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FOR 1880,

EDITED BY THE

REV. F. WAGSTAFF.

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Ash Wednesday	Feb. 11
First Sunday in Lent	" 15
St. Patrick	Mar. 17
Palm Sunday	" 21
*Annunciation, L. Day	" 25
Good Friday	" 26
Easter Sunday	" 28
Q. Victoria's birthday	" 24
Whit Sunday	May 16
Trinity Sunday	" 23
*Midsummer Day	June 24
Acces. of Q. Victoria	" 30
*Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
1st Sunday in Advent Nov. 23	
*Christmas Day	Dec. 25
* Quarter Days.	

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Maltsters, making not exc. 50 qrs.	0	7	10 ¹ / ₂
" " 100 ..	0	15	9
" " 200 ..	1	11	6
" " 300 ..	2	7	3
" " 450 ..	3	10	10 ¹ / ₂
" " 550 ..	4	6	7 ¹ / ₂
" " exceeding 550 ..	4	14	6
Medicines (Patent) dealers, &c.:—			
In London and Edinburgh ..	2	0	0
In other city or town corporate	0	10	0
Elsewhere	0	5	0

January]

Dig a well before you are thirsty.

[1880

The Moon's Changes.

Last Quarter, 5th, 6.49 m. New Moon, 11th, 10.40 aft.			First Quarter, 19th, 6.40 m. Full Moon, 27th, 10.12 m.			Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	
						H. M.	H. M.	Aft.	Morn.	
1	TH	New Year's Day. Circumcision.					8 8	3 59	8 33	9 49
2	F	Calcutta captured by Clive, 1757.					8 8	4 0	9 48	10 5
3	S	Douglas Jerrold born, 1803.					8 8	4 1	11 5	10 21
4	S	2nd Sunday after Christmas.					8 8	4 3	Morn.	10 37
5	M	Duke of York died, 1827.					8 7	4 4	0 24	10 55
6	TU	Epiphany. Twelfth Day.					8 7	4 5	1 45	11 16
7	W	Retreat from Cabul, 1842.					8 7	4 6	3 10	Aft.
8	TH	Galileo d., 1642. Motte died, 1715.					8 6	4 8	4 34	0 22
9	F	Napoleon III. died, 1873.					8 6	4 9	5 52	1 15
10	S	Miss Mitford died, 1855.					8 5	4 10	6 57	2 24
11	S	First Sunday after Epiphany.					8 5	4 12	7 45	3 44
12	M	St. Hilary. Plough Monday.					8 4	4 13	8 20	5 11
13	TU	Charles James Fox born, 1748.					8 3	4 15	8 46	6 36
14	W	Queen Elizabeth crowned, 1559.					8 3	4 16	9 6	7 57
15	TH	Moliere born, 1622.					8 2	4 18	9 23	9 14
16	F	Battle of Corunna fought, 1809.					8 1	4 19	9 39	10 28
17	S	St. Anthony. B. Franklin b. 1706.					8 0	4 21	9 54	11 40
18	S	Second Sunday after Epiphany					7 59	4 22	10 10	Morn.
19	M	Isaac D'Israeli died, 1848.					7 58	4 24	10 29	0 51
20	TU	St. Fabian.					7 57	4 25	10 51	2 1
21	W	St. Agnes.					7 56	4 27	11 19	3 9
22	TH	St. Vincent.					7 55	4 29	Aft.	4 13
23	F	C. Kingsley died, 1875.					7 54	4 31	0 39	5 11
24	S	Abdication of Louis Philippe, 1848					7 52	4 32	1 35	6 0
25	S	Septuagesima Sunday.					7 51	4 34	2 40	6 39
26	M	St. Polycarp.					7 50	4 36	3 51	7 10
27	TU	New South Wales founded, 1788.					7 49	4 38	5 5	7 35
28	W	Peter the Great died, 1725.					7 47	4 39	6 21	7 55
29	TH	Paris capitulated to Germans, 1871					7 46	4 41	7 37	8 12
30	F	Charles I. beheaded 1649.					7 44	4 43	8 54	8 29
31	S	Hilary Law Term ends.					7 43	4 45	10 12	8 45

Gardening for the Month.

Prune, nail and dress hardy trees; and to keep away caterpillars and birds limewash the stems. Pot off scarlet geraniums and hardy plants. Put into heat spring cuttings to start. If you have any bulbs unplanted, get them in without delay; keep plants dry. Protect sprouting tulip leaves. Trench all vacant ground. Sow peas (at the end of the month), beans, spinach, lettuce, and radishes. Sow celery, cauliflowers, &c., in frames: also herbs, parsley, and onions, on a warm border. Sow sweet peas and a few hardy annuals.

Morning & Evening Stars.

Mercury is near the moon on the 10th of the month.

Venus is a morning star, and near the moon on the 8th.

Mars is near the moon on the 21st.

Jupiter is an evening star, and near the moon on the 15th.

Saturn is an evening star, and near the moon on the 18th.

The sun is in perigee on the 1st, is eclipsed, invisible at Greenwich, on the 11th, and enters Aquarius on the 20th of the month.

1st Month.]

Diary for JANUARY, 1880.

[31 Days.

1	Th				
2	Fri				
3	Sat				
4	SUN				
5	Mon				
6	Tu				
7	W				
8	Th				
9	Fri				
10	Sat				
11	SUN				
12	Mon				
13	Tu				
14	Wed				
15	Th				
16	Fri				
17	Sat				
18	SUN				
19	Mon				
20	Tu				
21	Wed				
22	Th				
23	Fri				
24	Sat				
25	SUN				
26	Mon				
27	Tu				
28	Wed				
29	Th				
30	Fri				
31	Sat				

February]

Be careful in small things.

[1880

The Moon's Changes.Last Quarter, 3rd, 3.38 aft.
New Moon, 10th, 11.17 m.First Quarter, 18th, 3.46 m.
Full Moon, 26th, 1.22 m.

		SUN		MOON	
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
		H. M.	H. M.	Aft.	Morn.
1 S	Seragesima Sunday.	7 41	4 47	11 32	9 2
2 M	Candlemas Day.	7 40	4 48	Morn.	9 22
3 Tu	St. Blaize. Crabbe, poet, d. 1832.	7 38	4 50	0 55	9 47
4 W	Tel'gphs trans. to Government, '70.	7 37	4 52	2 18	10 20
5 Th	St. Agatha. Dr. Lindley b. 1799.	7 35	4 54	3 36	11 5
6 F	Priestley, the chemist, died, 1804.	7 33	4 56	4 44	Aft.
7 S	Oude annexed, '56. Dickens b. '12.	7 32	4 58	5 37	1 19
8 S	Quinquagesima Sunday.	7 30	5 0	6 17	2 42
9 M	Bishop Hooper burnt, 1555.	7 29	5 1	6 46	4 6
10 Tu	Shrove Tuesday. Q. Vict. m. '40.	7 27	5 3	7 9	5 28
11 W	Ash Wednesday.	7 25	5 5	7 27	6 48
12 Th	Lady Jane Grey beheaded, 1554.	7 23	5 7	7 44	8 5
13 F	Massacre of Glencoe, 1692.	7 21	5 9	8 0	9 19
14 S	St. Valentine. Old Candlemas-day.	7 19	5 11	8 16	10 32
15 S	First Sunday in Lent.	7 17	5 12	8 33	11 44
16 M	Lindley Murray died, 1826.	7 15	5 14	8 54	Morn.
17 Tu	Thiers elected President, 1871.	7 14	5 16	9 20	0 53
18 W	Lamb b., 1775. Peabody b., 1795.	7 12	5 18	9 52	1 59
19 Th	Sir Rodk. Murchison born, 1792.	7 10	5 20	10 33	2 59
20 F	St. Mildred. Hume died, 1855.	7 8	5 21	11 24	3 52
21 S	Dr. Newman born, 1801.	7 6	5 23	Aft.	4 35
22 S	Second Sunday in Lent.	7 4	5 25	1 33	5 9
23 M	Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792.	7 1	5 27	2 46	5 36
24 Tu	St. Matthias.	6 59	5 29	4 1	5 59
25 W	Sir Christopher Wren died, 1723.	6 57	5 30	5 18	6 18
26 Th	Napoleon embarked for Elba, 1815.	6 55	5 32	6 36	6 35
27 F	H. W. Longfellow born, 1807.	6 53	5 34	7 56	6 52
28 S	Tichborne Trial ended, 1874.	6 51	5 36	9 18	7 9
29 S	Third Sunday in Lent.	6 49	5 37	10 41	7 29

Gardening for the Month.

Sow hardy, half-hardy, and tender annuals, as weather permits. Strike cuttings of dahlias. Pot off well rooted cuttings of bedding out plants. Sow climbers in heat; plant daisies, thrift, pansies, &c. Sow broad beans, peas, cabbage, parsley, parsnips, &c. Pick out seedlings of celery, lettuce, and cabbage on a warm border. Plant hardy herbs, early potatoes, and sow early radishes in sheltered spots—the scarlet short-top is the best kind to put in now—and a few Bath or green Egyptian cos lettuces, in fact most of the table vegetables may be sown now. Those plants, such as cabbages, chives, garlic, shalots, and horserradish, which are fit, should now be transplanted.

Morning & Evening Stars.

Mercury is near the moon on the 10th, in superior conjunction with the sun on the 14th, and near Jupiter on the 29th.

Venus is a morning star, and near the moon on the 7th.

Mars is near the moon on the 18th.

Jupiter is an evening star, and near the moon on the 12th.

Saturn is an evening star, and near the moon on the 14th.

Uranus is in opposition to the sun on the 26th.

The sun enters Pisces on the 19th of the month.

2nd Month.]

Diary for FEBRUARY, 1880.

[29 Days.

1	SUN			
2	Mon			
3	Tu			
4	Wed			
5	Th			
6	Fri			
7	Sat			
8	SUN			
9	Mon			
10	Tu			
11	Wed			
12	Th			
13	Fri			
14	Sat			
15	SUN			
16	Mon			
17	Tu			
18	Wed			
19	Th			
20	Fr			
21	Sat			
22	SUN			
23	Mon			
24	Tu			
25	Wed			
26	Th			
27	Fri			
28	Sat			
29	SUN			

[March]

Straws show the way the current runs.

[1880]

The Moon's Changes.Last Quarter, 3rd. 11.6 aft.
New Moon, 11th, 0.47 morn.First Quarter, 19th, 0.36 m.
Full Moon, 26th, 1.23 aft.

SUN		MOON	
Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
H. M.	H. M.	Morn.	Morn.
6 46	5 39	Morn.	7 53
6 44	5 41	0 5	8 23
6 42	5 43	1 25	9 4
6 40	5 45	2 35	9 55
6 38	5 46	3 32	11 7
6 36	5 48	4 16	Aft.
6 33	5 50	4 48	1 46
6 31	5 52	5 12	3 7
6 29	5 53	5 32	4 26
6 27	5 55	5 49	5 43
6 24	5 57	6 5	6 58
6 22	5 58	6 21	8 11
6 20	6 0	6 38	9 24
6 17	6 2	6 58	10 35
6 15	6 4	7 22	11 43
6 13	6 5	7 52	Morn.
6 11	6 7	8 29	0 46
6 8	6 9	9 16	1 42
6 6	6 10	10 12	2 28
6 4	6 12	11 16	3 6
6 2	6 14	Aft.	3 36
5 59	6 15	1 39	4 0
5 57	6 17	2 54	4 21
5 55	6 19	4 12	4 39
5 52	6 20	5 32	4 56
5 50	6 22	6 54	5 14
5 48	6 24	8 19	5 33
5 45	6 25	9 45	5 56
5 43	6 27	11 9	6 25
5 41	6 29	Morn.	7 3
5 39	6 30	0 25	7 55

Gardening for the Month.

Fruit trees may be pruned, if not too forward. Roses should not be planted out later than this month. Sow lobelias and other tender annuals in warm sheltered borders. Sow celery, onions, broccoli, raddishes, lettuces, endive, Brusselssprouts, cauliflowers, carrots, turnips, beans, peas. Plant potatoes. Onions and parsley may be sown freely in mild weather. Sow cucumbers tomatoes. Chives, shalots, garlic, horse-radish, &c., may be planted. In the last fortnight sow asparagus, sea-kale, and celery.

Morning & Evening Stars.

Mercury is visible in the evening in Pisces about the 11th, near the moon on the 12th, and in inferior conjunction with the sun on the 29th.

Venus is a morning star, and near the moon on the 8th.

Mars is occulted by the moon on the 18th.

Jupiter is near the moon on the 11th, and in conjunction with the sun on the 15th.

Saturn is an evening star, and near the moon on the 13th.

3rd Month.]

Diary for MARCH, 1880.

[31 Days.

1	Mon			
2	Tu			
3	Wed			
4	Th			
5	Fri			
6	Sat			
7	SUN			
8	Mon			
9	Tu			
10	Wed			
11	Th			
12	Fri			
13	Sat			
14	SUN			
15	Mon			
16	Tu			
17	Wed			
18	Th			
19	Fri			
20	Sat			
21	SUN			
22	Mon			
23	Tu			
24	Wed			
25	Th			
26	Fri			
27	Sat			
28	SUN			
29	Mon			
30	Tu			
31	Wed			

[April]

Life is a web, time is a shuttle, man is a weaver.

[1880]

The Moon's Changes.Last Quarter, 2nd, 6.13 m.
New Moon, 9th, 3.7 aft.First Quarter, 17th, 7.14 a.
Full Moon, 24th, 10.50 aft.

		SUN		MOON	
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
		H. M.	H. M.	Morn.	Morn.
1	TH	Prince Bismarck born, 1814.	5 37 6 32	1 27	9 0
2	F	Richard Cobden died, 1865.	5 34 6 34	2 15	10 15
3	S	St. Richard. Heber died, 1826.	5 32 6 35	2 50	Aft.
4	S	Low Sunday.	5 30 6 37	3 16	0 55
5	M	Oxford Lent Term ends.	5 28 6 39	3 37	2 13
6	TU	Old Lady Day.	5 25 6 40	3 55	3 29
7	W	Don Pedro abdicated, 1831.	5 23 6 42	4 11	4 43
8	TH	Death of Earl Chatham, 1778.	5 21 6 44	4 27	5 55
9	F	Francis Bacon died, 1626.	5 19 6 45	4 44	7 7
10	S	Chartist demonstration, 1848.	5 17 6 47	5 3	8 18
11	S	Second Sunday after Easter.	5 14 6 49	5 25	9 28
12	M	America discovered, 1492.	5 12 6 50	5 53	10 33
13	TU	Fort Sunter taken, 1861.	5 10 6 52	6 27	11 31
14	W	President Lincoln shot, 1865.	5 8 6 54	7 10	Morn.
15	TH	Easter Lent Term begins.	5 6 6 55	8 3	0 21
16	F	Oxford Easter Term begins.	5 3 6 57	9 3	1 2
17	S	Benjamin Franklin died, 1790.	5 1 6 59	10 9	1 35
18	S	Third Sunday after Easter.	4 59 7 0	11 19	2 1
19	M	St. Alphege. Byron died, 1824.	4 57 7 2	Aft.	2 22
20	TU	Cromwell dis. Parliament, 1653.	4 55 7 4	1 47	2 41
21	W	Bishop Heber born, 1783.	4 53 7 5	3 4	2 58
22	TH	Fielding, the Novelist, born, 1707.	4 51 7 7	4 24	3 16
23	F	St. George. Shakespeare d. 1616.	4 49 7 9	5 48	3 34
24	S	Daniel Defoe died, 1731.	4 47 7 10	7 15	3 56
25	S	Fourth Sunday after Easter.	4 45 7 12	8 42	4 23
26	M	David Hume born, 1711.	4 43 7 14	10 5	4 58
27	TU	General Grant born, 1822.	4 41 7 15	11 16	5 46
28	W	Peace proclaimed, 1856.	4 39 7 17	Morn.	6 48
29	TH	Czar of Russia born, 1818.	4 37 7 18	0 10	8 2
30	F	Admiral Fitzroy died, 1865.	4 35 7 20	0 50	9 23

Gardening for the Month.

Pruning fruit trees should be finished before bloom appears. Wall trees should be cleared of insects. Hoe strawberry beds. Sow the principal flower-seeds and transplant those of the early sowings. Tulips, hyacinths, &c., must be protected from frost. Mignonette, sweet pea, nasturtium, &c., should now be sown. Continue the sowing of seeds in friable ground well prepared; do not sow deep, and cover with fine dry earth. Look to cucumbers; continue to prick out and plant seedlings of cabbage, cauliflowers, &c. Any time this month will do for putting in kitchen herbs; they will take root more quickly if planted in a rather dry sandy border

Morning & Evening Stars.

Mercury is visible in the morning in Cetus about the 25th, near the moon on the 8th, Jupiter on the 8th and 18th, and Venus on the 15th.

Venus is a morning star, near the moon on the 7th, and Jupiter on the 15th.

Mars is in conjunction with the moon on the 15th.

Jupiter is a morning star, and near the moon on the 8th.

Saturn is in conjunction with the sun on the 8th, and near the moon on the 9th.

The sun enters Taurus on the 19th.

4th Month.]

Diary for APRIL, 1880.

30 Days.

1	Th			
2	Fri			
3	Sat			
4	SUN			
5	Mon			
6	Tu			
7	Wed			
8	Th			
9	Fri			
10	Sat			
11	SUN			
12	Mon			
13	Tu			
14	Wed			
15	Th			
16	Fri			
17	Sat			
18	SUN			
19	Mon			
20	Tu			
21	Wed			
22	Th			
23	Fri			
24	Sat			
25	SUN			
26	Mon			
27	Tu			
28	Wed			
29	Th			
30	Fri			

[May]

The last drop makes the cup run over.

[1880]

		The Moon's Changes.		SUN		MOON	
		Last Quarter, 1st, 1.53 aft.	First Quarter, 17th, 10.24 m	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
		New Moon, 9th, 6.16 morn.	Full Moon, 24th, 6.39 m.	H. M.	H. M.	Morn.	Morn.
		Last Quarter, 30th, 10.53 aft.					
1	S	May Day. SS. Philip and James.		4 33	7 22	1 20	10 44
2	S	Rogation Sunday.		4 31	7 23	1 42	Aft.
3	M	Invention of the Cross.		4 30	7 25	2 1	1 20
4	TU	Dr. Livingstone died, 1873.		4 28	7 26	2 18	2 33
5	W	Napoleon I. died, 1821.		4 26	7 28	2 34	3 45
6	TH	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.		4 24	7 30	2 50	4 56
7	F	Brougham died, 1868.		4 23	7 31	3 9	6 7
8	S	John Stuart Mill died, 1873.		4 21	7 33	3 30	7 16
9	S	Sunday after Ascension.		4 19	7 34	3 55	8 22
10	M	Indian Mutiny, 1857.		4 18	7 36	4 27	9 23
11	TU	Sir J. Herschel died, 1871.		4 16	7 37	5 8	10 16
12	W	Sir Charles Barry died, 1860.		4 14	7 39	5 57	11 0
13	TH	Pius IX. born, 1792.		4 13	7 40	6 55	11 35
14	F	Canon Dale died, 1870.		4 11	7 42	7 59	Morn.
15	S	Daniel O'Connell died, 1847.		4 10	7 43	9 7	0 3
16	S	Whit Sunday. Pentecost.		4 8	7 45	10 17	0 25
17	M	Bank Holiday.		4 7	7 46	11 29	0 44
18	TU	P. Cunningham died, 1869.		4 6	7 48	Aft.	1 2
19	W	St. Dunstan.		4 4	7 49	1 59	1 19
20	TH	Christopher Columbus died, 1506.		4 3	7 51	3 18	1 36
21	F	Mutiny at Cawnpore, 1857.		4 2	7 52	4 42	1 56
22	S	Pope born, 1688.		4 1	7 53	6 9	2 19
23	S	Trinity Sunday.		3 59	7 55	7 35	2 50
24	M	Queen Victoria born, 1819.		3 58	7 56	8 54	3 32
25	TU	Princess Helena born, 1846.		3 57	7 57	9 58	4 28
26	W	SS. Barnabas and Augustine.		3 56	7 59	10 45	5 40
27	TH	Corpus Christi. Bede.		3 55	8 0	11 20	7 2
28	F	Ionian Islands ceded, 1864.		3 54	8 1	11 46	8 26
29	S	Charles II. restored, 1660.		3 53	8 2	Morn.	9 49
30	S	First Sunday after Trinity.		3 52	8 3	0 7	11 8
31	M	Oxford Trinity Term begins.		3 51	8 4	0 24	Aft.

Gardening for the Month.

Remove bulbs when leaves decay. Prepare beds for summer plants. The first week make chief sowing of scarlet runners. Sow spinach, lettuce, raddish, and salading; also store and other turnips. Plant out cauliflowers, Brussels sprouts, and Savoy cabbage. Propagate aromatic plants by slips and cuttings; also dahlias, pansies, double wallflowers, rockets, scarlet lychnis, and lobelias; by dividing the roots. Sow annuals for succession. The gardener should now do his best to give high culture to his crops, frequently stirring between the rows with the hoe.

Morning & Evening Stars.

Mercury is near Saturn on the 6th, the moon on the 7th, and Venus on the 20th of the month.

Venus is a morning star, near Saturn on the 1st, and the moon on the 7th.

Mars is near the moon on the 14th.

Jupiter is a morning star, and near the moon on the 6th.

Saturn is a morning star, and near the moon on the 7th.

Neptune is in conjunction with the sun on the 1st.

The sun enters Gemini on the 20th of the month.

5th Month.]

Diary for MAY, 1880.

[31 Days.

1	Sat			
2	SUN			
3	Mon			
4	Tu			
5	Wed			
6	Th			
7	Fri			
8	Sat			
9	SUN			
10	Mon			
11	Tu			
12	Wed			
13	Th			
14	Fr			
15	Sat			
16	SUN			
17	Mon			
18	Tu			
19	Wed			
20	Th			
21	Fri			
22	Sat			
23	SUN			
24	Mon			
25	Tu			
26	Wed			
27	Th			
28	Fri			
29	Sat			
30	SUN			
31	Mon			

[June]

Knowledge cannot be obtained without application.

[1880]

The Moon's Changes.

New Moon, 7th, 9.55 aft.

Full Moon, 22nd, 1.46 aft.

First Quarter, 15th, 9.52 aft.

Last Quarter, 29th, 9.57 m.

			SUN		MOON	
			Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
			H. M.	H. M.	Morn.	Aft.
1	TU	Charles Lever died, 1872.	3 50	8 5	0 40	1 35
2	W	Gordon Riots commenced, 1780.	3 50	8 6	0 57	2 47
3	TH	Richard Cobden born, 1804.	3 49	8 7	1 14	3 58
4	F	Battle of Magenta, 1859.	3 48	8 8	1 34	5 7
5	S	St. Boniface. Ratazzi died, 1873.	3 48	8 9	1 59	6 14
6	S	Second Sunday after Trinity.	3 47	8 10	2 29	7 17
7	M	First Reform Bill passed, 1832.	3 47	8 11	3 6	8 12
8	TU	J. E. Millais born, 1829.	3 46	8 12	3 52	8 58
9	W	Charles Dickens died, 1870.	3 46	8 13	4 47	9 36
10	TH	Crystal Palace opened, 1854.	3 46	8 13	5 50	10 6
11	F	Money Panic, 1866.	3 45	8 14	6 57	10 29
12	S	Dr. Arnold died, 1842.	3 45	8 15	8 6	10 49
13	S	Third Sunday after Trinity.	3 45	8 15	9 17	11 8
14	M	Battle of Naseby, 1645.	3 44	8 16	10 29	11 25
15	TU	Thomas Campbell died, 1844.	3 44	8 16	Aft.	11 41
16	W	Military triumph at Berlin, 1871.	3 44	8 17	0 57	11 58
17	TH	St. Alban. John Wesley b., 1703.	3 44	8 17	2 16	Morn.
18	F	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.	3 44	8 18	3 39	0 19
19	S	Spurgeon born, 1834.	3 44	8 18	5 4	0 45
20	S	Fourth Sunday after Trinity.	3 45	8 18	6 26	1 20
21	M	Longest Day.	3 45	8 18	7 38	2 8
22	TU	Matthew Henry died, 1714.	3 45	8 19	8 34	3 12
23	W	Akenside, the Poet, died, 1770.	3 45	8 19	9 16	4 31
24	TH	Midsummer Day. John Baptist.	3 46	8 19	9 46	5 57
25	F	S. Kensington Museum opened, 1855	3 46	8 19	10 9	7 23
26	S	George Morland, artist, born, 1763	3 46	8 19	10 29	8 47
27	S	Fifth Sunday after Trinity.	3 47	8 19	10 46	10 6
28	M	Coronation of Q. Victoria, 1838.	3 47	8 18	11 3	11 22
29	TU	St. Peter. Wm. Roscoe d., 1831.	3 48	8 18	11 20	Aft.
30	W	Great Comet, 1861.	3 49	8 18	11 40	1 48

Gardening for the Month.

Complete the planting of bedding plants and tender annuals. Thin gooseberries, and attend well to watering. Water plants in pots, seedlings, &c., in the evening. Gather herbs for drying, and remove all kinds of decaying crops. Make your last sowing of beans and peas early in the month. Fruit trees should be smoked or well washed with lime-water and sulphur; the latter, if burned under the branches, will remove the *aphis* or green-fly from apples, roses, &c. Carnations, picotees, and pinks may now be propagated by pipings on the north side of a fence, or in pots half-filled with sandy loam. Sow perennials for next season's blooming.

Morning & Evening Stars.

Mercury is in superior conjunction with the sun on the 2nd, and near the moon on the 8th.

Venus is a morning star, and near the moon on the 7th.

Mars is an evening star, and near the moon on the 12th.

Jupiter is a morning star, near the moon on the 2nd and 30th.

Saturn is a morning star, and near the moon on the 3rd.

The sun enters Cancer on the 21st. Summer commences.

The moon is eclipsed on the 22nd, invisible at Greenwich.

6th Month.]

Diary for JUNE, 1880.

[30 Days.

1	Tu				
2	Wed				
3	Th				
4	Fri				
5	Sat				
6	SUN				
7	Mon				
8	Tu				
9	Wed				
10	Th				
11	Fri				
12	Sat				
13	SUN				
14	Mon				
15	Tu				
16	Wed				
17	Th				
18	Fri				
19	Sat				
20	SUN				
21	Mon				
22	Tu				
23	Wed				
24	Th				
25	Fri				
26	Sat				
27	SUN				
28	Mon				
29	Tu				
30	Wed				

July]*The ripest fruit will not fall into your mouth.***[1880****The Moon's Changes.**New Moon, 7th, 1.21 aft.
First Quarter, 15th, 6.16 m.Full Moon, 21st, 9.2 aft.
Last Quarter, 28th, 11.41 a.

			SUN		MOON	
			Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
			H. M.	H. M.	Morn.	Aft.
1	TH	Battle of the Nile, 1798.	3 49	8 18	Morn.	2 58
2	F	Visitation. Sir R. Peel d., 1850.	3 50	8 17	0 3	4 6
3	S	Battle of Sadowa fought, 1866.	3 51	8 17	0 30	5 10
4	S	Sixth Sunday after Trinity.	3 52	8 16	1 5	6 8
5	M	Oxford Trinity Term ends.	3 52	8 16	1 49	6 57
6	TU	Emp. Nicholas of Russia b., 1796.	3 53	8 15	2 42	7 37
7	W	Sheridan died, 1816.	3 54	8 15	3 42	8 10
8	TH	St. Thomas á Becket.	3 55	8 14	4 48	8 36
9	F	Edmund Burke died, 1797.	3 56	8 13	5 57	8 57
10	S	John Calvin born, 1509.	3 57	8 13	7 8	9 15
11	S	Seventh Sunday after Trinity.	3 58	8 12	8 19	9 32
12	M	Evacuation of the Crimea, 1856.	3 59	8 11	9 31	9 48
13	TU	Richard Cromwell died, 1712.	4 0	8 10	10 45	10 5
14	W	Bastile destroyed, 1789.	4 1	8 9	Aft.	10 24
15	TH	St. Swithin.	4 3	8 8	1 20	10 47
16	F	Flight of Mahomet, 622.	4 4	8 7	2 41	11 16
17	S	<i>Punch</i> first published, 1841.	4 5	8 6	4 2	11 56
18	S	Eighth Sunday after Trinity.	4 6	8 5	5 17	Morn.
19	M	Bishop Wilberforce died, 1873.	4 7	8 4	6 20	0 51
20	TU	Lord Derby born, 1826.	4 9	8 3	7 8	2 1
21	W	Robert Burns died, 1796.	4 10	8 1	7 43	3 23
22	TH	St. Mary Magdalene.	4 11	8 0	8 10	4 50
23	F	Hyde Park Riots, 1866.	4 13	7 59	8 32	6 17
24	S	Window Tax repealed, 1851.	4 14	7 58	8 51	7 41
25	S	Ninth Sunday after Trinity.	4 15	7 56	9 8	9 0
26	M	Lord Cranworth died, 1868.	4 17	7 55	9 26	10 17
27	TU	Earl of Clarendon died, 1870.	4 18	7 53	9 45	Aft.
28	W	Robespierre guillotined, 1793.	4 20	7 52	10 7	0 44
29	TH	William Wilberforce died, 1833.	4 21	7 50	10 33	1 54
30	F	French Revolution, 1830.	4 23	7 49	11 5	3 0
31	S	St. Helena discovered, 1502.	4 24	7 47	11 45	4 0

Gardening for the Month.

Bulbs that have ceased flowering should be carefully stored away in a dry and dark place. All vacancies should be filled up with bedding-out plants. Put in cuttings of chrysanthemums. Propagateroses by cuttings, selecting new wood; but in wet weather. Biennials or perennials may be sown for next season. Stake your scarlet runners, and sow your last crop of kidney beans in the first days of the month. Sow peas for the last crop of the season in the first week of this month. Seed-beds for winter spinach should now be made up, and the seed got in without delay.

Morning & Evening Stars.

Mercury is visible in the evening in Cancer about the 8th, and near the moon on the 10th.

Venus is an evening star, from the 9th, near the moon on the 7th, and in superior conjunction with the sun on the 14th.

Mars is an evening star, and near the moon on the 10th.

Jupiter is near the moon on the 27th.

Saturn is near the moon on the 1st, and 28th.

The sun is in apogee on the 3rd, eclipsed on the 7th, invisible at Greenwich, and enters Leo on the 22nd.

7th Month.]

Diary for JULY, 1880.

[31 Days.

1	Th				
2	Fri				
3	Sat				
4	Sun				
5	Mon				
6	Tu				
7	W				
8	Th				
9	Fri				
10	Sat				
11	Sun				
12	Mon				
13	Tu				
14	Wed				
15	Th				
16	Fri				
17	Sat				
18	Sun				
19	Mon				
20	Tu				
21	Wed				
22	Th				
23	Fri				
24	Sat				
25	Sun				
26	Mon				
27	Tu				
28	Wed				
29	Th				
30	Fri				
31	Sat				

August]*Vengeance does not remain in great minds.***[1880**

The Moon's Changes.		SUN		MOON	
New Moon, 6th, 3.48 morn. First Quarter, 13th, 0.42 aft.		Full Moon, 20th, 5.18 morn. Last Quarter, 27th, 4.15 a.		Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aft.
		H. M.	H. M.		
1 S	Tenth Sunday after Trinity.	4 26	7 45	Morn.	4 53
2 M	Bank Holiday.	4 27	7 44	0 34	5 37
3 TU	Columbus sailed to America, 1492.	4 29	7 42	1 32	6 12
4 W	Battle of Weissembourg, 1870.	4 30	7 40	2 37	6 40
5 TH	Bishop Blomfield died, 1857.	4 32	7 38	3 46	7 3
6 F	Transfiguration.	4 33	7 37	4 57	7 23
7 S	Queen Caroline died, 1821.	4 35	7 35	6 9	7 40
8 S	Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.	4 36	7 33	7 21	7 56
9 M	John Dryden born, 1631.	4 38	7 31	8 34	8 13
10 TU	St. Lawrence.	4 40	7 29	9 49	8 31
11 W	Half Quarter Day.	4 41	7 27	11 7	8 52
12 TH	Lord Castlereigh died, 1822.	4 43	7 25	Aft.	9 19
13 F	Old Lammas Day.	4 44	7 24	1 46	9 54
14 S	Buckland, geologist, died, 1856.	4 46	7 22	3 1	10 41
15 S	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.	4 47	7 20	4 7	11 43
16 M	J. M. D'Aubigne born, 1794.	4 49	7 18	4 59	Morn.
17 TU	Matthew Boulton died, 1809.	4 50	7 16	5 39	0 58
18 W	Battle of Metz, 1870.	4 52	7 14	6 10	2 21
19 TH	<i>Royal George</i> sunk, 1782.	4 54	7 12	6 34	3 47
20 F	Robert Herrick, poet, born, 1591.	4 55	7 10	6 54	5 12
21 S	William IV. born, 1765.	4 57	7 8	7 12	6 38
22 S	13th Sunday after Trinity.	4 58	7 5	7 30	7 52
23 M	Treaty of Prague, 1866.	5 0	7 3	7 49	9 9
24 TU	St. Bartholomew.	5 2	7 1	8 10	10 24
25 W	Michael Faraday died, 1867.	5 3	6 59	8 35	Aft.
26 TH	Battle of Cressy, 1346.	5 5	6 57	9 5	0 45
27 F	Algiers bombarded, 1816.	5 6	6 55	9 42	1 49
28 S	St. Augustine of Hippo.	5 8	6 53	10 28	2 45
29 S	14th Sunday after Trinity.	5 10	6 50	11 23	3 32
30 M	Admiral Sir J. Ross died, 1856.	5 11	6 48	Morn.	4 10
31 TU	John Bunyan died, 1688.	5 13	6 46	0 25	4 41

Gardening for the Month.

Many plants—geraniums, fuchsias, &c.—may be propagated for next year's use. Use liquid manure freely in the flower garden. Sow carrots, turnips, prickly spinach, raddishes, lettuce, cauliflowers, onions, cabbage seed for winter. Earth up and plant celery, remove useless shoots of cucumber, thin beds, and plant out late greens, &c. Gather herbs in flower for drying, and articles for pickling. Net up in dry weather gooseberry and currant bushes, to preserve the fruit till late in the autumn.

Morning & Evening Stars.

Mercury is visible in the morning in Cancer about the 23rd, and near the moon on the 6th.

Venus is an evening star, and near the moon on the 6th.

Mars is an evening star, and near the moon on the 8th.

Jupiter is near the moon on the 24th.

Saturn is near the moon on the 24th.

Neptune is in quadrature with the sun on the 6th.

The sun enters Virgo on the 22nd of the month.

8th Month.]

Diary for AUGUST, 1880.

[31 Days.

1	SUN		
2	Mon		
3	Tu		
4	Wed		
5	Th		
6	Fri		
7	Sat		
8	SUN		
9	Mon		
10	Tu		
11	Wed		
12	Th		
13	Fri		
14	Sat		
15	SUN		
16	Mon		
17	Tu		
18	Wed		
19	Th		
20	Fr		
21	Sat		
22	SUN		
23	Mon		
24	Tu		
25	Wed		
26	Th		
27	Fri		
28	Sat		
29	SUN		
30	Mon		
31	Tu		

September]

All is in peril where principle is not the guide.

[1880

The Moon's Changes.New Moon, 4th, 4.52 aft.
First Quarter, 11th, 6.25 a.Full Moon, 18th, 3.29 aft.
Last Quarter, 26th, 11.9 m.

			SUN		MOON	
			Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
			H. M.	H. M.	Morn.	Aft.
1	W	St. Giles.	5 15	6 44	1 32	5 6
2	TH	Howard, philanthropist, b. 1726.	5 16	6 42	2 42	5 27
3	F	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.	5 18	6 39	3 54	5 46
4	S	French Republic proclaimed, 1870.	5 19	6 37	5 6	6 3
5	S	15th Sunday after Trinity.	5 21	6 35	6 20	6 20
6	M	Captain lost, 1870.	5 22	6 33	7 36	6 38
7	TU	St. Enurchus.	5 24	6 30	8 54	6 59
8	W	Nativity of Virgin Mary.	5 26	6 28	10 14	7 24
9	TH	Battle of Flodden Field, 1513.	5 27	6 26	Aft.	7 57
10	F	F. Guizot, statesman, d., 1874.	5 29	6 24	0 51	8 40
11	S	Lady Palmerston died, 1869.	5 30	6 21	1 59	9 36
12	S	16th Sunday after Trinity.	5 32	6 19	2 54	10 45
13	M	Charles James Fox died, 1806.	5 34	6 17	3 37	Morn.
14	TU	Holy Cross. Wellington d., 1852.	5 35	6 14	4 10	0 3
15	W	L'pool and M'chester Ry. op. 1830.	5 37	6 12	4 36	1 26
16	TH	St. Editha.	5 38	6 10	4 57	2 49
17	F	St. Lambert.	5 40	6 8	5 16	4 9
18	S	Poland first dismembered, 1773.	5 42	6 5	5 34	5 28
19	S	17th Sunday after Trinity.	5 43	6 3	5 53	6 45
20	M	Battle of the Alma fought, 1854.	5 45	6 1	6 13	8 1
21	TU	St. Matthew.	5 46	5 58	6 37	9 16
22	W	Capture of Delhi, 1857.	5 48	5 56	7 5	10 27
23	TH	Battle of Worcester, 1642.	5 50	5 54	7 40	Aft.
24	F	Day and Night equal.	5 51	5 51	8 23	0 33
25	S	Siege of Paris commenced, 1870.	5 53	5 49	9 14	1 24
26	S	18th Sunday after Trinity.	5 54	5 47	10 13	2 6
27	M	G. Cruikshank b. 1792. d. 1878.	5 56	5 45	11 17	2 40
28	TU	Strasburg capitulated, 1870.	5 58	5 42	Morn.	3 7
29	W	Michaelmas Day.	5 59	5 40	0 25	3 30
30	TH	St. Jerome.	6 1	5 38	1 35	3 50

Gardening for the Month.

Beds should be got ready for tulips and other bulb plants. Sow annuals for winter, propagate bedding-out stock, plant hyacinths, snowdrops, &c.; repot choice plants, finish planting spring biennials and perennials, pot off first struck cuttings of the season, get in onion crops, &c. Plant cabbage (9 inches apart), lettuce and endive, thin spinach. Earth up broccoli, all kinds of cabbage, and celery. The end of the month commence root-pruning of fruit trees, and clear strawberry beds of runners. A few small salads for late crops may be sown. Plant out pinks, carnations, and rooted cuttings of herbaceous plants.

Morning & Evening Stars.

Mercury is near the moon on the 3rd, and Mars on the 28th.

Venus is an evening star, near the moon on the 6th, and near Mars on the 7th.

Mars is an evening star, and near the moon on the 6th.

Jupiter is near the moon on the 20th of the month.

Saturn is near the moon on the 21st of the month.

Uranus is in conjunction with the sun on the 1st.

On the 22nd, the sun enters Libra. Autumn commences.

9th Month.] Diary for SEPTEMBER, 1880. [30 Days.

1	Wed				
2	Th				
3	Fri				
4	Sat				
5	SUN				
6	Mon				
7	Tu				
8	Wed				
9	Th				
10	Fri				
11	Sat				
12	SUN				
13	Mon				
14	Tu				
15	Wed				
16	Th				
17	Fri				
18	Sat				
19	SUN				
20	Mon				
21	Tu				
22	Wed				
23	Th				
24	Fri				
25	Sat				
26	SUN				
27	Mon				
28	Tu				
29	Wed				
30	Th				

[October]

Pleasant recollections promote cheerfulness.

[1880]

The Moon's Changes.New Moon, 4th, 4.43 morn.
First Quarter, 11th, 0.35 m.Full Moon, 18th, 4.26 morn.
Last Quarter, 26th, 7.0 m.

SUN		MOON	
Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
H. M.	H. M.	Morn.	Aft.
6 3	5 35	2 47	4 8
6 4	5 33	4 1	4 25
6 6	5 31	5 17	4 43
6 8	5 28	6 35	5 3
6 9	5 26	7 56	5 28
6 11	5 24	9 18	5 59
6 13	5 22	10 37	6 39
6 14	5 20	Aft.	7 32
6 16	5 17	0 50	8 38
6 18	5 15	1 37	9 53
6 20	5 13	2 12	11 13
6 21	5 11	2 39	Morn.
6 23	5 9	3 2	0 34
6 25	5 6	3 21	1 54
6 26	5 4	3 39	3 11
6 28	5 2	3 57	4 27
6 30	5 0	4 17	5 42
6 31	4 58	4 39	6 56
6 33	4 56	5 5	8 8
6 35	4 54	5 38	9 17
6 37	4 52	6 18	10 20
6 38	4 50	7 6	11 15
6 40	4 48	8 2	Aft.
6 42	4 46	9 4	0 37
6 44	4 44	10 10	1 7
6 45	4 42	11 18	1 31
6 47	4 40	Morn.	1 51
6 49	4 38	0 28	2 10
6 51	4 36	1 39	2 28
6 53	4 34	2 53	2 46
6 54	4 33	4 9	3 5

Gardening for the Month.

Sow annuals to flower in spring; cut down dahlia stems but leave the tubers in the ground to ripen; get in hardy bulbs without delay, finish potting carnations and picotees; plant pansies, tulips, anemones, &c. August sown lettuce and cabbage will now require transplanting. Take up carrots and parsnips when the tops have turned yellow; and continue to earth up celery and to dig potatoes. Turn over all vacant spaces, and prepare for the next crops. Clean asparagus beds. Transplant young trees. This is the time for making plantations of rhubarb for next season.

Morning & Evening Stars.

Mercury is near the moon on the 5th of the month.

Venus is an evening star, and near the moon on the 6th.

Mars is near the moon on the 4th, and in conjunction with the sun on the 25th of the month.

Jupiter is in opposition to the sun on the 7th, and near the moon on the 17th of the month.

Saturn is near the moon and in opposition to the sun on the 18th.

The sun enters Scorpio on the 23rd of the month.

November]*All is hollow where the heart bears not a part.***[1880****The Moon's Changes.**New Moon, 2nd, 3.55 aft.
First Quarter, 9th, 8.20 m.Full Moon, 16th, 8.39 aft.
Last Quarter, 25th, 2.5 m.

		SUN		MOON		
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	
		H. M.	H. M.	Morn.	Aft.	
1	M	All Saints' Day.	6 56	4 31	5 29	3 28
2	TU	All Souls.	6 58	4 29	6 52	3 56
3	W	Launch of the Great Eastern, 1857	7 0	4 27	8 15	4 33
4	TH	Geo. Peabody died, 1869	7 1	4 25	9 33	5 23
5	F	Gunpowder Plot.	7 3	4 24	10 40	6 26
6	S	St. Leonard.	7 5	4 22	11 33	7 41
7	S	24th Sunday after Trinity.	7 7	4 20	Aft.	9 2
8	M	John Milton died, 1674.	7 9	4 19	0 43	10 24
9	TU	Prince of Wales born, 1841.	7 10	4 17	1 7	11 44
10	W	Lord Mayor's Day.	7 12	4 16	1 27	Morn.
11	TH	St. Martin. Half Quarter Day.	7 14	4 14	1 45	1 1
12	F	Charles Kemble died, 1854.	7 16	4 13	2 3	2 16
13	S	St. Brice. Curran died, 1817.	7 17	4 11	2 22	3 30
14	S	25th Sunday after Trinity.	7 19	4 10	2 43	4 43
15	M	St. Machutus.	7 21	4 8	3 7	5 55
16	TU	John Bright born, 1811.	7 23	4 7	3 37	7 4
17	W	St. Hugh.	7 24	4 6	4 15	8 9
18	TH	Funeral of D. of Wellington, 1852.	7 26	4 4	5 0	9 7
19	F	Battle of Navarino, 1827.	7 28	4 3	5 53	9 56
20	S	St. Edmund.	7 29	4 2	6 53	10 36
21	S	26th Sunday after Trinity.	7 31	4 1	7 57	11 8
22	M	St. Cecilia.	7 33	4 0	9 4	11 34
23	TU	St. Clement.	7 34	3 59	10 12	Aft.
24	W	Archbishop Tillotson died, 1694.	7 36	3 58	11 21	0 13
25	TH	Michaelmas Law Term ends.	7 37	3 57	Morn.	0 31
26	F	William Cowper born, 1731.	7 39	3 56	0 31	0 48
27	S	Lord Selborne born, 1812.	7 40	3 55	1 44	1 6
28	S	Advent Sunday.	7 42	3 54	3 1	1 27
29	M	Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530.	7 43	3 54	4 21	1 52
30	TU	St. Andrew.	7 45	3 53	5 43	2 24

Gardening for the Month.

Continue to plant rose trees; bulbous plants may still be planted when the weather is favourable. All soil should be carefully cleansed for next year. Stir the earth around spinach, cabbage, and lettuce, earth up celery, &c., and well dress asparagus beds, cover and force seakale and rhubarb. A sowing of early beans may now be made, at a depth of about two inches, and when they rise they must be protected with litter. When the weather permits, carry on the work of pruning and nailing; and the earlier in the month the better, plant all sorts of fruit trees. Transplant trees and shrubs.

Morning & Evening Stars.

Mercury is visible in the evening in Scorpio about the 2nd, near the moon on the 4th, and Mars on the 28th.

Venus is an evening star, and near the moon on the 4th.

Mars is a morning star, and near the moon on the 2nd.

Jupiter is near the moon on the 13th of the month.

Saturn is near the moon on the 14th of the month.

Neptune is in opposition to the sun on the 4th.

The sun enters Sagittarius on the 21st of the month.

11th Month.]

Diary for NOVEMBER, 1880.

[30 Days.

1	Mon				
2	Tu				
3	Wed				
4	Th				
5	Fri				
6	Sat				
7	SUN				
8	Mon				
9	Tu				
10	Wed				
11	Th				
12	Fri				
13	Sat				
14	SUN				
15	Mon				
16	Tu				
17	Wed				
18	Th				
19	Fri				
20	Sat				
21	SUN				
22	Mon				
23	Tu				
24	Wed				
25	Th				
26	Fri				
27	Sat				
28	SUN				
29	Mon				
30	Tu				

December]*Let every one sweep the snow from his own door.***[1880****The Moon's Changes.**

New Moon, 2nd, 2.56 morn. | Full Moon, 16th, 3.36 aft.
 First Quarter, 8th, 6.38 a. | Last Quarter, 24th, 6.57 a.
 New Moon 31st, 1.56 afternoon.

		SUN		MOON	
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
		H. M.	H. M.	Morn.	Aft.
1	W	Bronze Coin issued, 1860.	7 46 3 52	7 5	3 8
2	TH	Battle of Austerlitz, 1805.	7 48 3 52	8 19	4 6
3	F	Flaxman d. 1826. Belzoni d. 1823.	7 49 3 51	9 21	5 18
4	S	Thomas Carlyle born, 1795.	7 50 3 51	10 8	6 40
5	S	Second Sunday in Advent.	7 52 3 50	10 43	8 5
6	M	St. Nicholas.	7 53 3 50	11 10	9 29
7	TU	St. Ambrose.	7 54 3 50	11 32	10 49
8	W	Mary, Q. of Scots, beheaded, 1542.	7 55 3 49	Aft.	Morn.
9	TH	John Milton born, 1608.	7 56 3 49	0 10	0 6
10	F	Royal Academy instituted, 1768.	7 57 3 49	0 29	1 21
11	S	Alex. Dumas, Fr. author, d. 1870.	7 58 3 49	0 48	2 34
12	S	Third Sunday in Advent.	7 59 3 49	1 11	3 45
13	M	St. Lucy. Dean Stanley b. 1816.	8 0 3 49	1 39	4 54
14	TU	Prince Consort died, 1861.	8 1 3 49	2 14	6 0
15	W	Izaak Walton died, 1683.	8 2 3 49	2 56	7 0
16	TH	Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.	8 3 3 49	3 46	7 52
17	F	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.	8 4 3 50	4 44	8 35
18	S	Slavery abolished in the U.S. 1862.	8 4 3 50	5 47	9 9
19	S	Fourth Sunday in Advent.	8 5 3 50	6 53	9 37
20	M	Great gales and floods, 1876.	8 6 3 51	8 1	10 0
21	TU	Earl of Beaconsfield born, 1805.	8 6 3 51	9 9	10 19
22	W	Percival shot, 1788.	8 7 3 52	10 17	10 37
23	TH	Sir Richard Arkwright born, 1732.	8 7 3 52	11 27	10 54
24	F	Thackeray died, 1863.	8 7 3 53	Morn.	11 11
25	S	Christmas Day. Bank Holiday.	8 8 3 54	0 39	11 29
26	S	First Sunday after Christmas.	8 8 3 54	1 55	Aft.
27	M	Bank Holiday. St. John.	8 8 3 55	3 14	0 18
28	TU	Innocents. Childermas.	8 8 3 56	4 34	0 54
29	W	Gladstone born, 1809.	8 8 3 57	5 52	1 43
30	TH	Royal Society established, 1660.	8 8 3 58	7 0	2 48
31	F	St. Silvester.	8 8 3 59	7 55	4 6

Gardening for the Month.

Finish planting hyacinths, crocuses, jonquils, &c., also roses; mulch and top-dress orchard trees. Dress all kinds of rose trees with good ripe stable manure. Attend to autumn sown plants, removing decayed leaves, or digging them in when the ground is turned up. Peas and beans may be sown for early use; celery well earthed up; take up the potherbs. Rhubarb and seakale may often be forced successfully in covered pots, and kept near a kitchen or other fireplace. Turn up the ground thoroughly for exposure to the frost and snow. Plant all sorts of fruit trees,

Morning & Evening Stars.

Mercury is visible in the morning in Libra about the 11th, near Mars on the 23rd, and the moon on the 1st and 30th of the month.

Venus is an evening star, and near the moon on the 4th.

Mars is a morning star, and near the moon on the 1st and 30th.

Jupiter is near the moon on the 10th.

Saturn is near the moon on the 11th.

On the 21st the sun enters Capricornus. Winter commences.

The sun is eclipsed on the 2nd and 31st, and the moon on the 16th.

12th Month.]

Diary for DECEMBER, 1880.

[31 Days.

1	Wed	
2	Th	
3	Fri	
4	Sat	
5	SUN	
6	Mon	
7	Tu	
8	Wed	
9	Th	
10	Fri	
11	Sat	
12	SUN	
13	Mon	
14	Tu	
15	Wed	
16	Th	
17	Fri	
18	Sat	
19	SUN	
20	Mon	
21	Tu	
22	Wed	
23	Th	
24	Fri	
25	Sat	
26	SUN	
27	Mon	
28	Tu	
29	Wed	
30	Th	
31	Fri	

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Her Majesty ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith, born 24th May, 1819; succeeded to the Throne 20th June, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; crowned 28th June, 1838; and married, 10th February, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Francis ALBERT Augustus Charles Emmanuel, PRINCE CONSORT, DUKE OF SAXONY, PRINCE OF COBURG AND GOTHA, who was born 26th August, 1819; died, 14th December, 1861. Her Majesty has issue—

1. Her Royal Highness VICTORIA Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL, born 21st Nov., 1840; married 25th Jan., 1858, to his Imperial Highness the Crown Prince (only son of the Emperor of Germany), and has had issue—Frederick William Victor Albert, born 27th Jan., 1859; Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born 24th July, 1860; Albert William Henry, born 14th August, 1862; Francis Frederick Sigismund, born 15th September, 1864, died 18th June, 1866; Frederika W.A. Victoria, born 12th April, 1866; J. F. E. Waldemar, born 10th February, 1868, died March 27th, 1879; Sophia Dorothea U. A., born 14th June, 1870; and Margaret Beatrice, born 22nd April, 1872.

2. His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Cornwall, and Rothesay, Earl of Dublin, &c., born 9th Nov., 1841; married 10th March, 1863, to the Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louise Julia (born 1st Dec., 1844), eldest daughter of the King of Denmark, and has issue—Albert Victor Christian Edward, born 8th Jan., 1864; George Frederick Ernest Albert, born 3rd June, 1865; Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born 20th Feb., 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born 6th July, 1868; Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born 26th Nov., 1869; and Alexander J. C. A., born 6th April, died 7th April, 1871.

3. Her Royal Highness ALICE Maud Mary, born 25th April, 1843; died at Darmstadt, Dec. 14th, 1878; married 1st July, 1862, to His Royal Highness Prince Louis Frederick William of Hesse Darmstadt (born 12th Sept., 1837); and left issue—Victoria Alberta Elizabeth Matilda Mary, born 5th April, 1863; Elizabeth Alexandrina Louise Alice, born 1st Nov., 1864; Irene Marie Louise Anna, born 11th July, 1866; Ernest Louis C. A. W., born 25th Nov., 1868; Frederic William, born 7th Oct., 1870, died 29th June, 1873; Victoria A. H. L. B., born 6th June, 1872; and Mary Victoria, born 24th May, 1874, died December, 1878.

4. His Royal Highness ALFRED Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, and Earl of Ulster, &c., born 6th Aug., 1844; Captain Royal Navy, 23rd Feb., 1866; married 23rd Jan., 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, and has issue Alfred Alexander Wm. Ernest Albert, born 15th October, 1874; and princesses, born 1875, 1876, and 1878.

5. Her Royal Highness HELENA Augusta

Victoria, born 25th May, 1846; married 5th July, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, and has issue—Christian Victor, born 14th April, 1867; Albert John, born 26th Feb., 1869; Victoria Louise, born 3rd May, 1870; Franziska, born 14th August, 1872; and Harold, born 12th May, died 19th May, 1876.

6. Her Royal Highness LOUISE Caroline Alberta, born 18th March, 1848; married 21st March, 1871, to John Marquis of Lorne.

7. His Royal Highness ARTHUR William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, and Earl of Sussex, born 1st May, 1850; married March 13th, 1879, Princess Margaret Louise of Prussia; Major 7th Hussars, 1st May, 1871.

8. His Royal Highness LEOPOLD George Duncan Albert, born 7th April, 1853.

9. Her Royal Highness BEATRICE Mary Victoria Feodore, born 14th April, 1857.

ROYAL PRINCES AND PRINCESSES.

H.R.H. GEORGE Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND (EX-KING OF HANOVER), cousin to Her Majesty; born 27th May, 1819; married 18th Feb., 1843, Princess Mary of Saxe Altenberg, and has issue—ERNEST Augustus, born 21st Sept., 1845; FREDERICA, born 9th Jan., 1848; and MARY, born 3rd Dec., 1849.

H.R.H. AUGUSTA Wilhelmina Louisa, DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, born 25th July, 1797; married 7th May, 1818, the Duke of Cambridge (who died 8th July, 1850), and has issue—

1. GEORGE William Frederick Charles, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, cousin to Her Majesty, born 26th March, 1819.

2. AUGUSTA Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa, Cousin to Her Majesty, born 19th July, 1822; married 28th June, 1843, Frederick, reigning Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue—Adolphus Frederick, born 22nd July, 1848.

3. MARY Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, cousin to Her Majesty, born 27th Nov., 1833; married, 12th June, 1866, Francis Paul Charles, Duke of Teck (born 27th August, 1837), and has issue—Mary, born 26th May, 1867; Adolphus, born 13th August, 1868; Francis, born 9th Jan., 1870; and Alexander, born 14th April, 1874.

THE MINISTRY, PUBLIC OFFICERS, &c.

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister)—Rt. Hon. Earl Beaconsfield.

Lord High Chancellor—Rt. Hon. Lord Cairns.

Lord President of the Council—Rt. Hon. Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

Lord Privy Seal—Rt. Hon. Duke of Northumberland.

Secretaries of State—

Home—Rt. Hon. R. A. Cross.

Foreign—Rt. Hon. Marquis of Salisbury.

Colonial—Rt. Hon. Sir M. H. Beach.

War—Rt. Hon. Frederick A. Stanley.

India—Rt. Hon. Viscount Cranbrook.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Rt. Hon. Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart.

First Lord of Admiralty—Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith

Postmaster-General—Rt. Hon. Lord J. R. Manners.

President of the Board of Trade—Rt. Hon. Viscount Sandon.

THE TREASURY.

Lords Commissioners—Rt. Hon. Earl of Beaconsfield, Rt. Hon. Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart., R. Winn, M.P., Sir J. D. Elphinstone, M.P., Viscount Crichton M.P.

Secretaries—Sir W. H. Dyke, Bart., M.P. Sir H. S. Ibbetson. *Permanent Secretary*—R. R. W. Lingon, C. B. *Private Secretary to the First Lord*—M. Corry, A. Turnor, J. Daly. *Solicitor*—A. K. Stephenson.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

Clerk in Ordinary—Charles L. Peel.

Deputy Clerk—E. S. Harrison, C.B.

Registrar—H. Reeve, C.B., D.C.L. *Private Secretary to President*—F. A. Campbell.

Vice-President of Council of Education—Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton.

OFFICES OF SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Home (Under Secretaries)—Hon. Adolphus Liddell, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. *Assistant Under Secretary*—G. Lushington.

Foreign (Under Secretaries)—Lord Ten-terden, C.B., Hon. R. Bourke, M.P. *Assistant Under Secretary*—T. V. Lister.

Colonial (Under Secretaries)—Earl of Cadogan, R. G. W. Herbert.

War (Under Secretaries)—R. W. Thompson, Esq., C.B., Rt. Hon. Viscount Bury. *Surveyor-General of the Ordnance*—Lord E. Cecil, M.P.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT.

Comptroller and Auditor General—Sir W. Dunbar, Bart.

Assistant Comptroller—C. L. Ryan.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Commissioners—Hon. C. A. Gore, Hon. J. K. Howard.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE.

Horse Guards. Commander of the Forces—Field-Marshal Duke of Cambridge, K.G. *Military Secretary*—Lieut. General Sir A. H. Horsford, G.C.B.

INDIA OFFICE.

Under Secretaries of State—Hon. Edward Stanhope, Sir L. Mallet, C.B. *Assistant Secretary*—T. L. Seccombe, C.B.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty (Lords Commissioners)—Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, Admiral G. G. Wellesley, C.B., Rear-Admiral Lord Gilford, Sir L. M. Lopes, M.P., Rear-Admiral A. W. A. Hood, C.B.

POST OFFICE.

Postmaster-General—Rt. Hon. Lord John Manners, M.P. *Private Secretary*—F. A. R. Langton. *Secretary*—J. Tilley, C.B. *Financial Secretary*—S. A. Blackwood.

BOARD OF TRADE.

President—Rt. Hon. Viscount Sandon.

Permanent Secretary—Thomas H. Farrer.

Parliamentary Secretary—J. G. Talbot.

OFFICE OF WORKS & PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Chief Commissioner—Rt. Hon. G. C. Noel, M.P.

Secretary—A. B. Mitford. *Assistant*—R. J. Callander.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

President—Rt. Hon. G. Selater-Booth, M.P.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Chancellor—Colonel Rt. Hon. T. E. Taylor, M.P.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Chairman—Sir C. Du Cane.

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.

Chairman—C. J. Herries, C.B.

THE MINT.

Master—Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Deputy and Comptroller—Hon. C. W. Fremantle.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commissioners—Sir G. W. Dasent, T. Walrond, C.B., Rt. Hon. Lord Hampton. *Secretary*—H. Mann.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Chairman—Colonel Sir J. M. Hogg, Bart., K.C.B., M.P.

FORM OF A WILL.

This is the last Will and Testament of me _____, made this _____, One thousand eight hundred and _____, as follows:—I give, devise, and bequeath all my messages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and all my household furniture, ready money, securities for money, money secured by life insurances, goods and chattels, and all other my real and personal estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever, unto my dear wife _____, her heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, to and for her and their own absolute use and benefit, according to the nature and quality thereof respectively, subject only to the payment of my just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, and the charges of proving and registering this my Will. And I appoint my said wife executrix of this my Will, and hereby revoke all other Wills. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, the day and year above written.

Signed, published, and acknowledged by the said _____ as and for his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us, who, in his presence, and at his request, and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses.

LEGAL HINTS.

I O U's are received in evidence as acknowledgements of debts.

The earnings of married women are to be deemed their own property. Deposits in savings' banks made by wives are their separate property.

Personal and freehold property reverting to a married woman, or coming to her, are her own.

Husbands are not liable for the debts of their wives incurred before the marriage.

Wives who have separate property can be sued for their own debts.

If a wife has separate property, and the husband or children become chargeable to the parish, she is liable.

A wife is not bound to live with her husband if she is afraid of him. Husband and wife stand on an equal footing with regard to the children. Whoever can get hold of them may keep them until the Lord Chancellor makes an order to the contrary.

The claim of the heir-at-law will be barred after an adverse possession held against him for twenty years, unless he was a minor.

Executors are bound to furnish a proper account of the testator's estate, and of the proceeds of the sale thereof, to the *cestuis que trust*, although the latter are underage; and if they neglect or refuse to do so, they may be compelled.

Employers need not give characters to servants or assign reason for their refusal.

As a rule, wilful disobedience on the part of a servant of any lawful order of the master will justify immediate discharge.

A person giving a false character renders himself liable to an action, and criminal punishment.

A creditor under £5 is not entitled to a notice from the Bankruptcy Court.

Copper coin is not a legal tender beyond 1s., or silver beyond 20s., but gold may be tendered to any amount.

Debts are now recoverable after six years, by the abolition of the Statute of Limitations. In bankruptcy, a debtor is not free until he has paid 10s. in the pound to his creditors. Three years are allowed for payment.

A penny receipt stamp must be attached to every receipt for £2 and upwards, under a penalty of £10.

A codicil to a will must be signed and attested in the same way as the will itself.

Legatees under a will should not be witnesses to its execution, as the legacy is thereby rendered void.

A mother is not legally liable to maintain a daughter who is able to maintain herself.

A contract for hiring and service need not be in writing, unless for more than a year.

Bills of sale must be registered within 21 days to render then valid as against general creditors.

All courts allow a defendant to appear in person, if poor.

A widow with children is entitled to one-third of her deceased husband's personal estate, he dying intestate.

An entail can be cut off by the present possessor and next heir.

A master is not bound to pay his apprentice wages during illness or absence. A deed of apprenticeship is valid although ante-dated. It is not necessary that an apprentice's indenture should be drawn up by an attorney.

Registration of birth stands in place of baptism with respect to inheritance of property.

Money won at billiards cannot be recovered.

Arrears of poor, church, and county rates, cannot be demanded from an incoming tenant.

Whatever is firmly attached to a freehold (let into the soil or building) becomes thenceforward part of it, and cannot be removed.

A slight fastening, as for instance of a wooden shed to a building, does not prevent its removal.

A tenant of a farm may, with the consent of his landlord in writing, erect any farm buildings, and afterwards remove it.

Where trade or ornamental fixtures are removed, the tenant must make good any damage that may be occasioned by such removal.

A CALENDAR for ascertaining any Day of the Week for any given time within the present Century.

YEARS 1801 TO 1900.

											31 Jan.	28 Feb.	31 Mar.	30 April.	31 May.	30 June.	31 July.	31 Aug.	30 Sept.	31 Oct.	30 Nov.	31 Dec.
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1862	1873	1879	1890	...	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week in any year of the present century, first look in the table of years for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For example:—* To know what day of the week May 4 will be on in the year 1875, in the table of years look for 1875, and in a parallel line, under May, is fig. 6, which directs to col. 6, in which it will be seen that May 4 falls on Tuesday.

LEAP YEARS.

1804	1832	1860	1888	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6							
1808	1836	1864	1892	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4							
1812	1840	1868	1896	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2							
1816	1844	1872	...	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7							
1820	1848	1876	...	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5							
1824	1852	1880	...	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3							
1828	1856	1884	...	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1							

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mon.	1 Tues.	1 Wed.	1 Thurs.	1 Fri.	1 Sat.	1 Sun.	1
Tues.	2 Wed.	2 Thurs.	2 Fri.	2 Sat.	2 Sun.	2 Mon.	2
Wed.	3 Thurs.	3 Fri.	3 Sat.	3 Sun.	3 Mon.	3 Tues.	3
Thurs.	4 Fri.	4 Sat.	4 Sun.	4 Mon.	4 Tues.	4 Wed.	4
Fri.	5 Sat.	5 Sun.	5 Mon.	5 Tues.	5 Wed.	5 Thurs.	5
Sat.	6 Sun.	6 Mon.	6 Tues.	6 Wed.	6 Thurs.	6 Fri.	6
Sun.	7 Mon.	7 Tues.	7 Wed.	7 Thurs.	7 Fri.	7 Sat.	7
Mon.	8 Tues.	8 Wed.	8 Thurs.	8 Fri.	8 Sat.	8 Sun.	8
Tues.	9 Wed.	9 Thurs.	9 Fri.	9 Sat.	9 Sun.	9 Mon.	9
Wed.	10 Thurs.	10 Fri.	10 Sat.	10 Sun.	10 Mon.	10 Tues.	10
Thurs.	11 Fri.	11 Sat.	11 Sun.	11 Mon.	11 Tues.	11 Wed.	11
Fri.	12 Sat.	12 Sun.	12 Mon.	12 Tues.	12 Wed.	12 Thurs.	12
Sat.	13 Sun.	13 Mon.	13 Tues.	13 Wed.	13 Thurs.	13 Fri.	13
Sun.	14 Mon.	14 Tues.	14 Wed.	14 Thurs.	14 Fri.	14 Sat.	14
Mon.	15 Tues.	15 Wed.	15 Thurs.	15 Fri.	15 Sat.	15 Sun.	15
Tues.	16 Wed.	16 Thurs.	16 Fri.	16 Sat.	16 Sun.	16 Mon.	16
Wed.	17 Thurs.	17 Fri.	17 Sat.	17 Sun.	17 Mon.	17 Tues.	17
Thurs.	18 Fri.	18 Sat.	18 Sun.	18 Mon.	18 Tues.	18 Wed.	18
Fri.	19 Sat.	19 Sun.	19 Mon.	19 Tues.	19 Wed.	19 Thurs.	19
Sat.	20 Sun.	20 Mon.	20 Tues.	20 Wed.	20 Thurs.	20 Fri.	20
Sun.	21 Mon.	21 Tues.	21 Wed.	21 Thurs.	21 Fri.	21 Sat.	21
Mon.	22 Tues.	22 Wed.	22 Thurs.	22 Fri.	22 Sat.	22 Sun.	22
Tues.	23 Wed.	23 Thurs.	23 Fri.	23 Sat.	23 Sun.	23 Mon.	23
Wed.	24 Thurs.	24 Fri.	24 Sat.	24 Sun.	24 Mon.	24 Tues.	24
Thurs.	25 Fri.	25 Sat.	25 Sun.	25 Mon.	25 Tues.	25 Wed.	25
Fri.	26 Sat.	26 Sun.	26 Mon.	26 Tues.	26 Wed.	26 Thurs.	26
Sat.	27 Sun.	27 Mon.	27 Tues.	27 Wed.	27 Th.	27 Fri.	27
Sun.	28 Mon.	28 Tues.	28 Wed.	28 Thurs.	28 Fri.	28 Sat.	28
Mon.	29 Tues.	29 Wed.	29 Thurs.	29 Fri.	29 Sat.	29 Sun.	29
Tues.	30 Wed.	30 Thurs.	30 Fri.	30 Sat.	30 Sun.	30 Mon.	30
Wed.	31 Thurs.	31 Fri.	31 Sat.	31 Sun.	31 Mon.	31 Tues.	31

WILD FLOWERS OF THE YEAR.

JANUARY.—Nature begins to wake from her winter sleep. The *ivy* begins to creep up the tree or turret to which it has clung, the *gorse* hints at what its golden summer glory will be, and the *blue periwinkle* bids us 'A Happy New Year.' The *snowdrops* spring from the pure snow, like holy thoughts from a sanctified heart. Nor must we overlook the humbler beauties of the *cup lichen* with its coral tips, and among the moss still gemmed with crystals of ice, the crimson *piziza*, springing from the decaying branch.

FEBRUARY.—No striking change has yet passed over the fields; *ivy* and other *evergreens* are still the only trees in leaf. The *hazel* begins early to hang out its tasseled catkins; the *alder* by the water-side is similarly festooned, the catkins being longer, more slender, and darker in hue. In groves and corpses, *woodruff*, with its starred whorls of leaves, retains its verdure and fragrance. The lesser *periwinkle* covers the ground with its trailing stems covered with glossy, dark green leaves, and decked with flowers of a delicate blue. The small white *potentilla*, distinguished from the wild strawberry by its notched petals, appears on every sunny bank, and the day's-eye (*daisy*) decks the meadows where the children love to play.

MARCH.—The *woodbine* and *dog-rose* unfold their leaves to welcome the spring, but no other trees expand their foliage till the winds of March are past. But spring flowers begin to be scattered o'er the lap of earth. *Violets*, beneath withered stems of last year's nettles, *primroses* under the sheltering trees, and hardy *anemones* (wind-flowers) on the bare hill-side wait our coming, while 'the *marsh-marigold* shines like fire in swamps and hollows gray.'

APRIL.—This is the month of *bluebells*. The ground is covered with them beneath the budding trees, and presents the appearance of a rich blue tapestry, fringed and starred by the golden *couslip* and *primrose*. *Orchis*, *deadnettle*, *campion*, and the tiny *cranesbill*, are also to be found.

MAY.—Of all the flowers of May, the most abundant and the most beautiful are the flowers of the *hawthorn*, whose appearance is so identified with the month that they bear its name, and the *white*, *pink*, or *crimson blossoms* form a wreath of May.

JUNE.—Chief among the flowers in our garland this month are the June roses. With these we may bind a cluster of fragrant *woodbine* and a spray of *forget-me-not*. *Cinquefoil*, with golden blossoms, trails over the bank-side. *Fumitory*, with its delicate foliage, and tufts of flowers like tubes of pink gloss tipped with purple, must be searched for on the skirts of cornfields. Purple, pink, and white *columbine* (dove-flowers) flourishes among the long grass on the borders of woods; and field *convolvulus*, a lovely but mischievous weed, creeps over the fallows or twines amid the wheat.

JULY.—We have now arrived at the month of flowers, when the whole country is brilliant in its lustrous summer array. *Water-lilies* float upon the stream; the golden *cistus* shines like a dazzling star upon the chalky bank; nodding *foxglove* and club-like *mullein* with its yellow flowers and woolly leaves adorn waste solitudes, and even heaps of rubbish by the road-side are covered with beautifying vegetation, the blue star-like flower of *borage* being most conspicuous. Over head the *barberry* hangs its clusters of curious sensitive flowers, and at our feet, by the dusty path, the *pimpernel*, scarlet and blue.

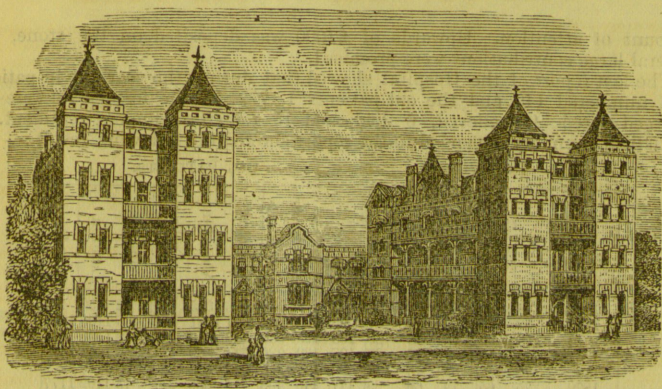
AUGUST.—August is the month of fruits, but it has also its garland of flowers. Gorgeous scarlet *poppies*, *corn-pinks*, intensely blue, and *corn-marigolds* of a bright and golden yellow, assert their beauty and vividness of colour. Tinted *convolvulus*, pink and white, climbs among the hedgerows, the light purple *corn-cockle* twines amid the corn, and the hedges are overrun with climbing tufted *vetch*, with elegant foliage, graceful tendrils, and lovely flowers, in which white and crimson struggle for the predominance.

SEPTEMBER.—This month commences the season for planting bulbs. Wandering by the sea-side, as many will do at this season, it may be pleasant to notice what flowers grow by the shore.

OCTOBER.—This is the month of nuts and berries. The waning year has few flowers; what are seen are the lingering products of past months. The 'silver globes' of the guelder rose have given place to tufts of coral beads. The blackthorn has become the sloe tree, changing from white to black. The *hazel* tree offers nuts in place of buds; and pink blossoms are replaced by crab apples. The brambles are rich in fruit, and the elegant climber, white *byrny*, hangs out clusters of almost transparent crimson berries.

NOVEMBER is the time of the sere and yellow leaf. But the harts-tongues and other evergreen ferns are rendered more conspicuous by the absence of other foliage, and it is the very spring-tide of the moss tribes. The sombre *yew* is bedecked with bell and acorn-like carnations. Deadly nightshade, in full leaf, covers the thickets with glossy berries, and juniper growing on the breezy heath shows its sharp serrated leaves and odorous berries. The black briony owns the power of autumn time in its withered stem and discoloured leaves, but still displays, as if in triumph, its scarlet berries.

DECEMBER.—No longer can we find in field or wood our floral favourites. The trees have shed their leaves, the laurels and holly and evergreens alone retaining their verdant vesture. On the whitehorn and rose are the hips and haws, and on holly and mistletoe are coral and pearly clusters for the winter food of the fowls of the air, whom our 'Heavenly Father feedeth.'



THE LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.

In a subsequent part of the "Guide" we give an exhaustive history of Medical opinion in connection with the Temperance movement, from the able pen of Dr. Norman Kerr. From that paper it will be seen that, from the first, there have been medical men holding advanced views in relation to this subject, and total abstainers have been always able to appeal to the teaching and example of doctors in support of the theory that alcohol is not an article of necessity either in health or in sickness. It is only of late years, however, that we have been able to demonstrate by actual hospital practice, that the experience of men like Higginbottom, Grindrod, Beaumont, Mudge, Colenette, Munroe, and others, pointed to a truth of universal application. The London Temperance Hospital has now been in existence upwards of six years, "for the treatment of medical and surgical cases without the use of alcohol." The first patient was admitted on the 6th of October, 1873, and from that day to the present nothing has occurred to discredit the principles upon which the practice of the Hospital is distinctively based. To quote from the last report: "No arbitrary selection of cases has been made; every application has met with the attention consistent with the accommodation at our command; and it has not been deemed necessary by the medical staff to act in any single instance upon the proviso allowing the exceptional use of alcohol—a proviso by which any charge of bigoted attachment to a general rule is refuted."

The Hospital has hitherto been carried on in temporary premises situated in Gower-street, W.C., where accommodation was provided for 18 patients at one time; but the new Hospital in the Hampstead-road will, when completed, afford ample room for greatly enlarged operations. At present only the right wing and centre are erected, the contract price being £11,385. The foundation stone bears the following inscription:—

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.

Erected by Voluntary Contributions, in humble deference to the blessing of God, for the treatment of Medical and Surgical Cases, without the use of Alcohol.

THIS MEMORIAL STONE

Was laid by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., M.P., in the presence of many Members of Parliament and other Friends of the Institution, on Thursday, May 8th, 1879.

The ceremony of laying the memorial stone was attended by a large number of influential persons, and being reported in the press attracted a considerable

amount of attention. Upwards of £1000 was deposited on the stone, and several large contributions were promised.

The last report of the Hospital showed that during the year the in-patients had numbered 140, and the out-patients 1,177. Of the former 78 were discharged cured, 41 relieved, 6 died, and 15 remained under treatment. A statistical summary appended to the report showed the following result:—

IN-PATIENTS.

OUT-PATIENTS.

Year Ending April 30	Males.	Females.	Abstainers.	Non- Abstainers.	Country.	London.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Abstainers.	Non- Abstainers.	Country.	London.	Total.
1874	44	29	52	21	10	63	73	216	266	355	127	32	450	482
1875	73	56	101	28	34	95	129	619	641	1081	179	65	1195	1260
1876	73	50	75	48	20	103	123	548	616	810	354	58	1106	1164
1877	75	55	83	47	23	107	130	286	714	889	411	59	1241	1300
1878	70	60	85	45	31	99	130	540	732	883	389	93	1179	1272
1879	75	65	74	66	23	117	140	459	718	666	511	75	1102	1177
	410	345	470	255	141	584	725	2968	3687	4684	1971	382	6271	6555

In regard to the results of the In-Patients' Department, the following statistics have been supplied to us by the Hon. Sec., Rev. Dawson Burns:—

	CURED.	RELIEVED.	DIED.	TOTAL.
Year ending April 30, 1874 (seven months)	33	39	1	73
April, 1875	62	56	11	129
" 1876	63	54	6	123
" 1877	81	44	5	130
" 1878	70	55	5	130
" 1879	87	47	6	140
	396	295	34	725

When the New Hospital is in full operation, the value of the statistics arising therefrom will be incalculable.

In-patients are admitted free by letter from a governor, or by payment, or by a scale of insurance. Out-patients present a governor's letter, or pay at least one shilling per visit. Subscribers of a guinea per annum can recommend six Out-patients; and of two guineas, one In-patient and six Out-patients. A donation of twenty guineas in the year constitutes a Life-governorship, with the privileges of a two-guinea annual subscriber. Patients are received from all parts of the United Kingdom.

The officers of the Institution are:—*President*—Samuel Bowley, Esq.; *Board of Management*—Thos. Cash, Esq. (chairman), Rev. Dawson Burns, M.A. (hon. sec.), John Hughes, Esq. (treasurer), Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, Col. Sandwith, Dr. G. B. Longstaff, Messrs. J. M. Cook, A. Dunn, J. Hilton, J. Hutton, J. Mann, F. Sheffield, E. C. Tisdall, and F. Wright, and Rev. S. D. Stubbs, M.A.; *Visiting Medical Officers*—J. Edmunds, M.D., M.R.C.P., R. J. Lee, M.D., F.R.C.P., J. J. Ridge, M.D., B.Sc.; *House Surgeon*—S. L. Smith, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.P.; *Matron*—Miss S. E. Orme.

THE TEMPERANCE JUBILEE.

One of the most important features of the year 1879 has been the celebration of the Jubilee of the Temperance movement. This was done upon the assumption that the great work in which we are still engaged was virtually begun, on this side of the Atlantic, by the issue of the Rev. Dr. Edgar's letter in a Belfast newspaper, on the 14th of August, 1829, and by the proceedings of Mr. John Dunlop, in Scotland, during the later months of the same year. Three years earlier a movement in this direction had been begun in America; but it was not till about the time named above that any decisive action was taken in the United Kingdom. The earlier history of the Temperance movement has never been very definitely sketched; but it is clear that even Dr. Edgar was anticipated by a month or two by "Boatswain Smith," a man of humble rank, but of unsurpassed energy and devotion, whose labours among sailors continued for many years. Dr. Edgar in Ireland, and "Boatswain Smith" in England, were moved, almost simultaneously, to do something for the sake of the drunkard, and it was not long before their example was followed by many others. The task was not an easy one. They had to contend with prejudice, and ignorance, and self-interest; but, by the blessing of God, the movement spread. "They laboured, and we have entered into their labours."

We have been much interested in all that we have heard of late about the earlier days of the movement, to notice how conspicuous *ministers of the Gospel were from the first*. It would be easy to fill pages with the records of what devoted men of that class did; and it is well to remember this, when we so often hear it asserted that the ministry have been slow to take up the cause of teetotalism. Our own conviction is that, if the actual facts could be discovered, it would be found that no class of the community has given a larger number of workers in the cause, *in proportion to their numbers*; and we are confident that if teetotal laymen had always sustained the hands of teetotal ministers as they ought to have done, we should have seen even more rapid progress in the Church of Christ. It is not our intention to attempt even a sketch of the work of the last fifty years. To do so would require a bulky volume; and we fear we shall never see justice done to the history of the Temperance reform. Our space prevents the publication of more than two or three articles touching on this subject; but we venture to believe that the papers which follow will be found to possess far more than a temporary interest.

It may not be out of place here to point out that the celebration of the "jubilee" will appropriately be continued during the coming year, and even during 1881, and some following years *local* commemorations of the first movement in the several localities will be both appropriate and helpful. If we may be permitted to offer a word of counsel on this point, it will be to the effect that every such celebration should take the form of a fresh start in the great work of Temperance reform. The fact that so much has been done in fifty years should stimulate to renewed exertions; while the terrible amount of evil that has still to be overcome should arouse such a determined spirit on the part of every lover of his country and his race as shall bring into the field of conflict an irresistible power. As we look back we exclaim in grateful wonder, "What hath God wrought? This is the Lord's doings, and it is marvellous in our eyes!" As we look forward we take fresh courage, for truly the Lord of Hosts is with us.

The late William Cullen Bryant, the well-known American poet, and an illustrious abstainer, not long ago stated that a large number of his former associates went to their graves years ago through intemperance.

FOOTPRINTS OF FIFTY YEARS.

By JOSEPH MALINS, G.W.C.T.

The month of August, 1879, completes the jubilee of the temperance movement in the United Kingdom, for it is now fifty years since the first efforts were put forth to organise against the evil of intemperance. America had moved in the matter some years before, and indeed among our own people and on the European Continent there had been isolated attempts made to stem the prevailing flood, but without any marked success. So it remained for the year 1829 to see planted the seed of that mighty tree which we designate The Temperance Movement, and we shall endeavour to briefly describe its early growth, and refer to the main branches which have developed during the last half century. To begin then with the first year:—

1829. On August 14th, certain Irish newspapers contained an appeal to the people on behalf of Temperance by Professor Edgar, of Belfast. On August 20th, the Rev. G. W. Carr formed the New Ross Temperance Society, pledging against using or giving spirits. Other societies being formed soon afterwards, the Ulster Temperance Society was organised by Dr. Edgar. In Scotland also the question was agitated by John Dunlop, who was moved by news from America. On October 1st, a female Anti-spirit Society was formed by Miss Allen and Miss Graham, at Maryhill, where the Dunlops were "Superiors of the Manor"—and on October 5th, John Dunlop formed the Greenock Temperance (Anti-spirit) Society, which admitted both sexes. The Glasgow and West of Scotland Temperance Society was formed the same year.

1830. The latter society was changed to the Scottish Temperance Society. The first temperance (Anti-spirit) society in England was started at Bradford, on February 2nd, by Henry Forbes, who had become interested by the Glasgow workers in the November previous. The inaugural public meeting was held some months later. Other English societies followed, the London Temperance (Anti-spirit) Society being started by William Collins, of Glasgow, the father of the teetotal Lord Provost.

1831. The London Temperance Society developed into the British and Foreign Temperance (Anti-spirit) Society, which lived about ten years.

1832. On Jan. 1st, some teachers in Joseph Livesey's Mission School started an anti-spirit society among themselves, and on March 22nd the Preston Temperance Society was started on an anti-spirit basis, and absorbed the teachers' society. In August, John King and Joseph Livesey signed a total abstinence pledge, and on September 1st the seven men of Preston were thus pledged.

1833. The Preston Temperance Society added a "teetotal" section, pledging such members as chose to join it to practice total abstinence "for one year."

1834. At the Anniversary in March, the Preston Temperance Society struck the words "for one year" from the pledge of its Teetotal Section. On April 18th, 101 youths in Preston organised the first *exclusively* Total Abstinence Society in England—the pledge being only for one year.

1835. On March 26th, the old Preston Temperance Society discarded its Anti-spirit and retained only the continuous teetotal pledge. Other societies followed suit. The Independent Order of Rechabites (a Total Abstiners Sick and Burial Fraternity,) started at Salford, on August 25th, and now has 35,000 adults and 10,000 juvenile members, with a capital of £200,000. The British Temperance League started at Manchester. The British Teetotal Society was started in London by Joseph Livesey.

1836. British Teetotal Society re-organised as the *New* British and Foreign Temperance Society (see 1839).

1837. The Western Temperance League was organised at Street.

1838. Father Matthew signed the pledge at Cork, and commenced his great work of administering the pledge to hundreds of thousands of people in Ireland, Great Britain, and other parts.

1839. The British and Foreign Society for the suppression of Intemperance was formed by separatists from the New British and Foreign Temperance Society (see 1836) owing to the latter so revising its pledge as to prohibit members from *furnishing* intoxicating beverages to anyone (see 1843). In this year the first Temperance Medical Declaration was issued, drafted by Julius Jeffreys, and bearing signatures of 78 medical men.

1840. The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution was started in London, insuring abstainers in a separate section and proving their average length of life to be much greater than those in the general section. Its accumulated capital is about £2,500,000.

1841. Sailors' Temperance Auxiliaries formed in London.

1842. Tho Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society was formed, to promote the organisation of the National Temperance Society.

1843. The National Temperance Society (see 1851) inaugurated in London, absorbing the British and Foreign Temperance Societies of 1836 and 1839.

1844. The Scottish Temperance League formed at Falkirk—afterwards absorbing remains of the Scottish Temperance Union.

1845. South Wales Temperance Association originated.

1846. The first "World's Temperance Convention" held in London; 400 delegates present. The Bible Christian Conference declared for Total Abstinence and the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicants.

1847. The second Medical Temperance declaration issued, declaring the safety for Total Abstinence:—signed by 2,000 medical men.

1848. First National Ministerial Conference held at Manchester, 200 ministers attending and drafting a declaration for Total Abstinence, which was ultimately signed by 800 ministers.

1849. The Free Church of Scotland Temperance Society formed on a Total Abstinence basis.

1850. The (established) Church of Scotland Total Abstinence Society formed;—recognised on dual basis in 1876 as the Church of Scotland Temperance Society.

1851. National Temperance Society (see 1843) reorganised; and London Temperance League formed (see 1856). Irish Presbyterian Temperance Society inaugurated. Friends' Temperance Union originated at York.

1852. A Temperance City Mission started in Glasgow.

1853. The United Kingdom Alliance for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic formed in Manchester. Sunday Closing (Forbes Mackenzie) Act for Scotland adopted.

1854. The Temperance Land and Building Society started in London.

1855. United Kingdom Band of Hope Union originated in London, by Stephen Shirley. National Division of Sons of Temperance (a benefit society originating at New York in 1842) formed for the United Kingdom.

1856. The National League, formed by amalgamating National Temperance Society and London Temperance League of 1851. Midland Temperance League originated.

1857. First National Ministerial Conference on the prohibition of the liquor traffic held at Manchester. About 800 ministers attended and drafted a prohibitory declaration, which received an aggregate of 4,000 ministerial signatures.

1858. North of England Temperance League formed at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

1859. Scottish Permissive Bill Association formed. Irish Temperance League formed.

1860. Conference in London on drinking fountains—Earl Carlisle presiding. The Metropolitan Association has now about 400 drinking fountains and 400 cattle troughs.

1861. The first English society for the Sunday closing of public-houses formed at Hull. East of England Temperance League formed—now defunct.

1862. Church of England Total Abstinence Society formed (see 1873). Temperance Congress and International Prohibition Convention held in London.

1863. National Association for Closing Public Houses on Sunday formed at Derby.

1864. Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill first introduced by him into Parliament. Yorkshire Band of Hope Union formed; the largest country union—having over 80,000 Members.

1865. The Trevelyn Temperance Hotel opened at Manchester, costing £17,000.

1866. The English Sunday Closing Association reorganised at Manchester—an Irish Association being afterwards formed (See 1878).

1867. The British Workman—"Public House without the Drink"—Movement originated in Leeds, by Mr. and Mrs. Hind Smith.

1868. The Independent Order of Good Templars planted in England by Joseph Malins (it having originated in New York State in 1851).

1869. First Temperance Sermon preached in St. Paul's Cathedral, by Canon Ellison; since followed by temperance sermons in nearly all the cathedrals in the country.

1870. London and Provincial Temperance Halls Company formed.

1871. The Juvenile Templar Order (in connection with the I.O. Good Templars), started in Lancashire, pledging against drink, tobacco, gambling, and profanity.

1872. Father Nugent originated his Catholic Total Abstiners' League at Liverpool. Parliament passed an Act suspending the granting of any new drink licenses.

1873. The London Temperance Hospital opened to treat disease without alcohol. Church of England Temperance Society re-organised (see 1862) on dual basis; total membership in ten dioceses, 109,603.

1874. Congregational Total Abstinence Association—projected the previous year—endorsed by the Annual Conference. The Baptist Total Abstinence Association formed. National Conference of the Catholic Temperance League of the Cross organised at Crystal Palace.

1875. The Cocoa House Movement originated in Liverpool. Irish Sacramental Wine Association formed.

1876. The British Women's Temperance Association formed at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The British Medical Temperance Association formed in London.

1877. The Wesleyan Conference organised the Conference Temperance Society on dual basis for adults; and recognised Band of Hope work.

1878. United Methodist Free Church Temperance Society projected. The "Canada Temperance Act," a Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill, received Royal assent. The Irish Sunday Closing Bill for Ireland passed. The Irish Sunday Closing and Permissive Bill Association merged into an Irish Association for Prevention of Intemperance.

1879. Primitive Methodist Conference started a Connexional Band of Hope and projected a Temperance Society. Scotch Railway Temperance Society formed at Glasgow; and inauguration of Railway Temperance Refreshment Rooms at various stations in England.

Such are some of the *principal* developments of the Temperance movement in the United Kingdom. Surely the Reader will say that during those fifty years the cause has made its "footprints on the sands of time."

LORD DERBY, speaking at the Rochdale Working Men's Club, in January, 1879, said: "A working man who is a teetotaler pays lower taxes here than in any other country of the world; in fact, except on his tea or coffee, he hardly pays taxes at all. It is in his power to emancipate himself almost entirely from the tax gatherer if he chooses."

THE MEDICAL HISTORY OF THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

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

(Read at the Temperance Jubilee Fête, Crystal Palace, 2nd September, 1879.)

At no stage in the onward progress of the temperance movement have representatives of the medical profession ever been wanting. In the early or moderation stage, when the advocacy of temperance reformers was confined to abstinence from ardent spirits, a numerous company of Æsculapians was invariably in the van.

Leaving out of the reckoning altogether the many unstinted commendations of temperance by the early fathers of the healing art, while united temperance effort was yet in the womb of time, from the ranks of the noble profession of medicine emanated graphic expositions of the physical, mental, and moral dangers accompanying even limited alcoholic indulgence.

In 1725 Dr. Cheyne had issued a second edition of his first work (1), in which he commends total abstinence as the most natural, healthy, and safe mode of living, and condemns moderate drinking as unhealthy and dangerous.

In 1747 Dr. James (2) wrote, "Every person who drinks a dram seems to me guilty of a greater indiscretion than if he had set fire to a house; and for the same reasons cordial waters are the most dangerous furniture for a closet." Again, "I cannot forbear admiring the great wisdom of Mahomet, who has strictly forbade his followers the use of fermented liquors for better reasons than are generally apprehended."

Dr. Darwin, author of "The Botanic Garden," in 1794 (3) calls wine "a pernicious luxury in common use, and injuring thousands."

In 1802 Beddoes (4) pointed out the many dangers attendant on the social and medical use of intoxicating drinks, dwelling on the "mischief from wine taken constantly in moderate quantity," and emphasising "the enfeebling power of small quantities of wine regularly drunk."

Dr. Trotter, two years later (5), denounces beer as "a poisonous morning beverage," says "wines strengthen neither body nor mind"; and thus writes, "When wine was first introduced into Great Britain, in the thirteenth century, it was confined to the shop of the apothecary. It would have been well had it always been confined there."

Writing to Dr. Joshua Harvey in 1829, Dr. John Cheyne, physician-general to the forces in Ireland, in a letter published in Dublin (9), contends that the medical profession "ought to make every retribution in their power for having so long upheld one of the most fatal delusions which ever took possession of the human mind." Dr. Cheyne also trenchantly exposed the fallacy of supposing that fermented wines recruited the strength in bodily or mental exhaustion.

So much for British medical men in the prehistoric temperance era. If we turn to America, we find Dr. Rush, nine years earlier than Dr. Beddoes, vigorously engaged in enlightening his fellow-countrymen on the terrible evils wrought by the imbibition of ardent spirits (7). In 1813 Dr. Reuben Mussey, of Salem, was doing good service, and four years later Dr. Torrey was hard at work, as was Dr. B. J. Clarke, in 1822; Dr. John Ware, of Boston, in 1823;

1. An Essay on Health and Long Life. George Cheyne, M.D., F.R.S. London and Bath, 1725.

2. Pharmacopœia Universalis. R. James, M.D., London, 1747.

3. Zoonomia. Erasmus Darwin, M.D., F.R.S., Dublin, 1794.

4. Hygeia. T. Beddoes, M.D., Bristol, 1802.

5. An Essay, Medical, Philosophical, and Chemical, on Drunkenness and its effects on the human body. Thomas Trotter, M.D., 1804.

6. A Letter on the Effects of Wine and Spirits, Dublin, 1829.

7. Medical Inquiries into the Effects of Ardent Spirits upon the Human Body and Human Mind. Philadelphia, 1793.

Dr. Gamaliel Bradford, in 1826; Dr. C. A. Lee, of New York, in 1827; and Dr. Flint, in 1828 (8).

The period of incubation having ended, we find numerous representatives of the medical profession officiating at the hatching of the promising Bird of Temperance, and carefully watching over its infant life of abstinence from distilled spirits alone. Among the office-bearers of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Temperance Society, 1832, was Dr. C. Ritchie (9), and in the same year Dr. Kirk (10) occupied a similar position in Greenock. Among the officers of the Hibernian Temperance Society, 1831, were Drs. Harvey, Cheyne, Pope, Adams, and Bevan (11). In June, 1831, at the head of the British and Foreign Temperance Society were Sir John Webb, M.D., Sir J. McGrigor, M.D., Sir M. Tierney, M.D., Sir John Richardson, M.D., Dr. Conquest, and Dr. Pidduck (12).

When temperance had emerged from its infancy of total abstinence from ardent spirits and moderation in the use of wines and malt liquors into the full bloom of teetotal manhood, the representatives of medicine were still conspicuous by their presence.

A veteran Æsculapian, to this day in professional harness, my honoured friend Dr. D. Richmond, of Paisley, had the privilege of being one of the founders of the Youths' Temperance Society there on the 14th January, 1832 (13), and on the succeeding day of assisting at the formation of another total abstinence society in the City of Glasgow (14).

In England, Mr. Grindrod, of Manchester; Mr. Higginbottom, of Nottingham; Dr. Beaumont, of Bradford; and Dr. Oxley, of London, were among the pioneers. To no member of the profession is the temperance movement more indebted than to the venerable though vigorous author of "Bacchus." He was one of the first, if not the first, medical man to sign the pledge (15), a practical abstainer for years before, and an avowed one in 1830 (16). He founded the first exclusively teetotal society in England, at Manchester, on 26th February, 1834 (17). In 1835 he established a children's society, a veritable Band of Hope, in the same city (18). In that year, and for many years thereafter, he was journeying through the length and breadth of the land delivering illustrated lectures (many of these presided over by medical men) on the physiology of alcohol, teaching that alcoholic beverages were "pernicious, poisonous, deadly" (19). More than 100,000 persons took the pledge at Dr. Grindrod's lectures (20). Eight doctors signed after his lecture at South Shields (21). He advocated the institution of coffee taverns as counteractives to drunkenness in 1835 (22). He was the first in this country to utter sound views on what is known as the "unfermented wine question," taking, in answer to objections urged against total abstinence from the supposed Scripture sanction of the ordinary use of intoxicating liquors, the stand all enlightened students of God's Word must eventually occupy, that the wines mentioned in the Bible

8. The Text-Book of True Temperance. Dr. F. R. Lees, London, 1871.

9. The Temperance Society Record, Glasgow, 1830. Vol. I.—Early Heroes of the Temperance Reformation. Wm. Logan, Glasgow, 1873, p. 62.

10. Ibid. I., 25.

11. Ibid. II. Glasgow, 1831.

12. Ibid. II. Glasgow, 1831.

13. Early Heroes, p. 82. History of the Temperance Movement. S. Couling, London, 1862, p. 69.

14. Early Heroes, p. 82.

15. British Temperance Advocate, Aug., 1879. Dr. G.'s Letter to 45th Conf. Brit. Temp. League, April 23, Templar, April 23, 1874.

16. Ibid.

17. Templar, April, 23, 1874, London.

18. Temperance Record (letter from Dr. G.), May 29, 1879.

19. Star of Temperance, Sept. 12, 1835.

20. The Wesleyan, Sept., 1846.

21. National Temperance Magazine, Nov., 1845.

22. Star of Temperance, Sept. 12, 1835.

embrace both fermented and unfermented varieties (23). Dr. Grindrod was advocating these views as early as 1834 (24). He took the leading part in establishing the first abstinence organisation, the British Temperance League, in 1835 (25); and, having organised temperance societies in connection with St. Paul's Church, Manchester, in 1835, may be said to have been the real founder of the great Church of England Temperance Movement. From the first he advocated that every church should have a temperance society, and every Sunday School its Band of Hope (26). Dr. Grindrod was the first to propose the compulsory detention of habitual drunkards (27).

Dr. Beaumont was an abstainer in 1829, and published an exposure of the dangerous effect of strong waters in 1830 (28).

Mr. Higginbottom, F.R.S., was probably an abstainer many years before the birth of the movement, and had abandoned the prescription of alcohol as early as 1832 (29).

Dr. Oxley was a teetotaler in 1790 (30), and also among the first was Dr. Kirk, of Greenock. Dr. J. C. Ferrier became a declared abstainer in 1832, Dr. Menzies in 1835, and Dr. Burn in 1836, all in Edinburgh; Dr. Menzies being the second, and Dr. Burn the third president of the Edinburgh Total Abstinence Society. Mr. Bennett, of Winterton, joined the ranks in 1835, Mr. Mudge, Mayor of Bodmin, and Mr. Julius Jeffreys, F.R.S., in 1837. Among those who rapidly followed suit were Dr. Lovell, of London; Dr. Collette, of Guernsey; Dr. Fothergill, of Darlington; Dr. Gordon, of Hull; Mr. Courtenay, of Rams-gate; Mr. Nicolls, of Longford; Dr. Martin, of Manchester; Sir J. Forbes; Dr. Thompson, J.P., of Bideford; Mr. Batchelor, of Dunstable; Dr. Mackenzie, J.P., of Inverness; Mr. Lowson, of Liverpool; Dr. Holdsworth, of Wakefield; Dr. McCulloch, of Dumfries (whose lecture to the Scottish Universities in 1852 did yeoman's service); Dr. David Brodie, of Edinburgh; Dr. Linton, of Aberdeen; Dr. Adams and Dr. Thompson, of Glasgow; Dr. Jeffrey, of Ayton; Dr. J. C. Reid, of Newbiggin-on-Sea; Dr. Purdie, of Edinburgh; Dr. Watson and Mr. Anderson, of Tranent; Mr. Aikman, of East Linton; Mr. Smith, of Denney; Mr. Rae, of Stonehouse; Dr. Scatliff, of London; Mr. Dixon, of Watlington; Dr. Gilchrist, of Dumfries; Deputy Surgeon-General Gunn, Surgeon-Major Dynn, and Dr. Forsayeth.

Dr. Forman, of Glasgow, who had been one of the earliest abstainers, was the proprietor and editor of the *Teetotal Mirror*, a fortnightly publication, with its habitat in Glasgow, devoted to the advocacy of the cause. The first number appeared on 16th January, 1838, and the last on the 24th January, 1839.

Time fails me to enumerate the long list of medical worthies who have since kept up, with unbroken continuity and ever increasing volume, the line of temperance apostolic succession. Two names in this undaunted band command attention. Well do I remember, in the Free Church of Scotland Assembly at Edinburgh in (I think) 1856, the late Professor Miller boldly declare that, in his opinion, the greatest stumbling-block to the temperance reformation was total abstinence; but twelve months had barely elapsed ere this noble-minded Christian surgeon stood up, at the next meeting of that very Assembly, to confess his error and urge the claims of abstinence on the assembled fathers and brethren. His burning zeal and eloquent tongue, combined with his eminence in the profession, had a marked effect on the progress of our movement. Many renowned

23. Bacchus. R. B. Grindrod, M.D. 1st Edition. London, 1839, p. 212, *et seq.*

24. Teetotalism Calmly Investigated. John Youil, brewer, Manchester, 1835.

25. *British Temperance Advocate*, Feb., 1879.

26. *Ibid.*, Bacchus. 1st Edition, p. 499.

27. Bacchus. 1st Edition, p. 506.

28. A Lecture on the Nature, Uses, and Effects of Ardent Spirits, delivered at Bradford, Dec. 7, 1830, by Thomas Beaumont.

29. Proceedings of the International Temp. and Prohib. Conv., Manchester, 1862.

30. Dr. O's speech at Exeter Hall, Oct. 8, 1855.

physicians and surgeons have since that time come over to our side, notably Professor Rolleston, of Oxford, and Sir Henry Thompson, of London; but

"The noblest Roman of them all,"

the high priest of hygiene, a man honoured no less by popular acclaim than by the world of science, is the illustrious Dr. W. B. Richardson. An original investigator—for to no one are we more indebted for what accurate knowledge we have of the action of the alcohols—his scientific attainments, with that classic diction of which he is so consummate a master, have won for our cause a position it had never been within sight of before.

In every phase of the temperance reform medical men have participated. Dr. Grindrod suggested and presided at the formation of the first English organisation in 1835; Dr. Richmond aided in the foundation of the societies at Paisley and Glasgow in 1832; and Dr. Menzies, of the Scottish Temperance League, at Falkirk in 1844. There were several medical men at the launching of the United Kingdom Alliance in 1853, and a doctor, who was the first honorary secretary of the Glasgow Abstinents' Union in 1854, proposed and instituted the well-known and wondrously successful Saturday Evening Concerts in the City Hall there. On the directorate of the original Coffee Tavern Company have been from the first two members of the profession, who are also on the Provisional Council of the Coffee Music Hall Company; and throughout the kingdom disciples of Hippocrates are actively engaged in every department of temperance effort. To medical men the movement for legislation for habitual drunkards is indebted both for its conception and its persistence. Two of the most valuable contributions to the Wine Question have come from the profession. Barry, in 1775, published a work (31) which has been a mine of wealth to all inquirers after the truth regarding Bible and ancient wines; Henderson, half a century later, presented a complete cyclopædia of oino-historic lore and facts (32); Grindrod and other physicians have added largely to the literature of this important subject (33).

The three well-known Declarations concerning alcohol merit special mention. The first was drawn by Mr. Julius Jeffreys, in 1839, and was signed by Sir B. Brodie, Sir James Clarke, Sir J. Eyre, Dr. Marshall Hall, Dr. A. T. Thomson, Dr. A. Ure, the Queen's Physicians, Professor Patridge, Professor Quain, Mr. Bransby Cooper, and seventy-eight leaders in medicine and surgery. This document declared the opinion to be erroneous that wine, beer, or spirit was beneficial to health; that man in ordinary health required no such stimulant, and could not be benefited by the habitual employment of such in either large or small quantities; that, even in the most moderate doses, alcoholic drinks did no good, while large quantities (such as by many would be thought moderate) sooner or later proved injurious to the human constitution, without any exceptions.

The second Declaration was originated, and the many signatures published, by Mr. John Dunlop in 1847. More than 2,000 of the most eminent physicians and surgeons signed this, including Sir B. Brodie, Sir J. Clarke, Sir W. Burnett, Sir J. Forbes, Sir H. Holland, Sir A. Munro, Sir J. McGrigor, Sir R. Christison, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Dr. Copland, Dr. Neil Arnott, Dr. A. Farre, Professors Guy, Allen Thomson, Miller, McLeod, Easton, Anderson, McFarlane, Rainey, Buchanan, Paris, Winslow, Alison, Syme, Henderson, Lawrie, McKenzie, R. D. Thompson, Couper, and Simpson. This certificate set forth that perfect health is compatible with total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages; that all such drinks can, with perfect safety, be discontinued either suddenly or gradually; and that total and universal abstinence from alcoholic liquors and

31. *Observations Historical, Critical, and Medical on the Wines of the Ancients*. Sir Edward Barry, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., London, 1775.

32. *History of Ancient and Modern Wines*. A. Henderson, M.D., London, 1825.

33. *Bacchus*, 1st ed., London, 1839, pp. 212-246, and 395-482. *Unfermented Wine a Fact*. Norman Kerr, M.D. 4th ed., London, 1879.

intoxicating beverages of all sorts would greatly contribute to the health, the morality, and the happiness of the human race.

The third declaration, which was prepared by Professor Parkes, on the suggestion of Mr. Ernest Hart and Mr. Robert Rae, in 1871, was signed by 269 leading members of the hospital staffs. Among those signing were Sir G. Burrows, Sir T. Watson, Sir H. Holland, Sir W. Ferguson, Sir J. Paget, Sir R. Martin, Sir H. Thompson, Sir D. Gibb, and Sir J. Bardsley. This Declaration, recording the widespread belief that the inconsiderate prescription of large quantities of alcoholic liquids by medical men had given rise to intemperance, urged the need for medical practitioners to prescribe these liquors only under a sense of grave responsibility; that alcohol, in whatever form, should be prescribed with as much care as any powerful drug, and that the directions for its use should be so framed as not to be interpreted as a sanction for excess, or necessarily for the continuance of its use when the occasion was passed.

Few seem to be aware that, at its very beginning, the temperance movement was powerfully aided by a large number of local declarations signed by the leading practitioners in the various districts. Between 1830 and 1833 declarations setting forth the evils of the most limited habitual use of ardent spirits were signed by the medical men of, among other places, Dublin, Edinburgh, Bradford, Berwick, Kilmarnock, Leeds, Cheltenham, Brighton, and Bristol (34); while the Manchester practitioners testified that the habitual use of all intoxicating liquors was not only unnecessary but pernicious (35). As far back as 29th December, 1790, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia memorialised the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States on the pernicious effects of distilled spirits upon the health of the people, stating that their habitual use, in any case whatever, was wholly unnecessary, and that they neither fortified the body against the morbid effects of heat or cold, nor rendered labour easier or more productive (36).

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF ALCOHOL.

To the literature of the physiology of alcohol the medical profession has contributed largely. M. Courten, of Montpellier, showed in 1679, by the hypodermic injection of Sp. Vin. Rect., that the alcohol of white wine has practically the same poisonous effects as the alcohol of distilled spirits (37).

Early in the eighteenth century Dr. Cheyne gave a clear and graphic exposition of the bodily and mental mischief wrought by intoxicating drinks, and commended the superiority of abstinence over moderation mainly on the ground that, through their physiological action, all such beverages, even when taken in limited quantities, have ever a tendency to create a craving for more. In his expressive language "drops beget drops, and drams beget more drams." Elsewhere he says of fermented liquor used socially, "as a common beverage it is a slow and certain poison" (39).

Dr. James, in 1747, exposed the fallacy that alcoholic drinks promote digestion (40); and Dr. Darwin, towards the close of the century, classed alcohol as a poison, wrote of its use as a luxury as pernicious, and held it to be "the principal, if not the only agent, in the production of gout and gravel" (41).

In the second year of the present century Beddoes enunciated the great truth—"the injury from any fermented liquor is to be measured by the quantity of

34. *Temperance Society Record*, Glasgow, Vols. I., II., and III.

35. *Ibid.* Vol. I. (1830), First Annual Report, p. 34.

36. *Ibid.* Vol. II. (1831), p. p. 173-4.

37. *Medical Essays and Observations*, abridged from the *Philosophical Transactions*. S. Milnes, M.D., London, 1745 (Stand. Temp. Lib., London, 1843, p. 20).

38. *An Essay on Health and Long Life*. George Cheyne, M.D., F.R.S., 2nd ed. London, 1725.

39. *Ibid.*

40. *Pharmacopœia Universalis*. R. James, M.D., 1747.

41. *Zoonomia*. Erasmus Darwin, M.D., F.R.S., Dublin, 1794.

alcohol or ardent spirit which is to be obtained from it on distillation" (42). From the experiments of Pilger on the lower animals, and from his own observations on man, Beddoes came to the conclusion that fermented and distilled liquors were inimical to digestion, and a constant source of chronic indigestion (43).

Trotter, in 1804, showed that sudden abstinence was not only perfectly safe, but was the only method for the curing of the drunkard; and that to nursing mothers and to the young alcohol was especially hurtful (44).

M'Nish, some years later (45), denounced the drinking of malt liquor by nursing women, showing that the irritant and narcotic properties of alcohol are communicated to the child through the milk. He also showed how men, indulging habitually day by day, without producing any evident effect on either body or mind, and fancying themselves strictly temperate, were "undermining their constitutions by slow degrees—killing themselves by inches, and shortening their existence several years" (46).

Dr. Beaumont, of the United States, conducted a remarkable series of experiments—from 1825 till 1833—on a young Canadian who had an unhealed gunshot wound in the walls of his stomach, with the result that "the whole class of alcoholic liquors, whether simply fermented or distilled, may be considered as narcotics, producing very little difference on their ultimate effects on the system," and that these liquors retarded digestion and produced irritation and inflammation of the gastric mucous membrane, even when St. Martin felt no symptoms of discomfort (47). Dr. Dundas Thompson and Dr. Munroe (48) verified these conclusions at a later date.

In 1814 Prout found (49) that all alcoholic liquors, even diluted, diminished the quantity of carbonic acid expired, and Fyfe shortly afterwards confirmed Prout's conclusions, as also have done Schlutz, Vierodt (50), and Edward Smith (51).

In 1839 Percy found alcohol in the brain of a dog killed two minutes after the administration of the poison (52), while Dr. Lewis (53) and Dr. Kirk published cases occurring in their practice corroborating Percy's experiments on the lower animals. Dr. Ogston added yet further confirmation to the proposition that alcohol penetrates at once to the brain through the medium of the blood (54).

Schlutz in 1842, Virchow in 1853, and Boecker in 1854 (55) showed that alcohol, in even moderate doses, cuts short the life period of the blood corpuscles, and alters the character of the blood, loading it with fatty globules and with retained effete matter.

Davy was the first to demonstrate the influence of alcohol in lowering the temperature of the body (56); Lees enforced the accuracy and importance of this fact (57); Henry Brown admitted it in 1858 (58); Richardson in 1865, Binz (59),

42. Hygeia. Thos. Beddoes, M.D., Bristol, 1802.

43. Ibid.

44. An Essay on Drunkenness. Thomas Trotter, M.D., London, 1804.

45. The Anatomy of Drunkenness. Robert M'Nish, Glasgow, 1832, 4th ed.

46. Ibid, 5th ed., p. 254.

47. Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice and the Physiology of Digestion. Wm. Beaumont, M.D., Pittsburgh, 1833.

48. The Physiological Action of Alcohol, London, 1865.

49. Annals of Philosophy, II., 328, IV., 331.

50. Physiology of Respiration, 1845.

51. Phil. Trans., 1859.

52. An Experimental Inquiry concerning the presence of Alcohol in the Ventricles of the Brain. John Percy, M.D., Nottingham, 1839.

53. Medical Exam. N.S., p. 139.

54. Ogston on Intoxication. Ed. *Medical Journal* (1833) XI., 293.

55. Text-Book of True Temperance, pp. 66-7.

56. Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc., 1845. II., 324-5.

57. The Illustrated History of Alcohol. Dr. F. R. Lees, London, 1843.

58. Discussion between Dr. H. Brown and Dr. F. R. Lees, Manchester, 1859.

59. *The Practitioner*, London, September, 1869.

and Ringer (60) have by elaborate experiments confirmed it, Richardson giving the doubters the *coup de grace*.

Liebig, in 1843, while admitting that alcohol possessed no alimentary principles (61), contended that it was decomposed in the system, and was, though to a limited extent, a heat giver (62).

In 1860, Lallemand, Perrin, and Duroy published the conclusions to which they had come after a very long and painstaking investigation (63), holding that alcohol was eliminated from the body unchanged.

An animated and lengthened controversy ensued, in which Baudot (64), Trousseau (65), Schulinus, Edward Smith, Anstie, Thudicum, Dupré, Subbotin, Richardson, and others took part; and the present state of our knowledge is that a portion of the alcohol taken has been demonstrated to pass out of the body unchanged (66), while we are in total ignorance of what becomes of the remainder.

Alcohol was held to be a paralyser by Grindrod in 1839 (67), by Schultz in 1842 (61), by Lees in 1843 (69), by Brown in 1858 (70), and by Edmunds in 1867 (71).

The remarkable series of experiments on a healthy man of twenty-six years of age, by Parkes and Wollowicz (72), showed that the action of the heart is enormously increased under alcohol, so small a quantity as one ounce causing that organ to beat 4,300 more in twenty-four hours.

Though great light has been thrown on the phenomena of alcoholism by Wilson (73), and Sewell (74), Lee (75), Youmans (76), Hammond, Davis, Jewett, and others in America, and (especially on the differential action of the various alcohols) by a host of Continental practitioners, we know as yet little or nothing of the chemical behaviour of alcohol in the living frame.

But we do know enough of its effects to warrant us in affirming, with Thudicum and Dupré, that "alcohol is a poison even in small doses" (77), and with Sir Wm. Gull, that it is "the most destructive agent known to us in this country" (78).

The very few physiologists who argue that alcohol has any food power admit that this is a very low power, while all are agreed in classing alcohol as an irritant narcotic poison.

In the enlightenment of the professional and public mind Dr. W. B. Carpenter's splendid prize essay, in 1849, played no mean part (79). His indictment, on physiological grounds, of all habitual drinking is unanswerable.

It is an act of simple justice to state that nearly all the opinions now held by the highest scientific authorities were anticipated and formulated by a gentle-

60. Handbook of Therapeutics. Sidney Ringer, M.D. 4th edition. London, 1874.

61. Letters on Chemistry. 1st Series, London, 1844, p. 57.

62. Animal Chemistry. London, 1846, xix., p. 116.

63. Du Rôle de l'Alcool, et des Anesthésiques dans l'Organisme, Recherches Expérimentales. Paris, 1860.

64. Union Médicale. Sept. and Nov., 1863.

65. Lect. on Clin. Med. Paris, 1870. III., 431.

66. Practitioner. London, July, 1875.

67. Bacchus, 1st ed. London, 1839, p. 330. Ibid., p. 334.

68. Prof. Schlutz on the Rejuvenescence of Man. Berlin, 1842, pp. 171-2.

69. Works of Dr. F. R. Lees. London, 1857, III., 87; Ibid., App. p. c. Ibid., App. p. cviii.; III. Hist. of Alcohol. London, 1843.

70. Brown-Lees Discussion. Manchester, 1859.

71. Alliance News, Manchester. 2nd March, 1867.

72. Proceedings of Roy. Soc., xviii. (1870).

73. The Pathology of Drunkenness. Charles Wilson, M.D., Edinburgh, 1854.

74. Path. of Drunk. Prof. Sewall, of Columbia. (II. Hist. of Al. Lees, London, 1843.)

75. Notes to Am. Ed. of Bacchus. C. A. Lee, M.D., New York, 1840.

76. Alcohol. E. L. Youmans, New York, 1861.

77. Origin, Nature, and Use of Wine. J. L. W. Thudicum, M.D., and A. Dupré, London, 1872, p. 125.

78. Evidence before the Lords' Com. Cont. Rev., Sept., 1878.

79. The Physiology of Temp. and Total Abstinence. W. B. Carpenter, M.D., F.R.S., London, 1849.

man who is not a member of the medical profession. The temperance movement would have been in a very different position to-day had it not been for the research, learning, and popular exposition of the action of alcohol for which we are indebted to Dr. F. R. Lees, of Leeds. No language can express my sense of the obligations we all owe to Dr. Lees for his masterly criticisms of the productions of a long succession of medical antagonists, and for his unrivalled contributions to the literature of alcohol. From 1839 till the present time he has lectured on the science of temperance all through the land, insisting from the first on the narcotic, benumbing, paralyzing action of alcohol; and he anticipated by twenty years the chief and most certain principles now all but universally accepted by genuine physiologists. His definition of food in its three aspects has been adopted in the recent great work of Baer, of Berlin, on "Alcohol" (80). Not the least valuable of Dr. Lees' services to temperance physiology was his translation and popularisation of Lallemand, Perrin, and Duroy, an undertaking which moved the scientific world of Britain to its very centre.

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

George Cheyne (81), James (82), and Trotter (83), all denounced, in no measured terms, the routine medical prescription of intoxicating liquors, the latter insisting on alcohol being given in drops like tincture of opium. In later times Higginbottom, Bennett, Beaumont, Mudge, and Nicholls carried on extensive practices while dispensing entirely with beer, wine, and spirits; Colenette and many others are still alive pursuing a like course: and there are several workhouse infirmaries (84) and parochial districts, as well as a Temperance Hospital, where the medical officers prescribe almost no alcoholic beverages. At the recent national medical meeting at Cork there was a strong feeling expressed by nearly all the speakers in a discussion (described by the president of the section, Dr. Andrew Clark, as the most satisfactory discussion he had ever listened to) on alcohol in fever, that alcohol must be prescribed with as much care as any poisonous drug. The agitation on the administration of alcohol in workhouses and other public institutions, which is penetrating from one end of the country to the other, has been the work of members of the medical profession.

PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE PROFESSION.

The National Temperance League, by conference during the past nine years with medical men, did much to prepare the way for the young and promising British Medical Temperance Association. Dr. Richardson's accession to the presidency of the Association, and the distribution of his inaugural address, with a blank form of application for membership enclosed, to the whole profession (18,000 in number) have increased our numbers from thirty-five a few months ago to over 200. I had the honour, in the name of this vigorous society, of recently entertaining at Cork the president, officers, and leading members of the British Medical Association. The venerable president of this "annual medical parliament," Professor O'Connor; the president of the council, Dr. Alfred Carpenter; the secretaries, Professor M'Naughton Jones and Dr. Ringrose Atkins; and the Editor of the *British Medical Journal*, all commended our efforts, and bade the Medical Temperance Association a hearty God-speed.

The quarterly *Medical Temperance Journal* contains the proceedings of this new professional abstinence society, and ought to be read by every intelligent friend of the great and good cause we all have at heart.

Besides the 200 who have openly avowed their abstinence by joining the Medical Temperance Association, letters received from many doctors who

80. *Der Alcoholismus*. Dr. A. Baer, Berlin, 1878.

81. 1725.

82. 1747.

83. 1804.

84. Notably St. George's, Hanover-square; Chester; and Wrexham.

desire to record their thanks for Dr. Richardson's address, indicate that there are probably as many more who are personal abstainers, but who are not yet prepared to become members of any temperance society. This is an immense advance, and is but an earnest of the coming rapid spread of the practice of abstinence throughout the medical profession; for the history of this great and self-denying class has ever shown that, rising above all personal and sordid considerations, once their conscience is aroused and the path of duty made clear, nothing will be allowed to stand between them and unflinching loyalty to

"The message of a truth Divine,
The call of God from heaven."

STIMULANTS AND THEIR EFFECTS.—"I maintain, with confidence, that spirituous liquors do not lessen the effects of hard labour upon the body. Look at the horse with every muscle of his body swelled from morning till night in the plough or team, does he make signs for spirits to enable him to clear the earth or climb the hill? No, he requires nothing but clear water and substantial food. There is neither strength nor nourishment in spirituous liquors; if they produce vigour in labour it is of a transient nature, and is always succeeded by a sense of weakness and fatigue. These facts are founded on observation, for I have repeatedly seen those men perform the greatest exploits in work, both as to their degree and duration, who never tasted spirituous liquor."—*Rush*.

"We are agreed that stimulants are dangerous at all times; that they are fatal when used in excess; that they are questionable even when used in moderation; and that to employ them as fuel, or—to adhere more closely to our analogy—as a quickening blast in the great furnace of life, is simply to discount the years for which the machine will be able to endure."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"After having treated more than three thousand cases in the town hospital of Liverpool, I give it as my decided opinion that the constant moderate use of stimulating drinks is more injurious than the now and then excessive indulgence in them."—*Dr. Macrorie*.

"Dr. Richardson and Dr. Gull assure us that there is no danger in cutting off the liquor—no need of tapering off—cutting off a dog's tail an inch at a time to make it easier. And here is a pregnant fact. Of seven hundred women in the Wandsworth workhouse five hundred had been drunkards, but no harm came to any one of them from sudden and total abstinence. This fact is conclusive. If alcohol were suddenly to vanish out of the world, and there were no means of making any more, no human being would be the worse for its disappearance, and millions would be the better."—*Herald of Health*.

A GREAT QUESTION FOR HUMANITY.—The *Physio-Medical Recorder* of Cincinnati in a thoughtful article with the above title, says:—"The 'liquor interest' is rapidly growing into a moral and physical blight to our country. On one hand it corrupts and endangers our political liberties. On the other hand it bears down true hearts, bright minds, strong bodies, and throws them as wrecks upon society. No person so deeply knows and understands the extent of this blight as the physician; and no one so well as he understands that tampering with mild drinks is concentrated folly, and that any attempt at 'regulating' the traffic is little short of public idiocy. Corporations have but one 'regulation' against the encroachments of yellow fever. They do not licence certain vessels to import it from New Orleans and Grenada to Vicksburg and Memphis, and so make the disease eminently 'respectable.' Quarantine regulations make a clean sweep of it, and protect the healthy citizens by the *total prohibition* of infected vessels. In a like sweeping manner should it protect decent people, and the rising generation, from the fatal liquor contamination. While humanely caring for the diseased bodies and souls of those now stricken down with drink, let the fatal supply be stopped by a moral quarantine that shall enforce *total prohibition*."

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

[Paper read by the REV. DAWSON BURNS, M.A., of London, at the Irish Temperance Jubilee Meeting in Belfast, Aug. 20, 1879.]

In the discharge of my pleasant duty I have not to employ the tablet of the historian, or assume the mantle of the prophet. Rather I am as one, who, going forth with friends to view the country side, takes a familiar pencil that he may sketch some features of the varied landscape. In surveying the temperance reformation of the present day, we gaze upon a scene that is not without its shadow, but one that is touched with many a sunsmile, and bright with a beauty and promise all its own. There are shadows and dark ones. Fifty years have passed since Dr. Edgar and his coadjutors in Ireland, and Messrs. Dunlop and Collins with their friends in Scotland, entered upon their momentous work; and neither Ireland nor Great Britain is yet won over to the truth which that work enshrines, or to the practice which it enjoins. Nay, while abstainers are numbered by myriads, drinkers are still numbered by millions; the excise still fattens on that "excess of riot" which Cowper satirised and deplored ninety years ago; the "throne of iniquity," represented in the liquor traffic, is still "established by a law."

But looking round, what else do we observe?

1. The PRINCIPLE of the movement is now clearly determined and its aim broadly defined. Not only distilled spirits, as at first, but all intoxicating liquors are contraband of that principle; and its objects are only limited by the cessation of all drinking customs, and the consecration of the law to the defence of national sobriety. Temperance reformers act on this principle, but its validity is likewise confessed by the secondary means so much in favour for the reduction of drinking. The coffee tavern movement, what is it but an admission that strong drink ought to be separated from daily diet and public refreshment? This and that scheme of social recreation and entertainment are applauded as being "without the drink," because plainly the drink is better absent than present. The ultimate principle of the temperance reformation is *exclusion of alcoholic drink*; and the application of this principle is the secret of the moral success attending all subsidiary schemes for diminishing inebriation. In proportion to the measure of its application is the measure of good done; and not till the application is extended to all places, and to all occasions, will the full benefit be manifested and enjoyed.

2. The ORGANISATIONS of the movement have greatly multiplied, and are exhibiting no signs of declining power. There are national societies in each of the three kingdoms with district unions and local bodies. There are flourishing benefit societies, having abstinence as a fundamental condition. There are international orders with a discipline almost martial, and a declaration the most comprehensive. There are agents and lecturers of every kind, and fitted for every class. There are juvenile associations under various names, associated by youthful zeal, and showing a fortitude that would do honour to veterans. There is a Temperance and General Provident Insurance Prohibition, which counts its two and a third millions of accumulated profits, and contributes vital statistics of the greatest service to the cause. There is, not least, the London Temperance Hospital, with its new stately buildings rising at a cost of £30,000, whose evidence in favour of the non-alcoholic treatment of disease is preparing the way for a reform in the practice of all hospitals and other similar institutions. In short, the changes in organisation and agency which half a century have brought about, are on a scale of extensive magnitude; and it is gratifying most of all to know that their working-power is, on the whole, greater than at any former time.

3. The LITERATURE of the Temperance movement is one of its distinguishing features. Only those who have revelled among the publications of the early

years of the reformers, can appreciate their worth. A selection from them might, with much advantage, be re-printed. Our temperance fathers understood the value of the press, and they plied it steadily and ably. But as years have come, this arm of the movement has gained a wider and weightier swing. Tracts, pamphlets, essays, tales, continue to appear in profusion, and the periodical organs of the cause never had so large a circulation, and never displayed more literary skill. Considering that temperance literature is chiefly concerned with one subject, it is a standing wonder that this freshness and interest are so perennially maintained.

4. The RELATIONS of the Temperance Movement to Christian Denominations, the Medical Profession, and Political Parties, are of an encouraging character.

(1) *Religious relations.* Though born within the Christian Church, it is sorrowful matter of fact, that, on this side of the Atlantic, the Church did not very warmly welcome the new reform; and after it had developed its hostility to all intoxicants, there were even some of its honoured friends who "walked no more" with it. In certain ecclesiastical quarters, an extraordinary coldness was shown, and in others a yet more extraordinary heat of opposition. Happily it is not so now. Few denominations are not without societies of their own, in which large numbers of their ministers and Church officers are enrolled. Church recognition and support are frequently given to temperance agencies and efforts; and though, in certain cases, the condition of membership admits of the union of non-abstainers with abstainers for common objects, there is no dispute as to the merit of abstinence, and a wider door is opened for the advocacy of its claims. There are occasional interruptions of this harmony by disagreement on the Sacramental question. But why should it be so? Where a change of wine can be made with general approval, Christians cannot surely wish to make the Lord's Table the last refuge of the intoxicating cup, and the only place where that cup is tasted by the abstaining, and perhaps reclaimed, communicant. I know of churches where a great majority of the officers and members are not abstainers, but where no discontent has been created by the introduction of the "fruit of the vine"—unfermented, and therefore in its purest and most natural state. Let brotherly kindness be felt in the consideration of this subject, and all things be done for "the use of edifying."

2. *Medical Relations.*—The medical profession was represented among the early temperance reformers by Dr. Cheyne and others; and nothing was more prominent in the advocacy of Dr. Edgar and his co-workers than their insistence on the poisonous nature of ardent spirits. Medical declarations, sometimes signed by nearly all the doctors of a town, were collected and circulated, and these led the way to the larger and more influential declarations of 1839, 1847, and 1871. For some years, from about 1856 to 1870, an adverse tone in medical circles seemed to prevail, but we may now rejoice that a healthy reaction has been established; and while it might be invidious in this connection to name any single individual, we can refer with unqualified satisfaction to the formation of the British Temperance Medical Association as both a sign and means of progress singularly hopeful. The medical apologists for alcohol so circumscribe their plea that they fail to justify the ordinary use of alcoholic liquors; and in the experience of the London Temperance Hospital we possess an ever-accumulating indictment against even the medicinal use of alcohol which no sophistry can gainsay, and no traditional theory can long resist. There is no mistaking the line along which medical thought and practice are travelling, and even the present generation may see that profession substantially agreed in treating alcohol, however compounded, as pernicious in health and needless in disease.

(3.) *Political Relations.*—Though Mr. Buckingham's Parliamentary Commission of 1834 was a bold attempt to bring the liquor traffic into legislative dispute, political parties for many years thought little of the temperance reform as a disturbing element in their calculation. They think otherwise now; and this difference of feeling marks the growing influence of the movement. Since 1853

the Sunday traffic in drink has been prohibited in all Scotland and nearly all Ireland, while it has been greatly restricted in England and five of the larger towns of Ireland. The Beer Bill of 1830 ceased to act as regards new applicants after 1869; and the recommendations of the Lord's Committee indicate a deepening public pressure and the direction which future legislation will be called upon to take. The United Kingdom Alliance is the terror of the drink traffic; and the warning of Mr. J. Bright yet rings in the ear of the liquor-sellers, that their political influence must diminish, while that of their opponents must increase. The old political parties are gazing with a troubled eye upon the rise of this new political power, bearing the axe of permissive prohibition in its hand; and for a season they may be perplexed to know what choice to make for their own advantage. But the decision cannot be long deferred. It is to the honour of Ireland that a majority of its politicians of all grades have come to the only wise and safe conclusion; and when the rest of the country has arrived at the same decision, and when this decision is embodied a statute, the battle with the liquor traffic will be carried to the gate by vote as well as by voices. Just and righteous will be its doom; for, having been one of the chief corruptors of our electoral system, and having aimed to dominate Parliament for its own selfish ends, it will meet its deserved fate by the use which good citizens make of their electoral rights. The franchise of patriots can strike the licensed liquor traffic to the dust. In such a case, the votes of a free people are the bolts of God. The difficulties are great, and patience will be exercised before she can achieve her perfect work. But the results of each new success will assist advancing measures; and it is to be remembered that since Dr. Edgar penned his letter of August 14, 1829, the sale of intoxicating liquors has been shut out of many places with the utmost advantage. Let Bessbrook speak; let the seven electoral districts of county Tyrone speak; let Saltaire speak; let the Shaftesbury and Queen's Park estate in London containing 2,000 houses, speak; let a district in Liverpool with 40,000 residents, speak; let 2,000 prohibitory districts in the United Kingdom, speak! The districts are as real as the earth itself, and they offer that ideal to which in regard to sobriety and its benefits, we seek that the United Kingdom may be conformed.

I will not extend this review. The temperance movement at the present day is not all that we should like it to be; it is not all it might have been; it is far from what it will be; but it has made proof of its Divine origin, and of the Divine power and wisdom which have used it for the purpose of the Divine goodness; and greater things are in store for it, and, through it, for the human race. Its capabilities for helping the world can never be exhausted till the world is freed from the plague of strong drink. To give full exercise to the capabilities is the work before us—the privilege conferred upon us and our generation. Failures there have been, but never with God—never with the cause; and with man's fidelity to duty, who can calculate what an acceleration of the final triumph the next fifty years may witness? Our survey of the movement is cheering; and if those who profess to fear God and regard man, are found gratefully and diligently doing their part in the "living present," we cannot doubt of the glorious issue. The future we may humbly and hopefully leave with him who is "the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever."

MODERATE DRINKING.—Be very moderate in eating and drinking. Drunkenness is the great vice of the time; and by drunkenness I do mean, not only gross drunkenness, but also tipping, drinking excessively and immoderately, or more than is convenient or necessary. Avoid those companies that are given to it; go not into those places that are devoted to that beastly vice—namely, taverns and ale-houses; avoid and refuse those devices that are used to occasion it, as drinking and pledging of healths; be resolute against it; and *when your resolution is once known, you will never be solicited to it.* The Rechabites were commanded by their father not to drink wine, and they obeyed it, and had a blessing for it.—*Sir Matthew Hale.*

HOUSE OF LORDS' COMMITTEE ON INTEMPERANCE.

Though the immediate outcome of the appointment of this Committee has been little, the moral effect of the inquiry will have had an important bearing on Temperance reform. Our readers will therefore be glad to preserve the following particulars.

The Committee was first appointed June 30, 1876, on a motion in the House of Lords by the Archbishop of Canterbury, "For the purpose of inquiring into the prevalence of habits of intemperance, and into the manner in which these habits have been affected by recent legislation and other causes." As the session was far advanced, the Committee did not sit, but was re-appointed early next session, February 9, 1877. On February 13 the following peers were moved as the Committee:—Archbishops of Canterbury and York; Duke of Westminster; Earls Shrewsbury, Shaftsbury, Belmore, Onslow, Morley, and Kimberley; Viscounts Gordon and Hutchinson; Bishops of Peterborough, Exeter, and Carlisle; Lords Penrhyn, Aberdare, and Cottesloe. Subsequently, in the same session, Lord Hartiesmere and the Earl of Dudley were added to the Committee, and the Earl of Shrewsbury was removed from it by death. On the 18th of January, 1878, the Committee was re-appointed. The Earl of Minto was added February 15, and on the 19th of the same month the Earl of Shaftesbury was discharged from attendance. The peers who gave most punctual attendance were the Duke of Westminster (chairman), the Earl of Belmore, the Earl of Onslow, Earl Kimberley, Lord Penrhyn, Lord Aberdare, and Lord Cottesloe.

The witnesses examined were one hundred in number, and included persons in various positions, but all more or less qualified to furnish useful information, as will appear from the following list:—Major Greig, C.B., Mr. S. Rathbone, Mr. E. Lawrence, Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. J. Wybergh, Mr. R. Neilson, Mr. J. E. Davis, Mr. J. A. Bremner, Captain Palin, Mr. T. Higson, Major Bond, Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., Mr. W. D. Carnegie, Mr. J. Jackson, Captain Nicholls, Sir J. I. Mantell, Mr. G. L. Fenwick, Mr. C. R. Jacson, Mr. J. Oglethorpe, Mr. S. Reeve, Mr. W. Pink, Mr. J. Jervis, Mr. W. B. Robinson, Mr. J. W. Ryder, Mr. J. C. Fowler, Mr. R. O. Jones, Mr. T. W. Jacques, Mr. E. S. Robinson, Rev. H. Smyth, Rev. D. Howell, Mr. W. H. Darby, Superintendent Turner, Mr. J. Cooper, Captain Christian, R.N., Colonel Black, Colonel White, Captain Pearson, Mr. H. Garside, Mr. H. W. Schneider, Captain Congreve, Rev. R. M. Grier, Rev. J. Nugent, Mr. W. Hoyle, Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., Mr. A. E. Eccles, Rev. Canon Elison, Mr. J. M. Weyland, Dr. T. L. Brunton, Dr. J. B. Sanderson, Rev. Canon Hopkins, Chief Inspector Harris, Mr. J. Patterson, Professor Levi, Mr. J. Taylor, Colonel Fremantle, Sir W. Gull, M.D., Mr. A. A. Cole, Mr. J. D. Betts.—(1878) Mr. R. Whitworth, Mr. E. Whitwell, Rev. T. A. Stowell, M.A., Rev. Dawson Burns, M.A., Sir H. Thompson, F.R.C.S., Mr. D. Lewis, Mr. T. Linton, Mr. J. Livingstone, Mr. J. Tawse, Mr. A. McCall, Sir J. Bain, Mr. P. Sturrock, Mr. R. Tindall, Mr. D. Munro, Mr. R. H. Holdsworth, Dr. A. J. Bernays, Dr. Richardson, F.R.S., Mr. G. H. List, Mr. J. F. Bremner, Commodore MHardy, Mr. J. Jones, Mr. J. Ross, Dr. McCulloch, Mr. W. Collins, Mr. D. H. Saunders, Mr. W. Robertson, Captain Talbot, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., Mr. W. Woodlock, Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. S. L. Anderson, Mr. H. Thynne, Mr. J. C. C. O'Donnell, Mr. W. Spillane, Mr. St. G. Freeman, Mr. J. G. Richardson, Mr. W. Hussey, Mr. M. Dwyer, Mr. Murphy, M.P., Mr. J. Malcolm, Mr. J. Wood, Mr. H. P. Gilbey.

The sittings of the Committee extended over a lengthened period, and the published evidence filled four bulky volumes. Their "report" was issued early in the session of 1879, and the following is a concise summary of their recommendations:—

1. That legislative facilities should be afforded for the local adoption of the Gothenburg and Mr. Chamberlain's schemes, or of some modification of them.

2. That renewals of beerhouses licensed before 1879 should be placed on the same footing as those of publichouses.

3. That in case of decisions affecting the renewal licences in boroughs having separate quarter sessions, the appeal should be to the recorder where there is such a functionary, and not as at present to the county justices.

4. That it should be expressly enacted that justices should be authorised to refuse transfers on the same grounds of misconduct as those on which renewals of licences are now refused.

5. That no removal of a license from one house to another should be sanctioned without giving to the inhabitants of the locality to which the removal is proposed the opportunity of stating their objections.

6. That no structural alterations of houses licensed for drinking on the premises, having for their object increased facilities for drinking, should be made without the previous approval of the licensing authority.

7. That a considerable increase should be made in licence duties.

8. That on week days licensed houses in England, outside the metropolis, should not be open before 7 a.m., and that they should be closed one hour earlier than at present in the evening.

9. That licensed houses in Scotland and Ireland should be closed one hour earlier than at present on week days.

10. That on Sundays licensed houses in the metropolis should be open from 1 to 3 p.m. for consumption off the premises only, and for consumption on the premises from 7 to 11 p.m. That in other places in England they should be open from 12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. for consumption off the premises only, and for consumption on the premises from 7 to 10 p.m. in populous places, and from 7 to 9 in other places.

11. That it should be made clear that even if a person professing to be a *bona fide* traveller has on the previous night lodged outside the three mile limit, as defined by the Act, it still rests with the magistrates before whom his case may be brought to determine whether he is a *bona fide* traveller or not.

12. That justices should have discretionary power of licensing music halls and dancing saloons in the country as at present in the metropolis, whether connected with publichouses or not, and that all such places should be subject to supervision by the police.

13. That certain serious offences, such as those contained in the first category of the Act of 1872, should entail the compulsory endorsement of the licence, and that the treating of constables should be added to the list of offences included in the category.

14. That any person "having or keeping for sale" any intoxicating liquor without a licence should be liable to penalties of the same description and amount as those under the existing law for "selling or for exposing for sale," and that the powers of apprehension upon warrant in cases of illicit drinking, as in the Glasgow Local Act, should be generally applied.

15. That the entering of liquor under some other name upon the bill of a shopkeeper, holding a licence to sell off the premises, should be an offence against the licence, punishable by immediate forfeiture.

16. That a list of convictions kept by the justices' clerks should be legal evidence of previous convictions.

17. That all occasional licences to sell elsewhere than on licensed premises should be granted by two justices at quarter sessions assembled.

18. In Scotland the committee recommend that the amount of fines and the terms of imprisonment should be made to follow those of the English Act, and be like them progressive; that severe penalties should be imposed as in England on persons drunk in charge of horses, carriages &c., and that publicans should be made liable to the same penalties for harbouring thieves, prostitutes, &c., as in England, under the Prevention of Crimes Act.

19. That the recommendation of the Royal Commission of 1877 for Scotland, on the grocers' licences should be adopted for Ireland, as far as they may be applicable, and especially the spirits should be sold in closed vessels only for minimum quantities. They also recommend that a qualification of value should be required for a publichouse licence.

20. That in Ireland and Scotland, as at present in England, no spirits should be supplied to children under 16 years of age.

THE HABITUAL DRUNKARDS ACT.

This Act, which will come into operation on 1st January, 1880, is entitled "An Act to facilitate the Control and Cure of Habitual Drunkards," will continue in force for ten years, and its provisions will extend over the United Kingdom.

An habitual drunkard is defined as a person who, not being amenable to any jurisdiction in lunacy, is, notwithstanding, by reason of habitual intemperate drinking of intoxicating liquor, at times dangerous to himself or herself, or to others, or incapable of managing himself or herself, and his or her affairs.

A "retreat" is defined as a house licensed under the Act, for the reception, control, care, and curative treatment of habitual drunkards.

The local authority may grant to any person, or two or more persons conjointly, a licence to keep a retreat for a period not exceeding thirteen months; will have powers to grant transfers; and may revoke or renew the licences. Every licence must be renewed yearly, and will bear a stamp of £5, and also ten shillings for every patient above ten intended to be admitted.

Effectual precautions are taken to prevent any possible abuse of the act by interested parties. Persons may be admitted into retreats on their own application. An habitual drunkard, desirous of admission, must apply in writing to the licensee of a retreat, stating the time during which he or she undertakes to remain in the retreat. This application must be accompanied by the statutory declaration of two persons to the effect that the applicant is an habitual drunkard within the meaning of the act. The signature of the applicant must be attested by two justices, who must have satisfied themselves that he is an habitual drunkard, and have explained to him the effect of his application and admission. The two justices are bound to attest that the applicant understood the effect both of his application and admission. Once received into a retreat, the dipsomaniac cannot leave it unless by special permission of a magistrate till the expiry of the term stated in the application for admission; and may be detained till the expiry of the specified term, provided that do not exceed twelve months.

Leave of absence, on good behaviour, after the expiration of the first three months' detention, may be granted by a justice, and powers are given for the apprehension of any escaped patient, and for his punishment and renewed detention.

Severe penalties are prescribed for offences against the Act by licensees and their servants; and the enforcement of "prohibition" within the retreats is secured by stringent legislation. Any person, without the authority of the licensee or the medical officer (proof whereof shall lie on him), bringing into any retreat, except in cases of urgent necessity, or giving to any inmate any intoxicating liquor, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20 or, at the discretion of the Court, imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

The liberty of the subject is safeguarded by frequent and efficient inspection; by the reports for which the licensee will be held accountable; and by the Home Secretary or any judge having power to authorise the visitation of any inmate, and thereupon to order the inmate's immediate discharge.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS, 1879.

LOCAL OPTION.

Proceedings in Parliament during the session of 1879 possessed but little interest to Temperance reformers, beyond the new phase assumed by the annual fight on the Permissive Bill. The Bill itself was dropped by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, in order that the House might have an opportunity—so often desired on former occasions—of discussing the subject on its general merits. In place of the Bill Sir Wilfrid determined to proceed by way of resolution, and on Tuesday, the 11th of March, moved as follows:—"That, inasmuch as the ancient and avowed object of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquor is to supply a supposed public want without detriment to the public welfare, the House is of opinion that a legal power of restraining the issue or renewal of licences should be placed in the hands of the persons most deeply interested and affected—namely, the inhabitants themselves—who are entitled to protection from the injurious consequences of the present system by some efficient measure of local option."

The following notices of amendment were placed upon the papers of the House:—

Mr. Wheelhouse,—As an amendment to Sir Wilfrid Lawson's proposed resolution, to move, That it would be most undesirable and inopportune to change the arrangements now legislatively provided for the regulation of the trade carried on by the licensed victuallers of this country, because any tribunal subject to periodical election by popular canvas and vote might, and in all probability would, lead to repeated instances of turmoil, and thus be detrimental to the peace and quietude of every neighbourhood in England.

Lord Francis Harvey,—As an amendment to Sir Wilfrid Lawson's proposed resolution, to move, That it is undesirable for the House to commit itself to legislation on the subject of licensing till the Select Committee of the House of Lords on Intemperance have finally reported.

Sir John Kennaway.—As an amendment to Sir Wilfrid Lawson's proposed resolution, to move, That inasmuch as the inhabitants of a locality are the persons most interested in the due regulation and proper conduct of the liquor traffic, and are well qualified to judge of the requirements of their neighbourhood, this House, while it is not prepared to submit the licensing question to a popular vote in any locality, is of opinion that representatives of the ratepayers might advantageously be associated with the magistrates for the purpose of determining upon the issue or removal of all licences to sell intoxicating liquor within the area of their jurisdiction.

Mr. Sergeant Simon,—As an amendment to Sir Wilfrid Lawson's proposed resolution, to move, That, in the opinion of the House, the legal conditions for granting new licences should require that the licensing authority of the district should take into account the population and the number of existing licences, and also find the fact on sworn evidence that the new licences were required for the necessary accommodation of the district.

The division showed for Sir Wilfrid's resolution, 164 ; against, 252 ; majority, 88. The amendment of Mr. Wheelhouse was negatived without a division. For Lord F. Harvey's amendment there voted 121 ; against, 169 ; majority, 48. On Mr. Serjeant Simon's amendment being put, the House adjourned. Eventually the whole subject was removed from the list of orders, and the proposals of Serjeant Simon, which virtually amount to nothing, were afterwards introduced in a separate Bill. We subjoin the division list on Sir Wilfrid's resolution:—

AYES.

Acland, Sir T. D.	Cowper, Hn. H. F.	Johnstone, Sir H.	Pender, J.
Allen, W. S.	Cross, J. K.	Kenealy, Dr.	Pennington, F.
Anderson, G.	Dalrymple, C.	Kay-Shuttleworth	Philips, R. N.
Ashley, Hon. M.	Dalway, M. R.	Sir U.	Potter, T. B.
Backhouse, E.	Davies, D.	Kensington, Lord	Power, J. O'Connor
Balfour, Sir G.	Davies, R.	Laing, S.	Rashleigh, Sir C.
Barran, J.	Dickinson, T. A.	Laverton, A.	Richard, H.
Baxter, Rt. Hon.	Dilke, Sir C. W.	Low, Rt. Hon. H.	Roberts, J.
W. E.	Dillwyn, L. L.	Leatham, E. A.	Russell, Lord A.
Beaumont, Col. F.	Dodds, J.	Leeman, G.	Rylands, P.
Beaumont, W. B.	Dodson, J. G.	Lefevre, J. G. S.	St. Aubyn, Sir J.
Bennett-Stanford,	Duff, M. E. G.	Leith, J. F.	Samuelson, B.
V. F.	Dundas, Hn. J. C.	Leslie, Sir J.	Samuelson, H.
Biddulph, M.	Egerton, Hon. W.	Lewis, C. E.	Sinclair, Sir J. G.
Biggar, J. G.	Ewart, W.	Lloyd, M.	Smith, E.
Blake T.	Ferguson, R.	Lusk, Sir A.	Stansfield, Hon. J.
Brassey, T.	Fletcher, I.	Mackintosh, C. F.	Stevenson, J. C.
Bright, J.	Forster, Rt. Hon.	M'Arthur, A.	Stewart, J.
Bright, Rt. Hn. J.	W. E.	M'Clure, Sir T.	Stewart, M. J.
Brocklehurst, W. C	Fry, L.	M'Lagan, P.	Stuart, Colonel
Brogden, A.	Gladstone, W. H.	M'Laren, D.	Sullivan, A. M.
Brown, A. H.	Gordon, Sir A.	Maitland, W. F.	Talbot, C. R. M.
Bruce, Lord C.	Gourley, E.	Marling, S. S.	Tavistock, Mar. of
Burt, T.	Gower, Hon. E. F.	Massey, Rt. Hon.	Temple, Rt. Hon.
Cameron, C.	Grant, A.	W. N.	W. C.
Campbell, C.	Hamilton, Mar. of	Matheson, A.	Tracy, Hon. F.S.A.
Campbell, Lord C.	Hanbury, R. W.	Middleton, Sir A. E.	Trevelyan, G. O.
Campbell, Sir G.	Harrison, C.	Milbank, F. A.	Villiers, Rt. Hon.
Campbell-Banner-	Harrison, J. F.	Morgan, G. O.	C. P.
man, H.	Havelock, Sir H.	Morley, S.	Vivian, A. P.
Chadwick, D.	Herschell, F.	Mundella, A. J.	Vivian, H. H.
Chamberlain, J.	Hibbert, J. T.	Mure, Colonel	Waddy, S. D.
Chambers, Sir T.	Hill, T. R.	Noel, E.	Watkin, Sir E. W.
Cholmeley, Sir H.	Holland, S.	O'Clery, K.	Wedderburn Sir D.
Clarke, J. C.	Holms, J.	O'Connor, D. M.	Whitwell, J.
Clifford, C. C.	Holms, W.	O'Donnell, F. H.	Whitworth, B.
Close, M. C.	Home, Captain	O'Neill, Hon. H.	Whitworth, W.
Cole, H. T.	Howard, E.	O'Reilly, M.	Williams, B. T.
Colman, J. J.	Hutchinson, J. D.	Otway, A. J.	Wilson, C.
Corbett, J.	Ingram, W. J.	Palmer, C. M.	Wilson, I.
Corry, J. P.	James, W. H.	Palmer, G.	Wilson, Sir M.
Cowan, J.	Jenkins, D. J.	Parker, C. S.	Wilson, W.
Cowen, J.	Jenkins, E.	Peel, A. W.	Young, A. W.

Tellers for the ayes, Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Mr. Birley.

NOES.

Agnew, R. V.	Balfour, A. J.	Beresford, Lord C.	Bruen, H.
Allcroft, J. D.	Baring, T. C.	Birbeck, E.	Bulwer, J. R.
Allsopp, C.	Barrington, Visct.	Blackburne, Col.	Buxton, Sir R. J.
Allsopp, H.	Barttelot, Sir W. B.	Boord, T. W.	Callan, P.
Arbuthnot, Lieut.-	Bass, A.	Bourke, Hon. T.	Cameron, D.
Col. G.	Bates, E.	Bousfield, Col.	Cartwright, F.
Arkwright, F.	Beach, Sir M. H.	Bowen, J. B.	Cartwright, W. C.
Ashbury, J. L.	Beach, W. W. B.	Brassey, H. A.	Cavendish, Lord
Astley, Sir J. D.	Bentinck, G. C.	Brise, Colonel R.	F. C.
Bailey, Sir J. R.	Bentinck G. W. P.	Bruce, Hon. T.	Cecil, Lord E. H.

NOES—continued.

Chaplin, Col. E.	Goldney, G.	Lindsay, Lord	Samuda, J. D. A.
Charley, W. T.	Goldsmid, Sir J.	Lloyd, S.	Sanderson, T. K.
Childers, H. C. E.	Gordon, W.	Locke, J.	Sclater-Booth, G.
Christie, W. L.	Gore-Langton, W.	Lopes, Sir M.	Scott, M. D.
Clive, Col. Hon.	Goschen, G. J.	Lowe, Rt. Hon. R.	Seely, C.
Clowes, S. W.	Grantham, W.	Lowther, Rt. Hn. J.	Selwin-Ibbotson,
Cobbold, T. C.	Greenall, Sir G.	Macartney, J. W.	Sir H. J.
Cole, Col. Hon.	Gregory, G. R.	M'Gareel-Hogg,	Severne, J. E.
Colebrooke, Sir T.	Grey, Earl de	Sir J.	Sheridan, H. B.
Collins, E.	Grosvenor, Ld. R.	Makins, Colonel	Shute, General
Colthurst, Colonel	Hall, A. W.	Manners, Lord J.	Simon, Mr. Serjt.
Coope, O. E.	Halsey, T. F.	Marten, A. G.	Simonds, W. B.
Cordes, T.	Hamilton, Lord C.	Master, T. W. C.	Smith A.
Cotton, W. J. R.	Hamilton, I. T.	Mellor, T. W.	Smith, F. C.
Crichton Viscount	Hamilton, Lord G.	Merewether, C. G.	Smith, S. G.
Cross, Hon. R. A.	Hamond, C. F.	Mills, A.	Smith, W. H.
Cubitt, G.	Hankey, T.	Mills, Sir C. H.	Smollett, P. B.
Dalkeith, Earl of	Harcourt, Ed. W.	Monckton, F.	Somerset, Lord H.
Davenport, W. B.	Hardcastle, E.	Montgomerie, R.	Spinks, Mr. Serjt.
Deedes, W.	Hartington, Mq. of	Montgomery, Sir	Stanhope, Hon. E.
Denison, W. E.	Harvey, Sir R. B.	Morgan, Hon. F.	Stanhope, W. T.
Dickson, Major A.	Hay, Sir J. C. D.	Muncaster, Lord	Stanley, Col. F.
Digby, Col. Hon.	Heath, R.	Muntz, P. H.	Starkey, L. R.
Dyke, Sir W. H.	Herbert, Hon. S.	Naghten, Lt.-Col.	Starkie, J. P. C.
Eaton, H. W.	Hervey, Lord F.	Newdegate, C. N.	Steere, L.
Edmonstone, Ad.	Heygate, W. U.	Noel, Rt. Hn. G. J.	Sykes, C.
Egerton, Hon. A.	Hick, J.	Northcote, Sir S.	Talbot, J. G.
Egerton, Hon. W.	Hicks, E.	O'Donoghue, The	Taylor, Col.
Elcho, Lord	Hill, A. S.	O'Leary, W.	Tennant, R.
Elliott, Sir G.	Holker, Sir J.	Onslow, D.	Thornhill, T.
Elphinstone, Sir J.	Holland, Sir H. T.	Paget, R. H.	Thwaites, D.
Emlyn, Viscount	Holmesdale, Vis.	Parker, Lt.-Col. W.	Thyme, Lord H. F.
Errington, G.	Hope, A. J. B.	Pell, A.	Torr, J.
Estcourt, G. S.	Hubbard, E.	Pemberton, E. L.	Torrens, W. T.
Evans, T. W.	Jackson, Sir H. M.	Pennant, Hon. G.	Tremayne, A.
Ewing, A. O.	Jervis, Colonel	Peploe, Major	Tremayne, J.
Fawcett, H.	Johnson, J. G.	Percy, Earl	Wait, W.
Fellowes, E.	Johnstone, H.	Phipps, P.	Walker, O.
Fitzmaurice, Lord	Johnstone, Sir F.	Plunket, Hon. R.	Walker, T.
Fitzwilliam, Hon.	Jolliffe, Hon. S.	Polhill-Turner, C.	Wallace, Sir R.
W. J.	Jones, John	Powell, W.	Walsh, Hon. A.
Forester, C. T. W.	Kavanagh A.	Praed, C. T.	Walter, J.
Forster, Sir C.	Kingscote, Col.	Puleston, J. H.	Watney, J.
Forsyth, W.	Knightley, Sir R.	Raikes, H. C.	Welby-Gregory,
Fremantle, T. F.	Lacon, Sir E. H.	Read, C. S.	Sir W.
Freshfield, C. K.	Lawrence, Sir T.	Rendlesham, Lord	Wellesley, Col.
Galway, Viscount	Leamouth, A.	Repton, G. W.	Wethered, T. O.
Gardner, J. T. A.	Lechmere, Sir E.	Ridley, E.	Williams, W.
Garfit, T.	A H.	Ridley, Sir M. W.	Wilmot, Sir H.
Garnier, J. C.	Legard, Sir C.	Ritchie, C. T.	Woodd, B. T.
Gathorne-Hardy,	Leighton, Sir B.	Rodwell, B. B. H.	Wroughton, P.
Hon. A.	Leighton, S.	Rothschild, Sir N.	Wyndham, Hn. P.
Giffard, Sir H. S.	Lennox, Lord H.	Russell, Sir C.	Wynn, C. W. W.
Giles, A.	Lewisham, Vis.	Ryder, G. R.	Yarmouth, Earl of
Goddard, A. L.	Lindsay, Col. R. L.	Salt, T.	Yorke, J. R.

Tellers for the noes, Mr. Wheelhouse and Mr. Isaac.

FOR	PAIRS.	AGAINST.
Bazley, Sir T.	Parnell, C. S.	Bass, M. T.
O'Connor Don, the	Hughes, B.	French, Hon. C.
Howard, C. W.	Montague, Lord R.	Lowther, W.
Pease, J. W.	Lubbock, Sir J.	Bourne, Col.
M'Arthur, W.	Waterlow, Sir	Brooks, C.
Ward, Dr.	S. H.	Price, Capt.
Meldon, C. H.	Gordon, Lord D.	Shaw, W.
Archdale, W.	Castlereagh, Lord	Sackville, S.
Barclay, J. W.	Watkin, A. M.	Wynn, Sir W.
Dease, E.	Lush, Dr.	Waterhouse, Major
		Tollemache, Hon. W.
		Lloyd, T.
		North, Col.
		Lloyd, J.
		Scott, Lord H.
		Finch, G. H.
		Bass, H.
		Carr, T.
		Roebuck, J. A.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

The English Sunday Closing Bill came on for discussion on July 9th, when for the first time the question of a second reading was debated in the present Parliament, that stage having been previously foregone in the interests of the Irish Bill. In the course of the debate, Sir M. W. Ridley, as representing the Government, said: "The Government were quite aware of the importance of seeing what could be done to check intemperance by restricting the hours during which public-houses were allowed to remain open on Sundays, and were prepared to consider this subject more especially in the light of the report of the Committee of the House of Lords on intemperance. On previous occasions he had resisted propositions on this subject on the ground that it would only be respectful to the House of Lords' Committee that they should suspend their judgment until it had reported. But they had now reported, and he might at once say that the Government were not likely to go beyond that report. His impression was that that report was to the effect that there should be two hours in the day during which public-houses should be open all over the kingdom, that in the metropolis the public-houses should be open from seven to eleven o'clock, that in populous places they should be open from seven to ten o'clock, and in other places from seven to nine o'clock for sale both on and off the premises. The question was not so simple as it appeared at first sight, and the Government had not yet had time fully to consider what action they should take in the matter." These and other remarks, seemed clearly to indicate "the beginning of the end" of the opposition, and to foreshadow some solution of the question at an early day, and eventually a division was taken to a motion to adjourn the debate, 165 voting for and 162 against. The subject was thus virtually dropped for the session; but, as the *Globe* well remarked, the division "points to a rapid growth of Parliamentary opinion in favour of restrictions on the sale of intoxicating liquor on Sunday; it may safely be concluded, indeed, that the passing of some restrictive bill is only a question of time."

YOUNG CHILDREN AND PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.—The Children's Dangerous Performances Act, passed during the session of 1879, will come into operation upon the first day of January, 1880, and applies to the United Kingdom. The main provision is, that any person who shall cause a child under the age of fourteen to take part in any public exhibition or performance whereby "in the opinion of the court of summary jurisdiction" the life or limbs of the child shall be endangered, and its parent or guardian shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than £10. Another section provides that where, in the course of such a dangerous performance or exhibition, "any accident causing bodily harm occurs to such child," the employer shall be liable to be indicted for having committed an assault, and be punishable accordingly. The Act goes on to provide for the payment of some small compensation in cases of injury, by giving power to the court before whom such employer is so convicted to award compensation to an amount not exceeding £20, payable to the child, or some person on its behalf.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

OUR NATIONAL DRINK BILL FOR 1878.

MR. HOYLE'S estimate of the amount of money expended on strong drink in 1878 will be found below. The following table gives particulars of the various kinds of intoxicating liquor consumed, together with the money expended thereon. It also gives the consumption for 1877:—

	Gallons.	1878. £	1877. £
British spirits(a)	29,358,715, at 20s...	29,358,715..	21,888,176
Foreign spirits(b)	10,438,637, at 24s...	12,636,364..	15,742,277
Wine(c)	16,272,295, at 18s...	14,645,065..	15,904,146
	Bushels		
	Cwt.	of malt.	
Beer—Sugar used ..(d)	1,128,226—	4,813,760	
Beer—Malt used(e)		57,259,393	
		62,073,153	

	Gallons.		
Equal to	1,117,316,754, at 1s. 6d...	83,798,756..	81,722,632
British wines, cider, } &c. (estimated) }	17,500,000, at 2s. 0d...	1,750,000..	1,750,000

Total.....£142,188,900 142,007,231

From these returns it will be seen that in 1878, with all the terrible depression that prevailed in trade, the money spent upon intoxicating liquors was £181,670 more than in 1877. It will also be noted that whilst wines and spirits—supposed to be drunk mainly by the upper and middle classes—have fallen off nearly two millions sterling, the consumption of beer, which is generally allowed to be the beverage of the working classes, has increased more than two millions sterling.

(a)	See Trade and Navigation Returns, February, 1879, Page 72
(b)	" " December, 1878, " 12
(c)	" " December, 1878, " 14
(d)	" " February, 1879, " 71
(e)	" " February, 1879, " 71

METROPOLITAN POLICE RETURNS.

The following important abstract of the Metropolitan Police Statistics, for the year 1878, was communicated by the Rev. J. W. Horsley, chaplain of Clerkenwell Gaol, to the *Church of England Temperance Chronicle*, from whence we transfer it to our pages:—

1. The number of persons taken into custody on all charges is 83,746, which is 5,764 over the total for 1877; 7,532 over that for 1876; 11,140 over that for 1875; and 16,043 over that for 1874. This number is also far above that for any previous year, the nearest approach to it being 79,364 in 1857.

2. The first quarter of the year is, as usual, the least criminal, the monthly apprehensions for January, February, and March being (as in 1877) all below the monthly average. September also is, as usual, below the monthly average, owing to the hop-picking exodus, which is the only constant cause of a diminution in London crime. It is noticeable, however, that December, which has ordinarily a high figure, owing to "keeping Christmas," was in 1878 300 below the monthly average. May we not hope that temperance effort, and especially Boxing Night Temperance entertainments, afford some reason for this?

3. There were taken into custody for drunkenness 16,227 persons, of whom 7,810 were women; and for being drunk and disorderly 19,181, of whom 8,715 were women. This makes a total of 35,408, of whom 16,525 were women. It is impossible to determine accurately what proportion of crime under other headings is really attributable to drink, but those who know the causes of many, if not most murders, manslaughters, assaults, attempted suicides, wilful damage, desertions, furious driving, and assaults on the police, will find reason to swell the terrible figures.

4. With regard to the increase of female intemperance, note that in 1877, 7,561, out of 15,492 drunk, were women, and 7,796 out of 16,877 drunk and disorderly cases, a total of 15,357 females, out of 32,369 cases—827 under half; whereas in 1878 the proportion is 1,179 under half, a very slight improvement, but yet one for which to be thankful. The number of female drunkards is still, however, 1,168 above that of the previous year. Note, also, that of 18,385, who described themselves as of no trade or occupation, no less than 12,545 were women, *i.e.*, in the great majority of cases, wives and mothers.

5. Of those summarily convicted for being drunk, or drunk and disorderly, 11 were aged between 10 and 15 years; 1,569, between 15 and 20 years; and 1,337, 60 years and upwards.

6. With regard to the influence of education, or its absence on intemperance, I find that of 35,408 drunkards, 5,062 could neither read nor write, 29,161 could read only, or read and write imperfectly, 1,133 could read and write well, and 52 were of superior education. The influence of education seems markedly to affect women more than men, for of the 1,133 who could read and write well, only 98 were females, and all those of superior education were men.

7. The principal trades or occupations which supply the drunkards were—Labourers, 6,003; laundresses, 2,528; clerks, 655; carpenters, 648; tailors, 602 (242 female); female servants, 585; bricklayers, 476; milliners, 473; painters, 444; sailors, 433; shoemakers, 341 (10 female); coach and cabmen, 305; smiths, 305; general and marine store dealers, 247 (33 female); masons, 196; printers, 158; male servants, 144. The learned professions are thus represented: clergymen and ministers, 4; lawyers, 24; medical men, 56.

The following important figures, also relating to the metropolis, were published in the *Alliance News* :—

No. 21 of the Tables appended to the Report of the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis is a "Return showing the number of persons apprehended for drunkenness, the estimated population, and the proportion per 1,000 each year from 1831 to 1878 inclusive."

Year.	Number of Apprehensions.	Estimated Population.	Proportion per 1,000.
1831	31,353	1,523,875	20.574
1832	32,636	1,551,700	21.032
1833	29,880	1,579,525	18.917
1834	19,779	1,607,350	12.305
1835	21,794	1,635,175	13.328
1836	22,728	1,660,000	13.692
1837	21,426	1,690,824	12.672
1838	21,237	1,708,649	12.357
1839	21,269	1,746,474	12.178
1840	16,505	2,084,312	7.919
1841	15,006	2,117,062	7.088
1842	12,338	2,161,649	5.708
1843	10,890	2,206,236	4.936
1844	16,474	2,250,823	7.319
1845	17,361	2,295,410	7.559
1846	18,705	2,339,997	7.994
1847	16,874	2,384,584	7.076

Year.	Number of Apprehensions.	Estimated Population.	Proportion per 1,000.
1848	16,461	2,429,171	6.776
1849	21,027	2,473,758	8.500
1850	23,897	2,518,345	9.489
1851	23,172	2,562,932	9.041
1852	23,640	2,618,514	9.028
1853	23,652	2,674,096	8.845
1854	22,078	2,729,679	8.088
1855	19,297	2,785,261	6.928
1856	18,703	2,840,843	6.584
1857	20,047	2,896,425	6.921
1858	20,829	2,952,007	7.056
1859	18,779	3,007,590	6.243
1860	18,199	3,063,172	5.941
1861	17,059	3,118,754	5.469
1862	18,312	3,174,336	5.769
1863	17,651	3,229,918	5.465
1864	18,781	3,285,500	5.716
1865	19,257	3,341,082	5.764
1866	18,383	3,396,664	5.412
1867	16,941	3,452,246	4.907
1868	19,632	3,507,828	5.597
1869	20,391	3,563,410	5.722
1870	21,625	3,618,992	5.975
1871	24,213	3,808,360	6.359
1872	29,109	3,879,943	7.502
1873	29,755	3,949,142	7.535
1874	26,155	4,018,341	6.508
1875	30,976	4,087,540	7.578
1876	32,328	4,211,607	7.676
1877	32,369	4,450,000	7.274
1878	35,408	4,534,040	7.809

This Return does not distinguish between the "drunken" and the "drunk and disorderly,"—nor yet does it give the equally important classification of "male" and "female" cases. The latter would make it apparent that the proportion of female cases is increasing, and has been increasing for years past. It is said, "statistics can be quoted to prove anything,"—so can human language: but it ought to be very clearly understood that the police in the first few years arrested freely all drunkards as such, but they were subsequently ordered to arrest only drunkards disorderly, or when they were incapable and not in charge of anyone else! It is simply delusive, therefore, to compare the years 1831-40 with succeeding years. Treat statistics fairly, and they will do fairly by you—not otherwise.

THAT NOSE AGAIN.—He appeared to be almost gone. Rolling his eyes towards the partner of his bosom, he gasped, "Bury me 'neath the weeping willow, and plant a simple white rose above my head!" "Oh, it's no use," she snapped out; "your nose would scorch the roots!" He got well.

THE DRUNKARD'S CHARACTER.—"A drunkard is the annoyance of modesty; the trouble of civility; the spoil of wealth; the distraction of reason. He is the brewer's agent; the tavern and alehouse benefactor; the beggar's companion; the constable's trouble. He is his wife's woe; his children's sorrow; his neighbour's scoff; his own shame. In summer he is a tub of swill, a spirit of sleep, a picture of a beast, and a monster of a man."—*From a volume of Pamphlets, lettered "Miscellaneous Sheets," presented by King George III. to the British Museum. The date is 1646.*

PROVINCIAL POLICE RETURNS.

The annual Police Returns (counties and borough) excluding the Metropolitan District and City of London—enables us to compare the figures for the years ending September 30, 1877 and 1878:—

(I stands for Increase, and D for Decrease.)

DISTRICTS.	Population, 1871.	Years ending Sep. 30.	PUBLIC-HOUSES.		
			Number.	Proceed'd against.	Convict'd
No. 1.—The Eastern and Mid- land Counties and North Wales, containing 24 Counties and 49 Towns and Boroughs	5,556,596	1877 1878	21,093 20,987	923 843	632 600
			D 106	D 80	D 32
No. 2.—The Northern Counties, containing 10 Counties and 50 Towns and Boroughs	7,866,139	1877 1878	22,388 22,362	1,547 1,344	1,009 880
			D 26	D 203	D 129
No. 3.—The Southern Counties and South Wales, containing 26 Counties and 68 Towns and Boroughs	5,397,975	1877 1878	19,054 19,210	809 807	610 599
			I 156	D 2	D 11
Total	18,820,710	1877 1878	62,535 62,559	3,279 2,994	2,251 2,079
			I 24	D 285	D 172

District.	Yr. end'g Sept. 30.	Beer and Cider Houses.			Refreshment Houses.			Disorderly Cases.	
		No.	Proc'd against	Con- victed.	No.	Proc'd against	Con- victed.	Proceeded against.	Con- victed.
I.	1877	13,560	546	398	662	6	3	30,330	27,785
	1878	13,952	564	380	684	6	4	28,718	26,239
		I 392	I 18	D 18	I 22	—	I 1	D 1,512	D 1,546
II.	1877	17,569	1,119	794	1,183	16	13	112,718	104,920
	1878	18,884	1,122	793	1,108	6	4	105,526	98,178
		I 1,315	I 3	D 1	D 75	D 10	D 9	D 7,182	D 6,742
III.	1877	10,439	427	322	825	7	2	22,957	20,039
	1878	10,601	465	369	819	6	5	23,005	20,127
		I 162	I 39	I 47	D 6	D 1	I 3	I 48	I 86
	1877	41,568	2,092	1,514	2,670	29	18	166,005	152,744
	1878	43,437	2,151	1,542	2,611	18	13	157,249	144,544
		I 1,869	I 59	I 28	D 59	D 11	D 5	D 8,756	D 8,200

LICENSED DRINK SHOPS.

A Parliamentary Paper gives information in regard to the houses in England and Wales licensed to sell intoxicating liquors for consumption on the premises. The summary is as follows—comparing 1878 with 1877 :—

—————	Popula- tion in 1871.	Houses Licensed for the Sale of Liquors to be Consumed on the Premises under sec. 36 of 35 & 36 Vic. c.94				Houses with 6-day Licences under sec. 49 of 35 & 36 Vic. c.94		Houses with Early Closing Licences under sec. 7 of 37 & 38Vic. c. 49.		Houses with both Six-day Licences and Early Closing Licences.			
		1877.		1878.		1878.		1877.		1878.		1877.	
		1877.	1878.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.			
Counties	16,354,420	72,384	72,251	1,901	1,945	52	53	189	192				
Boroughs	6,339,976	36,749	37,083	1,224	1,225	113	113	241	241				
Other Districts....	17,870	127	126	4	4	—	—	1	1				
Total for England and Wales.....	22,712,266	109,260	109,460	3,129	3,174	165	166	431	434				

Returns also enable us to compare the years ending Sept. 30, 1877, and 1878, and show increase or decrease in the number of persons in the United Kingdom licensed as brewers, victuallers, and others who sell either on or off the premises; with the number of barrels of beer upon which duty has been paid; and a comparison of the amount of duty paid in both years :—

1ST.—BREWERS, LICENSED VICTUALLERS, AND BEERSSELLERS.

England :	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brewers	2,497	2,534	37	—
Licensed Victuallers	70,102	70,014	—	88
Beersellers (on premises)	38,453	38,210	—	243
Ditto (off premises)	6,691	8,380	1,689	—
Scotland :				
Brewers	83	80	—	3
Licensed Victuallers	12,436	12,385	—	51
Ireland :				
Brewers	61	59	—	2
Licensed Victuallers	16,799	16,888	89	—
United Kingdom :				
Brewers	2,641	2,673	32	—
Licensed Victuallers	99,337	99,287	—	50
Beersellers (total)	45,144	46,590	1,446	—

2ND.—COMMON BREWERS PAYING LICENCES.

Barrels.		Brewers.		Increase.	Decrease.
Over.	Under.	1877.	1878.		
—	1,000	19,682	18,678	—	1,004
1,000	100,000	2,357	2,360	3	—
100,000	150,000	4	8	4	—
150,000	200,000	9	7	—	2
200,000	250,000	3	5	2	—
250,000	300,000	4	3	—	1
300,000	500,000	4	4	—	—
500,000	750,000	—	1	1	—
750,000	800,000	1	—	—	1
800,000	1,000,000	2	2	—	—
1,000,000	—	1	1	—	—
Beginners at 12s. 6d. each		2,680	2,557	—	123
Total		24,747	23,626	10	1,131

Total	23,171	23,020	152
3RD.—LICENCE DUTIES PAID.	1877.	1878.	Decrease.
Amount of duty charged	£401,433 2 6	£400,806 17 6	£626 5 0
Net supplementary charge	10,398 9 3	9,187 13 9	1,210 15 6
Total	£411,831 11 9	409,994 11 3	1,837 0 6

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN IRELAND.—A Parliamentary return shows that in the cities of Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, and the town of Belfast, between October 13, 1878, and April 13, 1879, the number of persons arrested on Sundays for being drunk was 340, there being 25 arrests between eight a.m. and two p.m., 93 between two p.m. and seven p.m., 203 between seven and twelve, and 19 between midnight and eight a.m. on Monday. In the same period of the previous year there were 422 arrests, 34 from eight a.m. until two p.m., 88 from two p.m. until seven p.m., 270 from seven p.m. until twelve p.m., and 30 from midnight until eight a.m. on Monday. In the counties the arrests were 707 in 1878-9, against 2,364 in the previous year. In the Dublin Metropolitan Police District in the same period there were 689 arrests on Sundays, 21 from eight a.m. until two p.m., 160 from two p.m. until seven p.m., 415 from seven p.m. until twelve p.m., and 43 from twelve p.m. to eight a.m. on Monday. The total number of arrests in the previous year was 1,262 of which 42 were made between eight a.m. and two p.m., 178 between two p.m. and seven p.m., 884 between seven p.m. and twelve p.m., 158 between twelve p.m. and eight a.m. on Monday.

ALCOHOL IN HOSPITALS.—The *Church of England Temperance Chronicle* of August 8th contains a very interesting statistical paper, giving particulars of the consumption and cost of wine, beer, and spirits in the twelve largest London hospitals—viz., Westminster, London, St. Thomas's, St. Mary's, Charing Cross, University, King's College, St. George's, Guy's, Royal Free, St. Bartholomew's, and Middlesex. The figures are given for each hospital separately, but no general totals or averages are presented. In supplying this deficiency the following will be of service:—In all those twelve hospitals, the in-patients during 1878 were 39,804—an average to each of 3,317. The highest number was in the London Hospital (7,055), and the lowest in the Royal Free (1,313). With regard to consumption of wine, spirits, and beer, the total quantity of wine used was 5,758½ gallons; of spirits, 3,654½ gallons; and of beer, 41,524 gallons. The average quantity of wine for each hospital was 479½ gallons; of spirits, 304½ gallons; of beer, 3,460½ gallons. The average supply of wine to each in-patient was—of wine, 23 ounces; of spirits, 16½ ounces; of beer, 155½ ounces. The highest averages per patient were as under:—Wine, St. Thomas's, 45½ ounces; spirits, Middlesex, 33 ounces; beer, St. Bartholomew's, 256½ ounces. The lowest averages per patient were:—Wine, London, 6½ ounces; spirits, London, 7 ounces; beer, Westminster, 22½ ounces. The cost of each kind of liquor used in the twelve hospitals was—for wine, £2,086 10s. 4d., an average per hospital of £173 17s. 6d.; for spirits, £2,735 10s. 2d., an average of £227 19s. 2d.; for beer, £1,944 13s. 6d., an average of £162 1s. 1½d. The totals of all liquors cost £6,766 14s., an average of £563 17s. 10d., per hospital.

INSURANCE FACTS.—In the 38th annual report of the Temperance General Provident Institution occurs the following paragraph:—"The actuary, Mr. R. P. Hardy, reports the mortality on Whole Life policies to have been as follows, viz.—Expected claims in the Temperance section, 187, for £38,873; the actual claims were 117 for £24,338. In the General Section 299 claims were expected for £62,451; the actual have been 317 for £63,735." It thus appears that the total claims were 434; but those in the Temperance Section were 117, instead of 187, as expected, and those in the General Section 317, instead of 299, as expected; in the one case 70 fewer than expected—in the other 18 more. If the Temperance Section claims had been according to the General Section rate they would have been 198, whereas they were only 117; and had the claims in the General Section been as those in the Temperance Section were they would have been 191, whereas they were actually 317.

SELECTIONS FROM THE POETS.

CLEAR THE WAY.

Men of thought! be up and stirring,
 Night and day;
 Sow the seed—withdraw the curtain—
 Clear the way!
 Men of action, aid and cheer them,
 As ye may

There's a fount about to stream,
 There's a light about to beam,
 There's a warmth about to glow,
 There's a flower about to blow;
 There's a midnight blackness changing

Into gray:
 Men of thought and men of action,
 Clear the way!

Once the welcome light has broken,
 Who shall say
 What the unimagined glories
 Of the day?
 What the evil that shall perish
 In its ray?

Aid the dawning, tongue and pen;
 Aid it, hopes of honest men;
 Aid it, paper; aid it, type—
 Aid it, for the hour is ripe,
 And our earnest must not slacken

Into play.
 Men of thought and men of action,
 Clear the way.

Lo! a cloud's about to vanish
 From the day;
 And a brazen wrong to crumble
 Into clay.
 Lo! the right's about to conquer;
 Clear the way.

With the Right shall many more
 Enter smiling at the door;
 With the giant Wrong shall fall
 Many others, great and small,
 That for ages long have held us

For their prey.
 Men of thought and men of action,
 Clear the way.
 ——— C. Mackay.

TO GOLD.

Fee for the knave, in every age and clime!
 Thou shield to gilded idiots; slave to
 kings!

Pander to War, and other horrid things
 That stain with blood the Chronicles of
 Time;

When, shining Mischief! shall the Poet's
 rhyme

Tell of thy virtues in the good man's
 hand,

Chasing away grim Hunger from the
 land,

And proving true thy alchymy sublime?
 If evil spring from thy deceitful wand,

Nor good nor ill thou bring'st to such as I:
 For here gaunt Poverty stands shivering
 by,

To snatch the scanty portion from my
 hand—

Give me thy power, thou thing of Good
 or Guile!

And I will teach sad Poverty to smile!
 Robert Millhouse.

PRAY FOR WEALTH?

"God, give me wealth!" in ignorance I
 prayed
 "Lord! let this plague of poverty be
 stayed!"

God sent His angel-messenger, who said:
 "Take wealth: I take some other gift
 instead,
 What wilt thou give me in exchange for
 wealth?
 I give thee riches, and take from thee
 health."

"Not that, O Lord! with that I cannot
 part:
 Health strengthens mind, and soul, and
 nerve and heart."

"Then, in exchange, I take thy honoured
 name:
 And leave to thee a heritage of shame."

"My God! have mercy on me! do not so:
 Life would be life o'erburthened, dark and
 low."

"So be it: but the friends you love shall
 go:
 I will take them and leave thee all alone:"

"No! No! for life would be perpetual
 moan."

"What wilt thou give me then, who ask
 for wealth?
 Which of your blessings shall I take?"

"Lord! none!
 Let me retain my friend, good name, and
 health:
 And keep me poor as now, till life is done."
 S. C. Hall.

ADVICE TO BOYS.

Whatever you are, be brave, boys!
 The liar's a coward and slave, boys:

Though clever at ruses,
 And sharp at excuses,

He's a sneaking and pitiful knave, boys.

Whatever you are be frank, boys!

'Tis better than money and rank, boys;

Still cleave to the right,

Be lovers of light,

Be open, above-board, and frank, boys.

Whatever you are, be kind, boys!

Be gentle in manners and mind, boys

The man gentle in mien,

Words, and temper, I ween,

Is the gentleman truly refined, boys.

But, whatever you are, be true, boys!

Be visible through and through, boys:

Leave to others the shamming,

The "greening" and "cramming,"

In fun and in earnest, be true, boys!

Henry Downton.

COMFORT.

Be still, sad heart! and cease repining;

Behind the clouds the sun is shining;

Thy fate is the common fate of all;

Into each life some rain must fall,

Some days must be dark and dreary.

Longfellow.

A GLANCE AT 1879.

A few years ago it was comparatively easy to give, in chronological order, a list of the principal Temperance events of the year. To attempt any such task now would be utterly useless. The weekly publications issued in connection with our movement—to say nothing of the many excellent monthlies—are quite unable to keep pace with the rapid growth of the Temperance agitation, and occurrences which would, at one time, have been among the most important of the year, to be reported in full, are now often dismissed in half a column, or else noted briefly in a single paragraph. It must, therefore, be evident that no work like the GUIDE, unless enlarged to a bulky volume, could contain more than a glance at the work of the past twelve months.

In the first place, Sir Wilfrid Lawson's "new departure" calls for a passing word. Opposed again and again by politicians who loudly declared their sympathy with his *object*, while they differed from him in *method*, the champion of the Permissive Bill decided to proceed by way of resolution. The wisdom of this course was abundantly shown by the large number of votes in favour of "local option" by men who had opposed the same principle when embodied in a bill. If the division list (which we publish elsewhere) gives no hope of success with the present Parliament, it at least shows that influential men of both political parties are now committed to some legislation in the direction for which we have so long been fighting. We will not quarrel with them about words or phrases. If they think "local option" sounds better than "permissive prohibition" we can have no objection, so long as they give us the thing itself. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." The gain secured by Sir Wilfrid's change of front will be more apparent when we come to the General Election, which is even now at the door. Prominent party politicians have taught us how to succeed, and the wide-spread determination to make "local option" a test question at the next election will compel the gentlemen to whom we refer to take sides once for all.

As in the political, so in the religious world, the progress of our cause during the year has been "by leaps and bounds." With some glorious exceptions, there were many clergy, in 1874, whose conduct gave only too much ground for the accusation that their motto was "Bible and Beer." That unholy alliance is at an end, and the attitude of the clergy and ministers of religion generally in regard to Temperance legislation and reform is every day becoming more and more clearly defined.

Dr. Norman Kerr's invaluable paper, published in an earlier portion of the GUIDE, will show the reader how steady, if slow, has been the growth of medical opinion on our side. Of this no more significant proof can be given than the discussion on alcohol which arose from the famous articles by Sir James Paget and other eminent doctors, which appeared in successive numbers of the *Contemporary Review*. Antagonistic in tone as many of those articles were, the whole discussion aroused a degree of interest in our question in influential circles, the result of which cannot be over-estimated. Speaking generally, it is not too much to say that every medical utterance now is a contribution more or less decisive in favour of the principles of total abstinence.

In commercial circles our progress has not been a whit less encouraging, though here the result is largely attained through means which all must deeply regret. The long-continued and increasing depression in trade, embracing every branch of commerce, compelled inquiry into its probable causes. That these causes have been heavy and complex even the most ardent teetotaler must admit; but a great stride in the direction of Temperance reform is taken when commercial men are brought to see—as many of them now do see—that the greatest of all causes of bad trade is the wicked waste of our national resources in strong drink. Mr. Hoyle's services in diffusing correcter views of political economy have been, and still are, of priceless value; nor must we omit

to mention that others have, in various ways, done much to aid our great statistical leader.

The press, always a mighty factor in any reform, is a greater power on the side of Temperance to-day than it has ever been. The Rev. Dawson Burns deserves all praise for the promptness with which he takes advantage of every opening for correcting misrepresentations and supplying facts and arguments to the volumes of the daily and weekly papers. It is scarcely possible to take up a periodical now-a-days that has not something to say on our behalf; while our own literature was never more worthy the liberal support of our friends.

The Coffee Tavern movement is spreading; public holidays promoted on strictly Temperance lines are becoming more general; during 1879 the Crystal Palace has seen two large gatherings of such people: the teaching of our principles in Board and other schools is spreading; the steady progress of the Temperance Hospital is leading to a more restricted use of alcohol in infirmaries; the sanitary improvements effected in large towns include increasing attention to the supply of pure water; and last, but not least, the publicans are being driven to sell tea and coffee. These, and a hundred other matters which we have no space to chronicle, are all indications of the progress we have made in 1879.

The depression of trade has severely tried the "giving" power of Temperance men as well as others. Hence the incomes of our societies have, in many cases, fallen off during the past year; but the several annual conferences clearly demonstrated that, in spirit, energy, and determination, the friends of abstinence and prohibition have in no way declined. Larger and more enthusiastic than ever, these gatherings serve to arouse greater public interest in the Temperance question, while to ourselves they are invaluable as promoting that *esprit de corps* which is so helpful to any movement. But it is the steady home-work, as we may term it, carried on by individual abstainers and local societies that does most, after all, to hasten our progress; and this has not been in any way lacking in the past year.

TEMPERANCE FETES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—For seventeen years, with only three omissions, a great Temperance Fête has been held at the Crystal Palace, commencing in 1862, with an attendance of 19,149 persons. During the past year there have been two, one in July, arranged for and by the Good Templars, and the other in September, held by the National Temperance League. It may be interesting to subjoin the numbers attending the fêtes in the various years from the commencement:—

1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
19,149	No fete	16,831	32,472	28,052	30,628	42,877	53,780	50,016
Fair.	held.	Wet.	Fair.	Wet.	Wet.	Fine.	Fine.	Fine.
1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876*	1878	1879*	1879†
63,069	62,280	53,090	31,780	35,000	33,980	60,542	36,874	32,166
Fine.	Wet.	Fine.	Fine.	Fine.	Fine.	Fine.	Fair.	Fair.

*The Fête in 1876 was held at the Alexandra Palace. In 1877 the National League had a Demonstration at the Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington. The figures for 1879 marked * show the attendance in July, and those marked † that in September.

SINCERITY is the soul of virtue. When she flies away, the whole body decays.

THERE is much more to be said in favour of most men than we generally think. The trouble is that we care too little about finding out the good things.

HASTE turns usually upon a matter of ten minutes too late, and may be avoided by a habit like that of Lord Nelson, to which he ascribed his success in life, of being ten minutes too early.

OBITUARY OF TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

In compiling the following brief notices of the principal workers whom death has removed from our ranks since the GUIDE for 1879 was sent to press, we have been struck with the advanced age which many of our departed friends had attained:—

Nov. 15th, 1878, as the result of an accident in Cork Harbour, John Harris, aged 54. For many years an active worker in Portsmouth, having held high office among the Sons of Temperance.

Nov. —, Rev. Thomas Caine, vicar of Lonan, Isle of Man, an advocate of Temperance and Rechabitism for nearly 40 years.

Dec. 22nd, Rev. Richard Tabraham, Wesleyan minister, aged 87. Was one of the earliest of the Methodist body to identify himself with the cause, and was for many years active in its advocacy, both with the pen and with the voice, in pulpit and platform.

Dec. 25th, Mr. A. W. Rumins, a well-known open-air worker in London for more than 25 years.

Dec. 25th, Mr. J. Whitfield, the "Newry Blacksmith," aged 70. A convert of Father Mathew, and for some time an agent of the Irish League. Father of the present High Chief Ruler of the Independent Order of Rechabites.

Dec. 29th, Mr. Henry Vincent, aged 65. Advocated Temperance in Exeter Hall, in Dec., 1844, and was one of the earliest advocates engaged by the Scottish Temperance League.

Jan. 13th, 1879, Rev. T. J. Messer, in his 76th year. This earnest minister of the Gospel was a Temperance agent for more than 40 years. Born at Brentford, near London, in 1803, Mr. Messer manifested an early aptitude for public speaking, and entering the ministry he was settled as pastor over the Baptist churches at Hayle, Hull, and other places. He was long engaged as a lecturer by the National and Scottish Temperance Leagues. His later years were spent chiefly in Scotland, where his labours were very acceptable and useful. He died in London.

Jan. 21st, Mr. James Hudson, Kentish Town, aged 72.

Jan. 26th, Mrs. Fowler, of London, wife of the well-known phrenologist and lecturer, and herself a devout and earnest Christian worker.

Feb. 5th, Mr. James Squires, Exeter, aged 75, an old member of the I.O.R.

Feb. 12th, as the result of an accident, the Rev. Richard Jones, of the Congregational Church, Llanidloes, Wales, aged 72. One of the first members of the United Kingdom Alliance Executive.

Feb. 12th, Mr. W. Purvis, of Walthamstow, aged 74. For many years an active promoter of Temperance in South London.

Feb. 15th, L. M. Bennett, Esq., M.R.C.S., Winterton, aged 69. An abstainer for nearly 50 years. Mr. Bennett took a firm stand in favour of total abstinence in days when medical men thought but little of their influence or responsibility regarding the prescription of alcohol.

Feb. 16th, Rev. Thomas Jackson, Primitive Methodist minister, London, aged 68. A hard-working preacher for considerably more than 40 years, and a consistent abstainer for the greater part of that time, never omitting the advocacy of his principles.

Feb. 23rd, Mrs. Bedford, Sunningdale, Berks, aged 75.

March 2nd, at Ebast, Shetland, the Rev. Dr. Ingram, aged 103, an abstainer for 40 years. An interesting account of this venerable minister appeared in last year's GUIDE, page 73.

March 7th, Mr. W. Docton, St. Ives, Cornwall, aged 69. The recognised leader of the Temperance movement in West Cornwall for more than 40 years.

March 8th, Mr. Thomas Frith, of Huddersfield, aged 81. One of the first abstainers in that town.

March 20th, Mr. H. Dixon, Blackpool, aged 68. One of the earliest members of the U.K.A. Executive.

March 22nd, J. Taylor, Esq., surgeon, Batley, aged 48. A total abstainer from childhood, and during the whole of an extensive practice a firm and uncompromising opponent of the baneful habit of prescribing alcohol "as a medicine."

March 23rd, Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart., of Wallington, Northumberland, aged 82. Of the many social movements whose claims he advocated there was none in which he took such a hearty and continuous interest as in that for the removal of intemperance. He was an active and sincere friend of every phase of the temperance movement, but his name is best known as identified with the United Kingdom Alliance. He was president of the United Kingdom Alliance on its formation in 1853, and to its funds he has always been a most munificent contributor. At the meetings of the auxiliary, held in Newcastle, he was wont to preside, his introductory addresses on such occasions being invariably brief but eminently practical. When in its "day of small things," the Alliance, in acceptance of the suggestion of the late Nathaniel Card, was formed in Manchester, and a president was wanted, Sir Walter nobly accepted the office, undeterred by the knowledge of the general ridicule and scorn which awaited the earlier movements of the organisation. As he did not flinch in the beginning from thereby making himself the laughing-stock of many, so never for a moment did the fidelity of his attachment to the cause suffer the slightest diminution. His powerful aid by social influence, by pen, and by purse, could always be relied on. He lived to see the infant society in which, or in whose object, few men then believed, grow under his nursing care to a vast and powerful organisation, the effect of whose teachings has already markedly changed the tone of public opinion in regard to the liquor traffic, and has registered many good results in the books of Parliament.

March 24, Mr. John Fraser, Newfield, near Paisley, aged 85.

April 2nd, Lady Trevelyan, aged 73, surviving her husband only ten days.

April 9th, Mrs. Clark, Street, Somerset, aged 66.

April 10th, Mr. John Mumford, London, aged 75. Many years on the London committee of the U.K.A.

April 16th, John Crossley, Esq., of Halifax, aged 67. When M.P. for his native town he always supported the Permissive Bill, and was a firm friend of every social reform.

April 23rd, Mr. J. Leach, aged 59. One of the founders of the Southampton Temperance Society.

April 29th, Mr. John King, London, aged 76. Abstainer for 35 years.

May 2nd, Mr. John Sulley, of Market Harborough, aged 49. A life abstainer.

May 10th, Mr. James Hardwidge, aged 60. One of the founders of the North London Total Abstinence Society.

May 15th, Mrs. Hannah Thorp (widow of the late president of the British Temperance League), of Halifax, aged 79.

May 22nd, Mr. E. Backhouse, of Sunderland, aged 71.

June 26th, Mr. Daniel Norris, "father" of the Berkampstead Temperance Society, aged 87.

July 17th, the Rev. Dr. Morton Brown, Congregational Minister of Cheltenham, aged 67. Though it was only late in life that our beloved friend became a personal abstainer, he was an active and earnest advocate of our principles, and lent great influence to the work, more especially in connection with the denomination to which he belonged. For many years he held a foremost position in Cheltenham, and his funeral was one of the largest ever witnessed in that town, being attended by persons of all classes and of every section of political and religious opinion.

July 19th, Rev. Dr. Kessen, Wesleyan minister, Jersey, aged 66. For many years a missionary in India. Dr. Kessen was famed for his success in training native agents. A personal abstainer for a considerable period.

Aug. 21st, Mr. Edward Lovelady, of Southport, aged 74. Long and deservedly honoured in connection with the I.O.R.

Sept. 16th, Mr. William Logan, aged 66. Born near Hamilton, Scotland, in 1813. William Logan was first of all a weaver boy, and then apprentice to a spirit selling grocer. Abandoning his trade on principle, he worked in a lace warehouse, and signed the pledge in 1837, being shortly afterwards appointed one of the earliest agents of the London City Mission. Mr. Logan's influence on mission work justifies a somewhat lengthy extract from the *Scottish League Journal*:—"He was appointed by Mr. Naismith to St. Giles, one of the most notorious districts in the metropolis, and by his courage and prudence, his tact and sympathy, won his way into the hearts of many of its degraded denizens, and when he left London they expressed themselves sorry at his departure. He found there, as elsewhere, that the drinking system was the prime agent in producing crime and degradation, and his conviction became more deeply rooted that its extinction was necessary ere the people could rise to a better social condition. From London Mr. Logan went to Leeds, and his mission there was situated in one of the most densely-populated parts of the town, 'he dived into the depths of dungeons, and plunged into the infection of hospitals,' visiting regularly the Infirmary, the Fever Hospital, the Workhouse, and the Jail. Here also he found strong drink thwarting every social and religious agency, and producing misery and crime. But for drink, he has said, Leeds prison might have been nearly empty; and in all the institutions he visited he witnessed the ravages of this great destroyer. In the prosecution of his work his own temperance principles were sometimes put to the trial. It had been deemed indispensable by others that intoxicants should be taken in order to repel infection when visiting fever patients. Mr. Logan was frequently urged by people outside the hospital to partake of alcohol, but he always refused, believing that he was better without than with them, thus testing in his own person the virtue of total abstinence, and finding confirmation of its truth. In 1840 Mr. Logan accepted an invitation to start a town mission in Rochdale. At this time Mr. John Bright was beginning to take an interest in the temperance movement, and Mr. Logan accompanied him to address a meeting in one of the villages in the neighbourhood. This was the somewhat famous occasion when he who now stands in the foremost rank of British orators nearly broke down. That was not the only time when Mr. Logan accompanied Mr. Bright to temperance meetings, when the latter took up the economical, and the former the social, aspect of the question. After remaining two years in Rochdale Mr. Logan came to Glasgow, when he was admitted as an agent of the City Mission, and attended classes in Glasgow College and the Andersonian University. His district was in the vicinity of High-street, and was one of the very worst in the city. It was seldom free of fever; and he met on all sides with the hideous results of intemperance. In St. Giles', London, his attention had been aroused to the condition of 'unfortunate females,' and in Leeds, Rochdale, and Glasgow the same dreadful subject was pressed upon him. He published, as the result of his investigations, 'An exposure from personal observations of female prostitution in

London, Leeds, Rochdale, and especially in Glasgow, with remarks on its causes, extent, and results.' This pamphlet attracted the attention of the press and of our leading statesmen and philanthropists. Mr. Logan was thus brought into correspondence with many of our public men, who warmly acknowledged the value and importance of his labours. He, during the course of his investigations, reclaimed many females from their degraded and miserable condition, and restored them to their parents and friends. The temperance cause at this time, and, indeed, ever since he became identified with it, had a large share in his thoughts, and called forth his energies." After another short engagement at Rochdale Mr. Logan returned to Glasgow in 1848, where, in addition to mission effort, he started some Temperance Dining Rooms, carrying on a large and profitable business for many years. His literary efforts were numerous and successful. He was widely known as the author of "Words of Comfort for Bereaved Parents," while his "Early Heroes of the Temperance Reformation," published in 1873, is one of the most valuable works ever written on the history of the movement. To the last he continued his earnest labours, and England, as well as Scotland, mourned over his grave. The pathetic sentences with which he closed his volume on the "Early Heroes" applied originally to his friend Mr. Robert Smith, of Glasgow, may fittingly be applied to himself:—"Farewell, honoured name, and ever welcome presence! Long fragrant will be thy memory, and long indelible thy image! Being dead, thou yet speakest, and art still, we trust, thus destined long to speak! Our best wish for the Scottish Temperance League is that it may be privileged to have for thy successor one as like to thee as may be!

'The memory of the just is blessed.'

Sept. 18th, Mr. Jonathan Brice, Stratford, Essex, aged 57. An earnest worker in the East of London.

Oct. 11th, Mr. John Campbell, Forres, Scotland, aged 66.

Oct. 15th, of typhoid fever, caught while in the faithful discharge of ministerial duty, the Rev. F. W. Goadby, M.A., Watford, aged 34. An active Temperance worker, especially among the young.

Oct. 23rd, Ex-Bailie Macbean, of Inverness, aged 70. For upwards of 40 years a staunch and ardent friend of the Temperance cause.

Oct. 24th, Miss Louisa Barrett, of Camberwell, aged 35. Struck with apoplexy while attending her Band of Hope meeting.

TEMPERANCE NOTES AND QUERIES.—A section bearing this heading appears in the *Temperance Worker* every month. Many curious facts are thus noted, and questions answered on ancient habits, customs, &c.

THE IRISH AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.—In confirmation of the statement that the agricultural classes in Ireland have learned to drink more tea, it may be mentioned that the Board of Trade returns show a large increase in the consumption of tea, coffee, and cocoa. It is gratifying to find that, on the other hand, the consumption of spirits and beer has considerably decreased; although it did not decrease, but rather increased largely, during the famine years of 1845, 1846, and 1847. The spirits retained in Ireland for home consumption in the six months ending 30th June last amounted to 2,675,666 gallons; while in the corresponding period of 1878 the quantity was 2,959,814 gallons, and in 1877 it amounted to 3,001,589 gallons. The spirits retained from home consumption in 1845 amounted to 6,450,137 gallons; in 1847 to 7,605,196 gallons; and in 1847 to 7,952,176 gallons. Possibly the Sunday Closing Act, which is carried out with stringency in almost all the country towns, may be credited with a good portion of the reduction of the consumption of beer and spirits.—*Daily News*.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE DIRECTORY.

Being the names and addresses of the Members of the British Medical Temperance Association, compiled by the Honorary Secretary and Founder, DR. J. J. RIDGE.

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TRINIDAD—R. Knaggs, Esq.

PRINCIPAL TEMPERANCE ORGANISATIONS.

FOR WORK AMONG ADULTS.

BRITISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, EST. 1835.—Pres., J. Barlow, Esq., J.P., Bolton; Treas., W. Hoyle, Esq., Tottington; Hon. Sec., E. B. Dawson, Esq., J.P., LL.B., Lancaster; Chairman of Ex. Com., R. Mansergh, Esq., Lancaster; Fin. and Cor. Sec., Mr. F. Atkin; Official Organ, *British Temperance Advocate* (monthly), 1d.; Office, Manchester Road, Bolton. The 45th anniversary was held at Huddersfield, July 8th and 9th, 1879. In the general department the receipts were £2,244 2s. 6d.; publication ditto, £116 12s. 7d.; *Advocate*, £264 14s. 6d.; Pictorial Tract ditto, £183 12s. 7½d.; due to Treas., £266 1s. 10½d. The staff of agents numbered 5, besides a number of occasional agents, who had delivered lectures, in addition to Band of Hope addresses. The League publishes a monthly pictorial tract, and has nearly 2,000 subscribers annually to the funds. The London publisher for the League is Pitman, Paternoster Row.

WESTERN TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, EST. 1837.—Pres., Frederick Sessions, Esq., Gloucester; Treas., J. T. Grace, Esq., Bristol; Sec., Mr. J. G. Thornton, Redland, Bristol; Organising Agent, Mr. G. Calvert; Official Organ, *Western Temperance Herald*, 1d. monthly, published at Leominster. At the 42nd annual conference, held Sept. 11th, 1879, at Cirencester, it was stated that 404 societies were affiliated with the League, of which there was in Somerset 75, Devon 66, Gloucestershire 56, South Wales district (comprising Monmouthshire, Glamorgan-shire, Carmarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire) 34, Wilts 47, Hants (including Isle of Wight) 26, Berks 15, Dorset 27, Oxon 16, Cornwall 31, Herefordshire 11. Six Agents had been partially employed in the year, who had delivered 664 lectures. The year's receipts had been £1,528 1s. 2d., leaving a balance due to treasurer of £70 17s. 11d. Next conference at Plymouth, in September, 1880.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, EST. 1854.—Pres., S. Bowly, Es., Gloucester; Treas., H. Owen, Esq.; Sec., Mr. R. Rae; Organising Agent, Mr. S. Sims; Special Provincial Agent, Mr. W. Tarver. The annual report commences with an allusion to the many "indications of an ever-increasing interest on the part of the public at large in the work of temperance reform," followed by an admission of the discouraging fact that, notwithstanding depressed trade and greatly increased ameliorating agencies, the Excise returns showed no diminution, but rather a slight increase in alcoholic consumption of the country, which the committee attributed to the circumstance "that while many are striving to suppress intemperance, only a few, comparatively, have yet seen the importance and necessity of preventing it." Regarding this as a vital point, the committee had persistently urged the necessity and efficacy of personal and general abstinence as a remedy for national and individual drunkenness, and had held several large meetings for the purpose of calling attention to the evils of what is usually termed moderate drinking, a lecture on that subject given in Exeter Hall last winter by Dr. Richardson being specially opportune, because of the articles which were then appearing in the *Contemporary Review*. The medical profession was gradually approaching the standpoint of the League. Numerous discussions had taken place in medical societies, as well as in the professional journals, and there had been a large and influential attendance at the annual breakfast given by the League at Bath to members of the British Medical Association. Similar gatherings of an equally encouraging character had been convened in connection with the annual congress of the Sanitary Institute at Stafford, and that of the National Union of Elementary Teachers at Nottingham. Dr. Richardson's "Temperance Lesson Book" and Dr. Ridge's "Temperance Primer" had been introduced into many public and private schools, and one of the League's missionaries had given short addresses to the children in attendance at 398 metropolitan elementary schools. A special conference had been held at Devonshire House to consider the "Depression of

trade from a temperance point of view"; the President (Mr. Bowly) had personally attended 107 conferences and meetings, in widely differently districts of the country; many more had been addressed by professional agents and honorary deputations; and sixty-two lectures had been delivered to large and enthusiastic audiences in London and the larger provincial towns, by "the world-famed orator, Mr. Gough," whose advocacy had rendered permanently valuable service to the cause. Annual sermons had been preached at Westminster Abbey, the City Temple, and the Metropolitan Tabernacle; and special deputations had attended the International Temperance Congress at Paris, and a conference held with members of the British Association at Dublin. In the Royal Navy there were temperance branches on board 215 of the 230 ships at present in commission; about 2,000 pledge cards and 267 cards of honour had been issued during the year; and the men had contributed over £80 towards the expenses of the work. Branches existed on board the Government training ships, and also in the "Arethusa," "Chichester," "Exmouth," and "Shaftesbury," lying in the Thames; and membership cards had been issued to 672 boys at Greenwich Hospital during the year. The Military Branch was reported to be producing results of an exceedingly gratifying character. Every garrison, barrack, and depot in the country is now open to the League for establishing and carrying on regimental branches, holding meetings, and visiting members, and the commanding officer frequently presides over the proceedings. The Registrars' returns give 1,200 pledges for the year, in addition to 623 taken at 132 meetings of Guardsmen in the London garrisons. The League's periodicals, the *Temperance Record* and the *Medical Temperance Journal*, were highly appreciated for their sterling value, and the ability and diversity of their articles. The total income of the League for the year was £8,329 18s. 1d., the amount derived from subscriptions and donations being £3,229 1s. 7d., and from two legacies, £182 12s. 6d.

MIDLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, EST. 1856.—Pres., C. Sturge, Esq., J.P.; Treas., A. Southall, Esq.; Hon Sec., Mr. J. Phillips, Wolverhampton; Sec., R. Douglas, Temperance Hall, Temple St., Birmingham. Income for the year ending 29th April, 1879, £364 6s. 2d. Expenditure, £317 19s. The voluntary speakers number 140, who are engaged by means of a printed plan. There are two occasional Agents besides the Secretary. Societies are affiliated for a nominal fee of £1 1s. per annum, and receive one lecture per month.

NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, EST. 1858.—Pres., A. Pease, Esq., Darlington; Treas., G. Kyle, Esq., Roseville, Gateshead; Secs., G. Charlton and J. W. Swanston. The annual conference was held at Barnard Castle, Sept. 30th, when reports were furnished of the progress of the work in the populous districts of Northumberland, Durham, Cleveland, Cumberland, and North Yorkshire. Affiliated societies, 175. Three agents are regularly (and others in missionary work) employed, Messrs. G. Tomlinson, J. Taylor, and Thos. Beckwith.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD TEMPERANCE UNION, 43, Market-street, Manchester.—Chairman of Executive, William Brunskill; Hon. Secs., Joseph Rigby, J. H. Henry, and R. H. Seabrook; Agent, Henry Sharples.

MONMOUTH COUNTY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION, EST. 1879.—Pres., H. Phillips, Esq., J.P., Newport; Treas., S. Harse, Esq., Newport; Hon. Sec., Mr. F. W. Brett, Abercorn.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE TEMPERANCE UNION, EST. 1856.—Pres., J. Wells, Esq., Kettering; Treas., Mr. J. Parker, Findon, near Wellingborough; Sec., Mr. O. H. Burrows, Isham, Wellingborough. Agents various. Expenditure, £100.

DORSET COUNTY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—Pres., J. J. Norton, Esq.; Treas., G. Curtis, Esq., Poole; Sec., Rev. F. Vaughan, Broadwinsor; Agents, Messrs. Bell and Gribble; Organ, *Dorset County Temperance Advocate* (monthly), 1d.

The 17th annual conference was held at Bournemouth, on Sept. 3rd, 1879. The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. W. B. Barker, M.A. Income, £406 1s. 3d. 89 societies are affiliated, and 125 towns and villages worked by the Association.

BRITISH WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—Patrons: Lady Trevelyan, The Hon. Mrs. Cowper-Temple, Lady Jane Ellis, Marchioness of Waterford, Lady Eardley Wilmot. Pres., Mrs. Lucas; Treas., Mrs. Stewart; Hon. Sec., Mrs. Carson, 77, Highbury Hill N.; Sec., Miss Dell, 5, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. Object: to form a union or federation of the Women's Temperance Societies existing in the various districts within the United Kingdom, and to promote the formation of others. Expenditure, £118.

UNITED TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION, EST. 1873.—"An International and Christian Temperance Society, on the broadest basis, established on the principles of national unity, localised power, and individual liberty, and promoting social intercourse amongst and watchful care over its members. It has no degree, no altar, and no compulsory use of insignia." National Lodge of Great Britain and Ireland:—Pres., Rev. Geo. Hinds; Vice-Pres., Mr. Jas. McAdam; Treas., Mr. Councillor McDougall; Chaplain, Mr. J. Anderson; Past-Pres., Mr. Councillor M. Croft; Hon. Sec., Mr. J. Chapman, Green Lane, Birmingham.

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—Information not received when this page was sent to press.

GLASGOW ABSTAINERS' UNION, EST. 1854.—Schemes of operation:—Lectures; Saturday evening Concerts; Morning Coffee Stands; Public-houses without the Drink; Bands of Hope; Penny Savings Banks; Temperance Library; Tract Distribution; Female Missionaries; Sea-side Convalescent Home for the Poor; Recreation for the People, &c. Pres., J. Lindsay, Esq.; Treas., W. Smith; Sec., J. Airlie, 58, Renfield Street; Collector, R. T. McNaught.

IRISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF INTemperance, EST. 1878.—Chairman of Committee, Thomas Pim, Esq., Jun., J.P.; Treas., David Drummond, Esq., J.P.; Hon. Secs., Henry Wigham and A. J. Nicolls, LL.B.; Sec., Mr. T. W. Russell.

IRISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, BAND OF HOPE UNION, AND PERMISSIVE BILL ASSOCIATION.—Pres., M. R. Dalway, Esq., M.P.; Treas., Lawson A. Browne, Esq.; Hon. Secs., John R. Neill, Esq., and John Malone, Esq.; Sec., Mr. J. Speers Orr; Offices, 18, Lombard Street, Belfast; Agents and Lecturers, Mr. W. D. Stewart, Rev. A. McKinley, and Mr. B. T. Herring (Band of Hope). Organ, *Irish Temperance League Journal* (monthly), 1d. Number of affiliated societies, &c., 141. Income, £1,531 5s.

SOUTH OF IRELAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—Object: to promote individual and national sobriety, and to procure efficient legislative measures for the suppression of intemperance. Pres., H. White, Esq., Waterford; Treas., F. Jacob, Esq., Waterford; Sec. and Lecturer, Mr. W. Hussey; Office, Catherine Street, Waterford. Income, £360 17s. 6d.

FOR WORK AMONG THE YOUNG.

UNITED KINGDOM BAND OF HOPE UNION.—Est. 1855. Pres., S. Morley, Esq., M.P.; Treas., E. Clarke, Esq.; Chairman, S. Shirley, Esq.; Sec., Mr. Frederic Smith; Office, 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C. In their last report the committee state the movement in London was never in a more healthy position than at the present time, there being 510 associated societies. The Local Unions for the various boroughs during last year held 129 Special Meetings, attended by 50,500 persons. In London alone 1,730 persons are actively and gratuitously engaged in promoting Temperance among the young, and illustrated lectures of an educational character were attended by 71,400 persons.

The movement in many other parts of the kingdom also made most satisfactory progress. The Yorkshire Union, which reported 489 societies a year ago, had increased to 542; the Hibernian Union from 68 societies to 80, and so on. A great amount of Mission work in rural districts was also carried on, resulting in the formation of new societies. The Rev H. S. Paterson, M.D., in pursuance of an understanding with the London School Board, visited 59 schools, and spoke to nearly 11,000 children. 25 lectures, illustrated by dissolving views, were given to young people in Orphan Asylums, Training Ships, Workhouses, Industrial Schools, and Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, at which 8,230 young people were present. Suitable works on Temperance were also presented to the Libraries of many of these Institutions. Miss Robinson, of the Soldiers' Institute, Portsmouth, assisted in the formation of Bands of Hope in the army. £50 offered by the Parent Society, and supplemented by £100 by the Local Unions, for the best answers to questions founded on "The Worship of Bacchus," the answers to which were required to be written in the presence of officials—the questions not having been previously seen. 64,540 persons attended a Fete at the Crystal Palace, arranged by the Committee, when no intoxicating liquors were sold at the bars; 10,000 young people, in two choirs of 5,000 each, gave concerts on the occasion, the average length of abstinence of the Singers being six years and five months. Deputations attended special meetings and conferences at Reading, Canterbury, Birmingham, Sheffield, Salford, Dublin, Hull, Colchester, Oxford, and other places. Mr. John B. Gough delivered ten Lectures on behalf of the Union, which were attended by 28,000 persons, and which realised a considerable pecuniary profit. Young people belonging to the Societies obtained from their friends more than £400 towards the Band of Hope movement and the Temperance Hospital. 540 Illustrated Lectures were given by means of the Dissolving Views, Panoramas, and Magic Lantern, at which probably 120,000 persons were present. £100 was awarded to Miss M. A. Paull for the best, and £50 to Miss Sommer for the second best, Temperance Tale adapted to promote total abstinence among the young. The sales of publications exceeded those of the previous year by £400, and 535,856 of the Society's Publications were disposed of. The Subscriptions and Donations amounted to £954.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BAND OF HOPE UNION.—Est. 1863. Offices, 18, Mount Street, Manchester. Pres., Robt. Whitworth, Esq.; Chairman, Jacob Earnshaw, Esq.; Hon. Secs., Messrs. W. Hoyle and T. E. Hallsworth; Sec., Geo. Scarr Hall. There are in connection with this Union 26 Local or Towns Unions, comprising 363 Bands of Hope, and 171 Societies directly connected. Over 600 Speakers visit these Societies, according to printed plans. Two Monthly Magazines are published—*Onward* (Illustrated), and *Onward Reciter*; also Pledge Cards, Hymn Books, and all other requisites for Bands of Hope.

HALIFAX BAND OF HOPE UNION, EST. 1858.—Pres., Mr. Councillor Horsefall; Hon. Sec., Mr. J. Bamford; Treas., Mr. E. Haley; Agent, Corney Simmonds; Offices, Central Hall, Halifax. The Union comprises 86 societies, with 17,500 members, more than 50 per cent. of whom are over 16 years of age. On the various committess there are 1,300 persons, nearly all of whom are Sunday School teachers. 800 meetings have been held, with an average attendance of 91. During the year the agent has attended and addressed 320 meetings, including 90 Dissolving View Lectures, 50 Open-air Lectures, 60 Band of Hope Addresses, and has occupied five or six hours daily at office work. Gratuitously distributed 84,350 Temperance publications, representing the number of visits to the homes of the members; sold by members, 48,837. The Union has recently taken possession of new premises, containing large meeting-room, committee-room, offices, cocoa-house department, and a club worked on Temperance principles. The total cost of purchase and outlay in alterations has been £3,130. A coffee cart on the street supplies cheap and nourishing beverages;

nearly £300 have been taken during the year. Expenditure by societies, £724 2s. 1d.; in prizes for the sale of periodicals, £41; by the Union, £295 6s. 9d.; total, £1,060 8s. 10½d.

LEEDS AND DISTRICT BAND OF HOPE LEAGUE, EST. 1860.—Office, 55, Albion Street, Leeds. Pres., John Iredale, Esq.; Treas., J. Hepworth, Esq.; Hon. Sec., Mr. Joseph Walker, 1, Chatham Street, Leeds. This Union comprises 57 societies and 8,360 members. During the year 12 societies have united with the League, 1,214 meetings have been held, average attendance 3,503; number of workers, 402. Income, £196 0s. 5d.; expenditure, £212 12s. 7d. On Good Friday the annual demonstration was held; from 6,000 to 7,000 children were present, and about 10,000 adults to hear them.

MANCHESTER WESLEYAN BAND OF HOPE UNION, EST. 1871.—Pres., Rev. T. Llewellyn; Treas., E. Sadler, Esq.; Hon. Secs., Rev. R. M. Rees, B.A. and Mr. W. Sharpe; Sec., Mr. Thos. W. Greenwood; Office, 72, Market Street, Manchester. The Association is worked by 60 officers and committee and 97 voluntary advocates, at an annual expenditure of about £150; there are 64 societies affiliated, with upwards of 9,269 members. During the year 740 meetings have been held, attended by over 48,000 young persons and adults. The affiliated societies have circulated upwards of 40,000 periodicals, and have spent about £400 in Temperance work. The Oldham Wesleyan Band of Hope Union is affiliated with this Union, and numbers 11 societies, 1,713 members, 30 speakers, and holds 200 meetings, and distributes about 9,000 periodicals annually. Hon. Sec., Mr. S. W. Gill, 39, Bower Street, Oldham. The Bolton Wesleyan Band of Hope Union is also affiliated; it has 22 societies, 2,900 members, and 70 speakers. Hon. Sec., Mr. Chas. Smithie, Mount Pleasant, Tottington.

SHEFFIELD SUNDAY SCHOOL BAND OF HOPE UNION.—Pres., Mr. I. Milner; Treas., Mr. J. Puttrel; Hon. Sec., Mr. J. C. Clegg; Sec. and Agent, Mr. C. J. Whitehead; Offices, 104, Devonshire Street. Societies in the Union, 95. Income, £365 15s. 10½d.; expenditure, £251 1s. 10½d. Two dissolving view apparatus are employed to illustrate lectures. The Union also issues a half yearly speakers' plan, and there are 44 voluntary speakers.

BRISTOL BAND OF HOPE UNION, EST. 1862.—Pres., F. V. Jacques, Esq.; Treas., J. T. Grace, Esq.; Hon. Secs., Mr. W. L. Harris, Cathay, and Mr. G. D. Thomas, Sheen House; Collector, Mr. M. J. Thomas. Operates through 54 Bands of 8,000 members by means of lectures, honorary deputations, chemical and dissolving view entertainments, promotes the circulation of the best temperance literature. Its annual meeting is a magnificent gathering, and is called "The May Festival," always influential and successful. Under its auspices the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union held its Autumnal Conference, September 1879. Its Great Meeting in Colston Hall, Breakfast, and Assemblies were most useful in extending the movement.

BEDFORDSHIRE BAND OF HOPE UNION.—Pres., Mr. Tucker, Pavenham; Treas., Miss Rogers, Bedford; Sec., Mr. R. Hill, junr., 14, Adelaide Square, Bedford; Assistant Sec., Mr. L. Smith, 48, Wellington Street, Bedford.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH BAND OF HOPE UNION, EST. 1878.—Pres., C. J. Bunting, Esq.; Treas., A. Kent, Esq.; Hon. Sec., T. J. Penns, Esq.; Organising Agent, Mr. H. Futchter; Office, Prince's Street, Norwich.

HULL AND DISTRICT BAND OF HOPE LEAGUE.—Pres., J. A. Wade, Esq., J.P., Chairman of Committee, G. B. Barker; Treas., Mr. L. R. Brooks; Hon. Sec.; Mr. J. N. Webster; Fin. Sec., Mr. F. Askew; Offices, 8, George Street, Hull; Organ, *Band of Hope Advocate*, (monthly). The League comprises 53 societies, with upwards of 8,000 members; has a large singing class, conductor, Mr. W. Gibson. Income, over £1,000.

BAND OF HOPE UNIONS.

Metropolitan Auxiliaries and County, Town, District, and Denominational Band of Hope Unions in the United Kingdom.

Information supplied by Sec. of United Kingdom Band of Hope Union.

METROPOLITAN AUXILIARIES.

Name of Union.	Societies.	Name and Address of Secretary.
Chelsea & Westminster	46	J. B. Rosevear, 75, Britannia-rd., Fulham, S.W.
Finsbury (inclg. City)	84	H. Forbes Clarke, Hungerford-rd., Holloway, N.
Greenwich	29	C. O. Barber, Guildford-road, Greenwich
Hackney	54	C. W. Garrard, 98, Shrubland-road, Dalston
Lambeth	60	{ G. H. Lymbery, 95, Camden-grove, Peckham
Marylebone	50	{ J. Ritchie, 14, Chapter-road, Walworth, S.E.
Southwark	41	John Langsford, 85, Camden-street, N.W.
Tower Hamlets ..	54	J. E. Tammadge, 10, Rosemary-road, S.E.
South West London..	51	T. W. Booth, 161, Stepney Green, E.
		Miss Carr, 3, Park-rd. Villas, Battersea Park.
Total ..	469	

UNIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BAND OF HOPE UNION.

Secretary: GEO. SCARR HALL. Office: 18, Mount Street, Manchester.

Accrington	12	John S. Higham, Wood Nook, Accrington
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	12	S. H. Quarmby, 21, Trafalgar-street, Ashton
Barrow-in-Furness ..	*	T. S. Bateman, 67, Harrison-street, Barrow
Chorley	8	H. R. Ellis, Heapey-road, Chorley
Church & Oswaldtwistle	4	John Chalmers, 29, Newark-street, Accrington
Colne	4	J. Hartley, Cross-st., Bunkers Hill, Colne, Lanc.
Crawshawbooth ..	7	James Aspin, Crawshawbooth, Lancashire
Droylsden & Openshaw	*	Christopher Plumb, Ashton-hill-ln., Droylsden
Farnworth & District	*	Thos Lord, 205, Manchester-road, Farnworth
Glossop	12	H. Salisbury, Bridgefield, Glossop.
Heywood	9	W. Barlow, 41, Bank-street, Heywood
Hollingwood	*	C. Hodgson, Junr., New Moston, Failsworth
Hyde and District ..	*	D. Pennington, Hyde
Liverpool Wesleyan ..	25	F. P. Corkill, 41, Norwood-grove, Liverpool
Macclesfield	10	J. C. Holland, 17, Park-street, Macclesfield
Pendleton and District	*	G. Whittaker, 6, Buxton-street, Pendleton
Preston	17	T. Myerscaugh, 29, North-road, Preston
Ramsbottom District	6	H. Clark, Nuttall-lane, Ramsbottom
Rochdale District ..	*	E. Townend, 21, Lord-street, Rochdale
Stockport	14	G. Wilks, Grenville-street, Edgeley, Stockport
Stalybridge	5	Allen Nield, 18, Canal-street, Stalybridge
St. Helens	22	W. Owen, 85, Peasley Cross-lane, St. Helens
Vale of Eden	26	C. Liddle, Dufton, Penrith
W. Houghton & Lostock	*	John Coop, Church-street, West Houghton
Societies immediately connected ..	173	
Total ..	367	* No Returns.

UNIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE YORKSHIRE BAND OF HOPE UNION.

Hon. Secs.: REV. R. H. DUGDALE, Cemetery Lodge, Huddersfield; and CLAEKE WILSON, Akroyden, Halifax. *Financial Sec.*: E. J. DAY, Staincliffe, Dewsbury.

Name of Union.	Societies.	Name and Address of Secretary.
Barnsley	16	J. Carr, 10, Hopwood-street, Barnsley
Barnard Castle and Upper Teesdale ..	6 10	(J. Davis, Galgate, Barnard Castle J. Sutherland, Middleton, Teesdale
Batley	82	W. Fenton, Shay-terrace, Carlinghow, Batley
Bradford	15	M. Field, printer, Godwin-street, Bradford
Clitheroe	27	J. Bowker, 29, West View, Clitheroe
Dewsbury	27	W. D. Nield, 32, Orchard-street, Dewsbury
Halifax	76	John Bamford, 166, Osborne-place, Halifax
Knaresboro' & Harrogt	13	W. J. Kaye, High Harrogate
Hebden Bridge ..	9	T. Green, High Hirst, Hebden Bridge
Huddersfield ..	35	James Hartly, New-street, Huddersfield
Hull	34	J. W. Webster, 2, Grosvenor-st., Beverley-rd.
Keighley	16	(R. Preston, Kirby Lonsdale
Kirby Lonsdale and Sedbergh	8	T. Harrison, Berks House, Sedbergh
Lancaster	4	T. Mossop, 112, St. Leonardsgate, Lancaster
Leeds	60	J. Walker, 1, Oatland-street, Leeds
Malton	3	Thomas Moon, Wheelgate, Malton, Yorks.
Mexborough ..	7	
Mirfield	5	C. H. Appleyard, Hopton, Mirfield, Yorks.
Ossett	6	Israel Archer, Ossett, Yorks.
Pontefract & Castleford	9	A. T. White, draper, Pontefract
Rotherham	8	C. E. Thomas, Rotherham
Scarborough ..	11	W. N. Blanshard, 2, Greta-ter., Scarboro' Quay
Selby	7	E. Storey, Ousegate, Selby
Settle	13	William Walker, Settle, Yorks.
Skipton	9	J. W. Wade, Temperance Hotel, Skipton
Teesdale	9	W. Dowthwaite, Middleton, Teesdale, Durham
Upper Wensleydale ..	4	Josh. Hopper, Bainbridge, <i>via</i> Bedale, Yorks.
Wakefield & Normantn	4	W. Wilson, Kirkgate, Wakefield
Wharfedale	12	J. Hudson, Yeadon, near Leeds
York	15	John Greenwood, 47, Holgate-terrace, York
Total	533	

OTHER COUNTY UNIONS.

Bedfordshire ..	46	Rowland Hill, 14, Adelaide-square, Bedford
Derby and Derbyshire	40	Tom Carter, 10, Mount-street, Derby
Essex (North) ..	28	Miss Docwra, Kelvedon (<i>pro tem.</i>)
Essex (South) ..	41	J. Bonner, 9, Stanley-street, Plaistow, E.
Glamorganshire ..	*	(A. Llewellyn, 44, Worthing-street, Cardiff Rev. C. Ayliffe, Cardiff
Hertfordshire ..	8	H. Blackaby, Stanstead, Herts.
Ipswich and Suffolk ..	19	R. Smith, Tavern-street, Ipswich
Kent (East)	13	W. R. King, Hardinge-road, Ashford
Leicestershire ..	40	H. O. Bridgewater, 50, Southgate-st., Leicester
Lincoln & Lincolnshire	28	J. Robinson, Bailgate, Lincoln
Northamptonshire ..	13	W. Coplestone, Crown-court, Nottingham
Nottingham and Notts.	64	W. Wilkinson, 35, Pembroke-street, Oxford
Oxfordshire	3	R. Wilson, Elleray, Ash, Surrey
Surrey	2	
Total	381	* No returns.

NOT ASSOCIATED WITH COUNTY UNIONS.

Name of Union.	Societies.	Name and Address of Secretary.
Barrowford.. ..	*	Thomas Faraday, Barrowford, near Barnsley
Bath	12	Charles Richardson, 3, Berkeley-street, Bath
Birmingham & district	31	F. W. Lamsdale, 1, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham
Bolton (Wesleyan) ..	15	Chas. Smithie, Hawkshaw-lane, Tottington Lower End, Bury, Lancashire
Brighton	18	J. J. Jones, 39, Mighell-street, Brighton
Bristol	54	{ William L. Harris, Cathay, Bristol { G. D. Thomas, Sheene House, Bdmnstr, Bristol
Cambridge	11	A. J. Tillyard, M.A., The Avenue, Cambridge
Crewe (Stafford) ..	*	
Darlington	14	J. A. L. Robinson, 23, Queen-st., Darlington
Exeter	9	George Avent, 114, St. Sidwells, Exeter
Gloucester	9	J. Marshall Sturge, Midland-road, Gloucester
Leeds (Wesleyan) ..	41	John Tinney, 4, Lovell-street, Leeds
Liverpool & nbourhd.	75	W. J. Sutcliffe, 6, Clayton-square, Liverpool
Manchester(Wesleyan)	61	Lot Whitworth, 71, Market-street, Manchester
Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	15	W. E. Bell, 3, De Gray-street, Newcastle
Portsmouth	20	F. Hingston, 73, Kilminster-st., Portsmouth
Plymouth(three towns)	21	Louis B. Phillips, 7, Kirby-place, Plymouth
Rochester	*	J. Crockford, Eastgate, Rochester
Sheffield	87	C. J. Whitehead, 104, Devonshire-st., Sheffield
St. Austell & dis. Cor.	20	R. H. Kirtan, St. Austell, Cornwall
Swansea	5	Edward Blewitt, 2, Garden-street, Swansea
Thame and district ..	*	W. Ward, Board School, Haddenham, Thame
Todmorden.. ..	18	R. A. Thorpe, Pex-road, Todmorden
West Cumberland ..	15	Luther Bouch, Aspatria, Carlisle
Whitehaven	5	Richard Smith, Branstry, Whitehaven
Total	556	* No returns.

OTHER UNIONS.

Methodist New Con... ..	150	Rev. J. C. Story, Brighthouse, Yorkshire
Edinburgh	33	S. M'Glashen, 5, St. Andrew's-st., Edinburgh
Glasgow	150	W. Drummond, 69, Union-street, Glasgow
Irish T. L. & B. H. U.	59	
Hibernian (Dublin) ..	80	W. Carty, 86, Grafton-street, Dublin
Cork	6	Alfred Beale, Cork

APPROXIMATE SUMMARY.

Bands of Hope associated with Metropolitan Auxiliaries	469
" " associated with the Lanc. and Cheshire B. H. U.	367
" " associated with the Yorkshire Band of Hope Union	533
" " associated with other County Unions	381
" " assoc. with Town and District Unions not assoc. with C. U.	556
" " associated with the Methodist New Connection B. H. U... ..	150
" " associated with Unions in Scotland	183
" " associated with Unions in Ireland	145
	2,784

EVERY one connected with the management of a Band of Hope should take the *Temperance Worker and Band of Hope Conductor*, monthly, One Penny. See advertisement.

CHURCH TEMPERANCE ORGANISATIONS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Organised on its present basis, 1873. Objects: 1. The promotion of habits of temperance. 2. The reformation of the intemperate. 3. The removal of the causes which lead to intemperance, mainly in accordance with the recommendations contained in the reports of the committees on intemperance presented to the convocations of Canterbury and York. Patron, The Queen; Pres., Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

Treas., R. Baxter, Esq., Victoria Street, Westminster; Clerical Sec., Rev. J. H. Potter, M.A.; Gen. Sec., Mr. A. Sargant, 13, Catherine-st., Strand, W.C.; Agents: Dioceses of Bath and Wells, and Gloucester and Bristol, Rev. T. P. Ring, 1, Copse Vale, Woodland Road, Clevedon; Diocese of Llandaff, Rev. C. Parsons, Penarth Rectory, Cardiff; Diocese of Oxford, Mr. J. Abbey, 44, St. Giles', Oxford; Sion College Area, London, Mr. R. Haskett, 39, Rectory Square, Stepney, E.; Metropolitan Police Courts, Mr. George Nelson, and Mr. W. Batchelor; Diocese of Manchester, Mr. R. Graham, 20, Cannon Street, Corporation Street, Manchester; Diocese of Durham, Rev. Charles Duppy, 25, Maple Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Diocese of Carlisle, Mr. T. Trevor, Kendall; Diocese of Lichfield, Mr. T. D. Spain, Lichfield; Diocese of York, Rev. T. D. Speck, 10, Heyworth Green, York; Diocese of Ripon, Rev. H. M. Holpen, 27, Blenheim Road, Manningham, Bradford; Diocese of Chester, Rev. R. B. Baron, 11, Lord Street, Liverpool; Diocese of Bangor and St. Asaph, Rev. Morgan Rees, Llangwyfan Rectory, Rhyl; County of Nottingham, Mr. W. Baker, 22, Low Pavement, Nottingham; County of Lincoln, Mr. Boggis, 6, Prospect Terrace, Lincoln. The official organ of the Society is the *Church of England Temperance Chronicle*, price 1d. weekly.

CONGREGATIONAL TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION.—Formed 1873. Pres., E. Baines, Esq.; Treas., S. Morley, Esq., M.P.; Hon. Sec., Rev. G. M. Murphy, 8, Finchley Road, Walworth, London, S.E. Includes ministers and deacons of Congregational churches, delegates to Congregational Union, and students in Congregational colleges and institutes, who are abstainers, and other abstaining Congregationalists who subscribe not less than 5s. annually.

GLOUCESTER AND HEREFORD CONGREGATIONAL T. A. SOCIETY.—Pres., R. W. Batten, Esq., M.D., Gloucester; Treas., Miss Thornton, and Miss Wethered, Bristol; Gen. Sec., Rev. F. Hastings, Weston-super-Mare; Organising Sec., Rev. T. B. Knight, Apsley Road, Clifton, Bristol.

BAPTIST TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION.—Formed 1874. Pres., J. S. Wright, Esq., Birmingham; Treas., J. P. Bacon, Esq., London; Hon. Secs., Rev. S. H. Booth, Rev. J. Clifford, M.A., LL.B., and Mr. J. T. Sears, 232, Southampton Street, Camberwell, S.E. The conditions of membership are substantially those of the Congregational Association.

NORTH WALES AUXILIARY CONGREGATIONAL TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—Est. 1878. Chairman, Rev. J. Thomas, O.D., Liverpool; Treas., David Roberts, Esq., Chester; Hon. Secs., Rev. D. B. Hooke, The Manse, Mold, and Rev. D. Oliver, Holywell.

TEMPERANCE PRAYER UNION.—Est. 1877. Object: To secure the sympathy and prayers of Christians on behalf of temperance. All persons enrolled as members of the Union engage (1) to pray for the removal of the national sin at least once every week, viz., on the Lord's Day; and (2) to subscribe not less than threepence yearly towards defraying the expenses of the Union. A card of membership is forwarded to each person on joining the Union, and is renewed at the commencement of each year. A *Monthly Letter*, in addition to a monthly tract, is issued in connection with the Union, which numbers about 300 members. Hon. Sec., Mr. H. Dunn, Shipley, Yorkshire.

TEMP. ASSOCIATION IN CONNECTION WITH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, IRELAND.—Treas., Rev. Robert Knox, D.D.; Sec., Rev. I. N. Harkness, Stewartstown.

IRISH FRIENDS' T.A. Soc.—Sec., Mr. Jos. W. Edmundson, 35, Capel-st., Dublin.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES.

(SALFORD UNITY.)

HIGH CHIEF RULER, Mr. William Whitfield, Jamestown House, Finglas, County Dublin; High Deputy Ruler, Mr. John Diamond, 96, Zetland-street, Southport; High Treas., Mr. C. Hodgson, Salford. An association of teetotalers united for mutual interest. Established over 44 years, the I.O.R. has now over 33,000 paying members, with an available capital of over £200,000. There are also in connection with the Order, Female and Juvenile Societies, both contributing largely to the strength and progress of the Order. Any number of teetotalers (not fewer than ten) will be formed into a Tent or Branch, on application to the Corresponding Sec., Mr. R. Hunter, 96 and 98, Lancaster-avenue, Fennell-street, Manchester. Organ, *Rechabite and Temperance Magazine*, monthly 1d.

DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

- 1 Manchester: T. Sharples, 10, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester
- 2 Ashton-under-Lyne: R. Harrop, Goddard-street, Ashton-road, Oldham
- 3 Lancashire and Yorkshire: J. Lawton, Upper Mill, near Manchester
- 4 Warrington: W. Mee, Grappenhall, Knutsford-road, Warrington
- 5 Liverpool: W. Atkinson, 7, Upper Duke-street, Liverpool
- 6 Isle of Man: H. T. M'Iver, 2, Goldie-street, Douglas, Isle of Man
- 7 Bolton: N. Jepson, 26, Sudell-road, Darwen
- 8 Potteries: C. Cork, High-street, Silverdale, Staffordshire
- 9 Bolton (second): J W. Holmes, 25, Centre-street, Brownlow Fold, Bolton
- 10 Cumberland: R. Graham, Good Templar Hall, Workington
- 11 Sheffield: John Parkington, 12, Catherine-street, Sheffield
- 12 Chester: William Bebbington, 38, Garden-lane, Chester
- 13 Furness: J. Peet, Ainslie-street, Barrow-in-Furness
- 14 Preston: W. Haslam, St. Paul's-road, Preston
- 15 Southport: J. Diamond, 96, Zetland-street, Southport
- 16 Westmoreland: W. Longmire, Market-place, Kendal
- 17 Belfast: Thomas Brennian, Chambers-street, Belfast
- 18 East Riding: C. Firby, Princess-street, Mason-street, Hull
- 19 Winsford: William Dutton, Norley, near Frodsham
- 20 Bradford: C. Catlow, 9, Forster-street, Lady-lane, Lister-hills, Bradford
- 21 Birmingham: R. Breakspear, 94, Rann-street, Birmingham
- 22 Dublin: J. Erskine, 18, Lower Abbey street, Dublin
- 23 Exeter: John H. Casley, 18½, Magdalene-street, Exeter
- 24 Stockport: J. Prestwich, 49, Edward-street, Stockport
- 25 Huddersfield: J. Armstrong, Bridge-street, Lockwood, Huddersfield
- 26 Lynn: J. Flatman, Bridge-street, Downham, Norfolk
- 27 Shrewsbury: T. Davies, 47, New-street, Shrewsbury
- 28 Northampton: C. Buswell, High-street, Kettering
- 29 Cleveland: John Hind, 9, Smeaton-street, North Ormesby
- 30 London: G. Sheppard, 80, Coburg Buildings, Westminster, London
- 31 Leeds: John Campbell, 8, Colville-terrace, Beeston-hill, Leeds
- 32 Herefordshire: G. H. Gooding, 1, Tanbrook-villas, Widemarsh-st., Hereford
- 33 Durham and Northumberland: T. Dalziel, 3½, High-street, Jarrow-on-Tyne
- 34 Dundee: James W. Fyffe, 10, West Abbey-street, Arbroath
- 35 Mid and West Kent: William Baldwin, St. Stephen's-street, Tunbridge
- 36 Nottingham: J. Stanton, 56, Hounds-gate, Nottingham
- 37 Berks and Oxon: W. Lewendon, Speenhamland, Newbury, Berks.
- 38 Glasgow: R. Campbell, 22, Fauldhouse-street, Oatlands, Glasgow
- 39 Clitheroe: H. Greenwood, Carry Bridge, Colne
- 40 Southern: H. J. Gundry, 7, Terminus-street, Weymouth, Dorset
- 41 Gwent and Glamorgan: D. M. Richards, station-master, Pontypool
- 42 Kirkcudbright and Dumfries: T. C. Farries, 75, Loreburn-street, Dumfries

- 43 Isle of Wight : H. White, Henley-villas, Western-road, Shanklin
 44 Cornwall : N. H. Higgleston, Hayle, Cornwall
 45 North Devon : James S. Burrow, 11, Richmond-terrace, Bideford
 46 Perthshire : John Clarke, Lilybank, Burghmuir, Perth
 46 South Devon : J. Austin, Laira Bridge-terrace, Plymouth
 67 Alderney : John M. Duplain, Victoria-street, St. Ann's, Alderney
 68 Guernsey : T. Ozard, St. Thomas Village, Guernsey
 69 Pembrokeshire : G. Phillips, 12, Dew-street, Haverfordwest
 71 Blackburn : T. Gregory, 44, Darwen-street, Blackburn

FOREIGN DISTRICTS.

- 79 Tasmania : P. Poland, Launceston, Tasmania
 80 Southern Cross : W. Thomas, Sandy Bay, Herbert's Town, Tasmania
 81 South Australia : E. Alcock, Weymouth-terrace, Adelaide, Australia
 82 Victoria : W. Bell, 46, Collins-street East, Melbourne, Australia
 83 Albert : G. W. Cole, District Offices, North Adelaide, South Australia
 84 New Zealand : Edward Honiss, accountant, Thames
 85 New South Wales :
 86 Wellington : F. Frazer, Manners-street, Wellington, New Zealand
 87 Queensland : Charles Nullwood, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia
 68 Western Australia : F. Stone, jun., William-street, Perth, Western Australia

[See Advertisement on Last Page of Cover.]

BATH DISTRICT UNITY, I.O.R.—This order was established in 1837, and has now connected with it 36 Tents and 760 Members. The annual income is about £2,000. Chief Ruler, Mr. William Jarrett, Montpelier, Bristol; Sec., Mr. J. Wither. Offices : 2, Abbey Churchyard, Bath.

ORDER OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

AMERICAN UNITY.—Established 1855.

M.W.T., M. Macleod, Manchester; M.W. Scribe, Wm. Clarke, 29, Pitt Terrace, Miles Platting, Manchester; M.W.T., J. T. W. Mitchell, Rochdale.

The following is a list of the G.Ss. of the several Grand Divisions:

- Liverpool : J. McInnes, 12, Madryn-street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool
 Manchester : W. H. Lowe, 1, Henry-st., Lower Moss-lane, Hulme, Manchester
 Preston : H. Garstang, 4, Peel Hall-street, Preston
 Rochdale : C. Kershaw, 6, Back Bradshaw-street, Rochdale
 Merthyr Tydvil : H. Lloyd, 4, Commercial-street, Dowlais, Wales
 Newcastle-on-Tyne : J. Gibson, 11, Swan-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
 Sunderland : J. Naismith, care of Messrs. Backhouse & Co., Bankers, Sunderland
 Salford : W. Huddart, 12, Islington-grove, Salford
 Hull : W. Todd, 8, Granville-terrace, Lansdowne-street, Hull
 Bradford : H. Nicholson, Rodley, near Leeds
 Wednesbury : W. Boffey, 20, Wheeler-street, Lozells, Birmingham
 Ashton-under-Lyne : W. Scully, 16, Queen's-street, Droylsden, Manchester
 Bolton : J. Marginson, 234, Lever-street, Bolton
 Middlesboro' : R. Beckwith, 11, Smeyton-street, North Ormesby, Yorkshire
 Glasgow : Hugh Dunn, 43, McNeil-street, Glasgow
 Bristol : Elisha Grey, 19, Queen-square Bristol
 London : W. Johnson, 17, Ironmonger-lane, London
 Bishop Auckland : S. Gladwin, 6, Denmark-street, Darlington
 Rotherham : W. G. Sutton, 7, Wellgate, Rotherham
 Portsmouth : J. Morgan, 7, Unicorn-buildings, Landport, Portsmouth
 Cheshire : T. Cooke, Y.M.C. Association, Camden-buildings, Runcorn
 Coatbridge : W. L. Lindsay, Brown's-lane, Sunnyside-road, Coatbridge
 Lincoln : J. Asman, Printer, Wigford-street, Lincoln
 Stockton-on-Tees : J. Carr, Windmill House, Mill-lane, Stockton-on-Tees
 Leicester : T. K. Pike, 38, Gladstone-street, Leicester

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

[The following information of the Order working under the RIGHT WORTHY GRAND LODGE OF THE WORLD has been compiled from official documents supplied by G.W.S. of the several jurisdictions.—ED.]

RIGHT WORTHY GRAND LODGE OF THE WORLD.

R.W.G.T., Rev. George Gladstone, Hillhead, Glasgow, Scotland.

R.W.G.S., Joseph Malins, Congreve Street, Birmingham.

The next Annual Meeting to be held in Cardiff, Wales, in August, 1880.

GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND—Instituted 1870.

G.W.C.T., Joseph Malins, Congreve Street, Birmingham. G.W.S., J. W. Kirton, Congreve Street, Birmingham. Official Organ, *Good Templars' Watchword*, weekly, 1d. The Eleventh Annual Session to be held at Birmingham, on Easter Tuesday, 1880.

DISTRICT LODGES AND D.C.T.'s.

BEDFORDSHIRE : Francis Wm. Crick, 6, Gwyn-street, Bedford.

BERKSHIRE : Rev. George Sale Reaney, Castle-hill, Reading.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE : Rev. James Drewitt Alford, Stony Stratford.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE : William Audley, 74, King-street, Cambridge.

CHESHIRE, E. & M. : Rev. A. Kirkland, 16, Marsland-street, Stockport.

CHESHIRE, W. : Thomas Lockhart, Sandon-terrace, Seacombe.

CORNWALL, E. : Jonathan Jose, Tywardreath, Par Station.

CORNWALL, W. : Waterhouse Kenrick, Market-place, St. Ives.

CUMBERLAND, E. : Thomas Todd, 16, Hartington-place, Carlisle.

CUMBERLAND, W. : Richard Sands, 15, Corkickle, Whitehaven.

DERBYSHIRE : Ephraim C. Ellis, 12, Peter-street, Derby.

DEVONSHIRE E. : William James Braddon, The Dairy, Brixham.

DEVONSHIRE, N. : Rev. William Higman, New-street, Torrington.

DEVONSHIRE, S. : Rev. Henry Wheeler, Drake's House, Plymouth.

DORSETSHIRE : William J. Bond, High-street, Gillingham.

DURHAM, N. : Anthony Wardroper, 4, Hudson-road, Sunderland.

DURHAM, S. : James John Woods, 15, Regent-street, Hartlepool.

ESSEX : Rev. Joseph Deans, Brightlingsea.

GLOUCESTER, E. : Joseph W. Hopkins, British School House, Moreton-in-Marsh.

GLOUCESTER, W. : W. H. Lambe, 151, City-road, Bristol.

GLOUCESTER, N.W. : T. Bennett Brain, Euroclydon, near Drybrook.

HAMPSHIRE, N. : Mrs. Annie Payne Boys, Old Ditcham, Petersfield.

HAMPSHIRE, S. : T. W. Glover, Elgin-road, Freemantle, Southampton.

HEREFORDSHIRE : Henry Southall, Ross.

HERTFORDSHIRE : John C. Hartley, 28, Elderfield-road, Clapton Park, E.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE : Frederick Gildings, North-road, St. Ives.

ISLE OF WIGHT : Henry Shepard, 2, High-street, West Cowes.

KENT, E. : Robert H. Campbell, Heathercote, Woking.

KENT, M. : G. H. Graham, 64, Union-street, Maidstone.

KENT, W. : John Bowen, 42, Malpas-road, Brockley.

LANCASHIRE, N. : Robert Mansergh, Lindow-street, Lancaster.

LANCASHIRE, N.E. : Thomas Shepley, 7, Sefton-terrace, Burnley.

LANCASHIRE, S.E. : William Wood, Market-street, Droylsden.

LANCASHIRE, S.W. : R. Williams, 209A, North Hill-street, Liverpool.

LANCASHIRE, S.W. (WELSH) : John S. Jones, 27, Fernhill-street, Liverpool.

LEICESTERSHIRE : Rev. George Edwards, The Vicarage, Enderby.

LINCOLNSHIRE : Joseph Wilson, Market Rasen.

MIDDLESEX : W. Winton, Shaftesbury Hall, Princess-rd., Notting-hill, London.

DISTRICT LODGES AND D.C.T.'s—*continued.*

- MILITARY: Thomas Polden, Soldiers' Institute, Chatham.
 MONMOUTHSHIRE: William Henry Brown, 26, Upper Alma-street, Newport.
 NAVAL: Capt. W. Phipps, R.N., Morden Lodge, Lee Park, Kent.
 NORFOLK: Royal Watson, Bridge-street, Downham-market.
 NORTHAMPTON, N.: George Leigh Mace, Brigstock.
 NORTHAMPTON, S.: Edward Dolby Shelton, Victoria-road, Northampton.
 NORTHUMBERLAND: William Hobkirk, Farm House, Cramlington.
 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: Edward Brooks, 76, Barnby-gate, Newark.
 OXFORDSHIRE: William Simpkins, Bell-street, Henley-on-Thames.
 SHROPSHIRE: Reece Morris, Chapel-street, Wem.
 SOMERSET, E.: John Sinclair Sturges, 4, Terrace-walks, Bath.
 SOMERSET, M.: William Macmillan, Castle Cary.
 SOMERSET, W.: William Thompson, Brent House, Bridgwater.
 STAFFORD, E.: William Ward, New-street, West Bromwich.
 STAFFORD, N.: Rev. J. H. Howshall, 22, Wise-street, Dresden, Stoke-on-Trent.
 STAFFORD, W.: Isaac Mason, 3, Castle-street, Roseville, near Bilston.
 SUFFOLK: Joseph Alexander, 35, Colveston-crescent, Kingsland, London, E.
 SURREY, E. & M.: George Thorneloe, 143, Kennington Park-rd, London, S.E.
 SURREY, W.: Charles William Mills, South-street, Guildford.
 SUSSEX: Samuel Vinall, The Cliff, Lewes.
 WARWICKSHIRE: Edmund Glover, 13, Victoria-street, Coventry.
 WESTMORELAND: William S. Thwaites, 126, Highgate, Kendal.
 WILTSHIRE: George Barnett, 28, Belle Vue-road, Swindon.
 WORCESTERSHIRE: Josiah Derrington, Manor House, Yardley, near Birmingham.
 YORKSHIRE, E.: Joseph Crosby, Stamp Office, Bridlington.
 YORKSHIRE, N.: Rev. John Thornley, 45, Trafalgar-square, Scarborough.
 YORKSHIRE CENTRAL: George H. Braithwaite, Cragg-hill, Horsforth, *via* Leeds.
 YORKSHIRE, CLEVELAND: Joseph Lord, 116, Newport-road, Middlesborough.
 YORKSHIRE, N.W.: Joseph Walshaw, Crown-street Chambers, Halifax.
 YORKSHIRE, S.W.: Rev. H. J. Boyd, Westfield House Paddock, Huddersfield.

JUVENILE TEMPLAR ORDER (EST. IN ENGLAND, 1871).

Grand Supt., Miss H. E. Young, 125, Strafford-road, Birmingham.

More than 800 Temples, and upwards of 55,000 contributing members in England, not including Scotland and Wales. Each Temple has 14 officers, elected from the members, and is guided by an adult superintendent, with an executive committee of Good Templars. The four-fold pledge is against drink, tobacco, and profanity, and a visiting committee waits upon each candidate before admission, to explain the nature of the obligation, and obtain consent of parents. In every suitable way the young are trained to Temperance work. Organ, the *Juvenile Templar*, illustrated, monthly, $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.

- BEDFORDSHIRE: C. Taylor, Cherry Cottage, Ampthill.
 BERKSHIRE: E. Line, Broad-street, Reading.
 BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: C. Wiblin, Slater-street, North Town, High Wycombe.
 CAMBRIDGESHIRE: C. Flatters, Covent-garden, Cambridge.
 CHESHIRE, E. & M.: C. Crossley, Willington-road South, Stockport.
 CHESHIRE, W.: C. Duckett, 79, Beckwith-street, Birkenhead.
 CORNWALL, E.: E. D. Hawke, Saltash.
 CORNWALL, W.: W. H. Trownson, 34, North-street, Penzance.
 CUMBERLAND, E.: Mrs. G. S. Ward, 17, West Tower-street, Carlisle.
 CUMBERLAND, W.: T. Rutherford, Sibson-place, Harrington.
 DERBYSHIRE: T. W. Fines, Mount-street, Heanor.
 DEVONSHIRE, E.: G. Hole, The Vinery, Erith-road, Torquay.
 DEVONSHIRE, N.: J. Coates, High-street, Ilfracombe.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS—*continued.*

- DEVONSHIRE, S.: E. Witheridge, 2, Jubilee-place, Plymouth.
 DORSETSHIRE: Jas. Wescott, Shaftesbury.
 DURHAM, N.: J. W. Woods, 60, High-street, Felling-on-Tyne.
 DURHAM, S.: J. E. Robson, Bellerby-terrace, West Hartlepool.
 ESSEX: Miss L. Docwra, Kelvedon, Essex.
 GLOUCESTER, E.: Mrs. A. S. Collings, Cromwell-street, Gloucester.
 GLOUCESTER, W.: T. Blacklock, 14, Seymour-road. Stapleton-road, Bristol.
 GLOUCESTER, N.W.: B. Ensor, Lydney.
 HAMPSHIRE, N.: H. Wyeth, North Waltham, *via* Micheldever.
 HAMPSHIRE, S.: Mrs. Parker, American Wharf, Southampton.
 HEREFORDSHIRE: J. Chick, 111, St. Owen-street, Herefordshire.
 HERTFORDSHIRE: J. Easton, Railway-street, Hertford.
 HUNTINGDONSHIRE: W. J. Davis, Stilton, Peterborough.
 ISLE OF WIGT: Mrs. Dixon, 38, Bedford-terrace, Newport.
 KENT, E.: F. West, 809, Parade, Canterbury.
 KENT, M.: J. Wells, King's Cottage, Matfield, *via* Staplehurst.
 KENT, W.: C. D. Parkinson, 5, Bridge-place, Bridge-street, Greenwich.
 LANCASHIRE, N.: Miss J. Wade, Abingdon-street, Blackpool.
 LANCASHIRE, N.E.: D. Fish, Hapton-street, Padiham.
 LANCASHIRE, S.E.: J. Postlethwaite, Toad-lane, Rochdale.
 LANCASHIRE, S.W.: Mrs. A. M. Green, 18, Kensington, Liverpool.
 LANCASHIRE, S.W. (Welsh): G. C. Owen, 9, Newland-street, Liverpool.
 LEICESTERSHIRE: J. S. Vorley, 4, Brookside Cottages, Frog Island, Leicester.
 LINCOLNSHIRE: R. Baker, West-street, Alford.
 MIDDLESEX: D. Gover, Argyle-street, Euston-road. W.C.
 MILITARY: Miss C. Moss, Cyprus House, Farnboro', Hants.
 MONMOUTHSHIRE: G. W. Counley, 14, Alma-street, Newport.
 NAVAL: Miss S. Wintz, Sailor's Rest Institute, Devonport.
 NORFOLK: Mrs. W. Bennett, jun., Chestnut-villa, Downham Market.
 NORTHAMPTON, N.: Nathaniel Smith, Thrapston.
 NORTHAMPTON, S.: J. West, Hood-street, Northampton.
 NORTHUMBERLAND: Mrs. J. Snowden, 51, Blackett-street, Newcastle.
 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: Miss Binns, Nottingham-road, Mansfield.
 OXFORDSHIRE: J. Howard, 33, Hythe, Bridge-street, Oxford.
 SHROPSHIRE: J. Higginson, Braideway, Hadnall.
 SOMERSET, E.: J. R. Goding, 9, Nelson-villas, Bath.
 SOMERSET, M.: George Sweetman, Wincanton.
 SOMERSET, W.: J. T. Stembridge, Woodfords-buildings, Taunton.
 STAFFORD, E.: A. Rowley, High-street, Walsall.
 STAFFORD, N.: J. Wilshaw, 83, Bryan-street, Hanley.
 STAFFORD, W.: R. W. Ulett, Bell-street, Wolverhampton.
 SUFFOLK: Wm. Alston, Sudbury.
 SURREY, E. and M.: S. R. Rolfe, 17, Charles-street, Camberwell New-road, S.E.
 SURREY, W.: W. Cole, St. Martin's-place, Dorking.
 SUSSEX: Mrs. N. S. Whiteman, Summerville, Cornwallis-gardens, Hastings.
 WARWICKSHIRE: Miss E. Conibear, British Workman, St. Vincent-st., Birmingham.
 WESTMORELAND: J. McNabb, Ackenthwaite, Milnthorpe.
 WILTSHIRE: John Smith, 60, Fore-street, Trowbridge.
 WORCESTERSHIRE: Elijah Ryder, The Ridge, Wollaston, near Stourbridge.
 YORKSHIRE, E.: T. Norman, 36, Porter-street, Hull.
 YORKSHIRE, N.: W. Estill, 35, Gray-street, Whitby.
 YORKSHIRE (Central): S. Holdstock, New-street, Stanningley.
 YORKSHIRE (Cleveland): W. W. Thompson, 24, Borough-road, Middlesboro'.
 YORKSHIRE, N.W.: W. S. Hughes, 17, Penn-street, Pelton-grove, Halifax.
 YORKSHIRE, S.W.: J. Hargreaves, Saville-place, Ashworth-road, Dewsbury.

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND—Instituted May 7th, 1870.

G.W.C.T., Rev. J. Kay, Edinburgh; G.W.S., W. W. Turnbull; Offices, 31, Hope-street, Glasgow. Official Organ, the *Good Templar*, monthly, 1d. Next annual session held at Perth, in July, 1880. There are 750 adult lodges in Scotland, with a membership of 52,000,

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

Aberdeen, North.....	John Johnson, Custom House, Fraserburgh
" City	David Burge, 80, George-street, Aberdeen
" Central	Rev. Hudson B. Teape, B.A., Huntly
Campbeltown	Rev. James C. Russell, Campbeltown
Loch Fyne	Donald McBean, Tarbert
Ayr, Northern	Rev. A. Cross, Androssan
" Eastern	James B. Orr, Ford-street, Catrine
" Central	E. J. Darke, St. Andrew's-terrace, Kilmarnock
" Southern.....	R. M. Beveridge, 7, Cathcart-street, Ayr
Banff.....	George Pirie, Seafield-street, Cullen
Berwick	John Newbigging, Currie-street, Dunse
Bute and Cowall	William Hunter, 24, Castle-street, Rothsay
Clackmannan	J. McLachlan, sen., West Grange Cottage, Alloa
Dumbarton	John McNidder, Teacher, Dumbarton
Dumfries	Joseph Black, Shoemaker, Sanquhar
Elgin and W. Banff	Rev. John Miller, Forres
Edinburgh, Eastern	Walter Young, 5, South-street, Dalkeith
" Leith Burghs.	Wm. Anderson, 9, Janefield-place, Leith
" City	Rev. J. Marmaduke Rose, 21, Teviot-place, Edinburgh
Fife, Northern.....	Thomas Honeyman, Ladybank
" Southern.....	Alexander Fyfe, Thistle-street, Kirkcaldy
" Eastern	Robert Gilchrist, Lundin Mill, Largo
Forfar, N. & Kincardine	James Stevenson, 15, Evan-street, Stonehaven
" Central	George Strachan, Court House, Forfar
" Eastern	David Lothian, 31, Park-street, Arbroath
" Southern.....	Wm. Fyfe, 56, Blackcroft, Dundee
Haddington	W. F. Macray, County Prison, Haddington
Inverness and Nairn	Daniel Mann, 52, Petty-street, Inverness
Kinross and West Fife	Baillie G. W. Ross, Inverkeithing
Lanark, Upper Ward	Sergt. A. Mooney, North Fennel, Lanark
" Middle Ward.....	Andrew Jamieson, Carnbroe Iron Works, Whifflet
S.W.	Gavin Cross, Burgh-buildings, Hamilton
Glasgow, South	George McKerracher, 337, Dalmarnock-road, Glasgow
" Central	John Ramage, 156, Mathieson-street, Glasgow
" North	John Sandiland, 24, Garscube-lane, Glasgow
" West.....	William Gordon, 486, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow
" South	Thomas Smith, 69, Caledonia-road, Edinburgh
Linlithgow	Robert Baxter, West-end, Boness
Orkney Isles.....	Rev. W. B. Melville, Burray, Kirkwall
Peebles and Selkirk	James Dobson, Good Templar Hall, Galashiels
Perth, N.E.	Wm. G. Lamb, Greenbank Cottage, Blairgourie
" Central	Robert Bonar, 131, High-street, Perth
Renfrew, Middle Ward	Archibald Murdock, 132, George-street, Paisley
" Lower	Robert Millar, 18, Arcade, Greenock
" Upper	Donald Cameron, Thornliebank
Ross and Cromarty	Peter Bain, Teacher, Tain
Roxburgh	Richard Waugh, Abbey-view, Melrose
Shetland Isles	Hector Morrison, Commercial-street, Lerwick
Stirling, Northern	John Macfarlane, Tract Depot, Stirling
" Southern	Andrew Dodds, 216, Graham's-road, Falkirk
Kirkintilloch	Robert McFarlane, sen., Crosshill, Lennoxton
Wigtown	Provost Walter McEwan, Newton Stewart

There are also upwards of 320 Juvenile Lodges, with 21,000 members. Gen. Supt. of Juvenile Templars, J. Sutherland, 13, Upper Gilmore-place, Edinburgh.

GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND—Instituted 1871.

G.W.C.T., John Pyper, Belfast ; G.W.S., R. Thompson, 117, Victoria-st., Belfast.

District Lodges in Belfast, Lisburn, Ballymena, Carrickfergus, Newtownards, Downpatrick, Newry, Portadown, Lurgan, Londonderry, Coleraine, Stranbane, Omagh, Enniskillen, Castlefin, Dublin, Cork, and Armagh. Membership, 2,000.

ENGLISH GRAND LODGE OF WALES—Instituted 1874.

G.W.C.T., W. T. Raper, Westgate-street, Cardiff ; G.W.S., Henry Boothey, 1, Royal-arcade, Cardiff ; Official Organ : *Templar Record* (1d. monthly). Next Annual Session at Newtown, Sept. 21st, 1880.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

CARMARTHENSHIRE—Charles Moss, 3, Magazine-row, Carmarthen

DENBIGHSHIRE—George Garside, Plaskynaston, Ruabon

FLINTSHIRE—Rev. D. B. Hooke, Mold

GLAMORGANSHIRE (Central)—William Routledge, Tondy, Bridgend

„ (East)—G. A. Edwards, Montgomery-terrace, Roath, Cardiff

„ (West)—Joseph Rosser, 6, Heathfield-place, Swansea

MONMOUTH AND E. BRECKNOCH—J. D. Reynolds, British School, Crickhowell

MONTGOMERYSHIRE—William Cooke, Bryn-street, Newtown

PEMBROKESHIRE—C. Bowden, Gwyther-street North, Pembroke Dock

RADNORSHIRE—Wm. Thomas Penybont, Radnorshire.

WELSH GRAND LODGE OF WALES—Instituted 1872.

G.W.C.T., Mr. H. J. Williams (Plenydd), Four Crosses, Pwllheli ; G.W.S., Mr. O. P. Jones, Four Crosses, Pwllheli. Has upwards of 200 lodges under its jurisdiction, containing a membership of over 10,000.

DISTRICT LODGES.

ABERTAW—Mr. J. C. Howell, Penrhyn House, Graig, Swansea

ARFON—R. C. Jones, Clogwyn-grwyn, Dinoruvie, *viâ* Carnarvon

CAERFYRDDIN—Mr. W. E. Morris, Globe-row, Tafan Tin Works, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire

CASTELLNEDD—Rev. Moses Thomas, Resolven, near Neath

CEREDIGION (uchaf)—Parch. John Evans, Abermeurig, Talsarn, R.S.O.

„ (isaf)—Mr. O. B. Evans, 30, Pendre-street, Cardigan

CLWYD A MAELOR—Mr. Henry Hughes, Baptist College, Llangollen

FFLINT—Parch. D. Oliver, Holywell

LLANWRST—Mr. Thomas Jones, Beaur, Dolyddelen

LLEYN AC EIFIONYDD—Mr. John Ellis, Bodarvor, Pwllheli

MEIRIONYDD—Mr. Humphrey Roberts, School House, Tanygrisiau, R.S.O.

MERTHYR AC ABERDAR—Mr. William Jones, Oxford-street, Aberdare

MON—Mr. Thomas Jones, Gelliniog Goch, Dwyran, Anglesea

MYNWY—Parch. John Morris, Ebbw Vale, R.S.O., Mon.

DYFFRYN RHONDDA—Mr. J. D. Davies, bookseller, Ystrad Rhondda, Pontypridd

The above G.L. has also under its jurisdiction upwards of 100 Juvenile Temples, containing a membership of over 6,000. G.S.J.T., Rev. D. E. Davies, Rhianwa, Pwllheli.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.

ARFON—Mr. David Jones, 1, New-street, Carnarvon

ABERTAW—Mr. Robert Davies, Brynhyfryd, Llangyfelach-road, Swansea

ABERTEIFI (uchaf)—Mr. David Williams, 19, Vulcan-street, Aberystwyth

„ (isaf)—Mr. David Jones, Llwyngwyn, Penrhiwlas, Llandyssul

CAERFYRDDIN—Mr. W. E. Morris, Globe-row, Tafan Tin Works, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire

CASTELLNEDD—Mr. J. Lewis, Pontrhydyfen, Taibach

CLWYD A MAELOR—Mr. Evan Edwards, Garth, Ruabon

FFLINT—

LLEYN AC EIFIONQDD—Mr. W. Jones, District Bank, Pwllheli

MAESTEG—Mr. Samuel John Pyle, Bridgend
 MEIRIONYDD—Mr. D. Jones, Bethania-terrace, Bethania, Ffestiniog
 MON—Mrs. Prichard, 38, Newry-street, Cayergybi
 MYNWA A BRYCHEINING—Mr. James Jones, 33, Sirhowy, near Tredegar, Mon.
 MERTHYR—Mr. Morgan L. Price, 10, Cefnisaf, Cefncoed, Merthyr
 DYFFRYN RHONDDA—Mr. J. D. Thomas (Hwfanydd) Bowen's-row, Ystrad Rhondda, Pontypridd

OTHER GRAND LODGES UNDER THE R.W.G.L. OF THE WORLD.

Name of G.L.	Name of G.W.C.T.	Name and Address of G.W.S.
Bermuda ..	N. Gardner	.. E. B. Burgess, St. George's
Cape Colony ..	J. Tennant	.. J. C. Jones, Cape Town
Channel Islands	B. Collenette	.. Rev. H. M. C. Price, M.A., St. Helier's, Jersey
Florida ..	Hon. J. E. Lee	.. W. M. Artrell, Key West
Georgia ..	J. T. White	.. C. P. Wellman, Huntsville, Alabama
India ..	F. T. Atkins	.. R. Carr, Allahabad, N. W. Provinces
Isle of Man ..	T. A. Unsworth	.. R. Smith, 32, Derby-square, Douglas
Jamaica ..	Rev. A. Taylor	.. W. H. Sutherland, Church-st., Kingston
Kentucky ..	Rev. J. F. Thomas	.. Rev. Geo. S. Williams
Massachusetts	Rev. G. W. Mansfield	.. Mrs. Dr. Wells-Brown, P.O. Box, Boston
Mediterranean	John C. Bundy	.. Gunner J. Monteith, R.A., Gibraltar
Natal ..	J. H. Spence	.. D. B. A. Horne, <i>Advertiser</i> , Durban
Newfoundland	W. J. Thompson	.. W. Clouston, St. John's
New S. Wales ..	John Wright	.. J. B. Price, Temperance Hall, Sydney
New York ..	Rev. W. F. Dickerson	.. Rev. C. F. Shaffer
New Zealand ..	Sir W. Fox	.. W. J. Speight, Thames
North Carolina	Rev. W. J. Moore	.. John C. Duncy, Tarboro'
Norway ..	L. Balle	.. R. J. Pedersen, Berleguarden, Bergen
Nova Scotia ..	Rev. W. G. Lane	.. H. Stewart, Y.M.C.A. Buildings, Truro
Ontario ..	Rev. J. G. Robb	.. J. B. McLachlan, Toronto
South Australia	W. B. Stephens	.. A. Thomas, Gresham-street, Adelaide
South Carolina	Rev. E. M. Pinckney	.. J. L. Purcell, Winnsboro'
Virginia ..	Rev. J. A. Taylor	.. J. G. Baugh, 212, Duval-st., Richmond
West Virginia	R. N. Strange	.. Sis. M. E. Jackson, 1208, Byron-street, Wheeling

DISTRICT AND OTHER DEPUTIES.

Aden : Sergt. W. F. Lyon, R.E., P.W. Dept., Camp
 Alabama : C. P. Wellman, Huntsville
 Antigua : O. B. Thibou, St. Mary's-street, St. John's
 Argentine Confederation : G. Viney, C. A. Railway Co., Rosario
 Barbadoes : W. M. Warden, Bridgetown
 Belgium : W. T. Stainton, 54, Rue Dambrugge
 British Burmah : T. P. Simpson, I. Company, Left Wing, 44th Regt., Toungoo
 British Columbia : G. Robinson, Masonic Hall Buildings, Victoria, Vancouver's Island
 British Guinea : J. Fredericks, George Town, Demerara
 British Honduras : George Frazer, Belize
 California : J. W. Edgill, 6, Card Alley, between Valley and Green Streets, San Francisco
 Carriacou : N. A. McInnes, Carriacou, West Indies
 Ceylon : George Crozier, Ratnapura
 China : Thomas W. Harrocks, Imperial Mar. Customs, Shanghai.

Cyprus : (Under G.L. of Mediterranean)
 District of Columbia : E. Kelly, 2,005, G Street, Washington
 Fiji Islands : (Under G.L. of New South Wales)
 France : J. Sanders, 16, Rue Maria Theresa, Havre
 Gambia : J. S. Cuthbert, Lauman-street, Bathurst
 Germany : James Hitchens, Sailor's Institute, 63, Sandthor Quay, Hamburg
 Gold Coast : J. P. Brown, Cape Coast
 Grenada : Rev. J. Blaithwaite, St. George's
 Griqualand : (Under G.L. of Natal)
 Illinois : C. C. Salvesen, 57e, Washington-street, Chicago
 Indiana : J. H. Ballard, M.D., Box 229, Jeffersonville
 Iowa : Mrs. Laura A. Berry, Des Moines
 Japan : M. Fitzgerald, 63, Bluff, Yokohama
 Kansas : T. N. Thomas, Carbondale, Osage Co.
 Madagascar : Rev. H. Clarke, Antananarivo
 Maine : C. A. Maxwell, Heverhill, Massachusetts
 Malasia ; William Norris, Singapore
 Michigan : Amos B. Adams, Battle Creek
 Mississippi : T. Richardson, Post Master, Fort Gibson
 New Jersey : T. Rowland, Paterson
 Ohio : Rev. J. Mason, Niles, Trumbull Co.
 Orange Free States : R. J. Liddell, Harrismith
 Pennsylvania : S. H. Vankirk, 2,116, N., Fourth-street, Phila.
 Queensland : J. C. Halliday, Maryborough
 Sierra Leone : Rev. Joseph May, Freetown
 Slave Coast : J. P. Haastrap, Broad-street, Lagos
 St. Helena : James Williams, St. Helena
 St. Kitts : George Horn, The Circus, Basseterre
 St. Vincent : Bro. Macintosh, Kingstown
 Tasmania : Thomas B. Way, Hobart Town
 Tennessee : Professor Hastings, Maryville
 Texas : Rev. A. G. Marment, Denison, Texas
 Tobago : L. Plagemann, Scarborough, Ebenezzer
 Transvaal : J. P. Sleightholm, Pretoria
 Trinidad : J. H. Collens, Normal School, Port of Spain
 Turk's Island : J. W. Milbourn, Grand Turk
 Uruguay : A. M. Milne, Monte Video
 Victoria : E. Edwards, King-street, Melbourne

RIGHT WORTHY GRAND LODGE.

[The following information is supplied by Mr. T. Hardy, W.G.S.]

R.W.G.T., Col. J. J. HICKMAN, America.

R.W.G.S., W. WILLIAMS, Napanee, Canada.

THE BRITISH ISLES WORTHY GRAND LODGE

Is composed of Twelve Grand Lodges as follows:—1, The Grand Lodge of England; 2, The Western Grand Lodge of Scotland; 3, The Grand Lodge of Scotland; 4, The Grand Lodge of Ireland; 5, The Grand Lodge of Malta; 6, The Isle of Man Grand Lodge; 7, The Midland Grand Lodge of England; 8, The North of England Grand Lodge; 9, The North-Western Grand Lodge of England; 10, The Yorkshire Grand Lodge; 11, The London Grand Lodge; 12, The South Wales Grand Lodge.

W.G.T., Dr. F. R. LEES, Meanwood Lodge, Leeds.

W.G.S., Thos. HARDY, 26, Gt. Cheetham-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

The Membership numbers about 20,000.

D District Lodges may have List of their Subordinate Lodges, Juvenile Temples, and Degree Temples inserted in next Year's *Guide*, on reasonable terms, by making early application to the publisher.

EAST AND MID-CHESHIRE DISTRICT LODGE.

D.C.T.—Rev. A. Kirkland, Marsland-street, off W. R. S., Stockport.
 D.Co. Robert Redfern, Rosbrow-brow, Stockport.
 D.S.J.T.—C. Crossley, sen., Wellington-road South, Stockport.
 D.V.T.—Miss Lancaster, London Dye-house, George-st., Altrincham.
 D.S.—R. Sergeant, 38, Up. Brook-st, Waterloo; Office, 19, Olive-st, Sport
 D.T.—S. M. Walford, Union-road, off Shaw Heath, Stockport.
 D.Ch.—Rev. W. G. Bridges, 43, Hall-street, Stockport.
 D.M.—R. Stokes, Water-lane, Wilmslow.
 D.E.D.—Joseph J. Mason, 155, High-street, Sutton, Macclesfield.
 P.D.C.T.—John Dale, Useful Knowledge Society, Macclesfield.

SUBORDINATE LODGE DIRECTORY.

No.	Name.	Place, Night, and Hour of Meeting.	Name and Address of Deputy, &c.
34	Excelsior	Good Templars' Room, Alderley Edge, Tuesday, 7.30	F. W. Street, South Oak-lane, Fulshaw, Wilmslow
38	Hope of Runcorn	Regent-street School-room, Friday, 7.30	John Jones, 54, Regent-street, Runcorn
71	Always Hope	Park Green School, Macclesfield, Wednesday, 7.30	Joseph James Mason, 155, High-st., Macclesfield
155	Sun and Shield	British Workman, Wilmslow, Thursday, 7.0	Alice Horton, Thorncliff, Wilmslow
174	Unity and Concord	Temperance Hall, Astley-st. H. S., Stockport, Tues., 7.45	Z. West, Samuel-gr., 8th, Reddish, H.N., Stockport
300	Rose of Stockport	Mount Taber School, W. R. S., Stockport, Thursday, 7.45	Wm. Crossley, Astley-st., Heaton-lane, Stockport
571	Sure to Win	Wesleyan School, Wagg-street, Congleton, Tuesday, 8.0	G. H. C. Smith, 19, Wagg-street, Congleton
606	Gleaner	Baptist Sunday School, Greek-street, Stockport, Mon., 7.45	R. Redfern, Rosbrow-brow, Stockport
628	Briton's Hope	58, Albert-square, Stalybridge, Monday, 7.30	John W. Robinson, 106, Kendry-st., Stalybridge
716	Leonadis	Ashton House, Greek-street, Stockport, Tuesday, 7.45	R. Mellor, Wilton Cottage, Calo-green, Stockport
566	Purity	New-street, Altrincham, Tuesday, 7.45	John Perrin, South-view, Timperley
733	Phoenix	Church-street West School, Macclesfield, Monday, 7.30	Charles Scanlon, 21, Prudbury-rd, Macclesfield
826	Hope of Sandbach	Temperance Hall, Sandbach, Wednesday, 7.30	Joseph Buckley, Market-square, Sandbach
865	Aim at Right	Boston Mills School, Hyde, Monday, 8.0	S. Edwards, Fern Cottage, Bridgewater-st, Oldham
868	Nil Desperandum	Leicester-street, Northwich, Saturday, 7.30	Philip Leicester, Penney's-lane, Northwich
976	Unity of Runcorn	Foresters' Hall, Runcorn, Tuesday, 7.30	John A. Rushton, 36, Greenway-road, Runcorn
1179	Poynton Crusaders	Primitive Methodist S. S., Poynton, Friday, 6.30	Wm. Lloyd, Newtown, Poynton, near Stockport
1477	True Friend	St. Peter's School, Congleton, Monday, 8.0	George Sharp, 10, High-street, Congleton
1484	Sale Good Samaritan	Sale Institute, Sale, Tuesday, 7.30	Edwin Careless, Baguley-road, Sale
1571	Lord Vernon	National School, W. R. S., Stockport, Friday, 7.45	John Lowe, 41, Higher Hillgate, Stockport
1650	John Whittaker	Macclesfield Sunday School, Monday, 7.45	John Mellor, 45, James-street, Macclesfield
1701	Woodley Crusaders	George-lane School, Woodley, Monday, 7.30	J. Cocks, Bankfield-rd., Woodley, near Stockport
1771	Altrincham Crusaders	Congregational School, Altrincham, Friday, 8.0	A. Bradbury, New-street, Altrincham
1775	Northwich Progression	Primitive Methodist School-room, Northwich, Wed., 7.0	Rev. H. Errington, Holloway-pl., Castle Northwich
1873	Hope of Cheadle	Library Institute, Cheadle, Wednesday, 7.30	T. Gibbon, Rectory-pl, Cheadle Village, Manchester
1970	Bonehill Branch	Temperance Hall, Latchford, Monday, 8.0	Joseph Harrison, station-master, Latchford
2052	Stockp't Good Samaritan	John Street Coffee Rooms, Portwood, Monday, 7.45	S. Shuttleworth, 6, Lamb-st, off Lord-st, Stockport
2273	Back Lane Excelsior	Back-lane School, Macclesfield, Saturday, 8.0	George Murray, 15, Brock-street, Macclesfield
2417	Shield of Stockport	Temperance Hall, London-square, Stockport, Tues., 7.45	John E. Longson, 14, Queen-st., Park, Stockport
2454	Temple of Honour	Brinksway Temp. Hall, Stockport, Tues., 8.0	J. Parkinson, 65, Brinksway, Stockport
2736	Artizan	United Methodist Free Church, Shuriach, Monday, 7.30	
2883	Templars' Home	Cocoa Rooms, Runcorn, Wednesday, 7.30	Kirkham Evans, 38, High-street, Runcorn

MID-KENT DISTRICT LODGE.

JUVENILE TEMPLE EXECUTIVE.

SUPERINTENDENT & PRESIDENT—J. Wells, Matfield, via Staplehurst
VICE-PRESIDENT—Miss Beecher, Mascall's Farm, Paddock Wood
SECRETARY—W. Ashdown, Brenchley, via Staplehurst
TREASURER—J. Edmonds, Church Street, Burham, via Rochester
CHAPLAIN—J. Hawkes, Bull Lane, Burham, via Rochester
COUNSELLORS—E. Kennard, Danes Lodge, East Farleigh, Maidstone;
 Mrs. Graham, 64, Union street, Maidstone.

The Executive earnestly appeals to all Good Templars in Mid-Kent to assist Supts. in carrying on the good work among the young.

DISTRICT CHIEF TEMPLAR—G. H. Graham, 64, Union-st., Maidstone
DISTRICT COUNSELLOR—Wm. Baldwin, St. Stephen-st., Tonbridge
DISTRICT S. OF J. TEMPLES—J. Wells, Matfield, via Staplehurst
DISTRICT VICE-TEMPLAR—Miss Beecher, Mascall's Farm, Paddock Wd
DISTRICT SECRETARY—J. T. Corke, 89, Bower Street, Maidstone
DISTRICT TREASURER—E. Porter, 183, Parrock Street, Gravesend
DISTRICT CHAPLAIN—J. J. Packenham, High Street, New Brompton
DISTRICT MARSHAL—W. Ashdown, Brenchley, via Staplehurst
DISTRICT ELECTORAL DEPUTY—S. King, Public Hall, Gravesend

SUBORINATE LODGE DIRECTORY.

No.	Name.	Place, Night, and Hour of Meeting.	Name and Address of L. Deputy, &c.
514	Star of Gravesend	British Workman, New Rd., Gravesend, Thursday, 8.30	F. W. Crowhurst, 9, High Street, Gravesend
150	Stand Firm	Mission Chapel, The Brook, Chatham, Tuesday, 7.30	R. F. Palmer, 38, Military Road, Chatham
502	Pro Bono Publico	Chapel Lane Hall, Gravesend, Wednesday, 7.30	George Cole, 23, Peter-street, Gravesend
650	Stronghold	British School, Pembury, Friday, 7.30	F. Figgitt, Lower-green, Pembury, via Tunb'ge Wells
652	Determination	Wesleyan School, Burham, Tuesday, 7.30	J. Martin, Baker Street, Burham, via Rochester
842	True Unity of Tonbridge	Wesleyan Day School, Station Road, Wednesday, 8.15	W. Baldwin, Florence-place, St. Stephen-st., Tomb'ge
1181	Good Ship Audacious	British School, New Road, Chatham, Thursday, 8.0	J. McIntyre, 16, Best Street, Chatham
1230	The Try	Soldiers' Home Military Road, Chatham, Wednesday, 8.0	J. Campbellton, 2, George street, Chatham
1296	Mount Ararat	Templar Room, Manor Road, Gravesend, Monday, 8.15	S. King, Public Hall, New Road, Gravesend
1736	Silent Dew	Primitive School, Camden Rd., Tunbridge Wells, Fri., 8.0	T. Thorogood, 35 Dudley Road, Tunbridge Wells
2104	Determined	Wesleyan School, Aylesford, Wednesday, 7.30	H. Perrin, Mill House, Aylesford, Maidstone
2266	Life Buoy	Mess Room, Paper Mills, Snodland, Thursday, 7.30	J. Fowle, 7, East Street, Snodland, via Rochester
2297	Wakeful Christian	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Northfleet, Tuesday, 8.0	J. Eaton, 19, Portland Road, Northfleet, Gravesend
2333	East Peckham Lifeboat	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Railway-st., New Brompton, Th., 8.0	W. Collins, Little Mill, East Peckham, via Tonbridge
2461	Energy	Zion School, Windmill Street, Gravesend, Tuesday, 8.0	C. Howard, 57, Park-rd., New Brompton, via Chatham
2449	Harvest Home	British School, Wheeler-st., Maidstone, Thursday, 8.0	W. H. Taylor, 4, William Street, Gravesend
2472	Peacemakers' Rest	People's Cafe, High Street, Rochester, Friday, 7.30	S. Hodge, 5, Milton-st., Tonbridge-rd., Maidstone
2890	Brenchley Standfast	National Schools, Brenchley, Monday, 7.30	B. Cossy, 5, Alfred-place, Strood, via Rochester
3499	City of Rochester	St. Peter's School, New Road, Rochester, Monday, 8.0	W. Ashdown, Brenchley, via Staplehurst
3587	Pride of the Green	Congregational School, Five Oak Green, Thursday, 7.30	F. Bate, 2, Temperance Cottages, Chatham
3605	Arphaxad	Priory Street Chapel Tonbridge, Thursday, 8.0	W. Wheeler, 10, Five Oak Green, via Tonbridge
3668	The Friend of Man	Elliot-street School, Milton, Gravesend, Monday, 7.30	Miss A. Nicholls, Slade Fields, Tonbridge
3723	Won at Last	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Wouldham, Thurs., 7.30	R. Clifford, 2, Langford-ter., Wouldham, via Rochester
3759	Medway	Free Methodist Chapel, Gillingham, Wednesday, 8.0	H. Giles, Gas-wks., High-st., Gillingham, via Chatham
3849	Strength of the Wood	Acorn Coffee Tavern, Paddock Wood, Wednesday, 7.30	J. Beecher, Mascall's Farm, Paddock Wood
3850	Hoo Fort	Templars Hall, Hoo, Tuesday, 7.30	T. Streeton, Holmdale-cottage, Hoo, via Rochester
3864	Never Too Late	Mission Room, Tunbridge Wells, Wednesday, 8.0	G. Catt, 10, Beach-st., Camden-rd., Tunbridge Wells

JUVENILE TEMPLE DIRECTORY.

No.	Name.	Place, Night, and Hour of Meeting.	Name and Address of L. Deputy, &c.
17	Tried and Won	British School, New Road, Chatham, Thursday, 6.30	Miss A. E. Webb, King-street, Troy Town, Rochester
203	Young Determination	Wesleyan School, Burham, Monday, 7.0	J. Edmunds, Church Street, Burham, via Rochester
283	Security	64, Union Street, Maidstone, Monday, 7.0	Mrs. Graham, 64, Union Street, Maidstone
983	Shield of Truth	Primitive Sch., Camden Rd. Tunbridge Wells, Fri., 6.30	S. Meads, Oak-villa, Woodbury-pk., Tunbridge Wells
682	Holdfast	National School, Brenchley, Monday, 6.30	W. Ashdown, Brenchley, via Staplehurst
765	Young Energy	Congregational Sch., Railway-st., New Brompton, Th., 6.30	Miss Attwood, 67, Skinner-st., New Brompton, Chtn
922	Be Thoughtful	Congregational School, Five Oak Green, Thursday, 6.30	Wm. Fever, Five Oak Green, via Tonbridge
992	Rosebud	Wesleyan School, Aylesford, Wednesday, 6.30	J. Hawkes, Bull Lane, Burham, via Rochester
1136	Hope of the Wood	Acorn Coffee Tavern, Paddock Wood, Wednesday, 6.30	John Crox, Paddock Wood, via Staplehurst
1160	Lifeboat	Mess Room, Paper Mill, Snodland, Thursday, 6.30	G. Gay, Constitution-hill, Snodland, via Rochester
1154	The Rock	Wesleyan Day School, Tonbridge, Wednesday, 6.30	C. Doust, 2, Portland Villa, Tonbridge
1125	The British	British School, Pembury, Friday, 6.30	F. Figgott, Pembury, via Tunbridge Wells
1332	Lily of the Valley	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Wouldham, Tuesday, 6.30	R. Clifford, 2, Langford-ter, Wouldham, via Rochester

DEGREE TEMPLE DIRECTORY.

17	First Kent	Wesleyan Mission Hall, Tunbridge Wells, 2nd Thurs.	T. Thorogood, 35, Dudley Road, Tunbridge Wells
190	Solomon	Cong. School, Railway-st., New Brompton, 2nd Th., 8.0	H. R. McKean, Seaton Cottage, New Brompton
227	Noah's Ark	British School, New Road, Chatham, Thursday, 8.0	C. Fowle, 14, Luton Road, Chatham
283	Medway Valley	2nd Mon, at various Lodge Rooms arranged at each Ses.	G. Gay, Constitution Hill, Snodland, via Rochester
286	Bond of Unity	Templar Room, Manor Road, alternate Tuesday, 8.0	G. W. Townsend, 20, Clarence Street, Gravesend
315	Tonbridge	Wesleyan Day School, Station Road, Last Friday, 8.30	J. H. Honeyman, 62, Lavender Hill, Tonbridge
316	United	National School, Paddock Wood, First Friday, 7.30	J. Wells, King's Cottage, Matfield, via Staplehurst
317	Good Resolve	64, Union Street, Maidstone, 2nd Monday, 8.30	J. T. Corke, 89, Bower Street, Maidstone

WEST CUMBERLAND DISTRICT LODGE.

DISTRICT LODGE EXECUTIVE.

DISTRICT CHIEF	TEMPLAR—R. Sands, 15, Corkickle, Whitehaven.	DISTRICT TREASURER—J. Huntrods, Falcon-place, Workington
DISTRICT COUN'S LR—	M. Salter, Dormer cot, West Seaton, Workington	DISTRICT CHAPLAIN—Rev. A. M. Wandless, Parton, nr. Whitehaven
DISTRICT S. OF J. TEMPLAR—	T. Rutherford, Sibson-pl, Harrington	DISTRICT MARSHAL—C. Walker, Workington
DISTRICT VICE-TEMPLAR—	Miss Waddell, Egremont	DISTRICT ELECTORAL DEPUTY—J. Penn, Mealsgate, via Carlisle
DISTRICT SECRETARY—	I. Cook, Station-street, Cockermouth	EAST D.C.T.—D. Y. Scott, Lisimore-place, Carlisle

SUBORDINATE LODGE DIRECTORY.

No.	Name of Lodge.	Place and Time of Meeting.	Name and Address of Lodge Deputy.
25	Sir Wilfrid Lawson	Public Hall, Station-st., Cockermouth, Wednesday, 7.30	John Bolton, Crown-street, Cockermouth
33	Rescue	Good Templars' Hall, Workington, Thursday, 7.30	Jos. Huntrods, Falcon-place, Workington
1852	Crystal Wave	Good Templars' Hall, Workington, Wednesday, 7.30	John Lowthian, 3, Byron-street, Workington
2534	Noble & True Fraternity	Good Templars' Hall, Workington, Tuesday, 7.30	Jos. Carmichael, 51, John-street, Workington
41	Travelvan	Primitive Methodist School, Maryport, Friday, 8.0	Thomas Benson, Senhouse-street, Maryport
293	D. Y. Scott	Primitive Methodist School, Maryport, Monday, 8.0	Joseph Miller, 1, Senhouse-street, Maryport
48	Missing Link	Foresters' Hall, Fox-lane, Whitehaven, Thursday, 8.0	Robert B. Bone, 32, Scotch-street, Whitehaven
197	Golden Link	Lodge Room, 1, Duke-street, Whitehaven, Tuesday, 8.0	Daniel Steele, Plumblands-lane, Whitehaven
1469	Hearty Welcome	Lodge Room, 1, Duke-street, Whitehaven, Friday, 8.0	W. Waugh, Gimms, Whitehaven
227	Captain Sibson	Plumbland, near Wigton, Wednesday, 7.30	Isaac Tremble, Aspatria
341	Home of the Brave & Free	Gosforth, Tuesday, 7.0	Henry Tingleton, Gosforth
242	Hope of Allonby	Setterthwaite's Mission Room, Allonby, Wednesday, 8.0	Henry Doughty, Allonby
246	Coldstream	Congregational School, Parton, Wednesday, 7.30	William Watson, Eaglesfield
241	Pure Spring	Eaglesfield, Monday, 7.30	Robert Lomas, West Silloth
556	Solway Lighthouse	Silloth, Wednesday, 8.0	John Greenup, Crosby, Maryport
1849	Solway Mount	Reading Room, Crosby, Thursday, 7.30	Joseph R. Little, Mawbray, Maryport
3724	Mawbray Wesley	Mawbray, Thursday, 7.30	William Kirkbride, Asby, Arlecdon
1152	Sweet Affection	Asby Mission Room, Wednesday, 7.0	William Lowrey, Moor Row
1254	Opening Flower	Moor-row, Monday, 7.0	M. Salter, Dormer cot, West Seaton, Workington
62	Derwent View	Board School, West Seaton, Workington, Saturday, 6.30	C. Gowran, 17, Queen-street, Cleator Moor
68	Hope of Clifton	Presbyterian School, Cleator Moor, Thursday, 7.30	Robinson P. Graham, School House, Harrington
88	Beacon	Lodge Room, Harrington, Thursday, 7.30	J. W. Gordon, Crossbarrow
91	Three Nots	Crossbarrow School, Monday, 7.0	John Holmes, Main-street, Egremont
105	Talesen	Odd Fellows' Hall, Egremont, Thursday, 7.30	J. M. Finlinson, Park House, Frizington
106	Hope	Frizington Reading Room, Thursday, 7.0	William Griffiths, Derwent House, Workington
108	Bright Prospect	Derwent Tin-Plate Works, Workington, Wednesday, 7.30	Thomas Fletcher, Provident-place, Seaton
115	Carlton	School Room, Seaton, Monday, 7.0	John Simpson, Distington
122	Skiddaw	School Room, Distington, Tuesday, 7.30	James Tunstall, Deernham
125	Olive Branch	Ellenborough, Thursday, 7.0	R. Hogarth, High hill, Keswick
128	Solway	Good Templars' Hall, Keswick, Monday, 8.0	James Knowles, Cleator
141	Derwent Side	School, Cleator, Saturday, 7.0	Thomas Lister, Flimby
146	Black Diamond	Flimby, Thursday, 7.0	Isaac Allison, Brigham
1591	Mission	Brigham, Wednesday, 7.30	Joshua Martin, Deernham
2064	Eden Garden	Temperance Hall, Deernham, Wednesday, 7.0	J. Greenhow, Ellenborough
		Ellenborough, Thursday, 7.30	Heskett Musgrave, Grassiot, Maryport
		Mission Room, Grassiot, Maryport, Wednesday, 7.0	J. Stalker Farmer, Lowca
		Mission Room, Lowca, Monday, 7.0	

POLITICAL TEMPERANCE ORGANISATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

Est. 1853, "to procure the total and immediate legislative suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as beverages."—Pres., Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., M.P.; Vice-Pres., Right Hon. Lord Claud Hamilton, Cardinal Manning, Rev. Canon Farrar, D.D., &c.; Treas., W. Armitage, Esq., J.P.; Hon. Sec., W. Pope, Esq., Q.C.; Sec., Mr. T. H. Barker: Electoral Sec., Mr. J. W. Owen; Official Organ, *Alliance News* (weekly), 1d.: Offices, 44, John Dalton Street, Manchester, and 52, Parliament Street, London, S.W. Receipts (including last year's balance), £19,878; expenditure, £18,279.

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SCOTLAND.—Supt.: Scottish Permissive Bill Association, 30, Hope Street, Glasgow.

IRELAND.—Supt.: Irish Temperance League, 18, Lombard Street, Belfast; Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance, Eustace Buildings, Eustace Street, Dublin.

MANCHESTER and Salford.—Lecturer and Agent: Mr. James Whyte, 44, John Dalton Street.

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LONDON TEMPERANCE ORGANISATIONS.

EAST CENTRAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—Pres., W. Sanders, Esq.; Treas., Mr. G. Palmer; Hon. Sec., Mr. G. Ling, South-street, Finsbury-square; Agents, Mr. Brown and Mr. W. Smith. Prosecutes a most important work in connection with the Great Central Hall, Bishopsgate-street, which is open every day for the furtherance of Temperance.

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LONDON AUXILIARY OF THE U.K.A.—Office: 52, Parliament-street, S.W. Metropolitan Supt. of the Alliance, Rev. Dawson Burns, M.A.; London Electoral Agent, J. Hilton, Esq.; Hon. Sec., J. Kempster, Esq.; Organising Agent, Mr. W. Fithian.

UNITED WORKING WOMEN'S TEETOTAL LEAGUE.—Sec., Mrs. Durrant, 4, F-street, Queen's Park Estate, Harrow-road, W.

CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE LEAGUE.—Designed to extend the Temperance movement among the Roman Catholics of the Metropolis. Sec., Mr. J. Campbell.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES.—The London district embraces about 20 tents. Sec. Mr. G. Sheppard, 80, Coburg Buildings, Westminster, S.W.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Grand Division of London comprises some 20 divisions. G. S., Bro. W. Johnson, 42, Oldfield-road, Stoke Newington, N.

I.O.G.T.—Under the *Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World*. D.C.T. for Middlesex, Mr. W. Winton, Shaftesbury Hall, Notting-hill, W. D.C.T. for Mid-Surrey, Mr. G. Thorneloe, 143, Kennington Park-road. D.C.T. for West Kent, Mr. J. Bowen, Malpas-road, New Cross. D.C.T. for Essex, Rev. J. Deans, Brightlingsea. Under *R.W.G.L.*—Grand Lodge of London. G.W.C.T., Sergt. G. F. Hathaway, 32, Willow-street, Bermondsey S.E. County Deputy for Surrey, Mr. Wilkinson, Sherwood House, Genoa-road, Anerley, S.E. County Deputy for Middlesex, Mr. Beament, 41, Upton-road, De Beauvoir Town.

SONS OF THE PHOENIX.—Original Grand Order of Total Abstinent Sons of the Phoenix.—Instituted 1844, and mainly composed of and managed by working men. Hon. Sec., Mr. H. P. Gibson, 58, Poland-street, Oxford-street; Treas., Mr. E. L. Blackwell, 103, Mile End-road, E.—United Order of the Total Abstinent Sons of the Phoenix. Like the foregoing, confined to London. Treas., Messrs. T. Penney and J. Raper; Sec., Mr. T. Wilson.

BLUE RIBBON ARMY.—This organisation, inaugurated at the Hoxton Music Hall, March 29, 1877, is an unsectarian Gospel Temperance movement, conducted by Mr. W. Noble, of 279, Amhurst-road, Stoke Newington, N., with an influential committee of reference, consisting of Messrs. S. Bowley, J. Hilton, T. A. Burr, R. C. Morgan, W. J. Palmer, J. Clabour, and Rev. W. Cuff. Treas., J. Hughes, Esq.; Mr. T. H. Ellis, jun., 51, Jewin-street, E.C. The freehold of Hoxton Hall has been purchased and invested in trustees for Gospel Temperance purposes, and meetings are held every day, with most remarkable and encouraging results.

METROPOLITAN OPEN-AIR TEMPERANCE MISSION.—Pres., Froome Talfourd, Esq.; Hon. Sec., Mr. N. W. Smee, 49, Bridport-place, Hoxton, N.; Sec., Mr. W. Scott, 61, High-street, Deptford, S.E.; Treas., Mr. W. Scott, 7, Seymour-place, Deptford.

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CHELSEA.—Pres., B. Whitworth, Esq., M.P.; Treas., F. Wright, Esq.; Hon. Sec., Mr. G. Moore.

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FINSBURY.—Treas., J. Murdoch, Esq.; Hon. Sec., Mr. W. D. Fish.

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TOWER HAMLETS.—Treas., Mr. John Hilton; Hon. Sec., Mr. W. H. Willacy.

GREENWICH.—Pres., H. Robinson, Esq.; Treas., Mr. Ashdown; Hon. Secs., Messrs. Bowen and Reynolds.

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SOUTHWARK.—Pres., John Berry, Esq.; Treas., Mr. Adams; Hon. Sec., Mr. T. B. Fretwell.

The following came to hand too late to be inserted in proper order :—

SCOTTISH PERMISSIVE BILL AND TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—Pres., Treasurer Hamilton, Glasgow; Chairman of Ex., ex-Bailie Torrens, Glasgow; Treas., R. McCullum, Esq.; Hon. Sec., Councillor Selkirk; Sec., Rob. Mackay; Organ, *Social Reformer* (monthly). Offices, 30, Hope-street, Glasgow. A thorough canvass of the Scotch Constituencies is in progress, and marked results have already followed. On the 11th March last, on the division on Sir Wilfrid Lawson's local option resolution, the Scotch Parliamentary vote stood as follows :—For, 31 votes and 1 pair against 10. This vote shows not merely three to one in favour of the resolution, but an actual majority of the whole Parliamentary representation of Scotland in favour of the resolution. Income, £2,008 3s. 6½d., balance to carry forward £57 9s. 6d. The special fund realised £106 19s. 6d. The gross income of the Association was £2,137 19s. 2d. The surplus of assets over liabilities was £210 1s. 11d. The Association employs seven Agents, and besides its head-quarters in Glasgow, has agencies in Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Peebles, and Dumfries.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION FOR STOPPING THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS ON SUNDAY.—Formed October 26th, 1866.—Pres., Sir T. Bazley, M.P.; Treas., R. Haworth, Esq., J.P.; Hon. Secs., R. Whitworth, Esq., Rev. Canon Stowell, M.A., and E. Whitwell, Esq.; Sec., Rev. F. J. Perry; Travelling Secs., Messrs. S. Knell, H. J. Osborn, S. Blinkhorn, and Mr. E. Thomas. Office—14, Brown-street, Manchester. Income, £2,561 12s. 7d.; expenditure, £2,609 0s. 0d.

A TEMPERANCE WINDOW.—Failing to receive sufficient help for total abstainers to erect a Temperance aisle in his new church at Southampton, the Rev. Canon Wilberforce contented himself with the introduction of a splendid Temperance window of stained glass. The top consists of a rose with six leaves and a centre, each giving an illustration from the life of St. John the Baptist or "Temperance in relation to the Gospel." Below this are three lights: that on the left depicting "Bodily health," being the scene from Daniel i., in which the prophet and his three companions fare so well on the pulse and water. In the centre is "Constancy," as illustrated by the Rechabites under temptation (Jer. xxxv.) On the right is "Self-denial in things lawful," where we see David pouring out the water which has been brought to him by the three mighty men from the well of Bethlehem (1 Chron. xi.)

OUR ALLIES.

UNITED KINGDOM TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—Est. Dec. 23, 1840. As an Insurance Office its experience has abundantly proved that total abstinence largely conduces to health and longevity. Sec., Thomas Cash, Esq. Office, 1, Adelaide Place, London Bridge.

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WHITTINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, 37, Moorgate-st., London, E.C. Sec., A. T. Bowser.

EMPEROR LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—Office, 52, Cannon-street, London, E.C. This, and the two above-named, insure total abstainers in a distinct section. Sec., E. Clarke.

The above three societies insure abstainers in a distinct section.

ARTISANS', LABOURERS', AND GENERAL DWELLINGS COMPANY, LIMITED.—Chairman, Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P.; Sec., S. E. Platt. Office, 34, Great George-st., Westminster, S.W. Allows none of its houses to be licensed for the sale of liquor. The estate at Wandsworth comprises about 1,200 houses, constituting a very populous district without a single drink-shop. Another large plot of land—called the Queen's Park Estate—adjoining the Harrow-road, near Kensal Green, has been purchased, on which 2,000 houses will be erected.

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THE LONDON AND GENERAL PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.—Shares £40, monthly subscriptions 5s. Managing Director, W. R. Selway, Esq., 337, Strand. See advertisement.

LIBERATOR PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—Manager, J. Spencer Balfour, Esq. Office, Budge Row, Cannon-st.

STARR BOWKET BUILDING SOCIETIES.—Upwards of 300 of these useful societies have been formed in England, enabling working men to live rent free and become their own landlords by paying a small weekly subscription. Full particulars may be obtained from the founder, Mr. R. B. Starr, 35, Windmill-st., London, E.C.

ENGLISH ANTI-TOBACCO SOCIETY AND ANTI-NARCOTIC LEAGUE.—Office, 26, Corporation-street, Manchester. Pres., Dean Close; Chairman, W. R. Simmons, Esq.; Treas., H. Mason, Esq., J.P., D.L.; Hon. Sec., Frank Spence, Esq.; Sec., Mr. A. A. Reade. The last published report is for 1878, during which year 74 new members had been enrolled, and contributions received from 534 persons. Its income was £460, and it had a balance of £65 in hand. Its "methods of working" are:—Articles and Letters in the religious, social, and political papers. Publication and dissemination of Literature. Promotion of discussions in Young Men's and other Societies. Delivery of Public Lectures. Its membership includes abstinence from Tobacco and all other recognised Narcotics, and an annual subscription of not less than 1s., qualify for membership. For 2s. 6d. or upwards per annum the member receives an Illuminated Certificate of Membership, and periodically the Society's *Monthly Letter* and *Narcotism*.

VEGETARIAN SOCIETY.—Pres., Professor F. W. Newman; Treas., J. Davis, Esq., Dunfermline; Hon. Sec., Rev. J. Clark; Sec., Mr. R. Bailey Walker, Cheshire; Organ, the *Dietetic Reformer*, 2d. monthly. Office, 91, Oxford-street, Manchester. Established to promote simplicity of diet. Income, nearly £700 annually.

FOOD REFORM SOCIETY.—Franklin Hall, Castle-st., East, London, W. Sec., Mr. M. Nunn.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES, & BANDS OF HOPE.

The charge for inserting Particulars of Temperance Societies, &c., and one Copy of Guide, is 1s. per annum.

Town.	Name of Society, &c.	Place and Time of Meeting.	Name and Address of Secretary.
Abercarn	Teetotal Association	.. Tin-Works School, Fri., 7.15 ..	Fred. W. Brett, Abercarn, Mons.
Barrhill	Total Abstinence Society	.. 1st Monday in Month, 7.0 ..	James McMillan, Barrhill, N.B.
Carlisle	Sons of Temp. Division, 226	.. Alternate Tuesdays, 8.0 ..	D. Hodgson, 30, Metcalfe-street, Carlisle
Liskard	Temperance Society	.. Wednesday	William George Hare, St. Liskard
London	Fitzroy Teetotal Association	.. Ltle. Portland-st, Tu. & Th., 8.15 ..	F. P. Draper, 67, Great Titchfield-street, W.
London	Dove Bow Total Abstinence	.. Tuesday, 8.30	G. H. Simmons, 76, Southboro'-rd., S. Hackney
London	United Sisters "	.. Wednesday, 8.15	Mrs. Skinner, 6, Canal-grove, Old Kent-road
Macclesfield	Working Men's Temp. Society	.. Daily from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.	John Gordon, Boden-terrace, Macclesfield
Nailsworth	Church of Eng. Temp. Society	.. 3rd Wednesday, 7.30	Rev. Dr. Pratt, Spring-hill, President
Nailsworth	Juvenile Branch	.. 1st and 4th Wednesday, 7.0 ..	Rev. H. A. Colthurst Tomkins, Secretary
Neath	Total Abstinence Society	.. 2nd Friday, 7.0	Captain S. Williams, Neath, Wales
Oswaldtwistle	Temperance Association	..	T. Parsons, jun., 90, Union-rd., Oswaldtwistle
Rhymney	Temperance Benefit Society	.. Brynhyford School, Sat., 7.30	R. Thomas, Plantation-st, Rhymney, Wales
Rhymney	Star of Virtue Club	.. Ebenezer School, Sat., 7.30 ..	D. Thomas, Grove-villa, Rhymney, Wales
Sheffield	Temperance Association	.. Sunday, Monday, & Saturday	William Slack, 265, Longsett-road, Sheffield
Watford	Open-Air Temperance Mission	.. As per announcements	Jacob Allen, 4, Railway-terrace, Watford
Wellingborough	Temperance Society	.. Room adjng. Fountain, Fri, 8.0 P. D. McGowan, Broad-street Schools	
Annan	Town Band of Hope	.. C. C. Meeting House, Fri., 7.0	W. A. Beckett, Medical Botanist, Annan, N.B.
Bideford	Temp. Soc. Band of Hope	.. Friday	H. M. Restarick, Path House, Bideford
Bothwell	Town Band of Hope	.. Friday, 7.0	Wm. W. Bains, 1, Silverness-ersut, Bothwell
Broadwinzor	Temp. Soc. & Band of Hope	.. Monday and Friday	A. Orchard, Broadwinzor, Do
Carlisle	St. James'	.. Monthly	J. Steel, Thornley Flat, Carlisle
East Peckham	Welseyan	.. Wesleyan Chapel, Monday, 6.0 ..	J. Stephens, supt.; Mrs. Barnett, sec., East Peckham
London	Fitzroy	.. Ltle. Portland-st, 2nd & last Th, 7.0	J. P. Draper, 67, Great Titchfield-st, London, W.
London	St. John's Wood	.. Friday, 7	G. Pitt, 12, St. John's Wood-ter, London, N.W.
Monmouth	Wesleyan	.. Thursday, 6.30	Staff-Sergt. Quain, The Castle, Monmouth
Scammonden	Pole Moor Baptist	.. Poie Moor, Clough Hd., Mon, 7.30	J. Wilkinson, Bolsker Moor, Golcar, Hud'sfield
Shipley	St. Paul's Church	.. Monday, 7.30	H. Dunn, Cross Banks, Shipley
Sheffield	Ellesmere-road	.. Temperance Hall, Tues, 7.15 ..	C. F. Waddington, 179, Fowler-st, Sheffield
Skilgate	Ebenezer	.. Bible Christian Chapel, Fri, 7	J. P. Palmer, Skilgate, via Taunton

LEIGH TOTAL ABSTINENCE & BAND OF HOPE MISSION.

BIDBOROUGH—Tuesday, Mr. Wells.
 BROUGH BEACH—Wednesday, Mr. Wells.
 COWDEN—Wednesday, Mr. Hawkins.
 CHARCOTT—Thursday, Mr. Wells.
 HADLOW—Wednesday, Mr. Woodward.
 HAYDEN—Wednesday, Mr. Wells.
 HILDENBOROUGH—Thursday, Miss Heath.
 IVY HATCH—Wednesday, Mr. Wells.
 LEIGH—Tuesday, Mr. Pitter.
 SEVENOAKS WEALD—Tuesday, Mr. Pearson.
 Superintendent—EDWIN WELLS, Danvers Road, Tonbridge.

GOOD TEMPLAR LODGES, & C.

The charge for inserting Lodge Information, and one Copy of Guide, post free, is One Shilling per Year.

No.	Name of Lodge.	Place and Time of Meeting.	Name and Address of Lodge Deputy.
1	Columbia (R.W.G.L.)	Hurst-street School, Birmingham, Thurs, 8.0	G. W. Keesey, 57, Conybere-st, Birmingham
25	Hartlepool (Deg. Tem.)	Alternate Wednesdays, 7.0	J. Longmore, 16, Henry-street, Hartlepool
34	Rose of Gwent	Ebenezer School, Rhymney, Tuesday, 7.30	J. Lewis, Carno Pay Office, Rhymney, Wales
111	Bristol Star of Hope	Wednesday, 7.30	A. B. Nelson, 3, Brunswick-square, Bristol
466	Light of the Mount	Brynhyford School, Rhymney, Wednesday, 7.30	R. Williams, jr., 14, Moria-st, Rhymney, Wales
665	Victoria	Thursday, 8.0	W. Glover, Johnston-street, Annan, N.B.
670	Joseph Eaton	Durdham Down, Bristol, Wednesday, 7.30	T. Porteous, Gowall-villa, Cotham-rd, Bristol
816	Joseph Compton	Wednesday, 7.30	Wm. Maxwell, 3, Reformation-st, Bolton
1091	The Exe	Tuesday, 7.15	H. P. Weeks, Little Bicton, Exmouth
1378	Rose of Radford	Albert Hall, Saturday, 7.30	T. Skevington, 4, Moseley-yard, New Radford
1460	Star of Peace	Monday, 8.0	J. Hart, 22, Snow-hill, Wolverhampton
2274	John James Fox	Friends' Meeting House, Friday, 7.45	E. Lever, 5, Egremont-crescent, Devises
2367	Busy Bees	Tuesday, 7.30	B. A. Francis, High-street, Foot's Cray
3329	Ark of Sarum	Primitive Methodist School, Salisbury, Thurs., 8.0	W. Eales, 62, Endless-street, Salisbury
	Ryde Lodge	High-street, Ryde, Tuesday, 8.0	F. Hills, Swanmore, Ryde, Isle of Wight
	Dewdrop (R.W.G.L.)	Coffee Tavern, Nelson-street, Bristol, Sat., 7.45	A. Stone, 14, Owen-st, St. George's Bristol
	Peabody (Free Temp.)	Zion Chapel, Longton, Thursday, 7.30	J. Key, 11, Railway-ter, East-vale, Longton

GOOD TEMPLAR AND OTHER SUPPLIES.

Sub-Lodge Constitution, 2d.; Degree Constitution, 2d.; District Lodge Constitution, 2d.; New and complete edition of Odes with Music, in Sol-fa or old Notation, 6d.; Odes without music, 1d.; Juvenile Odes, 1d.; Juvenile Constitution, 1d.; Certificates of Membership, 6d. and 1s. each.; Lodge, Juvenile, and Degree Account Books, Proposition and other Forms, and all publications of the Grand Lodge, Kempster & Co., Tweedie & Co., and other Publishers, may be obtained for cash direct from

C. H. GRAHAM, 64, UNION STREET, MAIDSTONE.

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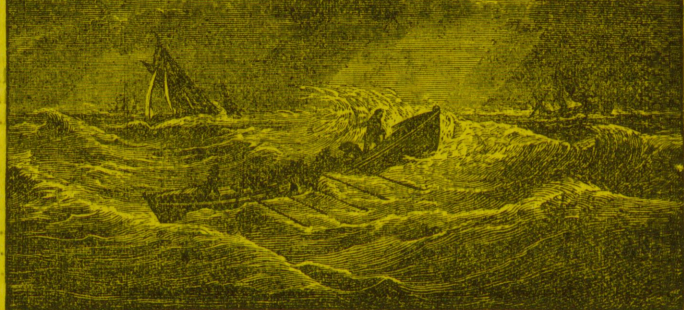
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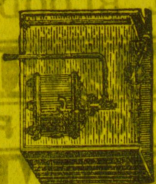
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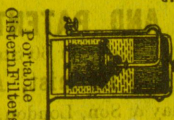
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THE "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.

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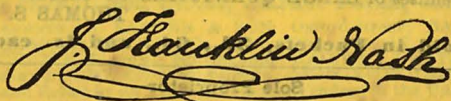
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