual drunkards as being *pro tanto* insane."—2,274.

2344. "The limit of 5s. as the fine for drunkenness is

Qy. Remedies.

absurdly small: though it may be sufficient to meet the case of persons summoned at rare intervals, it has no effect in restraining habitual drunkards. I would suggest that the limit be extended to 40s.; that after the third conviction the penalty should, at the option of the justices, extend to 10s.; after the sixth offence, to 15s.; after the ninth, to 20s.; and so on increasing 5s. after every third conviction, up to the limit of 40s.; and that in order to meet cases of notorious, habitual drunkenness, the justices should be empowered after the tenth conviction (such ten convictions having taken place within a certain limit of time to be fixed) to commit to gaol for a period not exceeding three months; and after the fifteenth conviction, for a period not exceeding six months."—2,700.

2345. "Deal more severely with confirmed drunkards, in extending the term of imprisonment, accompanied by the ordinary prison discipline as to labour and diet."—3,115.

2346. "In cases where persons through intemperance become pests to a neighbourhood, such persons should be placed under confinement, or sent to a lunatic asylum."—3,172.

2347. "Imprisonment, without the option of a fine, should be inflicted after two or three convictions, and for confirmed drunkards I would recommend the establishment of asylums."—3,712.

2348. "An habitual drunkard should be punished if seen to enter a Public-House for purposes of drinking."—3,754.

2349. "Publicans, within a radius of (say) one mile, should be prohibited from supplying liquor to be consumed on the premises during the period of (say) one year to a person convicted of being drunk in any place."—3,962.

2350. "The 'Habitual Drunkards Bill' might prove an excellent remedy: the fear of incarceration would, in many cases, have a very wholesome and deterrent effect. At present, friends and relatives are powerless; and I am sure many a wife might be saved if the bill was in force."—4,049.

2351. "Let incorrigible drunkards be flogged or sent to a lunatic asylum. I fear, however, that punishment, unless accompanied with a sensation of shame, is not of much use. The disused 'stocks' might in some places be revived with advantage, and sweeping the streets has been adopted in Russia for years with great advantage."—3,092.

Suggestions of Clergy.

Qy. Remedies.

2352. "I should introduce the 'public stocks.' On the third occasion of a person being found drunk, I would make it illegal and punishable to supply that person with drink for a certain time—not until he could produce a certificate of good conduct."—Y. 68.

2353. "I think it desirable that the landlords of village Public-Houses such as mine should be empowered and compelled to refuse admittance to notorious sots, or at least to draw no liquor for them."—Y. 541.

2354. "Place habitual drunkards under similar restrictions as habitual criminals by giving the police power, under certain conditions, to prohibit publicans admitting them into their houses."—R. 431.

Suggestions of Governors of Gaols.

Qy. Remedies.

2355. "I should recommend much longer sentences of imprisonment in cases of repeated drunkenness, so that men should find out and feel that if they did not keep sober their liberty would be forfeited. There are those who have been more than 100 times in prison for offences due to drunkenness, and I think that such persons should be shut up as much as lunatics, in order to prevent the infliction of the immense expense and evil to the community which they occasion."—718.

2356. "I am in favour of Mr. Dalrymple's bill. Punishments for drunkenness should be cumulative, and habitual drunkards should be treated as incorrigible rogues under 5 Geo. IV., c. 83."—763.

Suggestions of Medical Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums.

Qy. Remedies.

2357. "I would confer on the magistrates the power and the obligation to send to reformatories for lengthened periods habitual drunkards, or persons convicted of drunkenness upon three occasions in a year."—2,086.

2358. "Asylums for habitual drunkards, as in America, are desirable."—2,103.

From Chaplains of Gaols.

Qy. Remedies.

2359. "Habitual drunkenness should be treated as a species of insanity."—831.

2360. "Plàce habitual drunkards under legal confinement. Confinement for a certain period, to be renewed on fresh transgressions, is, I believe, the only cure for the habitual drunkard. It would be compulsion, doubtless; but so are education and vaccination in the present day."—849.

From a Chief Constable.

Qy. Remedies.

2361. "Drunkenness generally should be visited with heavier penalties than at present, and incorrigible offenders should be deemed guilty of misdemeanour, and tried at quarter sessions."—445.

From Masters and Chaplains of Workhouses.

Qy. Remedies.

2362. "The idea of providing asylums for the intemperate where habits of sobriety would be enforced, is certainly a very excellent one."—1,006.

2363. "An asylum for drunkards is the only thing I can suggest."—1,095.

Section 56. A LEGALIZED PROPORTION OF LICENCES TO POPULATION.

Suggestions of Clergy.

Qy. Remedies.

2364. "Licences should be regulated by the population of the parish or district, say, one to 500 people."—Y. 299.

2365. "Legalize what population should be allowed a Public-House."—Y. 546.

2366. "The number of Public-Houses should be limited

Qy. Remedies.

according to the number of inhabitants in each parish by legislative enactment."—D. 22.

2367. "In country parishes, one Public-House for 500 people would be quite sufficient."—Ca. 23.

2368. "Give us not more than one Public-House to every 1,000 people, and let these be under stringent rules, and inspected by others than the police."—Ca. 56.

2369. "Without interfering with vested interests, Public-Houses and Beer-Shops might be proportioned to population; *i.e.*, no fresh licence to be issued or forfeited one renewed where one (say) to 1,000 people already existed. This would gradually modify the evil, and be cordially supported by the inhabitants."—M. 74.

2370. "We need a very great reduction in the number of licensed houses, say to one Public-House for every 1,000 people." R. 200.

2371. "A law not permitting more than one house for the sale of intoxicating liquors to 1,000 people would doubtless be a great boon."—R. 389.

From a Magistrate.

Qy. Remedies.

2372. "When the traffic cannot be entirely stopped, a minimum number of licences only should be granted; say, one for each 1,000 inhabitants."—2,810.

From the Chaplain of a Gaol.

Qy. Remedies.

2373. "I would suggest greater restrictions on the licensing of Public-Houses, especially as regards the proportion to the population, and stricter inquiry into the character of landlords." 837.

From Chief Constables and Superintendents of Police.

Qy. Remedies.

2374. "Reduce the number of Public-Houses and apportion them in accordance with some definite rule based on population." 148.

Qy. Remedies.

2375. "A considerable reduction in the number of Public-Houses which should be limited according to amount of population and local circumstances."—394.

2376. "Do away with Beer-Houses, and limit the number of Public-Houses to population, say one to every 500 inhabitants, exception being made for railway stations."—463.

2377. "It is my candid opinion that if Beer-Houses were totally abolished and Public-Houses regulated on the same system as are the police, that is, according to the population in each township or parish, much benefit would be the result, and less drunkenness, crime, and immorality would be the result."—543.

2378. "If the various complicated Acts of Parliament affecting Public-Houses and Beer-Houses were amalgamated in one plain act, and prepared with stringent regulations for the conduct of such houses, the number of the same being determined in accordance with the requirements of the population by districts, great advantage would result to the public even now, and to the rising generation."—577.

Section 57. THE EXCLUSION OF THOSE ENGAGED IN THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC FROM PUBLIC OFFICES.

Suggestions of Clergy.

Qy. Remedies.

2379. "I fear all efforts for the diminution of drunkenness will be ineffectual until the brewery interests and influence can be overcome in the House of Commons."—D. 117.

2380. "Let no owner of brewery or distillery be appointed a magistrate."—Ch. 35.

2381. "Let godly men avoid the liquor trade in every form. Too many gain large fortunes by it."—Y. 591.

2382. "I would make it illegal and penal for any magistrate to hold Public-House property except as trustee."—2,282.

2383. "No brewers ought to be magistrates."—2,488.

2384. "The Public-House interest is so strong in most boroughs that many members of Parliament whilst anxious to amend the laws are afraid of their seats, and will find fault with

Qy. Remedies.

any measure which may be introduced. Care must be taken not to make it a party question. The clergy and ministers of various denominations might use their influence and get up deputations to their representatives on the subject."—4,111.

From Chief Constables.

Qy Remedies.

2385. "I would recommend an act providing that after a given time it shall be unlawful for brewers, distillers, or wine merchants to be the owners of licensed houses, or to lend money to persons to take such houses."—463.

2386. "Spirit merchants, brewers, malsters, and innkeepers should be prohibited becoming members of the town council of any city or borough, as police officers cannot well be strict with publicans when such persons are in authority over them."—555.

2387. "Make it illegal for brewers, victuallers, or other persons having any interest in the sale of intoxicating drinks to be members of any town council, as it is impossible for the police to perform their duties efficiently when such persons are placed in power over them as members of watch committees."—656.

Section 58. THE INCREASED VIGILANCE OF THE POLICE.

From Magistrates.

Qy. Remedies.

2388. "The increased supervision of the police has done much, and will, I think, be the best means of putting a stop to public drunkenness."—3,530.

2389. "My experience does not extend beyond a country district; but I think it would be very beneficial if the police had power to exercise more authority, so as to prevent publicans from giving liquor to men when in a state of intoxication. I have known instances of men drinking to excess for two or three days at the same Public-House, perhaps merely returning home to sleep, and commencing again the following morning."—3,902.

From the Governor of a Gaol.

Qy. Remedies.

2390. "The police system, as at present constituted, tends greatly to indulgence in intoxicating drinks. Police officers of all grades are too much allowed to enter Public-Houses, instead of being prohibited doing so except on emergencies in the execution of their duties. They are not generally taught that spirits should only be used as medicine, and that abstaining is beneficial to health, while intoxicating drinks are injurious. Sufficient provision is not made for their comfort, or even shelter while in attendance at petty sessions, police courts, sessions, and assizes. At sessions and assize courts they have no places for sale of intoxicating drinks. Thus those who are retained and expected to protect the public are made to set an evil example. A well-supervised police might be made as a force preventive of drunkenness as well as of other crimes. It should be made the interest of the men of all grades to prevent drunkenness and crime; to assist in obtaining employment for all persons out of work—whether unconvicted persons, licence holders, habitual criminals, or discharged prisoners. Rewards and promotion to the police should be proportioned to the decrease of offences of all descriptions. There are very many humane and exemplary officers and men in the police service who would gladly give their attention to the prevention of drunkenness and crime, if their energies were properly encouraged to be so directed."—791.

Section 59. PROHIBITION OF THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR IN PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Suggestions of Clergy.

Qy. Remedies.

2391. "Forbid the sale of liquor in all places of amusement." Ca. 211.

2392. "No dancing, singing, or gambling to be allowed where drink is sold."—Ch. 350.

2393. "Separate dancing saloons from Public-Houses."—M. 308.

2394. "Whatever amendments of the law are suggested, I

Qy. Remedies.

should consider them imperfect unless they strongly insist upon the necessity of prohibiting publicans from laying traps to catch the young and unwary. Licences should state that in giving permission to provide refreshments they carry a prohibition against such entertainments as dancing, racing, raffles, &c."—M. 81.

2395. "No dancing or singing rooms ought to exist without special licence, or it would be better if they were totally shut up. In any case the hours of selling ought to be much limited."—2,546.

Suggestions of Magistrates.

Qy. Remedies.

2396. "I would suggest that in country villages and towns no Public-House should be allowed to have dancing or music without being duly licensed, say, by a licence of £10, and the police have power to enter either dance or music-halls, or to take people into custody misconducting themselves in the rooms or hall."—4,201.

From Chief Constables and Superintendents of Police.

Qy. Remedies.

2397. "Skittle-alleys and low bagatelle boards should not be allowed in Public-Houses; they are often the means of creating a love of gambling and the Public-House in many respectable youths."—17.

2398. "The instruments of gaming ought not in any shape to be permitted in any house licensed for the sale of intoxicating drinks, owing to the difficulty experienced by police officers in proving that persons are playing for money or money's worth."—24.

2399. "I have no doubt that allowing music and dancing in licensed houses is a great source of crime to both sexes, and ought to be prohibited altogether."—92.

2400. "No drink should be allowed in billiard rooms, bagatelle rooms, skittle-alleys, &c., and none of these things should be permitted at Public-Houses."—347.

2401. "If possible, the prevention of gaming and such like attractions at Public-Houses."—365.

2402. "I would suggest that no instrument of gaming be

Qy. Remedies.

allowed in Public-Houses, Beer-Houses, or at refreshment houses, as police officers experience great difficulty in proving cases of card playing."—555.

2403. "I would suggest that gaming should not under any pretence whatever be permitted in any Public or Beer-House. At present, a great deal of gambling is carried on, and in such a way as often to baffle the police."—656.

From Masters and Chaplains of Workhouses.

Qy. Remedies.

2404. "Do not allow music or dancing in any Public-House without a licence."—1,021.

2405. "Refuse licences to houses which connect music, dancing, or gaming in any way with their trade or premises."—1,452.

SECTION 60. SPECIAL INSPECTORS OF PUBLIC-HOUSES, &c.

Suggestions of Magistrates.

Qy. Remedies.

2406. "I would recommend the appointment of a special force of detectives for visiting licensed houses."—2,356.

2407. "There should be a special body of inspectors of Public-Houses, whose duty it should be to see the law enforced." 2,810.

2408. "There is in many quarters a great objection to having special inspectors of Public-Houses. It is said they would be spies, &c. I do not see why this should have more force in the case of innkeepers than of manufacturers, and indeed nearly all employers of labour who are subject to constant inspection under the Factory and Workshop Acts."—4,106.

From Chief Constables and Superintendents of Police.

Qy. Remedies.

2409. "I would suggest an independent inspectorship of Inns."—369.

Qy. Remedies.

2410. "I consider that Public-Houses could be better conducted if an independent staff of officers were appointed to look after them; at present, that duty brings the police more frequently into contact with the landlord than is desirable. They should be confined to their legitimate duty, in preventing and detecting crime, with a better rate of pay, which would induce a better class of men to join the force."—478.

Section 61. SUGGESTIONS IN REFERENCE TO WAKES, HIRINGS, FAIRS, &c.

Suggestions of Clergy.

Qy. Remedies.

2411. "Provision of suitable places of meeting, with refreshments, at hirings, fairs, markets, &c."—Y. 421.

2412. "Since there is a post-office in every parish, I would suggest that the postmaster in agricultural parishes should keep a register of farm servants, and that no hirings should be held to be legal without being made through the office; and that the registrar should give to the master a 'form of engagement,' specifying wages and time engaged for, and ditto to servants; a fee of one shilling to be charged to the master, and a like sum to servants."—Ca. 33.

2413. "To promote the sobriety of the country districts, the great secondary wants are: (1) The doing away with the foolish notion which prevails in the markets, that no bargain is complete without a bargaining glass—(a large auction mart, which is frequented by an increasing number of abstainers, is in some measure effecting this here). (2) The still further substitution of comfortable and commodious tea and coffee saloons for Public-Houses and Beer-Shops in the market towns."—Ca. 283.

2414. "Cattle exchanges in the centres of the trade might do much to diminish a vast amount of treating to liquor in business transactions."—R. 370.

Section 62. THE ABOLITION OF OCCASIONAL LICENCES AT FAIRS, WAKES, AUCTIONS, &c.

"Considering the great evils arising from the granting of occasional licences, your committee are decidedly of opinion that no magistrate should have the power of issuing licences for the sale of intoxicating drinks at auctions, wakes, fairs, or even field-games."—(*Report*, page 15.)

Suggestions of Clergy.

Qy. Remedies.

2415. "No justice should be allowed to issue a licence for the sale of intoxicating drinks at auctions, wakes, fairs, or field games, such as cricket matches and the like."—Y. 299.

2416. "Licences to sell liquor in booths at fairs, &c., ought to be abolished."—D. 245.

From a Magistrate.

Qy. Remedies.

2417. "Give out no occasional licences to brass band contests, balls, gala days, &c., which lead to late hours and inability to go to work next day."—2,781.

Section 63. MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS.

Suggestions of Clergy.

Qy. Remedies.

2418. "Free church accommodation has tended much to draw the working classes to the means of grace."—Y. 316.

2419. "I have found it beneficial to allow funeral parties to retire to the school for tea, instead of going to the Public-House for it, which is almost the invariable custom here, frequently leading to intoxication afterwards."—R. 169.

Qy. Remedies.

2420. "A system of introductory letters for young men or women leaving the country to seek work in the towns, given by their own clergyman to the clergyman of the town parish to which they remove."—R. 370.

2421. "I advocate the introduction of 'not to be drunk on the premises' into all Beer-Shop licences."—Y. 297.

2422. "Make all business transactions in Public-Houses void in law."—Ca. 211.

2423. "I would recommend that the general sale of intoxicating drinks be in the same way as that of provisions, groceries, &c., over the counter, not to be consumed on the premises."—R. 459.

Suggestions of Magistrates.

Qy. Remedies.

2424. "Never give a Public-House a lease."—2,833.

2425. "The enormous revenue derived from the sale of spirits is a great stumbling block. If our Prime Ministers and Chancellors of the Exchequer would remember that the diminution of this item of revenue would be attended by greatly diminished expenditure on gaols, police officers, &c., they might probably not be afraid of introducing measures which would restrict the use of spirits."—3,077.

2426. "I would recommend that a heavy duty be placed on spirits, which could only then be used medicinally or as a luxury. I would not discourage the use of good ale, and I should prefer to see houses licensed for the sale thereof, but 'not to be drunk on the premises.'"—2,418.

From Governors of Gaols.

Qy. Remedies.

2427. "I find most of the drunken cases occur on Saturday night. A sure remedy for this would, I think, be to pay men daily, as most of them would know what to do with three shillings, but are at a loss when in liquor what to do with or how to lay out eighteen shillings. This, of course, could only be done with trouble, and would very likely be attended with additional expense; but I should like to see it tried by some large firms."—740.

2428. "A substantial increase in the rate of taxation on all intoxicating drinks, and on licences for the sale of the same."—759.

Qy. Remedies.

2429. "It is a most unjust way of dealing between man and man to compel the sober-industrious to support the idle-drunken, as is done in this country. When an honest, sober, poor man is compelled to pay poor rates to keep the idle, drunken man, I believe the laws of God are violated. If persons will do so voluntarily, well and good; but to compel the good to support the bad is only giving a premium to vice. Drunkards and criminals are certainly encouraged."—825.

From a Chief Constable.

Qy. Remedies.

2430. "The landlord, and not the house, should be licensed. What with owner's rights, landlord's or tenant's rights, and the brewer's rights, a bench of magistrates cannot tell what to do."—139.

From Masters and Chaplains of Workhouses.

Qy. Remedies.

2431. "How long shall I as a workhouse master be compelled by law to admit and treat the drunkard and the sober unfortunate one in all respects alike?"—1,022.

2432. "I am unable to suggest any remedy, as I think that while the revenue is so largely sustained by the duties on wine, spirits, and beer, nothing can or will be done to stop the people from using them."—1,162.

2433. "Power should be given to boards of guardians, or else to magistrates, to levy one half of the sum paid by them for the relief of the poor, by a tax on the sale of intoxicating liquors."—1,173.

2434. "I would urge for general adoption the compulsory abstinence from all intoxicating liquors in workhouses; as, although many paupers may be inclined, and would otherwise be very well satisfied, to become inmates of a workhouse, so deeply seated is their fondness for beer and tobacco that, rather than relinquish them, they will do a little work. Some strict supervision of the out-door cases is required with especial reference to the money spent in drink. From numbers of cases which have been brought before my notice, I feel convinced that a large per centage of out-door relief is expended in this manner rather than for its legitimate purpose. I have no doubt that many relieving officers could testify to the fact."—1,026.

Qy. Remedies.

2435. "I would suggest that local Government boards should compel all boards of guardians to provide all medicine for the use of paupers, and in a short time intoxicating drink would only be known as a thing of the past in workhouses."—1,126.

Section 64. RETURNS WHICH CANNOT WELL BE BROKEN UP; OR WHICH, FROM THEIR COMPREHENSIVE FORM, IT MAY BE WELL TO PRESENT AS THEY ARE GIVEN.

Suggestions of Clergy.

Qy. What remedial measures against intemperance can you suggest?

2436. "(1) Moral: Temperance and total abstinence societies; temperance benefit societies; bands of hope; sermons on the sin of drunkenness; an annual letter from the bishops to their clergy, calling on them to preach on the subject; the diffusion of temperance literature—sound, scriptural, and not extreme. (2) Legislative: The closing of Public-Houses and Beer-Shops altogether; if this be not possible, the closing of as many as possible; the closing of all Public-Houses and Beer-Houses early on Saturday, and on Sunday altogether. Why should the seller of drink have legal sanction for transgressing God's law? The object of the law is to collect revenue from the liquor traffic: this should be changed, and its aim be to render sobriety easy, and drunkenness difficult. Publicans should be made responsible when they give drink to men already under the influence of strong drink."—401.

2437. "The enaction of the Permissive Bill; all other means will be as the labours of Sisyphus till this is done; that, failing this, no new licences be granted; that penalties be rigidly enforced; that appeals be not allowed, from those acquainted with the circumstances of a case and suffering from the infraction of the law, to men at a distance and ignorant of the circumstances; that the hours of sale be shortened; that Sunday traffic be abolished (even the trade would not object to this); that Public-Houses be closed at nominations and elections; and, also, that the right of veto might be given to relations or others by an order from the bench to prohibit the sale of intoxicants to habitual drunkards."—Ch. 79.

Qy. What remedial measures against intemperance can you suggest?

2438. "I would strongly support the passing of the Permissive Bill; in other words, letting the public say, by the vote of a fair majority, whether the public want Public-Houses. Why should a selfish minority, largely made up of the intemperate, impose a demoralizing system upon a sober and peaceable majority? As an instalment, I should say greatly lessen the number of Public-Houses, and close them on the Sundays. Why should the vendor of an intoxicating, drunkard-making article be allowed a privilege from which the vendors of necessary articles of food, clothing, &c., are, on account of the sacredness of the day, rightly excluded? We need to dig much deeper than we have done, and to root up the liquor interest in the municipal bodies and in the Legislature of the country. All efforts for the suppression of the evil are continually strangled by a sort of municipal and political infanticide."—Ch. 82.

2439. "Diminishing the number of Public-Houses; shortening the hours for the supplying of drink; more thorough and competent inspection; but I am most strongly of opinion that higher education, more comfortable houses, and well-organised working men's clubs will have a far greater effect in diminishing intemperance than any direct means."—R. 95.

Suggestions of Magistrates.

Qy. What remedial measures against intemperance can you suggest?

2440. "Fewer houses, there being a fixed maximum of the number of houses allowed to a certain population; shorter hours, an early hour for closing every night: total closing to neighbours on Sundays for the sale of drink to be drunk on the premises; better supervision, both as to the mode of conducting houses and as to adulteration, also power to deal with habitual drunkards as being *pro tanto* insane."—2,274.

2441. "The abolition of the Beer-House system; a reduction in the number of Public-Houses, in the determination of which the ratepayers should have a voice; inspection of the quality of liquors sold; the punishment of publicans for admitting men in a state of intoxication, or for permitting any one on their premises to exceed the bounds of temperance."—2,283.

2442. "I should recommend that (1) greater powers should be given to magistrates to deal with offences at Public-Houses, so as to reduce their number where too many exist; (2) a stricter

Qy. What remedial measures against intemperance can you suggest?

supervision by the police; (3) an examination of liquor for the prevention of adulteration; (4) the earlier closing of such houses; (5) the giving power to the majority of any district to request magistrates to close unnecessary houses; (6) all measures that may be passed ought to include all houses at present licensed to sell intoxicating liquors."—2,454.

2443. "The closing of Public-Houses during the whole of the Lord's Day; the extinction of Beer-Houses; to require after a third conviction for drunkenness that the offender find bail for future sobriety, or go to prison for not less than fourteen days; better protection against the adulteration of liquor; prohibition of singing or dancing rooms in connection with Public-Houses. N.B.—What makes the evil of drunkenness mainly irremediable is the enormous amount of money interest, and so of parliamentary influence, invested in the trade, and which it seems impossible to overpower."—2,647.

2444. "My conclusions are that with greater restrictions for Sundays, earlier closing on week days, heavier fines for second offences, and, if graver, a temporary suspension of the licences, say, for fourteen or twenty-one days, and a withdrawal of the licence from the house under a third conviction within a fixed period. I repeat it, if these were duly enforced, we should soon command obedience to the law from all parties concerned, and the worst-conducted houses would rapidly fall into ruin under more stringent supervision."—2,981.

2445. "I have no faith in the ratepayers having full control over the licensing. If such were the case, some parts of the country would swarm with Public-Houses. Let the magistrates license subject to a veto of a majority or a proportion of the owners and occupiers of property within a radius of one mile. Let a month's notice be given by advertisement in the principal local newspapers in the district of an intention to apply for the licensing of a new house or the transfer of a licence. Publicans to apply in person for a renewal or transfer. Let no new licences be granted, but only a re-arrangement made; so that where a new house is required, a proprietor should procure a licence to be transferred from some other place where they are too numerous. Publicans ought to be answerable for injury or damage done by a person becoming drunk on his premises. A publican to manage the house himself, or to have a licence for a particular manager. Publicans, within (say) a radius of one mile, should be prohibited supplying liquor to be consumed on the premises during the period of (say) one year to a person convicted of being drunk in any place. Let the conviction of the landlord of any offence be

Qy. What remedial measures against intemperance can you suggest?

an offence against the tenor of his licence: the fine for a first offence to be £5, and £10 (with forfeiture of licence) for the second offence; and that to establish the house again, if required, the transfer of another licence be procured. It should be enacted that Public-Houses close at ten p.m. in the country, and at eleven p.m. in the towns, and not open before eight a.m. That distinction should be made, as in Scotland, between Inns for travellers and drinking places. It is a question whether spirits should be allowed to be sold for consumption on the premises, except to travellers at Inns. No drinking places should be allowed within (say) 100 yards of any prison door. Music and dancing should not be allowed where liquors are sold. No girls under age should be 'barmaids,' or boys under age be 'pot-boys'. Indirect remedies would be: The diminishing the number of Public-Houses by granting no new licences; the improvement of the dwellings of the poor; the encouragement of saving and insurance by a better rate of interest at the Post-office savings' banks; the establishment of 'British Workman' Public-Houses, where smoking should be allowed with tea, coffee, and refreshments, but not intoxicating liquors; and by masters giving their servants 'beer-money' instead of beer."—3,962.

2446. "Close all houses at ten p.m., open at eight a.m.; if they cannot be entirely closed on Sunday, let them be opened only two or three hours for sale of liquors over the counter—not to be drunk on the premises. Appoint special inspectors, to be independent of local authorities. Give power to commit to asylums any habitual drunkards whose families are paupers. I would leave the licensing authority in the hands of the magistrates, but give a *status* to inhabitants or owners of property to object to new licences in the neighbourhood. In many places in the country, and in (say) the lake district, it would be difficult to fix upon any proportion of Public-Houses to population, as one to 500 or 1,000 persons, as a guide to the requisite number of houses, because they are used not so much by the inhabitants as by strangers and visitors, or people coming to market. Inspection by local police in small towns, where the police are under a watch committee, will generally be very slack. The number of Public-Houses (Inns) in K—— has diminished by ten or twelve in my recollection, but I think the remainder do all the trade. This shows that, without close inspection and rigid rules, the diminution of houses alone does not answer."—4,106.

2447. "Reduce the number of Public-Houses and Beer-Shops. In proportion as they are numerous, so crime, want, laziness, and discontent are found to abound. Diminish the one,

Qy. What remedial measures against intemperance can you suggest?

and the other evils will proportionately decrease. Let there be no Public-House licensed where there is not good accommodation for man and beast. Without this, they are not Public-Houses in the old sense. Wherever there is crime or riotous conduct in the Public-House, or traceable to it, make the landlord an accomplice. Give the ratepayers some means of expressing an opinion as to the wants of their locality. Let the publicans bear the expenses of those who are clearly proved to have squandered all their money with him. In a country place we see more of this than in a town. Men and women, notoriously drunken, and though well known as such to every publican and inhabitant in the place, are yet permitted to drink every penny they possess (at, perhaps, one house) before 'the tap is stopped.' The publicans don't seem to care that the upshot of all this is the workhouse for the drinkers and a burden of taxation for the ratepayers."—234.

2448. "1st. The entire closing of Public-Houses on the Lord's Day. 2nd. The earlier closing of Public-Houses, especially on Friday and Saturday evenings. N.B.—In this town the closing of the houses one hour each day earlier, in a trial month, reduced the committals for drunkenness and all other crimes twenty-two and a-half per cent, and altered the appearance of our streets so much for the better that the chief constable said in his report: 'The streets are entirely clear of disorderly persons within twenty minutes of the houses closing.' 3rd. The right of ratepayers to control the granting of licences within their respective districts. 4th. The establishment of Parochial Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope in connection with our churches, and the personal abstinence of all parties whose influence is calculated to affect the inebriates, but especially so if their influence arises from their superior religious and social position."—1.

2449. "I should be glad to see a 'Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Law' within districts of moderate area (with compensation to existing interests) passed as a tentative measure, and to be followed by a full and impartial inquiry into the results. Failing this, I advocate largely restricting both the number of houses and the hours of sale for intoxicating drinks. Total closing on the Lord's Day and earlier closing on other days, especially on Saturdays. Penalties on a publican permitting a drunken man to enter or a man to become drunk in his house, and for supplying juveniles with drink. Much stricter discipline with respect to the resort of the police to Public-Houses to drink."—749.

From Chief Constables and Superintendents of Police.

Qy. What remedial measures against intemperance can you suggest?

2450. "The diminution of the number of Public-Houses; the compulsory forfeiture of licence on conviction of misconduct; the increase of rating qualification; the increase of cost of licence; increased vigour in police supervision; a diminution of the facilities for appeal; the non-recognition of so-called 'vested interests' in nine cases out of ten. P.S. In a general sense, I am opposed to any measure dealing radically with the whole subject, as tending to array a combination of powerful interests against the measure and thus insure its defeat. I would tighten the reins little by little, pass short bills year by year, each going a little beyond the last in repressive regulations, until, in the course of a few years, the trade should have become so hampered, so rigidly controlled, so full of annoyance and danger, that few persons should care to enter it. Then, when 'vested interests' should have become few and of small value, I would introduce some strong, comprehensive, and revolutionary enactment."—5.

2451. "This is a large question, and involves any number of nostrums. My attempts to remedy would take the following forms: Reduce the number of Public-Houses and sweep away Beer-Houses altogether; shorten the hours of sale; establish some system for testing all liquors sold, first of all fixing the maximum strength of each kind; and it would be most important to eliminate the liquor influence from the benches of magistrates. It is too strong there as a rule."—189.

2452. "I believe if the following suggestions were carried out, the number of Public and Beer-Houses would be diminished, the hours of drinking would be curtailed, and drunkenness would decrease: Increase the rateable value necessary to obtain a licence, especially for spirits; increase the charge for a licence; prohibit the granting of licences to women, or to persons convicted of drunkenness; facilitate the obtaining of a conviction for permitting drunkenness by enacting that the fact of a drunken or riotous person being in a Public-House should be *prima facie* evidence of permitting drunkenness or disorderly conduct; cumulative penalties, with forfeiture of licence, to be imperative according to convictions; drunkenness by landlord to be an offence against licence, entailing forfeiture."—315.

2453. "I would suggest that the ratepayers have the power to veto the granting of licences; that when licences are granted it should only be in accordance with some fixed limit as to population, say, not more than one to every 500 inhabitants;

Qy. What remedial measures against intemperance can you suggest?

that no licence should be granted to any house not assessed for house duty; that these two cardinal points, viz., the requirements of population and assessment for house duty, as stated above, be the only acknowledged title in any application for a licence; that all houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks be closed at 10 p.m., and not opened on Sundays; infraction of these regulations to involve forfeiture of licence; music and dancing rooms to be dissociated from Public-Houses; all Public-Houses to be closed on polling-day when and wherever a parliamentary election is going on, any publican supplying liquor at such a time to be liable to forfeiture of licence."—628.

From a Physician.

Qy. What remedial measures against intemperance can you suggest?

2454. "I hold a very strong opinion as to the desirability of legislative enactments. I would suggest that the number of Public Houses be largely diminished without reference to vested interests; that any publican supplying drink to a drunken man or habitual drunkard should be deprived of his licence; that there should be conferred on the magistrates the power and the obligation to send to reformatories, for lengthened periods, habitual drunkards or persons convicted of drunkenness upon three occasions in a year; that the stringency of the laws against the adulteration of beer and other intoxicating drinks should be increased."—2,086.

From the Master of a Workhouse.

Qy. What remedial measures against intemperance can you suggest?

2455. "Establish 'Public-Houses' without the drink. No out-relief should be given to drunken parents. No drink should be given to paupers in workhouses who have come there through its abuse. Eight out of ten of all the Public-Houses in the kingdom should be closed, and the rest should be closed on Sundays. All drink offered for sale should be subject to analysis by a properly-qualified chemist appointed by Government. All members of the police force should be total abstainers. All drunkards, of whatever station in life, after the third offence ought to be imprisoned without the option of a fine, the sentence to be increased on the second commitment, and always to be attended with hard labour."—1,211.

V.—GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Section 65. GOOD EFFECTS OF RECENT LEGISLATION.

"Your committee would express their conviction that Sir Selwin-Ibbetson's bill for transferring the licensing power from the Inland Revenue to the magistrates, has been productive of considerable good in lessening the number of licences; but they regret that the magistrates have not exercised to a fuller extent their power of suppressing the licence in the case of badly-conducted houses."—(*Report*, page 15.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Do you consider that the transfer to the magistrates of the power of licensing Beer-Shops has been beneficial or otherwise?

2456. "It has been beneficial, and will continue to be more so."—Y. 65.

2457. "Beneficial in some cases; but no magistrate who has any interest, direct or indirect, in any application for a licence, should be allowed to have a voice in such applications." Y. 68.

2458. "Beneficial: Beer-Shops have decreased."—Y. 121.

2459. "Had the law come into operation sooner, we might only have had a Public-House and no Beer-Shops in this parish." Y. 155.

2460. "Beneficial, as it imposes greater difficulties in the way of getting a licence."—Y. 241.

2461. "Most beneficial; such power having been exercised most advantageously in the closing of our Beer-Houses in this parish, which otherwise would not have been the case."—Y. 316.

2462. "We have no Beer-Shop now (population, 1,060), but we have had, which would not have been the case had the granting of the licence been with the magistracy instead of the Excise."—Y. 348.

Qy. Do you consider that the transfer to the magistrates of the power of licensing Brer-Shops has been beneficial or otherwise?

2463. "No; for there are so many connected in one way or another with breweries and spirit stores that they show favour and hang to their own interests."—Y. 503.

2464. "Highly beneficial: because low, bad Beer-Houses can be shut up; and in granting licences discretion can be used as to the necessity for them. It was always easy under the old law to get a sufficient number of ratepayers to sign a requisition for a Beer-Shop."—D. 56.

2465. "Beneficial: the Beer-Shop in this village for instance would not have been licensed by our local magistrates, because quite unnecessary. The licence was very easily obtained under the late act, about six years since, during my absence from home for two or three weeks, and it has proved a fruitful source of evil ever since, being much worse conducted than the Public-House."—D. 227.

2466. "Very beneficial. It makes it possible to suppress a Beer-Shop which is the source of demoralization to a whole neighbourhood, where it was impossible before."—Ca. 48.

2467. "As a magistrate, I should say the licensing of Beer-Houses by the magistrates has been beneficial, as several Beer-Shops have closed owing to the difficulty of procuring licences—conduct now being inquired into, which was not the case under the regimé of the Excise."—Ca. 33.

2468. "It has shut up many improper Beer-Shops."—M. 16.

2469. "Beneficial, but much better if Beer-Shops were altogether closed."—M. 53.

2470. "Very beneficial; but would have been very much more so if the ratepayers had a voice in the matter."—M. 172.

2471. "Beneficial, as regards improving the mode in which such places are conducted; for, aforetime, about ten persons were summoned for misconducting their houses where one is summoned now."—M. 292.

2472. "Yes, most beneficial. In this district it has most effectually prevented the granting of new licences, though it has not reduced the old, except in cases of breaches of the law. The appeal to the judge of the court of quarter sessions has acted most injuriously in reversing the magistrates' decision, and so far weakening their authority."—M. 401.

2473. "The magistrates do not personally take half the trouble they should in order to become convinced of the flagrant

Qy. Do you consider that the transfer to the magistrates of the power of licensing Beer-Shops has been beneficial or otherwise?

manner in which they feed the vice that is ruining our nation."—Ch. 31.

2474. "It has been just sufficiently beneficial to show that further restrictions would be more so."—Ch. 129.

2475. "I have found magistrates, who would not allow a Beer-House to come at all within range of their own houses, planting them near their neighbours' houses, in opposition to the earnest entreaty of the remonstrants. No man should have the power of granting licences who has either a direct or an indirect interest in the trade."—Ch. 282.

2476. "I believe this piece of legislation to have been an entire failure, because influence is brought to bear upon the magistrates and other authorities; and I believe that this power ought to be entrusted to more impartial management."—Ch. 296.

2477. "To a certain extent; but I believe that still there is wanted more vigilance and less connivance. The present system would work better if police and magistrates were of one mind to make it do so."—Ch. 396.

2478. "Beneficial in this district; and would be more so if the police were what they profess to be: the magistrates only see through their eyes."—Ch. 404.

2479. "Yes; because in our case the magistrates coincide with the people in desiring restrictive measures."—R. 43.

2480. "It has been decidedly beneficial in this borough. The number of drinking houses has been diminished, and better order is maintained in those that remain."—R. 224.

2481. "It has done much good; but is only a drop to the shower wanted."—R. 366.

2482. "Decidedly the reverse of beneficial here! Many magistrates are either the owners of Public-House property or are influenced by the wishes of the wealthy brewers."—R. 382.

2483. "I think otherwise: magistrates are too frequently influenced by local considerations."—R. 400.

2484. "In this parish it has been a benefit, and been the means of putting down several Beer-Houses."—R. 409.

Testimony of Magistrates.

Qy. Do you consider that the transfer to the magistrates of the power of licensing Beer-Shops has been beneficial or otherwise?

2485. "In the first place, I think a very important step was taken when the magistrates were made the sole licensing power; and I know that a very large number of Beer-Houses were closed by the Act of '69. It was not only that the Excise had exercised their authority in a very loose fashion and with little regard to the qualification or suitability of the house licensed: but the system worked most prejudicially in another way. A man applied to the bench for a licence: the justices felt if they did not give him one there was a power behind them that would; and, therefore, as the less of two evils, they preferred to keep the matter in their own hands and grant the licence. I am sure the great superabundance of houses is in a great degree traceable to this. Again, a man got a footing as a Beer-House keeper: he applies for the higher licence, and on the same principle it was granted. The Act of 1869 put a stop to this, and was most usefully followed by that of a recent Session which curtailed the granting of additional licences during the present. It is in this direction that I look for the first remedy for existing intemperance; to a gradual weeding out of all houses that are badly conducted or not required; and this I believe will be done if the magistrates are retained as the licensing authority and boldly supported in this course by public opinion and law."—3,861.

Testimony of Chief Constables and Superintendents of Police.

Qy. Do you consider that the transfer to the magistrates of the power of licensing Beer-Shops has been beneficial or otherwise?

2486. "On the decrease, owing to the licensing of Beer-Houses being vested in the magistrates."—28.

2487. "We have not so much intemperance as formerly, and I consider it on the decrease. There is more drunkenness in the large parishes where the Inns are more numerous."—626.

2488. "Where navvies are congregated for railways and coprolite diggings, drinking goes on; where a decrease is visible, I attribute it to the operation of the 'Habitual Criminals' Act,' and 'Beer-House Act of 1869,' by which, in our worst district (L——) many Beer-House keepers have been deprived of their licences, for permitting bad characters to associate in their houses. One of my divisions (Luton) is a remarkable instance of

Qy. Do you consider that the transfer to the magistrates of the power of licensing Beer-Shops has been beneficial or otherwise?

the effect of closing Public-Houses and Beer-Houses for misconduct. Crime has diminished in a remarkable way, as Beer-Houses have been suppressed:—

BEERHOUSES.		FELONIES.	
Dates.	Nos.	Dates.	Nos.
30th April, 1867.	52	October, 1866 to April 1867.	55
,, ,, 1868.	55	,, 1867 to ,, 1868.	61
,, ,, 1869.	49	,, 1868 to ,, 1869.	62
,, ,, 1870.	39	,, 1869 to ,, 1870.	18

Other offences have decreased in like proportion, and the decrease is still going on. I may add that the L—— bench are determined to suppress crime, and are uniformly strict in dealing with publicans. The superintendent and his police are most efficient, and deserve the greatest credit for the way in which they have carried out the orders of their magistrates."—57.

2489. "Yes; but on the decrease, through the operation of the Habitual Criminals' Act and the Beer-House Act, by which a number of Beer-Houses have been closed in consequence of reports made by the police."—112.

2490. "Intemperance is certainly on the decrease in this district, a fact greatly due to the increased restrictions enforced by the magistrates (under the recent acts) in granting licences to Public and Beer-House keepers. I may add that the district is a purely agricultural one."—118.

2491. "On the decrease, owing to the Beer-House licences being now under the control of the magistrates."—120.

2492. "Rather on the decrease, owing to the Beer-House Act of 1869 giving the police power to summon any person found drinking during prohibited hours, as well as the landlord."—160.

2493. "It is on the decrease, owing to recent Beer-House legislation."—165.

2494. "Decreasing here, owing, I think, to the efforts made by the clergy, magistrates, and others to check it."—219.

2495. "There is a steady annual decrease, which is partly attributable to police supervision, and partly to the temperance movement."—221.

Qy. Do you consider that the transfer to the magistrates of the power of licensing Beer-Shops has been beneficial or otherwise?

2496. "There is a great amount of intemperance here, but it is decreasing. I attribute the improvement to the Wine and Beer-House Act of 1869."—296.

2497. "I think intemperance has been on the decrease during the last five or six years, owing to the increased intelligence and education of the people, the effects of recent legislation, but most especially to the rigid enforcement of the statutes relating to Public-Houses, and a more vigilant supervision of the same by the police; but I by no means ignore the efforts made by the temperance societies to reclaim the drunkard and to check the tippler."—394.

2498. "On the decrease, caused by the working of the Wine and Beer-House Act of 1870."—415.

2499. "There is a great deal of intemperance, especially among women; but I consider it is on the decrease. I attribute this decrease in a great measure to the provisions of the Wine and Beer-House Acts of 1870 and 1871, which impose penalties on all persons found in Ale and Beer-Houses at improper hours, or aiding them in the commission of any offence against the tenure of their licence, &c. A great decrease was effected when these houses were closed from Saturday night to Sunday noon. Then the granting of all licences by the magistrates has had a better effect than all previous provisions, as they have refused to renew the licences of a great number of persons of indifferent character, and the owners have been compelled to look out for a better class of men as tenants."—478.

2500. "Yes, considerable; it is, however, on the decrease, relatively to the population of the district. I attribute such decrease to the active steps taken under the Wine and Beer-House Act in bringing before the justices all drunkards who conduct themselves in a disorderly manner. Considerable good has been done in reducing this class of crime by the active measures taken by the temperance society in this district of late years."—577.

2501. "I am of opinion that drunkenness is on the decrease in this locality since the introduction of the Beer-House Act of 1869, by virtue of which the justices suppressed those houses that were not conducted properly, and the effect, in many villages, has been most gratifying."—603.

2502. "In proportion to the population there is much intemperance in this neighbourhood. It is, however, on the

Qy. Do you consider that the transfer to the magistrates of the power of licensing Beer-Shops has been beneficial or otherwise?

decrease in consequence of the number of convictions for the offence."—625.

2503. "Drunkenness has decreased in this borough during the past year. I cannot attribute this to any particular cause, except to the strong arm raised against drunkenness."—661.

2504. "Intemperance has decreased here. I attribute this to the great number of Beer-House licences taken away and the heavy fines imposed on landlords in cases where drunkenness is proved to be allowed. About seventy licences have been taken away in this borough since the New Beer Act of 1869: population 68,000."—672.

2505. "There is considerable intemperance, especially on market nights, and amongst persons from the surrounding villages; but intemperance is not on the increase relatively to population. There are more convictions than formerly, in consequence of stricter police watchfulness. The influence of Mechanics' Institutes, working men's clubs, Sunday schools, and temperance societies is proving beneficial."—590.

Section 66. DIMINISHED FACILITIES.

"Although intemperance has largely increased during the last ten years, this increase is not of a general character, but exists principally in the great centres of manufacturing industry, and invariably where a high rate of wages prevails. In fact, the returns from the agricultural districts show almost universally a decrease in drunkenness, possibly resulting from the action of many landowners in closing the Drink-Shops on their property." (*Report*, page 3.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Diminished facilities.

2506. "Scarcely an instance of intemperance here, except on Saturdays and Sundays, among the colliers. One Public-House. Population 402."—M. 7.

2507. "One Public-House. The amount of intemperance is about one per cent, confined to males, and almost exclusively on market days. Population 600."—R. 184.

Qy. Diminished facilities.

2508. "There is not a drunkard in the parish, though there may be occasional drinking. A grocer's wine and beer licence only. Population 1,200."—R. 323.

2509. "Since I came to this parish, three years ago, seven Public-Houses and Beer-Houses have been closed, notwithstanding that the population has doubled, and the result is a considerable decrease in the amount of intemperance. Population 4,000, chiefly engaged in iron-works."—Y. 359.

2510. "Through my entreaty, the late Marquis of Westminster did away with a village Public-House; the consequence is a great decrease of intemperance. Population 780."—Ch. 373.

2511. "No habitual drunkard in the village. Only one Public-House. Population 170."—R. 75.

2512. "As far as I know and believe, there is neither male nor female here who could be considered an 'habitual drunkard.' There are not ten men who are ever seen intoxicated even slightly. After ministering here for more than a quarter of a century, I have not heard of more than four or five females who could be considered persons addicted to drink, and juvenile intemperance is unknown. We have one Public-House. Population 271."—R. 420.

2513. "Agricultural parish of 600; one Public-House. Drinking is so unfrequent that the landlord of the Inn has also opened a shop in order to make both ends meet."—M. 314.

2514. "Ours is an agricultural parish, with one Public-House to a population of 450, and we have not a drunkard in it. For several years past there has not been a transgression of the law to call for the interference of the police."—M. 348.

Testimony of Magistrates.

Qy. Diminished facilities.

2515. "In my immediate neighbourhood, intemperance is less than it was two years ago, and this I attribute to the stopping of two Public-Houses."—2,842.

2516. "Slightly on the decrease, owing to the diminution in the number of Beer-Houses."—3,077.

2517. "Owing to the vigilance of the magistrates in not granting new licences for Public-Houses and punishing heavily any cases of disorder and drunkenness, intemperance is, in this district, on the decrease."—2,833.

Qy. Diminished facilities.

2518. "When there is no temptation to go to a Public-House or Beer-Shop from the fact of there being none near, temperance and general good conduct are the result. There is, indeed, an end put to the hankering after such places if they are not accessible. We have had a singular instance of this in our parish since a Beer-Shop was abolished. I employ a number of labourers on my farm, they are all sober men, and visiting a Beer-Shop is almost unknown, because they have now fewer opportunities of going to one. The good effects are obvious and patent in the good health and good conduct of all of them without exception."—3,643.

Testimony of Chief Constables and Superintendents of Police.

Qy. Diminished facilities.

2519. "I am of opinion that drunkenness is on the decrease in this locality since the introduction of the Beer-House Act of 1869, by virtue of which the justices suppressed those houses that were not conducted properly, and the effect, in many villages, has been most gratifying."—603.

2520. "There is considerably less drunkenness in these six parishes than in the places where there are so many Public-Houses and Beer-Shops."—198.

2521. "The parish of T—— in my division had formerly two Public-Houses and two Beer-Houses. At that time drunkenness and crime were rife in the parish. The magistrates, by virtue of the Beer-House Act of 1869, stopped three of the licences, and the consequence has been that we never hear of anything requiring police interference."—603.

2522. "Intemperance has decreased here. I attribute this to the great number of Beer-House licences taken away and the heavy fines imposed on landlords in cases where drunkenness is proved to be allowed. About seventy licences have been taken away in this borough since the New Beer Act of 1869. Population 68,000."—672.

2523. "At the Bedfordshire Quarter Sessions held in October, 1871, Col. Ames (chairman), in submitting the magistrates' report of the action which had so greatly reduced crime within their jurisdiction, amongst other things, remarks: 'But there is no doubt that the decrease is chiefly to be attributed to the reduction of a number of the lowest Public-Houses. Great power has been given to the magistrates in this direction: 1st. For a publican to

Qy. Diminished facilities.

allow thieves, or reputed thieves, to assemble in any house, in itself subjects him to a penalty and the forfeiture of his licence; 2nd. The licence may be refused on that account without conviction (only in this case the magistrates have required particular statements on oath of the occasions, names of persons, &c. and have never proceeded on a general statement); 3rd. The licence may be refused on the ground of the personal character of the applicants, and it is to be observed the onus lies on the applicant to produce satisfactory testimonials, which are in every instance tested by the police. Particular attention has been given to the transfer days, on which, rather than on the regular licensing days, improper characters creep in. For these reasons, the magistrates have withdrawn the licences from twenty per cent of the whole number. Thus, a large number of houses which were the nurseries as well as the homes of crimes, places where victims and houses to be attacked were watched previous to the crime, and the booty was disposed of when it was perpetrated, are gone, and concerted crime is almost at an end. More than this, the criminal life is rendered inexpressibly odious. The Public-House is the criminals' one idea of happiness: for its pleasures he has probably sacrificed all honest industry; that gone, driven from any Public-House into which he may enter, a pariah among his fellows, he loathes his life, and others dread it, and his own object is to retrace his steps, or go into a new neighbourhood where he is not known. Thus, of 300 criminals, the magistrates are assured that 100 have gone to honest labour and are prospering; 50 have left the neighbourhood; and of the remaining half it may be said that they are not living on the proceeds of crime, for none of any consequence is reported."—11.

Section 67. PARISHES WITHOUT HOUSES FOR THE SALE OF INTOXICATING DRINKS.

"In the 1,273 parishes and districts of the Southern Province (states the Report of the Southern Convocation) where there are no houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks, drunkenness, pauperism, and crime are found to be very rare. In the large parishes of the North, there are not so many districts without places for the sale of drink, yet in those which do exist the same result of lessened drunkenness and crime is obtained."—(*Report*, page 3.)

Testimony of Clergy.

Qy. Is the sale of intoxicating drinks prohibited by any landowners or others in any part of your parish or district? and, if so, what are the results?

2524. "In the adjoining parishes of K—— U—— and B——, and in the township of L——, all of which are in the hands of single proprietors, there are no Public-Houses or Beer-Shops, because the owners of the property will not allow them. The result is materially to increase the custom at the Public-Houses in this parish, and several of their most constant frequenters come from the places I have named. Upon the whole, I feel sure it would conduce to the interests of morality if Public-Houses were not forbidden in these places, as they would be under the control of the landowners, and would be cured at once, if improperly conducted."—Y. 5.

2525. "Some years ago the only Public-House in N —— was closed to the great advantage, good order, and sobriety of the township. Population 160."—Y. 28.

2526. "None addicted to intemperance here; but, thank the Lord, we have neither Beer-Shop nor Public-House. Population 130."—Y. 88.

2527. "There has been no case of drunkenness before the magistrates from this parish since 1865. We have neither Public-House nor Beer-Shop. Population 411."—Y. 70.

2528. "We have neither Beer-Shop nor Public-House in this parish. Intemperance is very rare. There are no resident police, and it is only occasionally that a constable is seen riding through. Population 130."—Y. 88.

2529. "In this parish there is neither Beer-Shop nor Public-House, nor any place for the sale of drink, and I have not seen any person intoxicated in it during the time (two and a-half years) I have resided here. Population 248."—Y. 104.

2530. "Here our landowner has done away entirely with any Public-House or Beer-Shop. Intemperance *nil*. Population 80." Y. 206.

2531. "There is neither Public-House nor Beer-Shop in this parish, and no intemperance. The church is filled every Sabbath by steady worshippers, and the school is well attended. The owner of this parish declares that whilst he is in power never shall a Drink-Shop be allowed in it. The result is a sober people. Population 250."—Y. 289.

2532. "No Public-House being allowed by the landlord, the

Qy. Is the sale of intoxicating drinks prohibited by any landowner or others in any part of your parish or district? and, if so, what are the results?

result is the total absence of drunkenness from our village: there is not one reprobate character in the parish. Population 330."—Y. 303.

2533. "The liquor traffic has been discouraged and practically prohibited in our parish, so that there is neither Public-House nor Beer-Shop; nor do I think it would pay if there was one. There was one formerly, before my time, but it came to an end. Population 252."—Y. 353.

2534. "I rejoice to say that we have neither Public-House nor Beer-Shop; the only one we had was closed two years ago, and I am sure that a poll of the parish would be strongly against the introduction of a Public-House. Population 1,500."—Y. 421.

2535. "The only Public-House in this parish (from six to seven miles in extent, with the River Don and canal running through it, and barges passing incessantly) was closed ten years since, at my request, by the landowner. Seven persons had been drowned, or had drowned themselves, after leaving that Public-House in a state of intoxication, within not many years preceding. It was strongly urged that the 'bargees,' from their hard work in poling and working, must have a place where they could get porter or beer. No inconvenience has, however, accrued. The gain to the parish has been incalculable: it has been 'a rare and mere blessing from God' to the inhabitants, and has done more good than all my preaching and teaching. Temptation has been put out of the way of those who could not withstand it. The youths are not trained in drinking ways. The brewers bring round small casks of beer and leave them at the cottages, and the wives, for the most part, keep the key of the tap. Yes: I do heartily thank God that the Public-House was closed!"—Y. 480.

2536. "Landowners have hitherto prohibited the establishment of a Public-House or Beer-Shop in the parish. Very little intemperance. Population 220."—Y. 536.

2537. "In one of my parishes we have no Public-House or Beer-Shop. The squire will not allow one, but advises the working man to purchase his small cask, or brew it for himself; and the consequence is we have a model parish for quietness and sobriety, and a church filled. I never saw any individual man or woman in the place the least affected by drink or poverty. Population 270."—Y. 583.

2538. "In all our small homesteads (Northumberland), with from six to twenty houses, there are no Public-Houses, and in these the inhabitants are sober, domestic, and well-conducted."—D. 281.

Qy. Is the sale of intoxicating drinks prohibited by any landowner or others in any part of your parish or district? and, if so, what are the results?

2539. "In this parish, we have no Public-House, nor is there one habitual drinker of ale or spirits. Population 295."—D. 342.

2540. "No Public-House or Beer-Shop: the people quiet and orderly. Population 114."—Ca. 117.

2541. "There were formerly three Beer-Shops here; but as soon as these were done away with intemperance greatly decreased, and the moral conduct of the parish was considerably improved."—Ca. 405.

2542. "In one part of B——, called the Freehold Estate, the traffic is prohibited. The estate is not large, but the results are very satisfactory. Some hundreds of houses, from £12 to £30 a year, are already built on the estate."—M. 53.

2543. "The sale of intoxicating drink is prohibited by the chief employers of labour in this parish, who also own the very considerable village of Calder Vale: population 400. There is very much less intemperance than in other places with the same class of people, viz., cotton operatives. Crime is almost at a minimum."—M. 81.

2544. "The township of A——, which adjoins my parish, has no Liquor-Shops: the results—no crime, no pauperism, no lunacy. In the village of W—— C——, too, which is partly in my parish, there has been no drink sold for fifteen years. The consequence is a great improvement in morality, only one case of illegitimacy having occurred during that time. This is a great contrast to the state of the village when there were three liquor-sellers living in it."—M. 172.

2545. "In the village of L—— M—— Public-Houses are prohibited. The results are such that no policeman is required, nor is there one. Population 1,040."—M. 227.

2546. "The late James Henry Ashworth, Esq., and John Robinson Kay, Esq., have done this with a beneficial effect at Fall Barn, near Rawtenstall."—M. 318.

2547. "In this township of B——, the landowners will allow no Public-House. The result is certainly favourable, so far that it removes the temptation out of the reach of some who might frequent a Public-House were one at hand, but who will not walk a mile or more to reach one. The village is, therefore, kept quieter, and some kept from drinking who would otherwise, I fear, be led away. Population 437."—Ch. 67.

2548. "In the next parish to mine, there is not one Public-

Qy. Is the sale of intoxicating drinks prohibited by any landowner or others in any part of your parish or district? and, if so, what are the results?

House. The lord of the manor has suppressed them, and this has had a general good effect upon the village."—Ch. 296.

2549. "A——, the largest township in the parish, has no Public-House of any kind. The principal landowner will not allow one. The result, of course, is good: nevertheless, there is determined drinking in one or two private houses in the village." R. 256.

2550. "Twelve years ago, the single Public-House was closed, and from that time disorder and drunkenness have been very rare indeed. I believe that the whole population of the parish is most thankful that there is no Public-House; the nearest is three miles from the bulk of our people. In a population of 320, I have eighty-six depositors in the Penny Bank. A great many are also putting money into the Savings' Bank—and all this I attribute to the fact of our having no Public-House."—R. 103.

2551. "The chief landowner here has prohibited the sale of intoxicating drinks in the only Public-House we had in the parish. The result has been a very great blessing to the neighbourhood. The farmers have become more industrious and alive to their business, and are much better off than they were before. Some who were on the verge of ruin, through frequent attendance at the Public-House, are recovering themselves, and eventually, no doubt, will become pretty well-to-do again. Population 500."—R. 220.

2552. "One man occasionally intemperate: no Public-House or Beer-House. Population 234."—R. 315.

2553. "I know of a village where there was one Public-House, which, several years ago, I caused to be closed, and with the happiest results."—R. 310.

2554. "The sale of intoxicating drinks is prohibited by the landowners of the parish, with the most beneficial results. Population 220."—R. 416.

2555. "There used to be a Public-House here, but it was closed by the owner, in consequence of the village becoming a place of resort for Leeds people on Sundays. The result is that the two habitual drinkers in the hamlet go into the next parish when thirsty. Population 500."—R. 453.

2556. "We have not a single Liquor-Shop in the place. We have very few cases of even occasional intemperance amongst the males, and I know of but one case only of female intemperance. Population 321."—R. 220.

Testimony of Magistrates.

Qy. Is the sale of intoxicating drinks prohibited by any landowners or others in your neighbourhood? and if so, what are the results? Kindly state the names and limits of such places.

2557. "In Accrington, where I formerly resided, the principal property owner there, on granting building leases, prohibited the leasees from selling beer: the result was highly satisfactory, both as an example and in preventing drunkenness."—2,545.

2558. "As owner of a large property of some 10,000 acres, I have closed, for some years, the only Public-House we had here, with most beneficial results. Population upwards of 500."—2,454.

2559. "Within three miles on each side of my house are two cotton mills with cottages for the workpeople surrounding each mill, and forming quite a village in each case. The owners of one mill do not permit a Public-House on their property, and I do not remember a single case of drunkenness from their village. The other mill has two Public-Houses adjoining, and we have hardly a session without cases from this mill."—2,728.

2560. "Sir H—— de T—— allows no Beer-House in the township of M——, near W——: results good. A Beer-House was started three or four years ago here in the township of S——, and the increased drinking therefrom has been marked. We have bought the property for £300, in order to stop it, and expect immediate good results."—2,950.

2561. "The landowners in this district of small parishes, with populations of 500 and upwards, do not allow Public-Houses, and a case of drunkenness or crime is rarely before the court."—3,396.

2562. "The Public-House in the township of C—— C—— has been discontinued for some years with good effect."—3,482.

2563. "I have stopped the only Public-House of my own which I was able to do. It made that village perfectly sober, except in the case of one man, a farmer of mine, whom I have dismissed from his farm on that account. The whole village belongs to me, and a turnpike road runs through it."—3,869.

2564. "In the township of S——, the only Public-House—having been for a long time very ill-conducted, there being much Sunday drinking at the place, and the farmers' sons and servants being systematically encouraged to frequent it—was deprived of its licence by the magistrates, and since then it has been pulled down by the owner, the Earl of Bective. The result has been very beneficial to the district."—4,063.

Qy. Is the sale of intoxicating drinks prohibited by any landowners or others in your neighbourhood? and, if so, what are the results? Kindly state the names and limits of such places.

2565. "Yes, and with good results (which might of course be expected), and without complaints of the want of such sale."—4,293.

2566. "Not prohibited; but largely, kindly, and beneficially restrained by Sir Walter Trevelyan, and in a less degree by Sir Arthur Monck and others."—4,321.

From Chief Constables and Superintendents of Police.

Qy. Is the sale of intoxicating drinks prohibited by any landowners or others in your neighbourhood? and if so, what are the results? Kindly state the names and limits of such places.

2567. "In B——, near Tewkesbury. where the lord of the manor refuses to allow any of his houses to be used for such purposes; also M——and Little M——, near Great Malvern. The crime committed in these parishes is remarkably small in proportion to others."—118.

2568. "S——, L——, Stoke P——, and the township of A——. These four belong to Sir Thomas D. H.——, Bart., who will not allow a Public-House on his property. I never have a case from these parishes."—139.

2569. "In the villages of A—— K——, M.——B——, O—— S——, and W——, where there are no places licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors, there is considerably less drunkenness than in the neighbouring villages where Public-Houses and Beer-Shops exist."—148.

2570. "There are forty-nine townships in this division, and ten of them have no places licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors. These townships are comparatively free from crime or riotous and disorderly conduct, and most of the townships in the country would be in this desirable state were they free from Drinking-Houses."—223.

2571. "There are nine small townships in this district, with a total population of about 1,200, in which there are no places licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors; and I have much pleasure in stating that not a single summons has been served in any of those townships during the past two years: I have no doubt but this has been owing to the absence of intoxicating drinks."—362.

2572. "It would take up unnecessary time in making up this list, but I may state that there would be about from 80 to 100

Qy. Is the sale of intoxicating drinks prohibited by any landowners or others in your neighbourhood? and, if so, what are the results? Kindly state the names and limits of such places.

parishes or townships throughout the Riding in which no place is licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors."—394.

2573. "Out of the twenty parishes in this division where there are no places for the sale of intoxicating drinks, there is seldom a case for magisterial interference, and the labouring classes are well-clad and live comfortably. But in the districts where Public-Houses and Beer-Shops exist, much misery may be seen; and there is plenty of work found for the police and the magistrates; the sole cause of which is the drink."—508.

2574. "There are three townships in this division, viz., G——, N——, and W——, where there are no places licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors. They are very orderly and well-conducted places."—577.

2575. "I have sixteen townships in my police district without a Public-House, and the inhabitants are very happy and contented without them."—628.

Testimony of a Workhouse Master.

Qy. Is the sale of intoxicating drinks prohibited by any landowners or others in your neighbourhood? and if so, what are the results? Kindly state the names and limits of such places.

2576. "There are thirty-three parishes in this union; twelve or thirteen out of that number have neither Public-House nor Beer-Shop, and from them I seldom or never have an in-door pauper."—1,325.

Testimony of Employers of Labour.

Qy. Is the sale of intoxicating drinks prohibited by any landowners or others in your neighbourhood? and if so, what are the results? Kindly state the names and limits of such places.

2577. "This intemperance, we believe, is caused by the facilities for obtaining drink; for in this secluded village of ——, we see little of the poverty and misery visible in the large towns. With a population of nearly 400, we have for thirty years managed to exist without a Drink-Shop, the nearest being a mile and a-half distant. We have no pawnshop within many miles, and no use for one; yet we venture to say that with no better wages and no cheaper markets, there is a degree of comfort and prosperity amongst our workpeople which is very satisfactory."—362.

Section 68. USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN WORKHOUSES AND LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Testimony of Masters of Workhouses.

Qy. Will you kindly state—1st, the average number of inmates in your workhouse: 2nd, the cost per annum for intoxicating drink, including amount used in hospital?

2578. "(1) 230; (2) £240. The supply of wines, spirits, beer, &c., to the out-door poor in this union has been many times discussed by the guardians. Owing to the evils attending it, they decided, eight years ago, that such articles should be supplied direct from the workhouse stores (a plan that has succeeded very well so far as economy is concerned), so that the poor should not go to the Public-House for them. But, even under this system, great evils followed—the articles being partly drunk on the way home by those sent for them. The guardians have now decided that those persons who require stimulants for longer than two weeks shall be removed to the workhouse. The supplies ordered by medical men in different districts are so variable that the guardians think some check necessary: for instance, in one district four pints of brandy were given in three years; in the same district, with another doctor, sixteen pints have been given this current quarter."—1,112.

2579. "(1) 125; (2) £40 6s. 3d. With respect to the use of intoxicating drinks in workhouses, I can fearlessly state that my own experience for many years has led me to the belief that medical officers order stimulants very frequently to spare their own physic, and I have not the slightest doubt that if medical officers provided all these extras at their own expense, as other medicines, there would not be one-fourth part of the quantity ordered that is now consumed."—965.

2580. "(1) 118; (2) stimulants (for hospital included) cost £6 7s. for the twelve months. This is near the average for several years past. You will observe that the outlay for stimulants consumed here is very much below the average of other workhouses. Our medical officer is not an abstainer, but he knows my antipathy to the use, and also my endeavours to stop the use as much as possible of intoxicating drinks as a medicine. Moreover, I am satisfied if medical officers had to provide stimulants for

Qy. Will you kindly state—1st, the average number of inmates in your workhouse; 2nd, the cost per annum for intoxicating drink, including amount used in hospital?

their patients in workhouses, they would only be given in infinitesimal quantities, and it would be seen that they would not be so often required."—1,155.

2581. "(1) 178; (2) the cost of stimulants for the year was £143 7s. 6d., which sum does not include the cost of the drink used by the officials. Our present medical officer, a young man, is an advocate for the use of alcoholic drinks, both in health and sickness. In sickness he can and does prescribe their use in almost all cases, and in some instances to such an extent as to keep the patient in a state of semi-intoxication, and that for months at a time. His predecessor, who was for many years in office, prescribed them so sparingly that the cost of wines, spirits, &c., consumed by the sick in twelve months seldom exceeded £5. Now, from personal observation and the comparing of the books of these two gentlemen, I am led to believe that the non-alcoholic treatment was the most successful."—1,089.

2582. "I believe medical officers often prescribe an unwarrantable allowance of stimulants, and simply because the union provides these in lieu of medicine which they have to provide at their own expense."—1,227.

Testimony of a Chaplain of a Workhouse.

Qy. Will you kindly state—1st, the average number of inmates in your workhouse; 2nd, the cost per annum for intoxicating drink, including amount used in hospital?

2583. "(1) Ninety-five, including children; (2) £58 7s. 0¼d. As a total abstainer myself for the last eighteen years, I consider £58 to be an unusually large sum to be spent in intoxicating drinks for the use of the few invalids in this union."—1,566.

Testimony of Medical Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums.

Qy. Do you consider the health of patients would be affected by total abstinence from intoxicating drinks?

2584. "This is one of the few county asylums where beer is not given as a part of the ordinary dietary, and the health of the patients does not seem to suffer in the least. On this subject I said in my report for 1869—'When I first entered on my duties here seven years ago, I confess I thought it a mistake that no

Qy. Do you consider the health of patients would be affected by total abstinence from intoxicating drinks?

beer was given to the patients as part of their ordinary dietary, but I was perfectly willing to give the system I found in operation a fair trial, and if such facts as below death rate, little consumption, a high rate of recovery, and good general health on the part of the patients can prove anything, I think they do prove that insane patients of that class do not need beer as part of their diet.'"—2,049.

2585. "No; give the insane an ample supply of good solid food, and very few will require stimulants. In the year 1869 an attempt was made to discontinue the use of beer in this asylum, but it could not be carried out. The proceeding caused a great commotion throughout the establishment, and if it had been persisted in it would have led to a disturbance, which I thought it well to avoid. Still, if I had to open a new asylum, I should dispense entirely with stimulants, and with tobacco also, except as medicines, so convinced am I of their utter inutility for the great majority of asylum inmates."—2,058.

2586. "I think it would; the experiment has been tried, with tolerable success, to substitute tea for cider among the female working patients, but it failed with the men."—2,082.

2587. "I am experimenting at present on this subject, and have reduced the amount of spirits to about one-half, without observing any prejudicial effect. I shall continue the reduction still further."—2,098.

2588. "In a few cases undoubtedly it would; but in the majority they would be quite as well, if not better, without intoxicating drinks."—2,103.

Section 69. RESULT OF ENFORCED ABSTINENCE IN GAOLS AND WORKHOUSES.

Testimony of Governors of Gaols.

Qy. Do you consider the health of prisoners to be injuriously or beneficially affected by abstinence from intoxicating drinks?

2589. "Beyond a doubt, the health of the prisoners is benefitted by abstinence; as prisoners when interrogated on their discharge will tell you they feel much better than they did upon their admission."—702.

Qy. Do you consider the health of prisoners to be injuriously or beneficially affected by abstinence from intoxicating drinks?

2590. "Most beneficially affected. The prisoners constantly acknowledge it themselves, and declare they will never use strong drink again."—718.

2591. "Generally, prisoners are benefitted by being kept from intoxicating drinks; but I have known cases where the surgeon has been obliged to allow a little beer to habitual drunkards, or their health would have been seriously affected by a sudden deprivation of it."—726.

2592. "The health of prisoners is most decidedly improved by abstinence from drink."—733.

2593. "Speaking generally, the prisoners do not suffer in health from the loss of stimulants; but, on the contrary, their general health is frequently benefitted by their being deprived of the means of excess. It is a very common thing for prisoners to make this remark in their communications to their friends. Complaints of a contrary kind I have rarely or never heard. When removed from the ensnaring influences of the Public-House, the victims themselves at once perceive what has been their enemy. I exclude cases in which, by medical advice, stimulants are given to persons in impaired health. This is very rare; generally, milk and nourishing food are found to answer the purpose; even *delirium tremens* is generally successfully treated with sedatives and diet without alcohol."—749.

2594. "As a rule, prisoners are improved in health from their regularity, cleanliness, and temperate habits while under confinement."—752.

2595. "I have never, in thirty-four years of gaol life, known an instance of a prisoner being injuriously affected by abstinence from intoxicating drink. Their good health, however, is not altogether attributable to abstinence from alcohol; cleanly habits, the warm bath, good ventilation, regular rest, and other influences connected with a large establishment like this all conduce to good health."—780.

2596. "None injured; but many are benefitted by total abstinence, especially drunkards."—794.

2597. "Improved in cases where drinking has been followed to a great extent."—805.

2598. "Very much benefitted, notwithstanding hard labour and very low diet."—811.

25 9. "Beneficially. As a rule, men who have served long periods of imprisonment, and who have been habitual drinkers

Qy. Do you consider the health of prisoners to be injuriously or beneficially affected by abstinence from intoxicating drinks?

before they were received, go out heavier and better in health than they came in; and, feeling so much better, they make good resolutions to abstain from intemperance when they go out, but very often break them on regaining their liberty."—814.

2600. "Health benefitted and much improved by total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. Some come to prison with their nervous system almost broken up, but in a few weeks after may be heard talking of their great improvement, a fact which requires no verbal assurance; it is visible in their appearance."—817.

2601. "Beneficially, decidedly. After living upon the limited dietary of the prison, they are frequently heavier at the expiration of their term of imprisonment than when it commenced—even those who have only had bread and water for seven or ten days." 826.

From Governors and Lady Superintendents of H. M. Convict Prisons.

Qy. Do you consider the health of prisoners to be injuriously or beneficially affected by abstinence from intoxicating drinks?

2602. "In the majority of cases their health is beneficially affected by their enforced abstinence. There are, however, exceptions, and those chiefly occur amongst men whose constitutions have been destroyed by dissipation."—826*b*.

2603. "The contrast between the health and appearance of the prisoners on reception and discharge is strong proof of the great injury done to health and strength by indulgence in intoxicating drink."—812.

Testimony of Chaplains of Gaols.

Qy. Do you consider the health of prisoners to be injuriously or beneficially affected by abstinence from intoxicating drinks?

2604. "During my chaplaincy of eleven years, I have never known a prisoner suffer from abstinence from intoxicating drinks, nor has the governor during a period of thirty-three years."—831.

2605. "The continual abstinence in a prison has a wonderfully good effect on their health."—834.

Qy. Do you consider the health of prisoners to be injuriously or beneficially affected by abstinence from intoxicating drinks?

2606. "The gaol surgeon reports that their health, with few exceptions, is not injured by abstinence."—835.

2607. "Prisoners usually leave the gaol weighing more than when they are received. They not unfrequently tell me that they have been better in health and happier in mind while in prison than they have been for years before. This they attribute to their entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks."—837.

2608. "Beneficially; and, after thirteen years' experience here, I can say more. I have drunkards who, almost without exception, improve in health, notwithstanding confinement and low diet."—849.

2609. "Benefitted, most certainly. We have had many cases of *delirium tremens*, and if the term of imprisonment be for a month or longer, the prisoner is discharged cured: though the food is limited, nearly all the prisoners increase in weight."—854.

2610. "So far from abstinence from intoxicating drinks injuriously affecting the health of prisoners, I am convinced that even the reaction resulting from the sudden removal of stimulants does very little, if any, harm; and that there quickly sets in a counter reaction, if I may so call it, or effort of nature to repair former mischief, and re-establish health."—859.

2611. "The health of our prisoners has been decidedly benefitted by abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and in this opinion the surgeon of the gaol concurs."—863.

2612. "In the case of habitually hard drinkers, I find that prison diet and discipline often work most beneficially, restoring the appetite for wholesome food and rendering the head clear."—876.

2613. "It is by no means an unfrequent confession—'I have not been so well for a long time, and I attribute it to having no drink.'"—883.

2614. "Prisoners are invariably benefitted by total abstinence. Many go out, notwithstanding the low diet, much increased in weight. A woman threatened with consumption went out of our gaol lately, after two months' imprisonment, weighing one stone more than when she came in."—897.

2615. "The surgeon of this prison informs me that he has had many opportunities of observing prisoners who when at liberty drink excessively and incessantly. He always finds them go out better than they came into prison."—923.

Qy. Do you consider the health of prisoners to be injuriously or beneficially affected by abstinence from intoxicating drinks?

2616. "The health of prisoners is undoubtedly affected most beneficially by abstinence; and after a few months, men who came here with broken health through drunkenness leave the gaol strong, healthy, and vigorous."—931.

From Chaplains of H. M. Convict Prisons.

Qy. Do you consider the health of prisoners to be injuriously or beneficially affected by abstinence from intoxicating drinks?

2617. "These large prisons establish the principle of total abstinence in an eminent degree. Not only is the health of prisoners beneficially affected, but emaciated bodies are frequently restored to robust vigour; and this is especially the case where the food is sufficient."—835.

2618. "I should say that the health of prisoners, except in very exceptional cases, is not injuriously affected by the enforced abstinence from stimulants, but rather the reverse."—953*a*.

Testimony of Masters and Chaplains of Workhouses.

Qy. How far do you consider the health of paupers to be affected by total abstinence from intoxicating drinks while under your care?

2619. "Their health gradually improves; and if in the workhouse six months, they become quite stout and well although suffering from *delirium tremens* when admitted."—956.

2620. "I do not think their health is affected at all, except that they improve much even during a few days' residence in the house. Cleanliness, regularity, good food, and a good bed do much to improve the drunkard in appearance."—959.

2621. "The several inmates inform me they never before were in better health, and that if they had only refrained from drink as they are now compelled to do, they need not have been in the workhouse."—968.

2622. "I have not known any cases wherein the health of the inmates here has ever been affected through abstinence from intoxicating liquors. On the contrary, many habitual drinkers come into the house in a weak and most wretched state. After remaining a short time and being kept to the plain house diet

Qv. How far do you consider the health of paupers to be affected by total abstinence from intoxicating drinks while under your care?

(without drink) served at regular hours, they soon regain their health, and are not like the same persons they appeared on coming here. I would mention the case of an old woman over eighty years of age. She was brought to the house because of her intemperate habits. After being here for a time, she gradually forgot the use of the 'Tot of gin,' which she usually begged in the town. Occasionally she went out on one or two days' leave of absence, and I kept a watch over her at first; but after a time I found that there was really no need to do so. One day I was asked how I had changed the old lady's taste, because a glass of gin had been offered her and she had manifested a decided repugnance to it. I can only account for it by the fact that she was kept entirely without it, and had been occasionally warned against its use."—980.

2623. "I think the general health of the inmates is improved by abstinence from intoxicating drinks. A marked improvement is visible in those who have been addicted to intemperance. The appetite becomes natural and the mind strengthened."—1,005.

2624. "I consider their health is very materially affected in a beneficial way. I invariably find a marked improvement in their general appearance after a short sojourn here, and in almost every instance they increase in weight."—1,022.

2625. "If the constitution be not broken down before they are brought here, I consider that total abstinence from malt liquors and spirits tends greatly to prolong life. I am of opinion that most of the spirits, porter, &c., which is consumed in infirmaries is given rather as a comfort than from its being absolutely necessary; and I think that, in the majority of cases, it might be discontinued without the slightest injury to the patient; in fact, in many cases I believe its discontinuance would be rather beneficial than otherwise."—1,026.

2626. "I can safely say that the health of paupers is not injuriously affected by total abstinence. They may feel the want of stimulants at first, but they soon begin to improve in appearance, and in some cases get fat."—1,050.

2627. "During my experience of nearly thirty years as a master at this establishment, I have always found the effect of total abstinence on those who have been accustomed to drink has been most satisfactory. The result is a considerable improvement in their general condition both of body and mind."—1,071.

2628. "I consider that total abstinence from intoxicating

Qy. How far do you consider the health of paupers to be affected by total abstinence from intoxicating drinks while under your care?

drinks conduces to the great advantage of our inmates, and often to the complete reformation of their lives."—1,082.

2629. "The health of paupers who have been addicted to drinking previous to their admission here has considerably improved after remaining some time."—1,088.

2630. "With an experience of nearly thirty years as an officer of this workhouse, I can say unhesitatingly that total abstinence has a most beneficial effect on the health of paupers, and in the case of habitual drunkards this is most observable. As to the effect of drink on the minds of the sick, there can be but one opinion, that it is pernicious to the last degree. Those who are the most liberally supplied with it are invariably the most irritable, exacting, ungrateful, and unmanageable, and all efforts to improve the state of their minds seem to be utterly useless."—1,089.

2631. "I am sure that paupers are more healthy and live longer on the workhouse diet without the drink."—1,095.

2632. "All ordinary inmates soon improve in their general health under the regular dietary and discipline of the house, and the old desire for intoxicants seems to die away."—1,098.

2633. "I do not consider that the health of the paupers suffers at all by their total abstinence. Ale, wine, brandy, &c., are here only given to the sick: the rest, both children and adults, are very healthy."—1,101.

2634. "Total abstinence not only conduces to their better health, but to improved morals also."—1,152.

2635. "During the thirteen and a-half years of my experience as a workhouse master, I have, without exception, found that drinkers after entering the workhouse have considerably improved in health; and I fear not to say I have seen no case where enforced abstinence has resulted in anything but good to the individual."—1,155.

2636. "Those regular inmates who are not allowed intoxicating drinks appear to enjoy better health than those who are daily receiving them. Many who are occasionally inmates for a few weeks or months, and are during that time unable to procure intoxicating drinks, gain flesh considerably, and appear better in health during their sojourn in the workhouse than when admitted."—1,173.

2637. "Generally speaking, the health of paupers who abstain from intoxicating drinks is better than that of those who

Qy. How far do you consider the health of paupers to be affected by total abstinence from intoxicating drinks while under your care?

partake of them. On no occasion have I found the health of any one impaired by total abstinence."—1,180.

2638. "I can call to mind so many speedy restorations to health of poor sick emaciated persons (through drink) after their admission here that I have no faith in injury to health arising from abstaining at once."—1,195.

2639. "I have never known a single case of any habitual drunkard coming here and being kept entirely from intoxicating drinks, but that his or her health was greatly benefitted and life prolonged. I have frequently heard our medical officer and others comment upon this fact."—1,247.

2640. "I can confidently assert that in my nineteen and a-half years' experience as a workhouse master, I have not had one case in which the health of a drunkard has in the least deteriorated from being compelled to adopt total abstinence from intoxicating drinks; but many who have entered with an emaciated constitution from drink, have left again in a few weeks with health and constitution restored to resume their employment."—1,290.

2641. "Better in health, better in temper, and certainly better to manage."—1,368.

2642. "During twenty-six years I have not known the health of any pauper injured by total abstinence from intoxicating drinks."—1,400.

2643. "The health of the inmates here does not appear in the least affected by total abstinence. I have men under my care at the present time who had been habitual drunkards up to the time of their coming here. Since then they have had no means of obtaining intoxicating drink only by taking their discharge, which they seldom have done more than once a year. They continue in good health, and are orderly, well-conducted men."—1,384.

2644. "Those who have been inmates under my care have in every case been much benefitted by total abstinence, even those who have been hard drinkers for years up to the time of their admission."—1,404.

2645. "No case has ever come to my knowledge in which the health of an inmate of this workhouse has suffered from enforced abstinence from intoxicating drinks. Average number of inmates, 1,900."—1,417.

2646. "I have consulted the medical officers on this question,

Qy. How far do you consider the health of paupers to be affected by total abstinence from ntoxicating drinks while under your care?

who state that, with very few exceptions, they have found the health of paupers is favourably affected by total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. Average number of inmates 3,300."—1,495.

2647. "Paupers sometimes look ten years younger by a six months' course in the house. They come in besotted, filthy, and diseased; but leave the place clean, sober, and healthy."—1,687.

2648. "There is a great improvement in health after getting over the sudden transition from stimulants to non-stimulants."—1,817.

APPENDIX (B).

INTEMPERANCE AN OBSTACLE TO FOREIGN MISSIONS.

"The widely-extended work which British Christianity carries on amongst the heathen in various parts of the world, is often referred to as far exceeding the efforts of any other Christian nation in this direction. Few, however, have any adequate conception of the immense hindrances to missionary success which are presented by the foreign trade of this country in strong drink. The statements of returned missionaries and others familiar with the subject, which have been made to your committee, contain facts of the most startling character. In Africa and the South Sea Islands, and amongst the North American Indians, the effect of the spirits so extensively sold by Europeans, is that whole races are wasting away and rapidly becoming extinct; while in India and China, the native mind, seeing that it is the same nation which offers both Christianity and strong drink, classes the two things in the same category, and regards the Gospel as sanctioning drunkenness; and the manifest evils of the latter lead the most intelligent amongst the natives to wish to get rid at once of missionaries, opium, and rum."—(*Report*, page 9.)

Testimony of Missionaries.

Qy. What intoxicating drinks do the native people use, and to what extent do they use them?

2649. "Indigenous intoxicating drinks are palm wine and a kind of beer called 'mayiyi.' Palm wine, which is very cheap, but can be obtained only in some localities, is drunk often to excess by the poorer people. Mayiyi is occasionally brewed at home by all classes of people. I have only seldom seen it, and cannot say anything about its effect. These comparatively harmless drinks are in a great measure superseded by imported spirits."—*Quiah Country, Sierra Leone.*

2650. "The wine extracted from the bamboo serves as an intoxicating drink when a good quantity is taken. It is sold in

Qy. What intoxicating drinks do the native people use, and to what extent do they use them?

the market and used among the people as a common beverage."—*Brass River, West Coast of Africa.*

2651. "The native people use what they denominate 'tumbo' or palm wine, which is but the sap of the palm tree skilfully extracted, and therefore devoid of alcohol. This refreshing beverage is used for all classes of the people, and, unless when immoderately quaffed, causes no inebriation."—*Bonny, West Coast of Africa.*

2652. "The use of rum distilled in the colony is very common amongst the lower classes, *i.e.*, the Creole mechanics, labourers of African descent, and Indian immigrants."—*Mauritius.*

2653. "Toddy, the fermented juice of the palmyra tree, and arrack, a distilled spirit from sugar and other ingredients."—*Tinnevelly, South India.*

2654. "Toddy, extracted from the palmyra, cocoanut, and wild date tree; arrack, a distilled toddy, the most common intoxicating drink; a distilled liquor called in Telugu pattaasaaraa, made from the bark of a tree, sugar, toddy, and water being mixed with it; bang, made from poppy seeds, &c. There are about twenty retail shops in Masulipatam (population 35,000) where the above drinks are sold."—*Masulipatam, South India.*

2655. "A preparation of hemp is drunk in some degree by almost every one; a large number drink it to excess. The so-called better classes drink a very fierce native spirit—not always the same spirit, but in every case so violent that the sale of it to a British soldier is an offence punishable by law."—*Hydrabad, Sindh.*

2656. "Country distilled spirits, frequently adulterated with inebriating drugs, are used by the lower classes of Bengalis to a very great extent. The lower classes of Mahomedans indulge generally in the fermented juice of the palm, called toddy; this is also adulterated with intoxicating drugs. The middle and higher classes of natives drink imported brandy, gin, rum, &c.; the habit is becoming general within doors, and is not easily discovered by the public. The lower classes are frequently found drunk and incapable in the streets."—*Angurpara, Bengal.*

2657. "In the north-west provinces they use drinks made from the Mhowa tree and from treacle; they were principally used by the lower castes or tribes. The Santals, among whom also I have resided, use in addition to these a drink made from rice, as indeed do the people of Bengal generally. The Santals are very much given to intoxication."—*Benares, India.*

2658. "Spirits manufactured in Peshawur. Drunk by

Qy. What intoxicating drinks do the native people use, and to what extent do they use them?

Hindus; and secretly by Mahomedans of wealth or position, but not by the common people."—*Peshawur, Affghanistan.*

2659. "The natives drink wine made from rice. In many places an intoxicated man is never seen. This is a rich city; sometimes we hear men shouting in the streets in the evening."—*Hangchow, Ningpo, China.*

2660. "Wine made in the country, and raki. This is a spirit distilled from the skins and pips of grapes after the juice has been pressed out for wine; raki is very much used by all classes. The Turks have taken to it very much, as not being prohibited by the strict letter of the law. There are few 'liberal' Turks who do not indulge—too frequently to an astonishing excess—in the use of this fiery spirit."—*Smyrna.*

2661. "Wine and araki (brandy), the latter being more commonly used; poorer people drink a great quantity, and the consumption in the towns is very large."—*Nazareth, Palestine.*

Qy. Do Europeans introduce any other intoxicating drinks? if so, what are they, and how are they introduced?

2662. "These are chiefly rum, gin, and absinthe, and are introduced either direct from Europe by English and French trading vessels, or from Sierra Leone by native traders. These drinks are sold in all trading factories."—*Quiah Country, Sierra Leone.*

2663. "(*a*) Decidedly they do. (*b*) Rum and gin. (*c*) As articles of trade.—*Brass River.*

2664. "Europeans have introduced rum, gin, brandy, and other spirituous liquors (and these, too, of the most spurious quality), by delivering them to the natives in barter for palm oil." *Bonny.*

2665. "Brandy and other spirits are introduced by Europeans. Their use is confined to the higher classes, by many of whom they are much abused."—*Mauritius.*

2666. "Only by example; in this way they have introduced brandy and wine, which are now sold by natives to natives extensively."—*Tinnevelly.*

2667. "There are the different European drinks, brandy, wine, beer, &c., sold here by native shopkeepers, who order them from Madras or from England direct."—*Masulipatam.*

2668. "Yes, all kinds of European wines and spirits, but especially brandy, are largely imported."—*Hydrabad.*

Qy. Do Europeans introduce any other intoxicating drinks? if so, what are they, and how are they introduced?

2669. "Europeans introduce all kinds of wines and spirits, by way of commerce, to a very large extent. They are sold by wine merchants holding wholesale licences. Hotels and native Grog-Shops, holding retail licences, sell them in the smallest quantities required."—*Angurpara.*

2670. "The richer classes of natives drink rum, brandy, and port wine."—*Benares.*

2671. "All the European liquors. Supplies are got up from Madras. But the sale of these being so remunerative and certain they now form the staple commodity and sure support of every native shop (not bazaar). From inquiries I find these are well patronised by the higher classes of natives."—*Bezdwada.*

2672. "Europeans have introduced opium, which is far worse than any foreign drink."—*Hangchow.*

2673. "Europeans, but especially Greeks, are introducing intoxicating drinks, also some of the native Christians. The Roman Catholic Franciscan monks have done much towards introducing both wine and brandy."—*Nazareth.*

Qy. What effect have these drinks—(*a*) Upon the habits of the people: (*b*) Upon the spread of Christianity and education among the native people or colonists, in the country to which your evidence refers?

2674. "(*a*) It renders those who are within easy reach of these intoxicating drinks indolent, careless, and greedy. Such people are only with difficulty induced to work honestly for fair hire, if the latter is not backed by rum. (*b*) People living near the factories are, as a rule, the most hardened and careless we have to deal with. All of this class do not so much desire to hear the Word of God as to receive a present from the white man, and are much disappointed if this is not forthcoming."—*Quiah Country.*

2675. "Morally, intellectually, or in any light one may wish to take it, as touching the effects of these drinks on the habits of the people, it can, without any hesitation, be stated that they not only serve to degrade and weaken them, but also tend to encourage and increase idleness and strife."—*Brass River.*

2676. "The effect these drinks have produced is most pernicious and alarming. (*a*) Men, women, and children have all, in a greater or less degree, been so influenced by them that they are never satisfied with anything else until they have drunk a glass or more the first thing in the morning. Mothers are often

Qy. What effect have these drinks—(*a*) Upon the habits of the people; (*b*) Upon the spread of Christianity and education among the native people or colonists, in the country to which your evidence refers?

found by me nursing their infants with spoonfuls of ardent spirits. What wonder that such children, when they arrive at years of maturity, make it manifest that intemperance is almost natural in them. (*b*) Christianity and education are despised by the great bulk of the natives, who frequently confess that, owing to the influence of intoxicating drinks, their heads have become so giddy that they despair of being ever able to learn or to attend to the claims of our holy religion."—*Bonny.*

2677. "(*a*) The Creole mechanics and labourers generally, and a large proportion of the Indians are idle and improvident, and consequently poor. They earn good wages, but save nothing. (*b*) Intemperance is one of many causes of indifference to religion and mental improvement."—*Mauritius.*

2678. "Intoxicating drinks being increasingly used have an increasingly bad effect upon the habits of the people."—*Tinnevelly.*

2679. "The three highest castes of Hindus are religiously prohibited from touching intoxicating drinks. They very rarely disregard this prohibition. The lower castes who are allowed to drink, and who, when they can afford it, often drink to excess, are, as a rule, not so clean in their habits, or so intelligent in their manner. Still, even among the latter, there is less drunkenness than among the same class in England."—*Masulipatam.*

2680. "(*a*) They make many people dirty, careless, and after some time almost imbecile. (*b*) The spread of drunkenness is a decided hindrance to Christianity, though not to education, for the educated class is more affected by intemperance than any other." *Hydrabad.*

2681. "(*b*) Undoubtedly a great hindrance to the spread of Christianity. Strict Hindus and Mahomedans look with contempt upon the native Christians who indulge in the habit of drinking, whether moderately or immoderately; and in some cases seem to consider it almost a necessary consequence of the profession of Christianity."—*Angurpara.*

2682. "Degradation, demoralisation, and poverty; habits of lying and pilfering for drink's sake: hence the message of the Gospel is unheeded and rejected. Many a rich man has been reduced to beggary, and many an educated man made imbecile."—*Angurpara.*

2683. "Drunkenness has largely increased in India of late years amongst the natives, especially in Calcutta. It is hardly necessary to add that this does prove an obstacle in the way of both

Qy. What effect have these drinks—(*a*) Upon the habits of the people; (*b*) Upon the spread of Christianity and education among the native people or colonists, in the country to which your evidence refers?

Christianity and education. Moreover, the drunkenness of Europeans is a great obstacle to the spread of Christianity."—*Benares.*

2684. "Utter recklessness in the lower classes, who are also filthy, wretchedly poor, and adulterous; the Brahmins break away from the salutary restraints of their religion, and so with the other castes. Christianity is blamed for not peremptorily, like their own religion, forbidding the use of drink. Drunkenness is looked upon as inseparable from an English education, and nothing but counter motives would save the latter from utter neglect."—*Bezdwada.*

2685. "We anticipate a formidable enemy to the advancement of Christianity among Mahomedans in 'raki.' The liberal Turk shows his progress in civilization by throwing off the restraints of Islam and imitating the bad habits of Christians, but he seems to have no means of restraining self. He outdoes his teachers."—*Smyrna.*

2686. "The effects, as may be expected, are very bad. I know some persons here who have destroyed their health and lost their property. Drinkers are, of course, enemies of true religion, or careless towards it, and also careless in the education of their children: the women and members of the families being cursed and ill-treated."—*Nazareth.*

Qy. Does the Government derive any pecuniary interest from the traffic in intoxicating drinks in the particular country in which you have laboured; if so, what is the effect?

2687. "All spirits, whether imported or distilled in the colony, are taxed; the object of the Government I believe to be rather to discourage their excessive use than to raise revenue from them."—*Mauritius.*

2688. "Yes it does, and I regret to say that it has actually put a premium on the drinking habits of the country, the effect of which is to increase them very considerably. Formerly, when I arrived here, for instance, in 1855, men were left to their own choice whether they would climb their palmyra trees for the wholesome unfermented, or for the deleterious fermented juice of the tree; if for the latter, they had to pay a small tax to Government. Subsequently the Government undertook to farm the licences for intoxicating drink, and now sell the power of granting them by auction to the highest bidder. The more he

Qy. Does the Government derive any pecuniary interest from the traffic in intoxicating drinks in the particular country in which you have laboured; if so, what is the effect?

gives for his contract, the more he is concerned to induce as many as possible to take licences from him, and every one who takes a licence is concerned in like manner to induce as many customers as possible to buy the toddy; in this way a sensible pressure is put on all the mass of society between the enterprising contractor and the poor wretches who destroy themselves by drinking toddy. The profit of toddy selling is immensely over that to be realized by selling simple palmyra juice, and the agents of the traffic pointing this out, and urging Vespasian's '*non olet*' argument, have persuaded some of our Christian men who climb palmyras to enter into the toddy trade, though they had refused over and over again to do so in former days. It is only fair to the Government to add that whereas formerly toddy might be sold and drunk anywhere, it may now be sold only on licensed premises, and these are required to be marked by a sign-board. This, however, is a poor set-off against a gigantic evil."—*Tinnevelly.*

2689. "Government lets the licence to sell native intoxicating liquors by auction; the licence extends for three years. Last time it was let for £21,600 per annum, for the whole Krishna district, an area of 7,783 square miles, including Masulipatam, Bezwada, Gunta, and other towns. In 1855 it was let for £6,000. On wines, brandy, &c., I believe there is only the import duty and a licence required to sell them."—*Masulipatam.*

2690. "A large revenue is realised by Government from licences to sell intoxicating drinks; the multiplication of drinking shops is in consequence encouraged, and with this an increased temptation to drink."—*Hydrabad.*

2891. "The revenue to Government is, I believe, enormous, arising from the number of petty shops and the high rate which retail vendors of spirits have to pay. The Government policy I presume is to lessen the number of shops by high rates and retail licences, but this policy is rendered nugatory by the increase of customers and the quantity of spirits sold. Moreover unprincipled vendors make high profits by diluting proof spirit with water, and rendering it ardent with vile drugs."—*Angurpara.*

2692. "Yes, according to the 'abkari' system, Government derives revenue from the licences which it grants for the sale of intoxicating drinks, one very general effect of which is that the people think that the Government directly encourages the traffic and wishes to do so. However, Government itself, it is fair to say, considers the licensing tax as having a repressive effect rather than otherwise."—*Benares.*

Qy. Does the Government derive any pecuniary interest from the traffic in intoxicating drinks in the particular country in which you have laboured; if so, what is the effect?

2693. "The Government sold the 'abkari' contract of this district last year for £10,000, and this year for £20,000. The contractors, who pay so heavily for it, indemnify themselves by extraordinary efforts to increase the manufacture and consumption. The Brahmin has found a new, but once preposterous, field for his rare powers of ingenuity."—*Bezdwada.*

Qy. What means would you suggest as most likely to prevent the spread of drinking habits and drunkenness?

2694. "One step has already been taken by the Government of Sierra Leone by increasing the import duty on spirits. More, perhaps, might be done by compelling the people who sell drink in the Timneh country to take out licences."—*Quiah Country.*

2695. "Should Europeans be induced, or required by lawful authority, to exchange other commodities for palm oil instead of spirituous liquors, I am of opinion that the spread of drinking habits and drunkenness would most likely be prevented in this country."—*Bonny.*

2696. "In such a place as this, at present it is difficult to devise any practical remedy. Temperance pledges are being tried, and may serve for a portion of the population; for others nothing will answer but to be kept without the means of procuring strong drink, which is not easy, except in rare cases. Earnest appeals on the subject addressed to persons of education and influence may have a salutary effect by putting them on their guard (on the one hand) against inadvertently encouraging habits of excess in their more ignorant dependants; and (on the other hand) by exciting them to employ their advantages in efforts to infuse amongst all surrounding them, especially the young, those religious principles which are the only effectual safeguard."—*Mauritius.*

2697. "If both drunkards and those who sell the drink were punished more it would be better."—*Masulipatam.*

2698. "A reduction of the number of drinking shops; a limit to the quantity to be supplied to a single individual, and a heavy fine for selling to one already intoxicated."—*Hydrabad.*

2699. "I should think it is in the power of Government to do much to restrain intemperance. The influence of European missionaries is, of course, very great with those of the natives, especially Christians, with whom they are connected. And many do on this very ground abstain from taking beer and wine, even

Qy. What means would you suggest as most likely to prevent the spread of drinking habits and drunkenness?

when ordered by a doctor. Europeans, whether clergy or laymen, who receive natives at their tables would, I think, do well to refrain from offering such beverages, as is often done from, perhaps, a false idea of hospitality."—*Angurpara.*

2700. "The only effectual but prospective means is the converting and restraining influence of the Spirit of Christ. The next prospective human means is to educate the lower classes, and by Gospel means to raise them to a social and moral status. As to present means, temperance societies, which have been successful to a certain extent in Christian lands, would be ineffectual among unprincipled men, who could tell a barefaced lie, and declare most solemnly that they had spoken the truth. I can see no present means except, perhaps, some restraining legislative act. There is, however, much difficulty even in securing this."—*Angurpara.*

2701. "I think the institution of temperance societies very desirable for this purpose."—*Benares.*

2702. "Missionaries have greatly earned for themselves the compliment of the 'Pioneers of Education,' but a still nobler name can be earned in this field. The doctrine of total abstinence is congenial to the Hindu by habit and religion. The whole hosts of the higher classes might be enlisted under the banner of such a cause; but how many missionaries can raise their voice without a fear of being convicted out of their own mouth. The cupidity of Government must take another and less guilty form." *Bezdwada.*

Qy. Will you kindly supply the committee with any information you may possess bearing on the subject before them, but not included in these questions?

2703. "That those trading in the River can trade as well without these intoxicating drinks as with them, if only they would be induced unanimously to give up importing them: for the natives will ever buy intoxicating drinks wherever they can be had."—*Brass River.*

2704. "Native people themselves often start the following objection when spoken to by us of the injurious effect the habit of indulging in intoxicating drinks produces in the constitution, that these drinks are made by and come from 'Be-ke' (Europeans); and if they are injurious, why do they themselves use them so immoderately, and bring them so abundantly to this country!"—*Bonny.*

Qy. Will you kindly supply the committee with any information you may possess bearing on the subject before them, but not included in these questions?

2705. "I fear that the real secret of the spread of drunkenness is in the fact that the Government does not understand that 'righteousness exalteth a nation.' A revenue must be had, means are employed to raise this revenue which, though agreeable to the people, are fatal to the first principles of morality, and constantly require an outlay upon the poor creatures ruined by spirits, bang, and opium. With regard to the spread of intemperance among the educated classes, I may perhaps state what is a very remarkable fact, that those men who have received an English education, but not English morality founded upon Christianity, usually think it great to imitate the sins and failings of Englishmen, the two chief of which in this country are drunkenness and fornication."—*Hydrabad.*

2706. "I hear from a Brahmin Pundit that drunkenness is spreading among the better order of Hindoos to a great extent. He has been at entertainments where he was the only one that would not drink, and has left all the other helplessly drunken. He thinks that in this neighbourhood three-fourths of the respectable natives (Hindoos) indulge in this habit. He says the general opinion among them is that the habit has been fostered by the attempt to adopt English manners and largely by doctors ordering beer and wine as a tonic."—*Angurpara.*

2707. "In a late official Report from the Commissioner of Police, the following particulars appear:—

Liquor and Intoxicating Drug-Shops in Calcutta..... 328
(Half-a-million of people.)

Liquor and Intoxicating Drug-Shops in Suburbs..... 274
(One-third of a million of people.)

All the lower classes drink to a certain extent, others drink in their houses. Ten times more Europeans than natives are found drunk and incapable in the streets of Calcutta. Dacoits all drink, but not to excess. Common burglars and petty thieves are in a constant state of half-stupefaction from the use of intoxicating drugs by which their health is destroyed."

—*Angurpara.*

2708. "I believe there is less drunkenness amongst Europeans in this country than in former years. An officer who is given to drinking is now no longer respected by his brother officers. Still there are frequent instances of officers being ruined through drinking habits. I think there is also less amongst soldiers of the line than formerly. Drunkenness is very common, and is sadly on the increase amongst the employés of railway companies 'down the country.' There is a general impression

Qy. Will you kindly supply the committee with any information you may possess bearing on the subject before them, but not included in these questions?

that intoxication is increasing amongst the natives; but I am told that wine and spirits are now used where in former years 'opium,' 'bang' and other intoxicating drugs would have been used."—*Peshawur.*

2709. "The police are very venal, and are for the most part bad specimens themselves. Very loose ideas prevail, even among Christian missionaries, of the value of temperance, and with these an almost utter neglect of the subject amongst their converts. Christian converts and clergymen are seen using liquors which they never used at all before. In Masulipatam great drunkenness prevails. In ancient times there used to be water sheds at which thirsty travellers and people of the town drank. None of these exist now. The Hindus have not even the alternative of drinking coffee or tea."—*Bezdwada.*

2710. "When I came to China I was told again and again that I could not live without wine and beer. I am thankful to say that I have proved that this is not true. I have been in the country more than three years, during which time, with the exception of a severe illness shortly after landing, I have never been better in my life. There are seven missionaries in this inland city, only one of whom takes beer habitually. The missionaries' wives are also generally abstainers, and with the best results. Most of the foreigners at the treaty ports almost live on intoxicating drinks. In Shanghai people say you must drink stimulants in order to stand the great heat. I can only say that I studied Chinese all the summer and drank only water." *Hangchow.*

2711. "I have observed that almost all the Turkish officials whom I learnt to know, and also many officers of the army, all of whom profess to be Moslems, are in the habit of drinking intoxicating drinks. No doubt that evil is spreading everywhere, and especially amongst the Turks; has its source at Constantinople, and will help very much to ruin the Turkish Empire."—*Nazareth.*

APPENDIX (C).

TABULATED EXTRACTS FROM THE RETURNS, STATISTICS, Etc.

SECTION I.

THE EXTENT AND PREVALENCE OF INTEMPERANCE.

Table 1.—Tables showing the Relative Proportion of Population in some Parishes to the Facilities afforded by the number of Licences, with the state or extent of Intemperance.

Returns from the Clergy.

No.	Population.	Nature of Employment.	No. of Public-Houses.	No. of Beer-Houses.	Grocers, Conf'rs, & other licences.	Total.	Amount of Intemperance, and classes addicted to it.	Increase or Decrease since 1861.	Proportion on Saturday and Sunday to other days.
Y. 43	342	Agricultural	1	0	0	1	One case	Decrease ..	
" 60	534	"	2	0	0	2	Very little	.....	
" 96	634	"	1	0	0	1	Only occasional	.....	
" 116	255	"	1	0	0	1	One per cent occasional	Decrease .	
" 121	585	"	2	0	0	2	Very few cases	Stationary	
" 125	447	"	1	0	0	1	None habitual	Decrease ..	
" 172	360	"	1	0	0	1	One per cent occasional	.....	
" 177	312	"	1	0	0	1	Very small	.....	Saturday most.
" 196	659	"	2	0	0	2	One per cent habitual.....	.....	
" 235	531	"	1	0	0	1	Very limited.....	.....	
" 309	1000	"	1	1	0	2	Two per cent working classes ..	.....	As two to one.
" 368	105	"	0	0	0	0	Only occasional	Decrease ..	
" 513	410	"	0	0	0	0	Few occasionally	" ..	
Y. 14	750	Agricultural	2	2	0	4	Great among working class	Stationary	
" 22	476	"	5	0	0	5	" "	"	Much greater.
" 68	990	"	6	1	1	8	Thirty per cent among w. class..	No decrse	Three-fourths.
" 82	1196	Boatmen & lime brnrs	8	0	0	8	Habitual and heavy	Increase..	Very great indeed.
" 154	2132	Mining and ironworks	5	4	1	10	Very great.....	.....	Saturday mostly.
" 182	1555	Seafaring and agricl..	9	1	0	10	Gt amg labrs, frmrs & mstr marnrs	.....	
" 207	980	Agricultural	8	3	2	13	All classes.....	Stationary	Sunday chiefly.
" 240	6500	Seaport	0	0	0	50	All classes much addicted to it..	.....	
" 243	7000	"	6	8	16	30	Very great : working class.....	.....	

Y.	265	700	Agricultural	5	0	0	5	Very great: farmers and labourers	.....	Chiefly on these days.
"	316	3971	Quarrymen, minrs, &c.	5	1	3	9	Considerable.....	.....	" "
"	441	6200	Manufacturing.....	14	14	11	39	Working class thirty-five per cent	.....	Dble. on Sat., Sun. & Mon.
"	520	192	Agricultural	1	0	0	1	Four habituals, farmers	Stationary	Saturday mostly.
"	534	1708	Mining and agricl ..	6	0	0	6	Among miners considerable	.....	
D.	76	1260	Mining and agricl ..	3	0	0	3	One per cent men, one female ..	.....	
"	256	366	Agricultural	1	0	0	1	One per cent habitual, farmers..	.....	
"	262	750	"	2	0	0	2	Very little	.....	
"	264	500	"	1	0	0	1	Small	Stationary	
"	278	1580	"	2	0	0	2	Very little	.....	
"	280	762	Mining and agricl ..	1	0	0	1	Occasional, but rare.....	.....	More on Saty., but rarely.
"	281	1650	Agricultural	2	0	0	2	Only occasional; 1 in 200	Decrease..	Nearly all on these days.
"	342	295	"	0	0	0	0	None	.....	
D.	47	8443	Mining, &c.	40	12	0	52	Considerable.....	Increase..	Saturday mostly.
"	55	3700	"	18	0	0	18	"	" ..	"
"	111	4500	"	11	3	0	14	Twenty-three per cent	" ..	"
"	139	2134	"	11	1	0	12	Considerable.....	.....	Most on these days.
"	185	2000	"	5	0	0	5	Very great.....	.....	Ninety per cent.
"	211	2582	Various	10	6	0	16	Considerable.....	Increase..	One-third more on Saty.
"	286	10000	Seafaring and agricl..	61	1	37	99	Very great among all classes....	.....	
"	340	3000	Mining, fishing, &c..	8	5	0	13	Fifty per cent occasional	Increase..	Eighty per cent.
Ca.	130	821	Agricultural	3	[for 5 Ham-	or 6 lets]	3	Scarcely any.....	.....	
"	135	315	"	0	0	0	0	Very small indeed	Decrease..	
"	136	405	"	0	0	0	0	Wkg. men entirely, but very seldm	" ..	Saturday is the day.
"	225	166	"	1	0	0	1	None	.....	
"	278	300	"	0	0	0	0	"	.....	
Ca.	7	575	Fishing and agricl ..	6	0	1	7	Five per cent; 1 p. c. being wmn	Slight dcrs	Double.
"	16	558	Agricultural	2	1	0	3	Forty per cent occasional	.....	Two-thirds on Saturday.
"	29	715	"	2	2	0	4	Farmers	.....	Saturday mostly.
"	45	1255	"	7	2	0	9	Sixty per cent, labourers	Slight dcrs	Most on these days.
"	48	840	"	6	0	0	6	Much: labourers.....	"	Double on Saturday.
"	57	4000	Manufacturing.....	29	2	0	31	Much among all classes	"	Most on these days.

Returns from the Clergy—continued.

No.	Population.	Nature of Employment.	No. of Public-Houses.	No. of Beer-Houses.	Grocers, Confrs, & other licences.	Total.	Amount of Intemperance, and classes addicted to it.	Increase or Decrease since 1861.	Proportion on Saturday and Sunday to other days.
Ca. 66	5532	Mining and ironworks	21	8	9	38	Working class, 37 per cent	"	Seventy-five p. c. on Saty.
" 125	2066	Agricultural and mfg	8	5	0	13	Thirty p. c. male, 10 female, w. cls		
" 145	3500	Manufacturing.....	18	3	4	25	Nine p. c. hbtl, 50 p.c. occasional	Increase..	Sat., Sun. & Mon mostly.
" 183	3924	Mining and agricl ..	13	8	0	21	Very large.....	.....	Sat. Sun. & Mon., worst days
" 148	1699	Various	10	0	1	11	Great among farmers	.....	Mostly on Saturday.
Ch. 24	350	Agricultural	0	0	0	0	None	.....	
" 35	2358	"	1	1	2	4	Small; labourers.....	Stationary	
" 57	600	"	1	0	0	1	A few cases	.....	
" 58	1219	Agricultural and mfg	1	1	1	3	Three per cent; working classes	Stationary	Half less.
" 159	245	Agricultural	0	0	0	0	Seldom see an intoxicated person	.....	
" 289	400	"	0	0	0	0	One per cent occasional.....	.....	
" 332	800	"	1	0	0	1	Two per cent occasional.....	.....	Saturday most: Sun. rare,
" 341	160	"	1	0	0	1	Scarcely ever a case	.....	[except amg Irish labrs.
" 365	480	"	1	0	0	1	About a dozen occasional cases..	Decrease ..	Sunday mostly.
" 9	3580	Agricultural	10	14	8	32	Much amg. small tradesmn & lbrs	Decrease ..	Chiefly on Saturday.
" 10	3000	"	7	3	2	12	30 p. c. male, 20 p. c. female, w. cls	.....	
" 78	1866	Agricultural and mfg	6	3	8	17	From ten to fifteen per cent	Increase..	Ten times more.
" 79	13000	"	44	43	1	88	Twenty-five per cent among w. cls	Decrease ..	Much more then.
" 181	14000	Dock labourers.....	90	4	15	109	Eighty per cent habitual	Increase..	These days worst of all.
" 183	8000	"	27	12	13	52	Fifty-five per cent habitual	" ..	" "
" 347	6000	Shipping	34	3	0	37	Flooded with intemperance	" ..	Ten to one.
" 350	11000	Manufacturing.....	27	5	2	34	One-third of the men, 1-5th femls	" ..	These days the worst.
" 396	8000	"	30	20	0	50	Very great among the w. class ..	.....	Most on these days.
M. 125	500	Agricultural	2	0	0	2	None scarcely	.....	
" 127	416	"	1	0	0	1	Two per cent occasional; labrs..	Decrease ..	
" 314	555	"	1	0	0	1	Very little.....	Stationary	On these days if any.
" 348	417	"	1	0	0	1	Not a drunkard in the parish....	.....	

M.	399	580	Agricultural	1	0	0	1	Among labourers occasionally ..	.....	On Saturday most.
"	413	526	"	1	0	0	1	Two or three occasional cases ..	.....	
M.	16	4717	Mining and mfg	9	7	0	16	Much amg. colliers & facty oprtvs	Increase..	Greatly in excess on these
"	18	2020	"	5	7	0	12	Considerable among both sexes..	.....	[days.
"	31	3100	Agricultural and mfg	5	4	2	11	Much habitual	Increase..	Far greater.
"	90	2700	Manufacturing, &c...	5	7	10	22	Great amg 'bus drivers,ostlers,&c.	Slight ders	Double on Saturday.
"	101	5200	" ..	2	17	9	28	Very great.....	.....	Four times more.
"	146	76000	" ..	225	232	3	460	"	Doubled..	These days the worst.
"	156	8500	" ..	4	43	4	51	Twenty per cent working class..	Increase..	Seventy-five per cent.
"	169	12201	" ..	29	15	4	48	Considerable.....	"	Ten times more.
"	181	10000	" ..	15	18	10	43	25 p. c. occasional., 10 p. c. habitl	.....	Vastly more.
"	235	10821	" ..	6	48	2	56	Fifty per cent of working classes	.....	Sat. & Sn. men, Mon. wmn.
R.	2	970	Agricultural	1	0	0	1	Three per cent amg frmrs & labrs	.....	
"	16	387	"	1	0	0	1	Most amg the waterworks' labrs	Decrease..	Two or three times more.
"	72	404	"	0	0	1	1	Very little.....	.....	
"	96	176	Manufact'ng & agricl	0	0	0	0	Occasional, but rare	.....	
"	103	307	Various	0	0	0	0	Eight occasional cases	Decrease..	Only on these days.
"	120	800	Agricultural and mfg	1	1	0	2	Small.....	"	Slightly more.
"	184	552	Agricultural	1	0	0	1	Males, one per cent.....	"	
"	193	1894	(Genteel suburbs) ..	2	0	2	4	Few drunkards.....	.....	
"	220	321	Agricultural	0	0	0	0	Very few, occasional cases.....	Decrease..	A little more on mrket days
"	221	199	"	0	0	0	0	Very little indeed.....	.....	Only on market days.
"	270	300	"	0	0	0	0	Three per cent working class ..	.....	On Fri. mostly: mrkt day.
"	286	3714	Manufacturing.....	5	0	2	7	Not much	.....	
"	315	234	Agricultural	0	0	0	0	One per cent occasional.....	.....	
"	323	1200	Manufact'ng chiefly..	0	0	1	1	No hbtl drnkds. Little occasionly	.....	On these days.
"	415	479	Agricl and mining ..	1	0	0	1	Very seldom any.....	.....	
R.	32	21000	Manufact'ng & agricl	21	37	17	75	Mch amg mill hnds, collrs, & fmrs	.....	Equals all the rest of the wk
"	111	330	Agricultural	3	0	0	3	Much occasionally	Increase..	Saturday night is worst.
"	124	4000	Various	9	8	0	17	Habitual intemperance considble	.....	Double.
"	134	4389	Mfg and mining	15	2	0	17	Very large among all classes	.....	
"	196	1927	Agricl, mfg, & quarry	8	0	0	8	Very prevalent amg the quarriers	Decrease..	
"	277	7000	Manufacturing.....	7	10	5	22	Considerable.....	.....	Monday the worst.
"	409	7598	Manufact'ng & agricl	14	20	0	34	Very great among the ironworkers	.....	
"	472	714	Colliers & quarrymen	6	0	0	6	Considerable.....	.....	On Saturday evngs mostly.

SECTION II.

THE DRINK TRAFFIC AND CRIME.

The Chief Constable of Blackburn (Mr. Jos. Potts) in his report for 1871, in reference to the increase of crime, and to the drink traffic as a conducing cause thereof, remarks that "the increase may, to a most material extent, be accounted for by the increased prosperity of the operative classes, that is to say, increased earnings, and to some moderate extent to the increase of population; but, on comparing the year (1871) now ended with the year 1863, the total number of persons proceeded against was 2,076, whereas during the current year the number was 4,231, being more than double, or an increase of cent per cent. This cannot be accounted for by the increase of population, as the population in that year would be about 65,000, and now 76,000—an increase of population of about 11,000 in eight years; and as the number of persons proceeded against for drunkenness in 1863 was 582, little more than half of this year's (1871) drunkenness, and that the other offences were in like manner one half only of the present year's; and from the practical knowledge obtained from observation and figures, it is not an exaggerated statement to make that seventy-five per cent of all crimes and offences are traceable to having been caused by drunkenness, direct or indirect; and that, as shown, the habit is increasing more rapidly than the increased population justifies, the painful conclusion is that the present manner of dealing with drunkenness is insufficient to check and suppress crimes and offences, which in this borough have more than doubled in eight years."

DIMINUTION OF CRIME IN THE LUTON DIVISION.

At the Bedfordshire Michaelmas Sessions, 1871, Col. Ames (chairman) in compliance with the request of the court made at the previous quarter sessions respecting the means adopted by the Luton Bench in diminishing crime, read a highly interesting report.

There is no doubt that the decrease is chiefly to be attributed to the reduction of a number of the lowest Public-Houses. Great power has been given to the magistrates in this direction: 1st. For a publican to allow thieves or reputed thieves to assemble in any house, in itself subjects him to a penalty and the forfeiture of his licence; 2nd. The licence may be refused on that account without conviction; 3rd. The licence may be refused on the

ground of the personal character of the applicants, and it is to be observed the onus lies on the applicant to produce satisfactory testimonials, which are in every instance tested by the police. Particular attention has been given to the transfer days, on which, rather than on the regular licensing days, improper characters creep in. For these reasons, the magistrates have withdrawn the licences from twenty per cent of the whole number. Thus, a large number of houses which were the nurseries as well as the homes of crimes, places where victims and houses to be attacked were watched previous to the crime, and where the booty was disposed of when it was perpetrated, are gone, and concerted crime is almost at an end. More than this, the criminal life is rendered inexpressibly odious. The Public-House is the criminal's one idea of happiness: for its pleasures he has probably sacrificed all honest industry; that gone, driven from any Public-House into which he may enter, a pariah among his fellows, he loathes his life, and others dread it, and his own object is to retrace his steps, or go into a new neighbourhood where he is not known. Thus, of 300 criminals, the magistrates are assured that 100 have gone to honest labour and are prospering; 50 have left the neighbourhood, and of the remaining half it may be said that they are not living on the proceeds of crime, for none of any consequence is reported.

Criminal Statistics Extracted from Bedford County Prison Returns.

Petty Sessional Divisions.	Census, 1861.	Committals for Year ending 29th Sept.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1869.	1871.		
Ampthill	16970	85	59	0	26
Bedford	18080	59	67	8	0
Bedford Borough	13412	95	79	0	16
Biggleswade	25584	118	74	0	44
Bletsoe	12486	30	19	0	11
Luton	23839	257	73	0	184
Leighton.....	8753	69	53	0	16
Woburn	11682	112	76	0	36
Dunstable Borough	6000	17	22	5	0
Total		842	522	13	333 Less13
				Nett Decrease	320

From the above statistics it appears that in the Luton Division the number of committals has been reduced from 257 in the year ending September 29th, 1869, to 73 in the year ending September, 1871. At the former period there were 226 Beer and Public-Houses in the district, at the latter 188, one having been opened and 39 closed.

Table 2.—Extracts from the Returns from Chief Constables and Superintendents of Police.

Schedule.	Population of city, borough, county, or dist.	No of I. Public-Houses.	No of II. Beer-Houses.	Total.	Proportion of houses to population.	Qy. What proportion of those who have come under your cognizance as criminals have been the victims of drinking habits and associates?	Qy. What proportion of those taken into custody are under the influence of liquor?	Qy. Is there much intemperance in your district? Is it on the increase or decrease relatively to population? and to what do you attribute such increase or decrease?
5	682000	2061	2382	4443	One to every 153 persons	No statistics	No statistics	Increase of 25·55 per cent.
9	28028	61	30	91	" 308 "	75 per cent	25 per cent	Decreasing.
20	11277	19	17	36	" 313 "	Very few: few w. class ..	Only those chgd w. drnkns	No increase.
21	14584	81	34	115	" 126 "	75 per cent	50 per cent	On the increase. Too many facilities.
22	3836	25	6	31	" 124 "	75 "	75 "	Yes; too many low houses.
24	3045	32	4	36	" 84½ "	70 "	25 "	Decreasing, through bad trade.
28	82854	122	275	397	" 208·70 "	.....	More than half	Decrease: in 1869 there were 335.
30	3600	8	4	12	" 300 "	Two-thirds	.....	Not much intemperance here.
36	76245	414	116	530	" 143·85 "	75 per cent, at least	.....	Increase. Too many Public-Houses and late hours.
57	117347	536	384	920	" 127·55 "	⅔ in mfg parts, ½ in rural	About one third.....	Much intemperance.
92	122200	302	273	575	" 212·53 "	Fully two-thirds.....	More than 50 per cent ..	Yes, and on the increase: too many Public-Houses.
93	5871	43	24	67	" 87·62 "	Five-sixths	Two-thirds	Yes, yes; too many Beer and Public-Houses.
104	43189	131	92	223	" 193·67 "	85 per cent, at least	70 p.c. in twn, 25 p.c. rural	Considerable increase.
112	9555	48	14	62	" 154 "	30 " "	25 per cent	Yes, but decreasing. Several Beer-Houses closed.
117	5000	94	37	131	" 38·16 "	80 "	25 "	Too much; but decreasing.
118	23833	61	94	155	" 153·80 "	50 "	20 "	Decreasing; increased magisterial restrictions.
142	23546	50	27	77	" 305·80 "	Less than a third	Less than a third	Little intemperance here.
148	11300	46	34	80	" 141·25 "	One half	One-third	A great deal of intemperance in this district.
159	17589	42	14	56	" 314 "	One-third	Very few	But little, and decreasing.
160	28281	85	87	172	" 164·42 "	Two-thirds	Two-thirds	Decreasing. New Beer Act, 1869.
189	35232	164	80	244	" 144·39 "	65 to 70 per cent.....	90 per cent	Greatly on the increase.
217	145827	140	574	714	" 204·23 "	About one-third	Two-thirds	Increasing: good trade; high wages; Sat. half-holiday.
218	343696	683	1165	1848	" 186 "	50 per cent, at least	25 per cent	Increasing.
221	4558	29	13	42	" 108·52 "	34·9 per cent	21·8 "	Decrease; stricter supervision and Temperance mvmnt.
223	33060	116	17	133	" 248 "	Nearly all.....	70 "	A lamentable amount even here.

242	50000	80	53	133	One to every 376 persons	Four-fifths	Three-fourths	Decreased; several Beer-Houses closed.
263	5675	35	21	56	" 101·33 "	Two-thirds	.....	Increasing.
266	40000	197	75	272	" 147 "	75 per cent	Two-thirds	Much and increasing among shipwrights.
268	43000	208	60	268	" 160·44 "	Nearly all.....	Two-thirds, or more	Increasing; due to Saturday night's traffic.
271	41556	221	38	259	" 160·44 "	One-third	One-third.....	Increasing; too many houses and late hours.
274	29302	88	35	123	" 243 "	50 per cent	40 per cent	Increasing; due to brisk trade.
287	54880	156	136	292	" 187·70 "	Two-thirds	25 "	Large increase; influx of labourers to the public works.
292	19000	90	59	149	" 127·51 "	90 per cent	One half	
296	7408	67	7	74	" 100 "	80 "	80 per cent	(a) Yes; (b) Somewhat less. Wine & Beer-H. Act, 1869.
315	145711	589	392	981	" 148·53 "	80 "	80 "	" " "
327	3000	31	—	31	" 96·79 "	Scarcely an exception....	Nearly all	Increasing: low houses; Gro. & Conf. Licences; late hrs.
330	5229	36	10	46	" 113·67 "	75 per cent	Very few, except for drnkns	
360	16977	42	24	66	" 257·22 "	.....	One in twenty.....	Decreasing.
362	23457	123	14	137	" 171·21 "	Not less than two-thirds	About one-half	(a) Yes; (b) increasing.
365	50484	127	118	245	" 208·54 "	90 per cent	One-third positively drnk	Decreasing: fewer beershops; stricter police.
367	25382	110	34	144	" 176·26 "	Certainly 75 per cent....	About 50 per cent	(a) Yes; (b) decrease. Stricter supervision.
369	18831	68	36	104	" 181 "	Two-thirds	Only those for drunknns	Too many facilities; Beer-Shops the great curse.
394	137761	506	106	612	" 225 "	A very large proportion..	Above 20 per cent	Decreasing; stricter supervision.
397	6750	72	0	72	" 93·75 "	All of them	All of them	
415	58550	187	213	400	" 146·37 "	75 per cent	50 per cent	Decrease. Wine and Beer-House Act, 1870.
448	36468	84	122	206	" 177 "	75 "	50 "	Increasing much; influx of builders and railway men.
461	17024	73	33	106	" 160·60 "	50 "	Positively drunk.....	Decreasing; moral remedies.
466	39405	104	81	185	" 213 "	Fully one-half.....	50 per cent	Not, considering the class—miners and forgemen.
472	355665	479	1908	2387	" 149 "	41 per cent	62 "	Increase in ten years on population, 2·338.
473	76337	225	227	452	" 168·88 "	75 "	25 "	Doubled in eight years.
478	60000	67	185	252	" 238 "	50 "	70 "	Much; decreasing. Wine and Beer Act, 1869.
555	35369	143	66	209	" 169·22 "	70 " about	20 "	Much, but decreasing; bad trade.
583	37960	172	121	293	" 129 "	Two-thirds	About half	Increase; low morals of publicans.
582	33000	101	48	149	" 221·47 "	90 per cent	Nearly all.....	
599	103551	330	219	549	" 188·61 "	Two-thirds	Numerous	Increase among the colliers.
622	22669	77	54	131	" 173 "	75 "	80 per cent	Decrease; magisterial suppression.
625	16860	59	29	88	" 191·59 "	75 "	Two-thirds	Decrease; magisterial repression.
656	24173	118	60	178	" 135·81 "	75 "	25 per cent	Decrease; dull trade.
661	10899	43	24	67	" 162·67 "	50 "	More than half	Decrease; magisterial repression.
906	124815	118	515	633	" 197·17 "	80 "	"	Decrease. Fewer Beer-Houses; since 1869, 70 licences have been taken away.

Table 3.—Extracts from Returns from the Governors and Chaplains of Gaols.

No.	Average No. of prisoners under charge.	Qy. What proportion of those who have come under your cognizance as criminals have been the victims of drinking habits and associates, directly or indirectly?	Qy. What proportion of re-committals may be ascribed to drinking habits and associates, and to what extent do these militate against the reformation of criminals on their release?
1	1176	75 per cent	75 per cent.
2	40	Two-thirds	Nearly all.
3	41	More than half.....	"
4	700	80 per cent	"
5	144	90 "	"
6	189	One-third directly	Three-fourths.
7	893	85 per cent	Nearly all.
8	80	75 "	Four-fifths.
9	133	75 "	"
10	126	75 "	"
11	80	Fully two-thirds	125 out of 221.
12	79	80 per cent	70 per cent.
13	200	60 per cent directly....	75 "
14	93	90 per cent	75 "
15	384	60 "	75 "
16	270	75 "	A large proportion.
17	300	75 "	50 per cent.
18	156	90 "	Nearly all.
19	280	60 "	65 per cent.
20	127	75 "	85 "
21	199	90 "	Most of them.
22	200	90 "	Nearly all.
23	93	90 "	80 per cent.
24	13000 yearly	75 "	A very large proportion.

[The following Table is designed to shew the extent to which apprehensions for Drunkenness and offences arising therefrom monopolise the attention of the police.]

Table 4.—Arrests for all Offences; Number and Percentage of those who were Drunk when Arrested; and Number and Percentage of those charged with drunkenness only.

TOWNS.	Years ending the 29th September.	Total number of persons arrested who were taken before the magistrates for all offences.	Number who were Drunk when taken into custody.		Number who were Sober when taken into custody.		Percentage of the persons Drunk when arrested on the total number arrested.			Number of persons charged with Drunkenness, and the percentage on the number of arrests.	
		Male & Fmale.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Persons.	Per cent.
Manchester..	1872	19965	9016	3938	4799	2212	45·1	19·7	64·8	10005	50·1
	1871	21872	9719	4010	5634	2509	44·4	18·3	62·7	10696	49·9
	1870	22233	9894	4409	5724	2606	44·5	18·0	62·5	11083	49·8
	1869	23076	10267	4415	5409	2625	44·4	19·1	63·6	11461	49·6
	1868	19278	8688	3546	4713	2331	45·0	18·3	63·4	9540	49·4
Liverpool ..	1872	30145	11124	7686	5196	6139	36·9	25·4	62·3	16927	56·1
	1871	32686	13285	8947	5175	5279	40·6	27·3	68·0	19559	59·8
Leeds	1872	4234	1532	322	1904	476	36·1	7·6	43·7	1545	36·4
	1871	4247	1657	406	1713	471	39·0	9·5	48·5	1586	37·3
Rochdale	1871	2213	778	187	896	284	35·1	8·4	43·5	923	41·7
Blackburn ..	1872	1895	1134		761			59·8		849	44·8
	1871	2003	1361		642			67·9		1051	52·4

Table 5.

TABLE SHOWING { (A) THE DEGREE OF EDUCATION OF ALL PERSONS ARRESTED AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES;
(B) " " " FOR DRUNKENNESS ONLY.

NAME OF PLACE. 1872.	Number of persons arrested.	NONE.				IMPERFECT.				GOOD.				Per centage of those of "Good Education" on total offences.
		Male.	Female.	Per cent. M.	Per cent. F.	Male.	Female.	Per cent. M.	Per cent. F.	Male.	Female.	Per cent. M.	Per cent. F.	
Manchester (A)	19965	3489	3022	53·5	46·4	9787	3093	75·9	24·0	539	35	93·9	6·0	2·8
" (B)	10005	1650	1250	56·8	43·1	5410	1411	79·3	20·6	271	13	95·4	4·5	2·8
Annual average for 10 previous yrs.	7864	1348	953	58·5	41·4	4181	1017	80·4	19·5	381	11·8	96·9	3·0	4·9
Liverpool (A)	30145	12986		43·1		16796		55·7		363		1·2		..
" (B)	15841	6702		42·3		8919		56·3		220		1·4		..
Annual average for 3 yrs., 1872–70..	18310	7581		41·5		10510		57·2		218⅔		1·2		..
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		
Leeds (A)	4234	638		223		1519		277		98		9		..
" (B)	1545	302		136		875		154		71		7		..

SECTION III.

THE PENALTIES FOR DRUNKENNESS.

"With regard to the disheartening figures relating to drunkenness," says Captain Fenwick, of Chester, in his Report for 1871, "even that phase of drunkenness with which the police have to deal, namely, when to intoxication is added disorder in the streets, something more than 'five shillings and costs,' or the forfeiture of a night's liberty occasionally is wanted. If drunkenness is a vice; if it leads to pauperism, lunacy, and crime; if it creates indescribable wretchedness and misery, the remedy will be found, not, as is often supposed, in a police force, however efficient, but with the people themselves."

"The numerous apprehensions for drunkenness seriously interfere with the discharge of those duties pertaining to the protection of property and the detection of criminal offenders."—*Chief Constable of Rochdale*, 1871.

"The police of this borough are not allowed to excuse drunken men taken to the station on their becoming sober, which, I am given to understand, is done in some places. I consider such a course an assumption of power which alone belongs to the magistrates, and, besides, such conduct is likely to mislead."—*Chief Constable of Newcastle-on-Tyne*, 1872.

Table 6.—The following Table shows how Convictions for Drunkenness or for being "Drunk and Disorderly" are usually dealt with in different places.

No.	1872. NAME OF PLACE.	Discharged.	Convicted.	Number Committed.				Fined.	To find sureties or recognizances.	Other Punishments.
				3 months and above 2.	2 months and above 1.	1 month and above 14 dys.	14 days and under.			
1	Manchester.....	2046	7962	0	1	23	1	7937	0	0
2	Liverpool	1262	15665	124	137	255	97	14997	37	18
3	Leeds	92	1453	0	13	67	711	661	1	0
4	Newcastle-on-Tyne..	741	1781	1	3	18	15	1744	0	0
5	Bolton.....	27	700	0	0	2	185	513	0	0
6	Oldham	32	693	0	0	6	5	677	0	5
7	Chester	64	349	0	0	13	185	151	0	0
8	Blackburn	55	794	0	0	13	153	623	0	0

MANCHESTER.

For the last four years there has been a continued decrease in the number of reports made by the police against Public-Houses and Beer-Houses. The number of reports have diminished from 1,010 to 231; selling drink during divine service on Sundays from 238 to 45; and permitting drunkenness or disorderly conduct from 178 to 43. The number of those houses entirely closed on Sundays is 164, being an increase of 31 over last year.

Table 7.—Comparative Table of Offences reported against Public-Houses and Beer-Shops in Manchester during the past ten years, with the Decisions of the Magistrates and the Penalties imposed.

HOUSES.	YEAR.	Number of Houses.	Reports against.	Convictions.	Acquitted.	PENALTIES. £	s.	d.	Entirely closed on Sunday.
Licensed Victuallers.	1872	474	29	15	14	31	5	0	42
	1871	479	35	23	12	44	13	0	32
	1870	476	50	13	37	43	12	6	0
	1869	479	134	83	51	114	11	0	0
	1868	482	122	83	39	135	0	0	0
	1867	484	108	87	21	155	19	6	0
	1866	483	131	97	34	147	9	0	0
	1865	484	72	55	17	85	1	6	0
	1864	482	74	65	9	86	19	6	0
	1863	484	74	63	11	61	3	0	0
Wine and Beer.	1872	1873	202	146	56	256	11	0	122
	1871	1908	289	200	89	438	6	6	101
	1870	1950	351	217	134	467	13	6	0
	1869	2143	876	726	150	1098	2	6	0
	1868	2070	807	668	139	1127	17	6	0
	1867	2046	968	774	194	1447	4	0	0
	1866	2019	833	705	128	1267	17	0	0
	1865	1956	658	511	147	937	14	0	0
	1864	1884	781	678	103	662	10	6	0
	1863	1826	661	562	99	551	4	6	0

SECTION IV.

THE WINE AND BEER-HOUSE ACT OF 1869.

In his report for 1870, Major Greig (chief-constable of Liverpool) observed :—

The police informations against Public-Houses are somewhat diminished; those against Beer-Houses have fallen from 563 last year to 121 this year, showing so far the good results of the Wine and Beer-House Act of 1869, which act conferred upon the justices the power to grant certificates for licences to sell beer. The change in the law has produced a new class of unlicensed houses. Many of the beer sellers having been refused a renewal of their licences, owing to misconduct, continued to carry on the sale of beer, more particularly during prohibited hours on Sunday, and the police, having no authority to enter their premises, were set at defiance. The examples of these persons was quickly followed by others, and this system of illicit trading had become a very serious evil, there being not fewer than 145 of such houses known to the police. The 15th clause of the Amended Wine and Beer-House Act of 1869 (July 14, 1870) has, however, to a great extent, removed the difficulty under which the police laboured. By this clause the justices may, on reasonable grounds, grant warrants for the search and seizure of ale, &c., upon unlicensed premises. Since the 7th August, and up to the date of this report (Sept. 29th), 210 warrants have been granted, and large quantities of ale and porter have been seized, and sold in confirmity with the act. It is to be regretted that no express power is given to sell the barrels or other vessels in which the ale, &c., is contained, for they are of value, and their forfeiture would be very likely to deter small brewers and others from supplying ale to such persons.

Referring to the same subject in his Report for 1871, Major Greig remarks :—

The Amended Wine and Beer-House Act of 1869 (July 14th, 1870) has worked well. The power given to the justices to grant warrants to search for and seize ale on unlicensed premises, has had the effect of greatly diminishing the illicit trade, of which I spoke last year as likely to become a serious evil. Owing to the seizures made, and the heavy fines imposed by the justices, few of such houses now exist. During the year 636 warrants have been obtained against suspected houses, and large quantities of ale, beer, and spirits have been seized, all of which have been sold under orders from the justices. The number of Beer-Houses at present in the borough is 432; previous to the Licensing Session of 1869, there were 845. I again express my regret that no power is given to sell the barrels or other vessels in which the ale is contained, for they are of more value than their contents.

The Report (1870) of the Chief-constable of Halifax states that :—

The Wine and Beer-Houses Act of 1869 has worked beneficially since the act came into operation. Many of the Beer-Houses in this town have been much better conducted. Still there is considerable room for improvement as regards the management both of Beer-Houses and Hotels, the law by which they are, or rather by which they ought to be governed, is but very imperfectly carried out.

On the same subject, the Chief Constable of Ashton-under-Lyne, in his Report for 1870, says :—

The general conduct of Inns and Beer-Houses is much improved since the New Beer Act came into operation, as the character of the applicant, as required by the act, is strictly investigated before granting certificate.

The Report for 1871 further remarks :—

That compared with last year there has been a decrease of four convictions against licensed victuallers, and of ten against beersellers of informations laid, which speaks well for the working of the New Beer Act. The magistrates having shown their determination to suppress disorderly houses, it has had a beneficial effect, causing the innkeepers and the beersellers to act more in accordance with the tenor of their licences.

The Chief Constable of Bradford, in his Report for 1870, says :—

One important result of placing Beer-House licences under the control of the magistrates is now manifest. The proprietors are extremely careful to avoid being reported by the police, and, consequently, their houses are far more orderly than heretofore.

The following is an abstract from the Report made by the Chief Constable of Oldham to the magistrates at the Licensing Sessions on the 22nd August, 1872 :—

It will be a source of gratification to the bench, as it is to myself, to find that, concurrent with the passing of the "Wine and Beer-Houses Act, 1869," the percentage of convictions against innkeepers has been gradually decreasing.

In 1869	it was	11.3	per cent
In 1870	,,	8.7	,,
In 1871	,,	5.8	,,
In 1872	,,	2.9	,,

which is the smallest per centage of convictions on record. With respect to beersellers, the per centage of convictions was in

1869	15.8
1870	7.5
1871	7.8
1872	2.1,

which is also the lowest per centage of convictions recorded.

SECTION V.

THE NEW LICENSING ACT.

The Chief Constable of Leeds (Captain Wetherell), in his Report for 1872, says, in reference to the operations of the act :—

Drunkenness in the streets after eleven p.m. has certainly diminished, and better order has consequently been maintained. This must be felt by all persons residing in public thoroughfares.

I cannot omit stating that the Licensing Act has been accepted by the Licensed Victuallers and others in a very proper spirit. . . . . I hope that those interested in the sale of intoxicating liquor will find that it is for their benefit to close their houses at eleven p.m., and that the powers given to the authorities to assist them in maintaining good rule and order will compensate for the curtailment of the hours during which such houses are allowed to be open, and that by this regulation they will be less subject to the penal consequences of the act."

Captain Fenwick (Chief Constable of Chester), in his Report (October 22nd) for 1872, says :—

The third point to which I wish to refer is the New Licensing Act. It has been so short a time in operation that I cannot, of course, give figures to prove its working except that from the date when it came into operation (August 14) to the 29th of September, no perceptible decrease had taken place in the number of drunken cases brought before the bench. Indeed, the numbers for the corresponding period of the two previous years were almost identically the same as those for the present year.

From August 14th to 29th September,			1870	78.
,,	,,	,,	1871	76.
,,	,,	,,	1872	74.

I ought to say, however, that the further shortening of the hours when intoxicating liquor may legally be sold did not come into operation until the 1st of November. . . . . I am of opinion that the Act will prove beneficial. Leaving out altogether the severe penalties for permitting drunkenness, the mere curtailment of the hours will effect an improvement. It has been proved by impartial official statistics that drunkenness increases or decreases in proportion to the facilities for obtaining drink. One gratifying feature has already shown itself under the New Act, namely, the orderly state of the streets at any time, and the total absence of disorder soon after eleven p.m. These changes in the law, it will be seen, confer enlarged powers upon the police, and, I think, justify me in saying that properly carried out, in spirit as well as letter, will in a few years effect a great change.

Writing more recently on the same subject, Captain Fenwick says:—

Four months' additional experience of the working of the Act places the question beyond doubt. The Act is most beneficial.

The Report of the Chief Constable of Newcastle-on-Tyne (S. J. Nicholls), in reference to the operations of the New Act, states that:—

The town generally has become orderly and quiet at a much earlier hour of the night, and, in consequence, the police have a much better opportunity of protecting property on their respective beats. "I cannot but hope, says the Chief Constable, that if the Act is reasonably and impartially dealt with, great improvements on the previous existing state of affairs will be realised."

The Chief Constable of Blackburn (Mr. Potts), in his Report for 1872, in reference to the satisfactory decrease of 413 cases of crime in the past year, with an increased population of about 1,300, as showing an improved moral condition of the people, says:—

In my opinion such decrease is to a great extent attributable to the very proper restrictions exercised by the law on the intoxicating liquor trade, and especially to the hours of closing the licensed houses. The "One o'Clock Closing Movement" effected a great benefit on a limited class of persons, and the present closing according to the "Licensing Act, 1872," has, beyond any doubt, produced a great improvement in the peace and order of this town, and I believe it will continue so to do, until the order to extend the hours to twelve o'clock on Saturday nights takes effect, when it is to be feared that in the hour from eleven to twelve, being the very hour of all others the most abundant in producing drunkenness and crime when the licensed houses are open, the good already effected will be neutralised.

The Tables given below, though not so elaborate as might be desired, owing to the short time the Act has been in operation, may be found useful. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that they conclusively prove the soundness of the opinions of Chief Constables quoted above.

Table 8.—Operation of the New Licensing Act.

	1872.			1871.		
Liverpool.	Apprehensions for Drunkenness.	Males.	Females.	Apprehensions for Drunkenness.	Males.	Females.
	For six weeks previous to Aug. 11..	1236	978	For six weeks previous to Aug. 13..	1676	1330
	For six weeks after Aug. 18	996	817	For six weeks after Aug. 20	1264	997
Manchester.		Total Apphns			Total Apphns.	
	For seven weeks previous to Aug. 11..	1404		For seven weeks After Aug. 13 ..	1301	
	For seven weeks after Aug. 11....	1226				

Table 9.—RETURNS OF APPREHENSIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN MANCHESTER DURING THE YEAR 1872, SHEWING THE TIME OF DAY OR NIGHT WHEN THE APPREHENSIONS WERE MADE.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	MID-DAY TO MIDNIGHT.				MIDNIGHT TO MID-DAY.				Gross Total.
	From noon to 10 p.m.	From 10 p.m. to 11 p.m.	From 11 p.m. to 12 night.	Total.	From 12 night to 1 a.m.	From 1 a.m. to 2 a.m.	From 2 a.m. to 12 noon.	Total.	
Saturday and Sunday	1399	299	445	2143	533	395	239	1167	3310
Sunday and Monday	322	120	263	705	162	83	76	321	1026
Monday and Tuesday	846	141	193	1180	219	194	108	521	1701
Tuesday and Wednesday	590	84	149	814	169	131	80	380	1194
Wednesday and Thursday	396	67	112	575	155	115	72	342	917
Thursday and Friday	332	52	109	493	150	111	80	341	834
Friday and Saturday	357	69	124	550	174	173	126	473	1023
For the year ending September 29th, 1872..	4242	832	1386	6460	1562	1202	781	3545	10005
" " " 1871..	4397	806	1392	6595	1735	1481	888	4104	10699
		Increase:							
Decrease in 1872	155	26	6	135	173	279	107	559	694

Table 10.—Returns of Apprehensions for Drunkenness in Liverpool, shewing the time of Day or Night when the Apprehensions were made: (1) During six weeks previous to the New Licensing Act coming into operation, and (2) during six weeks after that.

1872.	6 a.m. to 9 a.m.	9 a.m. to 12 noon.	12 noon to 3 p.m.	3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	6 p.m. to 9 p.m.	9 p.m. to 11 p.m.	11 p.m. to 12 night.	12 night to 1 a.m.	1 a.m. to 3 a.m.	3 a.m. to 6 a.m.	Total.
Total of six weeks previous to Licensing Act	10	40	112	237	460	289	267	401	375	23	2214
Average per hour.....	$3\frac{1}{3}$	$13\frac{1}{3}$	$37\frac{1}{3}$	79	$153\frac{1}{3}$	$144\frac{1}{2}$	267	401	$187\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{3}$	
Total of six weeks subsequent to New Act	0	31	82	241	364	420	377	217	77	4	1813
Average per hour.....	0	$10\frac{1}{3}$	$27\frac{1}{3}$	$80\frac{1}{3}$	$121\frac{1}{3}$	210	377	217	$38\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	
Bolton, 1872, for whole year	0	12	34	74	136	102	86	96	145	10	695
Average per hour.....	0	4	$11\frac{1}{3}$	$24\frac{2}{3}$	$45\frac{1}{3}$	51	86	96	$72\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{3}$	

LIVERPOOL.	MONDAY.		TUESDAY.		WEDNES'Y.		THURSDAY.		FRIDAY.		SATURDAY.		SUNDAY.		TOTALS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total of six weeks previous to the New Licensing Act..	202	226	194	163	114	123	106	80	100	80	410	246	110	60	1236	978
Average per week	33⅔	37⅔	32⅓	27⅓	19	20½	17⅔	13⅓	16⅔	13⅓	68⅓	41	18⅓	10	206	163
Total of six weeks subsequent to New Act.....	191	171	120	113	87	84	89	92	87	82	342	227	80	48	996	817
Average per week	31 5-6	28½	20	18 5-6	14½	14	14 5-6	15⅓	14½	13⅔	57	37 5-6	13⅓	8	166	136⅙
Manchester, 1872: Totals for the whole year.....	1501		1335		955		835		891		2616		1872		10005	
	It will be seen that the Apprehensions on Saturday and Sunday were 4,336, whilst for the remainder of the week they were only 5,669.															
Blackburn, 1872: Totals for the year	116		101		74		63		63		211		221		849	
	In this case the Apprehensions on Saturday and Sunday were 432, whilst for the remainder of the whole week they were only 417.															
	In 1871 the numbers were: for Saturday and Sunday 553, and for the rest of the week 498.															

SECTION VI.

THE BENEFIT OF WITHDRAWING INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN WORKHOUSES, &c.

A correspondent suggests that the following extracts from the Report presented (November 1st, 1871) by the committee appointed by the West Derby guardians "to inquire into the use of stimulants in the workhouse of the union," may be interesting, as showing the great difference that exists in this respect in various workhouses.

After some preliminary observations, the committee say:—

In the outset of our labours, we felt the necessity of ascertaining how we stood on a comparison with other unions in reference to the quantity of stimulants used. To this we felt must be added the knowledge of the comparative effects of a greater or less consumption, as far as these also could be ascertained. The effect upon the death-rate was, of course, the main question. In pursuance of this object, we directed that returns should be gathered from about twenty of the largest parishes and unions in the kingdom. These returns we have carefully tabulated and carried out, and now respectfully present them for your consideration. That our own union should occupy so unfavourable a position must be a matter of regret to all concerned. We should gladly have been spared the pain and humiliation of adding the concluding line on the list, but we were impelled to it by the consideration that, although smallpox had greatly abated during the last quarter, our drink bills at Mill Road had actually increased. Under the new medical *regime*, we trust it may act only as a dark background to a bright future. Nothing can be clearer from the evidence now produced than that the path of retrenchment is the path of safety and wisdom. We lay before you a return of the entries from the medical relief book at Walton for the last three months. From it we gather that to the male side of the hospital, under one medical officer, with an average of 118 patients, there were issued, during the quarter ending September, 1871,

3,037 pints of ale and porter,
2,893 glasses of wine, and
6,524 glasses of ardent spirits,

which gives half-a-pint of ale or porter to every other patient, and three-quarters of a glass of wine or spirits to every patient every day. The deaths on this side of the house were twenty-five.

To the female side of the hospital, under another medical officer, averaging 154 patients, there were issued—

1,960 pints of ale and porter,
1,014 glasses of wine, and
1,633 glasses of ardent spirits,

giving about half-a-pint of ale or porter to every fourth patient, and a glass of wine or spirits to every sixth patient each day. The deaths on this side of the house were sixteen, less than one half of the male side in proportion to the population.

To the insane wards, with about an equal issue of wine and beer, 804 glasses of spirits went to the male side, and only 44 glasses to the female side—the average inmates being: males, 61; females, 64. From the testimony of the highest medical authorities, and from our own ideas of the fitness of things, we gravely doubt whether intoxicants of any kind should be given to idiots and imbeciles.

In the giving of out-door relief we meet with the same anomaly. In one district, our medical officer gives stimulants to the amount of £56; in another district, equally large or larger, £9 worth suffices for the year. The fearful epidemic we passed through might well account for a considerable increase in the death-rate while it lasted; but we do not see that it should have caused an addition to the rates of £1,130 for mere stimulants, still less that it should saddle us with a permanent additional cost. With these facts before us, and with the returns so decidedly testifying in favour of non-alcoholic treatment whenever it can be reached, we feel we should be utterly wanting in our duty if we failed to point out the great desirability in all future appointments of choosing the medical officers of the union from the ranks of those who would undertake to administer alcoholic liquors with the same care that they do all other medicines of a poisonous nature.

There is still another source of expenditure requiring the most careful consideration of the guardians. We refer to the consumption of ale and porter. These cost us no less than £990 for the year ending September, 1871. But a small portion of this quantity goes into the sick wards. At Walton they are using about £140 worth of these stimulants yearly, and if we allow the same amount for the sick at Mill Road, if will be seen that we have spent about £700 on our officers and inmates during the year. The supply of ale and porter to able-bodied paupers, we think, should be discontinued as far as practicable; first, on the ground of its being quite an exceptional usage in Poor-law Unions, condemned, moreover, by the Government orders; then, on the ground of its impolicy, as tending to keep alive the taste for drink in those who, for the most part, have been impoverished and ruined by its use; and then, in any case, on the ground that, after giving the pauper a full and proper supply of good nourishing food, we should require no labour from him beyond what his natural strength, unaided by stimulants, will enable him to perform.

With respect to the supply of ale and porter to nurses and others officers, we strongly recommend that a money equivalent be granted in place of the daily allowance to such officers as may be inclined to accept it.

The following is the return from twenty-two unions and parishes of the consumption of stimulants in their respective workhouses, showing the total population, the yearly cost of stimulants per head, and the death-rate on an average of two years :—

Table 11.

PARISHES AND UNIONS.	Total Population.	Total No. of Deaths.	Cost of Stimulants.			Cost per head.		Deaths one in
			£	s.	d.	s.	s.	
West Derby	4838	400	1257	6	0	5	6	11
Liverpool	22730	1952	1590	17	11	1	5	12
Lambeth	5950	350	1690	5	11	5	9	17
Islington	2948	225	816	12	11	5	6	13
St. Pancras	6357	491	2108	4	2	6	5	13
Marylebone	5266	501	2050	10	0	7	9	10½
Halifax	....	131	249	1	11	2	11	13
Sheffield	2493	251	378	15	0	3	0	10
Chorlton	5748	424	500	3	9	1	8	14
Leeds	4219	224	202	7	4	0	11½	18
Manchester Hospital	8194	750	485	0	0	1	2	11
" Crumpsall Wkhse..	6093	160	273	0	0	0	11	38
Birmingham	8912	446	376	5	0	0	10	20
Aston	....	60	102	1	3	1	9	19
Preston	3358	158	116	3	7	0	8	21½
Edinburgh	4448	151	104	8	7	0	5	30
Dublin	6526	488	751	8	9	2	4	13
Cork	....	..	594	9	11	1	4	0
Newry	....	102	0	0	0	0	0	30
Armagh	2012	98	0	0	0	0	0	20½
Lurgan	2868	111	0	0	0	0	0	26
Glasgow (Govan)	1954	180	75	9	7	0	9	11
West Derby (1871)	6581	693	2388	4	9	7	3	9

Table 12.—[*The following extracts from the Returns received by the Committee may be interesting as showing the difference in the cost per head for Stimulants in behalf of the* SICK ONLY *at different Workhouses.*]

No. of Return.	Average No. of Inmates	Annual cost of Stimulants. £	s.	d.	Average cost per head. £	s.	d.	REMARKS.
1131 1790	450	783	13	4	1	14	9¾	"Mostly invalids in hospital; 75 per cent here through drink."
1338	260	361	0	0	1	7	8	"All are paupers directly or indirectly through drink."
1035	97	130	0	0	1	6	9½	"Health not, as a rule, affected by abstinence; there are exceptions."
1479	46	43	0	11	0	18	8½	"More than half the inmates are here through drink."
1539	146	81	13	7	0	11	2¼	"Aged and infirm suffering from deprivation are put on sick list."
1025	185	91	1	1	0	9	10	"Many live longer through not being able to get intoxicating drinks."
1737	130	60	0	0	0	9	2¾	"About one-half the paupers are here through drink."
1292	150	60	0	0	0	8	0	"Many return debilitated through drink."
965	125	40	6	3	0	6	5	"The inmates are much better in health without stimulants."
1162	220	63	0	0	0	5	8½	"Cost above the average, owing to fever and smallpox."
1060	159	41	1	0¼	0	5	5½	"Health in no way affected by total abstinence."
1183	278	71	18	6	0	6	2	"Better without stimulants except in special cases of disease."
1080	160	35	11	7	0	4	5¼	"Only ordered in cases of extreme debility."
1556	50	8	0	0	0	3	2¼	"Health improves being debarred from intoxicating drinks."
1247	95	15	0	0	0	3	1¾	"Even habitual drunkards are benefitted by abstinence."
1003	137	20	0	0	0	2	11	"Improve in health and strength through having no means of indulgence."
1108	100	8	0	0	0	1	7	"Invariably improve without intoxicating drinks."
1437	150	10	0	0	0	1	4	"Cannot see that health is injured by total abstinence."
1011	43	2	0	0	0	0	11	"Health benefitted by total abstinence."
1128	24	1	0	0	0	0	10	"The inmates are well cared for; their health is good."
989	50	2	0	0	0	0	9½	"All able-bodied inmates better without intoxicating drinks."
1452	20	0	8	0	0	0	4¾	"None brought here through drink, and none suffer by abstinence."

Table 13.—[*The following extracts from the Returns show the difference in the cost per head of Stimulants for* GENERAL USE *at various Workhouses.*]

No. of Return.	Average No. of Inmates	Annual cost of Stimulants. £	s.	d.	Cost per head. £	s.	d.	REMARKS.
1017	450	750	10	8	1	13	4¼	"One-half the inmates are here through drink."
1255	21½	32	15	6¼	1	10	6	"Inmates here mostly very old and infirm."
1390	80	112	10	0	1	8	1½	"Those who are free from ailment, improve by abstinence."
959	650	888	0	0	1	7	3¾	"This expense is being much reduced now."
1323	130	169	0	0	1	6	0	"We have very few total abstainers in this house."
1152	140	162	8	0	1	3	2¼	"Both health and moral conduct are improved by abstinence."
1115	81	88	16	11½	1	1	11¼	"Cannot record any ill effects from abstinence."
1259	150	150	0	0	1	0	0	"Don't consider that health would be affected by total abstinence."
973	116	112	0	0	0	19	3½	"Health improved by total abstinence or moderate use of stimulants."
1895	130	122	13	6	0	18	10½	"Pretty well all are here through intemperance."
1302	436	390	0	0	0	17	10½	"Three-fourths are here through drink; health not affected by abstinence."
1464	240	200	0	0	0	16	8	"A large proportion paupers through idleness and early indiscretion."
1476	138	108	1	3	0	15	7¾	"Are better, and greatly improve in health by abstaining."
1274	51	37	5	3¾	0	14	7¼	"Improve in health if deprived of spirituous liquors."
1483	156	108	2	7	0	13	10¼	"See return under query 3."
1211	161	102	9	8¾	0	12	8¾	"Rather benefitted than injured by abstinence."
1271	135	80	0	0	0	11	10	"Total abstinence for old people suffering from debility has failed."

Stimulants in Workhouses—continued.

No of Return.	Average No. of Inmates	Annual cost of Stimulants. £	s.	d.	Cost per head. £	s.	d.	REMARKS.
1064	100	53	0	0	0	10	7	"Broken-down drunkards require stimulants; never had a teetotaler."
1257	120	59	12	9	0	9	11¼	"Ought to be prohibited in workhouses, and never used only as medicine."
1687	113	50	0	0	0	8	10	"Some look ten years younger by a six month's course in the house."
1100	270	007	6	4	1	7	11¼	"More than half are here through drink; much better in health from our [treatment."
1487	70	23	12	6	0	6	9	"The health of the majority not affected by abstinence."
1118	15	4	0	0	0	5	4	"The inmates are better here out of the way of temptation."
1107	690	128	6	3	0	3	8½	"Health not affected by abstinence."
1158	44	6	0	0	0	2	9	"Very little spirits consumed: the inmates are very healthy."
1278	440	41	10	4	0	1	10½	"Health improves, in most cases, by total abstinence."
993	315	20	0	0	0	1	3	"Do not consider health at all affected by abstinence."
1155	118	6	7	0	0	0	0¾	"Seen no case where enforced abstinence has resulted in anything but good."
1195	170	7	0	0	0	0	9¾	"I have no faith in injury to health arising from abstaining at once."
1404	104	2	16	8	0	0	6½	"Hard drinkers for years have benefitted by total abstinence."
1408	65	0	11	0	0	0	2	"Not at all affected, but greatly improved."
1194	50	0	12	5	0	0	3	"Health improved by being kept from drink."
1190	205	1	5	7½	0	0	1½	"No complaint to make of the inmates here."
1165	160	0	8	6	0	0	$\frac{51}{80}$	

WELLCOME LIBRARY

P/SEAD

2. 3. 4. 6. 7. 9. 19.