

From Photo] [*Messrs. Hughes & Mullins, Ryde.*

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

Patron of the Band of Hope Jubilee.

THE

JUBILEE

OF THE

BAND of HOPE MOVEMENT

A JUBILEE VOLUME.

EDITED BY

FREDERIC SMITH,

Chairman of the Committee of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union.

LONDON:

United Kingdom Band of Hope Union,

60, OLD BAILEY.

1897.

DN 240012
BIC 3408339

Printed by Percy Lund, Humphries & Co., Ltd., Bradford and London.

Contents.

The Band of Hope Jubilee Ode 4

Prefatory 5

The Band of Hope Jubilee.. 7

Juvenile Temperance Work prior to the Band of Hope Era. By the Rev. DAWSON BURNS, D.D., *Author of "Temperance History," etc.* 13

Bands of Hope from their Origin in 1847 to the formation of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union in 1855. By Rev. DAWSON BURNS, D.D. 43

The British League of Juvenile Abstainers. By Rev. DAVID JAMIE, B.D., one of the Hope Trustees 63

The Story and Work of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union. By ROWLAND HILL, Member of the Committee of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union 75

The National Temperance League and Work for the Young.. 176

Juvenile Temperance Work of the Church of England Temperance Society 180

Juvenile Rechabites.. 187

Juvenile Templary 190

The Juvenile Temperance Movement at Home and Abroad. By CHARLES WAKELY, Secretary of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union 194

Biographical Sketches of Early and Well-Known Workers .. 248

Calendar of Juvenile Temperance History 272

Jubilee Sermons 282

Brief Accounts of Band of Hope Unions 291

National Jubilee Fund 318

The Band of Hope Jubilee Ode.

THE MIGHT OF THE CHILD.

By EDWARD FOSKETT, F.R.S.L., *Author of "Harold Glynde," etc.*

THE Jubilee song that is stirring
The hearts of millions to-day
Was the dream of the few true-hearted,
Who opened and led the way;
They saw through the gathering darkness
The only Hope of the land,
And to stay the anguish of children
They marshalled the children's band.

We herald a day that is coming,
As fair as when Eden first smiled;
As the Hope of the earth is the spring-time,
So the Hope of the race is the Child.

While the wise and mighty are planning
Evil and Good to unite,
The youth of the nation is learning
That Evil and Good must fight;
The fawnings and titles to Mammon
Are things to be bought and sold,
But the lives and souls of the children,
Are these not better than gold?

We herald a day that is coming,
As fair as when Eden first smiled;
As the Hope of the earth is the spring-time,
So the Hope of the race is the Child.

Though forces of evil may gather
As clouds that obscure the dawn,
And the voices of selfish pleasure
Drown the sighs of those that mourn;
Yet the tears, the prayers, and the strivings,
Are seeds and deeds that are sown
In the furrows of Truth's deep silence,
That speak in God's after-tone.

We herald a day that is coming,
When man shall no more be beguiled,
When the tyrant who reigns shall falter
And fall by the might of the Child.

Prefatory.

THE Jubilee Year of the Band of Hope Movement—1897—appeared to the Committee of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union a very appropriate opportunity for the issue of a volume descriptive of the past history and present position of the Juvenile Temperance Movement, and with this view the following pages have been prepared.

The Editor has been favoured with a very large amount of most interesting material, kindly furnished by friends in all parts of the kingdom and in the Colonies or abroad, to all of whom he presents his most grateful acknowledgments.

He also expresses his indebtedness to the writers who have dealt so ably and effectively with the material placed at their disposal or accumulated by their own original research. The earlier history of the Movement is recorded by the Rev. Dawson Burns, a writer distinguished by the extent, variety and accuracy of his information. The Story and Work of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, is pleasantly told by Mr. Rowland Hill, a member for many years of the Committee of the Union.

The scope of the volume being by no means confined to Band of Hope operations, sections are devoted to the efforts of the British League of Juvenile Abstainers, and to the excellent work amongst the young maintained by the National Temperance League, the Church of

England Temperance Society, the Independent Order of Rechabites, and the Independent Order of Good Templars.

The Position of the Juvenile Temperance Movement at Home and Abroad embraces brief accounts of many excellent organizations, to which special articles would have been devoted had space permitted.

Biographical Sketches of Early and Well-known Workers and a Calendar of Events in Juvenile Temperance History are given, and will it is believed prove both interesting and useful.

A brief account of the Jubilee Celebration commences the volume, which closes with an Appendix containing summaries of Jubilee Sermons, and sketches much more brief than could have been desired of the leading Band of Hope Unions throughout the United Kingdom.

The volume is issued in the earnest hope that its record of past success will stimulate all friends of the young to still greater effort, and thus assist in rendering possible an even more satisfactory history of good work accomplished in days to come.

December, 1897.

The Band of Hope Jubilee.

THE Committee of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union recognised in the Jubilee of the Movement an opportunity full of wonderful possibilities, and immediately upon its approach devised measures which happily resulted in a vast extension of their important work.

The proposals which they formulated were, at a very early stage, submitted to a highly representative gathering of leaders and friends of the Movement, without whose hearty co-operation the effort would fail of its full measure of usefulness. These friends heartily adopted the proposals of the Committee and loyally set to work to carry them into effect in their various areas of operation.

Almost the first step taken in connection with the Jubilee was an effort to secure for the Celebration the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen. A Memorial was accordingly prepared, affording full particulars respecting the extent and nature of Band of Hope work, and showing that it was completely undenominational and perfectly free from any political or party bias.

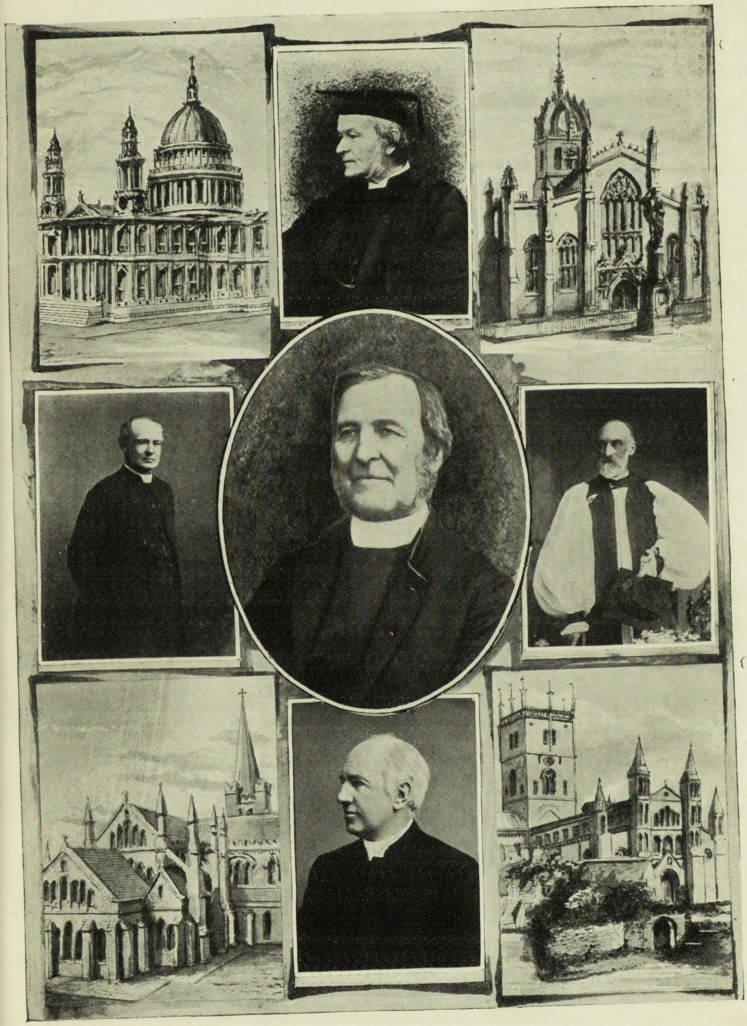
The Memorial was most influentially signed, the signatures including those of Sir George Williams, as President of the Union, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Newcastle, the Dean of Canterbury, representatives of the Nonconformist Churches, the Earl of Carlisle, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Normanton, the Countess of Portsmouth, Lady Henry Somerset, Lady Elizabeth Biddulph, Lady Battersea, the Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke, Sir B. W

Richardson, F.R.S., Miss Agnes Weston, and representatives of the leading Band of Hope Unions.

Her Majesty most readily acceded to the request contained in the Memorial, and the sympathy thus evinced by the Sovereign was warmly appreciated by workers generally, whilst the young people belonging to the societies received the announcement of the Queen's patronage with unmistakable delight.

The Jubilee Programme which the Committee submitted to their fellow-workers throughout the United Kingdom, and indeed as far as might be in all parts of the Queen's Dominions, had three great features. (1) An earnest attempt to secure for the movement increased public recognition by means of sermons in places of worship of every name, addresses in Sunday Schools, and public demonstrations and meetings. (2) A united effort to secure a million new adherents during the year. (3) The raising of National and Local Jubilee Funds for the extension of the work and the erection of a Jubilee Memorial Building.

In reference to the first item of the Programme, it was strongly felt by the Committee that the Jubilee afforded an admirable opportunity for urging upon the religious public the supreme importance of training young people as total abstainers. It was therefore resolved to request clergymen and ministers of religion generally to preach sermons on this subject. With a view to securing a favourable response from ministers, requests were in the first instance made to the Archbishop of Canterbury and other dignitaries of the Church of England, and to leading representatives of the various Nonconformist Churches. As a result, and largely through the exertions of the Rev. Canon Barker, a Vice-President of the Union, permission was obtained for the preaching of Sermons in the following Cathedrals, viz.:—Canterbury, York, Dublin, St. Paul's, Westminster, Bath, Durham, Ely, Exeter, Hereford, Liverpool, Manchester, Norwich,



PREACHERS AND PLACES OF JUBILEE SERMONS.

St. Paul's Cathedral.

Dean Farrar.
(*Photo by A. H. Fry, Brighton*).

St. Giles's, Edinburgh.

Rev. Canon Wilberforce, D.D.

Archbishop of Canterbury.
(*Photo by Russell*).

Archbishop of Dublin.

St. Patrick's, Dublin.

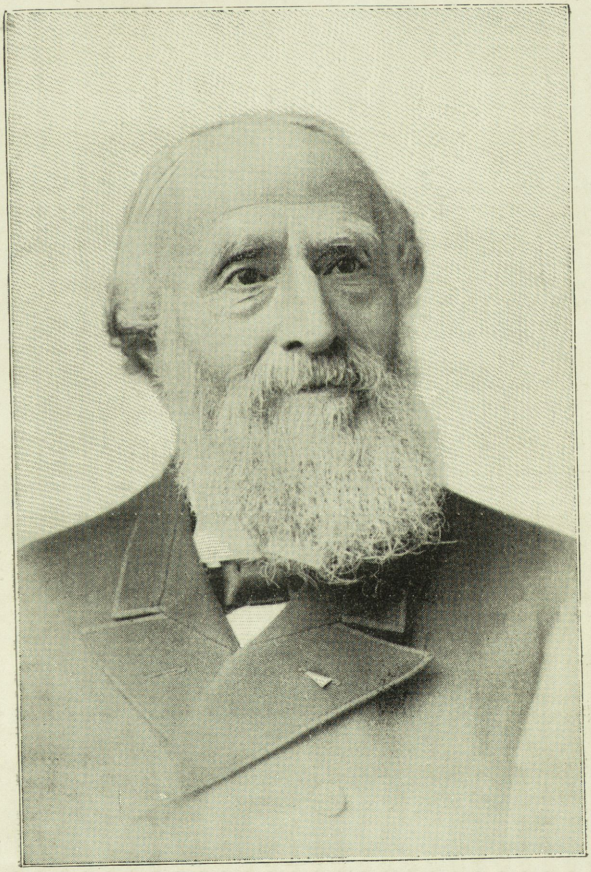
Rev. Canon Barker, M.A.

St. David's, Wales.



PREACHERS AND PLACES OF JUBILEE SERMONS.

1. Rev. Newman Hall, D.D.; 2. Rev. A. Rowland; 3. Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A.; 4. Dr. Clifford; 5. Rev. Thos. Spurgeon; 6. Rev. Munro Gibson, D.D.; 7. Rev. W. L. Watkinson; 8. Rev. C. Garrett; 9. Rev. J. Jackson; 10. Rev. A. Trengrove; 11. Rev. J. Innocent; 12. Rev. J. E. Carpenter.



SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS.

President of the Union since 1887.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

Letter from Sir George Williams.



SUNNY CHILDHOOD.

TO-DAY, October 16, about Fifty Thousand Men and Women hope to visit in their leisure time over a Million Homes in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, to endeavour to induce parents to allow their children to become Members of Bands of Hope or some similar Society. May I, as President of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, place before you a few good reasons why, whether you are yourself a teetotaler or not, you should allow your children to become total abstainers:—If they take no drink

They will be safe from ever becoming drunkards and from knowing all the misery which drunkenness brings with it. If they take the drink they *may* be safe, but if they do not take it they *must* be safe.

They will be all the better in health and may be saved many doctors' bills, to say nothing of escaping loss of time, pain and danger. Life Insurance Offices take teetotalers at a cheaper rate than other people because they have less sickness and live longer.

They will not waste their money, in days to come, on drink, but will have more to spend on making their homes happy and comfortable.

It will assist them to obtain good situations or employment of any sort; for employers like best to engage teetotalers, even though they may not be abstainers themselves.

They will be more likely to keep out of bad company whereby so many are ruined, and will probably make friends who will give them real help.

In these times your children will want every chance they can get, and believe me, their chances in every way will be all the better for their being total abstainers.

For your own happiness you would do well to train them as abstainers. No parents have ever had cause to be sorry that their children signed the pledge, but countless parents are miserable to-day because their children, who ought to be a help and a comfort, are a hindrance and a disgrace through drink.

The Managers of any Band of Hope or similar Society in your neighbourhood will gladly welcome your children as Members, or if you prefer, they can sign the pledge when, in the course of a few days, the visitor calls again.



CLOUDED CHILDHOOD.



George Williams
Kt.

October 16th, 1897.



HAPPY CHILDHOOD.

TEMPERANCE MAKES the Head Clearer, Heart Lighter, Purse Heavier, Home Brighter, Eyes Keener, Limbs Stronger, Health Better, Life Longer.

"Mother, watch that little heart
Beating soft and warm for you;
Wholesome lessons now impart,
Keep, oh! keep that young heart true."

If the Drink Trade is to continue it must find customers amongst those who are now children.
Are we training Our Children to be its customers? *If so, why?*

When someone remonstrated with an old publican for enticing in the boys, he replied:—"Oh, it is business, business—the old drinkers will soon be dead, and where will my business be if I don't get the boys?"

What the Doctors say!

THE *Lancet*, the leading Medical Journal:—"If children see alcohol produced in all shapes, and at all hours, and for every visitor, or if they are sent out as messengers twice or thrice a day to the neighbouring 'public,' all the teaching of the school will go for nothing."

Sir Andrew Clark, late Senior Physician to the London Hospital, where there are 1,000 patients.—"Alcohol is a poison. So is strychnine; so is uræmic; so is opium. It takes rank with these agents. Health is always in some way or other injured by it; benefited by it—never."

Sir Henry Thompson, Surgeon Extraordinary to H.R.H. the King of the Belgians.—"There is no greater cause of evil, moral or physical, in this country, than the use of alcoholic drinks."

Sir Henry Holland, late Physician to Her Majesty the Queen.—"If any man supposes that daily drink, even in small quantities, is conducive to health, he is deluded."

The Testimony of a Brewer.

"It would not be too much to say that there are at this moment half-a-million homes in the United Kingdom where happiness is never felt owing to this cause alone—where the wives are broken-hearted, and the children are brought up in misery."—CHARLES BUXTON.

A Mighty Opinion.

The Pestilence.—No pestilence has ever destroyed so many millions of men, women, and children, as intemperance; for a pestilence comes and goes, and often at long intervals, but intemperance is a fixed and permanent plague, always spreading, and always destroying our people, body and soul.—CARDINAL MANNING.

Illustrations.

Because they cannot stop.—"Mother," said my little boy, looking out of the window, "why does that man stagger as he goes along?" "Because he is drunk," I replied. "But, mother why do they not stop drinking?" "Because they either cannot, or think they cannot." "Well, then," said he, lifting his face to mine, "why do they ever begin?"

The best plan.—A gentleman once asked a number of boys, "What is better than giving up drinking?" A little fellow shouted out, "Never to begin, sir." Yes, the Band of Hope goes on the principle that "Prevention is better than cure." If we begin with the children, we are commencing in the only right place.

A Barman's Opinion.—"I tell you what," said the barman, "half the children who come here drink. That is how drunkards are made. Their fathers and mothers send them for beer, they see the old folks tipple, and they begin to taste the beer themselves. Then, after that, not one of them ever carries the full pint home."



A barrel of Burton Ale—[considered the best kind of ale] contains 144 quarts, of these 130 quarts are water, 31 quarts are dextine or gum, 2 quarts are sugar, and there is only 1 quart out of the whole barrel containing albumen, or nourishment. The other 78 quarts consist of the mischievous poison alcohol: and this is the wretched stuff which people spend their money upon, and for the sake of which the children's prospects are sacrificed!

Three Rats.—A little boy in the North heard his father, when he came down to breakfast, muttering, and feeling very uncomfortable as most men feel after drinking over night. "I had a dreadful dream last night," he said, "and I can't get over it. All night long there seemed to be three rats sitting on my chest. One rat was a fat one, one was a thin one, and the other was a blind one."—"Father, I can tell you what that dream means," said the lad. "You can?" asked the father. "Yes, I can," he replied. "The fat rat was the publican, the blind rat, father, was yourself, and the thin rat was mother and me."—*Canon Wilberforce.*

What will he become?—The following well-known advertisement of *Cassell's Popular Educator* graphically illustrates the importance of early training. On which career are you starting your child?



Facsimile of Sir George Williams' Circular Letter to Parents, of which 1,820,000 were issued, October 16th, 1897.

Ripon, St. Alban's, St. David's, Salisbury, Truro, Wakefield, Winchester and Worcester, whilst arrangements were also made for Services in leading places of worship belonging to the various Nonconformist Churches. The first list of preachers included the Archbishop of Canterbury (in St. Paul's Cathedral), the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Newcastle, the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, the Bishop of Peterborough, the Dean of Canterbury, the Dean of Durham, the Dean of Norwich, the Dean of St. David's, the President of the Wesleyan Conference, the Chairman Elect of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, the Chairman Elect of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, besides the Presidents of other religious bodies, and a large number of other Clergymen and Nonconformist Ministers. As soon as possible this influential list of preachers was forwarded to the Band of Hope Unions throughout the Kingdom, with an earnest request that by interview or otherwise, they would do their utmost to induce clergymen and ministers in their respective neighbourhoods to promise Jubilee Sermons. The result was that on Sundays, October 31, November 7 and 14, Jubilee Sermons were, as far as can be estimated, preached from ten thousand Church of England and Nonconformist pulpits in every part of the United Kingdom. Collections and offertories were kindly given in a large number of cases, but the chief aim of the Committee was to secure an effective presentation of the duty of training young people in the principle and practice of total abstinence. As almost without exception the sermons were preached at the ordinary times of service, it is not too much to say that millions of our fellow-countrymen had the importance of our work urged upon them, in many cases for the first time. The Official Jubilee Sermon was preached at St. Paul's Cathedral by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on Wednesday evening, November 10, when the sacred building was filled by a devout and appreciative congregation. A Summary of the Sermon will be found in the Appendix.

The Committee, however, were not content even with these thousands of sermons, and resolved to do their utmost to secure Special Temperance Addresses to the six million young people attending Sunday Schools, including many thousands of young men and women in Bible Classes. Local Unions were requested to communicate with the Sunday School authorities, and as a result thousands of addresses were delivered on the dates before mentioned.

But these sermons and addresses were not the only means used for bringing the claims of the movement before the notice of the general public. The Princess Louise very graciously consented to be present to receive purses in behalf of the National Jubilee Fund at a Reception given by the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress to Representatives of Band of Hope Unions throughout the Kingdom and to leading supporters of the Union. Jubilee Meetings were also held at Leeds, the birthplace of the movement, during the week commencing Saturday, November 6, and about the same period large and important public Demonstrations were held in nearly all the great towns, in the largest public buildings, under the presidency of leading citizens, and addressed by earnest and well-informed speakers.

This simultaneous preaching of thousands of sermons and the holding of hundreds of influential and important meetings secured the general attention of the press, and by making a vivid impression on the public mind undoubtedly secured for the movement a fuller and more favourable recognition than it had ever previously enjoyed.

The second great item of the Jubilee programme was even more excellent and widespread in its results than the first. It was a determined attempt to add a million new members to the Bands of Hope, an effort which was entitled the Jubilee Million More Scheme. In carrying out the details of this great scheme all the leading Unions rendered hearty co-operation. The task of visiting a million homes by honorary workers on one

day was such a gigantic undertaking that at first sight it might have been deemed impossible, but the ultimate result was that on Saturday, October 16, more than 53,000 earnest friends, a large proportion of whom were ladies, visited more than 1,500,000 homes in every part of the kingdom, with the view of inducing parents to allow their children to join Bands of Hope or similar societies; or failing this, to permit them to sign the pledge on forms which the committee provided. Each visitor left a copy of an excellent circular letter prepared by the President, and made a second call during the following week.

The statistical results of so gigantic an effort can only be known when full returns have been received, which cannot be until a considerable period of time has elapsed, but there is every reason to believe that a number at least approximating to the desired million was obtained. The cost of the effort was estimated at about £500, a mere trifle in comparison with the wonderful amount of good which must certainly have resulted from the effort, and which it is safe to say could not have been spent in connection with any other phase of temperance work with equally good results. The effort was probably the greatest undertaking ever accomplished in behalf of national sobriety.

Finally, the Committee strongly felt that the Jubilee afforded an opportunity for obtaining funds for the extension, both locally and nationally, of their much-needed work, and for the erection of an inexpensive but convenient Jubilee Building, so that the heavy amount now expended annually in the form of rent might be utilized for directly forwarding the objects for which the Union is established. Funds were urgently needed for the employment of additional and special agents to lecture in schools, to the young in various public institutions, such as asylums for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and for orphans and children in Poor Law Schools. It was felt, also, that additional Band of Hope Unions might with great advantage be formed in counties where they do not at present exist.

In fact, it was felt that with adequate means there was no limit to the steps which the Committees of the National and Local Unions might take for the furtherance of temperance work amongst the young, and for lessening in the surest and speediest way the evils of intemperance in the near future. It was, therefore, decided to invite Personal Contributors, Unions, Societies, Workers and Members to unite in providing a National Jubilee Fund and funds for local purposes. Sir George Williams, as President, was good enough to head the National Fund with £1000, and other old-standing friends of the Union also made generous promises, so that before the year closed, £8300 of the £10,000 which it was hoped personal friends of the Union would contribute, had been promised, or six times the amount of the personal contributions annually received by the Union for ordinary purposes. The remainder of the National Fund of £25,000, it was hoped, would be contributed by the Local Organizations, who would collect in their various areas from personal contributors, and the members and workers in local societies. The Local Unions aimed at substantial funds, and made generous promises for national purposes, the Lancashire and Cheshire Union promising £1000, and others in varying proportions. It is hoped that before the Celebration is completed, not less than £50,000 will be secured for the advancement of the work throughout the kingdom in connection with the Jubilee Celebration.

It will thus be seen that the Committee earnestly endeavoured to make the best possible use of the Jubilee for extending their beneficent work amongst the young, and it is certain that tens of thousands of our future citizens will bless the Jubilee of 1897 as the event which brought them into connection with the great Temperance Movement, and possibly saved them from swelling the ranks of the intemperate.

Juvenile Temperance Work prior to the Band of Hope Era.

BY DAWSON BURNS, D.D.

Author of "Temperance History," "Pen Pictures of Temperance Notables," "Christendom and the Drink Curse," etc.

AS Horace reminded his contemporaries that there were kings before Agamemnon, so the object of this paper is to show that the Band of Hope Movement was preceded by work for Juvenile Temperance deserving of perpetual remembrance. This fact does not detract from the matchless value of the Band of Hope propaganda; but both justice and gratitude demand a memorial more exact than has yet been furnished of the good done by the pioneers of the Temperance Reform amongst the young of those early days, many of whom, like those of a later time, having joined the Temperance crusade in their childhood and youth, grew up to be stalwart and life-long champions of the Cause which had fired their youthful hearts. Had full particulars of this work from 1830 to the Band of Hope era been preserved, they would have afforded materials for a lengthened chapter of Temperance history; but out of the fragments that have been left us, and the data provided by personal recollection, it is possible to people these intervening years with forms of Temperance activity, which may well compare with any which a later period has presented.

Bearing in mind that for some years the Temperance Movement had for its object the disuse of ardent spirits only, and not of all intoxicating liquors (though it is probable that the Juvenile Temperance recruits rarely tasted any species of alcoholic drink), we may remark that Temperance work among the young originally consisted of

Domestic Teaching and Training.

Parents and guardians, masters and mistresses, who became abstainers, commended by example and precept that same principle to their children, wards, apprentices, and servants. The effect was quickly perceptible, and in the first Report of the Scottish Temperance Society, issued in December, 1830, it was stated that the enrolled members were 20,000, but that they had brought twice that number under the influence of their personal example. The value of this domestic influence was early recognised by the American Temperance Reformers, and the Committee of the American Temperance Society prepared a certificate of membership of a Family Temperance Society, with lines for the signatures of the members of a family, the sheet containing which might be inserted in the Family Bible or hung upon the wall. A sketch of this document appears in the Scotch *Temperance Record* of July, 1832, where it is described as "wise and important"; and though there is no evidence of the extent to which the suggestion was acted upon either in America or in this country, the simplicity and utility of the plan are obvious, and it might well be carried out amongst ourselves. Every kind of Band of Hope is good, but the best of all is that in which father, mother, and children are joined in the practice of the Total Abstinence principle. Desirable, however, as Temperance home education was, and is, the early societies were too wise to suppose that even if generally adopted it would be a discharge of their obligations to the rising race, the overwhelming majority of whom were related to drinking and often drunken households. Hence, many of them encouraged

PLEDGE SIGNING BY THE YOUNG,

in the case of those who had attained a reasonable age, and took an evident interest in the public proceedings.* These adherents were considered juvenile members of the local Society, and were proud to wear the medals which were generally on sale. Cards of membership were also taken out by them on the usual payment of a penny. In some cases a sensible Secretary found for these "light infantry" recruits much that their willing hearts and hands could do, and this employment was a source of strength, both to the young workers and to the Societies with which they were connected.

At a very early stage of the Temperance enterprise the advantages likely to accrue, both to the young and to the Cause itself, from the formation of

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS

were discerned and put to the proof of actual experiment. It was to be expected that where the initiative was taken, whether by adults or juveniles, they would mainly consist of boys from twelve or fourteen years of age up to 21. Girls were rarely members, except when Juvenile Societies were formed in Schools, and were composed of children of tender years. All we can say is, that as far as existing printed records enable us to judge, the first Youths' or Juvenile Society, distinguished as such, was either one at Paisley or Saltcoats, both of which towns are in Scotland, where the Temperance Cause was planted by Mr. John Dunlop in 1829. The date of neither Society can be precisely fixed, but in the Glasgow *Temperance Record* for October, 1830, the Paisley Youths' Association appears in the list of Societies as having 104 members, who increased to 200 before the end of the year. Probably, then, the Association was formed in September or August. Now, the Saltcoats Adult Society was formed July 25, 1830, and in a letter dated

* It was at such a meeting held February 12, 1839, that the present writer, when a little over 10 years of age, signed the pledge.

March 18, 1831, it is said, "Not long after (July 25), a few youths took it into their heads to be like their seniors, and to have a Society of their own. They soon got a considerable number to join their ranks, and for some time held meetings of their own accord." It thus becomes a question of weeks between the Paisley and Saltcoats Societies. How the Paisley Youths' Association originated is not stated; but the Saltcoats Society was, as we see, self-originated, self-governed, and for a time self-sustained. In one respect—a very important one—as to the age of the members, the Paisley Society no doubt resembled the Senior Band of Hope, and the Saltcoats Society a Band of Hope such as the one in Leeds, for it is added, "The novelty of the thing was beginning to wear off, and their affairs seemed to be at a stand, when the Committee of the Senior Society took them by the hand, made out a set of rules, procured regular books for them, called a meeting of members for the adoption of the rules, and chose from amongst the members a President, Treasurer, and Committee. At the reorganization which took place about fourteen weeks ago (early in February, 1831), their number was 38, and they have now increased to 107. *They are admitted from eight to fourteen years of age*, after which the Adult Society will receive them. They hold public meetings every week for reading the *Record*, and seem to take a great deal of interest in the information communicated. One or two of the Senior Committee always attend at their general meetings, but they make their own office-bearers, and conduct their own business as far as it is possible or desirable." Was not this Saltcoats Juvenile Society, in all but the terms of the pledge, a model Band of Hope or Juvenile Temple?

Scarcely a year had passed since the Temperance Movement in Scotland had taken an organized shape, before about half a dozen of these Youths' Societies had begun to sprinkle the Temperance field. They were mostly small, but one of them at Airdrie could boast before the end of April, 1831, a membership of 210 between the

ages of six and fourteen, the children of Temperance parents being admissible at five. By September, 1831, about a year after the first of these Societies had been formed, they numbered 52 with 2044 members. And it is now that we get our first glimpse of a Juvenile Temperance Day and Sunday School Society.

At Omoa, near Newarthill, Lanarkshire, lived one Mistress Janet Smith, who added to her duties of week-day teacher, the Sabbath tuition of the village "lads and lasses," and from her scholars she formed a Temperance band, soon numbering 31, pledged against Scotland's direst foe.

No stronger testimony to the loyalty of the Juvenile Societies could be borne than that contained in the Second Report of the Scottish Temperance Society for 1831, when in a long paragraph on Youths' Associations, it is said, "Very few instances indeed have occurred of juvenile members violating the rules, and even of these few the Committee believe that the greater number have arisen from their being entrapped and deceived by evil and designing men." In the meantime a number of young men, including Daniel Richmond and David Melvin (the latter of whom died at Oxford a few years ago), formed a new Paisley Youths' Temperance Society on the

BASIS OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE FROM ALL INTOXICANTS.

This was on January 14, 1832, thirteen days after a body of young men attending an Adult School in Preston had been constituted into a Youths' Temperance Society under a pledge of abstinence from ardent spirits, with a promise to discountenance the causes and practice of intemperance. One of the organizers, Mr. John Brodbelt, proposed that this Preston Youths' Society should have a Total Abstinence basis, but the suggestion was not adopted, or "Proud Preston" would have held an even

prouder position than she subsequently did as the birthplace of the Total Abstinence propaganda.*

In this same year, 1832, we get a distinct intimation of what may be the first Children's Temperance Society in England, for Mr. M. W. Paumier, Secretary of the Hackney Road (London) Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Temperance Society, writes, under date May 21, "Our members are now about 180, including forty-seven members of a Juvenile Temperance Society, the first and only one I know of in London." As this Society was publicly formed in April, or earlier, the honour of priority lies between it and one of two Juvenile Societies formed about the same time in Newcastle-on-Tyne, one in connection with the Wesleyan Sunday School, New Road, and one in connection with the congregation of the Rev. George Simple, New Court. This information is contained in a letter dated June 11, but there is no date given of the formation of either of the Societies. One of the Rules of the New Court Society was, "All young persons of fourteen years of age and upwards on signing a Declaration (which they will carefully read and consider) shall be members of the Association." To the Rules was attached an Address on the value of abstinence from ardent spirits. No doubt the Wesleyan Sunday School Society was open to children below the age of fourteen. There is also a letter from March, in Cambridgeshire, dated July 13, stating, "We have for some time past appointed four steady young men a Committee to conduct the business of a Juvenile Society, who met a few evenings since and selected fourteen boys of rather

*The Preston Temperance Society was not formed until March, 1832, but Total Abstinence was soon after publicly advocated at the meetings. On September 1, Mr. Joseph Livesey entered in a small Memorandum book, containing a Total Abstinence pledge, the names of six Temperance men who consented to his request. His own made the seventh. These were afterwards spoken of as the "Seven Men of Preston," who had begun the Total Abstinence Movement. The "Seven" however did nothing collectively, and the chief Preston pioneers of the Total Abstinence propaganda were Joseph Livesey, James Teare, Henry Anderton, Edward Grubb, and Thomas Swindlehurst.

promising appearance, from which time we consider them to have commenced their labours, intending to meet monthly, to enquire how far their conduct has been orderly." One would like to know how this Committee got on with its principle of selecting members from boys of "a rather promising appearance." Let us hope that appearances were not deceptive, and that the conduct of the boys was as orderly as could be desired. The Committee of the Spitalfields and Bethnal Green Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Temperance Society in their first Report (1831-2), recommended that Juvenile Societies should be formed, and stated that books for enrolment were in the hands of a few youths. This is interesting as showing that the formation of distinct Juvenile Temperance Societies was aimed at in the middle of 1832, and that in the case of the Spitalfields and Bethnal Green general Society, youths were provided with books for the enrolment of other youths. The Committee give the number of youthful members as "about twenty," but in the list for September, 1832, the number given is twenty-five.

Early Juvenile Work in Leeds.

As Leeds bore a relation to the Band of Hope Movement similar to that sustained by Preston to the Total Abstinence propaganda, it is interesting to observe that Juvenile Temperance work in Leeds began more than fourteen years before the March of 1847. This appears from the Second Report of the Leeds Temperance Society, presented February 26, 1833, and therefore relating chiefly to the operations of the Society in 1832. In the printed Report appears this paragraph:—"Declaration of the Juvenile Associations. We whose names are subscribed do voluntarily agree to abstain entirely from distilled spirits, except for medicinal purposes, and from excess in the use of other intoxicating liquors, and not to frequent public-houses." We may assume that this pledge was one officially recommended, perhaps by the British and Foreign Temperance Society,

for use by Juvenile Associations. On page 13 there is this striking statement:—"The Committee have during the past year addressed a circular to the Superintendents of the Sabbath Schools in the town, recommending the formation of Juvenile Associations, to be under the direction and control of the Parent Society, but having a Committee chosen from among themselves." On the next page of the Report, after giving the membership of the Branches of the Society, it is added, "Juvenile Association, 70." What this Juvenile Association was, or when formed, is not said, but we may confidently connect it with the statement on page 14 of the Third Report, presented March 25, 1834, but principally relating to the operations of 1833, "The Committee are happy to state that the Juvenile Temperance Society, which was formed some time ago in Park Chapel, in Caroline Street, is in a highly prosperous condition, and has been crowned with considerable success. Another Juvenile Temperance Society has been instituted in the Sunday School connected with Albion Chapel, and from the spirit with which it has been commenced, the happiest results may be anticipated from its operations. The same fact may be stated, and the same anticipations may be formed, with respect to the Bank." This "Bank" refers to a part of Leeds in which a Branch was formed in October, 1831. From the Branches of the Leeds Society short Reports are given in the Parent Society's Report (1833-4), and in the Bank Branch Report it is said:—"A Juvenile Society has been established in one of the Sunday Schools, and another is contemplated." In the Report of the West End Branch occur also the words, "The number of members is 534, exclusive of a Juvenile Association that has lately been formed." The Park Chapel and Albion Sunday School Societies appear to have been under the care of the Parent Committee. The Bank Branch had a Sunday School Society, and another in contemplation, and the West End Branch had a Juvenile Society under its care. All this was a sign of progress, and we need not feel surprised that at the Annual Meeting on March 25, 1834,

a Resolution was moved by Rev. (Dr.) R. W. Hamilton, and seconded by Mr. Edward Parsons, in the following terms:—"That this Meeting sincerely rejoices on hearing from the Report that several Juvenile Temperance Societies have been formed in this town, and earnestly recommends their institution wherever they can be effectually established."

The Fourth Report of the Leeds Temperance Society was presented March 31, 1835. The "West End Juveniles" are said to consist of Princess Street School (157) and School Street School (63), and the Secretaries of the West End Branch, in their official statement of work done since 1834, after referring to the total number of Juvenile members as 220, add:—"The members of the Juvenile Committee have valiantly come forward to the assistance of the adults, in the circulation of tracts, and appear very zealous in the cause in which they have engaged." The Secretaries of the Holbeck Branch write:—"We have established a Youths' Temperance Society, and intend leaving an Entering Book with the Superintendents of each Sunday School in our Branch, for the receipt of names." This young Society had only twenty members, but the idea of "tapping" the Sunday Schools by means of an "Entering Book" left with the Superintendents was ingenious. It was in March or April, 1835, that the Leylands and Bank Societies, having united, established a Youths' Society on the principle of Total Abstinence; and in April, 1836, the Report of the Leeds Society quotes a Report of the Branch, stating, as to the Youths' Society, "Upon an average they have had one public meeting per week. The speakers have been principally youths, assisted by members of the Adult Committee; 200 have signed the pledge, all of whom have been visited and found adhering to the principles of the Society." The Branch Committee add, "That our Cause may ultimately triumph, every exertion should be made thoroughly to imbue the minds of our youthful population with the principles of the Temperance Society.'

These early workers were clearly not satisfied with providing amusement only for the children whom they wished to benefit. This Youths' Society is no doubt the one described in the Leeds *Temperance Herald* of September 30, 1837, the formation of which was due to the wish of several zealous youths to have a separate Association, and to gratify this wish the Branch Committee called a public meeting, when officers and a Committee were elected, it being agreed that one of the Secretaries should be chosen by the Leeds Temperance Committee, and that five adults should be members of the Youths' Committee. Possibly this was the first Youths' Total Abstinence Society in England, in which children were included with young men, forming a senior and junior Band of Hope in one.

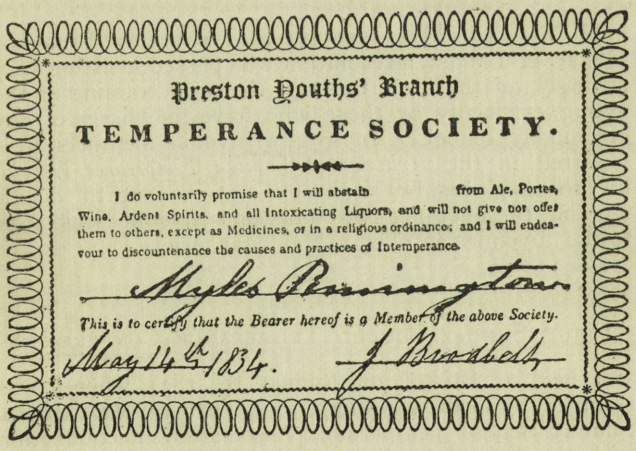
The Fifth Report of the Leeds Temperance Society was presented April 6, 1836, shortly before it became an exclusively Total Abstinence one, and this Report foreshadowed the approaching change. All the Youths' Societies, except the one attached to the West End Branch, are named as in favour of Total Abstinence only. In the Sixth Report of the Leeds Temperance Society, presented March, 1837, the new order is described, and the pledge for Adults and Juveniles was as follows:—"We whose names are subscribed, do voluntarily agree to abstain entirely from all intoxicating liquors, except when used for medicinal purposes, or in a religious ordinance, and to discountenance all the causes and practices of intemperance." The Youths' Societies attached to the Leeds Temperance Society were stated to be:—Leeds, 300 members; Holbeck, 65; Hunslet, 30; Bramley, 50; Woodhouse, 10—a total of 455.

Juvenile Societies Elsewhere.

The foregoing section takes us from 1832 to 1837, but we must now return to 1833, when Youths' Societies on the anti-spirit principle were reported as existing at Gloucester with 120 members; Launceston, 126; and Manchester, 507 (being one youth to eight adults). In

Edinburgh there was a considerable Juvenile Society (535), but neither there nor in Glasgow was the youthful Temperance element efficiently organized. In October, 1833, the Youths' Societies of Scotland contained upwards of 6000 members, equal to one-eighth of the adult membership (about 48,000).

The principal event in 1834—a year made remarkable by the proceedings of the Select Committee on Drunkenness, of which Mr. J. S. Buckingham was the



Preston Youths' Branch

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

I do voluntarily promise that I will abstain from Ale, Porter, Wine, Ardent Spirits, and all Intoxicating Liquors, and will not give nor offer them to others, except as Medicines, or in a religious ordinance; and I will endeavour to discountenance the causes and practices of Intemperance.

Myles Bennington

This is to certify that the Bearer hereof is a Member of the above Society.

May 14th 1834. J. Broadbelt

distinguished and capable chairman—was the re-organization of the Preston Youths' Temperance Society on April 18, as an exclusively Total Abstinence Society, when 101 young men, between eighteen and twenty-five years of age at once signed the new pledge which was strangely limited to some given period to be filled in on the form, (which is reproduced here), by the particular youth who signs it. This limitation was got rid of after the first year, and the Society was for years one of the most vigorous branches of the Temperance movement in

Preston. Though confined to young men, it aided Mr. Thomas Walmsley and Mr. George Toulmin in forming in 1834, a Total Abstinence Society in connection with the Primitive Methodist Sunday School in Lawson Street, perhaps the first Total Abstinence Society of boys and girls in England. This afterwards became a Band of Hope, and if its continuity from 1834 to 1897 can be proved, it may claim to be the oldest of all Children's Total Abstinence Societies in this country. At a

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE IN EXETER HALL,

held May 19, 1834, and presided over by Professor Edgar, of Belfast, a resolution was passed insisting very strongly on the importance of the right training of the young, especially by those who have the charge of day or Sunday schools. In 1834, a Juvenile membership is reported in the *British and Foreign Temperance Herald*, in various places, but it is not always easy to decide whether the reference is to a distinct Juvenile Society, or to the juveniles enrolled in the local society.

So far as our information extends the

FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE

was held at Bristol, on August 19, 1834, when it was resolved to form a Society, to be called "The Bristol Sunday School Temperance Association in connection with the Bristol Auxiliary Society." A committee was appointed to draw up Rules and prepare an explanatory address, and two secretaries were also elected, *pro tem.*, Mr. Wilson Wright and Mr. Samuel Saunders, the latter still living, a useful and respected octogenarian teetotaler. This Association acquired in its first year a membership, comprising teachers and scholars, of 2462. The pledge was one against ardent spirits only, but it was the first of its kind, and in regard to Bristol it was the forerunner of organizations on a still larger scale on behalf of Total Abstinence.

A Memorable Year

in the annals of Juvenile Temperance Societies was 1835. In the March of this year, a Youths' Society with a Total Abstinence pledge was formed in Birmingham. In six months it had 200 members, and the additions averaged twelve weekly. In January, 1836, the numbers were 270, between nine and eighteen years of age. So writes William Jenkins, Secretary, but the *Philanthropist*, of March 10, 1836, reports that at the First Annual Meeting of this society, 400 boys and girls were present from eight to fourteen years, most of whom were enrolled in this "thriving little society." About the same time in 1835, the Bolton Youths' Temperance Society must have been formed, as its first annual festival was held March 26, 1836, when its members were said to have exceeded 1000. In March or April, 1835, the Leylands and Bank Youths' Society was established in Leeds, and in April a Youths' Society was formed at Warrington, and its first public meeting was addressed by six youths. On April 17, the Rochdale Youths' Society was founded by a few young persons, and by Good Friday, 1836, the pledges taken had reached 289, the *bona-fide* members being 262. At Great Eccleston in the Fylde district, a Youths' Branch Society was formed in the autumn. At Huddersfield, on October 26, a public meeting was held to form a "Youths' Abstinence Society" composed of both sexes, between twelve and twenty-five years of age. "A considerable number signed the pledge" writes Mr. William Haigh. About the close of 1835, the Lime Street Branch Youths' Society, which had been established on the anti-spirit principle, was converted into a sturdy Total Abstinence one at a meeting presided over by Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, afterwards M.P. This society with its local branches, at its second anniversary in November, 1837, numbered 967 members. At Dewsbury, a Youths' Society was formed, and had gained upwards of 800 members up to February 26, 1836. At Thirsk, a society was formed during December, 1835, which took in children as young as eight years. All the foregoing

societies were on the Total Abstinence principle. What the Juvenile societies in London on the anti-spirit principle were doing in 1835 we cannot say, but out of the obscurity rises the figure of a Quakeress, Mrs. Ann Hemming, who included Temperance teaching in the instruction given to the children of schools in Redcross Street, Smithfield, and Kent Street, Southwark.

A Youths' Temperance Magazine.

The first attempt to establish a Youths' Temperance Magazine was made by Mr. John Brodbelt, one of the seven men whose names appear in Mr. Livesey's well-known list.* The title was *The Youthful Teetotaler* and it consisted of eight small pages, selling for a half-penny. Only six numbers were published (January to June, 1836) after which a column in the monthly *Preston Temperance Advocate* was headed "The Youthful Teetotaler," for which materials were furnished by Mr. Brodbelt.

At Brighton, in June, 1836, the Rev. James Edwards established a society, the ages of whose members ranged from eight to fourteen years; and at Bradford (Yorks.) a Youths' Society, formed in September, enrolled 200 members in three months. At the end of one year its members were 400, and a festival on December 26, 1837, was attended by 600 persons.

A boy secretary to a London society in 1836.

Total Abstinence Societies were formed in London in the autumn of 1835, but our first glimpse of London Juvenile work is on December 28, 1836, when in the house of one Mr. Cooper, in the High Street, Bow, a company had assembled to inaugurate a Juvenile Abstinence Society. All due formalities were observed, Mr. William Donaldson was called to the chair, and he

* These names were written by Mr. Livesey himself, and he incorrectly wrote "John Broadbelt," following no doubt, the general pronunciation.

opened the proceedings by reading a chapter from the Bible, and by offering prayer.* Then "Master John Cooper," aged nine, delivered with elocutionary effect the "Twelve Reasons for Abstinence"—a tract then in circulation. He was followed by "Master Henry Garman," of the more mature age of thirteen, the bright particular star, who is said to have "pronounced a panegyric on the operations of Temperance Societies;" and this, no doubt, he did with a fervour if not a gracefulness equal to that of a Greek rhetorician. The "Toddy piece"—a dialogue between a father and son—was next repeated by two "interesting children," one of whom was "Master W. Garman," who had previously proved himself a hero by refusing a five-pound note offered on condition of drinking a glass of wine. The Society was duly formed with Mr. W. Donaldson as President and Master H. Garman as Secretary. An address by Mr. Cooper, the host, made a deep impression and nine of those present signed the pledge. "It was a most delightful time," writes the correspondent, who was certainly a lady, and her brief report tells of an effort, possibly very transitory, on behalf of Juvenile Temperance, like one of the occasionally warm days in early spring, which are yet prophetic of the long summertide that is to follow. These young Garmans were the sons of a Mr. H. V. Garman, a surgeon of Bow, who ably addressed various meetings between 1837 and 1840 on the physical advantages of Total Abstinence.

About this time we hear of a Youths' Society which for some years held meetings in various parts of West London, having as its Secretary, in 1841, Mr. Richard Heales, jun., who, with his father, emigrated to Port Philip (Melbourne) in 1842 and continued his

* Mr. Wm. Donaldson was an agent of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, who had become a total abstainer. Both he and his brother, Mr. John H. Donaldson, were acceptable and useful advocates of the cause, who refuted by anticipation the ignorant fiction of a later time that the early promoters of the Temperance Reform were either infidels, or possessed of no religious sympathies and convictions.

Temperance work. When Victoria became a separate colony in 1850, Mr. Heales entered political life, and after a visit to England in 1853, when he addressed a Temperance meeting in Exeter Hall, he became Premier of Victoria, his death in 1864 being an equal loss to the Temperance cause and the best interests of the colony.

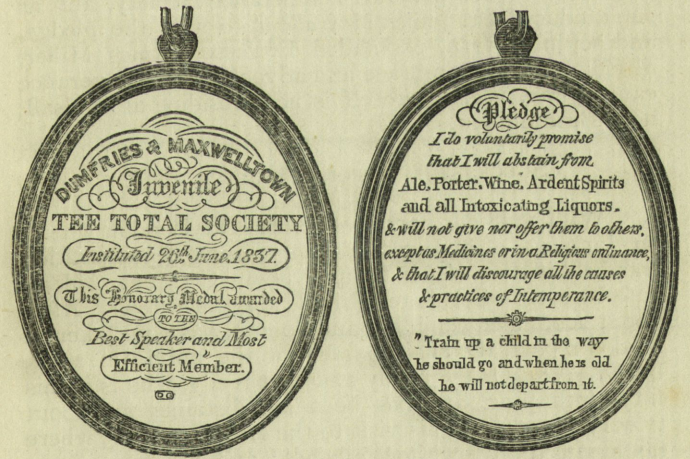
Efforts in the West of England and Elsewhere.

Temperance processions had already begun in some places and at one in Swansea on May 7, 1837, many girls and boys wore white rosettes and medals suspended from blue ribbons. At Bristol, a procession on June 13 is said to have consisted of 1000 persons "of all ages." At Taunton, in a year, from July, 1836, the members above sixteen years were seventy, and under sixteen were fifty, Juvenile meetings being held in a schoolroom on the first Sunday in every month. Meeting at Leeds in the July of 1837, the British Temperance Association passed a resolution in favour of the formation of Juvenile Temperance Societies. The Secretary of the Bewdley Juvenile Temperance Society (Mr. James Bevan), writing September 22, states that all the members attending the weekly meetings received a copy of some Temperance publication, the cost being met by himself, though only a working man. After the General Election of 1837 the members had fallen from fifty-nine to twenty-six owing to the bad influence of their parents; but he hoped for a revival. Here is a Band of Hope in all but the name with an excellent conductor, worthy James Bevan.

A Remarkable Effort by Boys in Scotland.

We have seen that the first Juvenile societies were formed in Scotland, in 1830, and that for some years they were carried on with an energy and success to which there was no English parallel, but they appear to have shared in the decline which befell the general Temperance Reform in that country; and when Total

Abstinence Societies took the place of the old ones, no specific revival of juvenile effort followed. Of the Paisley Youths' Total Abstinence Society nothing is heard, but in 1837 we are called to witness a new Juvenile Temperance Movement, originating in Dumfries, in a remarkable manner. A boy named Samuel Welsh, seven years and a half old, having been refused permission to join the general Society on account of his age, induced other boys to join him in forming a Society of their own, and when



Fac-simile of Medal awarded to Samuel Welsh as the best speaker and most efficient member.

they numbered twenty-six, they held meetings first in the picturesque ruins of Dumfries Abbey, then in a carpenter's shop, and then in a schoolroom. They were encouraged by Mr. John Mackintosh, the guard of a coach running between Edinburgh and Dumfries, himself an earnest teetotaler, who had previously been the means of converting to Total Abstinence the Rev. Robert Gray Mason, who was for years the principal travelling advocate of the cause in Scotland. The

Dumfries boys increased to 200, when they held a half-penny tea and demonstration, and two years later they ventured on a sixpenny tea. Juvenile Societies on the Dumfries model were formed in Edinburgh, Annan, and other places. Of the Dumfries lads some became men of distinction, such as Sir James Ferguson, Rev. Dr. A. Hannay, and others. The Society underwent various changes, but was in existence when its founder, Mr. S. Welsh, left the town in 1853. During the later years of his residence in Dumfries, Mr. Welsh was Secretary of the general Temperance Society, and as such induced Dr. James McCulloch to sign the pledge, and he, in his turn, persuaded Professor James Miller, of Edinburgh, to embrace and advocate the Temperance cause. Mr. Welsh himself is now residing at Walsall, near Birmingham.

Successful Efforts during 1838.

With 1838 our narrative returns to London where, on January 4, a Juvenile Temperance demonstration was held in the Welsh Chapel, Jewin Crescent, Aldersgate Street. Let us recall its leading features. After about 200, chiefly children and youths, have partaken of a good repast, the chair is filled, at the public meeting, by Dr. Wm. Oxley, ruddy and ever ready, who is in his fifty-ninth year, and has been an abstainer for about twenty years, since his visit to the Arctic regions, where he learnt to live without alcohol; and he successively calls upon Messrs. John Hull, an Uxbridge banker; J. W. Green, editor of the *Temperance Intelligencer*; Thomas Whitaker, Temperance agent, afterwards mayor of Scarborough; H. V. Garman, M.R.C.S.; R. R. Moore, afterwards the eloquent advocate of Free Trade; and the Rev. W. R. Baker, the logical author of "the Curse of Britain." All speak well, and the theme of all is the importance of Juvenile Temperance and of Juvenile organization as a means to that great end. It was not however, till October 24, that a Juvenile Society for the City was formed at a meeting in Harp Alley Schoolroom,

Farringdon Street, after speeches from Mr. S. M. Gilbert (chairman), and Messrs. J. W. Green, Frederick Grosjean (at whose house the first private meeting was held for Total Abstinence organization), Mr. H. N. Rickman, an active Temperance Commercial Traveller; H. V. Garman, and Rev. Dr. Tracy, a Congregational Minister of Chelsea.

On January 7, 1838, Mr. and Mrs. John Hull entertained 158 boys and girls at Denham, near Uxbridge, many of whom expressed a desire to sign the pledge.

In the February or March the children of an infant school at Malton, Yorkshire, were addressed on the Temperance question, and the names of forty were added to the pledge book with their parents' consent. The pledge was also signed by ninety-six youths, and in 1839 the number of these youths, some of whom had displayed the fortitude of veterans, had increased to 200. In the April of 1838 an entertainment was given in a disused malt house to 1000 children at Chelmsford by Mr. Francis Marriage, one of the earliest friends of Temperance in Essex. On April 24 a Juvenile Society was formed in Chelsea, London, the boys and girls being put into distinct sections, each with a "separate secretary and superintendent." The children were instructed out of the "Easy Catechism, or First Manual for Little Teetotalers," prepared by Rev. W. R. Baker; and on one occasion a little girl under nine years of age (who in after years became the wife of the writer), was able to answer all the questions in the Catechism, much to the surprise of the mother (Mrs. C. L. Balfour) who did not know that she had learned a line.

Bath and Bristol.

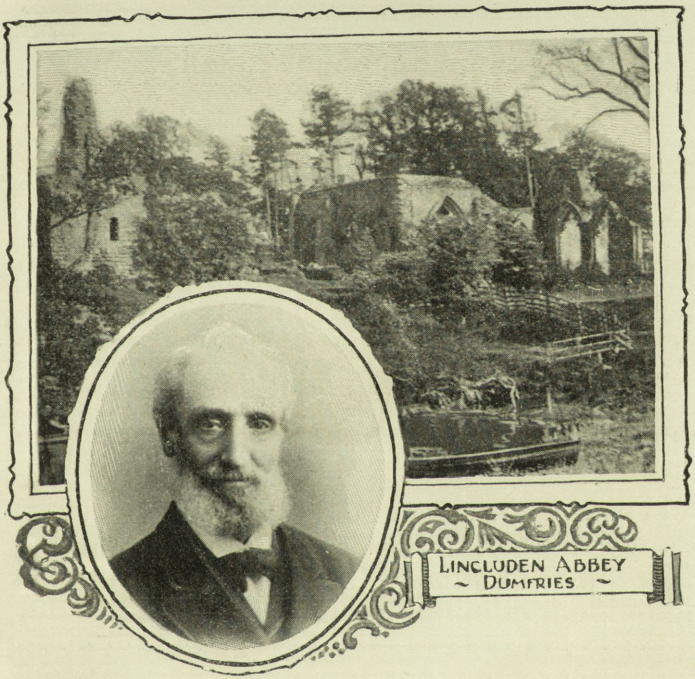
A remarkable Juvenile Association was formed on April 30, at Bath, at a meeting of nineteen youths, fourteen of whom then signed the pledge. At the private meetings during the next ten weeks their number increased to sixty, and at a public meeting held on

July 20, the speakers included three youths aged respectively fifteen, fifteen, and sixteen. The second of these was John Brumby, who subsequently was Secretary and then President of the Society, the membership of which was open to all between eight and twenty-one years of age, a comprehensiveness apparently new.

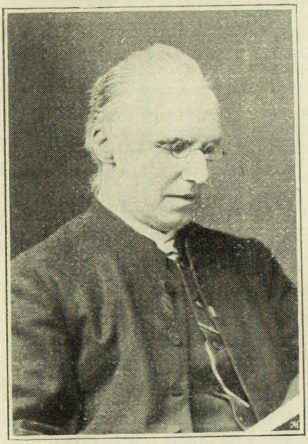
Bristol, "the Queen of the West," may have heard of the work begun at Bath, for on June 5, thirty lads belonging to the Total Abstinence Society met "for the purpose of establishing a more immediate connection with the young." A society was formed and a committee elected of youths under twelve years of age, whose place had, in a few months, to be taken by a more carefully selected body. At the two meetings, held weekly, eight signatures on an average were received.

The British Temperance Association (League) met at Birmingham in 1838, and urged on "all the friends of Temperance, and particularly the Teachers and Superintendents of Sabbath Schools, the formation of Juvenile Temperance Associations." Though this Resolution makes no reference to Day Schools, a London Schoolmaster writing from Finsbury, December 15, 1838, states that he had charge of 200 children, and that after an address to them on Temperance, two-thirds had indicated, by a show of hands, their desire to sign the pledge, and that in carrying out their wish, the consent of parents was always required. On November 28, 1838, the first meeting of the North London Youths' Society was addressed by four youths; and a member of the Committee, a lad only twelve years old, had for several months distributed tracts with good results. On November 29, an East of London Youths' Association was formed at a meeting in the Mariners' Church, Wellclose Square, when many pledges were obtained, and a number of gentlemen were elected as "an advisory body."

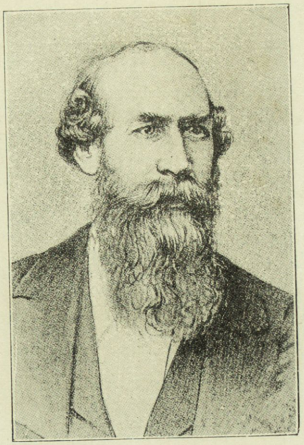
An attempt early this year to establish a monthly *Youths' Total Abstinence Magazine*, price 1d., did not succeed, only three numbers (April-June) being published. Few



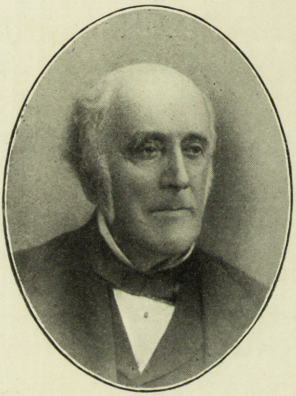
Samuel Welsh (p. 29).



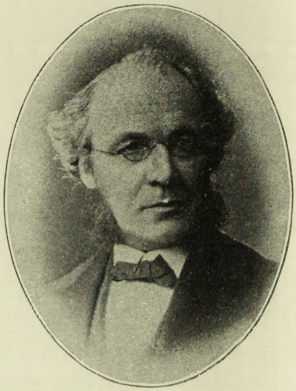
Rev. Dawson Burns, D.D.



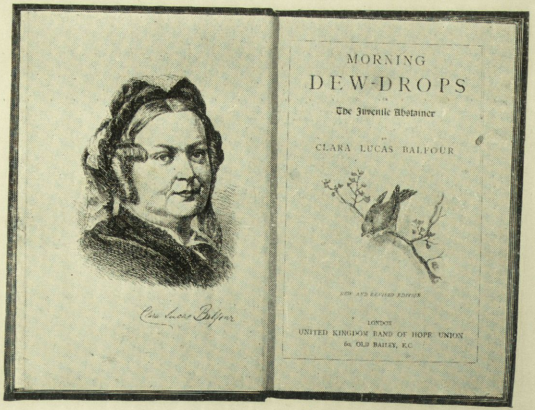
R. B. Grindrod, M.D.



Thomas Cook.



Frank Wright.



reports of Youths' Societies appear in 1839; but Good Friday festivals were held in Leeds and Newcastle. A meeting on September 12, over which Earl Stanhope presided, held at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, to arrange for a great Metropolitan Youths' Society or Union of London Youths' Associations, did not succeed in effecting the desired object. Local efforts were however continued, and at a meeting of the Finsbury and Hoxton Youths' Society, October 9, the names on its books were said to number 200.

A Springtide Juvenile Movement

set in with 1840. Three monthly Juvenile magazines appeared:—the *Morning Star*, issued by the New British and Foreign Temperance Society; the *Young Teetotaler*, edited by Mr. J. W. Green; and the *Children's Temperance Magazine*, edited by "A Father"—who was Mr. Thos. Cook, then of Market Harborough, but hereafter to be known as the Father of Excursions and Tourist Guides. We have reports of the formation and public demonstrations of several London Societies in the first half of the year—the Clerkenwell and Pentonville Society, which soon numbered hundreds of members; a Children's Society, in Nassau Street, near Fitzroy Square; the Camberwell and Walworth Youths' Society, and a Youths' Society in connection with the South London Auxiliary of the New British and Foreign Temperance Society. A Sunday School was also established, in the summer, in Kent Street, Southwark, with the express intention of including Total Abstinence principles in the instruction given. On October 13, the Lisson Grove and Paddington Youths' Temperance Association held its first meeting in the schoolroom of Church Street Chapel, Edgware Road, when the present writer, not quite twelve years of age, was one of the speakers, and some time afterwards wrote for the Committee, a "Plea for Youths' Temperance Societies" in which the need of such institutions was asserted, their advantages pointed out, objections to them answered, the whole

concluding with an appeal to join this and similar societies. This "Plea" formed a four paged tract, and a thousand copies were circulated. The secretary of the society was an intelligent flower-painter, Mr. J. W. Cannon, and as the Committee, composed of young men, contained some able speakers, of whom the late Mr. John Bowen was one, and the meetings were open to the public, great interest was awakened and many pledges taken. Regular or occasional meetings were held in other places, and on December 16 it assisted to form the Kensington and Hammersmith Youths' Society which numbered among its active members the sons of Mr. Edmund Tisdall, and "Master Frank Wright," whose future connection with the Temperance Reform was of so much service to it, and so honourable to himself.

In the North, at Wakefield, a Youths' Society, which flourished exceedingly, was formed in February or March, 1840, and in the South, at Bridgewater, a public meeting of the recently-formed Juvenile branch was held in the Town Hall, addressed by Mr. T. Whittaker and several young men. Juvenile Rechabites appeared very early in the field, and of these an account is given elsewhere in this volume.

One of the most active Youths' Associations in London, in 1841, was that known as the St. James' and St. Ann's. It was formed in Ship Yard, Wardour Street, Oxford Street, February 16, by the Lisson Grove and Paddington Youths, when fifty pledges were taken. In the succeeding six months, twenty-four weekly meetings were held and several drunkards were reclaimed, and on September 12, at a gay and crowded meeting in the Assembly Rooms, Foley Place, the chairman being the eminent scientist, Dr. John Snow, the proceedings were diversified by a mock discussion between Mr. J. W. Cameron and myself, he representing the opponents and I the advocates, of Total Abstinence. A publican who took the attack as real, expressed his delight aloud, but lapsed into silence when the little

drama opened out. Towards the end of 1841 there were eight Youths' Societies in the West of London alone, taking on an average fifty pledges weekly. To some London Youths' Associations, Mutual Improvement Societies became attached. The country shared in this Juvenile Springtide. We read of a bright children's gathering at Shepton Mallet, in the West, with Miss Baker as entertainer; of 400 youths and friends keeping festival at Wakefield, in the North; of 107 members of a Juvenile Branch of the Norwich Temperance Society in the East; of between two and three hundred youths marching in the Bridgewater procession of April 24, and of the Bath Society, at the close of September, 1841, numbering 1020 members, and circulating an address to the Juvenile Inhabitants of Bath. The York Youths' Society had 180 members in November.

Youths' Societies in London continued their operations, and meetings of an interesting character are reported as having taken place at Stepney and Walworth.

Juvenile Societies were also formed at Worcester, Gloucester, Corsham, Trowbridge and Crewkerne.

The Bath Juvenile Society's fourth anniversary was attended by 1000 persons in the Guildhall; it had held 119 meetings in the year, and taken 457 pledges. The Bristol and Somerset Total Abstinence Association (now Western Temperance League), which met at Bath in July, 1842, passed a resolution urging the formation of Juvenile Societies and the circulation of suitable tracts among Sunday School teachers. The Bristol Youths' Society had held fifty meetings and taken 433 pledges, but the committee reported that the usefulness of the society had been diminished by some of the members mixing up other questions with that of Temperance, a procedure which it may be said the early Temperance Societies were careful to avoid.

Early in the year 1843, Mrs. C. L. Balfour began the issue of the *Juvenile Abstainer*, which was completed

in twenty halfpenny numbers, and was then published in booklet form. It presented, in miniature, every aspect of the Temperance question, and in its enlarged form as *Morning Dew-Drops* (under which title it first appeared in 1853, with an Introduction by Mrs. H. B. Stowe) it has remained one of the most attractive and instructive works on Temperance, suitable for intelligent young persons.

At Trowbridge, on Easter Monday, 200 juvenile abstainers walked in procession, wearing rosettes and medals, winning the admiration of the spectators, and on the same day a body of young Rechabites filled a prominent place in a Temperance procession at Merthyr Tydvil. In order to increase the interest of the weekly meetings of the Bristol Youths' Society a number of Sunday School teachers gave vocal music entertainments and delivered addresses on various topics of natural science, etc. The Bath Youths' Society increased its membership to 1720, and a Juvenile Society was formed at Dorchester in May. Juvenile Societies were also at work in Leicester and other towns.

To show how much could be effected by individual influence at this time, it may be noted that one young lady—Miss Russell, of Wedmore, near Bristol—succeeded in getting sixty children to sign the pledge and thereby gave an impetus to the Temperance movement generally in that district. In connection with a "Christian Temperance Church" at Hull, of which the Rev. John Stamp was minister, there was established, September 7, 1843, a Temperance Day and Sunday School, for the children of which a meeting was held every Friday evening to encourage them in their Temperance practice, the elder boys proving useful in the circulation of tracts, etc. In London good work was done by Youths' Societies in Clerkenwell, Finsbury, the East End and other parts.

Temperance Ministers were sometimes alive to the importance of Juvenile Temperance work, as in the case

of the Rev. (Dr.) W. McKerrow, Presbyterian, of Manchester, who instituted a children's Society in connection with his congregation, and also with his Sunday School. At Devizes, in November, 1843, an example was furnished of juvenile Temperance firmness—often exhibited—by the refusal of some boys to drink the new Mayor's health in beer, though threatened with expulsion from their school by the Rector. They were willing to drink the Mayor's health in water.

On New Year's Day, 1844, at the second Anniversary of the Gloucester Youths' Society, sixty-two signatures were received; and on Whit-Tuesday the Bridport Juvenile Society marched in procession, with the result that sixty new members were soon after enrolled. In Bath a Temperance Sunday School was established, and an Elocutionary Class formed of members of the Youths' Society. Two of these had refused to take strong drink, though in one case £10, and in another £5, had been offered as inducements to pledge-breaking.

Mrs. Carlile's First Visit to England.

It was in the April of 1845 that Mrs. Ann Jane Carlile, of Dublin, visited London as the guest of the Rev. (Dr.) Jabez Burns, and addressed meetings of mothers and children in Church Street Chapel, Edgware Road, and other places, chiefly Schoolrooms. She had previously visited Belfast, Glasgow, and other towns on a similar mission, and everywhere her geniality and aptness to teach, gave her access to the hearts of her hearers. Great numbers of children also attended this year (1845) the popular physiological lectures of Dr. R. B. Grindrod, who was engaged for several years in this educational work. In July, a society composed of girls only was formed at Bath, and in nine months numbered 200, many of the girls being so active in obtaining signatures of women to a Memorial to the Queen in favour of Sunday Closing that the names so procured were 3000. At Barnsley a Juvenile Society was formed,

and a Youths' Society, "Britain's Hope," existing in Maidstone, 200 strong, held a demonstration in August on Barming Heath, presided over by Mr. John MacKellow, who died in 1862, in his ninety-first year.

The Juvenile Organizations in Bristol had declined, and a meeting of Day and Sunday-school Teachers was held February 16, 1846, to form a new Society, which was done under the name of "The Bristol Juvenile Total Abstinence Union," and by the close of the year 1846, upwards of 3000 cards of membership had been issued. At Bath the Juvenile Society celebrated its eighth anniversary by a procession to Banwell Church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. W. H. Turner, M.A., the Vicar. The members were now 2500, exclusive of the girls' society. We read also of a society at the Carlton Hill Schools, Brighton, conducted by the Rev. W. Clark and his son-in-law, Mr. Caleb H. Yewin. As to London, there are reports of the Farringdon Youths' Total Abstinence Society, February 19; of the seventh anniversary of the East London Youths' Society, April 13, of a monthly meeting of the Somers Town Youths' Society, June 25; of the 4th anniversary of the Chelsea Youths' Total Abstinence Society, July 22; and of the first meeting of the Hackney and Shadwell Youths' Society, October 1; one of the speakers being Miss Lea. The venerable Dr. Oxley had given annually a "Cold Water Banquet" to the young teetotalers of London at the Lecture Hall, London Lane, Hackney. At the

World's Temperance Convention,

held in London, August 4-8, 1846, a resolution on Juvenile Temperance was moved, supported and unanimously carried. In appendix E to the Report of the Convention, Statistical Returns from various societies are published, and some of these state the number of Temperance Juveniles, but in many cases it is not clear whether these had respect to distinct Juvenile Societies. The Societies thus reported upon were twenty-eight with 19,512 juveniles, but of these Bristol gave 4000, Bath

2500, Newcastle 1000, Derby 1000, Halifax 700, *i.e.* 9200 for five towns, or nearly one-half of the whole number. To assist in carrying out the resolution of the Convention, the National Temperance Society soon afterwards issued four short and cogent addresses: "To Parents and Guardians of Youth," by Mrs. Ellis (author of "Family Secrets," etc.); "Temperance as a part of Domestic Discipline," by Rev. (Dr.) William Reid; "To Teachers and Sabbath Scholars," by Rev. B. Parsons; and "To Children and Youth," by Mrs. C. L. Balfour. Being interested in this object, Mr. R. Dykes Alexander, of Ipswich, commenced as part of his Temperance publishing, the issue of a series of thirty-two small sixteen-page booklets, adapted to promote Juvenile Temperance. Each number had a woodcut, and each copy was in a coloured cover; they were sold in six-penny packets. Mr. James Ballantyne also edited some Juvenile Temperance tracts for the Scottish Temperance League and brought out in 1846 a "Children's Temperance Catechism."

The effort to connect Temperance instruction with the Sunday School was slowly but steadily succeeding; and we find the Manchester Sunday School Union suggesting "That superintendents and teachers of Sabbath Schools be recommended to form in connection with their several Schools, Juvenile Temperance Associations." The *Christian Temperance Sabbath School Magazine*, published this year, 1846, for the use of teachers and senior scholars, was a sign of advance in this direction.

Turning to Scotland, we find that by Mr. Peter Sinclair, Mr. James Ballantyne, and some other earnest friends of Juvenile Temperance, a Movement, begun on November 10, 1845, was growing stronger. The Scotch tradition of purely scriptural teaching on the Lord's Day proved too strong for direct action in regard to Sabbath Schools; but Mr. Sinclair and others, encouraged by Mr. John Hope, a wealthy friend of Temperance, held meetings in various parts of the City, until it became obvious that a more systematic and organized movement

was necessary to success, and accordingly in January the British League of Juvenile Abstainers was constituted.

Dr. Grindrod's physiological lectures were continued beyond 1847, special provision being made, in many places, for the attendance of schools. An estimate made that 30,000 children signed the pledge in consequence of Dr. Grindrod's lectures might seem an exaggeration, but it will not appear so in the light of Mr. Thomas Cook's statement that in Leicester alone in 1845 two great children's meetings resulted in 1700 then taking the pledge. Many juvenile societies were formed, revived, or strengthened by Dr. Grindrod's labours, and in any list of early promoters of Juvenile Temperance, his name will hold an honourable and conspicuous place. It is claimed for him, that he organised a Juvenile Society as early as 1834, meeting in a schoolroom under the Mechanics' Institute, Cooper Street, Manchester.

We have now reached the year (1847) in which the first organization bearing the name of the Band of Hope was established, and from which, consequently, the Jubilee of the Movement is calculated. But as it will be desirable to confine our Paper on Bands of Hope, from 1847 onwards, to societies distinctly designated as such, we shall carry the narrative of this Paper through 1847, and somewhat beyond, in order to preserve the continuity of the record, and to make it clear what Juvenile Temperance efforts immediately preceded, and for a brief period were contemporaneous with the Band of Hope Movement.

Contemporaneous Juvenile Temperance Efforts.

Beginning with London, we find Mr. Richard Hodgson, the missionary of the National Temperance Society zealously pursuing Juvenile Temperance work. Between January 1, 1847, and the May of 1848, he visited 135 schools and addressed 15,000 children, of whom 2000 signed the pledge. In April, 1848, a Sunday School Teachers' Temperance Society was formed,

whose President was the well-known Rev. James Sherman, the minister of Surrey Chapel.

At Rochdale, in the August of 1847, a Juvenile Temperance Movement was begun, which in a short time proved exceedingly successful.

At Wearmouth, through the action of some Wesleyan Sunday School teachers, a Youths' Society, consisting of Sunday School children, was formed November 13, 1847, with 140 members, who increased to 500 in the following April. At Wigan, on Christmas Day, 1847, the Rev. Wm. Roaf, Congregationalist, and the author of one of the best Temperance Compendiums, called "The Pastor's Pledge" (1840), provided a Temperance tea for 500 Sunday Scholars and Teachers, when ninety-four elder scholars and some teachers signed the pledge, thus adding to the large number of previous signatures.

In February, 1848, a Juvenile Temperance Society was formed in Halifax, which comprised 200 members in a short time. The Newcastle Young Men's Temperance Association about this time assisted to form a Sunday School Temperance Society, which soon numbered 200 teachers and 1000 children. At Bolton the Youths' Temperance Society formed a Teachers' Temperance Union, and arranged a series of monthly meetings of children in the Temperance Hall, many of these young recruits joining in the public processions. Three hundred miles south, the Bath Juvenile Society was said to contain 3000 members in 1848. At Kendal, where a Juvenile Society seems to have existed since 1836, a thousand names had been received in the last three years. At Brighton a Society was formed in the May of 1848. During 1848 reports of progress or of first action appeared concerning places as far apart as Blyth (Yorkshire), Camborne, Chesterfield, Devonport, Ebley (Gloucestershire), Goole, Great Grimsby, Halstead (Essex), Haydon Bridge, Hayle, Hinckley (Leicestershire), Leamington, Market Drayton, Northallerton,

Otley, Sunderland and Wellingborough. In 1849, the Order of the Sons of Temperance was introduced into England and its "Cadets," consisting of Juvenile abstainers, have from that time formed an active and increasing band of Temperance workers. Among country places reporting an encouraging Juvenile work in 1850 were Great Ayton (Yorkshire), Kingstanley (Gloucestershire), Kirkby Lonsdale (Westmoreland), North Cave, Sutton Bridge (Lincolnshire) and Tavistock. In one place—Leyburn (Yorkshire)—parents were invited to sign for their infant children, and a number did so. Some large fêtes were reported from various parts of the country, at which juveniles were the principal parties.

Helpful Literature.

The entire Juvenile movement was at this time considerably assisted by some capital periodical literature. A collection of "Temperance Rhymes for Young Teetotallers," by Dr. Jabez Burns, was published in 1847, and the juvenile periodicals included the *Children's Temperance Magazine* (T. Cook), the *Northern Counties' Temperance Magazine* (J. Rewcastle), the *Youths' National Temperance Advocate*, and (in Scotland) the *Juvenile Temperance Messenger* (Ballantyne) and the *Adviser* (½d.) which the Scottish Temperance League began to issue in November, 1847. With January, 1848, appeared No. 1 of the *Sunday School and Youths' Temperance Journal*, issued by the British Temperance Association (League), and edited by Dr. R. Firth, of Hull, till his death in 1849. It consisted of eight, then twelve, small pages, with a four-page cover, and was continued till the end of 1853, the title being changed to *The Band of Hope Journal* in January, 1852.



Bands of Hope from their Origin in 1847 to the Formation of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union in 1855.*

BY DAWSON BURNS, D.D.

Author of "Temperance History," "Temperance in the Victorian Age," "Pen Pictures of Temperance Notables," etc., etc.

WE have now to trace the rise and early progress of that phase of the Juvenile Temperance Movement, which was destined not only to impart to the movement a common and significant designation, but also to render it one of the widest and strongest of those streams of social influence by which the moral life of the nation is refreshed and purified. If a traveller standing on the banks of a great river, bearing its wealth of waters to the sea, may reasonably inquire as to its springs among the far distant hills, it is surely more befitting that those who are celebrating the Jubilee of the Band of Hope Movement, should seek to be informed concerning its first appearance before the nineteenth century had run half its course, and its gradual increase to 1855. To satisfy such questionings the present paper has been prepared.†

* Called at first "The Band of Hope Union."

† In composing this particular section I have consulted the statements of Mrs. Carlile, the Rev. Jabez Tunnicliff, Mr J. Garth Thornton, Mr. W. A. Pallister, Mrs. C. L. Balfour, Mr. John Kershaw, the Rev. H. Marles (in his memoir of Mr. Tunnicliff), and Mr. F. Sherlock (in his memoir of Mrs. Carlile). I have also examined the original Minute Book of the Ladies' Committee of the Leeds Band of Hope, kindly lent to me by Mr. W. Lacey, and above fifty communications which appeared in the public press, or were addressed to Mr. Frederic Smith, in response to his public request for information as to the origin of the Leeds Band of Hope.

Mrs. Carlile and Rev. Jabez Tunnicliff.

The first Band of Hope was formed in Leeds, and in the order of Divine Providence, that event was owing to the concurrence of two factors—a visit of Mrs. Ann Jane Carlile, of Dublin, and the personal interest of the Rev. Jabez Tunnicliff in the cause of Juvenile Temperance. That interest was deepened, if not originated, by the fact that in June, 1847, Mr. Tunnicliff visited a young man who had once been a Sunday School Scholar and Teacher, but had become a drunkard, and was then fast sinking. To Mr. Tunnicliff he said, "I want you, if you think it worth while to say anything about me when I am gone, to warn young men against the first glass." Impressed with these words of the dying drunkard, Mr. Tunnicliff brought the subject of Juvenile Temperance work before the Committee of the Leeds Temperance Society, although the young man had not referred to children, and there was at that time in Leeds a Youths' Temperance Society (for elder lads and young men), Mr. Tunnicliff's association with which might have appeared the most suitable means of carrying out the request "to warn young men against the first glass." The Leeds Temperance Committee did nothing, however, in the direction indicated by Mr. Tunnicliff, till August 5, when, probably in view of the circumstance above referred to, a resolution was passed to invite Mrs. Carlile to attend the approaching and sixteenth anniversary of the Leeds Temperance Society "and also to address the meetings in connection with this event."

Mrs. Carlile was now paying her third visit to England, and had been addressing meetings of mothers and children with unabated effect, and at Leicester a revival of Temperance zeal and activity had resulted. Happily she was able to accept the invitation of the Leeds Temperance Committee, who, on Thursday, August 12, appointed four friends "to make arrangements for Mrs. Carlile visiting Day Schools in this town." A day or two later Mrs. Carlile arrived. Having been born April 8, 1775, she was now over

seventy-two years of age, but her natural strength was not seriously diminished; her form was upright and dignified; her voice mellow and clear, with a slight Irish accent; her style of address easy, simple, and varied; and her heart flowing over with affectionate concern for the Temperance welfare of those whom she addressed. Her meetings at Leeds extended over ten days, and were mostly held in connection with separate Day Schools, but included an aggregate meeting of Sunday School children and one for women. Of the former, Mr. Joseph Dyson, of Sheffield, has given a graphic account, telling how Mrs. Carlile came alone to St. George's National Schools, which he was attending as a boy, and how, when introduced by the master, she proceeded to speak for about twenty minutes in a manner which won the attention and interest of the whole school. When she ceased, a slate containing a pledge was sent round to the elder boys, by a number of whom it was signed. In some cases Mrs. Carlile distributed the cards of membership she carried about with her. The aggregate meeting of Sunday scholars held in South Parade Chapel on a week day was peculiarly impressive; and she appears to have concluded her labours by addressing a large meeting composed chiefly of women, also held in the South Parade Baptist Chapel, on Wednesday, August 25.

Farewell Breakfast to Mrs. Carlile.

On the morning of her departure for Bradford, probably Friday, August 27, a farewell breakfast was given to her by Mrs. James Hotham, when a party of friends, mostly ladies, were assembled, and when the conversation turned upon the means to be used for sustaining the good work already begun.

As no minutes appear to have been taken at this meeting, which was of a purely social character, some few differences of opinion have arisen as to the exact turn which matters took on the occasion, and in what respects they influenced the action subsequently taken.

The points raised are of considerable interest in the history of the Movement and worthy, in the writer's opinion, of the space necessary for their due consideration.

It is to this occasion that allusion is made by Mr. Tunnicliff in a letter to Mr. G. H. Graham, of Maidstone, dated October 28, 1864, in which he says, "I took the opportunity of explaining my views of a distinct organization, especially for children. I suggested, as our hope of large success in the Temperance movement depended chiefly on the education of the young in our principles, that if they were formed into a distinct organization we might call the society 'The Band of Hope.' The suggestion was approved and at once adopted, and the first committee of ladies, with myself as president, was then formed, and arrangements made for our first public meeting. Our first public meeting was held the following week at the schoolroom of the South Parade Baptist Church." An account much like the above quoted, was written by Mr. Tunnicliff for the "Band of Hope Annual," of 1865.

Mr. Tunnicliff states in his letter that he wrote without having the original Minute Book before him; and the evident lapses of memory in his statement are a warning against trusting to recollection in regard to dates, without a reference to contemporary documents. By the aid of the Minute Book of the Ladies' Committee we are able to trace the actual order of events. In an Introduction to the Minute Book a resolution of the Leeds Temperance Committee is quoted which must have been adopted on August 26: "That this Committee, convinced from the recent success of our esteemed friend, Mrs. Carlile, in her visits to the various Day Schools of this town, of the desirableness of increased attention to the children, in reference to the Temperance movement, requests Mr. Tunnicliff to form the following ladies into a Committee, for the purpose of carrying out the benevolent intentions of the above-named lady:—Mrs. Hotham, Miss Lupton, Hannah Maria Walker, Mrs. Kershaw, Mrs.

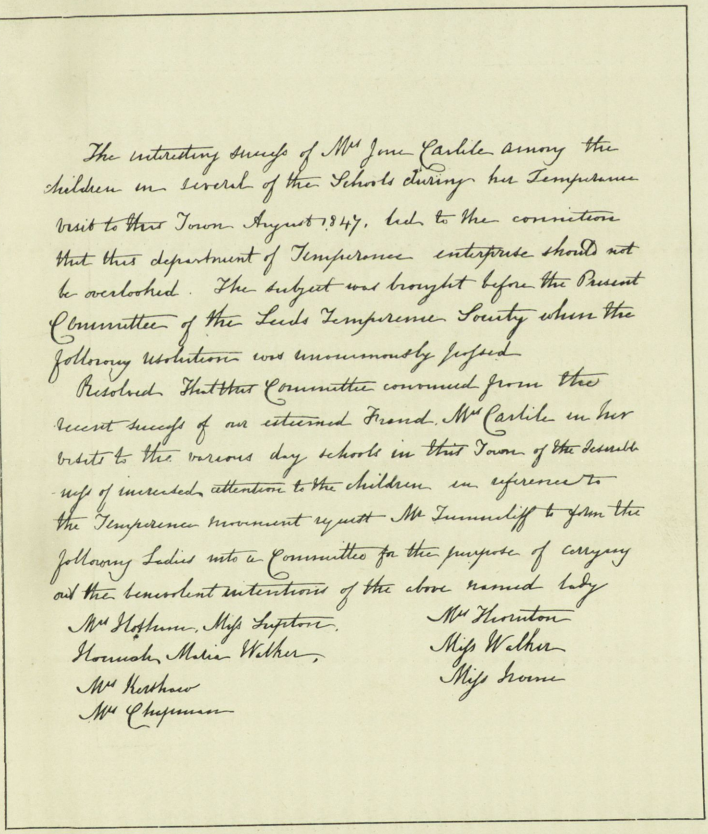
Chapman, Mrs. Thornton, Miss Walker, Miss Irvine." These ladies were probably invited to the farewell breakfast to Mrs. Carlile on August 27; but the formation of a Ladies' Committee did not take place till September 2, when, at a meeting of the Leeds Temperance Committee, Mr. Tunnicliff moved, and Mr. Kershaw seconded, the following resolution: "That a Ladies' Committee be formed, under the sanction of the Parent Committee, to visit the schools already opened through the labours of our esteemed friend Mrs. Carlile, and to open other schools accessible to them for the purpose of inducing the children in the schools of the town to adopt the principles of this society; and that the following ladies form that Committee, with power to add to their number: Hannah Maria Walker, Mrs. Kershaw, Sarah Hotham, Mrs. Thornton, Ann Whiting." It is thus clear that nothing was done in the formation of a Committee at the Farewell Breakfast on August 27; nor until about a week later, when Mr. Tunnicliff nominated a Ladies' Committee at the weekly meeting of the Leeds Temperance Committee. It is also clear that at first the only object contemplated was to carry on Mrs. Carlile's work of School Visitation. The Ladies' Committee met on September 16, the only ladies present being Mrs. Hotham, Mrs. Kershaw, Miss Lupton and Miss Walker. It was *then* in all probability that Mr. Tunnicliff explained his views of a distinct organization with a definite name. The first resolution was that of electing Mr. Tunnicliff as President of the Society, and Mrs. Hotham as Secretary. It was also resolved that a grant of tracts should be requested from the Parent Committee, who were also to be asked to "consider the propriety of adopting a Pledge suitable to the comprehension of children," and to provide cards of membership for the use of the society. The sixth resolution which Mrs. Kershaw said was preceded by "a lengthened conversation," was the following: "That the name of this branch of the Temperance Society be 'The Temperance Band of Hope.'" It is to be observed that the name adopted was "The *Temperance* Band of Hope," it doubtless being

thought undesirable to adopt simply "Band of Hope," which would at that time have been non-descriptive of the Temperance object. On October 4, the Ladies' Committee again met, five members being present (Mrs. Kershaw, Miss Walker, Miss Irvine, Miss Lupton and Miss Wilson), with Mr. Tunnicliff in the chair, when it was resolved, "That no child beyond the age of sixteen be allowed to join this society," and also, "That it is the opinion of this Committee that a tea meeting for the Temperance Band of Hope should be held at the Leeds November Fair, and that the price of tickets for children should be threepence each." The Minute Book shows that a system of visiting schools was carried on, and several correspondents speak of meetings being held in York Street School-room, and probably Trinity Street Room, and School Street Schools (in different parts of the town) when hymns were sung and members enrolled. It would therefore not be correct to state that the Leeds Band of Hope was *formed* on Tuesday, November 9, 1847, or that any peculiar interest attaches to the first boy who signed on *that* occasion.*

A Memorable Meeting.

Yet the meeting of Tuesday, November 9, marks an epoch in the Juvenile Temperance Movement. It was foreseen that York Street Schools, first fixed upon, would prove too small, and the use of the South Parade Chapel Schoolroom was applied for and granted. The Leeds newspapers estimated the attendance at 400, which is about correct, for 300 children's tickets at threepence were paid for, and the other tickets and entrance money show that about one hundred others paid for admission. It is not likely that the children who had previously signed at Mrs. Carlile's meetings and others subsequently held, signed again, and of the

*Mr. Tunnicliff, in his letter of October 28, 1864, states that "about 200 signed," and that the first to do so was George Mitchell, aged 12, his brother John, aged 9, being the second, but in the "Band of Hope Annual," 1865, he states the number signing to have been "nearly 300, the first to do so being *John* Mitchell, aged 12."

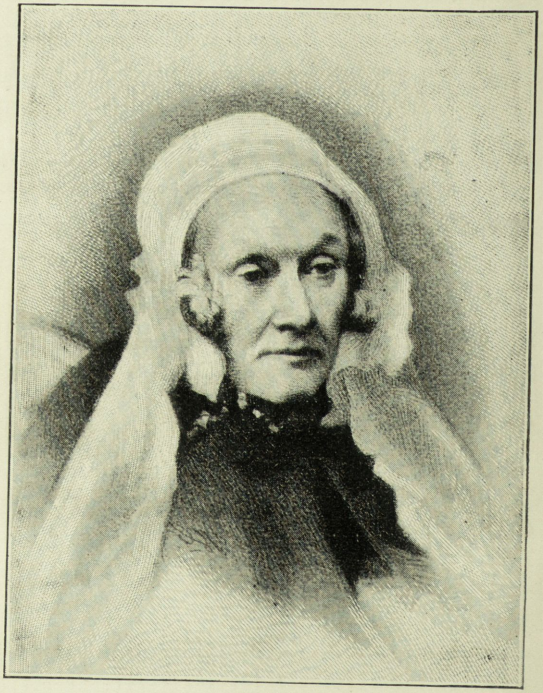


The interesting success of Mrs Jane Carlile among the children in several of the Schools during her Temperance visit to that Town August 1847, led to the conviction that that department of Temperance enterprise should not be overlooked. The subject was brought before the Present Committee of the Leeds Temperance Society when the following resolution was unanimously passed

Resolved That that Committee commend from the recent success of our esteemed Friend. Mrs Carlile in her visits to the various day schools in that Town of the desirableness of increased attention to the children in reference to the Temperance movement request Mr Tunnicliff to join the following Ladies into a Committee for the purpose of carrying out the benevolent intentions of the above named lady

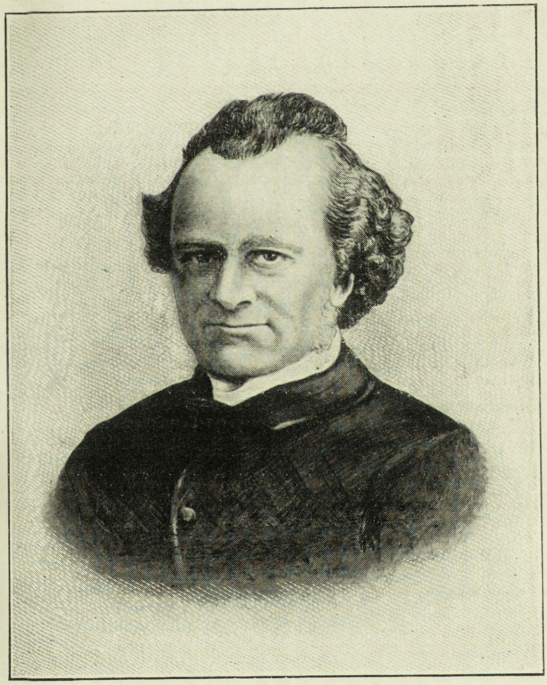
Mrs Hopkins, Miss Sopton.
Hannah Maria Walker,
Mrs Kershaw
Mrs Chapman
Mrs Thornton
Miss Walker
Miss Crowe

Facsimile of Entry in Leeds Temperance Society's Minute Book.



MRS. ANN JANE CARLILE.

The Pioneer of Bands of Hope.



Rev. Jabez Tunnicliff.

Founder of the Band of Hope Movement.

The Band of Hope shall be our name, the temperance star our guide;
We will not know the drunkard's shame—the drunkard's drink avoid.
Cold water cannot do us harm, strong drink may bring us woe,
So we have signed the temperance pledge a short time ago.

We'll ask our fathers, too, to come and join our happy band;
True temperance makes a happy home, and makes a happy land.
Our mothers we will try to gain, and brothers, sisters, too,
For we have signed the temperance pledge a short time ago.

We'll ask companions all to join, we'll press them every one;
We'll get our neighbours, too, to sign, and help our temperance on.
We'll sing and talk to all around, and all our town shall know
That we have signed the temperance pledge a short time ago.

And thus we'll spend our happy days till we get up to men:
Just like a full-grown English oak, we'll be the firmer then.
And if degraded drunkards should invite with them to go,
We'll say we signed the temperance pledge a long time ago.

We give the balance-sheet presented by the ladies responsible for the meeting, a standing testimony to their liberality, economy and good management.

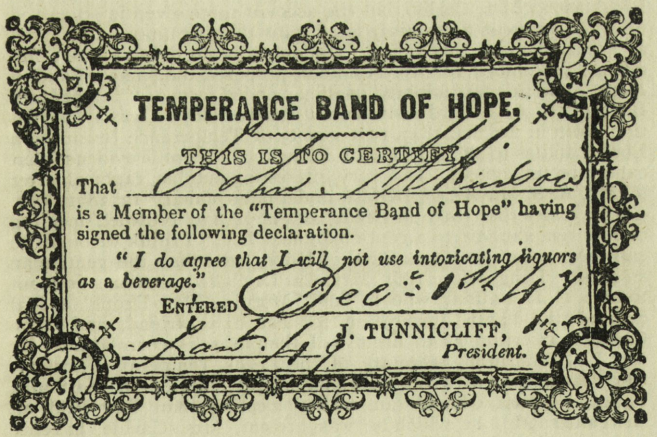
Receipts & Disbursements of the Band of Hope "Tea Festival"

Nov 9th 1847

Rec'd for 300 Tickets at 3d.	£ 3	s 15	d 2
" 57 " 6d	1	8	6
" 36 " 9d	1	7	
Pennies on Tickets & money rec'd at the door for Admission		9	3
Rec'd for hard Ld spar tea		7	8
" 11¼ lb spare Sugar 2d		5	1½
	7	13	3½

Paid to Mrs Kershaw for 4 stone buns 2 for	£	s	d
milk & cream for Tea	1	3	10
Mrs Chapman for 2 stone Spice bread		11	5
Mrs Soole for 2 D		11	1/2
" Kershaw 3 "		15	6
" Proctor 3 "		15	
Miss Walker 1 plain bun		2	3
J. G. Thornton Tea & Sugar	1	6	6
Edw Dickenson 3/ Coal 1/6		4	6
Gorges & the school		12	6
H. W. Walker for Bills		4	
Rev Mr Mooney —		1	
Balance paid to Treasurer	1	5	9
	7	13	3½

The pledge of the Leeds Temperance Band of Hope, up to, and a little beyond, the meeting of November 9, was, "I agree to abstain from all Intoxicating Liquors, and from Tobacco in all its forms." But by a resolution of the Ladies' Committee, November 29, the following was substituted—"I, the undersigned, do agree that I will not use Intoxicating Liquors as a Beverage," these terms being almost identical with those given on the accompanying very interesting reproduction of a certificate given to one of the early members. The names of Mr. J. G. Thornton and Mr. W. A. Pallister


TEMPERANCE BAND OF HOPE.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY

That

is a Member of the "Temperance Band of Hope" having signed the following declaration.

"I do agree that I will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

ENTERED

J. TUNNICLIFF,
President.

should be mentioned with special honour. As a zealous co-operator with Mr. Tunnicliff and the band of ladies chiefly responsible for the success of the undertaking, Mr. Pallister, like Mr. Tunnicliff, had considerable power in the art of popular hymn writing, and several of his pieces are still in use.

By a remarkable coincidence, a Juvenile Temperance Movement, bearing the name "Band of Hope," was at this time taking place in Germany, and is thus

referred to in *The Morning Chronicle* of September 8, 1847:—"We read in a Berlin paper of August 31, 1847: 'A singular scene took place yesterday. On the invitation of the Temperance Society there was a meeting of 3000 boys of from four to sixteen years of age. They are to compose a band of hope for the complete abolition of the use of spirituous liquors, and the propagation of gymnastic exercises. After singing some hymns, the band of hope separated in the midst of loud huzzas.'"*

*A question has arisen with respect to the origin of the felicitous appellation "Band of Hope." Mr. Tunnicliff in his letter of October 28, 1864, states that he suggested it at the Farewell Breakfast to Mrs. Carlile, but the account there given is so mixed up with events of a certainly later date that it cannot be accepted as accurate upon this point. Undoubtedly at the Ladies' Committee, September 16, Mr. Tunnicliff proposed the name "Band of Hope," and this was adopted in the amended form of "Temperance Band of Hope." As already seen, "Band of Hope" was a designation given in August, 1847, to a society of Temperance Juveniles in Berlin, and as to the first use of it in Leeds there is evidence that cannot be impugned. In a very interesting autobiographical letter to Mr. A. S. Mayne, of Belfast, under date January 12, 1861, Mrs. Carlile states that when in Leeds, at a large and crowded meeting of children, she said to a gentleman near her, "I think we ought to call the present meeting a Band of Hope," and that the gentleman assented. Long before 1861, Mrs. Carlile made a similar statement to Mrs. C. L. Balfour, who in her "Morning Dew-Drops" (1853) claimed the happy inspiration for her Irish friend, and Mrs. Carlile's assertion as to her use of the phrase is corroborated by Mr. J. G. Thornton, secretary of the Leeds Temperance Society, who states that at a crowded meeting of children in the South Parade Baptist Chapel (an earlier meeting than that held on November 9th), at which he was present, Mrs. Carlile, in reply to a question from Mr. Tunnicliff, exclaimed, "Oh, sure, they are a Band of Hope." Mr. Tunnicliff attended several of Mrs. Carlile's meetings, and it was natural that he should have been present in South Parade Chapel, seated by Mrs. Carlile's side. Another account represents the phrase "Band of Hope" as having occurred to Mr. Tunnicliff during the composition of his song in which the phrase occurs. I am not aware that Mr. Tunnicliff ever claimed to have been the first to use the phrase "Band of Hope," and no one would wish to rob him of the honour of having secured its adoption at the Ladies' Committee on September 16. The suggestion that "Band of Hope" has an historical reference to the part taken by Mr. John Hope, of Edinburgh, is entirely without foundation.

An Early Society at Hull—York "Bond of Hope."

In this connection, it is interesting to note that in the September of 1847, Mr. John Mitchell, of Sculcoates, Hull, had begun to give Temperance teaching to his Sunday scholars in a room adjoining his office, but the numbers increasing, the meetings were held in the old club-room of a house, the landlord of which Mr. Mitchell had persuaded to turn from a liquor into a coffee shop. A hundred children signed the pledge, and Mr. Mitchell states that by a remark from Dr. Firth he was induced to call it the Band of Hope. It appears, however, that Dr. Firth had been visited by some Leeds friends, who had informed him of the Band of Hope established there. Thus probably the name was suggested to Mr. Mitchell, and even were it not so, nothing can alter the only important fact, that through the Leeds Band of Hope the name became current throughout England and the world.

In York a "*Bond* of Hope, or Sunday School and Youths' Temperance Union" was established by Mr. T. B. Smithies, Mr. T. Monkhouse and others, which at its first festival on Christmas Day, 1848, numbered about 700 members.*

Bands of Hope in London.

On February 24, 1848, Mrs. Carlile (who had been addressing meetings in the Isle of Wight and its vicinity, and taking many pledges), addressed a meeting of mothers and children in the Horsley Street School-room, Walworth, "for the purpose of forming a Juvenile

* Why called "Bond," not "Band," is conjectural. As a letter from Mr. J. H. Raper to Mr. F. Sherlock seems to assign priority of origin to the York "Bond of Hope" over the Leeds "Band of Hope," it is desirable to say that there does not appear to be any real ground for that suggestion. Its first festival would probably not have been deferred until Christmas, 1848, had the society existed in September, 1847, and the words of the Secretary, "about 700 have already joined," indicate its comparative recent formation.

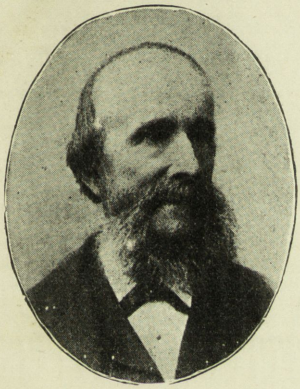
Temperance Society, called the Band of Hope" (*The People's Temperance Journal*, March 3, 1848). This reference is extremely interesting as being the first known mention of "Band of Hope" in connection with any London Juvenile society, and as showing that Mrs. Carlile, very early in 1848, was forming Bands of Hope, four of which she had already established in the Isle of Wight, *i.e.*, within three months of the Leeds Band of Hope festival. These facts throw light upon an editorial note in the *Teetotal Times* of June, 1848. "Bands of Hope have been formed in Westminster and other parts of the Metropolis, and Mrs. Carlile, assisted by friends of the young, is now engaged in forming Bands in various parts of the kingdom." Her visit to London extended from the last week in February to at least March 21, when she spoke in Harp Alley School-room, Farringdon Street.

Growth of the First Band of Hope at Leeds.

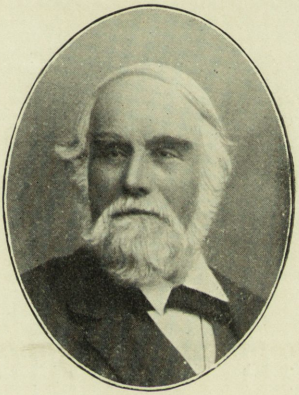
The Ladies' Committee of the Leeds Band of Hope decided to keep the Society undivided, but to arrange for district meetings with superintendents. There were 2000 children registered up to June 1848, many of whom walked in procession during the Annual Conference of the British Temperance Association (League), held at Leeds in July, 1848. This procession was repeated annually. At the close of the year the Leeds Band of Hope had received 4000 pledges.

Mr. J. H. Esterbrooke.

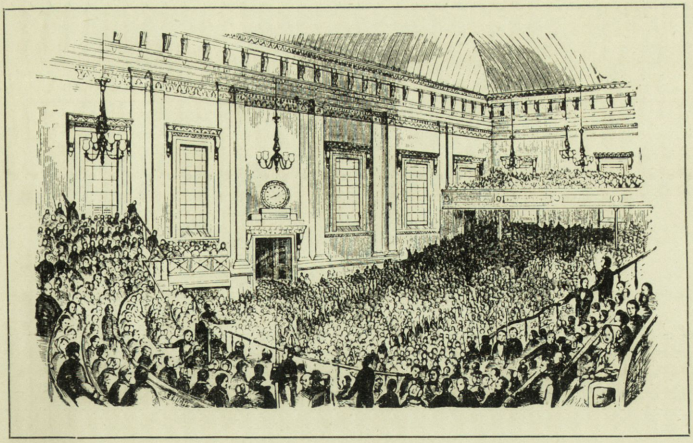
About the June of 1849, Mr. J. H. Esterbrooke, of London, began his Juvenile Temperance work in Westminster by holding meetings in Pear Street Mission Hall, and forming the "City of Westminster Christian Temperance Union and Juvenile Band of Hope." In four months it numbered 100 children and 30 adults. Lord Ashley (Earl of Shaftesbury) presided at a meeting on August 31. The Pear Street meetings ceasing at the end of January, 1850, Mr. Esterbrooke formed the members into groups of about thirty, and



John H. Esterbrooke.



J. P. Draper.



Great Meeting of Children at Exeter Hall, Febuary 16th, 1852.

A society was organized in Princess Street, Westminster, on March 5 of this year, and on July 1 we find that at an early meeting of the Hoxton Band of Hope, the chair was taken by Frank Dymond, age fifteen, whose brother Henry Dymond, junior, was secretary. The monthly meetings seem to have been exceedingly animated and well attended. Mr. Frank Dymond is still an energetic supporter of the work which aroused his youthful ardour so long ago, and is rendering excellent service to the movement as secretary of the Friends' Temperance Union.

Mr. Smithies and the "Band of Hope Review."

The removal of Mr. T. B. Smithies, in 1849, from York to London, led to important results. He had obtained some years earlier from governors and chaplains of prisons, startling evidence of the fall through drink of former Sunday School scholars and many teachers into crime, and his growing desire to promote the Temperance teaching and training of the young was connected with the wish to issue an attractive illustrated halfpenny monthly paper, which might find its way into every corner of the land. With pecuniary help from the elder Samuel Gurney, this object was accomplished, and the first number of the *Band of Hope Review and Sunday Scholars' Friend*, appeared with January, 1851. It speedily attained a very large circulation, and greatly encouraged Band of Hope work, especially in Sunday Schools.



T. B. Smithies.



The Earl of Shaftesbury.



Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B.



Mr. Gough's Birthplace.



John B. Gough.



Mr. Gough's American Home.



Early Band of Hope Workers at Bradford.

received them at his house weekly, while monthly aggregate meetings were held in the Great Hall, Broadway, Westminster, largely attended by children and others. The Rev. Dr. Jabez Burns, who was President of the society, took the chair on February 8, 1850, when Mrs. Hardwick gave an address.* On December 3, 1849, a meeting in Exeter Hall to consider the claims of the Temperance Movement upon the Teachers and friends of Sabbath Schools, was presided over by Mr. John Cassell, the founder of the great publishing firm of Messrs. Cassell & Co., and addressed by Revs. Jabez Burns, James Sherman, Isaac Doxsey and Mr. T. B. Smithies, and doubtless the powerful utterances of these influential friends were of great service to the young movement.

At Woolwich on December 6, 1849, a Band of Hope was formed, which in one month numbered 400 members, and soon increased to 700. On February 4, 1850, a meeting was held in Exeter Hall on "Juvenile Depravity, its Causes, Consequences, and appropriate remedies," when the Temperance position in relation to the young, was set forth by the Chairman (Mr. B. Rotch, J.P.) the Rev. T. Spencer, Rev. B. Parsons, Messrs. Jackson, Beggs, and Woodward, J.P.

The Fitzroy Band of Hope in connection with the Fitzroy Teetotal Association, London, dates from April 11, 1850, and deserves special mention on the ground of the sustained excellence of its work from that date to the present time. Mr. J. P. Draper, has been its secretary through very nearly the whole of its career. The Society has taken from its commencement the pledges of 4040 young people, and the forms showing parents' consent are neatly bound and carefully preserved for the whole of the period.

* These statements are founded on letters and reports by Mr. Esterbrooke in the *Teetotal Times* and the *People's Abstinence Standard* for 1849-50. Many years afterwards, Mr. Esterbrooke, relying exclusively on memory, gave conflicting accounts of his early juvenile work, but without doubt the actual order of events was the one stated above.

Of Mr. Smithie's interest in Juvenile Temperance, and his labours on its behalf, it is scarcely possible to speak too highly. Having been originally drawn to this department of the Temperance Reform by reading Mrs. Balfour's "Juvenile Abstainer," he secured its re-pub-


No. 1.

BAND OF HOPE REVIEW AND CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."

TO THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF ALL NATIONS.

DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS,

HAPPY NEW YEAR to you all! The year 1851 will be a very memorable one. You have no doubt heard of the Great Exhibition for all Nations, which is to be held in London during this year. If you look into the bookseller's shop windows, you will see pictures of the Great Palace of Glass which is now being built. In a few weeks the wonderful building will be filled with all kind of curious machinery and costly productions from all parts of the world. The sight will afford a proof of the rich provision which our Heavenly Father has made for his creatures of every clime, and of the skill which he has given to man. There we shall have people of all kingdoms, and nations, and tongues, walking about the streets of London. The Chinaman with his long tail and wooden shoes; the Hindoo with his white clothes and turban; the Indian with his savage looking face; the Lapleader in his bear's skin; and all kinds of curious looking people, such as the Children of England have never yet seen. Oh, what a strange sight, what a great gathering there will be! We hope it will be the means of doing much good, and that it will shew to all the world, "how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity;" for the world is but one family, although a divided one by seas and mountains, &c.; but which should not divide our hearts one from another, nor prevent us from being kind one to another, and dwelling together in peace.

Sometimes a cloud steals over our minds, lest we should not turn this great opportunity of doing good to the best account. We fear that with more people there will be more sin and wickedness committed; but we must pray and labour that much *good* may also be done. Many will turn into our Churches and Chapels, and for the first time join in the service of the true God. Let us daily pray that they may hear something which, when carried back to their own country, will sow the seed of the gospel and bring forth a rich harvest.

In this remarkable year then, which will never be forgotten by any of us, we are anxious to commence another "Great Gathering," not of old people, but of infants and mothers, but of "Children." We shall not be able to bring you all into one large building, but we want the Children of all nations to unite with their hearts, voices, and hands, in forming a "WORLD'S TEMPERANCE BAND OF HOPE."

A great foe to the world's happiness is now in the midst of us. Not content with slaying thousands of our fellow men every year, and consigning them to a premature grave, he is continually gaining new victims, wealth his grasp. In Great Britain he has placed about 60,000 persons in prisons, and filled the asylums and poor-houses with lunatics and paupers, whom he has robbed of their reason and property. Like a wily serpent he has entwined himself around every family circle in the land, for there is not a household to be found into which he has entered where he has not left a sting behind. The name of this Great Destroyer is INTEMPERANCE. There are now in London alone not less than 20,000 poor ragged children whom this monster has robbed of home, of food and of clothing. We wish you (with the consent of your parents) to promise, by God's help, never to drink any of those intoxicating drinks which lead to intemperance. Form Temperance Bands of Hope in every city, town, and village, and let us unite in one great army, and never rest until Intemperance falls before our upward march. Let the "BAND OF HOPE REVIEW AND SUNDAY SCHOLAR'S FRIEND," have a place in every Sunday school and family throughout the three kingdoms.

We shall labour to assist the Parent and Teacher in their laborious and responsible duties, and shall gladly receive any suggestions whereby our publication may be promotive of glory to God and good to men.

REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY TO KEEP IT HOLY
TEMPERANCE
TEMPERANCE
TEMPERANCE

Two Early Workers.

In 1850, two men began to render service to the Band of Hope movement in a manner which calls for special record. One of these was Mr. Samuel Catton, of Plaistow, Essex, a Quaker who became known as "The Children's Friend." He formed Bands of Hope at Plaistow, Canning Town, Blackwall, Stratford, Bow, and Poplar, and for many years he continued the work in which he took so much delight. Mr. Catton was one of the first to make extensive use of the magic lantern to attract and interest juvenile audiences in regard to the Temperance topic, while his genial humour, and smiling face, gave to his fatherly counsels a twofold force. The other Band of Hope promoter was Mr. Jonathan Revell, of Bristol, where the juvenile organization had lost ground. Mr. Revell left Bristol in 1850, and visited a number of towns and villages, holding meetings for adults and children, and forming Bands of Hope. He had musical gifts which aided him in his work. Returning to Bristol, he engaged with Mr. E. Mathews, author of "Band of Hope Tales," in the task of forming Bands of Hope, resulting in a Conference in November, when a Band of Hope League for Bristol was formed. In 1850 and 1851 Mr. Revell, with the assistance of some earnest Bristol friends established fifty Bands of Hope in that city.



"Father" Catton.

Further than this, Mr. Revell introduced the Band of Hope movement into Ireland in 1856, under the direction of Mr. A. S. Mayne, of Belfast.

In January, 1851, a Band of Hope was formed at Spitalfields, and secured an attendance of not less than 400 at each of the first three meetings. It is noteworthy that the pledge taken by the members is identical with the one recommended by the Parent Society at the present time. On February 10, 1851, a Society was originated in the Borough Road, Southwark. On February 26, the Stepney Green Society was formed and in March a society was commenced in Chelsea. In August the Bands of Hope in Stepney, Poplar and Plaistow held a United Festival which foreshadowed the two Unions now at work in the East of London. In September the City of London Good Samaritan Band of Hope was formed. It would be a difficult if not an impossible task to give in detail the dates of formation of the many societies with which the Metropolis was now studded.

Two or three special events stand out as landmarks in the history of this interesting period.

Great Metropolitan Gatherings.

The executive of the London Temperance League, established in September, 1851, had appointed a sub-committee for juvenile Temperance operations with Mr. J. H. Esterbrooke as secretary, who vigorously discharged the duties of the office. His idea of an aggregate meeting of Bands of Hope and Sunday Schools in Exeter Hall was very successfully carried out by him on February 16, 1852, with the co-operation of Mr. Peter Sinclair, of Edinburgh, who for weeks previously visited and addressed London Bands of Hope. It was estimated that 6,000 children were crowded into the large and small halls of Exeter Hall, while thousands could not gain admission. An address to the Prince of Wales, then ten years and three months old, was adopted. The chair was taken by Mr. James Silk Buckingham,

ex-M.P., who was an ardent supporter of the Temperance Movement in all its branches. On August 5, a Juvenile Demonstration was arranged in connection with the London League's Fete in the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and proved not only a great success numerically, but gave a stimulus to the movement. Advantage was also taken of the visit of Mr. John B. Gough to this country to hold a great children's meeting in St. Martin's Hall, for many years a place of note in connection with this movement. The meeting took place on December 28, 1853, with the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair, and Mr. Gough's excellent address, which was reproduced in the *Band of Hope Review*, is still a mine of telling argument and attractive illustration.

The British Temperance Association (League) published, in 1852, the "British Band of Hope Melodist"; and Mr. Esterbrooke's "Bands of Hope, their great importance, and how to form and sustain them" (1d.), furnished a "Directory of London and Suburban Bands of Hope," with their localities and secretaries' names and addresses. In this list thirty-eight Bands are enumerated, and though Mr. Esterbrooke states that it is "necessarily imperfect," it may be assumed to represent fairly the strength of the London Band of Hope movement in 1852.*

Band of Hope Work in the Provinces.

Probably the most significant incidents in this period (1847-1855) were the formation of Band of Hope Unions for Bradford, Sheffield, and Birmingham. The Bradford Union, the first in the kingdom, was formed in 1851, and had for many years Mr. Martin Field as its devoted honorary secretary. It still maintains its place as one of the leading Unions, and its meetings are

*That this pamphlet was issued in 1852, and not three years earlier (1849), as Mr. Esterbrooke afterwards stated, is plain from its reference to events at the latter end of June, 1852, and that these references occurred in the first edition is also clear from the statement (page 4) that fuller information would render a second edition more complete.

frequently held in the Temperance Hall, the first erected in these islands. Sheffield followed in January, 1855, just a little in advance of the National Union, which in strict chronological sequence is third on the list, the Birmingham Union being probably formed in the autumn of that year.

In 1851, a strong society was formed in Hull with the special support of the Rev. (Dr.) Newman Hall, now an octogenarian veteran, and happily still with us. The Darlington Society, formed the year before, had 300 young people in regular attendance. The York Society in 1851 transferred the older members to a senior branch, marking the occasion with a tea meeting—a plan worth noting. At Bristol, on Good Friday, April 9, 1852, there was an aggregate meeting of Bands of Hope, in the Broadmead Rooms, when Mr. E. Mathews presided and Mr. J. Revell acted as secretary. On the following Good Friday, 1853, a Conference was held which resolved to form a "Band of Hope Union for Bristol, the West of England, and Wales." At Denbigh, the North of Wales Temperance Association adopted an address to the Sunday School Teachers of North Wales; and at Leeds, where the Band of Hope movement had incorporated with itself the older "Youths' Society," a Sunday School Conference, with special reference to Temperance, was held on October 4-5, 1853.

It would be a task beyond the scope of this paper to compile a complete list of the Bands of Hope at work during this period (1847-1855), but it is pleasing to note that at the following places, amongst many others, the good cause was known to be in active operation :—Batley, Brill (Buckingham), Bridport, Cardiff, Deal, Derby, Doncaster, Dunstable, Filey, Ipswich, Kendal, Kettering, Kirkstall, Manchester, Mere (Wiltshire), Middlesbrough, Neath, Pudsey (near Leeds), Scarborough, Skipton, Stockport, Stonehouse (Gloucester), and Wednesbury. Good reports came also from Belfast, where in 1851, Mrs. Carlile had been addressing meetings and forming Societies.

An interesting communication contains information of the forming in 1855, of a Band of Hope on the West African Coast, at Sierra Leone, a forerunner of the many Societies scattered over British possessions, with which the Parent Society is now in frequent and helpful correspondence.

The most notable event in 1854, and the one with which we close this section, was the return to England of Mrs. Carlile, at the age of seventy-nine, to continue those benevolent labours which began in 1845, nine years before. She visited Leicester, Nottingham, Worcester, and Glamorganshire, and during the summer months spent twelve weeks in Bristol, with results that were as gratifying to the friends of Temperance as they were honourable to herself.

> Unlike the stars which pale upon the eye,
> The farther from our feeble sight they fly,
> Such names as hers, the more removed in time,
> Acquire new light, and stand forth more sublime.

READY FOR UNION.

The Juvenile Societies of London remained in a generally sound condition, but their isolation, except on occasions of peculiar interest, could not but form a subject of regret to their wisest friends. There were in 1855, a few earnest workers who took this matter exceedingly to heart; and having an understanding of the times, and of the advantages arising from the closest possible union among the Metropolitan Bands of Hope, they took counsel together, with the result that, as described in the next section of this volume, the nucleus was formed of what in due course became the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union.



The British League of Juvenile Abstainers.

BY THE REV. DAVID JAMIE, B.D.

Minister of Ballingry, Fifeshire, and One of the Hope Trustees.

THE British League of Juvenile Abstainers, which was for many years a prominent institution in the City of Edinburgh, was the creation of Mr. John Hope, a member of the legal profession and also of one of the leading families in Edinburgh. He became an abstainer on November 5, 1839, for the sake of a young man who had come into his father's office as a lawyer's apprentice, and whom he wished to preserve from all risk of falling into the snare which had been the ruin of several promising lads he had known. The two made a mutual compact, to which he, at least, remained faithful throughout the whole course of his life.

Having joined the Temperance ranks, Mr. Hope made a thorough study of the temperance question, and from the earliest period directed his attention to the young. Thus when, in 1840, the Lord Provost, in celebration of a visit of the Queen, provided an abundant supply of ale, in a public place, "that every man, woman and *child* might drink Her Majesty's health," he both felt and wrote very strongly in relation to this most unwise proceeding.

Conference.

When on January 28, 1846, The Edinburgh Total Abstinence Society issued a circular to Sabbath School Teachers, inviting them to a conference on the subject

of how to influence children in the cause of abstinence, Mr. Hope was one of those who responded to the appeal, and became a member of the committee which was formed. This committee thought nothing would be better than to have temperance weekday meetings, and these they began at once to organize. The first meeting was held in Adam Square, on the last Monday in November, 1846, and the attendance is recorded to have been 460. Before the close of the year other meetings were opened in other parts of the city, and the Children's Movement, as it was called, had made a most auspicious start. That its energy might not be dissipated, and its good effects lost, it was necessary that there should be careful organization. To the matter of organization Mr. Hope applied his powers, and by January 1, 1847, he was ready with a scheme which was without delay carried into practical effect. Thus was instituted The British League of Juvenile Abstainers.

Constitution of League.

The Constitution and Rules of this new Society are to be found on p. 42 of *The British League or Total Abstainers' Magazine* for the year 1847. They are as follows :—

> Principle.—Abstinence from giving or partaking of alcoholic liquors, tobacco and opium.
>
> Object.—The union of the youth of the British Empire on this principle.
>
> Means.—The dissemination of information on the nature and effects of these articles.
>
> [The giving or partaking of alcoholic liquors in the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, or any of the above articles when prescribed as a medicine, do not disqualify from, or cause a forfeiture of membership.]
>
> Meetings.—All meetings of, or connected with the League, to be opened and closed with prayer.
>
> Bye-Laws.—Bye-laws not inconsistent with the constitution and fundamental rules, to be framed by each branch of the League for its own regulation.

The Edinburgh Branch was instituted January 1, 1847.

Workers.

At first an attempt was made to carry on the meetings of the League by enlisting the sympathies of Sabbath School teachers and others who gave their services gratuitously, but as the meetings increased in number, such voluntary help became too precarious, and superintendents and assistants were regularly engaged. To fill these offices, Mr. Hope looked particularly to Divinity students and teachers in the day schools, and, lest any should be employed who had not the necessary qualifications, a schedule was prepared with a list of twenty-three questions which each applicant for the post had to fill up and lodge with the chief superintendent. The first to hold this office was Mr. Peter Sinclair, who had been on the original committee together with Mr. Hope, and who was now engaged by his quondam colleague at a salary of £100 a year.

Expenses.

To meet the cost incurred by the operations of the League, collecting books were sent throughout the city, but as after a time it took nearly all that was collected to pay the collector's salary, Mr. Hope himself assumed all pecuniary responsibilities, nor did he flinch from the task, though he speedily found that on Abstinence alone he was spending nearly £1000 a year.

Number of Meetings.

Being a man of keen business capacity and power of mastering details, he made the most perfect arrangements, and from the reports which were regularly given in, and which have all been preserved, the most elaborate statistics for any period can at once be compiled. Thus, for example, taking at random the return of the "week from Wednesday the 7th to Tuesday the 13th day of June, 1848, both days inclusive," it is seen that there were twenty-three juvenile abstinence meetings held that week in Edinburgh; each place of meeting is given, the name of the superintendent, the number present at

each meeting, compared with the number present on the week preceding; the number who were enrolled that week, as compared with the number enrolled on the preceding week; the title of the particular lesson for the evening, the numbers of the hymns sung, the name of the person who addressed the meeting, and the names of any visitors who may have appeared. From a summary of the numbers it is seen that there were present that week at all the meetings 1191, as compared with 1172 on the previous week, and that thirty-eight new children had been enrolled, as compared with fifty the week before. For each meeting there were a superintendent and an assistant superintendent, and the plan was to assign to each set of two men four meetings in the week, which four were their peculiar care the whole year round. Thus it happened that on four days of each week there were being held in different parts of Edinburgh (including one held in Leith and one in Newhaven), five abstinence meetings per day, under the auspices of the British League of Juvenile Abstainers.

Superintendents' Meeting—Prayer Meeting.

Wednesday evening and Saturday forenoon were reserved for meetings of the superintendents. The primary object of these meetings was mutual improvement, but they were also meant to give the superintendents an opportunity of discussing abstinence questions generally, or of conferring with one another as to what would be for the advantage of the League. The evening of the third Wednesday in each month was set apart for a prayer meeting, at which Mr. Hope himself presided, and where all connected with the League—agents, superintendents, teachers and pupils—united in invoking God's blessing on the work. At these meetings the Secretary of the League made his monthly statement, in which an abstract was given of numbers attending the meetings conducted by the various superintendents.

Addresses by Children.

At all the meetings the superintendents were directed to look out for promising children, who were formed into a committee. To the members of committee, books were given that they might enrol and mark the attendances of the children who sat in their respective forms. The brightest of these would be invited to tea in Mr. Hope's own house, or they would be gathered together for a Christmas entertainment, and specially urged to work in the abstinence cause. They were encouraged to make little addresses, to tell temperance stories, or sing a temperance song, for Mr. Hope early found that nothing attracted the attention of children better than the efforts made by their own companions. These juvenile addresses have always been a feature in the British League. To this day at the annual soiree, held on the evening of New Year's Day, some half-a-dozen boys are ready with a four or five minutes' speech, and they are always listened to with marked attention. Mr. Hope's programme was always interleaved, and his annotations show how close his observation was as to matter and style, and delivery of all the several addresses.

Readings.

By way of making the ordinary meetings instructive as well as entertaining, the superintendents, during 1847 and 1848, delivered to the children little lecturettes. These were not altogether satisfactory, and it was decided to have Readings or Tracts. These were specially prepared for the League to the number of 126, and form, when bound together, a neat octavo volume. Some of the Readings are religious in character; some deal with snuff and tobacco; a few contain temperance anecdotes; there are six or seven which describe the process of brewing; others take up chemical subjects; and a very important series, twenty-five in number, forms a comprehensive treatise on physiology, and show the evil effects of alcohol upon the human frame. The children were encouraged to preserve these readings.

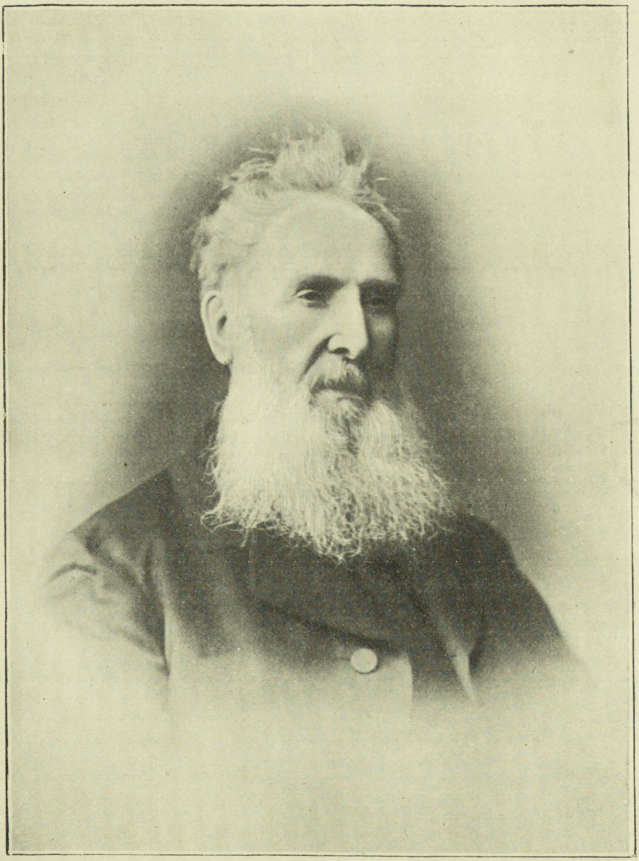
Case covers were provided at a penny each, with threads strung at the back, so that, week by week, as they were issued at the meetings, the readings could be stored up, as it were, for reference, or to aid in preparation for the Prize Competition which annually took place.

Melodies.

Of uniform size with the Readings are the Temperance Melodies, sixty-seven in all, which were selected with extreme care. As temperance songs were at that time (1850) few in number, in order to have material for a choice, Mr. Hope advertised a Prize Competition. In answer to the advertisement there came forward no less than 123 competitors; and the aggregate number of pieces sent in was 389. Of these the great majority had to be laid aside as not at all suitable for the purpose in hand. That one which is held to be *par excellence*, the melody of the British League, is No. 49, entitled "We'll win the day." The second line of the second verse of this melody was often quoted at meetings of the League, as expressing succintly its principle, viz., "The little is the sin begun," and in soiree programmes this line was always printed in the heaviest of type.

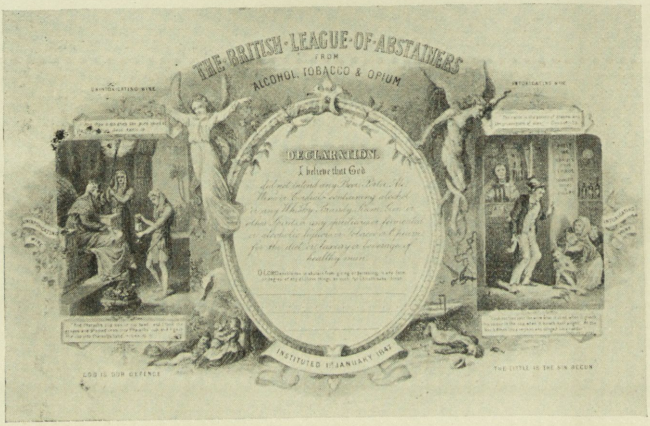
Temperance Literature.

Prior, however, to the formation of the League, Mr. Hope disseminated great quantities of temperance literature. In March, 1846, Mr. Hope distributed amongst the Sabbath School Teachers of Edinburgh 1000 copies of Beecher's sermons. Among the scholars of day schools, towards the support of which he had been in the habit of contributing, he then began to circulate *The Juvenile Temperance Messenger*; and when *The British League* or *Juvenile Abstainers' Magazine* appeared, as it better expressed the views he held, he became a subscriber to the extent of 5000 copies monthly. These he sent to the ministers, teachers, doctors, advocates, justices of the peace, and other leading

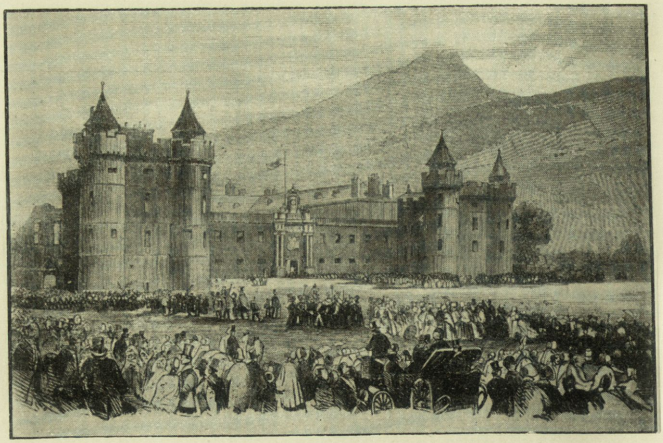


JOHN HOPE.

Founder of the British League of Juvenile Abstainers.



Pledge Card of the British League of Juvenile Abstainers.



Procession of Twenty Thousand Juvenile Abstainers in Edinburgh, July 5, 1851.

men in Edinburgh. In a year or two after this, however, when the British League was fully organized, he discontinued this distribution, and confined his energies, for the most part, to the members of the League, amongst whom it was his constant practice to distribute temperance and religious literature.

Temperance Teaching in Day Schools.

In 1852 a plan was inaugurated for visiting the day schools in Edinburgh, one hour each week, and distributing and explaining there the tracts, and teaching the Temperance Melodies. During the first year, when only one agent was employed, there were sent out for distribution in this way 72,388 tracts and melodies; but in after years, when three agents were employed, the number was enormously increased. A report dated November 3, 1864, shows that thirty-eight schools were thus systematically visited.

Apprentice Evening Schools.

In order that the abstinence principles of the children who had been trained at the meetings should not be endangered when they grew up and entered on business engagements, the British League early embarked on an Apprentice Movement. There was in existence in Edinburgh an Apprentice School Association, which carried on evening schools, and in 1848 an effort was made to work in conjunction with this association. One evening in the week was to be devoted to temperance teaching, the British League paying a proportionate share of the expenses of the schools. The plan, however, did not succeed, and the British League had to face the task of providing evening schools for its own apprentices. The work was carried on with characteristic energy. In October, 1849, British League Evening Schools were opened in every part of the city. In 1850 and 1851 there were seventeen such schools, in which a very superior education was given for a moderate fee. This number was subsequently reduced,

but the system continued until 1874, when the Governors of Heriot's Hospital withdrew the use of the buildings, and themselves opened evening schools.

Prize Competitions.

At the apprentice evening schools, as well as at the abstinence meetings, the British League Readings were distributed and explained; and at the close of each session there was a Prize Competition, the subject of examination being Band of Hope Readings which had been issued during the course of the session. The prizes consisted generally of books such as "The Burnish Family," "Danesbury House," "Lees' Temperance Bible Commentary," or some other standard abstinence work; but in the case of the female evening schools, it was found advantageous to give as prizes some useful article of clothing.

Country Branches.

The branches of the League in country places were in general self-supporting; but in special cases, where Mr. Hope had personal interests such as in Leadhills and Wanlockhead, the expense was partially defrayed from Edinburgh. For several years there were flourishing branches in those two mining villages, and minute reports were sent to Edinburgh, where they are still preserved. There was also a branch in Ilkley, Yorkshire, conducted by the School teacher, who sent monthly reports, and also an annual report to Edinburgh.

Temperance Demonstrations.

To keep up the interest of the children in the movement, and also to make an impression on the public, arrangements were made from time to time for Temperance Demonstrations. Thus in 1847, the first year of the League's existence, the children were gathered together, to the number of 700, and marched in procession to the Botanic Gardens. Later on in the same year they were taken to Calton Hill and to the Zoological Gardens.

In 1848 a much more extensive effort was made. It consisted of a Soiree on a Saturday in April, attended by 4000 abstaining children, "the greatest meeting for children ever held in Edinburgh." Mr. Hope was in the chair, and he was supported by eight abstaining ministers who all took part in the proceedings. Some of those ministers preached Special Temperance Sermons on the Sunday, and the demonstration ended with a prayer meeting on the Monday.

A yet greater demonstration was the Great Gathering in 1851. On this occasion, a temperance army 20,000 strong assembled in the Queen's Park, at a place known as the Echo Rock, to testify to abstinence principles. They came from over seventy Scottish towns, including Glasgow, Paisley, Airdrie. Stirling, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Jedburgh, Galashiels, Perth, Dunblane, and several parishes in the Lothians. Mr. Hope presided, and endeavoured to address the vast assemblage. His voice could not be heard except by those whose lot it was to be near the platform; but Temperance Reformers from all parts of the country had now seen "John Hope," with whose efforts in the common cause they were more or less acquainted. He, on his part, did all he could to make their visit memorable. He printed and published an illustrated guide to the principal sights of the city. He secured admission for them to the Castle, the Palace, the Parliament House, and other noted places; and the newspapers, recording and commenting on the whole event, emphasised the fact that a valuable stimulus had thus been given to the abstinence movement throughout the length and breadth of the land.

British League Excursions.

Partaking also of the nature of Demonstrations were the Annual Excursions which were a noted feature of the British League. These took place in midsummer, and were usually to the seat of some nobleman in the neighbourhood, such as the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Hopetoun, or the Earl of Haddington; sometimes to places of special interest, such as Melrose

Abbey or the Eildon Moor. Tickets were supplied only to those who could produce a League Card of Membership, yet sometimes provision had to be made for as many as 4500 young people, boys and girls being taken on separate days. The British League Bands headed the procession; and, as the children had a special British League Excursion Song, sung to a merry marching tune which was known as "The British League," they were indeed a happy band; and their departure from and arrival at the railway station was usually witnessed by a large crowd of interested spectators.

A Playground.

In 1854, Mr. Hope, at great expense, secured for the members of the British League a public park. Ground was laid out in it as a racing track, and posts were set up for football goals. The superintendents undertook to direct the games, and for that purpose appeared at the park at stated days and hours.

After the "playground" had to be given up, as a lease of the park could not be obtained, the public soon began to move in the direction of securing open spaces in the city, and when ultimately one was got in the neighbourhood of the British League Playground—Mr. Hope's efforts and advice contributing thereto—it was popularly denominated "John Hope's Park," and is to this day, especially among the older inhabitants, known by that name.

British League Card.

Another distinguishing feature of the British League is its Card of Membership. For many years the members' card was the ordinary inexpensive card usual in Bands of Hope and Temperance Societies. But Mr. Hope had always the idea of producing something quite superior and unique; and after much careful consideration and consultation, he published a card which was exceedingly original and attractive. It is fully described by Mr. Hope himself in Tract No. X. of his series of

tracts on the Unfermented Wine Movement. From the accompanying picture it will be seen that the "Declaration"—for Mr. Hope objected to the word "Pledge"—occupies the centre compartment of the card, and runs thus:

"I believe that God did not intend any Beer, Porter, Ale, Wine or Cordials containing alcohol, or any Whisky, Brandy, Rum, Gin or other Spirits, or any spirituous or fermented or alcoholic liquors, or Tobacco or Opium, for the diet, or luxury, or beverage of healthy man. O Lord, enable me to abstain from giving or partaking, in any form or degree, of any of these things, as such, for Christ's sake. Amen."

The right compartment illustrates the use of unintoxicating wine, while that on the left shows the evils flowing from the use of intoxicating wine.

The card is published in two sizes. The larger size, which is beautifully coloured, measures $22\frac{3}{4} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and is meant to be framed and hung up as a picture. The smaller size is for ordinary use at the children's meetings; it has the same design as the larger, is printed on toned paper, and sold at the low cost of one penny.

The British League Cadets.

No account of the British League would be complete which did not make reference to its brigade of volunteer cadets. When the volunteer movement began Mr. Hope went into it warmly, and as he had a large band of abstaining children to draw upon he saw no reason why they should not have a juvenile abstaining corps. The corps rapidly increased in number till they mustered four full companies, and in 1886, when in the Queen's Park, Her Majesty inspected the Scottish Volunteers, they had the honour of joining in the grand march past.

To encourage the cadets to attend the drills, Mr. Hope instituted a system of prizes, in accordance with which it was possible for every one to win each year a

pair of good, stout, serviceable boots. The boot scheme was in operation for twenty-two years. During that time there were served out to the British League Cadets, as prizes, 2064 pairs of boots, at a cost of £1136 17s.; and in addition to that another sum of £218 was spent in purchasing for the bigger boys trousers or other articles of clothing.

Influences.

The influence that the British League has had in Edinburgh, and indeed throughout Scotland cannot easily be estimated. When it was in the height of its activity, by means of the children's meetings, the evening schools, and the visits of its agents to the day schools, as many as 6000 individuals were being weekly benefited by it. In the various professions, in the ministry, in the legal and the medical professions, and in the ranks of educationalists there are many who are proud to own their great indebtedness to the British League. It gave abundant opportunities to the well-inclined for intellectual and social improvement; it provided a stimulus to exertion, and incentives to excel; it desseminated useful information; encouraged youths in habits of industry and sobriety; and sought to hallow all its operations by strict adherence to religious principle, by the study of the Bible, and by prayer. It sowed the seed in faith, leaving it to the Master to determine what the harvest should be.

The Hope Trust.*

The British League of Juvenile Abstainers, as such, is now no more. The aims it sought to accomplish are to some extent committed to the Hope Trustees. Whilst the labours and resources of the Hope Trust are to be mainly expended in other fields, there is still in the Trust Deed provision made for Temperance work, including work among the juveniles.

* A complete biography of Mr. Hope is in course of preparation, and will be published as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

The Story and Work of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union.

BY ROWLAND HILL.

Honorary Secretary of the Bedfordshire Band of Hope Union, and a Member of Committee of the Parent Society.

CHAPTER I.

The Birth of the Union.

FASCINATING as is the story told in the preceding chapters, yet the interest increases as the period approaches when the growth of the new movement is sufficiently advanced to allow the principle of combination between societies to come into play, and to that period in our narrative we have now come.

We have seen in the preceding section of this volume how, at Leeds, in 1847, the excellent but somewhat desultory Juvenile Temperance Propaganda then in progress was crystallized into a definite organization by the magic of a happily-chosen name. We have seen how, with all the vigour and enthusiasm of a new departure, the Band of Hope Movement rapidly spread, and how in due course it reached the mighty city on the banks of the Thames. We have seen how at Bradford, that home of hard-headed, practical men, a Band of Hope Union became an accomplished fact, and we are now to learn how a similar experiment was tried and how it succeeded, on the broad platform of the capital of the Empire. All roads were said to

lead to Rome two thousand years ago, and now for the English-speaking race all roads lead to London. And happily is this so, for that which the Metropolis receives of good from the rest of the kingdom it willingly passes on for the benefit of mankind over the whole world.

In 1855 there were probably two score or so of Bands of Hope at work in the Metropolis. The conductors of these societies were mostly young men, occupied in business all day and giving their evenings to the new movement with a fervour and devotion that were almost apostolic in their simple earnestness.

From amongst these workers the career of one may be selected as typical of the spirit of the whole. This young man was in 1855 clerk in a wholesale paper-maker's place of business in the (at that time not too savoury) neighbourhood of Drury Lane. Born in Buckinghamshire in 1820, he early came to London; his pleasant face proved a good introduction, and he earned his living as a hard-working honest boy would wish to, and, though history does not tell the story, those who knew him in after years were always sure that smiling good-tempered Stephen did all he had to do with right good will.

A member of the firm of paper-makers referred to had noticed the lad in the Sunday School, and asked him to enter the service of his firm, though in a very modest position. The boy surpassed his employers' expectations, and spent his evenings improving himself as best he could, and when by-and-by a slightly better position was open, Stephen was judged fit for the post. But to compress the story of years into a paragraph, his steps were ever upward, and at last he who had been faithful in small things was offered and accepted the post of manager of a department in the business which now he knew in every detail from bottom to top. This young man's name is now known and revered wherever a Band of Hope exists, as the Founder of the Band of Hope Union, Mr. Stephen Shirley, a name

more dear than ever now, for just as the Jubilee year opened Mr. Shirley was called away to his great reward, to a better jubilee than earth can ever witness.

It had clearly become inevitable when many Bands of Hope were in existence within walking distance of one another in London, and when haphazard schemes of help were tried and sometimes found wanting, that more united action would be deemed desirable. Mr. Shirley keenly felt the need, and saw great possibilities ahead. In the paper trade he had developed a faith in printing ink and helpful literature. One society could not print all that it felt to be needful in the way either of melodies or recitations, the expense would be ruinous; but several societies might combine and produce sufficient for them all at greatly reduced cost. So convinced was he of this, and so good an object lesson was before him in the shape of the Sunday School Union in the Old Bailey, that he mentioned his idea to conductors of other societies. They had felt the need, and at once fell in with the idea. He convened a meeting of a few ardent friends at his residence, 14, Hanover Street, Long-acre, and there in a spirit of prayerful hope was inaugurated that institution which it was agreed to call "The Band of Hope Union," but which in course of time grew into the "United Kingdom Band of Hope Union," the name it still bears, although already its usefulness has extended far beyond the limits of the British Isles.

The inauguration of the Union took place on May 13, 1855, and so few written records of this interesting time exist, that an elaborate history of the early doings is impossible; parts of the story only are compiled from the few documents that are still extant, parts are gathered from the memories of old friends yet amongst us, and parts have to be inferred from these combined sources. The prime fact is that it was through the direct efforts of Mr. Stephen Shirley that the Union was formed in London, and the second is that he maintained his interest in the society from then until the end of his long life. Sixteen Bands of Hope united in the

formation of the Union, and the committee was formed of sixteen members (presumably a representative sent from each), together with a treasurer, Mr. Frederic Towgood, of Oxford Street, and two secretaries, Mr. W. J. Haynes and Mr. Shirley himself. This was the working part of the machine; the ornamental part included a "Patron," Lord Robert Grosvenor; a president, the Rev. Dr. Wm. Marsh, Hon. Canon of Worcester Cathedral, an author of some repute and a divine of great breadth of sympathy; and sixteen vice-presidents, of whom twelve were Ministers of Religion.

Though the phrase ornamental is thus applied, it must be understood only in the sense that the Patron, President and Vice-Presidents did not attend the ordinary committee meetings for the transaction of business. It was not to be expected that a venerable canon or a scion of the house of Westminster would attend committees called for six o'clock in the morning, as they usually were, owing to the demands of business hours on the business men who formed the executive, and who found it difficult to spare a single evening from their beloved work of personally addressing or conducting the societies for which they had been legislating in the early morning hours. But the gallant "ornamentals," while freed from Committee work, were yet ever ready to render practical help and to address either individual societies or aggregate or public meetings. Their names should be placed on record as those of men who had foresight enough to induce them to lend a hand at the inception of an institution which has so signally proved its power and usefulness.

The twelve ministers were the Rev. J. G. Adeney, the Rev. Hugh Allen, the Rev. H. J. Betts, the Rev. Isaac Doxsey, the Rev. W. Landells, D.D., the Rev. J. McFarlane, the Rev. T. J. Messer, the Rev. J. W. Pope, LL.D., the Rev. W. W. Robinson, M.A., the Rev. Thos. Seavill, the Rev. D. F. Sunderland, and the Rev. W. C. Yonge; the group thus happily representing nearly all sections of the Christian Church. Most of

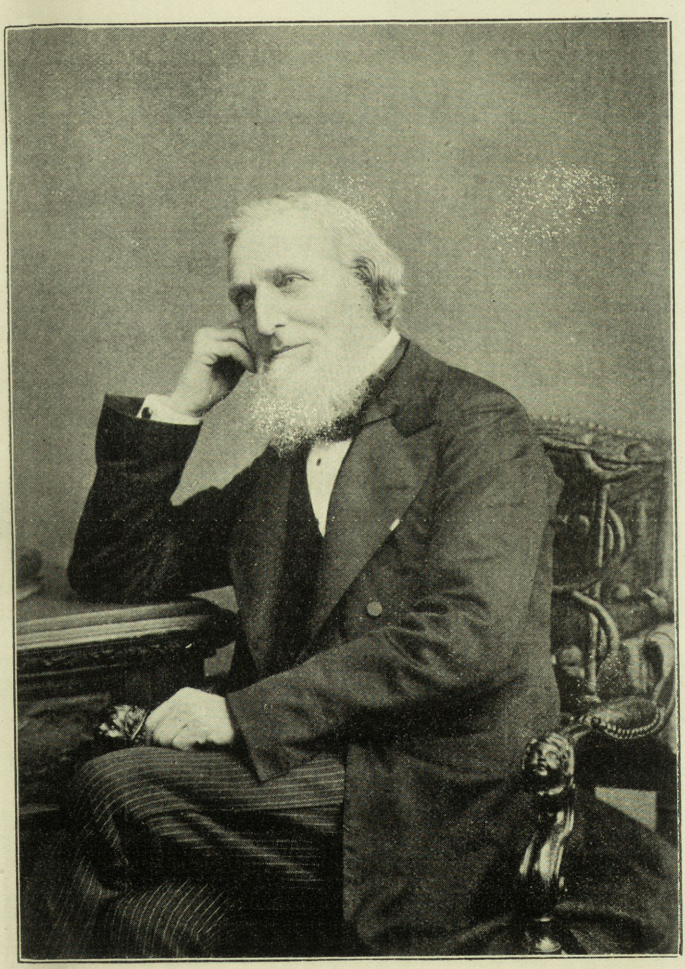
these friends have gone to their reward, but others, notably the Rev. J. G. Adeney, of Reigate, and the Rev. Isaac Doxsey, of London, are still with us and maintain in their advanced years their interest in the cause and the institution.

In addition to these the names of the four laymen are also worthy of note—Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, Member of Parliament for the Borough of Salford, an ardent sympathiser, of the best Manchester pattern; Mr. George C. Campbell, a genial and convincing speaker, who served the cause for many a long year, notwithstanding very engrossing business claims; Mr. George Cruikshank, the famous artist, who was one of the best illustrators Charles Dickens ever had, and who afterwards painted that large allegorical picture, "The Worship of Bacchus," now the property of the nation; and Mr. Thos. Engall, a duly qualified surgeon, one of the first medical men to take a strong and defined attitude against the use of alcoholic stimulants, more than a generation before the Temperance Hospital was called into being, and when the great bulk of the faculty prescribed alcohol as though it were a recognised and equable specific for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to.

If any old worker has a copy of any of the early circulars issued by the Union, the Editor of this volume would be glad to see them with a view to publication. Whether they be forthcoming or not, there is enough preserved to show what were the hopes and fears that occupied the minds of Mr. Shirley and his friends. There were many obstacles in their way; there was the reluctance of many good people to assist in the movement, lest it should foster undesirable precocity amongst the children; and there were those who objected to teaching the young to avoid what they themselves believed to be "a good creature of God;" but perhaps the most serious obstacle was the too frequent apathy of those who by their professions of faith should have been amongst the first to remove temptations from the path of the children of the land.

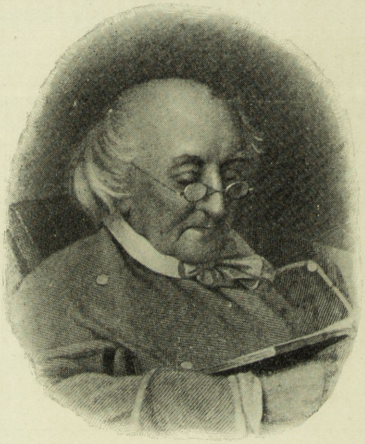
So great were the temptations then presented to the children that these pioneers were sometimes staggered by the thought of the amount of work to be done, the wide area to be covered, and their own inadequacy to meet the case. Yet they had splendid encouragement, and they were not the men to look on the dark side of any cloud. As Mr. Shirley said at the end of the first year's work, one of the principal causes of gratitude was the readiness with which the young embraced the Temperance movement, whenever its principles were fairly and earnestly presented to them; and he added these words: "The zeal they manifest to spread it, and the firmness with which they adhere to it, are among the most encouraging features of our movement."

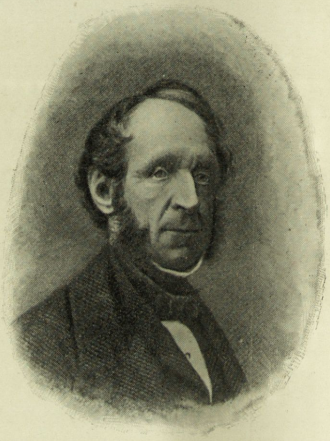
Reference has been made to Mr. Shirley's perception of the value of the printing press. He had naturally a rare gift of sympathy and this gave him a power of gentle persuasion which disarmed active opposition and won him many friends; he used it on unruly lads in the Sunday School and transformed them into well-behaved boys, eager to serve his every wish; he used it, too, with his equals, and wished he could spare the time to lay the case of Bands of Hope before more of the public than it was possible for him to visit, even if he gave up every evening to the task, when his regular hard day's business work was over. He believed all men would listen to reason, and that, for the children's sake, they would soon yield to the arguments that were unanswerable to his own mind. He could not button-hole all good Sunday School workers whom he had met and argue it out with them one by one, but why not state his case carefully in print and circulate it broadcast? No sooner did this idea seize him than he laid it before his new committee; he told them he regarded the press as a lever of vital importance, and they easily and rightly fell in with his suggestion that it should be employed in this new work as occasion might offer. He formulated the thoughts that had led him to promote the Union in an Address to Ministers, Teachers, Patriots, Parents

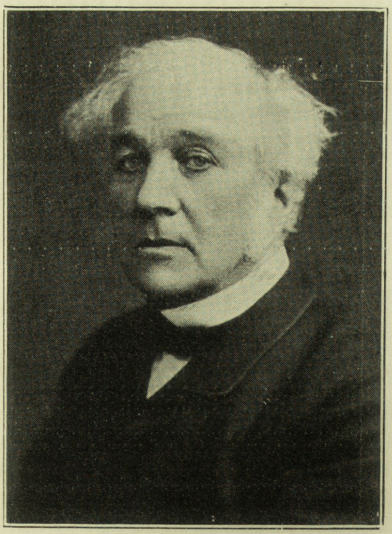


STEPHEN SHIRLEY.

Founder of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union.







THE FIRST THREE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNION (p. 162).

Rev. Canon Marsh, D.D. (1855-7). Lord Ebury (1858).
Samuel Morley, M.P. (1859-86).

and Temperance Reformers. The Committee were delighted with it, and in the August number of the *Sunday School Teachers' Magazine* it was presented to thousands of new readers, friends of the young all of them, up and down the land; and it resulted in the formation of many Societies. So rare is it to find a copy of this unique and practical Address, that it will interest all readers of this volume to see it *in extenso*. It ran in this form —

BANDS OF HOPE.

For promoting Temperance among the rising generation.

Declaration.

That it is the duty of every citizen to exert himself to the utmost to preserve the youth of the State from such things as are detrimental to health, or corrupting to morals.

That strong drink has been proved on the evidence of physiologists and medical men to be detrimental to health; by chaplains, magistrates, and judges, to be a most prolific cause of crime and immorality.

That while to be temperate does not necessarily imply every other virtue, or the absence of all vice; yet the training up of youth in habits of strict sobriety, and free from the contaminating influence of the public house or gin shops, would be the means of preserving them from a host of evils, and leave their minds clear for examining religious or scientific truth, and could not but aid in qualifying them for the right discharge of their duties as citizens.

Constitution.

1. Title.—That this Association be called the "Band of Hope Union."

2. That its object be the promotion of the disuse of all intoxicating drinks as beverages among the young, by the establishment and encouragement of "Bands of Hope."

3. That all persons subscribing to the funds of the Society not less than 1s. per annum be members.

4. That the business of the Society be conducted by a President, Vice-Presidents, and Committee, to be chosen annually by the members at a meeting called for that purpose.

5. That the Society be based on Christian principles, and carried on in a religious spirit.

ADDRESS.

From the commencement of the Temperance reformation, many of its leading friends have felt the importance of enlisting the sympathies of the young in the great enterprise, from a conviction that our great object would be better attained by preventing the evil rather than by combating it after it has arisen. Nor has this feeling expended itself in useless speculations and vain regrets, for nobly have some of those friends set to work in their respective localities, devoting their energies to the promotion of the object, the results of which are seen in the flourishing BANDS OF HOPE which have sprung into existence, and continue to progress to the present time. But, notwithstanding all this, scarcely anything has been accomplished in comparison with what remains to be done. In many places BANDS OF HOPE are entirely unknown, and in other places where they exist they are, in several instances, in a weakly and prostrate condition for want of the appliances necessary for carrying them on. These and other considerations have long occupied the minds of many of the warmest friends of the cause, and led to the enquiry as to whether anything could be done to supply the want. This enquiry resulted in the determination on the part of several gentlemen to take steps for the formation of a BAND OF HOPE UNION, which should watch over and promote the welfare of such institutions. The objects contemplated by the Union are such as must commend themselves to the judgment and philanthropy of every Christian and patriotic mind. For who can view the gaudy and glittering traps which stand at the corners of almost every street in the Metropolis and our large towns, and know that in many of them the most fascinating allurements are prepared to draw in our youth, where invisibly to themselves, but visibly to their friends, their virtue is undermined and the foundation of vices laid, which are the more securely fixed as they are cemented by the evil genius of strong drink and tobacco? With these thoughts pervading our minds, we appeal to a British public, in the hope that they will enable us to train up the youth of England in habits of sobriety; we therefore appeal to

Ministers and Teachers.

Lend us your powerful aid in our great work. Your influence over the youth of your charge is great, and if rightly exerted in relation to this movement will very materially aid it; and in proportion as the young are preserved from the influence of drink, will your influence over them be maintained, the greatest tangible visible hindrance to the Gospel being strong drink.

We appeal to Patriots.

Consider well the facts connected with drinking; the health ruined, hopes blighted, youth cut down in its prime, extreme domestic wretchedness, men pining over drunken sons, women broken-hearted through the profligacy of husbands, mothers neglecting

helpless infancy, and miseries by name Legion, combining hunger, poverty and dirt. Reflect, patriots, on these facts, and bring your philanthropy to bear on an agency calculated to remove much that is grievous.

To Parents we Appeal.

As you love your children help us; your babe now smiling in innocence, or the youth growing up in his beauty, may fall under the power of the tempter. Do you say, God forbid—so say we, but we add, fathers and mothers, seek to prevent such a catastrophe. It is admitted on all hands that children who are brought up without these drinks will never require them; then why teach them to play with a serpent which may crush them in its deadly coil, or poison them with its venomous sting?

We appeal to Temperance Reformers.

Our hope of success is in the young; let us train up a sober people. Temperance reformers! you hold the Temperance cause dear to your hearts; help them in this movement, suggest to its Committee suitable means, measures, and men. If you can spare of your means, give as God has prospered you; and may the day come when His bounties shall not be turned into a blighting curse, but when all men, with healthy bodies, pure minds and unclouded souls, shall serve God here below, as will be most acceptable to Him. As all are interested in the prosperity of this movement, let all lend a helping hand to push it on to its ultimate triumph.

S. SHIRLEY, *Secretary.*

14, *Hanover Street, Long-acre.*

What a splendid "Address" it was; how fresh it seems to-day. Age has not weakened it, nor time robbed its arguments of force; while its appeals, which have met with a wonderful response during the last forty-two years—as attested by the fact that nearly three million young people are now avowed abstainers—may be repeated to-day without the alteration of a single word, so virile and incisive is their style, so unanswerable their simple straightforward statement of the case.

In a brief note the editor of the magazine said he should be happy to receive the opinions of his readers upon this new movement; and, accordingly, in the October number appeared three typical letters from various parts of the country, cordially approving of the principles laid down in the appeal. Mr. G. R. Gill, superintendent of Ipswich Turret Green Sunday School,

thought Bands of Hope a powerful agency for good, and "much called for by existing circumstances." He wrote that "it required a desperate effort to cast off long-formed and deep-rooted habits of dissipation," and from this showed the wisdom of trying to prevent our youth from contracting such demoralizing and destructive habits. Mr. M. Shadford, of Spalding, tells how a "Reformed Methodist" Sunday School had a Band of Hope in that little frequented part of Lincolnshire. He thought such societies could not fail to be a blessing to the next generation, "second only to the reception of the Gospel itself." The third letter was from thriving Rochdale, and was signed T. W. He thought the new title, "Band of Hope," was a "happy designation," an opinion in which two generations have since completely coincided; and he added his conviction that such societies were "calculated to wield a mighty influence in favour of sobriety with the young, whose lives are not affected by the customs and prejudices of society." Observant, too, was T. W., for he quoted the little-known words of Sir Walter Raleigh on the national vice: "It were better," said the great circumnavigator, "for a man to be the subject of any vice than drunkenness, for all other vanities and sins are recovered, but a drunkard will never shake off the delight of beastliness; for the longer it possesseth a man, the more he will delight in it, and the older he groweth, the more he shall be subject to it; for it dulleth the spirits and destroyeth the body, as ivy doth the old tree; or as the worm engendereth in the kernel of the nut."

Our Rochdale friend then touched upon the need that the Church should take the matter up—an old, old story is that—and further took up his parable in these words, "I have often been pained to witness the passive indifference, and in many cases the determined opposition, paid to the societies by ministers and members of Christian churches." That indifference has, happily, become almost entirely an affair of the past; though this early writer's ideal has not even yet been fully

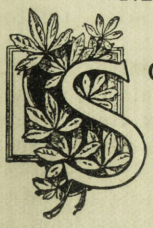
realized—the ideal of a Band of Hope in connection with *every* Sunday School—led on by the ministers and earnestly working until the *whole rising generation* shall be leavened with the Temperance principle.

The foregoing Address showed the wisdom of its promoters in not overburdening the Union with rules. Its "constitution" was of the simplest character and wholly practical, and the spirit in which it was drawn up, as shown by the closing paragraph in the rules, was distinguished by a breadth of view which has governed the Union from its earliest to its latest days. Absolutely unsectarian in its constitution, it has been a marvellous illustration of the fact that good men and women bound together by work for the common good of their fellow-creatures, have in that very work, found their service indeed to be divine. They have served God by serving His children and have found His rich blessing resting upon them at every step.

Thus then was the Band of Hope Union called into being, and thus modestly did it commence that wonderful career, the outline of which is to be indicated in the chapters that succeed this.

CHAPTER II.

New Needs and New Ventures.



OME societies are begun with a flourish of trumpets, for a few months struggle on, and then, when the echoes of the trumpets have quite faded away, they pass into a moribund state and are quickly forgotten—as perhaps they deserve to be. But here was the direct antithesis of this; this new society was of those enduring institutions that come "without observation." It was not "boomed" in the

newspapers, it was not proclaimed in the pulpit; and Parliament, with all its embodied wisdom, was not aware of the infant giant that had come to stay, and grow, and threaten Governments in the years that were far ahead. Only one or two private members were cognisant of the new creation, but "the House" as a whole was supremely indifferent to the work, as it was wholly ignorant of the names, of the faithful few in Hanover Street who had called the Band of Hope Union into existence.

This little band, too, were wise enough not to waste time in wondering what Parliament might or could do. They were not dreamers but workers, and at once they set to work to accomplish the task that lay nearest to hand. They had formed their Union to meet the needs they had been unable to supply single-handed. Now was their testing-time. Their first need was a children's hymn book, and one all the more keenly felt, as this was a period nearly two generations before England had learned the lesson that it must "live for its children" if it would ever live truly. Now publishers flourish who live by children's books; *then*, a child's book was comparatively rare, and generally poor and inadequate. So the Executive appointed a sub-committee to compile a hymn-book, and so eagerly did they set about their task that before the year was out it was issued, under the title of "Temperance Hymns and Melodies, adapted for Juvenile Abstainers." An edition of 5000 was printed; it was favourably received, and the committee decided to issue the second edition, better and more varied, and to prepare for it at once. They offered prizes for three original melodies, and various aspirants, mostly young, who dabbled in verse, sent in dozens of hymns in reply. The adjudicators were the Rev. Dr. Jabez Burns, the Rev. J. M'Farlane, B.A., and Mr. Thos. Engall, the medical vice-president. The prize-winners were Miss Kate Pyer, of Devonport, Mr. J. G. Watts and Mr. G. J. Carpenter; the first winners of prizes from a Union that has since awarded prizes to thousands of young competitors all over the British Isles. But not

only were the three best pieces selected; the committee of the Union also had the opportunity of obtaining the songs sent in by the other competitors, and thus did Band of Hope hymnology grow apace. Men like the Rev. Edwin Paxton Hood, the poet preacher, of Barnsbury, and one of the vice-presidents of the Union, and the Rev. Newman Hall, the great-hearted Evangelist of Surrey Chapel, heard the music of a better human life in this effort to train the children from their early days in the habits of complete abstinence from alcoholic drinks, and they sang in melodious verse how this great Hope inspired them. Paxton Hood had been a lecturer on Culture, Peace, Temperance. In the preface to his own "Temperance Melodies," Mr. Hood wrote: "The best Riot Act I could ever read to quell a disturbance was a melody." So useful is music in the Band of Hope propaganda.

Nothing was done as to the publication of a Recitation Book during the first year, although the committee kept their eyes open for suitable selections. They did, however, thus early in their history, promote the use of a "Catechism" for Bands of Hope. It was drawn up by Mr. Jabez Inwards, a stalwart abstainer, who hailed from Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, and who for more than a quarter of a century afterwards rendered splendid platform service to the cause. This Catechism was dedicated to the young Union, and to-day affords most interesting reading, showing, as it does, how from the outset the teaching of the children was thoroughly sound and reasonable. But for the desire to keep this volume within reasonable limits, it would be easy to illustrate this by incisive extracts from this little manual. A selection of Recitations was issued in 1857, or early in 1858, together with a new edition of the melodies.

In 1856 the committee issued a *Monthly Statement*—its first "organ"—in order to keep its supporters in touch with what the Union was doing and what it intended to do. It was an unpretending little publication with delightful chats by "Uncle True" (our friend

Mr. Shirley), and news from scattered corners of the country concerning the new movement; it was also a herald of greater things to come, its present representative being the most admirable *Band of Hope Chronicle*, of which a later page will have to tell the story. This *Monthly Statement* was soon felt to be insufficient, and a second venture was tried under the somewhat cumbrous title of *The Band of Hope Instructor and Union Record*. After a year's experience, this halfpenny monthly was found almost as ineffective as the first *Statement*, and then a penny large octavo serial was attempted, entitled *The Band of Hope Record*. The loss on this publication (which is full of most entertaining reading) was met for the first few months by the donations of three members of the committee, after which Mr. Quintin Dalrymple, of Hatton Garden, London, who had joined Mr. Shirley and Mr. Haynes in the secretariat, took sole charge of it and kept it going for some time. Mr. Dalrymple and Mr. Haynes had largely assisted in founding the Union.

All these efforts aided the primary intention of the promoters, an intention that has never been allowed to flag, the formation of new Bands of Hope. The principal way in which this was attempted was by obtaining introductions to Sunday Schools, a not very difficult task in some localities, especially in those where Mr. Shirley was known as a zealous teacher and worker—that is, in Kentish Town and, later on, in Regent's Park district.

The desire to make this effort in an extended way was shown by the fact that a large number of Sunday Schools were approached by means of printed circulars containing kindly-worded requests for information concerning the school and its interest in the Temperance movement. One question directly asked if a Band of Hope existed, and thus led to the question as to the desirability of forming one being brought before the teaching staff. Much useful information was obtained by this means, and several Bands of Hope were thereby formed in connection with Sunday Schools. Others

were formed in direct association with various local Temperance Societies.

With a view to keeping up the work, the committee spent much time in the visitation of Bands of Hope; in the first twelve months they made hundreds of such visits, assisting societies where workers were few and actually carrying on several societies entirely by this means. To further aid the movement, a paid agent was employed in the winter of 1855-56, this honour falling to Mr. James Eaton, a schoolmaster, who each night of this gloomy time of year visited one or more Bands of Hope, and interviewed those likely to aid the movement either by personal service or by way of subscriptions. After two or three years of devoted toil he returned to scholastic work, where his efforts on behalf of temperance amongst his boys were untiring. He continued also the practice of addressing evening meetings, and closed a well-spent life on the last day of 1875. About the same time, Mr. John Knox gave up some of his time to the work in the south and central midland districts of England. He was able to form Bands of Hope at Banbury, Warwick, and also in the adjoining villages, and to strengthen the hands of those already engaged in the work in Birmingham, Leamington, Coventry and other places. He held conferences of Teachers, visited Day Schools as well as Sunday Schools, and his enterprise produced useful results. He, too, soon passed out of sight, and his name out of the old reports.

In London, which especially in this early stage had the first claim to attention, the committee held several special meetings on both sides of the Thames; they arranged a concert at a hall then existing in Store Street, Bloomsbury, and from time to time gathered the workers together for conference and prayer.

From the outset of their work, the Committee have believed in the importance of Eye-gate as well as of Ear-gate. Good addresses are admirable, but the young eye is ever ready to receive the permanent photograph of

that which it sees; and thus to win the eye is to double the value of the teaching. Mr. Shirley had proved this for himself by means of a lantern, a "magic" lantern was its common title in those days; and he generously offered the Union the use of his apparatus, and a supply of slides. Mr. Haynes, his colleague, who as years went on, spent a very large sum on this department of the Society's work, also lent eight slides illustrating the terrible influence of drink as depicted by Mr. George Cruikshank in his plates of "The Bottle, or the Drunkard's Progress;" the kindness of these two gentlemen thus initiated a system of illustrated lectures which has proved of priceless value to the movement. At the end of the year the Committee reported that twelve such exhibitions had been given, much to the delight of the young people who had been attracted by them. It may not be too soon to shew even here how this department has progressed by leaps and bounds during the forty years now completed. There were in 1855-6, 12 Lantern Exhibitions, and in 1895-6, 1407, in addition to thousands of exhibitions by local Unions throughout the country.

On July 7, 1856, was held the first Festival at the Crystal Palace. It seemed a big affair to the Union then, with 3000 children and 1000 adults, and the report tells of the difficulty of conveying so many by railway; but in comparison with later Festivals it shrinks into absolute insignificance. It was, however, a pioneer in a new department, and therefore has its place in a chapter of New Ventures.

Conferences of friends sympathetic with the movement were held in the third year of the Union's existence and so useful did they seem to the Committee that a resolution was passed to continue such gatherings at reasonable intervals. The Committee year after year has always felt this means of interchanging ideas to be eminently useful, and from that earliest conference, right through the Union's whole history to the present time, similar gatherings have been held every year. Papers

are always read on some subject appropriate to the occasion; for instance, at one of the earliest a paper was read by Mrs. Clara Lucas Balfour, one of the most cultured of women, on the then state and prospects of the Band of Hope movement; at one of the latest by Mr. T. E. Hallsworth, of Manchester, on "How best to promote the Movement," with especial reference to the circumstances of the year; while how to impart fresh interest to the meetings, how to amuse and instruct, and how to retain elder members, have been perennial in their appearance as topics of discussion, and yet have been treated with the most kaleidoscopic variety.

Competitions in connection with aggregate gatherings of societies were also started in the third year (1857), and they proved effective in inciting the young people to strive for more than ordinary excellence in singing and recitation. The first recorded gathering on these lines was held at Hawkstone Hall, Waterloo Road, where silver medals were presented for choruses and rounds, solo singing, glees, dialogues, and recitations. In October of the same year, a larger gathering still was held in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, a hall long since, after various vicissitudes, diverted into a warehouse or factory. On that occasion, about 500 volumes were distributed, including 80 Reference Bibles, 100 volumes of *The Band of Hope Review*, 100 volumes of *The British Workman*, and nearly 200 volumes of *The Dewdrop*, *The Adviser*, and Gough's "Orations." The children were divided into five classes:

1. Abstainers from birth, by far the largest class present.
2. Abstainers of six years' standing.
3. Abstainers of four years' standing.
4. Abstainers of three years' standing.
5. Such as had rendered special service to their Bands of Hope.

At this meeting, which was of inestimable value at the dawn of the movement, Mr. George Cruikshank, the artist, presided, and the speakers included Judge Payne, the Rev. Isaac Doxsey, the Rev. G. J. Adeney,

and Mr. W. R. Selway. Another united meeting was held in the same twelvemonth in the Borough Road, when 1800 young people and their friends were present, dissolving views and vocal music being the bill of fare that entertained the youngsters.

In 1857, the first Bazaar in the Union's history was held. It took place in the Colosseum, a large building near Regent's Park, London, now destroyed; being well supplied with goods for sale, and attended by devoted ladies in charge of them, it produced substantial results for the Union's needy treasury. Presumably the unsold goods formed the nucleus of a second sale which was held in December, in Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate, one of the historic halls that figure in Shakespeare's "Richard III.," and this sale also, thanks to the ardour of the ladies, proved successful. When preparing for these Bazaars a Ladies' Committee was formed, and it proved a useful body under the secretaryship of Mrs. Potton.

The growth in number of the London Bands of Hope induced the Committee also in this year to make the experiment of forming "Local Auxiliaries," as they were then called, for East London and South London, and both these were soon at work. A secretary was appointed for each, Mr. F. Mollison in the East, and Mr. J. G. Baker in the South. Each of these gentlemen prepared rotas of speakers to visit societies within their respective areas, and to give addresses wherever openings could be found. These early auxiliaries did not, it appears, have a long existence, but they foreshadowed the fully organized Local Metropolitan Unions which were formed nearly twenty years later, and which are now doing such excellent work.

The Union also used every opportunity to spread its principles in the provinces by means of accredited speakers, and during 1857 its message was conveyed into nine or ten counties, including Kent, Buckinghamshire, Hampshire, Berkshire, Yorkshire, Warwickshire, Essex, Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire, as well as in the large area of

suburban London itself. To do all this work, it had increased its staff, and engaged, more or less fully, three agents—Mr. George Blaby, a musical "friend of children," whose homely pleadings found a ready lodgment in the hearts of those who heard him, and who served the Union with faithfulness for many a year, until his death in October, 1875; Mr. Dalrymple, already mentioned in the literary department and in connection with the secretariat, was also partially engaged, besides Mr. F. M. Coldwells, a most admirable speaker to children, who rendered good service until business engagements compelled his severance from it after only too limited an engagement.

During the next twelvemonths the Committee were distressed at being able to assist only so few of those who appealed to them for help, the cry for aid coming from all parts of the land. They naturally exulted in these favourable symptoms, and were grateful that the usefulness of their services was so well recognised, but with such slender resources what could they do? However, "they did what they could," and their deputations paid over 1200 visits in one year, a noble record of hard and persistent work. This shows that, though when the fourth report was issued, only twenty Bands of Hope were actually comprised in the Union, so far as subscribing an annual fee was concerned, yet that the Committee were prepared to carry out the work wherever they could find an opening, irrespective of the question of a fee. So generous a view shewed the high-minded spirit of the promoters, and before long numbers of Societies joined the Union and paid the fee, not merely on account of the benefits they could obtain by doing so, but that they might promote that unity of purpose and endeavour which was essential to the success of the movement.

This catholicity of purpose was aided by the anniversary meetings held in May, 1858, when a public breakfast, at 37, Queen Square (Mr. Shirley's residence), a public meeting in St. Martin's Hall, a sermon in Bloomsbury Chapel (Rev. Dr. Brock's) by the Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford, and a soiree in Surrey Chapel

were among the functions crowded into one week; the speakers included men of various denominations and types of mind, but all met with the one purpose of forwarding the abstinence movement among the young.

Already in 1856, Mr. W. M. Symons had issued a series of Band of Hope "Lesson Sheets" adapted to young people. This year a further set appeared, and, for the first time, a beautifully illuminated pledge card was produced, an edition of 8000 being printed. It was in four colours, and was much admired, and therefore speedily sold out. A second edition of 10,000 was then prepared, and these too were purchased with avidity. In the following year 60,000 pledge cards were sold. Mr. Chown's powerful sermon, a virile plea for the children's safety, was also published by the Union.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining enough subscriptions, a staff of juvenile collectors was called into active service. They were chiefly sons and daughters of leading workers in the movement, and about forty were soon busily engaged in collecting. They only began work near the end of the fourth year, when the Treasurer saw a large deficit before him, and they raised only about £7. The balance sheet of that year showed that the Treasurer had advanced £69 to clear off the liabilities incurred, but in the following year the young folks collected £41, and by careful management the debt to the Treasurer was reduced to less than £3. In 1859, Mr. Shirley was still at the helm as Secretary, but his colleagues resigned, and in their place Mr. R. B. Starr and Mr. M. W. Dunn were appointed. This year was made memorable by the appointment of Mr. Frederic Smith as one of the Agents of the Union. This was one of those selections which shewed the keen insight of Mr. Shirley and his colleagues; it was a case of character reading at sight, for it was the most notable gain to the personnel of the Union that has ever been recorded.*

* This is the first mention, by name, in this volume of Mr. Frederic Smith, and I am in a quandary, because, if I say what ought to be said of him, he, as editor of the whole volume may wish to erase it. My duty will be to insist on my own words

There was nothing specially distinguished in the young man's appearance, for in his nineteenth year he looked more like a boy than a man; he was unusually short in stature, but he had a tenacity of purpose and a great human heart which soon made itself felt. He was, as he has been ever since, an enthusiast for Temperance, and had proved himself to possess, not only the business qualifications which have since proved so useful, but also a peculiar fitness in dealing with the child mind—prime requisite for such an appointment. He was born in London, in 1841, and when the Band of Hope movement reached his neighbourhood, he grasped its high possibilities and sprang to its aid with all the ardour of youth. His fervour induced many a young companion to sign the pledge, and the interest he threw into his addresses, his ability as a teacher of music, and his unmistakable earnestness and sincerity marked him out even at that time, as one destined to be a pillar, if not indeed a corner-stone, in the new Temple of Temperance by which this century was to be made memorable in the annals of sobriety.

CHAPTER III.

Songs of Gladness and Hope.

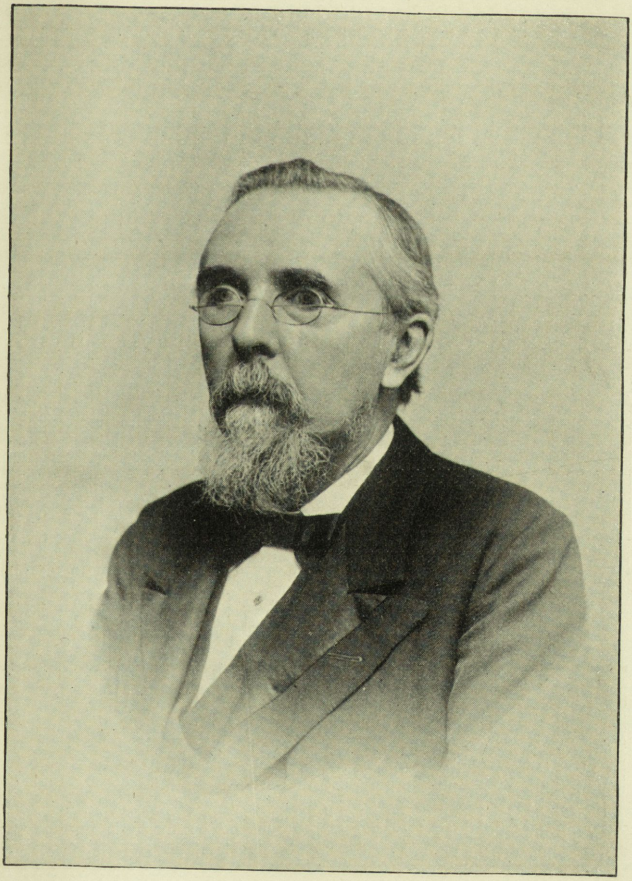
IT must be already clear that music had a large share in the new movement; and the years that followed but added proof that this was the case. The founders of the Union loved music and used it as well as they knew how; but with the advent of the gentleman named at the close of the last chapter, came one who not only loved it, but also understood it,

concerning Mr. Smith being printed unmodified, just as they are now written. My readers will therefore remember that I am solely responsible for what is said in this and the following chapters concerning Mr. Smith.—Rowland Hill.

and before long he proved himself to be one of the most skilful conductors of children's choirs the age had seen. Mr. Frederic Smith therefore came into the work at the providential moment, and though he has been all along its good genius, it was largely due to his musical abilities that Band of Hope song became the power in the land that it fortunately did. The history of the development of the Band of Hope Union on its musical side might fill the whole of the volume in which this chapter forms part; it will be obvious therefore that the merest indication can be given of what has been achieved in this direction.

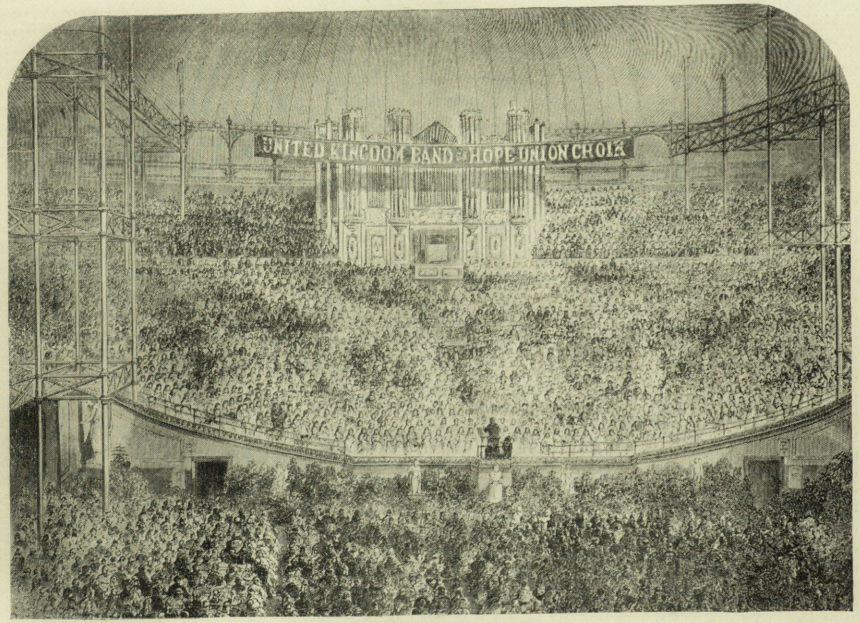
Already the publication of the first Melody Book has been noticed. It was sold broadcast; perhaps a dozen years elapsed before a newer and better one was required, but by that time the materials happily were forthcoming, and the little work was issued. The new book was christened "The Crystal Spring," and was prepared both with and without music. It sold by tens of thousands. On the title page it was said to be edited by Mr. John Curwen, "with the assistance of Frederic Smith (conductor of Band of Hope concerts at the Crystal Palace) and A. L. Cowley." Mr. Curwen was one whose name will ever be held in honour for his successful efforts to make good music popular by means of the Tonic Sol-fa system, and his supervision of the work was of great value to the Union. That the modest little publication came not a day too soon was abundantly shown by one fact: within a year over 40,000 copies were sold.

The parenthesis that described the assistant editor on the booklet just referred to was anything but a parenthesis in fact and deed. Crystal Palace Festivals for nearly half a century have been useful and pleasant functions for all sorts and conditions of men, women and children. In honour of Handel, the famous composer, its huge orchestra was built in order that his mighty choruses could be given with due effect. The picturesque grounds at the Palace are at their best in the summer



FREDERIC SMITH.

Chairman of the Committee of the Union.



A Band of Hope Choir at the Crystal Palace.

To face p. 97.

seasons, and the glittering glass of which the roof, towers, and walls are built stands ever prominent on the height of Sydenham Hill. When Queen Victoria opened the Palace in 1854, she expressed the hope that this wonderful structure, and the treasures of art and knowledge which it contained, might long continue to elevate and instruct, as well as to delight and amuse the minds of all classes of her people; and surely the great glass house never better fulfils this wish than when it echoes to the cheery songs of the Band of Hope. In June, 1860, the Union held a second Fête at the Palace, when 3000 were present; but the first Festival at which a Union choir sang was in August, 1862, when the National Temperance League were responsible for the demonstration. There were nearly 1000 children on the orchestra, trained and conducted by Mr. Frederic Smith; their singing was bright and effective, and they kept remarkably good time. The vast auditorium was thronged, nearly 30,000 visitors being present on the occasion.

In 1864 this choir had grown to 1500, and such an effect had been created two years before by the cheerful, inspiring voices of the young people, that some well-known friends, eager ever to keep these sweet voices on the side of God and all good things, raised a fund and gave every chorister a well-bound copy of the New Testament and the Psalms. It was a happy thought, for if all the children who sing in unsullied tones in their youth, in praise of Virtue, Temperance and Religion, would but keep to their first love, the world would soon be won from evil, and the kingdom for which all pray be drawing near. But the evil which this Union was formed to combat was still annulling in many cases the teaching of the Sunday Schools and similar organizations. Among the statements corroborating this was one made by the Rev. William Caine, chaplain of Salford Gaol; he examined 645 prisoners as to their early training, and found that 593 of them had been at Sunday Schools for six or seven years each; and from his conversations with them, he was obliged to assign the use of alcoholic drink as the main cause of their lapse into crime.

In addition to the Testament each singer received a copy of the famous "Malt Lecture," written by the veteran abstainer, Joseph Livesey, of Preston, who in 1834 originated what may be called the Total Abstinence Propaganda, and who gratuitously supplied sufficient copies for the purpose. Mr. Livesey attained to a sturdy old age, dying in 1884, at the patriarchal age of ninety. Copies of the tract and Testament were also given to the police on duty, and all bore suitable inscriptions.

In 1865, the choir was increased to 2000 voices, and the conductor, with his resistless energy, had brought them to such a pitch of perfection that the London *Times*, a journal never too favourable to abstinence doings, nor able to spare much space to record them, declared that this concert was "a musical performance with a moral purpose, which the audience appeared fully to understand and appreciate. The choir, having had a long special training for this occasion, were as perfectly manageable as children could be. Old frequenters of the Palace and others experienced in such juvenile development, considered this the best performance of its kind they had ever heard."

Such a testimony, from such a source, speaks volumes for the splendid success which was attained. No wonder that the friends of the movement were enthusiastic in their expressions of admiration; and no wonder that they determined to give the conductor a tangible proof of their appreciation. The testimonial took the form of a silver-mounted baton and a purse, the presentation being made by Miss Barrett, a member of the choir. On other subsequent occasions similar success was followed by similar presentations, bearing pleasant testimony to the respect and admiration secured by Mr. Smith in his capacity of conductor of the Union Choir, as well as to his other relationships to the Union.

So successful were the festivals, and so attractive the concerts, that for over twenty years they were kept up. Mr. Smith conducted twenty-four such concerts

himself, but his ambition was never satisfied ; he always wanted more singers and better music. From less than a thousand at the first concert, to 1500, 2000, and 3000 singers, the number grew to 5000, the vast orchestra being crowded, and the audience in front crowded too. Then the conductor, not being able to crowd more vocalists upon the orchestra, resolved to give two concerts each by a choir of 5000 different singers on the same day; and he accomplished his task with unequivocal success. But the intrepid conductor had dreams beyond this ; and before he laid down his baton in 1886, he accomplished, for the first time in history—possibly for the last time, too—this astonishing feat : he conducted, in one day, three separate choirs of about 5000 vocalists each ; with a different programme for each. The music was of a high order throughout, and the training admirable. In this preliminary training, which took over four months' hard work, Mr. Smith had the zealous aid of quite an army of sub-conductors. He trained *them* first, and did this so strikingly that they adopted his methods and carried out his rules in such a way that when the hundred or so choirs met together for the first time on the Handel orchestra, they sang as with one voice, and with remarkable care and uniformity as to expression, pauses, and all that makes choral singing worth listening to.

The choirs were taken from the important provincial towns for the first concert, at noon ; from the Home Counties for the three o'clock concert ; and from the Metropolis for the seven o'clock concert. At the later concerts large proportions of the singers were found by special enquiry to be life-abstainers. Just a word, too, should be said as to the composers. Popular Band of Hope airs were never forgotten, but the music brought into requisition was also selected from the works of Handel, Mendelssohn, Gounod, Haydn, Mozart, Rossini, Sullivan and other leading musicians. To hear the slow harmonious cadence of the Old Hundredth Psalm sung by this vast choir in perfect time, tune, and emphasis, was an experience for a lifetime. Many an

auditor was moved to tears by the simple beauty which this combination of innocent voices produced. They sang as with one voice—and surely God in heaven heard! Gradually, as the movement grew locally, popular fêtes multiplied to such an extent on every hand that less material was available for Palace Fêtes, which were relinquished by the Committee, at least for a time.

The reputation of the Union for bright good singing was thus early established, and crowds flocked to the annual meetings in Exeter Hall every May "to hear the children sing." Mr. Smith conducted them for many years, and since he has relinquished this work, he has found able successors in Mr. Alfred Bacon, Mr. W. Harding Bonner, and Mr. G. W. Hardwidge.

"Services of Song" have always been popular since their first importation from America. They are so well-known that it is scarcely necessary to say that they include a number of varied and often contrasted melodies, adapted for choral effect, with a continuous story, in the working out of which they form an integral part. Popular stories summarized, original sketches specially written—be they which they may—they have been used broadcast up and down the land, and have afforded pleasant variations from the programme of concerts without any special connecting thread of interest. The first of these "Stories with Song," as they came to be called, adapted to temperance purposes, was "The Start in Life" by Mr. John Nash, published by Messrs. Curwen and Sons. This was followed in 1877 by "Bart's Joy" by Miss M. A. Paull, published by the Union and Messrs. Curwen & Sons, jointly. Many others have also been issued, but we must content ourselves with naming one of the latest, "Haven Bay," an original and effective story, written by Mrs. Haycraft, with wholly original melodies composed by A. J. Jamouneau. Altogether no fewer than 1,264,000 copies of the various stories with song, issued by the Union, have been sold, a fact bearing eloquent testimony to the popularity of this mode of conveying temperance truth.

Specially adapted or new and original melodies are also appearing from time to time in the society's publications, as they have done from the outset; and branch Unions and separate Bands of Hope often rely entirely on the parent Union for their music.

Latterly, too, the Trading Department has gone a step further, by supplying musical instruments for societies, both for indoor and outdoor use; drums and fifes are supplied when required, but whether the effects produced by the latter should come under the heading of music is considered by some friends of the movement as largely open to doubt.

In the earlier days of the Union aggregate meetings for song-competition were frequently held in various parts of London, medals and various prizes being awarded for vocal excellence. This form of work, together with recitation competition, has now been taken up by the local Unions and forms an important item in their scheme of operations.

In one form or another music has played a leading part in the Band of Hope movement; and this year of Jubilee shows no slackness in this respect, for new songs and tunes, and new songs to old tunes, are being issued in considerable numbers on every hand, the Union leading the way with a collection of melodies specially appropriate to the Jubilee.

CHAPTER IV.

The Power of the Press.



IT was partly because "the making of books" was expensive that, as pointed out on an earlier page, the Band of Hope Union was formed. Its founders believed that it could make efforts, if it were a centre for *united* effort, which no society could or would venture to attempt alone. Luther, said the German

legend, hurled the inkstand at the Spirit of Evil; the Band of Hope Union hurled the printing press at the Spirit of Alcohol. It began in a quiet way, and it has, through all the years since, avoided all sensation and unreason; believing that everything worth anything was on its own side, it has steadily proclaimed the calm reasonableness of its position, and it has never had to retrace a step or recall a word that it has published. There has been no change in its principles, for its conviction has all along been that Abstinence, complete and entire, is the only safe path where alcohol is concerned. Reading the earliest records one is surprised at the firm grip of this truth which possessed the fathers of the cause. They saw clearly that intoxicating liquors ever spell Danger, and that prudence and the instincts of self-preservation agreed with what Religion and Self-sacrifice both taught.

In the first number of *The Band of Hope Record* (July 1, 1857), and in the first paragraph, the object of the Union was set forth in words which have lost no whit of their flavour yet: "We will endeavour to persuade our friends and neighbours to do their part in helping on the universal reign of the Abstinence principle." That was practically the unfolding of the banner, the public declaration of the Union's object, and, through the intervening forty years that have elapsed since then, that has been in the forefront of its policy. Its aim has been to influence the children in two ways—by providing speakers with exact information, illustrations, anecdotes, appliances, and whatever could aid them in their work, and also by producing good literature suitable for children themselves.

The beautiful pledge cards have already been alluded to in the sketch of the Union's preliminary work, and they have happily been sold by hundreds of thousands. The same may be said of the small collections of recitations, and new editions of books of melodies have been reprinted in huge quantities over and over again.

One of the most useful ways of reaching children has been by the issue of tales specially written to show the advantages of abstinence, and the evils caused by indulgence in intoxicating drinks. The object which the committee had in view would have been defeated had these works been but thinly-disguised tracts pushed obtrusively before the public under the guise of tales. On the other hand, the committee made the first consideration that they should be really attractive romances, well written and brightly treated, and then, though the lesson they wished to teach should be clearly taught, it was thought best to make it an inherent part of the story that was being told, and not a mere "moral" forced in by the head and shoulders. To secure such works inducements were offered to writers of ability to produce them by means of large prizes, specially provided by friends of the Union, the President (Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P.) heading the list with £50. Accordingly notices were issued in the literary periodicals inviting authors to compete, the conditions including the stipulations already indicated, and making it clear that what was wanted was a tale that would rivet the attention of young people and also leave behind it a positive influence in favour of personal abstinence. The book adjudged best was to secure £100 for its writer, the second best £50. The plan had been tried some years before by the Scottish Temperance League, with an astonishing result. Mrs. Henry Wood, a popular novelist, had written for this earlier competition a tale called "Danesbury House," and it was sold by tens of thousands. In the present case, the committee were surprised to find how keenly their prizes were sought, for the number of manuscripts sent in exceeded eighty. The adjudicators were the Rev. T. G. Rooke, B.A., the Rev. Dr. Clifford, and Mr. Thomas Cash, and they awarded the first prize to the Rev. T. P. Wilson, M.A., Rector of Smethcote, near Shrewsbury, for an admirable tale, "Frank Oldfield; or, Lost and Found." The tales were sent in under *noms-de-plume*, so that the adjudicators should not be influenced by the name or

reputation of any competitor; the motto adopted by Mr. Wilson was the wise Shakespearean one of "Nothing extenuate, or set down aught in malice," and this illustrated the character of his book. It was not a passionate denunciation of drink and drinkers, but a fair-minded story, written from a wide experience of life, its joys and temptations, and it showed how easily the happiness of peaceful homes is marred when once alcohol bears sway therein. It lacked the fire that had made such a success of Mrs. Henry Wood's novel, but it was admirably adapted for its special purpose, and has been placed on the shelves of many a Sunday School Library as one of the best means of persuading young people to ally themselves with the Temperance cause in the fervour of their youth.

The second prize was awarded to a book sent under the motto, "Hope on, hope ever," the title of the tale being "Tim's Troubles; or, Tried and True," and the authoress, Miss M. A. Paull, of Plymouth, a lady who still lives as Mrs. John Ripley; she has done admirable service to the cause, which she never helped more than when she wrote this graphic story. It is a picture of home life and lowly life, and has become almost more popular than Mr. Wilson's tale, whilst the soundness of the Temperance teaching it contains has made it a missionary for the movement in thousands of English-speaking homes.

Copies of these two tales were accepted by Queen Victoria, the Princess of Wales, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and many other persons of influence. They had a very large sale from the outset, a sale that has continued for over a quarter of a century, and the committee were so keenly alive to their value as silent emissaries of the Temperance faith that they presented copies to many institutions, such as refuges, training ships, hospitals, reformatories, military libraries, and even prisons. The letters in reply often offered most touching proofs of their value, of the interest they excited and the good they did. Here is one memorable

case: it was reported to the committee that from forty to fifty inmates of one institution signed the pledge after having heard the volumes read. Prisoners saw how to find safe anchorage away from drink; the police in their station libraries were led to see the same. Perhaps a sample letter from a well-known philanthropist is worthy of being placed on record here. The writer was Miss Mary Carpenter, of Bristol, a member of a family ever devoted to good works, the first lady who went to speak to the women of India as a sister in their own homes, and the great advocate of European education in the Far East. Miss Carpenter directed at Bristol a Reformatory at Red Lodge House, giving an immense amount of loving energy to its management. It was to train girls from the slums in habits of honesty, purity and Temperance, that Miss Carpenter founded the Home, and she secured one of the new tales for the girls to read, having first examined it herself. In thanking the committee for issuing such attractive tales, Miss Carpenter added these words:—"It is most important to bring the subject forcibly in every way before young persons in such institutions, as their neglected and immoral condition most frequently arises from the intemperance of the parents. Girls especially require such lessons, as a drunken woman is seldom reclaimed." This brief letter was, therefore, not only an unusually valuable testimony to the wisdom of issuing such a volume; it was also an argument to the Union to go on with its most hopeful work of saving the children before they got to the pitch of being almost irreclaimable. It should be added that Sunday School committees largely encouraged the children to read such books by giving them as prizes, and that so great were the demands for the two volumes that in three years (1870-73) 23,000 copies were sold, and new large editions were reprinted. They found their way to the Colonies and America, and, in fact, wherever the English language is spoken.

In 1879, the Committee issued two other Prize Tales, obtained in the same way as before. This time there were 118 manuscripts sent in, and the adjudication

was no light task. Who would not shiver at the thought of having to read half-a-dozen novels in bad writing, or even in good? But here was a veritable library in manuscript, studies in caligraphy enough to make the judges grow bald. Fortunately the committee found three brave men to undertake the task—the Rev. Canon Barker (Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen), the Rev. H. Sinclair Paterson, M.D., and Mr. J. P. Bacon. How they divided their labours, or rivalled Hercules in accomplishing them, can better be imagined than described. They selected for the first prize a tale by Miss M. A. Paull, the winner of the second prize nine years before. Its title was "Sought and Saved," and its subsequent popularity showed the accurate judgment that placed it in the place of honour. The second prize was awarded to Miss E. Van Sommer, for "Lionel Franklin's Victory." Both these delightful stories have been widely read, as they so well deserved to be, and both have reflected honour on the writers and promoted the great cause for which they were written and published.

In 1881, another of the volumes sent in for the competition was published, it being well suited to the requirements of the case; this was "Owen's Hobby," by Elmer Burleigh, and it has proved a valued addition to this "Prize Tale Library." A still further prize tale appeared a year or two later, "Everyday Doings," by Miss Helena Richardson. Again, in 1885, prizes were offered for similar tales, and £100 was awarded to Mr. Wm. J. Lacey, of Chesham, for "Through Storm to Sunshine," and the second prize of £70 to the Rev. Thomas Keyworth, of Liverpool, for "The Naresboro' Victory." Although 150,000 of these tales have been circulated, it is yet for the committee to issue them in the very cheap form that has become popular of late years; the works of Scott and Dickens have been issued in hundreds of thousands since they appeared as sixpenny books, and possibly the same welcome fate awaits these tales, when the committee shall see their way to cater

for the crowd who like to own their books rather than borrow them from a library. It is interesting to note that the first of these, "Frank Oldfield," was admired so much abroad that it was translated into one or two Continental languages, for circulation in the Netherlands and elsewhere. The Dutch version was translated from the English by the Rev. C. S. Adama van Scheltema, of Amsterdam.

Of quite another character, and intended for a different class of readers, was a publication commenced in January, 1878, with a view to a quarterly issue. This was the *Band of Hope Chronicle*, a periodical for managers and workers. The tales already referred to were for the young folks themselves; this work was to instruct the instructors of the young. Its great claim on the worker is that it is a thorough teacher, its contributors having the two main requisites for this function. They know perfectly what they want to teach, and have the happy faculty of knowing how to teach it in a popular and effective manner. From the very beginning this was so, and there is not a volume of the *Chronicle* during its twenty years of issue that would be out of date if reprinted in the current year. At once it sprang into favour, and so successful was it proved to be in the first year of its career, and so glowing were workers in all parts of the country in their eulogies of it, and requests for more frequent issues of it, that in 1880 it was decided to publish it monthly. This involved a great amount of editorial oversight and literary work, but this was forthcoming—thanks to the energy and ability of Mr. Frederic Smith in the editorial chair—and it has been issued monthly ever since. It has proved to be not only a monument of industry, but also an encyclopædia of information for all who have to speak or write upon the Band of Hope or Temperance movement. There was hardly any phase of thought or argument that was not illustrated in its modest pages; it was the organ of the Union, its articles and notes showing what the Union was doing and intended to do; it was the record of the Union, for it

contained all the best papers that were read at its various Conferences up and down the land, and thus enlarged the audiences at each of these gatherings, and enabled those at home to benefit by the words of leaders at the great assemblies of the clans. Its articles were, as they still are, contributed by "Past-Masters" in the craft of Temperance, men whose whole affection, energy and ability seemed directed to one end—how to best promote the habit of abstinence among the young, and how to give them at the same time solid reasons why they should hold fast by the good habit thus created.

The bulk of the workers are engaged in arduous callings from morning to night, and have little time to master abstruse sciences even if they knew their value, but in the *Chronicle* they have found the strong food of the professors transformed into milk for babes. They have found the prime facts with which they had to deal, recorded for their use in simple language, "plain for all folk to see"; outline addresses showing how these workers might best lay before the young people facts most important for them to know, and how they might assist them to remember them. In this connection, the value of teaching for the eye was always insisted upon. For though teaching through the ear is of immense value, it is yet ever true, as Tennyson taught, that "things seen are greater than things heard." Object lessons and blackboard lessons became therefore one of the brightest and most valuable features in the addresses which these pages have contained from month to month. They have been replete with facts, anecdotes, quotations, sanctions; illustrations from History, Biography, Scripture, Physiology, Elementary Chemistry, Economics, and in fact everything that helps to provide ammunition for the Band of Hope worker's armoury.

Systematic instruction has been advocated with great persistence, and how to carry it out, by those who have few opportunities of study, has been shown, with a profusion that seemed almost impossible, in each volume of the *Chronicle* as it has appeared.

As this little history is likely to be read by many who are not familiar with this periodical, it may be interesting to such to see how varied are the subjects that are prepared in the way described. It has been the rule of late to have four full series of twelve Outline Addresses each, and one short series of four, thus completing 52 each year—one for every week. Here is a sample set of titles from the 1890 volume :—

ALCOHOL AND THE HUMAN BODY.

By Dr. J. J. RIDGE, Author of "The Temperance Primer," etc.

1. .. *January* .. Alcohol ; a poison, not a food.
2. .. *February* .. Alcohol Lessens Muscular Power.
3. .. *March* .. Alcohol Lessens Mental and Moral power.
4. .. *April* .. Alcohol Creates a constant Craving for more.
5. .. *May* .. Alcohol Obstructs Healthy Growth.
6. .. *June* .. Alcohol Hinders Digestion.
7. .. *July* .. Alcohol Hardens Food.
8. .. *August* .. Alcohol Over-works the Heart.
9. .. *September* .. Alcohol does not warm.
10. .. *October* .. Alcohol Leads to Disease.
11. .. *November* .. Alcohol Shortens Life.
12. .. *December* .. Alcohol not a Friend but a Foe.

Were there space to reproduce one or two of these addresses in outline, as printed in the *Chronicle*, it would be seen how carefully they were compiled, how exact in statement, how unsensational in character. For instance No. 3, after an explanation of the brain, was divided into three heads, each of which was amplified and illustrated : (1) Alcohol first weakens and then paralyses nerves ; (2) Alcohol weakens the judgment and the will ; (3) Alcohol weakens self-control. Diagrams, chiefly physiological, were issued by the Union for the use of speakers who reproduced this most admirable series of addresses.

When it is realized that nearly a thousand addresses, specially adapted for re-delivery to children, have been published in this way, one can easily see how splendidly the Printing Press has been utilized for the Band of Hope movement by the issue of *The Band of Hope Chronicle*. It is worth repeating, then, that its main

object, under the guidance of its painstaking editor, has been to promote *systematic instruction* throughout the Bands of Hope of the country; and, though this ideal is far from being realized yet, the Union has done its utmost to make this easy wherever the *Chronicle* is read. Occasionally too, it has given portraits of leading workers, and it has enriched its columns with anecdotes, annotations, reviews, tales to be retold, and music; it has also given forecasts of methods which special occasions rendered worthy of being adopted, such as the best way of promoting the various schemes that from time to time have been brought before the public by the Union's Committee.

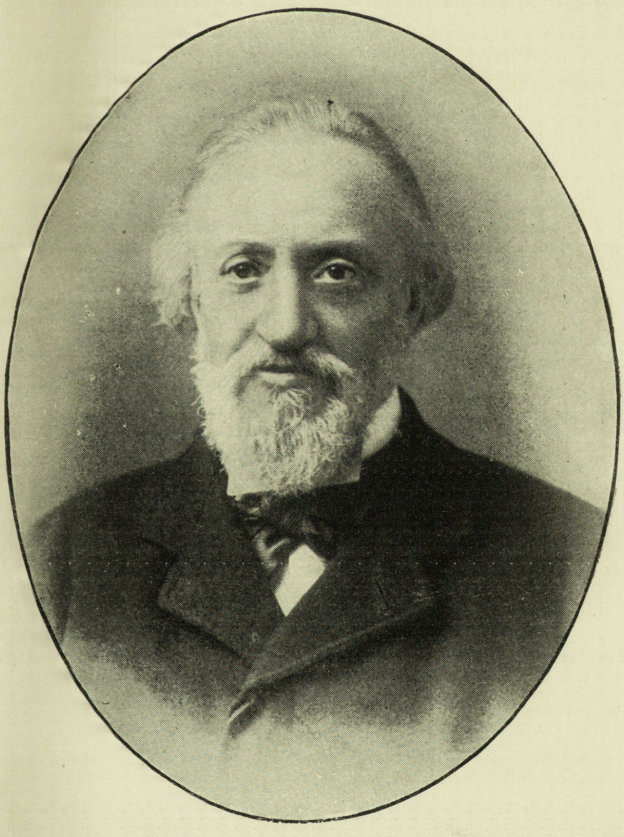
More than twenty years ago, the Treasurer of the Union, Mr. Ebenezer Clarke, of Walthamstow, a Fellow of the Statistical Society, and a watchful observer of things in general, prepared a manual on the manufacture of intoxicating drinks, and the nature and results of the trade. He was careful to obtain his facts from several well-known breweries, where, even when he had explained the purpose of his enquiries, he was always courteously treated. He gave his book the title of "The Worship of Bacchus, a great delusion;" and it had a large sale. The figures as to the cost and percentages vary slightly as the market value of material goes up and down, but the main facts recorded are likely to be of use for many a long year.

Dr. J. J. Ridge, of Enfield, aided the Committee largely, too, by several publications he prepared on the deleterious character of alcholic drinking; and numerous reprints of special addresses by men like the Rev. Charles Garrett, the Rev. J. P. Chown, Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, M.D., F.R.S., and others; with reproductions of important papers read at Conferences; shewed how eagerly the Committee desired to spread the good tidings with which they were charged wherever it was possible to send them.

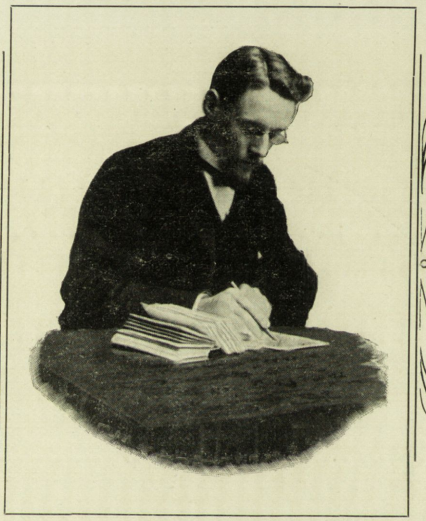
Besides these it also issued endless "manuals" for the more technical management of Societies: shewing how to form them, manage them, train them, and carry them on successfully. Materials, too, it was always seeking to provide, such for instance as tracts, medals, banners, pledge books, black boards, and the like: and it further greatly helped the movement by preparing large diagrams wherewith the addresses might be illustrated. Perhaps the chief item in this latter department of its publishing business was the preparation, at a cost of about £800, of twelve large coloured pictures illustrating "Abstinence and Hard Work." They were skilfully conceived, designed and printed; the best methods of chromo-lithography were adopted, and the price was made as low as possible. Mr. Wakely, who was now the General Secretary, wrote notes to aid speakers in making the best use of the pictures, and they were published month by month in 1893, as the key to the designs themselves. They were calculated to prove to young people just entering life that hard work of all kinds—especially the work of artisans—is best done without alcohol, so that they might be enabled to meet, with facts and arguments, the opposition they would be likely to encounter from fellow-workmen. The designs were well produced on large sheets (45 × 35 inches), and were intended to introduce as many varieties of hard work as could be brought in. The series comprised:—(1) The Blacksmith, with a view of Elihu Burritt, the "Learned Blacksmith" of America at his forge; (2) The Coal Miner, with representation of the terrible inundation of the Tynewydd Colliery in 1877, and the rescue of five souls after ten days' imprisonment, their existence depending practically on the absence of alcohol; (3) Glass Workers, with notable instances of men engaged in this trying occupation working better and longer without alcohol; (4) Work in the Harvest Field, with testimonies to the same effect; (5) Railway Men, with striking facts of the growth of abstinence on the line, and the consequent safety of more travellers; (6) Men of the Printing Press, headed by Benjamin Franklin, the prince of

printers and a firm abstainer; (7) Teetotal Navvies, with irrefutable instances of the value of teetotalism; (8) Iron Workers, who find abstinence best—especially in the more trying operations; (9) Our Soldiers, with illustrations from Lord Wolseley's experiences in the Red River Expedition and elsewhere; (10) Our Sailors, with an Arctic illustration, and including the testimony of Sir John Ross that "it was quite remarkable to observe how much stronger and more able our men were to do their work (sledging for 900 miles), when they had nothing but water to drink."—Dr. Nansen also asserts that the use of stimulants is a mistake; (11) Our Postmen, with notes specially worth remembering: *e.g.*, that "drinks" are a great temptation to a postman to neglect his duty on his daily rounds; that Mr. Postmaster-General Fawcett said "were it not for drinking and betting there would be very few cases of serious crime in connection with the service; and (12) In the Laundry, wherein the experience of many women is used to explode the old delusion that laundresses must have "a little something" to give them "support" in their hard work. A subscriber so highly appreciated the value of Mr. Wakely's excellent manual in connection with these pictures, that he purchased upwards of 3000 copies, 1500 of which were accepted by Miss Weston for men of the Royal Navy, the remainder being given to workmen in his own neighbourhood and elsewhere.

By this it will be gathered that almost everything the Union has attempted in the way of books and publications has been an unqualified success. Its works have been read and re-read, its name is found in thousands of libraries, its influence for good has been carried broadcast. And when it is known how small has been the income for carrying on the propagandist work of the Union, and that the publications have been, perforce, obliged to pay their own way, the results are most notable. The Publication Department exists first of all to help the movement, and only secondly to make a profit; and then, even though the profits have been kept



Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
(p. 118).



JUDSON BONNER.
Trade Manager of the Union.



The old premises of the Union, to be replaced by the Jubilee Memorial Building.

low, it is a great satisfaction to know that all of them are devoted to the advancement of the cause for which alone the Union has been called into existence.

Fortunately all connected with this department have their hearts deeply interested in the success of Bands of Hope. For the past fifteen years, Mr. Judson Bonner has been actively engaged in the publication section of the Union's operations, and he has given his best services in every way to support the Committee in their endeavours, and they recognise his devotion with the fullest appreciation. He is keenly alive to all that is going on in the world of public and philanthropic life; he understands the child-mind as a Sunday School worker ever since his boyhood; and he combines with this, a keen business capacity which has always stood him in good stead. He was called into the work because he was himself a devoted Band of Hope worker for many years; and he has more than justified the choice which the Committee made when they invited him to the responsible post of Trade Manager, which he now so faithfully fills.

CHAPTER V.

A Great Scheme—Nobly Planned.

FOR some years, during the greater part of the eighties, the Union had been sending, by permission of the London School Board, duly qualified medical men to give simple lectures to the children in the larger schools in the Metropolis. They were fortunate enough to secure for this important work two men of ability whose credentials the Board readily acknowledged; the one the Rev. H. Sinclair Paterson, a Presbyterian clergyman in

London, who was a duly qualified M.D., and the other Dr. James Searson, of Dublin, a devotee to Band of Hope work, and one who in his leisure had studied medicine until he was qualified to take his degree from the Dublin medical authorities. The Englishmen who guided the Band of Hope Union presented a truly United Kingdom front when they thus secured the Scotch divine and the Irish doctor to teach the children of the Metropolis the nature of alcohol and its bearing upon the truths of physiology. This system of extra lectures was highly valued by teachers and children alike. Dr. Paterson illustrated his energetic addresses by means of a fine *torso* which the Union provided for him, and Dr. Searson relied more upon his talents for holding the attention of the youngsters and for arranging his points in a way easy to be remembered. With these two medical men should be associated the name of Mr. John Burgess, who, although not a member of the Faculty, nevertheless possessed as a member of the Chemical Society, and by much study, an intimate knowledge of the sciences bearing upon human health and the nature of alcohol. He had given a hundred lectures a year for some time to the elder scholars and always with marked success; and latterly the Union were able to secure the delivery of them in the provinces as well as in London, a work in which Dr. Searson was also able to assist. In all these cases the children were invited to write reports of the addresses, and to the best of them the Union awarded certificates which were much valued. Many letters from members of the School Board, from teachers, and from parents, testified to the good that this series of scientific addresses accomplished during the time that they were carried out. It was in only a small way, compared with the vast area under the control of the Board, but it was a beginning; a prelude of a greater theme, not even then imagined.

The Committee knew the need, none better, for it was composed now of leading workers in the provinces, as well as of chosen leaders in the metropolis. Yorkshire

and Lancashire sat at the Board, Birmingham was represented, and lesser districts as well. But knowing a need is one thing; and meeting it quite another. What could they do to cover the country with active workers, when their own income from subscriptions for a whole year did not reach £1500, and they could not meet their own current expenses without using the small profit made in the Publication Department, which was very much like Poverty borrowing from his poor neighbour Economy. However, God never sends work to be done, but He also sends means by which it may be accomplished.

This is the romance, though fortunately there is not a word of fiction in it.

In 1887, a friend interested in Band of Hope work, Mr. Edward Joy, of Harrogate, met with a copy of a recent report of the organization. He was greatly interested in it, but regretted its income was so small and its work limited in consequence thereof. What had been done was good; he would subscribe. His letter contained £5, and an earnest wish for fuller details, and more work! The details could be given, but how could more work be undertaken? Correspondence ensued; the enquirer came to London. He held an interview with representatives of the Union. That first interview—between the anxious visitor on the one side, and Mr. Frederic Smith and Mr. Wakely on the other—needed a Boswell to complete it and to record it. The day was a red-letter day in the history of the movement, though neither present foresaw what would ere long spring out of it. The visitor was as able and willing to help as the oldest friend the Union had, but before he subscribed largely he wanted to see new ground broken, new developments in hand. He asked how many Band of Hope members there were in the land, and was pleased to hear that there were nearly one and three-quarter millions. But how did that stand to the children of the right age for membership? Then came the startling statement that there were at least eight million young people of Band of Hope age. The work had been going on for

forty years, and still not a quarter of the children were reached. Could nothing be done? Nothing without more means; and therein lay the difficulty. Why not a special fund, for a special purpose? Yes, that was possible if some one would make a bold start. Here was a plan; let £2000 extra be raised by a special appeal, to be spent in five years at £400 a year, so that two qualified scientific men could be sent on a mission through the land to speak to the children *outside the existing Bands of Hope*, and lay before them the dangers of indulgence in alcoholic drinks. If the Committee would undertake this the warm-hearted visitor would give £250 to start the list of special donations. How gratefully the offer was received there is no need to tell; those who heard the proposal promised to bring it before the Executive and to communicate with Mr. Joy without delay.

The offer was so generous that our two friends had scarcely the courage to suggest modifications, but no sooner were they alone than Mr. Smith said to Mr. Wakely, "Well, this is indeed a bold proposal; *but is it bold enough*? It would be difficult to raise £2000; but it would be as easy—easier indeed if we go to work properly—to raise £10,000." Mr. Smith, to put himself in a position for asking help from others, said he would himself give £250 to a £10,000 fund, and within two days he had induced one of the oldest supporters of the Union, Mr. George Livesey, to promise £750. A few days afterwards, Sir George Williams promised £500, and only a short period had elapsed before the united efforts of these two excellent officials of the Union, enabled them to inform the originator of the proposal of the splendid progress made.

Before the next meeting of the Committee these untiring officials had secured several promises of substantial amounts; four friends promised £500 each, and one £750; the success of the new undertaking appeared to be well assured. The Committee when it did meet were glad to approve the promising scheme, and then but short time elapsed before *more* than the £10,000

was promised. Never was welcome aid more generously given. It entailed much anxious work, but work never frightened the committee, its officials, or its staff.

Could suitable lecturers be found for this special purpose? They had now two, Dr. Searson and Mr. Burgess, and they would want five more. Advertisements were issued in the medical and scholastic journals, to which 200 replies were received. Fuller conditions were then posted direct to these, one of them being that each candidate must send in one or more written lectures to show his grasp of the subject and his method of dealing with it, together, of course, with testimonials as to personal fitness, abstinence, and moral character. Limiting the numbers as such conditions would, there were yet seventy-five who fulfilled them—many of whom had already rendered signal service to the Band of Hope cause as honorary speakers and workers. Patiently wading through the seventy-five sets of lectures and testimonials, the Committee reduced the number of candidates to twenty-one, and these were asked to give trial addresses in London day schools. Most of these showed marked ability and special fitness for the posts, and eventually the following five were chosen:—

Dr. Arthur Grieves, a Licentiate of the Royal College Physicians.

Mr. Joseph Addison, an experienced teacher, holding First Class and Honours Certificates in Physiology, Chemistry, School Management, etc.

Mr. William Finnemore, also a teacher, with good South Kensington Certificates in advanced Physiology, Inorganic Chemistry and Hygiene, together with the Society of Arts Certificate in Laws of Health.

Mr. John Topham, with twelve years' experience as a teacher, and holding almost similar certificates to those just mentioned.

Mr. Albert Trow, B.Sc. of London University, a Master of Method in Bangor Normal College, and a fully qualified master.

These five, with Mr. Burgess and Dr. James Searson were the new knights errant entrusted with the new banner of Scientific Temperance Teaching in the Board Schools of the land.

A meeting to welcome them to the work was held at Sion College on the Thames Embankment on April 10, 1889, when Dr. Benjamin Richardson (who was later on knighted by the Queen) gave the address to inaugurate the actual entrance into this new work of the seven lecturers. The President (then Mr., now Sir George Williams) was only able to attend at the early part of the reception before the speaking began; but before he left he saw that typical leaders in the educational, scientific and religious world were joining in wishing God-speed to the new undertaking. It was a memorable occasion; Canon Barker described it as consecrating Sion College to Temperance work, and such it seemed indeed. First of all it proclaimed to the world that the £10,000, which so shortly before seemed an impossible sum to raise, had been *more than raised*—for by that night over £12,000 had been promised! Compared with the vast forces against which the Union was waging war, even this large sum shrank into insignificance, for many a single licensed house is worth far more than £12,000; yet here it was to be spent for the welfare of the nation and the training of children. Moreover it was to be used over a wide area, although the greater part of the funds were provided by London subscribers; from Northumberland to Cornwall these heralds were to proclaim their message, and from Pembrokeshire to Norfolk. It was, therefore, for the whole land; and the message was not to be an attempt at proselytising by special pleadings, but a genuine scientific campaign, in which the lecturers were not so much to advocate Temperance as to expose Alcohol. The Union recognised the deeply-rooted habit of English drinking, and believed the only way to meet it was to convince the judgment of thoughtful children that the nature of alcohol was not what common thought—or lack of thought—held it to be. The instructions to the lecturers were that they were only to affirm those truths which could be substantiated by the highest impartial scientific thinkers of the day; they were to give exact evidence, not flowery fables; proclaim facts, and then

let the juvenile mind form its own deductions. Dr. Richardson, in welcoming the seven lecturers to their new duties, rejoiced that two of them were members of his own noble profession, and only wished that all of them were, though doubtless the next best thing to that was that they should have been what they were, schoolmasters with experience, and with scientific knowledge as well. The noted physician congratulated them with all his heart on the work they were going to perform; and then with the enthusiasm that was seen to be inspiring him, said with unpremeditated fervour, "I wish I were young and one of them, that I might go forth and teach the rising generation." No wonder the audience cheered to the echo the venerated doctor; for he was made of the stuff that makes heroes. It was only after the most careful scientific observation that he himself had been convinced of the injurious effects of alcohol on the human system; for he loved good company and was one of the most sociable of men; but when his judgment was convinced in any direction he had the will and the courage, too, to act up to it, and so he had given up the wine cup. It was most fit, therefore, that he should lead the welcome, as he did that night in Sion College. In concluding his stirring address, he reminded the audience that Lord Bacon had likened knowledge to a torch which is carried about and distributed from one torch to another until all are alight, and then pointing to the seven men he said, "These are our torchbearers to-night." For they were the men who were going to light the torch of Temperance in every direction until all were alight, and he rejoiced to voice the great wish of all present in wishing them "God-speed."

Three of the lecturers acknowledged the welcome, Mr. Trow taking up Dr. Richardson's simile. He said that he desired no higher sphere of work than to be permitted to throw light upon the dark places where Alcohol lay intrenched in ignorance, and he rejoiced that his work was with the impressionable mind of childhood rather than with the often deep-rooted prejudice of age.

Canon Barker, Canon Wilberforce, the veteran Dr. F. R. Lees, Mr. Diggle (the Chairman of the London School Board), and others joined their good wishes to those of the Chairman, and so the gallant seven were started off on their light-bearing mission.

For a moment we lose sight of them as they start across the hills in every direction ; and then are startled by a new illustration of the unity of Progress and the harmony of human development. Seven torches were counted as the messengers separated for the work ; but now there were nine lights to be seen. Yorkshire and Derbyshire, incited by the mission to the schools of which this chapter tells, started their own torch-bearers —Mr. F. W. Richardson, F.C.S., F.S.A., in the Bradford district ; and Mr. Chandos Wilson beneath the shadow of the Peak. The work had already begun to grow, and before long more lights still were to be seen— at Halifax, Liverpool, Manchester, up in Northumbria, down in North Essex, and other places. " Star to star vibrates light."

Should the casual reader to whom most of this is new information, ask : " Did the work begin generally with good omens equal to the send-off at Sion College ? " the answer would be that the press and the public alike joined in the welcome. Of the former, perhaps the *Lancet* speaks with the greatest weight, as it is a purely technical and scientific paper, held in the highest esteem by all the medical world. It wished the effort every success, and added : " There is no doubt that the best hope of greater temperance in this country is in the encouragement of total abstinence in the young, who do not need stimulants and are much better without them." Pages could be filled with similar extracts, but one must suffice ; for a brief reference must be made to local receptions of the scheme. At York, the Lord Mayor and Mayoress issued invitations to a representative body of public men and women to meet Mr. Addison and give him a word of cheer at the outset of his work ; and His Grace the Archbishop of York presided, the welcome

thus coming from the highest dignitary in the Province. It was a most hearty welcome, with only one regret in it, which was that for such a large area as the six northern English counties only one lecturer could be spared. When the idea originated £10,000 seemed an immense sum to be raised, ; when the vast work to be done was scanned, £100,000 would have seemed far too small. His Grace assured Mr. Addison, on behalf of all ministers of religion in the district, Nonconformist as well as those of his own Church, that his mission was looked upon with very great sympathy, and that they all heartily wished him well in his undertaking.

Similar Reception Meetings were held at Birmingham, Plymouth, Cardiff, and elsewhere, all full of the same eager hopefulness, and all the speakers at all of them grateful that this means of systematic scientific teaching was now to have a foothold in the great elementary schools of the country.

The men were already preparing to tap at the school doors up and down the land; and within six months over 200 School Boards had bid them "come in." London, as was to be expected, set a good example, and the great School Boards in the provinces followed suit, important places like Leeds, Birmingham, Bristol, Bradford, Cardiff, Derby, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Newcastle, Nottingham, Northampton, Norwich, Plymouth, Scarborough, Swansea, among the rest. Naturally, the first six months gave the most work, for the men had to make friends with their local environment; they interviewed clerks of boards, clergymen, managers, and the like; but they set to work with seven strong wills and before the first half-year was over, had given over a thousand lectures to about 125,000 children. This was in addition to attending occasional Conferences, visiting Training Schools and Training Colleges; and the schools which welcomed the lecturers were of all kinds—Protestant, Catholic, Board Schools, Voluntary Schools, Industrial Schools, District and Workhouse Schools, and Orphan Asylums

With them they took charts, diagrams, apparatus, and soon they became even more expert than they were at the start in condensing a vast amount of solid information within narrow limits, and in the art of placing it before the children in a way that could scarcely ever be forgotten. Before 1889 had run out, twenty-five counties had had the advantages of the scheme, advantages by no means limited to the address itself. Children heard it, so did teachers, school inspectors, local clergy, members of boards and managing committees; and then when the apparatus was packed away, and the speaker gone, the work was not over. The teachers invited the lads and lasses to write reports of what they had heard—for Certificates were promised to creditable papers. All this was so excellent, that requests were made for repetition of the lectures at the earliest date—and the chief regret of the Committee in London was that they had to say "No," where they would far have preferred to say "Yes, with pleasure."

By the end of the year, that is by March 31, 1890, a better view of what had been done was obtainable. Difficulties had nearly all vanished, the demand for the lectures was greater than the supply, and the crowning fact remained that 277,671 children and teachers had heard the very useful and enjoyable addresses which the scheme had provided for them. Of this quarter of a million, the large proportion of 111,832 children furnished reports of the lecture, these in many cases being admirable summaries with the chief points reproduced, all showing not only the intelligence of the rising race and their power to grasp a series of facts, but also the attractive style adopted by the emissaries of the Union.

For the five years during which the Fund lasted the lecturing went on, and in addition to the lecturing, two great testing times were obtained; the Committee felt the pulse of the patient, that is, saw how the children had remembered the addresses, by holding two National Competitive Examinations on a text-book embracing the principal physiological and economical aspects of the Alcohol

Question. To prepare for these examinations the young candidates provided themselves with 140,000 copies of the text-books ("The Temperance Manual for the Young"), and when the testing time came, nearly 25,000 had the courage to face the examination papers, which were given out simultaneously in 2170 schools. So excellent was much of the work shewn in the answers that £500 worth of prizes were distributed among the writers of the best papers, and many thousands of certificates were granted in the different classes.

Statistics are sometimes depressing literature, when found, for instance, in constabulary reports, or in prison returns; but the following figures are surely of a cheering character. To begin with, the number of children addressed during the five years exceeded a million, the exact figure being 1,390,956, and to these must be added nearly 50,000 teachers. The Upper Standards were alone sought after, and that they understood what they heard was shown by the fact that more than half a million of them (571,443) sent in written outlines of the addresses they had heard, a good proportion always securing certificates. This mass of scholars represented 13,158 schools throughout the whole country, and these schools of every class, as this table indicates:

Board Schools	7,458
National and Church of England Schools	3,119
British, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Friends, Roman Catholic, etc.	1,565
Training Ships, Charitable Institutions, Industrial and Workhouse Schools	291
Higher Grade Schools	548
Conferences of Teachers	128
Training Colleges (21); Evening Schools (28)	49
Total	13,158

The last item but one in this list must not be passed over as merely a line of little import at the end of a list. If it is of moment to teach the children, it is of even more value to teach the teachers, for with them remains the permanent influence long after the occasional

lecturer's name has been forgotten. These Conferences of Day School Teachers are what ought to be multiplied, so that the permanent staff may be led to work in harmony with the movement in the interests of which these torch-bearers shed their light. That they valued the lessons given was shown hundreds of times, by their asking for material to carry on still further the subject which the lecturer could only introduce. Diagrams, charts, apparatus, are now in many a school in consequence of these scientific addresses. One of the best of the conferences with teachers was held in the great hall at Rugby School, presided over by the Headmaster, who is now Bishop of Hereford (the Right Rev. Dr. Percival).

That the teachers themselves, as a body, valued the addresses was soon apparent; but perhaps the best way to record this would be to insert a few extracts from letters received, either by the lecturers themselves or at the Central Office in London, were there space to spare for such quotations.

Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools have repeatedly borne testimony to the high character of the lectures, their calm scientific nature, and also the skill with which the lecturers maintain the interest of their auditors.

Before the five years for which the Scheme was arranged had passed away, requests were made on all sides for its continuance. To raise another £10,000 was, however, no light task; serious consultations took place. The good friend to whom allusion has already been made as the one who suggested some such set of lectures to the Executive (Mr. Edward Joy), and who had given £250 to the Special Fund, had heard some of the lectures and watched the Scheme with critical interest; he was communicated with, and so satisfied was he with the experiment that he and Mrs. Joy announced their intention of at once giving £1000 towards the second £10,000 required for a further five years' work. This led the executive to confirm their own decision to repeat the Scheme for a second period 1895-1899.

In the first few weeks of the sixth year so much practical approval of the work that had been done was shewn, that over £9000 towards the sum required was promised, headed by the generous donation of Mr. and Mrs. Joy. Five friends, including the President, gave £500 each, and five £250, and the other sums ranged down to half-crowns. There was a repetition of the kindness with which the lecturers were received; there was a contagion of lecture-giving, for the Church of England Temperance Society adopted similar methods to those which this Union had found so useful; and numerous County Unions had subscribed special sums in order to join the Parent Society in extending the work so happily begun. The lecturers at the beginning of the second quinquennium were:—

Mr. Joseph Addison, Northern District.
Mr. John Burgess, F.C.S., South of Thames.
Mr. W. Finnemore, Midlands.
Dr. James Searson, North London.
Mr. John Topham, Eastern and Southern Counties.
Mr. R. Prys-Jones, Wales.

These six were absolutely under the direction of the Central Executive meeting in London, the details being settled by a large sub-committee chosen from the larger committee, and thoroughly representative of the country at large. Of the lecturers jointly appointed by Local Unions and this Union there were seven:—

Mr. Chandos Wilson, } in conjunction with the Lan-
Mr. J. J. Jakeman, } cashire and Cheshire Union.
Mr. L. M. Cooke, Derbyshire Union.
Mr. J. Barnett, North Essex Union.
Mr. F. W. Richardson, F.C.S., F.S.A., Bradford Union.
Mr. C. Dain, Sunderland and District Union.
Mr. J. J. Hatch, Halifax and District Union.

The lecturers now formed quite an army, and the experience they had gained proved most useful, not only to themselves, but to those who subsequently joined their ranks. They were required from the outset to keep

daily journals, and to record all facts likely to help them or be useful or suggestive to the controlling body in London.

The main regret of this Executive was that there was still so much to do and so comparatively few to do it. Their consolation was that so many outsiders did receive some rays of the light, even though it could shine for but some forty minutes to each of the audiences that had the opportunities of coming under their influence. During this Jubilee year, the scattering of seed-truths by this special effort is still being pursued. What the ultimate harvest will be, it will be for some coming generation to know.

The way the work in schools grows in force from year to year is worth noting. At the end of the first year, as already stated, 277,000 children and teachers had heard the message; during the latest recorded year—from April, 1896 to March 31, 1897—the number had increased to 454,353, a really magnificent total. No good work and no true word are ever in vain.

CHAPTER VI.

Recruiting the Juvenile Army.

THE more the Committee did, the more did it see the need of doing. As busier it became, the harder work did it strive to accomplish. No sooner was the great School Scheme, of which the previous chapter tells, fairly launched, than another effort was discussed to reach those who had not yet heard the good news which it was the special function of Bands of Hope to convey.



THE SCHOOL LECTURERS IN THE JUBILEE YEAR.

1 John Burgess, F.C.S.
2 Joseph Addison
3 Wm. Finnemore
4 John Topham
5 R. Prys-Jones
6 G. A. Röff
7 Joseph Morris
8 J. A. Hutchin
9 J. J. Hatch
10 J. Barnett
11 J. S. Chippendale
12 Charles Harvey
13 L. M. Cooke
14 C. Dain
15 T. Palmer
16 A. Jolliffe
17 F. W. Richardson
18 H. Hayward
19 E. W. Pike.



Photo by] [*Elliot & Fry.*

Archbishop Manning.



One of Fifty Thousand Jubilee Visitors.

The idea was to make a great national canvass of the country, a house to house visitation of as large an area as could be well covered by voluntary workers on one given day, in the hope that tens of thousands of new members might be obtained—why not even a million? Then came the question of ways and means; the great School Scheme Fund could not be touched for this; a special appeal for a new small fund was not desirable, in the face of the marvellous generosity of the previous year. There were other pressing claims, too, waiting to be met. The Committee wanted to issue cheap Libraries for Bands of Hope and Sunday Schools, it wanted capital in the Dissolving View Department, and it had other extensive visions of expansion and growth. The need, therefore, was for thousands of pounds, and the friends of the Union were not gold mines. It would not be fair or considerate to ask them again just yet, and so the executive fell back on that last resource of noble minds—a Bazaar. Those who remembered the toil of previous Bazaars rather shrank from the idea; there was that early one in the Colosseum referred to at the outset of this story, a later one in the Crosby Hall, another one at the Agricultural Hall, in the year 1869. But this Committee had not borne the burden—they would try their hand, and try, too, to make this the finest and most successful one the movement had ever had. What should they aim at? Well, they would ask the Bazaar to produce £5000; it was scarcely likely such a sum could be secured, but it might be approached.

A large meeting of sympathetic friends was held in Lower Exeter Hall, on February 3, 1890, when Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., gave his opinion that the pressing work alluded to above ought to be done, and that the most feasible way to do it was to follow the lead of the committee in their plan of a great Fancy Sale. Mr. Frederic Smith sketched in outline what seemed to him the best way to realize the idea: this society was known as the *United Kingdom* Band of Hope Union; let each part of the United Kingdom undertake to manage completely

one stall—each part, that is, which had a living Band of Hope Union Committee—and the battle would be won. London jumped at the idea, four or five of the Metropolitan auxiliary Unions at once promising to provide a stall each. This good example was followed by the Unions in the Home Counties—Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, North Essex, South Essex, Surrey, West Kent, and Northamptonshire, and these again by those farther afield, Birmingham, Yorkshire, Wales, Ireland, and so on. Kindred societies also helped—the Church of England Temperance Society, the Temperance Masons, the British Women's Temperance Association, the National Temperance League, the Young Abstainers' Union, the Templars' Orphanage, and the Temperance Hospital. The *Band of Hope Review* and its readers furnished a stall; and the School Lecturers, with the aid of the office staff, provided another, the remainder being supplied by private subscribers. When Exeter Hall was decked out with the thirty-three heavily-laden and picturesque stalls, it presented a cheering sight, the climax of which was reached at the hour of opening on Monday, July 7, for then to thrilling trumpet strains, Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, one of the Queen's most gifted daughters, was escorted to the platform to open the Bazaar. This royal function was a complete success, and the Princess not only received a large number of purses in aid of the funds—the purses containing £700—but also visited many of the stalls for the purpose of making purchases. On the second day the Bazaar was opened by Her Grace the Duchess of Westminster, and for the whole week it was thronged with eager purchasers. When the accounts were settled it was discovered that the total profits of the effort, which was most loyally carried out by all concerned, amounted to the magnificent total of £3398, a sum which enabled the Committee to undertake the new branches of work, to promote which the Bazaar had been called into existence. It was agreed to use half at once, and to call upon the balance yearly until it might be exhausted.

The Bazaar was a remarkable object-lesson, showing the unity of sympathy that surrounds the Band of Hope movement, and the untiring zeal of its troops of friends.

Not a moment was lost in utilizing the means which this week of self-sacrificing labour produced. First of all, £300 was voted for the expected National Canvass Scheme; great things were attempted, and the effort was christened "The Million More" Scheme. Had it been started on a small scale, with less enthusiasm, but little would have come out of it, but it was made a National event from the start. It did not imply that the friends of the Union were dissatisfied with the past—because, absolutely, the progress had been almost miraculous—but that they would not rest content until they had made far more progress still, and not even then.

When the Union began its career there was only one M.P. who was an avowed abstainer; now there were scores of abstaining Members in the House, some of whom, through the influence of Bands of Hope, were life abstainers; such a fact indicated the wonderful progress of the movement. Added to this was the fact that Band of Hope membership increased every year throughout the country—at about the rate of 100,000 a year, "finished apprentices" to Temperance principles, as someone happily put it.

But against this, the Committee realized that ten times that number—that is, 1,000,000 children—were each year coming into existence and growing into men and women. They had done much, but they had not done enough. Alcohol was still rampant, as the National Drink Bill proved. When that should descend rapidly, or even steadily, the Temperance thermometer would show a reading which all desired to see: that day seemed far off. Renewed efforts must be taken, and this canvass for a million more members be carried out with care, patience, and after much preparation. To keep alive the new zeal, special battle-songs foretold the coming campaign; new helpers were impressed for the

work; conferences were held to discuss details or to prepare for the eventful Saturday, by arranging districts and preventing overlapping. Ladies who had only been personal abstainers were induced to join in the visitation, and elder members, who, coming from abstaining families and knowing well the arguments that exist for Temperance, yet had seldom had occasion to use them, were asked to take small districts.

All sections united. The Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Dr. Temple (now the Archbishop of Canterbury), prepared an Appeal to Parents, to be circulated with a view to help the effort. Cardinal Manning,* the head of the Catholics in England—as ardent an abstainer as Dr. Temple—also evinced the utmost interest in the scheme. His Eminence granted a long interview to Mr. Wakely, as representing this Union, and entered with enthusiasm into the plans that were being matured to secure more converts from the ranks of Alcohol. He promised to write a special Pastoral Letter to be read to all Catholic congregations on the third Sunday in September, a week or two prior to the great canvass, urging parents to let their children be abstainers, and to join the "Children's Guild," the equivalent to the Band of Hope in the Roman Church. The pastoral is such an emphatic document, containing so admirable a re-statement of the argument for Juvenile Abstinence, that it is worth preserving in this memorial volume. It ran thus:—

"DEAR CHILDREN IN JESUS CHRIST,

"'The hope of the harvest is in the seed.' The children of to-day are the men and women, that is the population, of the future.

"The children of to-day are the men and women of the future. The childhood of to-day is the seed-time of their after life.

* It is interesting to note that twenty years previously (before he received the Cardinalate) Archbishop Manning received a deputation from the Union, and expressed his sympathy with its work. In a subsequent letter, he wrote: "I wish you all success in bringing up the children in temperance and sobriety. I am just now beginning to unite households together (including children) in the same pledge."

"The first habits formed in childhood as a rule will govern their whole after life even to their death-beds. On whom do these early habits depend? Chiefly and supremely on their parents. The habits of children are formed to a great extent in the first years, before as yet they are responsible; and when a single seed is cast into their heart, it will strike root, probably never to be plucked up.

"If it be good it may be raised and ripened into manhood or womanhood, full of goodness; if it be evil, then a harvest of evil almost surely will spring up, for a child's heart is like the earth, and the first seeds sown draw its earliest strength for good or evil. There are families in which the happiness of parents is wrecked by the intemperance of a son and sometimes even of a daughter. Who sowed the first seed of this bitter harvest? The parents or the children? Certainly not the children, who for so many years were simply passive in the hands of their parents. Who gave them the first taste of intoxicating drink out of which has sprung the feverish thirst and governing passion of intemperance?

"If the fathers and mothers of this generation had been trained up without so much as the taste of intoxicating drink the homes of to-day would be happy in temperance, parental authority and filial affection. If the children of to-day are trained up in temperance, such will be the homes of parents of the next generation.

"For these and other reasons, too many to give now, I earnestly call on fathers and mothers to bring up their children without the temptation or even the taste of any intoxicating drink. Prevention is better than cure. Keep them from the taste and you will guard them from the temptation. Give to your children the leave and liberty to refuse all intoxicating drink. Let them enrol themselves in the Children's Guild.

"Our good priest will with your leave enrol them, and you will take care in your homes to guard against anything that can endanger their perseverance in this counsel of a higher life, which will be your consolation when you leave them in your last hour.

"Yours affectionately in Jesus Christ,

"HENRY EDWARD,
"Cardinal Archbishop."

"Archbishop's House,
"September 18, 1891."

In response to the appeal of the venerable Cardinal (almost the last public event of his long life) large numbers of youthful Catholics enrolled themselves as abstainers in the Children's Guild and in the League of the Cross, many of them doing so in the cathedrals and churches, at afternoon services specially arranged.

The supreme effort throughout the country took place on Saturday, October 17, 1891, when about 32,500 visitors—devoted men and women, and those young men and young women who were dawning into manhood and womanhood—visited over a million homes throughout the land. Each visitor called at from thirty to forty houses on an average, and left, with kind words of sympathy, a letter from the President, inviting the parents to send their children to the Band of Hope, and conveying to them his best wishes for their welfare. On the back of the letter brief facts and anecdotes were printed, with a view to their adding fresh emphasis to the President's Appeal. As will be seen by the accompanying reduced *fac-simile* of the Appeal to Parents, the front was occupied by an earnest letter, the other side being taken up with telling facts and anecdotes, intended to emphasize the appeal on the front page.

More than 120 National, County, Town, and District Unions assisted the Parent Union in the distribution of these Appeals, and in collecting the answers after an interval of a few days. The reception of the visitors was most kind, and often statements of a very gratifying character were made to the visitors. In some cases the parents and all the children signed the pledge, and when this was the case, as in other cases, the signatories were informed of some society near their homes where they would be welcomed as members or friends.

Large numbers of children were found to be abstainers already, and in their homes mothers frequently expressed their gratitude for the teaching given at the Bands of Hope. That many homes feel the benefit of this work is the brightest jewel in the treasury of the movement. In certain districts the results were marvellous; a Norfolk village of 800 inhabitants, produced 404 pledges in this memorable month. Throughout the land, upwards of 100,000 new pledges were taken at the houses alone—a substantial result worth all the trouble and expense incurred. In addition to this, the children already in the societies canvassed for new members, and

a third great effort was made to secure Sunday School Teachers for Temperance Work. A Special Appeal to Teachers was prepared by the President, and 200,000 copies were distributed on December 20. In response to these, many statistics came to hand of an encouraging character. In the first 1000 schools sending returns, it was found that fifty-nine per cent. of the Teachers were Abstainers, and sixty-four per cent. of the Scholars. Large numbers of friends failed to send the figures up to the Committee ; they are often more ready to do good work than to give statistics of what they have done; but the Committee after careful study of all the information they obtained, concluded that even if the million new abstainers was not reached yet that an approximation to that number was probably attained. It was indeed a year of a glorious ingathering; for early in 1891, before the effort, the membership of the juvenile societies in the kingdom was put at 2,112,079 ; and a year after it had increased to 2,613,004—a gain of 500,925 in young people alone. An almost impossible thing was attempted, a glorious thing was achieved. *Gloria tibi Domine.*

CHAPTER VII.

Expansion and Progress at Home.

THE Union was started to help the single Societies in London ; but London could not limit its operations: the great heart of England is affected by events and forces in the most distant towns in the land, and they again are affected by it. The power of the Union, growing daily in might and usefulness, was sought to aid struggling causes in all parts of the kingdom, to bind scattered workers into one central bond of brotherhood. Thus it

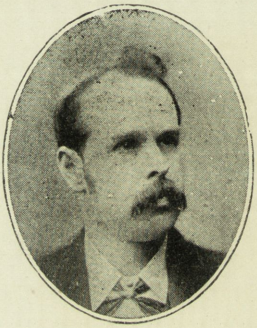
came about very early in its career, within six or seven years of its foundation, that friends in the North of England urged the London Committee to send deputations beyond the Humber and up to the Tyne, to start, if possible, an "Auxiliary," as it was then called, for the whole of that region.

Accordingly in the course of 1862—five and thirty years ago—the secretaries, the Rev. G. W. McCree and Mr. M. W. Dunn, invited known friends of the movement in Darlington, Bishop Auckland, Middlesborough, Stockton, and a score of other places to an important conference at Darlington in the month of June. To prepare the way for this the Committee sent down some of the fathers of the movement in London—those who could best spare the time, Mr. Shirley, Mr. W. B. Affleck and Mr. McCree—to hold preliminary meetings in the neighbourhood; these were held at Bishop Auckland, Hurworth, Richmond, East Cowton, Catterick, Reeth, Hackforth, Middlesborough, Croft, Castle Bolton, Marrick, and Darlington. With the aid of local friends, those who had invited the visitors, a series of most successful meetings, services, and conferences paved the way for the final day at Darlington—a town ever to be associated with the name of George Stephenson, the railway pioneer. Enthusiasm increased as the day of final meeting drew nigh, and then long sittings were held to discuss the proposal. Mr. McCree, one of the most imperturbable of men, heard the story of the need of union, of the desire for a permanent agent, of the willingness of the friends to help the scheme, and then gave a rousing address, showing them how to form their "Auxiliary" which was but another name for a Band of Hope Union—on the same lines as that of the London Union. He advised unity of purpose, representative management, generous subscriptions, and the choice of an agent who would be acceptable to all, one who would know how to speak to the men as a brother-man, and to the children as one who had learnt to love them, knowing that "of such is the kingdom of heaven."

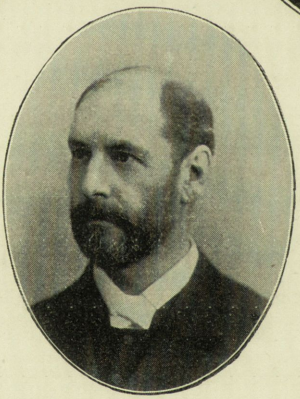


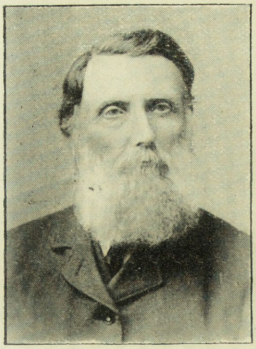
Rev. George W. McCree.

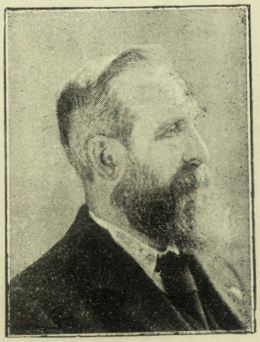
Secretary of the Union, 1862 *to* 1875.











OFFICERS OF THE LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BAND OF HOPE UNION.

J. S. Higham.
Treasurer.
William Hoyle.
Founder.

Rev. Canon Hicks.
President.

Jacob Earnshaw.
Chairman.
T. E. Hallsworth.
Hon. Sec. since 1867.

To face p. 135.

Glowing with the fervour that characterized the early abstainers, the meeting with one accord resolved that the new Auxiliary should be formed, and then, with North-country promptitude, resolved further that it should "commence its operations immediately." Thus did the Conference become an inauguration; officers were chosen, and the committee appointed at the morning sitting! No weary wrangle over an elaborate "constitution," but a prompt agreement to do to-day's duty well, and leave the future to take care of itself. After luncheon, the large company at once got to practical work, discussing the present condition of the movement in the North, praising the literature sent down from London by the parent Union—like Oliver Twist, too, yet asking for more—and seeking to win the sympathy of all the ministers in Northumbria. They also considered the management of meetings, the importance of teaching thrift, the character and expediency of Bible lessons, and so on. But, better still, they resolved to transfer the services of Mr. Affleck from the London Union (with the approval of the latter), to that of the new branch, and also undertook all the financial responsibility this implied.

This was admirable, and the evening meeting proclaimed what had been done far and wide. In the unequivocal success which the first six months' work attained was found the full justification of the course which Mr. McCree and his colleagues adopted. So great indeed was the demand for Mr. Affleck's homely and effective addresses, that about Christmas it was found necessary to engage a second agent in the person of the Rev. J. P. Keeley, of Manchester. No better man could have been found for this pioneer work than Mr. Affleck, a zealous speaker, an ardent worker, and a faithful friend to the movement, his exertions for which doubtless ultimately shortened his valuable life.

In the next year Mr. McCree went up to Durham to see how the work was going on, and found that it

surpassed his expectations. In one week in Cumberland, Mr. Affleck took 100 pledges; and in another place after one meeting, fifty signed.

Encouraged by this effort "in the north countree," the London Committee sent Mr. McCree on a lecturing tour in the south-west. His chief object was to interview the leaders at Plymouth, where he had a splendid meeting; but he also stirred up the cause in Berkshire, Somersetshire, Cornwall, Dorsetshire, and Hampshire.

Year after year the movement extended in the provinces, but very few country unions were ripe enough to be established yet. Nevertheless, Mr. McCree did most useful work in travelling about, and in preparing the way for the future that has now to be spoken of as the past.

It was not until the Sixties had appeared that the need of union was largely felt in the provinces. There were a few Unions for districts, such as the few in the Lancashire and Yorkshire areas as mentioned earlier in this volume. But the Conferences promoted by this Union and attended by Mr. McCree called attention to this important aspect of the work. Material for combination was present everywhere where there were groups of Bands of Hope, and they only awaited the organizing mind to weld them into one for common purposes and aggregate work. Thus, it was the good fortune of Mr. William Hoyle, the well-known writer of Band of Hope songs, to take steps which in 1863 led to the formation of the Lancashire and Cheshire Union. This, at first operating chiefly in and around Manchester, is now the head of seventy-two associated town unions with some 1300 societies. In 1865, Yorkshire, following the good example of the early Bradfordians, started a Union which embraced the already existing town and district unions at work in the Ridings, and has since so successfully carried on the work of forming new ones that it now musters forty unions and 1287 societies on its roll of membership.

These occasional provincial conferences led to a feature in 1869 which has ever since been characteristic of the Parent Union. In the autumn the London Committee sent down a strong deputation to hold services and meetings at Bradford. On Sunday, September 19th, various pulpits were thrown open to them, notably the parish church of St. Peter, and the suburban church of St. Paul at Manningham; here the Ven. Archdeacon Sandford, who had been led to become an out and out abstainer by acting on a Commission appointed by Convocation to enquire into the liquor traffic and its evils, was the preacher; and he, fresh from the study of the extent of intemperance, pointed out with most sympathetic pleadings how the remedy was in abstinence, and the best plan to promote it the training of children in their early years. The Rev. Principal Spencer McCall, the Rev. J. P. Chown, the Rev. G. W. McCree, and Mr. Shirley conveyed similar messages to large gatherings, and on Monday an important conference filled up the morning and afternoon, the evening being occupied with a crowded meeting in St. George's Hall, the Mayor presiding. Twenty-eight years have elapesd since that first great autumnal conference, but so full of healthy stimulus was it to the local friends, to the deputation, and to the movement at large, that ever since the Parent Society has followed it up by holding similar conferences in various parts of the British Isles.

These Autumnal Conferences have been ever growing in interest as well as value, for some of them have led to the formation of County Unions where none existed, and to the improvement and better organization of some that were already in existence. A list of them will show that few important districts in the country have been passed by, and that the rule has been to vary the locality from year to year, as widely as possible. These arrangements have almost always been made on the initiative of the locality most concerned; the custom being for one or more places to send an invitation to the Union in London in the spring of each year, so that the

full Council of the body could decide which to accept at its annual meeting in May. Often there has been keen competition to secure the visit, and this has induced the local friends to vie with those in other places in the endeavour to make the meetings completely useful and successful. From 1869 to 1897, the places thus visited have been :—

1869	Bradford.	1884	Cardiff.
1870	Portsmouth.	1885	Belfast.
1871	Ipswich.	1886	Southampton.
1872	Leicester.	1887	York.
1874	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	1888	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1875	Lincoln.	1889	Edinburgh.
1877	Manchester.	1890	Plymouth.
1878	Halifax.	1891	Bristol.
1879	Bristol.	1892	Dublin.
1880	Nottingham.	1893	Bradford.
1881	Oxford.	1894	Portsmouth.
1882	Dublin.	1895	Grimsby.
1883	Birmingham.	1896	Dover.

1897 Leeds—Jubilee Year.

Year by year the attendance of representatives increased, and gradually so many varieties of meetings were introduced, that instead of a Sunday and Monday being sufficient, these autumnal gatherings have covered nearly a week. Latterly there have been preparatory conferences at all the towns in the neighbourhood, and at these well-known visitors from distant societies have rendered all the assistance they could. On the Sunday sermons and addresses at Sunday Schools are held at every available church and chapel within the radius; on Monday morning the agents and secretaries of all Unions are entertained at a breakfast conference by the parent Union, a public welcome is accorded to all visitors by the local authorities at a soiree or conversazione on the Monday evening, and then for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, conferences, garden parties, drawing-room meetings, interviews with large bodies of school teachers, and one or two great public meetings, leave very little time for visits to places of interest in the locality. But all this thoroughness of purpose which

has characterized the autumnal gatherings with ever increasing force has achieved its main object, namely, the inciting to greater zeal of the local societies and unions. They have been welding times, not only for personal friendships between workers who can but seldom see one another in the usual course of things, but also for the consolidation and unification of the work as a whole.

It would be easy to trace in detail, were there time or space to do so, how important a part in the organization of the movement was played by the numerous conferences, autumnal and special, held by the Union in the provinces. For instance in 1877 and 1878 special conferences were held by the Parent Union in combination with local friends in South Wales, and in the home counties, and as a result Unions were formed for the counties of Essex, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk and Surrey. In four of these counties no effort of the kind had been previously attempted, and when the Union in London called the local friends together the latter were surprised to find how many were working comparatively near them of whose operations they were then made aware for the first time. It sometimes took months to pull affairs into shape, but the more carefully such preliminary work was done the better foundation did the Union secure.

In another part of this volume will be found interesting information concerning various Unions, National, County, Town and District or Denominational at work in the country in this Jubilee year. But we reproduce here the names and membership of all the County Unions and of such other Unions as by their size or on other grounds of interest seem deserving of special mention. The list is arranged according to the date of formation, being headed by Bradford, the premier Band of Hope Union in the kingdom. In the cases in which the names of non-County Unions are given, it must be understood that the number of their societies

is included in the number of societies given opposite the name of the County Unions with which they are connected, otherwise there is danger of the same societies being counted twice over.

1851	Bradford	160
1855	Sheffield	160
1855	Birmingham ..	143
1855	Kilmarnock ..	24
1857	Liverpool	74
1858	Irish Temperance League	306
1858	Halifax	107
1861	Leeds and District	90
1862	Bristol	162
1862	Portsmouth ..	66
1863	Lancashire and Cheshire ..	1300
1863	City of London and Finsbury ..	156
1864	Preston and District	55
1865	Yorkshire	1287
1866	Derby and Derbyshire	325
1866	Leicestershire ..	175
1867	Newcastle, Gateshead and District	243
1867	Barnsley	55
1869	Methodist New Connexion ..	310
1869	Liverpool (Wesleyan)	65
1869	Huddersfield ..	76
1871	Scottish Union ..	700
1871	Nottingham and Notts	172
1871	Manchester District (Wesleyan) ..	72
1871	Bedfordshire ..	115
1872	Leeds and District (Wesleyan) ..	110
1872	York and District..	46
1873	Hibernian	154
1874	Hull	163
1874	Oxfordshire ..	120
1875	Hackney and East Middlesex ..	187
1875	Lambeth	110
1875	Southwark ..	69
1875	Tower Hamlets ..	80
1875	Edinburgh ..	500
1875	Oldham	61
1875	South Essex ..	138
1876	Kent, Metropolitan	107
1876	Marylebone ..	96
1877	Suffolk	45
1877	North Essex ..	161
1877	West London ..	75
1878	South-West London	86
1878	Keighley	40
1878	Northamptonshire	133
1878	Staffordshire ..	246
1878	Surrey	150
1879	Cardiff and District	135
1880	Free Methodist Temperance League	610
1880	Monmouthshire ..	206
1881	Hertfordshire ..	144
1881	Sunderland ..	123
1883	Cambridgeshire ..	46
1883	South Bucks and East Bucks ..	24
1884	Burton-on-Trent ..	36
1889	Darlington and District	49
1893	Kent (County) ..	265
1894	Hampshire and Isle of Wight ..	239
1894	Sussex	119
1895	Cumberland ..	90
1895	Durham and Northumberland ..	611
1896	Somersetshire ..	122

Wherever the Parent Union has been able to lend a helping hand either to originate or foster a Band of

Hope Union it has gladly done so with a zeal and a knowledge that has been highly valued everywhere. It has been able from its experience to suggest model constitutions and rules for both Unions and Societies, and has often by its good offices helped local friends to overcome the difficulties and perplexities inseparable from so varied and far-reaching a work as that of the Band of Hope.

CHAPTER VIII.

Work beyond the Seas.



HEN Mr. Shirley and his friends formed the Band of Hope Union to especially help scattered workers in the metropolis, they had no idea of what an area it would soon be able to influence. It was a pebble—a stone of great price—thrown into the eddying human life where they were living; but its influence has expanded unceasingly; first of all the region about London, then the counties further away, were feeling the good effects of the new Union. The Welsh hills could not keep it back, nor the Cheviots in the north; it traversed the Irish Sea, and was welcomed by keen-sighted patriots everywhere—for drink was still rampant. In 1862, when the police were not too keen in their surveillance, 82,196 persons were taken before the magistrates in England for drunkenness, while countless thousands were taken home quietly or handed to the care of boon companions more self-controlled than they. Drunkenness was increasing on the continent, and there, too, patriots were seeking how to stem the evil before it overwhelmed them.

Accordingly we see that in the autumn of 1863, a great representative gathering of "friends of temperance" was held at Hanover, when a three days' Congress, attended by representatives of nine European nationalities, was held to discuss the evil, and also remedies for its reduction. The Kingdom of Hanover was closely allied to England, and it was characteristic that the then King of Hanover was so much in earnest in the matter that he sent his Chamberlain and his Chief Minister of State to assist at the proceedings, and to report the recommendations arrived at to His Majesty. Numerous Deputies attended, as well as quite a number of Protestant pastors and Roman Catholic priests. Those were the days—not even yet extinct—when Temperance was not at all synonymous with Abstinence; and he was considered a good friend of Temperance who refused to take spirits as a beverage. On the closing day of the conference, which was attended by two delegates from this Union (Mr. Harper Twelvetrees and the Rev. T. W. Matthews), the English delegates introduced a motion to the effect that the Congress considered it desirable to reconsider the basis of their operations, with the view of practising and advocating abstinence from *all* intoxicating drinks in addition to distilled liquors. There was a great deal of feeling against so thorough and rational a motion, but His Excellency the Minister of Justice supported the Union's representatives and the other English delegates in advocating this, and the resolution was adopted. This memorable vote was passed on the 1st of October, 1863, but it has taken more than a quarter of a century's toil since then to convince many friends beyond the channel that the only safe Temperance for men and women with alcoholized wills, and for children in dire temptation, is to be found in Total Abstinence. It was many a long year before English "fanatics," sent from this Union, were invited to another Congress; but the good seed was working, and in due time results began to be seen.

In 1885, twenty-two years after the almost forgotten Hanoverian discussion, an important Congress was convened in Antwerp, at the time of the International Exhibition in that city. This gathering was largely due to the ceaseless labours of Miss Charlotte Gray, an English lady who has given her life to the promotion of Temperance on the European continent, and whose zeal has given an immense impulse to the work. Nearly 600 delegates attended, there being a reception to welcome them with municipal honours in the historic Town Hall, the Burgomaster of the city greeting them with great cordiality. A special sitting was devoted to the consideration of the young who were in danger from the drinking customs of society, and how to shield them. This Union appointed Mr. Charles Wakely, as almost the first of his new duties as General Secretary, to prepare a paper for the Congress. This he cheerfully and effectively did, summing up all the arguments he could condense into one paper entitled, "On Temperance work among the young" (*De l'œuvre de Tempérance parmi les enfants*). The Belfast Conference, mentioned in the previous chapter, was held at the same time as the Antwerp one, and Mr. Wakely was in duty bound to be at the Irish meetings, but Mr. Fielden Thorp, of York, took his place at Antwerp and read his admirable paper. On one of the evenings of the Congress, Mr. Frank Adkins, one of the most experienced Lecturers of this Union, shewed a Temperance set of dissolving views to a gathering of children and the delegates in the Cercle Artistique. There was also a display of diagrams, charts, and analytical specimens, as prepared by this Union, which were keenly scrutinized and much admired.

While the Netherlands were thus profiting by the productions of the Union, workers in the Alpine districts were also sending to the Union in London for their help, and specially illuminated pledge cards were printed in French and sent to friends in Lausanne for use in French-speaking Switzerland. They were highly appreciated, and proved most useful to those whose

hearts were being stirred in the direction of Juvenile Temperance.

So determined was the Congress at Antwerp to carry on the effort thus happily begun, that it appointed a permanent committee with the mandate to arrange for similar Congresses in various parts of Europe—every two or three years if possible, the next to be in Switzerland during the tourist season.

The place chosen for the 1887 Congress was the historic town of Zurich, a locality dear to all friends of children as the home of Pestalozzi, the great humanist teacher, and to all Reformers for its associations with Zwingli. As at Antwerp, the local authorities gave a hospitable reception to the visitors, and lent the Rathhaus (the ancient Town Hall of the municipality) for the meetings of the Congress. These lasted several days, and dealt with many phases of the liquor question; the one that affected children most was that in which Mr. Rowland Hill, of Bedford, as a delegate from this Union, read a paper entitled "Begin with the Children" *(Machen Sie ein Anfang mit dem Kindern)*. In this he advocated absolute abstinence from all alcoholic drinks from childhood's earliest days, as the sure way to national sobriety; and though this is an old doctrine in Britain, it was novel in a wine-growing land, and evoked a most interesting discussion, including an energetic attack on the Abstinence argument from Herr Steiger, the Deputy for Berne. That the principles advocated in the paper were seriously taken to heart, is shown by the growth of many small societies in Switzerland since that day, based on total abstinence. These are referred to more in detail in a later section of this volume, under the heading, "The Position of the Juvenile Temperance Movement at Home and Abroad."

Here, as at all the other Congresses, the leading residents of the place—bankers, deputies, professors, physicians and others—were most generous in providing hospitality for the visitors.

In 1889 there was a cholera scare on the continent, and notwithstanding the great French Exposition, the permanent committee decided on adjourning the Third International Congress, which had been meditated, until 1890. It then came off in Christiania, in Norway, the University Buildings being thrown open for the Congress. Mr. Wakely was able to attend, and read a paper on "Juvenile Temperance Work," a subject which proved of much interest to the 208 delegates who attended from fourteen different nations. Mr. Wakely also gave two lantern lectures, and took part in the discussions on the various remedies proposed to suppress the drink craze. Here, as at all these Congresses, a good show of literary and scientific helps for workers was on view.

The year 1893 was memorable beyond all others in connection with the Union's work beyond the seas, its influence being cordially acknowledged in three different continents—in Australia, in America, and in Europe.

In the summer of 1893, Mr. Wakely officially attended the World's Temperance Congress in Chicago, and took part in the most interesting proceedings under the "Educational Section" of the organization. Mr. Frederic Smith, who had now become the Chairman of the Union, contributed an incisive paper on "The Juvenile Temperance Movement." He shewed in detail how this movement in Great Britain to-day is strong, widespread and progressive, and has become the most promising factor in the Temperance cause.

Which was the most gratifying it would be difficult to say, but certainly the recognition that came from the Victorian Band of Hope Union in the Southern Hemisphere was as welcome as it was unexpected. For years this Union had aided the movement in the Colonies in many ways, but orders by post for literature are not felt to be so charged with human sympathy as is a message specially sent. And this latter came in the form of a

beautiful Address, the whole of which must be made permanent in these pages. It was engrossed with the utmost care, and bore a message of affectionate gratitude and sympathy that ran thus :—

To the Chairman and Executive Committee of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union.

DEAR FELLOW WORKERS,

We desire to convey our hearty congratulations on the completion of your great effort to secure the addition of a Million More recruits to the Juvenile Temperance Army in Great Britain.

From our distant field of labour we watch with eager interest the progress of juvenile temperance education in the United Kingdom, and in our necessarily more restricted efforts in the same direction in this Southern Land have found strength and inspiration in the grand and successful work accomplished by you.

Especially would we wish to acknowledge the great assistance rendered to our workers by the admirable series of publications issued by your Union, and testify to the high estimation in which the BAND OF HOPE CHRONICLE is held by our best workers.

We take this opportunity of sending our most cordial greetings and the assurance of our earnest prayers, that, under Divine blessing, the successes of the future may be even greater than those you have so nobly achieved.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

T. E. EDWARDS, *Chairman.*
W. H. C. DARVALL, *Member.*
J. W. MEADEN, *Hon. Sec.*
CHAS. E. BOWEN, *Gen. Sec.*

Melbourne, Nov. 1892.

In August, 1893, the Congress which had been postponed from the previous year was held at The Hague, in the handsome Hall of Arts and Sciences. The Queen Regent of the Netherlands became Patroness of the Congress, and specially deputed the Minister of the Interior to represent Her Majesty at the opening ceremony. The Burgomaster and Sheriffs received the delegates in the Town Hall, where it was soon seen that "Temperance" meant Moderation to most people on the Continent—happily not to all—for champagne was provided on the refreshment table. Thorough abstinence, especially for children, was however advocated by

Mr. Wakely in his thoughtful paper, "Primary Schools and Bands of Hope as a Means of Preventing Intemperance." M. Robyns, a Belgian School Inspector, a delegate appointed by the Government, went almost as far as Mr. Wakely, as he had formed societies in Limbourg for young people to pledge themselves until twenty-one years of age not to take spirits in any form, and to take only moderate quantities of the Belgian light beers and wines. He held that spirit-drinking was the curse of the Netherlands, and against that he levelled his chief attack. When men so much in earnest go so far they will soon see that the essential evil in spirituous liquors is the evil, in only a less form, which also exists in the beers and wines as well. The Belgian Government cordially supported M. Robyns in his Limbourg experimental societies. Englishmen should not forget that their own Moderation Societies preceded the thorough Total Abstinence propaganda, and that they have almost disappeared, being largely merged in the latter.

In August, 1895, the International Congress for Europe met at Bale, the frontier town of Switzerland. Mr. Wakely was again sent as a Delegate to represent this Union, being accompanied by Mr. Judson Bonner, the manager of the Trading Department. Mr. Wakely's paper was on "The Juvenile Temperance Propaganda," and on one evening he gave a Lantern Lecture on "The Educational Aspect of the Movement," the slides showing how facts, figures, charts, diagrams could be made both interesting and instructive for young people. The publications of the Union were on view in the Congress Hall, and as an outcome of the Congress there sprang up quite a demand for the literature prepared by the Union, and also for special information on methods of dealing with children. M. Baisson, Director of Primary Instruction in Paris, being most grateful for the information afforded by the Union, expressed his desire to make Band of Hope work known in France, and Dr. Legrain, of the Prefecture of the Seine, asked

for full information of the Union's Day School operations, that he might memorialize the Minister of Public Instruction in France with a view to their adoption by the State. This course was adopted in Belgium ten years before, and Dr. Moeller, of Brussels, informed the Congress that the paper by Mr. Wakely, read at the Antwerp Congress, and the exhibition of the Union's appliances, led the Belgian Government to start "Scholars' Temperance Societies" (Sociétés Scolaires de Tempérance). By this means the scholars were regularly instructed as to the evil effects of alcohol, and the Government Inspectors of Schools were instructed to examine the children in this subject, in order that they might test the teaching thus given.

In the winter following, an energetic lady from Finland, Miss Alli Trygg, and the Agent of the Swiss "Hope" Society, M. Gustave Régamey, of Lausanne, spent some weeks each in London in order to study the methods of work adopted by the Union and carried out in the best managed Bands of Hope.

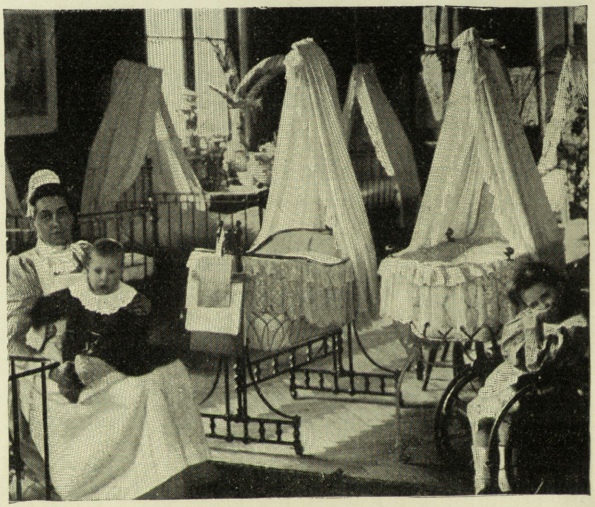
In 1896, the Swiss Society, just mentioned, "L'Espoir," held a Special Conference, lasting three days, in Geneva, and by special invitation, this Union was again represented. Mr. Wakely was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Judson Bonner, and Mr. Rowland Hill, and each of them read papers bearing specially on Band of Hope history and management.

This comparatively small Congress is notable as being the first public series of Conferences held on the continent, wholly dealing with societies for the training of children in Total Abstinence. It was presided over by Pastor Byse, of Lausanne, Chairman of the Central Committee, and was eminently practical throughout. One of the social functions was held within the grounds of the interesting Swiss Exhibition, then being held in Geneva, and the programme also included an exhibition of dissolving views to a children's audience, with lecture by Mr. Wakely. These meetings were full of earnest



CHARLES WAKELY.

Secretary of the Union since 1884.



Children's Ward at the Temperance Hospital.



The Prince and Princess of Wales opening the Bazaar of the Hackney and East Middlesex Band of Hope Union.

and sustained enthusiasm, and augur well for the future success of the movement, which is however only in its earliest infancy on the continent. The cordial reception given to the Delegates from this Union, indicated the recognition of a common comradeship in the holy strife against the pernicious liquors that far too long have been blighting the fairest lands in Europe. May Switzerland and Britain, two names that have ever stood for Liberty, march together until they shall free their peoples from the great blot of modern civilization.

In September, 1897, the International Congress met in Brussels, when this Union was again well in evidence.

CHAPTER IX.

The Union's Many-Handed Helpfulness.



E who helps Band of Hope work helps every good work. To save one young man from the snares of alcohol and send him out into the world to live a pure unstained life, with the gospel of goodness on his lips, and deeds of goodness in his every action, is conferring a boon on the whole nation. Just as drunkenness multiplies and aggravates misery, so also abstinence multiplies happiness and develops new opportunities for usefulness. The difference between the two depends largely upon the way the helm is set in regard to drink in the impressionable years of life, the most impressionable of all—that is from ten to twenty. This world will never know what sorrow it has been saved by Bands of Hope, and it can only guess at the blessings secured through it by occasional glimpses of what it has done and the spirit which it has fostered.

This Union, in the very year that it grew into the *United Kingdom* Union (1862), did one little act of sympathy which illustrates the assertion just made. There was then keen distress in Lancashire owing to the war in the United States and the consequent state of the cotton market. Children in Lancashire were positively starving, and the story of "the famine in that land" was filling men's hearts with sorrow. Rich men throughout the country subscribed to aid the distressed families, and this Band of Hope Union issued an appeal to Band of Hope children, themselves none too rich, to assist the pale-faced children in the north. The movement was in its infancy and its members could not do much, but as a consequence of the appeal, and as illustrating the verse so often sung at their meetings—

Little deeds of kindness,
Little deeds of love,
Make this earth an Eden,
Like the heaven above.

—many children up and down the land at once started saving their halfpence and pence that they might send a little through their Band of Hope conductors to reduce the suffering and to make the starving impossible. All put together, the total did not make many ten-pound notes, but such deeds are not to be measured by the amount in the cash-column, so much as by the love that inspired them. Whole families of children agreed to give up sugar till the famine should be passed, some even gave up butter that the cravings of the needy might the better be met. The members of the Union's choir that had been singing at Mr. Spurgeon's chapel under Mr. Frederic Smith's direction, at a special lecture given by the famous evangelist, cheerfully made a collection among themselves, and sent £5 as their offering of affectionate sympathy.

However small the whole financial result might have been, and it was one no treasurer would despise, yet the moral effect of such habits of self-denial, prolonged for many weeks, was of incalculable service in the

formation of character. It was men who followed the higher impulses that stirred within them, however disagreeable the result, who made England great in the centuries that have passed away; and it is the lack of the power of self-denial that is at the root of many a lamented evil at the present moment. This is especially true of alcoholic indulgence, as the following extract, from so impartial a source as the *Daily Telegraph* (Jan. 2, 1869), enables us to re-assert :—

"By a little self-denial, by drinking a little less beer, by paying fewer visits to the gin-shop, many parents might, instead of putting their children to work at the age of seven or eight, have left them at school till the age of eleven or twelve. A single pint of ale may cost fourpence—and for that sum, paid weekly, two children might be taught to read, write and cipher. It is not poverty, it is beer that has robbed the children of knowledge, of liberty, morality, health and long life. It is not poverty that fills our hospitals and gaols; it is gin. By the time that a child can use its hands, and earn eighteenpence a week, it is offered up on the altar of the great god Gin."

The teaching of the Union, therefore, helps these two things at once, the strengthening of the moral fibre of its adherents, and the abolition of the offerings to this "great god Gin."

Further than that, it has helped the British Army and Navy, by largely assisting the admirable work carried on in the former by Miss Robinson, of Portsmouth, "the soldier's friend," and Miss Agnes Weston, of the same port, "the sailor's friend." So much more efficient and reliable are the men in these services who are always sober and capable, that the heads of the Army and Navy have repeatedly borne testimony to the value of the services of the ladies named. This Union has helped them, by grants of literature, medals and addresses, and in this way it has actually increased the defensive powers of the nation. Regimental Bands of Hope number quite a large proportion of the children in the service, while to-day a Band of Hope is to be found on every vessel in the Queen's Navy.

Sunday Schools once looked shyly upon Bands of Hope, but nowadays it is generally acknowledged that no Sunday School can be so strong without a Band of Hope as with one. The existence of the latter is an outer bulwark to the stability of the school, and it adds to the power for good which Sunday Schools are able to wield. Seeing this, the Union has ever striven to impress this upon School Superintendents and Teachers, for their own sakes and the sake of their scholars, and its labours have not been in vain. Many a time the Union has held mass meetings of Teachers and Bible Classes in Exeter Hall. Acknowledged leaders of Sunday Schools have pointed out the contention of the Union to these workers, that Temperance was always the handmaid to true Religion, not its rival nor its foe; that a sober nation was more likely to be a God-fearing one than a reckless indulgent nation could ever be; that to win men from their worst temptation and to remove all stumbling-blocks out of their way, was a work God would ever bless, as He had so abundantly blessed it in the past. The result justified the faith of the Committee; for instance, at one of these meetings 151 young men and women signed the pledge during a silent interval reserved for the purpose, and at another as many as 229 did so. Helping the Band of Hope, therefore, helps the Sunday School.

Another great work in which this Union has been privileged to take a share, has been the Temperance Hospital, which was founded in the Hampstead Road, London, in the year 1873. This institution has proved of the utmost value to the movement at large, showing what can be done in surgery and medicine without the aid of alcohol. From the outset, this Union has been closely identified with the undertaking, and for many years has encouraged the members of Bands of Hope to collect special donations for the combined purpose of helping the movement at large and the Hospital. Every Christmas season now the young people make collections among their friends, and, as if to illustrate the Scotch

proverb that "Many a mickle makes a muckle," their offerings, which are all made up of small sums, have reached the total of £18,000, from which had to be deducted the out-of-pocket working expenses and prizes to the young folks who collected it. This left, however, the handsome sum of about £5000 as the children's contribution to the Hospital and a larger amount to the Band of Hope movement in town and country. To care for the sick, to think of the suffering, is another helpful way of serving one's country, and the Hospital authorities are most grateful for the perseverance of the Band of Hope boys and girls who thus help them from year to year.

Besides these specific ways of helping the nation, the Union has an honourable record in many other directions; it has frequently held conferences with students in theological and training colleges to induce those who would become leaders in the Church and in the educational world to throw the weight of their influence into the right scale in regard to the drinking habits of the people. In 1872, it sent urgent memorials to the Wesleyan Methodist Conference asking that representative body of ministers to sanction Bands of Hope in connection with their chapels throughout the land, and asking them to use their influence to remove certain legal obstacles that then existed against such sanction in some circuits; at the moment the Conference merely acknowledged the memorial, but within a few years it passed a resolution authorizing all the Superintendent Ministers to promote Bands of Hope, and to assist them to the utmost.

What the Union has done in creating the present popular sentiment in regard to Temperance, cannot be set forth in tabular form, but that it, of all Temperance organizations, has had the chief influence in this direction would not be denied by its bitterest foe—if it has a foe!

This varied list of the Union's indirect but very actual influence for good on the nation at large, ought

to be supplemented by a brief survey of some of its direct efforts in particular ways which have scarcely been hinted at in this bird's eye view of its history.

It has directly promoted the best class of advocacy by securing for its important functions the best available talent which it was in its power to obtain. In its early days, even before Mr. Spurgeon became an abstainer, that gifted preacher was induced to give a new lecture almost every year in aid of the needy funds of the Union, and this usually resulted in a profit of £100.



Those were memorable days; for the churches and chapels were not so used to open their doors for Band of Hope purposes as they have learned to be since, and then, too, Mr. Spurgeon was in the very zenith of his fame. Crowds used to throng the Metropolitan Tabernacle on these occasions, and, as the lecturer was not loth to use his rich humour in his addresses, and as the subjects were always illustrated by new lantern slides specially prepared and painted for each lecture, they became functions to which Londoners south of the

Thames looked forward with the utmost eagerness. In addition to being admirable occasions of bringing the claims of the Union before the audiences when assembled together, they were also a means of advertising its objects broadcast. It was at the close of one of these now historic lectures that Mr. Spurgeon's two sons both signed the pledge, and received their medals (as illustrated opposite). Men like the good Earl Shaftesbury and Sir Austin Layard used to preside.

The dissolving views thus obtained were afterwards added to the Union's stock and utilized by the Society's agents. They were mostly hand-drawn as well as painted; they were the best that could be produced, and were highly appreciated by the audiences for whom they were specially prepared and at subsequent gatherings in all parts of the country. Artistic reproductions by means of lanterns were not available in many school-rooms for various reasons, and in those cases local societies were often glad to avail themselves of small movable Panoramas. These were illustrative of subjects bearing on Temperance, and were the favourite means of holding the attention of large audiences adopted by Mr. W. J. Lay, a devoted and ardent agent of the Union. He began to work for the committee as early as 1863, when he was an enthusiast of twenty-three years of age, he having signed the pledge at the famous Fitzroy Band of Hope in Little Portland Street, when he was ten years of age (1850). He was faithful to the end of his short but most useful life; the end came when he was giving a Band of Hope address at Homerton. He had struggled against serious indisposition, and thought he was well enough to fulfil his engagement: but while speaking he fell down in an unconscious state, was tended by loving hands from the platform, and died within twenty-four hours. He had given over 3000 addresses during his career, ever against the one hydra-headed evil of intemperance, and now he fell in the fight, with his face to the foe, as every good soldier would wish to die.

Lantern Views and Painted Panoramas were not the only direct means used for the assembling of large audiences. Orations were given by the great American orator, Mr. J. B. Gough, under the auspices of the Union, during his early visits to England when the Union was in its infancy, and also in his later years. These were not only an immense intellectual treat to the hearer; they were also productive of an unusual number of new adherents to the movement; and they were further an object-lesson in good speaking, which proved of the highest service to the young men who used to flock to hear the gifted orator. Of quite another type of eloquence, but not one whit less useful, was that of Sir Benjamin Richardson, F.R.S., who has been several times mentioned in these pages. This eminent physician spoke purely as a scientist, as one who had been and ever was a keen observer, a true experimentalist, and his method and style were specially fitted to lead aright those who were to assist in the new educative work of the Band of Hope movement. With a view to place the scientific side of Temperance before workers in the best light, the Union arranged with Sir Benjamin to give a course of eight lectures on the physiological aspect of the alcohol question. This was in the winter of 1887, and the course proved to be highly appreciated by large audiences of young men and women, many of whom sat for an examination in the subject at a subsequent date.

The substance of the lectures was published in the following year under the title of "Physiology and Alcohol," and this formed the subject of one of those National Competitive Examinations, of which the Union has held so many from time to time.

In quite another direction the Union's helpfulness now deserves to be mentioned; and that is its advocacy (by circular, and in 1888, appeals to the assemblies of religious societies) of the use of unfermented wine in the administration of the Communion. The correctness

of this course was at first doubted by some, and occasionally subscribers said they could not subscribe if such a policy were advocated; but at length it became so serious to ask young abstainers, often life abstainers, to taste alcoholic drink, for the first time in a religious service that hundreds of churches of every creed (except Roman Catholic) were soon led to substitute unfermented wines for the ordinary alcoholic wines hitherto generally used. No harm has ever resulted from the change, and it is believed that the thousands of churches which have now had the courage to adopt this course have had no cause to regret their decision to use only the unfermented "fruit of the vine."

That the work of the Union was felt to be an ally of moment in municipal and civic advancement was publicly acknowledged in October, 1889, when the Lord Mayor of London, Sir James Whitehead, gave a reception to about 1000 friends of the Union in the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House. His Lordship gave a most sympathetic address of welcome to his Band of Hope friends, and replies acknowledging the civic chief's greeting were delivered by the Rev. Canon Barker, Sir B. W. Richardson, Dr. Paterson, Mr. Raper, and others.

In the same direction, the Union was also recognised as a power for good in the State, when two years before the Queen received from the Union an Address of Congratulation on her completion of fifty years' reign. The Address was presented at Windsor Castle by the President, Sir G. Williams, and Mr. Shirley, the Founder of the Union. As Her Majesty received very few Addresses personally, this may be construed as expressing Her Majesty's particular interest in the Society which wishes to train up a completely sober nation—a patriotic ideal, alas! not yet nearly realized.

The Band of Hope Movement has on several occasions been honoured by the patronage and presence of members of the Royal Family. In 1888, H.R.H. the Princess Christian opened a Bazaar at Hackney. In 1890,

H.R.H. Princess Louise opened the great Bazaar held by the Parent Society at Exeter Hall. In 1891, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, accompanied by the Princess May, opened a Band of Hope Industrial Exhibition. In May, 1894, H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, opened a Band of Hope Industrial Exhibition. In June, 1896, Their R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princesses Victoria and Maud, opened a Band of of Hope Union Bazaar at Hackney. Not only are these instances of Royal approbation encouraging as showing the growing favour in which Juvenile Temperance work is held, but it may well be hoped that the statements contained in the addresses presented on the various occasions, and the creditable spectacle which invariably met the eyes of the illustrious visitors, had a salutary effect on the minds of those whose lead in social matters the rest of the community are sure, sooner or later, to follow.

It is thus abundantly clear that the Union is not merely an organization of one idea—though it is that—but it is also the helper of all that is tending to the welfare of the nation. It saves its faithful members from a powerful enemy, "The enemy of the race," as Sir Andrew Clark termed alcohol; and it helps them to serve their day and generation in better moral and physical condition than would otherwise be the case. It encourages deeds of kindness, as in the cotton famine; it promotes the habit of self-denial as well as self-control; it assists to furnish the army with sober soldiers, and the navy with sober sailors. It helps the Sunday Schools by making teachers more zealous, and giving them week-day opportunities of influencing their charges in the meetings of the Band of Hope; it prepares books for Sunday School libraries, and removes stumbling blocks from the children's way. It aids in hospital work and teaches the young to care for the afflicted, and to provide for the helpless. It has brightened the platform with its pictures, and given it the emotional fervour of a Gough, and the calm precision

of a Richardson. It has pointed the churches to their greatest dangers, and shown them how they can be avoided. It has been at work for no reward but the good of the people and the welfare of the commonwealth; and at last this has been recognised by London's Lord Mayor and by England's noblest monarch, Queen Victoria. At the commencement of this year of Jubilee, Her Majesty graciously consented to be Patron to the Band of Hope Celebration.

CHAPTER X.

Officers and Men.

FOR the past nine chapters there have been few sorrows to chequer the story of hope, more hope, hopefulness for ever. But as this chapter begins, the bells put on a muffled tone, for it calls to mind the faces of old heroes who fought for long and valiantly, and whose voices now are silent as the grave. Yet why should we grieve? They were not defeated; these men of whom we think were loyal to their latest breath. Let the bells cease their dismal knelling; and let us in calmness think of a few of the Greathearts who led the hosts when friends were fewer and hopes more trembling than in this blessed year of Jubilee, and let us thank God that they have lived.

The first in the long line was with us until the end of February in the Jubilee Year of 1897, and though his name has been frequently mentioned in this brief history, Mr. Stephen Shirley must again be lovingly referred to as the Founder of the Union in May, 1855, and its faithful friend as long as he lived. For the first six years he acted as one of its secretaries, always pleading for a

worthier holder of the office, and never holding it single-handed; but he really served it well, with an affectionate zeal the efficiency of which all admitted but himself. He never ceased to be an active member of the Committee during the generation that followed, and soon became its permanent chairman, a post he held until he had passed three score years and ten. His knowledge of the work, his devotion to it, and his particularly conciliatory manners made him an almost ideal chairman. He wrote five and thirty years ago a manual on how to form, conduct, and sustain Bands of Hope, having previously issued an appeal to working men entitled "Our National Sinews." His presence was ever welcome at little Band of Hope meetings, or at large Conferences and public functions, and the thousands who knew him will ever remember his genial presence and loving devotion to the movement with grateful hearts. Mr. Glasspool reminds us

> How ardently he prayed that he might see
> His crowning joy—our coming Jubilee;
> But He whose hand has naught but kindness given
> Decreed for him a Jubilee in heaven.

Several colleagues worked with Mr. Shirley in the secretariat, Mr. W. J. Haynes (two years), Mr. R. B. Starr (two years), Mr. Quintin Dalrymple (one year) and Mr. M. W. Dunn (five years), and the records of their services are duly noted in the earlier reports; in 1862, however, the Committee, urged by Mr. Shirley, induced the Rev. George Wilson M'Cree to supervise the secretarial work, with Mr. Dunn as his colleague. It was a happy choice, Mr. M'Cree gradually throwing himself more and more into the work, until a considerable portion of his time was spent in advocating the claims of Bands of Hope throughout the whole of the country. He thus rendered yeoman service to the Union for about fourteen years, during the first seven of which he still kept up his Home Missionary labours in the Seven Dials, where his kind shrewdness and good-humoured thoroughness won him the confidence of the poor and

vicious in that unsavoury neighbourhood. He left most of the office work in the capable hands of Mr. Frederic Smith, who had been assisting the Union since 1859, and was thus more able to give his evenings to the advocacy it needed. In 1876, having taken up a permanent pastorate in South London in the preceding year, Mr. M'Cree severed his connection with the Union he had served so well, and Mr. Frederic Smith was appointed sole secretary. Mr. M'Cree died in 1893, aged 71.

For the first twenty-one years of the Union's career, Mr. Shirley and Mr. M'Cree practically divided the chief secretaryship between them; none could have been better fitted to do the especial work that fell to them. Then new methods and new energy were needed, and at the right moment the reins came into the hands of Mr. Frederic Smith, and he, who was followed in the secretariate by Mr. Charles Wakely in 1884, has been an influence for great good in the Union's career during the second twenty-one years of its existence. It will not do to speak of living men still associated with the management of the Union as they will be spoken of in the years to come, but it will be within the bounds of propriety to say that the genius of inventive originality, which is one of Mr. Smith's chief characteristics, is well united with Mr. Wakely's patient mastery of detail and his careful whole-souled devotion to his work. They are men of remarkably diverse powers, but the Union Committee has been most fortunate in securing their guidance during the remarkable development of the past thirteen years. May they both live to see the day when there shall be six million young Britons included in the statistics of Band of Hope and kindred organizations, instead of the three million recorded to-day.

It would not be out of place here to record the opinion of the executive when Mr. Smith resigned the secretaryship in 1884, the following resolution being unanimously passed:—

"That this Committee, most deeply and unfeignedly regret that Mr. Frederic Smith, after twenty-five years of very active service in behalf of this Union, should feel himself compelled to request that his present position as General Secretary may be entrusted to other hands, and they only consent to accept his resignation in the belief that on account of his health it is imperatively necessary that he should be relieved from the strain consequent upon his many arduous and responsible duties, and upon the understanding that not only will his experience and advice be still fully available to them and to his successor, but that he will be prepared to continue the editorial work now performed by him, and to attend on their behalf Conferences and Meetings both in town and country.

Mr. Smith's entire devotion to the work, his keen perception, and his uniform kindness have rendered him invaluable to Band of Hope workers as a body, whilst by every member of the Committee he is esteemed as a beloved friend, and they hope, therefore, that by his proposed partial relaxation from his accustomed duties, he will soon by God's blessing be restored to perfect health and strength."

Nor could the Committee be satisfied with so expressive a resolution; they determined to translate it into much more tangible form. Accordingly, in the autumn they held a special meeting in the Lower Exeter Hall, Dr. Edmunds presiding, when a handsome album, containing an address and the names of subscribers, a gold watch, and a valuable purse of money were presented to Mr. Smith amid the prolonged applause of a large concourse of friends and admirers.

At the same meeting Mr. Wakely was welcomed to his new duties with great cordiality. At first he was styled General Secretary, and Mr. Smith consented to be Editorial and Travelling Secretary; but in a few years Mr. Smith was appointed Chairman of the Committee, the Union thus retaining his honorary services—which were almost as arduously carried out as during the previous five and twenty years—and thus securing his help and his directing hand in the great work to which the Union felt itself called.

There were four Treasurers during the first twenty years of the Union's existence (Messrs. Towgood, Haynes,

West, and Cash), but during the last twenty-two it has been fortunate enough to have the valued services and advice of Mr. Ebenezer Clarke, F.S.S., of Walthamstow.

Of Presidents there have been but four, the Rev. Canon Marsh, D.D., and Lord Ebury during the first three years; and then the ever-to-be-honoured Samuel Morley, the merchant philanthropist of London, who from 1858 to 1886—that is for the last twenty-eight years of his life—was the most faithful, staunch, and generous friend the Union could have had. He never liked to miss the Annual Meeting in Exeter Hall, and many a time hurried away from Parliament only just in time to take the chair at the precise moment announced. Mr. Morley was noted for his careful statements and for his judicious methods of appealing to his hearers, his love of children, and his personal integrity. When, therefore, he gave the result of his own observations, his words carried great weight, as for instance when he said,

"I have had to do during my life, I believe, with almost every movement to elevate the people from the sunken condition in which thousands of them are placed, and we find the evil of drink meeting us in every way."

No wonder then that the Union's loss was keenly felt when in September, 1886, its great-minded President succumbed to a long illness at the age of 77.

Mr. Morley had been too unwell to appear at the meetings in the preceding May, and the Committee asked Mr. George Williams, another of England's merchant princes, and another philanthropist as well, to preside in the absence of their chief. Mr. Williams did so most cheerfully, and expressed his surprise at the remarkable work which the Union was doing, and on such limited means. What more fitting then, when Mr. Morley laid down his work in the autumn, than that Mr. Williams should be invited to succeed him in the Presidency. That summer Mr. Williams had been visiting Switzerland, in connection with a congress convened by the Young Men's Christian Association, of

which he was founder and president. On his return to England he was approached by the Committee and in reply to their unanimous request he cordially consented to assume the presidency—a post he has held to this day, and for which he has proved himself most eminently fitted. In 1894 the Queen, as one of her "Birthday honours," conferred a knighthood on the President, and the Committee united with hundreds of friends throughout the land in offering to Sir George Williams their congratulations on so fitting a recognition of his services for God and humanity.

Concerning prominent Vice-Presidents, members of the Committee, and the staff of agents, mention may be made of the best-known of those who have finished their fight and gone to their rest; but of the good they were enabled to do no statistics that earth can provide can tell. Their faithful service was not in vain, nor did they spend their strength for nought. Among the earliest of these was Mr. Deputy-Judge Joseph Payne, as humane a judge as ever tried a prisoner, and as keen an observer of the results of crime-producing drink as that age produced. The learned gentleman never seemed so happy as when after a long day's sitting in the Criminal Court, he could escape to the more wholesome moral atmosphere of a Band of Hope meeting. He was a large-hearted humorist, a bit of a wag, and a bit of a poet. His delight was to be at the end of a long list of speakers that he might turn the pleadings of those who preceded him into a rhyming "tailpiece" with which to conclude his own addresses. This made him a great favourite on all platforms, and made his teaching the more easily to be remembered; while it was often mere doggerel, hurriedly pencilled on a card as the meeting went on, it yet always conveyed some important truth. Room for one or two instances may be claimed for the benefit of those who do not remember the bright welcome the children accorded Judge Payne, and his amusing homeliness, for he has had no imitators. He described the purpose of the Band of Hope thus;—

A work of prevention and cure;
A work for the rich and the poor;
A work that is slow and yet sure;
A work whose effects will endure.

On another occasion he told the audience that the Band of Hope Union was an organization for the welfare of the people at large. He said—

It is an association
For the reformation
Of the population
Of the British Nation,
And their preservation
From degradation
Through the operation
Of fermentation.

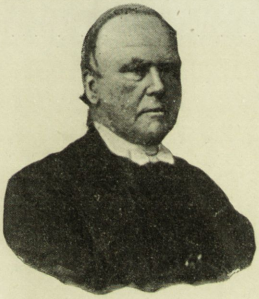
It was at the same meeting, in St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, that his prophetic insight indicated an apparent impossibility that has been realized in this Jubilee year. He was saying how the Union was elevational and expectational, for he was a good coiner of words, and pointed out how it *expected* great things of its adherents, in the world and the church, and how it would "go on expecting until it sees Her Most Gracious Majesty (whom God preserve), the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family, enrolled among its patrons and supporters." That speech was made 40 years ago, but last year the Prince and Princess of Wales went to open a Band of Hope Bazaar in East London, and since then the good Queen has become the Patron of the Band of Hope Jubilee.

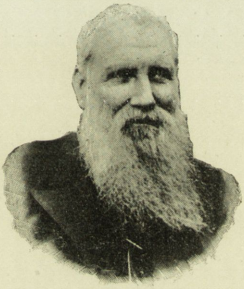
When the talented judge died in 1870, a monumental drinking fountain was erected in Regent's Park Road, to perpetuate his good deeds and fame. It cost £200, of which much more than half was raised by the children who remembered him; and a brass plate upon it told how it was

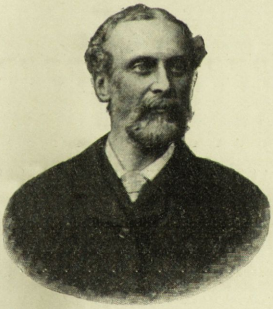
"Erected by the Committee and friends of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union in memory of JOSEPH PAYNE, Esq., Deputy-Assistant Judge. Died March 29th, 1870. A zealous Total Abstainer and a Faithful Friend of Bands of Hope."

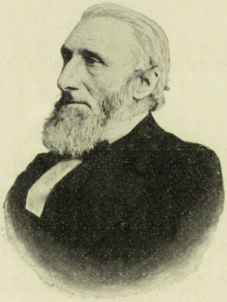
Another most devoted friend was the Rev. G. M. Murphy, whose name will ever be associated with the popular Lambeth Baths Saturday night temperance meetings in South London. He was one of the earliest supporters of the Union, and served it in many ways, as member of committee, deputation, adjudicator, etc., until in 1887 he was summoned away by a voice that no mortal can disobey, to the grief of all his colleagues, but with a splendid record of work behind him.

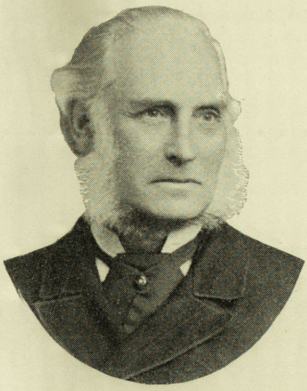
Of the Agents who have finished their work, two or three should here be mentioned, in addition to Mr. Lay and Mr. Affleck, whose faithful careers were noted in an earlier page. Mr. George Blaby, one of the most simple-hearted of men, served the Union as Agent for seventeen years with a fidelity worthy of a hero. He had intense sympathy with the victims of drink, and used to speak with especial effect to the tempted and the distressed, while his cheerful faith and his love of children and music made his visits welcome wherever he was known. Mr. William Bell was another of nature's gentlemen; inured to toil as a mill-hand at the age of ten, he early signed the pledge, and by means of self-denial taught himself in the best ways a lad could in the days before education became popular. He defied the "custom" of the mills by refusing to drink or to pay for "drinks" when he had finished his apprenticeship, when he was married, and when he joined his benefit club. He was a custom-breaker when bad customs were concerned, and his master soon learned to respect him for his judgment as well as his courage. Temperance advocacy soon claimed him, and at first he worked in his own beloved Yorkshire, but this Union wanted just the man he was, and he came to London. For fifty years he served the movement with a zeal that was ennobling to see; he had a passionate love for children, and knew the trials and troubles of the poor man's home from bitter experience. His gentle disposition did not deprive his oratory of vigour, and he gloried in the sword-thrusts he gave the Tyrant Alcohol; he rejoiced

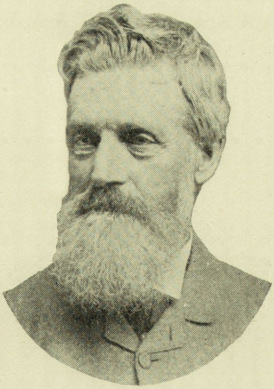












A FEW WELL-KNOWN SUPPORTERS OF THE UNION.

"*Faces we shall see no more.*"

Rev. Jabez Burns.
Sir Stevenson A. Blackwood.
James H. Raper.
Rev. G. M. Murphy.
William I. Palmer.
Dr. Frederic R. Lees.



PAST AND PRESENT AGENTS OF THE UNION.

James Eaton (died 1875). George Blaby (died 1875), W. B. Affleck (died 1887).
William Bell (died 1896). William J. Lay (died 1880). Walter J. Hobbs.
Frank Adkins. Walter N. Edwards, F.C.S.

to have secured over 60,000 pledges as the result of his life-long advocacy. The more he was known the more he was in demand, and when he died in May, 1896, there were engagements booked for him for the following September. His was an inspiring faith in God and in what Temperance could do to assist in hastening the coming of the kingdom for which all good men pray.

With these brave souls may be associated others who have laboured and passed within the veil during the years that have gone. Men like Mr. T. B. Smithies, the founder of the *Band of Hope Review*; Mr. Thomas Cook, the inventor of the modern excursion train—and that first excursion train a Temperance Demonstration party; Mr. J. B. Gough, the gifted orator, who died in battle-harness in 1886, that is while addressing a great meeting in Philadelphia. His death was an answer to his prayer of years before—"I pray that when death comes to me he may come while the harness is on, while I am battling for the right against the hard, black-headed iniquity—drink." In the midst of his speech, when he was urging the young men before him to make their record clean, the summons sounded, the matchless orator fell speechless, stricken with paralysis, worn out by his terrific struggles to proclaim drink's evil nature. It was a noble death to die—"A Victor! fallen in a bloodless fight."

Then, too, there were Sir B. W. Richardson, the venerable Dr. F. R. Lees, Mr. J. H. Raper—who all have recently passed away; Mrs. Clara Lucas Balfour, the Rev. R. H. Dugdale, Mr. Frank Wright, Sir Arthur Blackwood, Mr. W. I. Palmer, Mr. W. R. Selway, Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, Dr. Jabez Burns, Mr. J. P. Parker (a working-man of much literary aptitude in the early days of the Union), Mr. Jas. McCurrey (another workman who prospered, and left £300 to the Union), Mr. William Hoyle (the Lancashire statistician), Mr. William Hoyle (the Lancashire song-writer), Sir William King Hall, the Rev. J. P. Chown, Mr. W. Long Harris (of Bristol), the Rev. Robert Maguire, Mr. Samuel Sims,

Dr. J. W. Kirton (author of "Buy Your Own Cherries"), and a great cloud of witnesses whose memory is valued among the richest treasures that the Union possesses. None of them lived in vain, and happily though the workers die their work will bring forth fruit to life everlasting.

Then there are the good men whose lives are now being freely spent for this great work, men of whom it would be unfit to say much and yet whose labours are of vital value to the movement. The special fitness of Mr. Frederic Smith and Mr. Wakely for their respective posts as Chairman and Secretary has already been indicated, and they are supported by a staff of officials who came into the work because they loved it, and who have developed with its growth into being almost the ideal men for the special departments with which they are associated. Mr. Judson Bonner is unwearied in his endeavours to keep the publication and trading department to the highest pitch of excellence and usefulness, as shown in Chapter IV. Mr. Walter N. Edwards, F.C.S. (like Mr. Bonner and the rest), is an old Band of Hope boy, and was first mentioned when, just dawning into manhood, he took a high position in one of the great Competitive Examinations the Union has so often held. When he began to be a Band of Hope speaker he delighted in "chemical lectures," talks with experiments, and so keenly did he see the value of this form of advocacy that he went in for thorough scientific education, and passed through the stiff "exams." with flying colours. To prove this he is now an Honours man in Inorganic and Organic Chemistry (South Kensington), a Certificated Teacher in Physiology and Hygiene, and a Fellow of the Chemical Society. Mr. Edwards is not less a business man because he dabbles in gases and acids, for he is a careful accountant and an acute statistician. Longer in the service of the Union than either of these is Mr. Frank Adkins, an agent of varied parts, but whose chief work has been to give lantern lectures up and down the land; he has done this in every county

in England, in every province in Ireland, and occasionally on the Continent. Latterly he has been a Village Missioner, carrying his experienced organizing powers into force in the remoter and smaller districts that have been more or less overlooked owing to their out-of-the-way-ness. This has made him a pioneer indeed, a work for which his tact and good faith alike have admirably fitted him. The lesser known members of the staff, and the Evening Lecturers, are also chosen with special care, the first qualification being their past zealous promotion of the work in the localities where they have lived. They are indeed a splendid body of supporters, and all toil with affectionate zeal to help on the aims the Band of Hope Union has set before it.

The heroes that have been, the veterans still at the head, the young warriors already eager to enter the fray, have worked, are working, and will work, with the one purpose that the Union's aim shall be accomplished—fair Britain become sober Britain, with her iniquities behind her, the Lord Eternal her everlasting light, and the days of her mourning ended.

CHAPTER XI.

The Growth of the Union.

THE homes of the Union—its offices—suggest a parable of its own development. In 1855 its first resting-place was in a room rather smaller than a comfortable bathing machine—a tiny room, five feet square, at 37, Queen Square, where Mr. Shirley then was living, and which he gave over for the few papers and correspondence, which at the outset were not profuse. Two or three years were more than sufficient for this

little den, and then, Mr. Shirley offered a larger room for the exclusive use of the Union; it was a small room still, but it was twice as big as the little chamber in which the Secretary had found it difficult to hold a committee of two. Had the Agent who chiefly occupied himself with the clerical work of the first office been a big man, portly and broad-shouldered, how much the work might have been delayed not even a prophet could tell, but fortunately, the right man for the little dovecote was found in the person of Mr. Frederic Smith.

Before 1860, the second office, at 37, Queen Square was beginning to fit rather tightly. It held a chair or two, some shelves and a table—but the hymn-books that were being printed by thousands had to be piled up to the ceiling, and the desk for correspondence was soon overladen with proofs, pledge cards, letters, newspapers, in ever-increasing piles, and constantly recurring new numbers of the *Band of Hope Record*. "Uncle True," who was no other than Mr. Shirley himself, was constantly to be found within this sanctum, both early and late, and many a serious confab took place as to how the work might be forwarded and the public sympathy be obtained still more largely. As the years rolled by, the lack of better housing became a serious trouble to the Committee; it was not, however, until 1868, that a couple of bigger rooms, not too far away, was found; this was in a corner of Red Lion Square, not all that could be wished, but all that could be afforded out of the small income the Committee were able to secure. Here for nearly six years the Union found a home; and the work grew apace in the wider breathing-room thus afforded. This place was, however, off the main track, no one walked by it who could help it, no front premises for advertising purposes were provided, and then it was a long distance from the publishing quarter of London, which then, as now, was so largely carried on beneath the shadow of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Committee longed for a better locality, but could not risk removal. However, in 1874, the owners of the place determined to

pull it down and provide space for a much-needed place of worship. Compulsory eviction of this sort led the Executive to hunt diligently for a new home, and this at length they found close to the west end of St. Paul's. They made arrangements, during 1874, to take two upper rooms in the premises leased by the Temperance Permanent Building Society, at 4, Ludgate Hill, and here, taking additional rooms later on, they were enabled to develop their business wonderfully for the next nineteen years. It was not all they wanted, for their long-formed desire was for a shop front, where their productions could be displayed in a main thoroughfare; but it was in a situation that was only one minute's walk from the capital of the book world, Paternoster Row; and it was obtained on most considerate terms from the friendly Directors of the Building Society. In this building, Mr. Bonner made most of his suggestions for new experiments in the publication department—suggestions which were generally carried out. Handbooks were revised; "services of song" edited, prepared for the press, stored, and sold; scientific accessories rigged up; and here, too, took place the important deliberations which led to the great School Scheme, whose tale was told in Chapter V.

In the summer of 1893, the Committee of the Union decided to acquire the lease of premises at 60, Old Bailey, and thenceforward have carried on their manifold operations in that main artery. The whole building has been utilized, and has been found to be even now not large enough for the business transacted there. It comprises five floors and a basement, affording a striking contrast with the five-foot cabin referred to at the beginning of this chapter; and it had the supreme advantage of having a shop-front available for the display of the Union's productions. Whenever the "Old Bailey" courts are sitting, crowds of witnesses often have to loiter about in sight of the court-house ready to be called at any moment; and to them the interesting books, pictures, prints, apparatus, not less than to the passers-by who often halt for a minute's observation, prove a

welcome, and, let us hope, a profitable, diversion. One of the best antidotes to the criminal proceedings that are associated with the Old Bailey is to be found in the Band of Hope movement, wherever it exists.

Already, however, it is clear that 60, Old Bailey, is not large enough for the Society's operations. The Committee Meetings are unduly crowded, for as the work grows, the machinery by which it is governed provides for further representation on the Executive. The rooms too, are all low, and fresh air is an essential, even in the Italian purity of London's atmosphere! One of the most pressing needs of the time is therefore a newer, larger, worthier Band of Hope House, and that, there is every reason to believe, will be provided, owing to the generosity of the public in supporting the Band of Hope Jubilee Celebration of 1897.

How the Union has developed cannot be better shewn than by copies of its first and last balance sheets. Here they are—

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

FIRST YEAR, ending March 31st, 1856.

Dr. *Receipts.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Subscriptions	46	9	6
Do. for Special Fund..	16	13	2
Do. for Bands of Hope	4	10	0
Collections at Meetings	1	13	3
Magic Lantern and Musical Entertainment	12	7	11½
Sale of Books	3	7	8
Travelling Expenses..	0	10	0
	£85	11	6½

Expenditure. *Cr.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Stationery	2	16	9½
Printing	33	3	1
Rent of Halls	5	19	6
Postage Stamps ..	8	2	2
Agents' Salaries and Commission on Subscriptions ..	18	17	3
Travelling Expenses..	0	16	5
Rent of Rooms for Meetings of Committee	4	12	6
Tea Meetings	0	12	6
Sundries	3	5	10
Expenses of Magic Lantern and Musical Entertainments	5	9	10
Balance	1	15	8
	£85	11	6½

FORTY-SECOND YEAR, ending March 31st, 1897.

Dr. *Cr.*

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
In hand April 1st, 1896:—				Public Meetings, Conferences, etc..	451	7	8
General Funds ..	116	9	3	Dissolving View Lectures	109	8	11
Trading Department..	205	0	10	Salaries to Secretary, Trade Manager, Clerks, and 30 Lecturers and Agents	3984	11	5
School Scheme Fund	1617	4	3	Rents, Rates, Taxes, Lighting, etc. ..	539	4	2
Subscriptions and Donations to General Funds School Scheme and other Special Funds	3792	17	10	Postage, Printing, and Stationery ..	332	17	1
Sales of Publications, etc.	4412	0	8	Grants, Prizes, etc..	302	17	9
Receipts from Meetings	179	3	0	Cost of Publications, etc.	3390	10	7
Fees for Dissolving View Lectures ..	104	4	8	Advertising	111	4	11
				Total Expenditure..	9222	2	6
				Amounts Carried Forward—			
				General Funds ..	192	7	9
				Trading Department..	8	14	5
				School Scheme Fund	1003	15	10
	£10,427	0	6		£10,427	0	6

These receipts do not include contributions to the Special Jubilee Fund.

These figures show more than any description could do the financial development of the Union, but a contrast between the work recorded in the same two years indicates the growth in even a more striking manner.

SUMMARY OF FIRST REPORT, 1855-6.

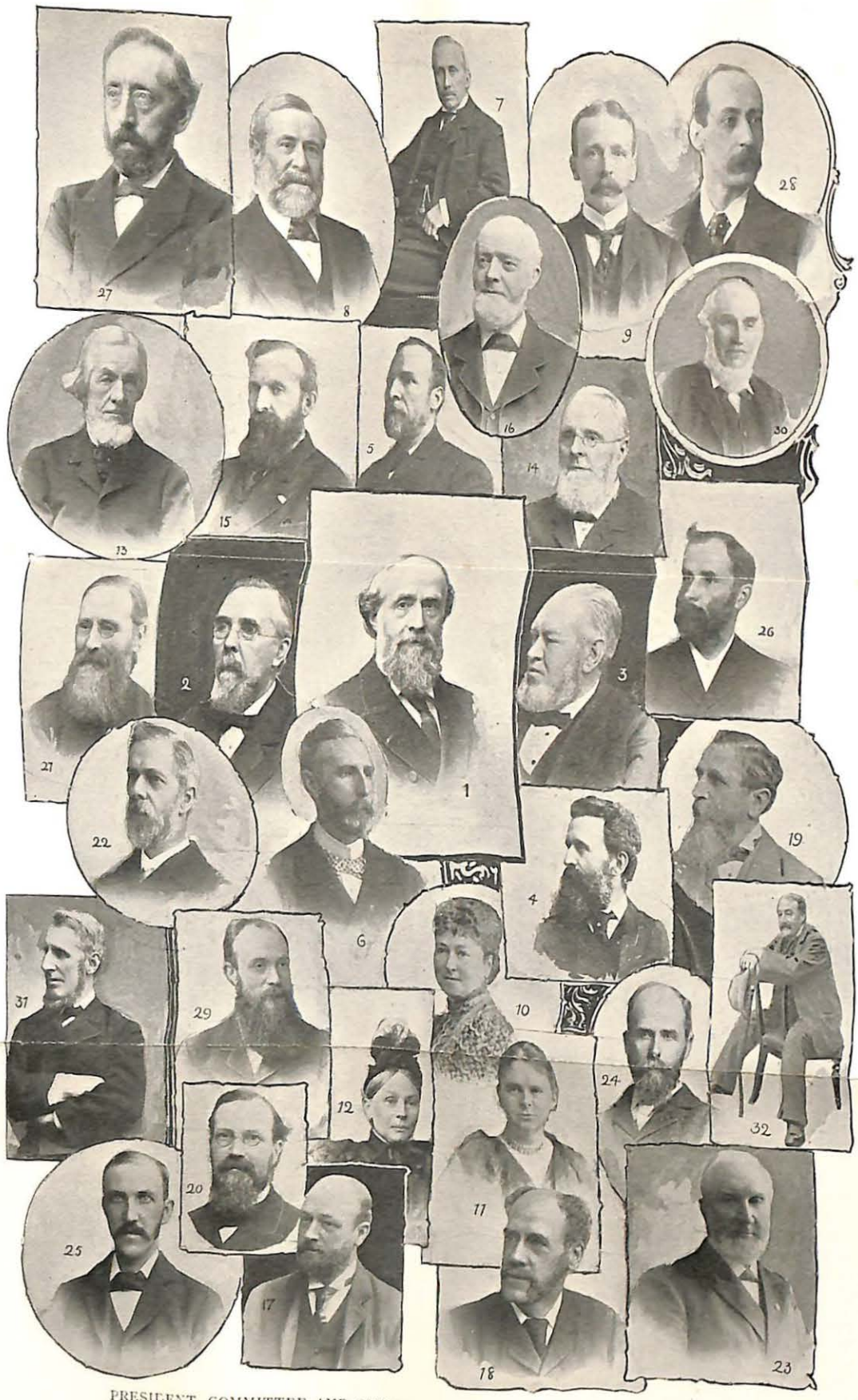
Several Bands of Hope formed in London and the Provinces.
Some hundreds of visits paid to Bands of Hope.
Two or Three Special Meetings and two Conferences held.
One Agent employed for seven months.

Twelve Lantern Lectures delivered.
Hymn Book issued.
£6 offered in Prizes for Hymns.
Total Receipts from all sources, £85 11s. 6½d.

SUMMARY OF LAST REPORT, 1896-7.

284 County, Town, and District Band of Hope Unions.
Total Strength of the Juvenile Movement, 22,993 Societies, and 2,902,605 Members.
30 Lecturers and Agents employed.
2554 Meetings addressed by Deputations.
755 Cities and Towns visited by School Lecturers.
4391 Day School Lectures given to 439,464 Scholars and 14,889 Teachers.
1530 Lantern Lectures delivered.
137 Villages visited with Free Illustrated Lectures.
792,951 Publications sold.
£1206 Collected for the Temperance Hospital and Bands of Hope.
Total Receipts from all sources, £8488.

How the organization has adapted itself to the growing needs of each advancing decade may be found by the curious in a study of the alterations made in its "constitution" from time to time. By a process of natural selection and adaptation this has come to assume its present form. It is a lengthy document, but the essence of it is briefly this: the Union is governed by a "Council," consisting of personal subscribers and representatives of subscribing Unions, and this body meets once a year in London to receive the report of the operations for the twelve months preceding, to elect a third of the Executive Committee each year, and to confer on the interests of the movement generally. There is an apportionment of Committee between the metropolis and the provinces, and personal subscribers are eligible for election as well as representative subscribers. As the Executive is large, it again does its work by sub-division, and, as Mr. Gilbert says, "it does it very well," for in this the scriptural test is fulfilled, and the fruit that this wonderful tree has produced is full justification for the culture and training that have been adopted. The Provincial Unions, most of them



PRESIDENT, COMMITTEE AND OFFICERS OF THE UNION IN THE JUBILEE YEAR.

1. Sir George Williams, *President*. 2. Frederic Smith, *Chairman*. 3. Ebenezer Clarke, *Treasurer*. 4. William Wilkinson, *Vice-Chairman*. 5. Charles Wakely, *Secretary*. 6. Hon. Conrad Dillon, *London*. 7. John B. George, *London*. 8. George H. Lee, *London*. 9. Lionel Mundy, *London*. 10. Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke, *Southampton*. 11. Mrs. W. S. Caine, *London*. 12. Miss Docwra, *Kelvedon, Essex*. 13. Alderman W. White, *Birmingham*. 14. Alderman W. Sanders, *Cardiff*. 15. T. E. Hallsworth, *Manchester*. 16. Jacob Earnshaw, *Manchester*. 17. C. J. Whitehead, *Sheffield*. 18. E. J. Day, *Dewsbury*. 19. John Thomas, *Woburn*. 20. John Wills, *Derby*. 21. Rev. F. Storer Clarke, *Greenwich*. 22. Rev. David Heath, *Sheffield*. 23. Rev. John Thornley, *Sheffield*. 24. William E. Bell, *Newcastle*. 25. George T. Cooke, *Bristol*. 26. Rowland Hill, *Bedford*. 27. James I. Morrell, *London*. 28. Walter N. Rook, *London*. 29. Charles W. Garrard, *London*. 30. Joseph P. Draper, *London*. 31. George S. Lucraft, *London*. 32. Thomas H. Wyatt, *London*.



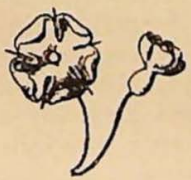
REPRESENTATIVES OF LEADING BAND OF HOPE UNIONS TAKING PART IN THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

Numbered according to date of formation of Union.

1. G. Walker, *Bradford.* 2. S. Naismith, *Sheffield.* 3. J. Lawson, *Birmingham.* 4. J. B. Sutcliffe, *Liverpool.* 5. W. Wilkinson, *Irish Temperance League.* 6. J. J. Hatch, *Halifax.* 7. Alderman J. Hepworth, *Leeds.* 8. W. Chandos Wilson, *Lancashire and Cheshire.* 9. Thomas Smith, *City and Finsbury.* 10. C. Hawkins, *Preston.* 11 and 12. Earl and Countess Carlisle, *Yorkshire.* 13. J. W. Avery, *Derby.* 14. T. Palmer, *Leicester.* 15. J. Troup, *Newcastle.* 16. Rev. W. F. Newsam, *Methodist New Connexion.* 17. A. Richardson, *Liverpool Wesleyan.* 18. W. Aikman, *Scottish.* 19. Miss Robinson, *Nottingham.* 20. W. Carty *Hibernian.* 21. J Wilkinson, *Hull.* 22. A. J. George, *Oxford.* 23. J. W. Lees, *Macclesfield.* 24. T. J. Menzies, *Southwark.* 25. W. Groves, *Tower Hamlets.* 26. W. G. Bruce, *Edinburgh.* 27. T. Sabin, *South Essex.* 28. J. Barnett, *North Essex.* 29. S. A. Waters, *S.W. London.* 30. R. N. Smith, *Keighley.* 31. Miss Sale, *Northampton.* 32. J. Luckett, *Surrey.* 33. L. Page, *Cardiff.* 34. — Grove, *Monmouth.* 35. E W. S. Royds, *Herts.* 36. C Dain, *Sunderland.* 37. W. Brackenbury, *Darlington and Durham.* 38. R. Murray Hyslop, *Kent.* 39. A. Joliffe, *Hants.* 40. W. B. Harvey, *Frome.* 41. Mrs. Stephenson, *Somerset.* 42. E. G. Burbidge, *Sussex.*

the children of this Union, are allied to it by small annual fees, and there is the happiest relationship between them all; they have no rival ends to serve, and alike live for the welfare of the common movement in which they are engaged.

During these forty-two years the Union has been in existence it has ever been wide-awake to its mission; its deeds—meetings, conferences, examinations, publications, agencies—would form a catalogue twice as large as this whole volume. Enough, however, has surely been said in this Historical Sketch to give an idea of its main work and its chief features, and to convince those who hitherto have not known of its career that few more useful societies have been at work in the British Isles than the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union.



The National Temperance League and Work for the Young.

BY ROBERT RAE, SECRETARY.

SEVERAL years before the National Temperance League was formed by the amalgamation of the National Temperance Society with the London Temperance League, a considerable amount of special work for the young was carried on by the last named of these two organizations, which reported in 1852 that Mr. J. H. Esterbrooke, a member of the Committee, "had devoted himself entirely to the formation of fresh stations, and assisting those already formed, and very much good has been the result. Mr. Peter Sinclair, of Edinburgh, was engaged to attend every Band of Hope, and, as far as time would allow, every ragged, day, Sunday and national school, at which addresses were delivered, and in many places a great interest excited." A notable children's demonstration, organized by Mr. Esterbrooke, was held in Exeter Hall on February 16, 1852, when about 6000 were crowded into the building, and as many more gathered in the Strand outside, seriously interfering with the traffic of that busy thoroughfare. At this great gathering an address to the Prince of Wales, then ten years of age, was adopted by acclamation.

As soon as the National Temperance League was organized in 1856, its agents and speakers rendered active assistance to the Band of Hope movement, and the Rev. D. F. Sunderland devoted a large portion of his time and attention to that department of labour, being specially successful in convening and addressing

large aggregate meetings of Sunday School children in London and several large towns. This work was continued for some years, and in 1861, when I became Secretary of the League, Mr. Sunderland commenced a series of visits to parochial and other elementary schools in London, and formed in connection with them a number of Bands of Hope. About the same time, Mr. Thomas Allen Smith, the League's scientific lecturer of that period, commenced a series of lectures upon the composition, properties and effects of alcoholic liquors, in colleges, middle-class schools, training-ships and influential public institutions in London, Liverpool and other towns, the consent of officials and teachers being more readily obtained because the lectures were of a scientific character, profusely illustrated by physiological diagrams and chemical experiments. Similar lectures were also given by Mr. T. A. Smith in elementary schools, and in 1870, before Mr. Forster's Education Act came into existence, another agent of the League—Mr. Charles Smith—commenced a systematic visitation of London schools, and enjoyed the privilege during the remaining ten years of his life, through the favour of the teachers, who appreciated and encouraged his visits, of delivering 5,740 short addresses on Temperance to the boys and girls in attendance at denominational and Board schools. Upon the death of Mr. Charles Smith the Committee of the League were fortunate enough to enlist the services of Mr. F. R. Cheshire, F.S.A., an experienced teacher, with special qualifications for the work, who during fourteen years delivered over 2,100 lectures upon alcoholic drinks in relation to physiology and domestic economy, in Metropolitan schools, the interest and value of his work being enhanced by the offer of prizes for the best reports of the lectures, upwards of 150,000 of which were written by the children, and 3,000 book prizes were awarded. Mr. Cheshire died in 1894, since which time similar lectures, with equally successful results, have been given regularly in numerous towns and villages, by Mr. J. L. Fenn, the provincial organizing agent of the League.

A long-standing and very successful item in the Juvenile work of the League is the maintenance of a Band of Hope in the Royal Hospital School at Greenwich, conducted by Mr. Samuel Sims from its formation in 1872 until his death in 1891. The work is now carried on by Mr. W. S. Campbell, on behalf of the League. The meetings are held weekly, and it is no uncommon thing to have a full thousand spirited young lads assembled at one of the enjoyable meetings of the society. Testimony is frequently borne by "old boys" to the permanent value of this branch of the League's operations.

The League's first approach to students in training colleges was made in 1862, when the young men in attendance at the British and Foreign School Society's College in Borough Road, Southwark, were addressed by a deputation from the League. The same institution has been frequently visited during the last few years, and amongst the other denominational colleges which have shared the same privilege may be included those at Bangor, Bath, Battersea, Carnarvon, Cheltenham, Chester, Culham, Highbury, Homerton, Saltley (Birmingham), Sheffield, Stockwell, Taunton, Westminster, and Winchester, some of them being visited several times. With the view of stimulating the students to study the nature and effects of alcohol carefully and systematically, a series of competitive examinations was instituted several years ago, which proved remarkably useful, many prizes at the rate of £25 for each 100 competitors being awarded to those furnishing the best answers to questions based on Dr. Richardson's "Temperance Lesson Book," Professor Cheshire's "Scientific Temperance Handbook" and other works of a similar kind.

The important class of day school teachers has also received a large share of attention. The League's annual Easter receptions to official representatives of the National Teachers' Union, were commenced in 1877 in the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster Abbey, kindly

granted by Dean Stanley, who also permitted the League to invite the General Association of Church Managers and Teachers to assemble in 1880; a second gathering of the National Teachers' Union being held in the same historic chamber during the following year. Since that time the delegates to the National Teachers' Union have been invited to breakfast during their annual conferences at Nottingham, Brighton, Sheffield, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Leicester, Norwich, Bradford, Cheltenham, Birmingham, Cardiff, Leeds, Liverpool, Oxford, Manchester, Brighton and Swansea.

A special effort to reach pupil teachers is one of the latest additions to the educational work of the League. With the help of generous friends, and the co-operation of school officials, competitions for pupil teachers, similar to those instituted for college students, have taken place in London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham, and Hull; £200 in prizes having been presented to pupil teachers at the places named.

The varied means adopted by the League in furthering educational Temperance have included several public meetings in Exeter Hall and other large buildings, some being arranged for the presentation of prizes; and conferences have also been held with School Board visitors and others who are practically associated with the educational machinery of the country. The League has likewise published a series of school books by Dr. Richardson, Professor Cheshire, Dr. Ridge, Mrs. Alice Price, and Mr. John Ingham, which have been widely circulated in Great Britain and its colonies, as well as in the United States.

Juvenile Temperance Work of the Church of England Temperance Society.

BY JOHN R. NEWMAN,

London Diocesan Secretary for Juvenile Work, Church of England Temperance Society.

IT will simply be impossible to write anything like a history, or even a fair *résumé* of the Juvenile Temperance Work done by the sons and daughters of the Church of England in an article of such length as I am restricted to, nor can it possibly be claimed that this brief glance is in any way complete; all it is intended to show is (*a*) That Temperance work amongst the children was thought of and carried on by members of the great Church, contemporaneously with the earliest of the workers in the cause belonging to other denominations, and (*b*) That the work of the Church of England Temperance Society shows, in the same way, a corresponding increase both as regards area and numbers.

To trace the Church Juvenile Temperance Movement to its source would be even a more difficult task than to trace the origin of the Band of Hope Movement itself. That the Church was early alive to the necessity of Temperance work and its responsibility in the matter, is clearly proved; for on June 29, 1831, more than twelve months before the redoubtable "Seven Men of Preston" signed their famous declaration, the first meeting of the London Temperance Society was held, under the Chairmanship of the Lord Bishop of Chester; and on July 29, of the same year, Dr. Blomfield, the then Lord Bishop

of London, was chosen President of the newly-formed Society, with several other Bishops as Vice-Presidents. So important had the work become even at that early stage, that Bishop Sumner, in his charge to the clergy of his diocese, recommended Temperance Societies as one of the means for arresting national intemperance.

The Rev. Nicholas Colthurst Dunscombe, M.A.,* writing in 1865, when he was the Rector of Macroon, Co. Cork, speaks of a parochial society at St. Mark's, Liverpool, in 1831, and another at St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, in 1832; but, whilst no definite mention is made of separate Juvenile Societies, there is this phrase: "I sometimes meet with those now advanced to manhood, who, in the days of their boyhood, had heard the principles of the Temperance Society enunciated within its walls." An interesting item of news also appears in the same article—*i.e.*: "I may mention that we had the services of an agent in 1835; we paid him a small salary as our funds were very low."

At St. Mary's Church, Edgehill, Liverpool, a Youths' Temperance Society was part of the parochial organization in 1835, the meetings being held in the Wavertree Road National Schools. Mr. Edward Bourne, of Audram House, Stourbridge, writing in the *Church of England Temperance Magazine*, October, 1865, says: "When I became a votary of total abstinence I was about fifteen years old . . . in a happy moment I joined a band of schoolfellows in forming a temperance society, and with them signed the pledge, which I have kept faithfully ever since."

Thus with the Bishops and Clergy becoming alive to the importance of Temperance teaching, Juvenile work grew—in some places slowly, but in others more rapidly—until its ramifications reached all over the

* The Rev. Nicholas C. Dunscombe, Rector of Macroon, was a co-worker with William Martin, who was instrumental in getting Father Matthew to sign the pledge. Mr. Dunscombe died on June 5th, 1877. (*Vide* "Ann Jane Carlisle," by Mr. F. Sherlock.)

country. An instance of the popularity of the movement amongst the young at that time, is given by the Rev. John Griffiths, who, speaking of the work carried on in Wales many years previously to 1864, says, "Seven hundred children became members of our Band of Hope," whilst other clergymen speak of their juvenile societies.

Instances could be multiplied of places where Juvenile Temperance work was being carried on by the Church of England clergy during the period 1850-1860; unfortunately, I have only space to mention one:

The Rev. Erskine Clarke—now Canon Erskine Clarke, Vicar of Battersea—when at St. Michael's, Derby, started in 1858 a Juvenile Temperance Society, and called it "The Happy Home Union," with a monthly magazine, which, under the name of *The Prize*, will be recognised still as one of the best children's magazines, and which to-day is edited by the founder. "The Happy Home Union" is still to be found in a flourishing condition in Derby. The first principle of this "Happy Home Union" was, "Since strong drink breaks up many a happy home, we resolve, by God's help, not to use it at all, except at Holy Communion and when we are really sick. We do without it not because it is any sin to use it aright, but because it is a waste of money, and because there is danger lest we fall into a fearful sin which ruins thousands."

Amongst the earliest of Church Bands of Hope in London were those started simultaneously at St. James' and St. Paul's, Clerkenwell, and the "Lamb and Flag," on Clerkenwell Green, in the fall of 1861. An interesting bit of history is given me of this "Lamb and Flag" Branch:—

"Although the title may sound much like a publican's sign, it was really a "pub." of another kind—namely, a public school and mission. It was situated in 'Lamb and Flag' Court, at the side of the Middlesex

Sessions House, on Clerkenwell Green. It was an independent Ragged School and Mission Station doing a great work in the neighbourhood, which consisted then of a network of courts and alleys, 'Frying Pan Alley' being one of the more famous. The whole district at this time was rich in thieves' dens, costermongers, and members of the 'great unwashed community.' The Rev. Robert Maguire, then Vicar of Clerkenwell, took the school and mission under his wing, and hence the starting of the three branches—St. James', St. Paul's and 'Lamb and Flag.' The 'Lamb and Flag' Mission is still carried on in Red Lion Street." Dr. Maguire was one of the most energetic of the founders of the Church of England Temperance Society, and was the first hon. secretary.

The actual enrolling of members at St. Paul's was commenced February 16, 1862, and has continued uninterruptedly up to the present day. I question whether another Band of Hope can be found in the country that has continued under the same management for thirty-five years, as in the case of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell, and therefore, Mr. W. Hackett and Mr. E. Collard, the first and present superintendents, well deserve to be mentioned in this Jubilee article.

The Windsor Juvenile Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, founded in 1861, like that at Clerkenwell, has survived to the present day, and is in full work and vigour.

Up to the year 1860 the bulk of the adult and other societies were temperance societies pure and simple, but the importance of giving a distinctly religious character to the societies had been gradually but surely forcing itself upon the attention of the clergy, and in February, 1862, a meeting was held at the London Tavern, and there was formed "The Church of England Total Abstinence Society," destined in time to become the powerful Church of England Temperance Society.

Let the beloved and revered founder, Canon Ellison, speak for himself. In a letter to me, February 9, 1897, he writes :—

"From the beginning we found ourselves obliged to take our own distinctive ground in this, as in other parts of the movement—partly because the object with which we started and which we had persistently to keep in view, was the utilizing of our parochial machinery; if for adults, in the rescue work, so much the more in the preventive work amongst the children. To have introduced the machinery of a new society, not recognising the rules of the great spiritual body of which we were members, would have been fatal to our progress. The work, therefore, took the shape of juvenile branches of the Church of England Temperance Society; but partly, also, because in the definition and practical working out of the Bands of Hope which we saw around us, there were some fundamental principles with which we could not find ourselves in accord; and while therefore recognising and doing full justice to the organization of the Band of Hope Union, we felt it better to take our place side by side, but not actually amalgamated with, that organization. Since that time our own views of the pledge, I think I may say, have gradually permeated the whole children's work, and we have not been careful, therefore, to emphasize, much less to widen, any points of difference."

It must be understood that whilst for adults, total abstinence is not made an imperative condition of membership in the Church of England Temperance Society, the reverse is the case with the children. The adoption of this rule, and the principles on which the juvenile societies were formed, will be found in Canon Ellison's "Sermons and Addresses."*

* "Sermons and Addresses," by Canon Ellison, Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, etc. Wells, Garner & Co., and the Church of England Temperance Society, 4, Sanctuary, Westminster. 3s. 9d. net.

Having launched the Society, it spread with marvellous rapidity. In nearly every town the work was taken up at once, and soon juvenile branches of the Church of England Temperance Society, or Church Bands of Hope, were started all over the country, but the increase from 1862-80 was only the prelude to a very large extension in the subsequent years.

It is a hard matter to give an accurate return of the membership of the Juvenile Branches of the C.E.T.S. in England and Wales; but the returns to hand show that these are considerably over 6,000 branches, with a membership of between 800,000 and 900,000.

In twenty Dioceses a system of study and rewards is carried out. Not only has the religious and educational side of the work been taken up keenly by church branches, but manual and physical exercises, as training for the body, have become an important part of Band of Hope work. Competitions also are arranged in several Dioceses, and keenly taken up by the branches. Industrial exhibitions, where the work of busy little fingers is forthcoming in large quantities and in many varieties, is another important adjunct to Church Bands of Hope. Flower shows, and other helps in interesting and widening the knowledge of the little ones; athletic sports for the elder lads; debating and literary classes, united services and meetings, are all to be found where the work is taken up keenly and with enthusiasm.

A new movement akin to the industrial work of some Dioceses is the "Spare Time Movement," initiated in the Salisbury Diocese, and which promises to revolutionize the toy-making industry, by bringing the bulk of the labour to the English home, instead of transferring it to foreign soil. Scientific lectures are provided for Church and other schools in three Dioceses.

To have brought the Society to such a satisfactory state has been the work of many of the Church's noblest sons, and let it not be forgotten, the work of many of

our Nonconformist brethren, too. Who can forget the work of Thomas Smithies? Who could measure the good done by that splendid paper founded by him, "The Band of Hope Review?"

One of the most powerful leaders of the Church temperance movement during the past twenty-five years is undoubtedly His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was his joint occupancy of the Chairmanship of the Church of England Temperance Society and the See of London, that did more than anything else to kindle enthusiasm generally, and give a striking impetus to the work, especially in the London Diocese.

Of all the grand men, however, who have spent their lives and their energies in solidifying Church temperance work, one name stands prominently—Rev. Henry J. Ellison. His sermons and addresses, given over a period of 30 years, from the formation of the Church of England Total Abstinence Society in 1862, to April 1891, when, through physical weakness he was obliged to resign the Chairmanship of the C.E.T.S., bespeak his whole-hearted service to the cause. From the founding of the Society in 1862 until the present day, he has been to the front in all matters connected with the Church temperance movement. To his foresight, his judgment, his earnestness and enthusiasm, more than to any other one man, is due this magnificent success, and in praising Our Heavenly Father in songs of thankfulness for blessings so abundantly vouchsafed upon us in this our work, we thank Him for sparing for the Jubilee of this movement one so honoured in Church temperance work as Canon Ellison, the founder of the Church of England Temperance Society.

(Copyright reserved.)

Juvenile Rechabites.

BY RICHARDSON CAMPBELL,

High Secretary of the Independent Order of Rechabites.

THE Independent Order of Rechabites was formed at Salford in 1835, and at a very early period of its history began to develop Juvenile Branches, of which branches a goodly number formed previous to 1847, are still existing and doing active temperance work.

In the years 1837-38 Juvenile "tents" (as these branches of the Independent Order of Rechabites are termed) were formed in several places, including Douglas (Isle of Man), Louth (Lincolnshire), Alston (Cumberland), Manchester and various centres in the county of Northumberland.

In the *Rechabite Magazine* which began its existence as a "monthly" in February, 1840, frequent reference is made to the Juveniles, and in the March number for that year appears the following:—"Already there are a number of Juvenile Tents, which make their founders proud of the great good that will manifestly arise from them. In Lincolnshire they number nearly 400 members. In the Potteries nine male and female juvenile tents are opened which contain upwards of 250 members. In Cumberland they have begun and in Manchester one has been formed in connection with No. 6 Tent for which it is looked upon as a successful nursery. In Northumberland the district meeting has recommended Juvenile Tents to be established throughout the district, and if we have not mistaken the Northumbrian character, the recommendation will be carried out with spirit and

will be the complete overthrow of the traffickers in poisonous drinks in that county. At Port Glasgow in Scotland one has been established the conducting of which is excellent."

In 1841 the Executive Council of the order brought the matter of juvenile tents before the High Movable Conference held in the July of that year at Newcastle-on-Tyne. This meeting ordered the issue of a code of rules for juvenile tents and adopted an initiatory ceremony; it also drew up a certificate for juvenile members, and from that date the order has always provided supplies of necessary books, forms, registers, etc., for the use of its juvenile branches.

The following list shows the Juvenile Rechabite Tents now in existence that were opened in the early years of the movement.

Year.	Name.	Town.
1837	Mona Offspring	Douglas
1840	St. Stephen's	Manchester
1841	Ebenezer	Salford
1842	Mona Union	Douglas
1843	Parents' Hope	Manchester
1843	Fountain	Castletown
1843	Mona Fellowship	Ramsey
1843	Star of Mona	Peel
1844	Sons of Promise	Bolton
1844	Father's Hope	Darwen
1845	Jethro's Joy	Manchester
1845	Rising Star	Liverpool
1848	Star of Temperance	Oldham

The order has at the present time, upwards of 1,600 juvenile tents, all connected with adult tents; and during the last few years has made remarkable progress, as the following figures will show:—

	Membership at end of year.	Number transferred to adult branches.	Juvenile funds.
1885	26,820	753	£14,709 13 6
1890	47,795	1,687	24,632 6 7
1895	76,482	2,826	42,112 0 7

The present membership is 82,500, and the funds amount to upwards of £50,000.

The Order, being a benefit society as well as a temperance organization, affords special advantages to its members. Juvenile Rechabites are insured, in case of death, in sums up to ten pounds, and in case of sickness, they receive an amount which may reach a maximum of five shillings weekly as well as being provided with skilled medical attendance until their recovery. This feature is found to be of value in many ways.

1st. The parents, having a financial interest in the matter, see that their children attend and pay their contributions so as not to be "out of benefit" should sickness arise or death occur.

2nd. That difficult and critical period in Band of Hope work, when the older members do not care to associate with the younger ones and are too frequently known to lapse, is successfully bridged over by the Rechabite Benefit System, by which the members are assisted to retain their connection unbroken by reluctance to forfeit the benefits.

3rd. A juvenile member, if he removes, can be transferred to any other tent in any town he may go to. A system of clearance certificates is in operation by which no financial loss is sustained by the member, whilst in the town to which he goes he has the advantage of immediately coming into contact with a number of young people closely connected with the Temperance movement, from whom he may receive encouragement and support.

The sickness and mortality of the Juvenile Rechabites is remarkably low, and amply demonstrates the great advantages of abstinence even on young lives. In 1885 only thirty-five deaths took place out of 26,820 members, in 1890 only ninety-five out of 47,795 members, and in 1895 only 184 out of 76,492 members, showing a rate of mortality so low as to be almost incredible.

Juvenile Templary.

BY JOSEPH MALINS, GRAND CHIEF TEMPLAR.

JUVENILE Templary is supposed by some to be a "secret society" for young people; but it is not, or need not be more secret in its workings than a Band of Hope or any other Juvenile Temperance organization, though it possesses peculiar features of its own.

Good Templary, which to-day is the largest and most widespread adult Temperance organization in the world, originated in New York State in 1851, but it was not till its International Lodge of North America met at Richmond, Virginia, in 1867, that it began to take up Juvenile work. After this local Juvenile Branches were formed, and in 1870 the International Lodge consolidated them under the curious title of "Cold Water Temples," a name deliciously attractive amidst the intense heat of an American summer, but not so "taking" in our more humid climate.

In 1871, Mr. John Hampson informally originated a branch of Young Templars in Liverpool, and in 1872 the Grand Lodge of England formally took up juvenile work, and appointed Mr. J. Dawson, of Southport, as National Superintendent for the juvenile section. The first fruit was the formation of "Montpelier" Temple No. 1, at Southport, in the same year, and this Temple still flourishes after meeting weekly throughout a quarter of a century. The name of the organization was changed from "Cold Water Temples" to "Juvenile Temples."

There are now over 700 such Juvenile Societies in England, and hundreds more in Scotland, Wales and Ireland. The branches in England number over 50,000 subscribing members, including a number in connection with the Army and Navy. The Juvenile Temple is open to any children over five years of age who, with consent of parent or guardian, takes its four-fold pledge of abstinence from strong drink, tobacco, bad language and gambling. The Temples usually meet weekly the year round, this being commonly possible because the method of Temple work finds a number of the children something definite to do. Thus there are a dozen offices required to be filled by the young people, who respectively act as Chief Templar, Vice-Templar, Minute Secretary, Financial Secretary, and so on, these officers being appointed quarterly by the Superintendent, or elected by the Temple members. The little people also serve on some committees, and are thus trained to systematic Temperance work. They are, however, supervised by an adult committee chosen at an annual meeting of adults, called "honorary members," who subscribe at least 1s. a year and take the same four-fold pledge. These elect adult executive committee members, and the Executive elect a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, one or both of whom attend every Temple meeting and direct its working. There are in England over 5,000 adult honorary members who have thus taken the four-fold pledge, and subscribe to and help the Juvenile Temples.

Each child commonly pays 1d. monthly to the Temple funds, and receives monthly a copy of an illustrated magazine called *The Juvenile Templar*, a general edition of which is also issued for Bands of Hope under the title of *Sunshine*. Each Temple pays a trifling tribute to the District Juvenile Council, but no tribute is exacted by the Grand Lodge, which expends a considerable sum in aid of the Juvenile work.

The Grand Lodge sends every quarter to the Superintendent of each Temple, a series of suggested

Temperance lessons for monthly use, and awards prize certificates and volumes to such juveniles as pass examinations in lessons about strong drink, tobacco, etc.

About a dozen children and a few adult honorary members can form a Temple. The outfit of minute and account books, rules, hymns and books containing the services of admission and of opening and closing, costs (exclusive of badges) half-a-guinea, but generous friends have arranged to furnish such an outfit free to applicants.

The meetings of the Temples cannot be termed public, as the indiscriminate entrance of young non-members would be subversive of the good discipline of the members, who sit round as in a class. The Superintendent is at liberty to invite any parents or friends to come and see the Temple working. The teaching in the process of admisson is chaste and earnest; and the odes sung enjoin the principles embodied in the Motto of the Juvenile Order—"Truth, Love, and Purity."

Some Juvenile workers have a Band of Hope and a Juvenile Temple meeting alternate weeks, while others have a Band of Hope Meeting followed the same night by a "Senior Juvenile Temple," which only enrols such as are over twelve years of age, and thus forms a useful Youths' Society, and is a connecting link between the children and the adults. There is nothing to prevent a "Junior" or "Senior" Juvenile Temple being affiliated with any Band of Hope Union; in fact, many are so affiliated, and receive the speakers from the Union just the same as the Band of Hope does.

There can be no doubt that the more elaborate methods of the Juvenile Temple system; the thorough character of its four-fold pledge; its teaching of the duty of giving something toward the maintenance of their branch; the stricter discipline; the beautiful teachings of the enrolment service, and the training the young people receive in presiding and keeping the minutes and the accounts, all tend to make it one of the

most notable instrumentalities for the education of the young in the principles of purity and Temperance; and for fitting them, as they grow up, to render useful service as responsible officers and workers in connection with the various phases of the Temperance movement.

The advantage of fellowship in this fraternal form is the more valuable when it is known that branches working in precisely the same way, are existing in every quarter of the globe, and that should the young member subsequently find his lot cast on the continent of Europe, or among the civilized blacks of West Africa, the soldiery of India, or the settlers of America or Australasia, he will find his membership in this world-wide fraternity a passport to friends and helpers.

The lessons thus being taught to this international army of children the world round is well epitomized in the following summary of its teaching, which is repeated week by week, by all the members present at every Juvenile Temple. The Superintendent having asked the question :—"As we go hence what lessons shall we carry with us till we meet again?" the whole of them make the steadfast response:—"We must be faithful to our pledge; obedient to our parents; dutiful to our teachers; kind to our associates; diligent in our duties; innocent n our pleasures; and careful in all our conduct."



The Juvenile Temperance Movement at Home and Abroad.

BY CHARLES WAKELY.

Secretary of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union.

IN attempting to take a comprehensive glance at the present position of the Juvenile Temperance movement the extreme difficulty is felt of giving in a few brief pages, an adequate conception of the wonderful progress effected during the past fifty years in this promising field of effort. Want of space compels the exclusion of a host of interesting details presented from a multitude of sources, and prominence can only be given to such facts and figures relating to the leading organizations as will afford a fair indication of the general activity which prevails. The mass of effort represented by a number of smaller organizations and the quiet unseen labours of a great army of zealous workers, cannot, in the nature of things be tabulated.

It has always been contended that the religious basis affords the best foundation for temperance effort, and it is therefore only fitting that reference should first be made to the Juvenile Temperance work of the various religious bodies.

The Juvenile Temperance Movement and the Christian Church.

The Christian Church is the natural home of the Band of Hope. It was born there, and the first infant society was nurtured by a minister of religion and a

God-fearing mother in Israel. Yet, strange to say, even less than fifty years ago the Band of Hope was only too frequently regarded as a sort of Ishmael among societies. Ministers looked at it with scant favour, some even spoke slightingly of it; and, speaking generally, the influence of the Christian Church was by no means favourable to the new movement.

Happily this has all been changed, and the connection between the Band of Hope and the Christian Church is so intimate that it is hardly credible that opposition from such a quarter could ever have existed. The Churches now look upon the Band of Hope as a young David ready to battle with the Giant who defies the armies of the living God, and whilst some, as of old, only give a half-hearted recognition to the youthful champion who bears but a "sling and a stone," the general feeling undoubtedly prevails that the church and the Sunday school are safer and stronger with the Band of Hope as an ally.

Church of England Juvenile Temperance Work.

It is a matter for great rejoicing that the Church of England shows so active an interest in temperance effort amongst the young, and that its work in this direction is in so flourishing a condition as is indicated in the interesting paper furnished for this volume by its London Diocesan Secretary for Juvenile work.

It will, of course, at once be apparent that the Church of England Temperance Society in common with temperance organizations associated with Christian bodies generally, is likely to accomplish on its own lines much excellent work which might not be done if its societies were only associated with a general organization. Workers naturally feel most at home labouring for temperance, as in other matters, side by side with friends sharing their own religious convictions. This does not, of course, show a want of sympathy or a reluctance to co-operate in the general movement,

nor does it involve isolation on the part of societies from a national and absolutely undenominational organization such as the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union. Indeed a great number of Church of England Societies and a very large proportion of those connected with other religious bodies, whilst loyally associating with the organization representing their own denomination, feel the advantage of being in touch with the general movement throughout the country and the world.

Juvenile Work of the Nonconformist Churches. The Baptist Total Abstinence Association.

It is interesting to note that the founder of the Band of Hope movement was a Baptist minister, and that the Baptist Churches were amongst the first to give a welcome and a shelter to the new enterprise.

Since its formation in 1874 the Baptist Total Abstinence Association has taken a very earnest interest in the Band of Hope movement, and its early zeal for the cause continues to quicken and expand. Mr. J. T. Sears, J.P., the honorary secretary, informs us that the society has been directly instrumental in the formation of upwards of 200 new Bands of Hope. Amongst churches sending in returns, 1183 have Bands of Hope in active operation, the number, about one-fifth, without that advantage being 365. The association is now bending all its energies to secure, with the co-operation of the County Band of Hope Unions, the formation of Bands of Hope where none at present exist. The Association Travelling Secretary, the Rev. J. M. Hewson, makes it a rule to hold a juvenile meeting in connection with all his missions, fifty-five such meetings having been held in 1897, which resulted in many cases in the formation of new Bands.

It is clear from the interesting statistics of the Baptist Colleges that Band of Hope work has begun to tell amongst the churches, the returns showing that 203 out of 205 students training for the ministry are



REPRESENTATIVES OF KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS
Carrying on Juvenile Temperance Work.

Mrs. Hind-Smith
(*Young Abstainers' Union*).

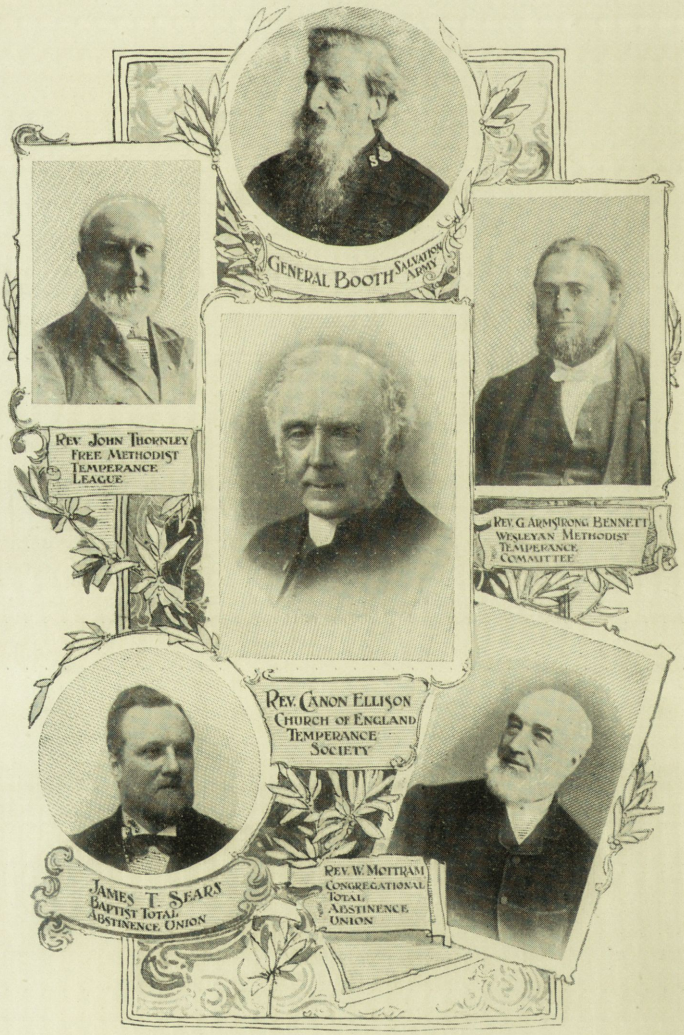
Joseph Malins
(*Independent Order of Good Templars*).

Robert Rae
(*National Temperance League*).

Miss Agnes Weston
("*The Sailor-boy's Friend*").

Richardson H. Campbell
(*Independent Order of Rechabites*).

Hon. Conrad Dillon
(*Army Temperance Association*).



THE JUVENILE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT AND THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

abstainers. "This fact," says the secretary, "is full of encouragement for Band of Hope and temperance workers; for it demonstrates that ninety-nine per cent. of the future Baptist ministry are drawn from the ranks of those who have been early trained in total abstinence principles, the non-abstainers only supplying one per cent." Four-fifths, too, or 1568 of the present ministry, as well as forty-four in the mission field, are members of the association, and these of course constitute a tower of strength to the growing juvenile movement.

"Briefly," says Mr. Sears, "the aim of the association is to secure that every Baptist Church and Sunday school in the United Kingdom shall take its share in the fight against the drink, and become a centre of activity in furthering the principles of Total Abstinence, especially amongst the young, who are the hope of the church and the nation."

Band of Hope Work in Congregational Churches.

Since 1874, when the Congregational Total Abstinence Association was formed, Congregationalists have worked vigorously for the advancement of Juvenile Temperance; and even in the earlier days, such men as John Angell James, Dr. Pye Smith, James Sherman, and David Livingstone, were champions of the cause, the latter at the early age of ten years becoming a pledged abstainer.

The Rev. W. Mottram, the well-known Secretary of the Association, tells us that it was many years after the origin of the Total Abstinence Movement that Juvenile Temperance Societies were established in connection with the Sunday Schools of the Congregational body. A new era came when the Rev. Dr. Hannay became Secretary of the Congregational Union. It is interesting to note that this pillar of the cause signed the pledge as a youth in connection with a Juvenile Total Abstinence Society started at Dumfries in 1837,

by Mr. S. Welsh, then only a boy of twelve, and who, after an active Temperance career is still (1897) in harness.

Dr. Hannay introduced to the Union Assembly a series of resolutions resulting in the formation of Temperance Societies in the Churches, and an increased number of Bands of Hope in Sunday Schools. "At the present time," says Mr. Mottram, "it is quite the exception for a Congregational Sunday School in any town to be without a Band of Hope. In many of the larger villages, too, they are doing their beneficent work, so that we may well believe, in the absence of exact statistics, that in two-thirds of the Sunday Schools connected with the 4607 Congregational Churches and Mission Stations, Bands of Hope are established. It is the custom for the weekly meetings to be given out with the notices of the church each Sunday, and thus the Temperance teaching of the young takes its place as one of the regular agencies of the church, and is so regarded. An ever-increasing proportion of deacons and Sunday school teachers are on our side, and never had we so large a proportion of Temperance workers in our churches as now, besides which our abstaining ministers—2364 out of 2867—are over 80 per cent of the whole."

The facts notified regarding young ministers are most remarkable, and it is only fair to ascribe it to Band of Hope teaching that so many commence their ministerial work as abstainers. Out of 211 young men written to who were entering the ministry in 1895-6, 189 made answer and of these 186 were abstainers and three only non-abstainers. Amongst these about thirty voluntarily declared themselves life abstainers, and there were doubtless many others.

"In facts like these," says Mr. Mottram, "Band of Hope workers may take some comfort to themselves. Work amongst the children has been blessed, and will yet do great things for the church and for humanity."

The Methodist Temperance Committee.

In all the various branches of the great Methodist family the Band of Hope finds a secure home. This was not always so, for at the beginning the movement was as strongly opposed by some Methodists as it was warmly supported by others. In 1841, a serious attempt was even made to induce the Conference to pass a resolution deciding that no Wesleyan Chapel should be used for Teetotal meetings. Now, the Conference encourages the work by every means in its power and through its Temperance Committee carries on an active propaganda by means of the Band of Hope.

The Connexional Temperance Secretary, the Rev. G. Armstrong Bennetts, B.A., furnishes a very interesting report of the rise and development of Juvenile Temperance work amongst Wesleyan Methodists, in which he says that the founder of Methodism being a pioneer of the Temperance movement, Juvenile Societies, in common with those for adults, probably existed from the very commencement. The Wesleyan Temperance Association was formed in 1841-2, and in 1877, Conference gave official recognition to Temperance work as a distinct part of church organization.

The first statistical report was made to the Conference of 1879, when the Temperance Committee reported 1502 Bands of Hope with a membership of 136,629. At the Conference of 1897, there were reported 4518 Bands of Hope, with a membership of 429,604. It will thus be seen that remarkable strides have been made through the cordial recognition of the work on the part of this important body of Christians.

Mr. Bennetts says in his report: "Perhaps the point most worthy of special notice with respect to this department of Temperance work is that the Connexional rules provide for the close association of the Band of Hope with the Sunday school. Indeed these rules constitute the Band of Hope as a branch of the

Sunday School. The Conference, realizing the fact that from various reasons a large number of the Sunday scholars are unable to get to Band of Hope meetings, recommends the Societies to supply quarterly tickets of membership, and to give these tickets not only to those who are members of the Band of Hope in the ordinary way, but also to those young people who will enrol themselves in the Sunday School Teachers' Pledge Book. This system is gaining ground and its value is manifold and manifest. The distribution of the Teachers' Pledge Book is an obvious method of calling the attention of our teachers to the importance of the work. The introduction of the Pledge Book into the Sunday School Class will naturally open the way for Temperance instruction, and is one of many methods of drawing the church into closer association with the movement. Besides, every one will see that through these books the Band of Hope Secretary may get access to a large number of young people who are not as yet in association with the Movement. It is very undesirable that so many young people who are willing to be abstainers should be separated from the Band of Hope merely for the reason that their circumstances do not admit of their attending the meetings. We have reason to know that the practice of giving Temperance lessons in Sunday Schools is rapidly growing amongst us. This is helping to hasten the day when our church shall discern the fact that Temperance is an essential and integral part of its work, and that it cannot properly seek 'to spread scriptural holiness through the land' without laying itself out directly to combat that intemperance which is so great an obstacle to the progress of the Kingdom of the Redeemer."

Juvenile Work in Other Methodist Churches.

The Methodist New Connexion, in 1869, appointed a committee for forming a Denominational Band of Hope Union, and were the first of any religious denomination to take that step. Ever since that time the body has

given special attention to Juvenile work. It is known that prior to the date mentioned there were a number of Bands of Hope in existence in the denomination, but it is not known at what time the first was originated. The Report for the year 1897 shows 310 Bands of Hope with 32,100 members, and it is a pleasing fact to note that amongst the 204 ministers connected with the body, 175, or 85 per cent., are abstainers, whilst all the students for the ministry without exception belong to the ranks of Total Abstinence.

The Secretary, the Rev. W. F. Newsam, in an interesting statement, says:—"There is now a very healthy sentiment throughout our denomination, and a great number of our leading laymen are heartily with us. So far as I know unfermented wine is used at all our sanctuaries at the Lord's Supper. Our Union has an organ called *The Temperance and Band of Hope Monitor*, which is issued twice a year. Our committee is elected annually by the Conference, the President of which is the President of the Union, a layman being Vice-president."

The Primitive Methodists.—From the commencement of the Band of Hope movement the Primitive Methodists have given the cause their heartiest countenance and support, and many of the early leaders belonged to this body. Ministers, local preachers, officers and members being in fullest sympathy with the cause, it was only natural that Bands of Hope should grow up with the growth of the Sunday Schools, and in 1879 the returns showed 38,774 members. In that year the Conference passed a series of rules for their regulation, and constituted the General Sunday School Committee the Committee of Management, thus federating all the Band of Hope societies in the Connexion. From that time the increase has been as remarkable for its steadiness as for its largeness. In 1897 the Conference reported in the 3950 schools in the United Kingdom that there were 2064 Bands of Hope with 209,107

juvenile abstainers. The interest taken in this department of the work of Primitive Methodism accounts for the exceptionally strong temperance sentiment prevailing among its ministers and laymen, for of 925 ministers in the United Kingdom, 904 are abstainers, and of 8043 local preachers reported on, 6542 were so classed. The Conference of 1897 took a step forward when it appointed a General Secretary, the Rev. T. H. Hunt, to take charge of the work.

FREE METHODIST LEAGUE.—Bands of Hope were formed in the Sunday schools of the FREE METHODIST denomination from the origin of this branch of the Methodist body, and they have always had, as the Rev. John Thornley, the Secretary of the FREE METHODIST LEAGUE tells us, the fostering care of the churches. The Society has two pledges—the single and the four-fold pledge, some Bands of Hope adopting the one and some the other. The Bands were formed into a Connexional Union in 1880. The aim of the League is "a Band of Hope in every Sunday School and every scholar a member, with every teacher an officer or on the Band of Hope Committee."

Once in every five years, on Temperance Sunday, a census is taken in the Sunday Schools of Abstaining Scholars and Teachers, coupled with a pledge-signing crusade. After a lapse of five years, a census was taken in November, 1896, when it was encouraging and gratifying to learn that out of 2682 superintendents, secretaries, etc., in the Sunday Schools, 2083 were pledged abstainers; of 5389 male teachers, 3994 had taken the pledge; of 4433 female teachers, 3483 had already signed the pledge. The returns showed that of 34,470 male scholars 17,052 were pledged teetotallers, and of 34,969 female scholars 18,819 were already pledged, while in the gallery classes out of 11,978 children, 4355 had already become pledged abstainers. Turning to the special canvass for pledges the reports show that 106 Sunday School officers signed the pledge,

as did 294 male teachers, and 280 female teachers. Of the boys unpledged, 5530 signed, girls 5900, and quite young children, 1275, making altogether a total of 13,385 pledges taken on that one Sunday. The returns for the present year (1897) show 610 Bands of Hope having a membership of 64,490 and 2620 officers. It is further gratifying to learn, after enquiries carefully made from the ministers themselves, that out of 370 in the home Circuits, 357 are total abstainers, or about 96 per cent. This fact cannot fail to have a powerful influence upon the young people connected with the churches and Sunday Schools of the denomination, and it is not surprising to learn that all the students in the Free Methodist College, and all the boys in the Connexional School, are teetotallers.

The Bible Christians, so far back as 1846, at their Annual Conference, declared for Total Abstinence. All their ministers and students are total abstainers, and no person engaged in the liquor traffic is allowed to hold any office in their churches. On the home stations there are 41,483 Sunday scholars, of whom 29,236 are members of Bands of Hope, and out of 7255 teachers, 5714 are abstainers. At the present time there are 358 Bible Christian Bands of Hope with 27,700 members.

The Calvinistic Methodists of Wales have always been earnest Temperance reformers. For several years Total Abstinence was a condition of membership, but in course of time the rule became relaxed and indifference followed. A revived feeling, however, was awakened a few years back, and since then Total Abstinence, especially amongst the children, has continued to advance. With few exceptions the ministers and students of the body are abstainers. The Independent Methodists have an equally good record.

The Society of Friends.—The members of the Society of Friends are almost all (including their 300 ministers) Total Abstainers, and they were amongst the very first to help the good cause. Band of Hope work

owes more, perhaps, to the "Friends" than to any other section of Christian people. They have always given most generously to the cause, and their earnest kindly help in every new enterprise promising to extend the movement has been invaluable. Their hospitable treatment of lecturers and Band of Hope speakers is proverbial for its thoughtful kindness. The "Friends" have a Temperance Union of their own with which they incorporate Band of Hope work, and considerable effort is expended by means of the magic lantern, diagrams, etc., to give the children sound temperance teaching. The present number of Juvenile Societies on the list of the organization is 84.

The PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY is doing its part in the temperance warfare, and since its foundation in 1861 has not failed in its duty towards the young. There are 311 ministers connected with this denomination, of whom 210 are known to be abstainers, and there are eleven students, the abstainers numbering eight. There are 238 Bands of Hope, showing a membership of 22,419.

The UNITARIANS, although amongst the earliest friends of the movement, especially in Ireland, were almost the last to take united action on the Temperance question, and the Essex Hall Temperance Association, with which a Band of Hope Union is now incorporated, only came into existence in 1893. The statistics to hand are somewhat meagre, but they show fifty-two societies, composed almost entirely of juveniles, with an average membership of from fifty to sixty. It is estimated, too, that from forty to fifty per cent. of the ministers belonging to the body are abstainers. The society makes excellent use of the magic lantern and of pictorial diagrams which are lent free to its associated branches. It has also a capital Lending Library of Temperance Works, and circulates upwards of 8000 copies of a Sunday School Magazine entitled "Young Days."

THE NEW CHURCH, commonly called the New Jerusalem Church, has, since the year 1880, identified itself with the Juvenile Temperance Movement. It has a General Temperance Society for the whole of the Church, about one-third of the ministers of which—sixteen out of forty-two—are abstainers. There are nineteen Bands of Hope connected with this body, with a membership of 2,073.

The SALVATION ARMY has always maintained an uncompromising attitude in regard to the use of intoxicating drinks, and its devoted leaders are abstainers of long standing. The officers, as well as the rank and file of the Army, are all abstainers. They know right well that their labours in the highways and by-ways, in the alleys and slums of great cities would be sadly incomplete unless they taught that, under existing circumstances, total abstinence is an essential outcome of the Gospel. The Salvation Army has established a society called the

BAND OF LOVE

for the purpose of preventing the formation of evil habits, and especially the habit of drinking, amongst children, and meetings are held each week. Lectures, magic lanterns, exhibitions and other useful and instructive methods are used, under the direction of a responsible leader. The pledge adopted by the "Band of Love" is as follows:

"I promise by the help of God not to drink any intoxicating liquors. I will not smoke tobacco, nor swear, nor steal, nor gamble. I will try to love all and be kind to animals, and I will strive to speak the truth, and offer a prayer morning and evening every day."

The bearer having signed this pledge can become a member of the Band of Love after securing the written consent of the parent or guardian. The entrance fee is twopence, which includes an illuminated pledge card containing the morning and evening prayer. The monthly subscription is one penny, which includes admission to all Band of Love meetings.

According to the regulations of the Army a Band of Love should be connected with every corps—of which there are 1,300. In some, however, the Bands are not yet in operation, but it is estimated that probably over 1000 are in existence with from 60,000 to 70,000 members.

The reception of new members is made as impressive and interesting as possible. These stand upon the platform and have the Band of Love pledge read aloud to them, and they are asked whether they will carry it out. This gives an opportunity, before all the members, of constantly enforcing the pledge. Each Band of Love pays to the Divisional Head Quarters ten per cent. of its income, which is partly made up by collections at the meetings. In return for their subscriptions the children participate in a yearly festival. Salvation Army hymns only are used at the meetings, but a good many of these are of a temperance character. As a means of helping the cause a Salvation Army publication, "The Young Soldier," contains occasional temperance articles.

The CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE LEAGUE OF THE CROSS, founded by Cardinal Manning, is doing much needed work amongst Roman Catholic children. The Juvenile Sections of the League combine the elements of the Band of Hope with some of those of the Good Templar and Phœnix Orders. The League, as far as is shown by the returns to hand, numbers, in England, eighty-seven branches, with 26,000 members. There are, however, other branches in the country and especially in Ireland as well as on the Continent and in the Colonies, but the total strength is not exactly known.

The League works by means of "Guilds," in which children may, from ten to fourteen years of age, be enrolled, the Total Abstinence pledge being adopted. There is a body of 1,800 "League Guards," wearing a distinctive cap and scarf, whose duty it is to look up, and bring back lapsed members. A special feature is

the "Women's Guild," which takes charge of the younger children.

It is pleasing to note that the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland have issued a penny "Temperance Catechism," which embodies much excellent Temperance teaching on the scientific and economic aspects of the question, some portions of which are taken from the writer's "Temperance Manual for the Young," published by the Union. The instruction given in this text-book will doubtless be most useful in promoting a knowledge of the foundation principles of temperance amongst young Catholics.

It needs scarcely to be added that the Church Temperance Organizations and their allied Juvenile branches in SCOTLAND are well in line with those of England and Wales in aggressive effort for the promotion of Temperance work amongst the young. The Church of Scotland with its 200 abstaining ministers, the Free Church of Scotland with its 300, the United Presbyterian Church with its 220, the Evangelical Union with all its ministers, the Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptists and others are all taking an earnest share in Band of Hope work. IRELAND, too, is bearing an honourable part in the good fight. The Irish Methodists number 259 Bands of Hope with 28,410 members, fully two-thirds of the ministers of the Presbyterian Churches are practical abstainers, and the Bands of Hope in this denomination are numerous and flourishing; whilst the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Roman Catholic Church are vying with each other in their efforts to secure the youth of the country for Total Abstinence.

In addition to these various societies specifically founded for the promotion of total abstinence amongst the young, many organizations have in recent years been set on foot by Christian Churches for promoting the religious, moral, literary and social life of young people of both sexes; and although these societies are not

brought into existence for the specific purpose of combating intemperance they yet move along temperance lines. Chief amongst these are the CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR SOCIETIES and CHRISTIAN BANDS with their many thousands of members, the YOUNG MEN'S and YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, the CHURCH GUILDS, the GIRLS' GUILD OF GOOD LIFE, and the BOYS' BRIGADES, to which organizations many of our Band of Hope Members belong. All these, whilst equipping young Christians for the battle of life, bear aloft the banner of Total Abstinence and are, therefore, most valuable auxiliaries to every branch of Juvenile Temperance effort.

PART II.

FELLOW WORKERS.

CLOSELY allied to, and in many cases identified with the great Band of Hope movement, are other Temperance organizations carrying on Juvenile Temperance operations and working in a spirit of mutual good will. These fellow labourers have from the first, whilst working on their own special lines, acknowledged the great importance of sustaining the main army of Juvenile Abstinence, and have given many practical proofs of their interest and comradeship, thus demonstrating the oneness of aim combined with diversity of method, which should ever mark fellow workers in so good and holy a cause.

With no Society have there been closer or more friendly relations than with the

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE,

whose admirable work is referred to in a separate article by Mr. Robert Rae, the much esteemed Secretary of that organization. Pioneers of educational effort, the League, in its efforts to give sound Temperance instruction both in the Band of Hope and in the Day School, has made an impress on the work from which the movement is now reaping substantial advantage. The school lectures, the admirable text-books—especially the "Temperance Lesson Book" of Dr. B. W. Richardson—the work amongst pupil teachers, students, and instructors of the young; the strenuous and long-continued efforts to draw educationalists of all classes into line; and the influence on workers and thinkers at home and abroad exerted by the *Temperance Record* and other publications issued during the course of a long series of years, have earned for the League the gratitude of all workers in the great Temperance army, and especially of those interested in the instruction of the young.

Intimately associated with our own special work is that of

THE YOUNG ABSTAINERS' UNION,

which carries on a difficult but very necessary work amongst the children of the middle and upper classes—those young people who, as a rule, neither attend Sunday Schools nor Bands of Hope, but whom it is pre-eminently important to influence in favour of Total Abstinence. Membership is limited by "introduction," having reference to the special class of Society to be reached. The means of extending the work are:—Drawing-room meetings, garden parties, conferences, etc.; the use of cards, badges and medals; the issue of a monthly temperance letter, suitable literature, and a quarterly Temperance magazine.

The Union, which has sixty-one Societies and a Membership of about 5000, consists of three sections,

A. B. and C., for those over sixteen, between twelve and sixteen, and under twelve respectively. An interesting feature is the "Star of Honour," which is awarded to each member who persuades twelve suitable friends to join the Union. There is a capital little magazine issued by the Society called *The Young Abstainer*, which is acceptable to all sections of the members.

The Young Abstainers' Union has recently become officially associated with the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, and thus assistance is rendered by the appointment of speakers and in other ways. In return, it is encouraging to know that many of the older members are actively assisting in carrying on Bands of Hope, and thus making their influence felt in the movement.

Occupying, again, a very special position in regard to the Juvenile Temperance Movement, are those Societies combining the beneficiary element with the promotion of Total Abstinence. It is claimed for these Societies that by reason of the financial investment made by its members, and the fact that breaking the pledge results in the expulsion of the offender, a firmer hold is secured upon those young abstainers who join the order. The oldest of these Societies existing before the origin of the Band of Hope Movement, and exerting a very wide influence for good—is the order of

Juvenile Rechabites.

The separate article by Mr. Richardson Campbell will have convinced every reader that the encouragement of thrift and self-reliance given by the order is one of the best means for producing a race of hardy young abstainers. It cannot be doubted that the moral and social influences brought to bear in the Juvenile Tent help to shield against temptation at the most critical period of life, and are calculated to be a safeguarding and strengthening influence during the whole of the after career. The

small percentage of pledge-breaking in the order, is perhaps the best argument for its existence and wider extension. According to the latest returns, there are 1600 Juvenile Rechabite Tents, with 81,924 members, who form a very important branch of the great Temperance army.

Nothing is more remarkable in the Temperance Movement than its diversified and all-embracing character. Like the flowers of the field and the trees of the forest, our Societies have their general likenesses and their particular dissimilarities, but all tending to effective action and resulting in a harmonious whole. As in the domestic circle there are found members with strongly marked features and particular idiosyncrasies, so it is with the great Temperance family, where perhaps the most characteristic member—easy to distinguish and to define—is the Good Templar, alert, aggressive, thorough, and uncompromising. This order knows better than to neglect the children, so it has formed them into

JUVENILE TEMPLES,

which number in the United Kingdom, 1212, with 86,929 members. In the Temples the members are also the officers, having their scarves and collars, their password, and everything like the adult lodges, an adult superintendent, however, being appointed and exercising proper influence. Mr. Malins, in his paper, has given some interesting facts relating to the history, methods, and means of the Juvenile Templar Order. The personal part taken by the children in the meetings, their regular contributions, their fourfold pledge, and their regalia, are all worthy of note, but perhaps the most striking and interesting feature is the closing exercise described in Mr. Malins' paper. It is needless to say that if these young Templars are faithful to their pledge and follow the injunctions of their Order the next generation will not be wanting in sturdy, good, and useful Temperance reformers.

Another organization, working on similar lines to the Rechabites, and with a considerable measure of success, is that of the

Cadets of Temperance.

This, on the other side of the Atlantic, is quite an old beneficiary Temperance order, having been introduced into the State of Pennsylvania in 1847. It found a footing in England in 1865. The latest returns show that the present membership is 18,000, in 340 branches, with a capital of £9000. Mr. W. J. Wightman, "Most Worthy Patron," writes: — Apart from the name, little has been copied by the British Cadets from their American Brethren. Here Cadet Branches or "Sections" are established under the direct supervision of the Branches or Divisions of the Sons of Temperance. They are in every sense of the term training schools for future adult members. Their object is to teach the young the two great principles of temperance and thrift. The teaching of the former is based upon a pledge which in simple language, prohibits the use, as beverages, of all intoxicating drinks, and on each meeting night, lectures, competitions, the lantern, and odes serve to impress the lessons. Thrift is also a large factor. The Cadets of Temperance is a *Juvenile Friendly Society*, and every member by a very small payment, assures his life for a sum ranging from £2 5s. to £12 10s., according to age and length of membership, and boys over twelve years of age can receive a sick benefit of four shillings per week for an extra payment. The children learn to take a personal interest in the Section from the fact that the meetings are conducted by themselves, all ceremonies and usages being performed by juvenile officers, elected quarterly by and from their number.

The death rate of Cadets is, on the average, about three per 1000. The low number of expulsions for pledge breaking is a splendid feature, generally not reaching one

in 600 members. Last year, only nine out of the whole membership were expelled for this reason. The transfers into the adult order number nearly 1000 per annum, and of the young so transferred less than 4 per cent. are lost afterwards through breaking the pledge.

The National Division holds an Annual Prize Competition among the Juveniles, and the exhibits, judged by competent outsiders, are on view at the National gathering. It has established further competitions for encouraging the introduction of new members, and the individual member who shows the largest number of introductions is awarded a gold or silver medal.

The organization tries to spread Temperance teaching by the distribution of literature, and has a Magazine entitled "*The Cadets' Own.*"

The Juvenile Orders of the Total Abstinent Sons of the Phœnix.

The youngest Juvenile Temperance Friendly Societies are the Original Juvenile Grand Order of the Total Abstinent Sons of the Phœnix, with 105 branches and 4300 members; the United Juvenile Order with 166 branches and over 12,000 members; and the Juvenile Improved Society with 58 branches and 2235 members.

The meetings of these Orders are held weekly and are on similar lines to those of the kindred organizations, viz.: the Rechabites and Cadets of Temperance. There is an initiation ceremony upon joining the Lodge, and a password is used and changed quarterly, which gives admission to any lodge in the order. Membership is forfeited if the pledge is broken.

A contribution of a penny per week is paid, which entitles the parent or guardian to receive £8 on the member's decease. A proportion of the members'

contributions is set aside for keeping up the work of the lodge. The boys and girls themselves fill the various offices of President—"The Chief Noble,"—the Junior Noble, Elder, and Warden (in charge of the door), and Secretary. Thus an *esprit de corps* is cultivated which results in good behaviour and respect for the rules and discipline of the order. A good feature of the Society is the "Sick Benefit," which is greatly valued by parents when the boys and girls go out to work, and this advantage secures the regular payment of the subscriptions.

May these various *Friendly Societies* ever prove worthy of their good name, and safely guide the boys and girls through the dangerous and difficult period of early manhood and womanhood and ultimately place them in the ranks of earnest, devoted, and God-fearing workers for the cause.

Loyal Temperance Legions.

It must never be forgotten that women workers have been amongst the very best in the Juvenile Movement, giving thought, time, energy and patience to the work, for which they are so specially suited.

It is only natural, then, that the British Women's Temperance Association should give special attention to work amongst the young. This they have in some cases done in connection with various Bands of Hope, and latterly they have introduced a department of work bearing the title of the "Loyal Temperance Legion." The National Superintendent of this organization, Miss E. L. Wilson, informs us that the first "Legion" was organized in England in 1895, on the pattern of the American Societies of that name, by Mrs. A. N. Fields. The basis of the Society is described as definite and systematic instruction, with careful pledging, and none are allowed to sign the pledge till the leaders are fully satisfied that the meaning of the promise is clearly understood. Each Legion decides whether to use the single, triple, or fourfold pledge, and it is stated that

very few adopt the single pledge only. Of course, every Superintendent is a pledged Abstainer. The National Motto is "Lifting others as we climb." Three lesson manuals have been published, together with special hymn sheets and a pledge card which all the Legions are expected to use.

Miss Wilson says: "We have now 23 Legions with a membership of 793, and it must be remembered that this does not include 'associates' (*i.e.*, those who have taken the company rules only) for were these counted we should almost double our numbers. Last year, a cold water fountain, the cost of which was chiefly subscribed by children of the Loyal Temperance Legions, was placed in the Temple Gardens, London."

The "*Y*" Branches of the British Women's Temperance Association should also be mentioned. These are for girls and young women, and every branch is connected with a local branch of the British Women's Temperance Association. Although possessed of a fair measure of liberty, both of initiative and execution, each branch is yet in such close association that the transference of the members at the right age to the adult organization seems to be the most natural thing possible. The members wear little badges of blue and white ribbon, with a silver pin in the shape of a Y, and it is their duty to attend the meetings of the branch, to educate themselves well in temperance principles, and always to be ready to give a helping hand in Bands of Hope, or other good work for the cause.

Juvenile Branches of the Women's Total Abstinence Union.

Another similar Society which is also doing much to promote good work amongst young people is "The Women's Total Abstinence Union." In this Society a Standing Committee on Junior work is elected and reports annually to the Legislative Council. The work undertaken by this Committee is the arrangement of sound scientific Temperance instruction, upon which lectures

have been given at the Women's Total Abstinence Union Office in London, in Bristol, and elsewhere; the organization of Societies for Junior Members; and the general care and supervision of existing Societies. Lady Lecturers are prepared to visit the Provincial Societies, and arrange for examinations when desired.

Suggested rules and work have been printed for the guidance of those organizing Societies, but the Junior Societies form their own plan of work according to the requirements of the neighbourhood. Some conduct Bands of Hope, others provide musical programmes for meetings and have working parties for such objects as helping the general funds of the Women's Total Abstinence Union, the Temperance Hospital, Temperance Orphanage, Dr. Barnardo's Babies' Castle, etc. Members of the Union also work in many places in connection with the Young Women's Christian Association, and among young servants. Circulars, with a pledge form attached, urging the importance of inculcating and strengthening Temperance principles in the girls under their care, have been addressed to the 1000 lady visitors of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants.

The claims of the Juniors are not overlooked in *Wings*, the popular official organ of the Union, in which, month by month, appear the "Junior Societies' Own Column" and the "Children's Column." At the Annual and Autumn Meetings of the Union, special Drawing Room Meetings and Conferences for Junior Members have been convened.

Women's Total Abstinence Union Members have organized and carried on a School at the Agricultural Hall, for the Children of the Travelling Showpeople during the six weeks' Annual World's Fair.

The religious character of the Women's Total Abstinence Union is not lost sight of, and the young people are taught that every talent and gift they possess has been given by God and should be consecrated to His service.

Juvenile Work in the Army and Navy.

The importance of Band of Hope Work to the British Army and Navy cannot be exaggerated. The Hon. Conrad Dillon, Treasurer and Honorary Secretary of the Army Temperance Association, tells us that about 1200 boys join the bands of regiments yearly, and that the Council of the Association desire to support in every possible way the good work of the Band of Hope Union, in connection with the Hibernian School, Duke of York's School, and other large establishments which supply so many of the boys for the Army. Boys and young men, joining the Army with certificates of membership from civilian societies, are allowed to count their years of membership from the date of originally signing the pledge, so that every lad, well instructed in the Band of Hope, who wishes to join Her Majesty's Army, can look forward to doing so without being tempted to break his pledge.

The work of Temperance education is not neglected in the Army Societies, and it is interesting to learn that a systematic course of scientific Temperance lectures is being proposed as well as a competitive examination on "The Temperance Manual for the Young." In this connection the excellent work carried on by Miss Sarah Robinson for so many years amongst the soldiers and their children, at Portsmouth and elsewhere, must not be overlooked. Army medals and certificates have been from time to time supplied in considerable numbers for the children of soldiers who have belonged to the Portsmouth Institute Society and the Bands of Hope in connection with the various regimental Temperance Societies.

Side by side with the excellent work of the Army Temperance Association is that of

Miss Weston's Work in the Navy.

The Royal Navy of England is, and always has been, her pride, and none is prouder of the "blue-jacket" or does more for his temporal and spiritual welfare than Miss Agnes Weston, "The Sailor's Friend."

Miss Weston says: "My first meeting, in 1873, on one of the Queen's ships, was on board H.M.S. *Impregnable*, at Devonport; 1000 boys were mustered upon the quarter-deck. I was to address them from the poop. It was a noble sight, that I have been able to renew year by year; a sea of faces, the captain and officers, with the chaplain, by my side, the earnest attention, and the large number of pledges.

At the present moment the Queen's training service comprises ten ships, on board of which there are about 6000 boys. Of these, H.M.S. *Impregnable* and *Lion* lie at Devonport, the head-quarters of the training service. H.M.S. *Ganges* at Falmouth; *Boscawen* and *Minotaur* at Portland; *St. Vincent* at Portsmouth; *Caledonia* at Queensferry; and the *Northampton*, *Calliope* and *Curaçoa* are on cruising commissions. The Royal Naval Temperance Society has branches, by official permission, on board every vessel, and also at the Royal Marine Depôt at Walmer, where the recruits of the Royal Marines receive their first training. The boys are beyond the age of so-called boyhood, in these advancing days, for they run from 15½ to 18 years, and in one case—*Calliope* and *Curaçoa*—considerably older. In the Navy a boy is a boy until he is rated a man, generally at 18 years of age, when in the old days he used to succeed to the glories of grog, and a long "churchwarden" pipe; by more recent regulations he gets no grog until he is 20 years of age. Many of these young fellows have been members of Bands of Hope, in which case they are only required to enrol their names on the books of the Royal Naval Temperance Society; others have to be enlisted into the ranks. From 50 to 60 per cent. of H.M. Training Service are pledged to the cause, and the desire on the part of the boys to adopt our principles seems to increase, rather than diminish. I am allowed, and also my workers, to address them on board their ships; and Mr. Louis Fenn, of the National Temperance League, is also permitted to give them scientific Temperance teaching, illustrated by experiments.

Ashore, we have our Sailors' Rests and the Boys' Homes at Devonport and Portsmouth. The sight of hundreds of boys in our Sailors' Rests is very pleasant. The Duchess of Edinburgh declared that 'a nicer sight could be seen nowhere.' It is indeed delightful to hear them, with their strong young voices singing our Temperance songs, and to see them as they listen to Temperance truth, and in large numbers enrol their names in our pledge-book. All this speaks well for the spread of the cause, while coffee, ginger beer, plum duff, tarts, etc., give a safe vent for the sixpences which they bring on shore. Many of these boys will be our future naval heroes; we pray that the good cause may spread, and that God may bless the Temperance boys of England's Navy."

In other branches of Her Majesty's Service excellent work is being done, as for instance, amongst the

Boys of the Post Office.

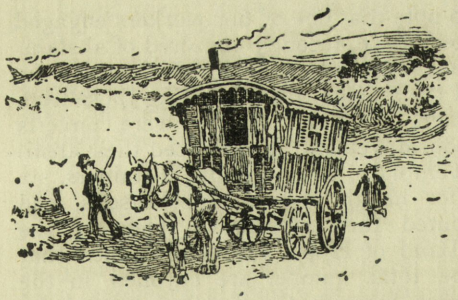
It is interesting to note that one of our workers engaged at the General Post Office, recently enquired of abstaining employés what had led to their abstinence; he purposely avoided the younger men, selecting those from 25 to 40 years of age. He found that two were converts of the Blue Ribbon Movement, three traced their abstinence to Good Templary, five were life abstainers, six were abstainers for health or economic reasons, and twenty-one attributed their abstinence solely to the influence of the Band of Hope. It is thus seen that three-fifths of the total number are enrolled in the army of Temperance through the direct agency of the Band of Hope. Probably it would be found, if enquiry could be made, that a similar proportion of the whole adult teetotal population of the Kingdom have been gained in the same way.

Caravan Children.

It is well that the children of travelling show-people, who number some 50,000 in this country, should have consideration from Christian and Temperance workers. Amongst Temperance organizations, the "Travellers'

National Total Abstainers' Union" is not the least important. The excellent Secretary of this Association, Miss E. Millington, of York, says: "You will easily appreciate the difficulty we have in attempting to organize regular 'Band of Hope' meetings, when you remember how migratory the show-people are. Of our 11,000 pledges, very many have been signed by children who have grown up abstainers. As nearly as it is possible for me to estimate the Juvenile section, I think we have about 1000 members."

Miss Millington further reports: "The children are wonderfully alive to the danger of taking intoxicating drink, and we have many noble examples of their faithfulness to the pledge. Said a mountebank to a little acrobat who had put on the blue ribbon, 'What have you put that on for?' The boy replied, 'To let you all see I am a teetotaler.' Often on the fair ground a number of bright lads and maidens will gather round us, saying, 'we have all kept our pledge, ma'am,' and telling how long ago and where they signed; some of the boys and girls who joined us in 1880 are still firm and true."



THE UNITED KINGDOM BAND OF HOPE UNION.

Mr. Rowland Hill, in the section of this volume which he has prepared, has traced the rise and progress of the Band of Hope Union from its formation in 1855 to the present time. He has followed the development of the many special agencies set on foot to draw young people into the ranks of Total Abstinence, and now in conclusion, let us note how the work stands in this Jubilee Year of the movement.

There are in the United Kingdom 284 County, Town, and District and Denominational Band of Hope Unions. The number of Bands of Hope in the United Kingdom is estimated, after a very searching enquiry, at 21,645, and their membership at 2,952,580. To these figures should be added the returns from other Juvenile Temperance organizations, bringing the strength of the Juvenile Movement up to 26,355 Societies and 3,238,323 members; representing an enormous number of young people being trained in habits of sobriety and self-control.

The United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, by means of its 30 Lecturers and Agents, and with the help of honorary lecturers, extends its influence to every part of the Kingdom; 2554 Meetings last year were addressed by its Deputations. The School Scheme secured the delivery, in 755 Cities, Towns or Villages, of 4391 Addresses in Schools and Institutions, attended by 439,464 scholars and 14,889 teachers, 208,066 reports of the lectures having been written by the children in the form of essays or examination papers. The whole of these returns show a marked increase over any former year. This work is sustained by a special fund of £10,000, payable during five years. Numerous Conferences of teachers and friends of education were held, and everywhere the reception of the lecturers by the teachers and school managers, was cordial and appreciative. 1530 Lectures were given in connection with the Lantern Department of the Union's operations. Important work was accomplished in connection with the Village Campaign, 137 Villages being visited with Free Illustrated Lectures. Special visits were paid to Refuges, Orphanages, Training Ships, and other Institutions for the Young. From the Trading Department 792,950 copies of the Society's Publications were issued, and the stock increased by several useful additions. A large trade was done in Optical Lanterns and Slides, and other special appliances for the Juvenile Temperance propaganda. Further advances were made in the organization of the movement, 14 new Town and

District Unions being formed. The young people and their friends collected over £1200 on behalf of the Temperance Hospital and Band of Hope Movement. Temperance work was fostered in the Colonies and Foreign countries by correspondence, personal interviews, the sale of publications, and other means. The following is the

ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF THE JUVENILE MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.*

The figures given below do not include the results of the Million More Jubilee Effort, by which they are certain to be very largely increased.

	Bands of Hope.			
	No. of Societies.	Estimated Membership.	No. of Societies.	Estimated Membership.
Societies associated with National, County, Town, District and Denominational Band of Hope Unions			11,115	1,611,675
Probable number of Societies in the United Kingdom unassociated with Local Unions, or for which no Unions exist			2,560	371,200
Church of England Temperance Society, Juvenile Branches	6,000	850,000		
Deduct one-fourth probably included in Sections I. and II.	1,500	212,500	4,500	637,500
Wesleyan Methodist Societies	4,518	429,604		
Deduct one-half probably included in Sections I. and II.	2,259	214,802	2,259	214,802
Primitive Methodist Societies..	2,064	209,106		
Deduct one-half probably included in Sections I. and II.	1,032	104,553	1,032	104,553
Bible Christian Societies ..	358	27,700		
Deduct one-half probably included in Sections I. and II.	179	13,850	179	13,850
			21,645	2,953,580

* The membership is reckoned at an average of 145 for each Society.

OTHER JUVENILE TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

	No. of Societies.	Estimated Membership.	No. of Societies.	Estimated Membership.
Juvenile Temples	1,212	86,929		
Deduct one-fifth probably included in Sections I. and II.	242	17,386	970	69,543
Young Abstainers' Union			61	4,948
Loyal Temperance Legion			23	793
Salvation Army (Bands of Love)			1,300	65,000
League of the Cross (Roman Catholic) ..			87	26,000
Juvenile Rechabites			1,600	81,924
Cadets of Temperance			340	18,000
Original Juvenile T.A.S.P.			105	4,300
United Juvenile Order T.A.S.P.			166	12,000
Juvenile Improved Order T.A.S.P.			58	2,235
			4,710	284,743

SUMMARY.

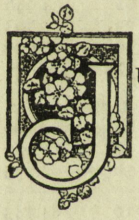
	No. of Societies.	Estimated Membership.
Bands of Hope	21,645	2,953,580
Other Juvenile Temperance Organizations ..	4,710	284,743
Total ..	26,355	3,238,323

It only remains to be said that the work of the Union was never before so widespread, so strong in numbers, so cordially recognised, nor so systematically organized as it is to-day. The successful methods of the past have been adapted to modern social and educational developments, and through the zeal, persistence, and devotion of the county, town, district, and denominational Unions, and of many thousands of active workers throughout the Kingdom, the results have proved such as to excite the deepest gratitude for all the past and the most hopeful anticipations for the future.



Part III.

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.



UVENILE Temperance work is sorely needed on the Continent, where the sentiment in favour of strong drink in its more potent, as well as in its milder forms is strong and all but universal. The usefulness of the series of International Temperance Conferences held at Antwerp, Zurich, Christiania, The Hague, Basle, and Brussels, and of the Band of Hope Congress held at Geneva, all of which have been attended by representatives of the Union, is becoming increasingly apparent, and since 1885, when the first Conference was held at Antwerp, active communication has been kept up with several Continental countries, in some of which Band of Hope work, if not yet very wide-spread has had, at any rate, very encouraging beginnings.

The modern Temperance Movement began in earnest on the Continent by the formation of the "Blue Cross" Society at Geneva, in 1877; but the efforts of this Society were at first mainly directed to the reclamation of drunkards, and little or no effort was made amongst the young, the general idea prevailing that it was wrong to ask children to sign a pledge, and indeed that it was only drunkards' children who needed to be taught Temperance.

Work in Belgium.

In the year 1878, Miss Charlotte Gray, engaged as a teacher at Antwerp, commenced Temperance work amongst children in that city by starting a Band of

Hope. So far as can be learned the only Juvenile Societies on the Continent of Europe at that time, in which the members were pledged against alcoholic liquors, were one or two Bands of Hope in Holland and the Society which Miss Gray had instituted at Antwerp. In 1885, largely as a result of Miss Gray's earnest efforts, an "International Congress against the abuse of alcoholic liquors" was held at Antwerp, and a paper was prepared in French by the writer of the present paper, and read at the Congress, on "Temperance among the Young." This paper was printed and widely distributed in Belgium, and happily a copy fell into the hands of M. F. A. Robyns, Chief Inspector of Schools in Belgium. M. Robyns was, as a result, so impressed with the desirability of a Temperance propaganda amongst the children of his own country, that amid many difficulties he founded Temperance Societies (*Sociétés Scolaires de Tempérance*) in connection with the schools of the Province of Limbourg. These succeeding in a remarkable degree, he determined to extend if possible the teaching to all the schools in Belgium. He therefore, aided by other earnest friends, approached the Government, which eventually assented to a scheme by which Juvenile Temperance Societies in connection with primary schools should receive the support of the State. The inspectors of schools were instructed to see, by periodical examination, that teaching regarding the evils of alcohol was duly given. Unfortunately the teaching is not of the thorough total abstinence character, but it is good so far as it goes. The children are recommended to sign a pledge by which they promise, until twenty years of age, not to drink spirits in any form, and to take only the most moderate quantity of wine or beer, these drinks in Belgium being of a somewhat light character. As M. Robyns at the time pointed out, spirit-drinking is the great curse of the country, and it is against this that his first efforts have been directed.

From a report of the *Ligue Scolaire Belge*, forwarded by Inspector Robyns, in June, 1897, it is shown that

from a total of some 4000 schools, 2653 possess a Temperance Society, and that amongst the children above eleven years of age attending these schools, 50,073 or nearly a half, are enrolled as members. The method of propaganda is not by evening meetings of the children, but by lessons in the school, by the use of an excellent Temperance Manual prepared by the Abbé Vaslet, and by the distribution of literature, and especially of a capital little magazine, the teaching in which is, for the most part, of a thorough Total Abstinence character, entitled *L'Etoile du Matin.* Temperance teaching is, since the promulgation of the law of September 15, 1895, obligatory in all primary schools of the country. We have ventured repeatedly to urge our Belgian friends, and with great emphasis at the recent Congress (September 2, 1897) at Brussels, to endeavour to secure the adoption in these school Temperance Societies of the principle of total abstinence from every form of fermented as well as distilled liquor, and it is hoped that in due course the movement in Belgium will be placed on the same sound basis of complete abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as is adopted in our own Bands of Hope.

Work in France.

The work, so well carried on in Belgium, has recently been taken up with much vigour in France, where the Minister of Education, in 1895, and again in March, 1897, addressed a circular to the teachers, calling special attention to Temperance teaching, and recommending the establishment of Sociétés Scolaires de Tempérance in the schools. Amongst the warmest supporters of this work are Dr. Legrain, who has issued since 1895, an excellent anti-alcoholic journal, entitled *L'Alcool;* Dr. Roubinovitch, Chief Physician of the Sainte-Anne Asylum, near Paris; and Professor Buisson, of the Education Department. A capital Temperance Text-Book on "Les Dangers de l'Alcoolisme," has also been prepared by M. Jules Steeg, the secretary

of the Education Departmental Committee, and is widely used in the schools. In France, as in Belgium, the propaganda of the schools is chiefly directed against the use of spirits. At the same time many of the leaders of the new movement are Total Abstainers, and these tell us that whilst they feel that the public sentiment is not yet with them, the teaching of Total Abstinence is their ultimate end and aim.

For the past two years, under the Presidency of Dr. Legrain, strenuous efforts have been made amongst the young by the "*Société contre l'usage des boissons spiritueuses.*" The Societies, of which there are 64 with 4000 members, meet, in most cases once a week, and in others once a month. Dr. Legrain says: "Each section is free to carry on the propaganda on its own lines, usually by means of lectures, object lessons, magic lanterns, readings and recitations, and in some cases religious instruction—but before all, *personal example.*" The doctor is himself a thorough abstainer, and it is hoped that, soon, these Societies will adopt a pledge as thorough as our own.

A report, dated May, 1897, by Dr. Roubinovitch, shows that the Society entitled the "Association de la Jeunesse Française Tempérante" has already a thousand members, and a periodical entitled *La Jeunesse.* Its sections meet once a month and the pledge, which is an oral one only, is on the basis of that adopted in Belgium.

A Band of Hope has been formed in the interesting town of Rouen, and several of the Blue Cross Society's "*Sections Cadettes*" are in operation in various parts of France; whilst the Swiss Band of Hope organization, "L'Espoir," has at least one branch at Annonay, Ardèche. These Societies are based on the Total Abstinence principle.

It is of course difficult to make rapid progress in a country where wine is the common drink of the people, but progress *is* being made, and the next few years, we feel sure, will see the growth of a large number of Juvenile Total Abstinence Societies in "*La Belle France.*"

Juvenile Work in Holland.

There has been no lack of Temperance effort for many years past in Holland, and the names of the Rev. Adama von Scheltema and of the Rev. Dr. Koch will always stand prominent in the early history of the cause in that country. There are at the present time many Societies working amongst adult abstainers; but Band of Hope work has only recently got a firm footing in the country. An earnest worker, Miss H. W. Crommelin, writes: "Thank God there *is* life now, and no adverse circumstances can crush it out." Even Christian Dutch people cannot yet quite understand the Band of Hope. They do not like the pledge for children. Some earnest friends, however, have long seen the necessity for Band of Hope work. The first two Societies bearing the name were started by Miss M. W. Ranik at Groningen, and by the Rev. A. von Scheltema at Amsterdam, about thirty years ago, at a time when there was no Adult Total Abstinence Society in the country. The first Band of Hope in Holland was formed in the month of July, 1865, in the King William's House, Amsterdam. This House, situated in one of the poorest quarters of the city, was built by Mr. von Scheltema. The number of members was at that time about 450 boys and girls, and they had a meeting every Sunday morning and sometimes also on Wednesday evening. In that way the work went on during several years and from the female members of this Band of Hope was formed a Christian Association for Young Women, *all total abstainers*, which exists up to this day. In the latter years the Band of Hope in the King William's House has been brought into connection with one of the Sunday Schools now containing 300 children, and also with the singing choir, with about 200 children. The King William's House numbers about 2700 children, girls and boys, and a large number of these children, by means of Temperance songs, Sunday School efforts, and special monthly Temperance meetings, are educated in the principles of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. The children do not

sign a pledge, but a paper is signed by their parents giving their consent to their children becoming members of the Band of Hope. There is now more than one Christian worker in the Union, who thirty years ago, was a member of this Band of Hope. Rotterdam and The Hague were the next to set the good example, Juvenile Societies being started there in 1890. At the present time there are three Bands of Hope in Rotterdam and two at The Hague. The remaining Bands of Hope, which number thirty, with a membership of about 1700, have all been formed during the last three or four years. In 1893, a Women's Abstinence Union was formed which has much interested itself in Band of Hope work, commencing by starting a magazine for children, a sort of Dutch "Band of Hope Review," and entitled the *Hoop der Toekomst*, which now has a circulation of 1800. In January, 1897, a meeting was held at Arnhem with a view to consolidating Band of Hope effort, when a simple plan for union and extension was adopted. At the meeting in question, fourteen out of the thirty Societies in the country agreed to form a Union, and many if not all the others will doubtless join later on. A Dutch book of outline Band of Hope Addresses is now being compiled by Miss J. de Koster, a teacher, of Rotterdam, and others, which will prove of immense service, not only in Bands of Hope but amongst school teachers.

It may here be mentioned that a Dutch Teachers' Temperance Association is now actively at work. Mr. Van de Woude, the secretary, writes: "Our Teachers' Association is rapidly growing; we have now over 600 members, including some of the professors at the universities." Altogether the outlook in Holland is very favourable. Where Bands of Hope have been started they continue to flourish, and Miss Crommelin says: "Dutch children are in no way less eager or enthusiastic about the Band of Hope than their English colleagues; in fact, they are more so. In organization, in literature, in recitations, black-board lessons, chemical experiments, and in many ways the Dutch Band of

Hope feels she has ever so much to learn from her English sister, who has attained the respectable age of fifty; but the little Dutch maiden does possess one thing, and that is *life and vital power*."

Our friends in Holland may rest assured that the upgrowing of the "little maiden" will be watched with the keenest interest by workers in the United Kingdom, whose hearty wishes and prayers will always be for health, strength, and prosperity to the promising nursling.

From DENMARK there is not much Juvenile work to report, although there is a vigorous propaganda in certain parts amongst adults and especially by the Danish Total Abstinence Society of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union. There is a very strong Temperance sentiment in Jutland, where there is some effort amongst Juveniles, and where Temperance text-books are used in the schools, but there appears to be no scheme of lessons, nor any systematic use of these books. It is really left, we are told, to the teachers to teach as much or little as they like. We are informed that there are a number of Juvenile Temples in Denmark with a membership of 1100, and it may be well here to state that the dependent island of ICELAND also counts 661 young Templars.

WORK IN GERMANY.

There appears to be no doubt that the word "Band of Hope" as applied to Juvenile Temperance Societies was used in Germany before the first Society bearing that happy name was formed in Leeds, and in Westphalia, in the Rhine Provinces, and other districts such Societies were started half-a-century ago, but we are informed by Herr Bretschneider, of Dresden, that they ceased to exist many years since. At the present time there is no record of any Total Abstinence Societies distinctly for young people other than Juvenile Temples, and of these only a handful. In the northern provinces, where Danish is spoken, there are said to be four Juvenile Temples, whilst in other German-speaking centres there

are at least four other Societies with 218 members. Miss Gray reported, in 1893, a Juvenile Temple at Berlin, the capital of Germany, with over fifty members, but that has ceased to exist; also one at Dresden, *which has been suppressed by the magistracy*. It is clear that our German friends have uphill work; but the "Blue Cross" Society has already over forty mixed societies for adults and young people, with upwards of 2000 members, and these and other earnest abstainers in various parts of the country are making earnest efforts for the revival of Juvenile Temperance Work. Dr. Baer, a well-known physician of Berlin, writes regarding the publications of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, and expresses his great satisfaction with the Parent Society's methods of work amongst British children, and states that the German Temperance Association is beginning to direct its efforts to teachers. "Surely," says this friend, "you have done a good work, and the books received from the Union will be an admirable model for us."

In SWITZERLAND most satisfactory progress has been made since the foundation, in 1893, of "L'Espoir," the Swiss Band of Hope Movement. M. Regamey, the founder and organizing agent of L'Espoir, visited this country in 1895, and took extensive notes during his stay of five months, with the object of improving the work carried on in his own land. In August, 1896, a Band of Hope Congress was also organized at Geneva, attended by representatives of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, which was remarkably successful, giving the movement a new impetus, and the results of all the efforts expended during the three years is a grand total of 95 Bands of Hope with 3380 members. The Canton de Vaud has 44 Societies, 1300 members; Neuchatel 22, 908 members; Geneva 16, 384 members; and Berne 10, 517 members. The Union publishes an excellent illustrated magazine for the Societies, entitled *L'Espoir*, and has a publication department, making a special feature of Pictorial Literature, Chemical Experiments, Food Specimens, Diagrams, and Lantern Slides. The meetings of

the Societies are held as a rule weekly, and the pledge adopted is one of total abstinence from every form of alcoholic drinks. There are several Juvenile Temples in the country with an aggregate of 456 members. Other Societies also exist amongst the students and pupils in the colleges and gymnasiums, for young people from 16 to 20 years of age; and last but not least is the excellent Blue Cross Society, founded by Pasteur Rochat, the pioneer of Temperance work in the country, and which has done such splendid service in getting Temperance text-books and diagrams introduced into Swiss schools. There is no country in which our work has a brighter outlook and we heartily congratulate our Swiss friends on the wonderful advances they have made in so short a time.

In NORWAY there are three distinct Total Abstinence organizations—(1) The Order of Good Templars, (2) The Norske Borns Totalafholds Selskab, and (3) The Norske Totalafholds Selskab—working side by side, and all on the basis of the pledge of Total Abstinence. With these central organizations are federated local branches, whose membership varies from 20 to 200 children. Under the wings of these three organizations are gathered together 29,520 Juvenile Abstainers, of whom 6652 are Juvenile Templars. The meetings are held—some weekly, some fortnightly—on the lines of the Band of Hope, and teaching is given by means of lectures and addresses, with pictures, diagrams, songs, etc. In the primary schools, too, distinct advances have been made in the way of Temperance teaching, although this has not yet reached to the schools of higher grade. A recent addition to the temperance text-books of the country is the issue in the Norwegian language of the writer's book on "Alcohol and Hard Work." Very great progress has been made in Juvenile Temperance work since the International Congress, attended by representatives of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, at Christiania, in September, 1890, and the movement is now evidently fixed on a thoroughly progressive basis.

In SWEDEN, a country in which remarkable advances have been made in Temperance sentiment during recent years, the Juvenile Temperance propaganda seems to be chiefly in the hands of the Good Templars, and we learn that the National Lodge of Sweden has thirty-three Juvenile Lodges with 1734 members, and the I.O.G.T. have 140 branches with 7054 members. There is also a Swedish Branch of the "Temperance Union of Northern Teachers," which was founded at Stockholm in July, 1891, since which time a law has been passed making teaching regarding alcohol compulsory in all schools and normal colleges. There is hope, therefore, that in due time Sweden, perhaps the soberest country in Europe, will make the schools the field of an active Total Abstinence propaganda.

The story of Band of Hope work in FINLAND reads almost like a romance. It was in 1877, in a little country town, Jakobstad, that some young teachers, the sisters Heikel, first formed a Juvenile Temperance Society, one of these losing her post in consequence.* In Wasa similar work was carried on by other teachers, and in 1888, Dr. Granfelt, at Helsingfors, Chairman of what is now the Finnish National Temperance League, took up the work amongst children. In 1890, a Teachers' Temperance League was formed, when the work commenced in good earnest. Soon after this the Chairman of the League, with Miss Alli Trygg and others, visited America, got copies of the "Health Primer," and translated the book into Finnish. In 1893, Miss Trygg and Mr. Matti Helenius, M.A., edited a children's Temperance paper, which had a circulation of 16,000 copies a week, and which did more than anything to favour the formation of Bands of Hope. These, and courses of scientific instruction, were set on foot in a large number of towns, in one case 800 children attending, in others 300, 200, and so on. But all this was without any particular organization till 1895, when Mr. Helenius

*It is interesting to learn that the School Board in this place has recently subsidised Temperance lectures.

and Miss Trygg visited London, where they became much interested in the methods of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, attending Bands of Hope and hearing Day School Lectures, and thus gaining much insight into the work. This indefatigable lady returned again in 1896, and spent six weeks at the offices of the Union, and in Bands of Hope and Day Schools, in a complete study of the work, with the result that she returned to Finland determined to visit every town and to recommend the Town Councils to grant subsidies for systematically teaching temperance in the schools as in England, the work to be organized by the Finnish Teachers' Temperance League. Ten of these Councils at once consented, the money was provided, and Mr. Helenius and Miss Trygg were engaged to give a course of lectures in the schools, the one in Swedish and the other in Finnish, on "Intoxicating Drinks considered from a scientific, social, moral and economical standpoint," the lectures being based on a text-book prepared by Mr. W. N. Edwards, F.C.S., and the chemical and other apparatus being supplied by the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union. In February, 1897, the real campaign commenced, and with surprising results. Lessons were given at the schools in the day, and in the evenings lectures to audiences ranging from 150 up to 1000 persons. Everywhere the children listened with marked interest, and *in almost every school visited a Band of Hope was formed.* In one town nearly all the school children asked to be allowed to take the pledge. In some towns the children had been trained to give a Band of Hope entertainment after the English fashion, and the meetings were crowded with mothers and fathers who were greatly interested. About 260 visits were paid in all. The Town Councils have been so satisfied with the results that they have renewed their subsidies, which will be given entirely for Band of Hope and School Lecture work. Mr. Helenius and Mrs. Trygg Helenius (for this devoted couple are now united in wedlock) are during the present Jubilee time organizing Band of Hope Unions, and they are hopeful that the greater number of

the school children will, with their parents' consent, be drafted into the newly-formed societies. This lady writes:—"Our English friends will enjoy with us that another country is enrolled in the ranks working for the great cause, and that it seems to have so hopeful a future. Happily we in Finland are able to go to the work with all the treasures you have prepared in England—methods, diagrams, charts, chemical apparatus, and all the useful things necessary to strip King Alcohol of his supposed rights. We realize with gratitude that wherever a good and grand work like that of the Band of Hope in England is done it must be a blessing not only for our own country but for others. We in Finland send our heartiest thanks, and congratulations for the Jubilee, and pray that God's blessing may continually rest on England's true-hearted workers."

At present, POLAND and RUSSIA, although they have several Adult Temperance Societies, give no record of Juvenile work, but it is hoped that the active propaganda in Finland will soon spread to these countries, which are under the same imperial sway.

In AUSTRIA and HUNGARY, Temperance effort has, as yet, made little progress, and apart from a few Societies belonging to the "Internationial Blue Cross Federation" there is no Total Abstinence propaganda, either for adults or children. It is however satisfactory to know that the Temperance movement has got a footing in the country, and with the growth of the cause in neighbouring states, Austria-Hungary will doubtless, in due course, fall into line.

Sunny ITALY has no Juvenile Temperance Societies, although representatives of the Papal See have attended recent Temperance Conferences at Basle and Brussels, and shown a keen interest in Band of Hope work.

Our two strongholds of the Mediterranean, however, MALTA and GIBRALTAR, take a prominent and active part in the work, and regular meetings—both of Bands of Hope and Juvenile Temples—are held in both places.

At Malta, there are three Bands of Hope and four Temples, whilst at Gibraltar there is one Band of Hope in operation and five or six Temples and other Temperance Societies. The account of efforts connected with the Army and Navy department is very encouraging.

In SPAIN and PORTUGAL, the people are said to be so exceptionally temperate that there is no need for the Juvenile propaganda. The Rev. R. H. Moreton, of Porto, writes: "In this country, total abstainer as I am, I have never found any necessity for Temperance work proper." At the same time the work goes on in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association and the Sailors' Rest, and pledges are frequently taken. Mr. Moreton mentions some Cornish families working in the mines of the district, staunch to the teetotal principles adopted in youth in the Old Country.

There is no need to be discouraged that Total Abstinence teaching has not yet been adopted to the full in Continental Countries. On the other hand, there is every reason to be thankful that Teetotal principles are already taking deep root all over Europe. Ten years ago the Juvenile Temperance Societies in Europe could be counted on one's fingers, now they exist by hundreds, and the International Congresses that have been held since 1885, have doubtless been a chief factor in bringing about this excellent result. A few more years and the seed which has been sown will produce a rich harvest.



Part IV.

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE WORK IN DISTANT LANDS.

EUROPEAN conquest has too often thrust drinking habits upon the inhabitants of the conquered countries, and alas! wherever the Anglo-Saxon race has set foot the blighting curse of intemperance has followed. Happily Christian philanthropy follows in the track of commerce, and wherever the evil exists good men and true are ready to apply the remedy of Total Abstinence.

Temperance reformers were never so vigilant as now in our Empire of India, and Temperance Societies, with which in many cases are associated Bands of Hope, are springing up in every part of the country. There is perhaps more visible temperance activity in the English Army in India than in any other specific section of the European community, a third of the soldiers being pledged abstainers. Indian missionaries are as a class total abstainers themselves and give special attention to the development of temperance teaching amongst the children.

We learn from Miss Agnes Parker, of the W.C.T.U., and from other correspondents, that in the Madras district and in Mysore—at Bangalore, Tumkur, Gubbi, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Darangere, Chikmagalur, Dotacamund, and Wellington—Bands of Hope, Loyal Temperance Legions, or other Juvenile Temperance Societies are in operation, as well as at Calcutta, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and other cities in the northern provinces.

The Rev. F. W. Ambery Smith writes from Raniganj: "We have got neither Bands of Hope nor Adult Temperance Societies in this station, as drinking is absolutely forbidden amongst our native Christians, and is a practice so far, I am thankful to say, practically unknown amongst them. We have not a drunkard amongst our people."

At CEYLON, in the Galle district, there are at least twenty-five societies with which young people are associated. In Kandy, at the Wesleyan Girls' High School, under the care of Mr. Dewar and others, a capital Band of Hope has been in operation for some years, and the last report (1896) gives a most encouraging record of work done. At Trincomalee pledge books have been printed in Tamul and steps are being taken for the formation of new societies.

In BURMAH a Band of Hope was formed some years since at Mandalay, the conductor, Mr. Pridmore, being in constant communication with the Parent Society, whilst at Rangoon, we hear of the "Beacon" Band of Hope and many earnest Temperance workers.

The Rev. W. R. Winston writes: "We are doing special temperance work here in Burmah, organizing as well as we can, holding temperance meetings and impressing the necessity of total abstinence upon our young people."

It is probably true that CHINA, so far as alcoholic liquors are concerned, is the most temperate of the great nations of the world, and the drink evil is light in comparison with the opium habit. Temperance societies, however, exist with pledges against opium and alcoholic drinks. At Foo Chow, in 1886, a Band of Hope was started, and an Anti-Veninian (anti-poison) Society, with three pledges—against opium, tobacco, and alcoholic drinks. Persons may sign two of the pledges if they will not adopt all three, and those who are pledged are

presented with a "button-badge." In Hong-Kong there is much intemperance amongst Europeans, but vigorous work is carried on there in juvenile as well as adult Temperance Societies. At Shanghai the active organized temperance work is at present mostly carried on by a branch of the W.C.T.U. and a Band of Hope. The latter was first organized by Mrs. Gullick in 1887, and is now in a flourishing condition under the superintendence of Mrs. Wheeler and others. Chufoo reports a Band of Hope connected with the foreign schools.

In JAPAN there are many teetotal organizations, the principal of which is the Dainippon Sesshu Kwai, or Japanese Temperance Society. One, the Hokkaido Society, reports a whole village of abstainers. The Christian Churches are on the side of abstinence, and foster the cause amongst the young whilst many high-minded natives give their co-operation in the fight against alcohol.

May our "Empire in Asia" as well as the "Celestial Empire" and the "Land of the Rising Sun" soon be delivered through the children from the vice of intemperance as well as from the curse and degradation of the opium traffic.

Stepping into the dark Continent of AFRICA we find drink confronting and baffling the efforts of Christian missionaries, but here again there is an active propaganda amongst the young. Cheering reports are continually being received from South Africa where numerous Bands of Hope are established both amongst white and coloured children. From Mr. F. Campbell Spiers, of the Y.M.C.A., Cape Town, we learn that the city has five Bands of Hope; Cathcart, Clifton Hill and Salt River have each one society; the Eastern Province of South Africa has nine Juvenile Temples and thirty-one Bands of Hope, twenty-three of which are for coloured children; and Western South Africa has six

Juvenile Temples and seventeen Bands of Hope. We have recently received a letter from Greyville, Natal, stating that a Band of Hope is at work there holding monthly meetings, on the Friday night nearest the full moon. Sixty-seven members belong to the society, but very often the attendance at the meeting exceeds one hundred, and there is a good field for recruiting work. Another interesting society is a Zulu Band of Hope conducted by Mr. Muir in connection with the Gordon Mission, Umsinga, Natal, and the following is a copy of the pledge taken by the black-skinned young people in this far-off land: "I promise by the help of God, to leave beer and the drinking of all that makes drunk, and the smoking of tobacco and hemp. Further I will try with all my strength to make others leave these things also."

In BECHUANALAND, where good King Khama reigns, the children do not need a Band of Hope, for the law against the import of strong drink is rigorously administered and the children are all brought up as abstainers. From PRETORIA we learn that the Government is doing its best to put the law in force for preventing the sale of liquor to natives, and that in the towns, and especially at Johannesburg, temperance work amongst children is active. From Grahamstown we have excellent accounts of the "Gem" Band of Hope at Clumber, the "Peace and Harmony" at Murraysburg, the "Onward" at Bedford, and the "Star of Cathcart" at Cathcart. We also hear of the splendid work of the Juvenile Temples in South Africa, the total membership comprising 3751. The success of juvenile work in these places is largely due to the mission efforts of Mr. Schreiner and Mrs. Stuart, in whose letter of June, 1897, mention is made that at Oudtshoorn amongst the Dutch settlers (in addition to the already existing "Faithful" Band of Hope) there is a newly formed "Jubilee Band of Hope" and a "Jubilee Temple." May "Darkest Africa" be enlightened by the ministrations of these and all such faithful servants to the cause.

Our fellow workers at the Antipodes are not far behind those of the Mother Country. Bands of Hope have been in existence in SOUTH AUSTRALIA for nearly fifty years. They have passed through many vicissitudes, but have in recent years been reorganized into Unions, although possibly half the societies are still working in isolation. In VICTORIA, as we learn from Mr. Ford, of the Prahran and St. Kilda District Band of Hope Union, there are 193 societies with about 17,000 members connected with this Union and the Unions for Port Melbourne, Callingwood, Richmond, Kew, Hawthorne, and Camberwell. Following the lines of the Union at home, these Unions are devoting special attention to educational work by means of chemical apparatus, pictures and diagrams, and a special work in Victoria has been a recent lantern mission. Deputations are sent from society to society by means of a speakers' plan. The main strength of the movement is naturally in Melbourne and the immediately surrounding districts; but there is auxiliary work at Ballarat and district, with some thirty societies, Bendigo and district, and Geelong and district, with about half that number each, whilst there are thirty or forty societies supported by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. In addition there is a membership of the Juvenile Rechabites of 4000; of the Juvenile Temples about the same number, and a considerable number of Cadets of Temperance. It is interesting to note that in connection with the "Million More" scheme of the Mother Country in the year 1891, Australia had its counterpart in a "Ten Thousand More" effort, which was very successful, and efforts are on foot to take similar advantage of the present Jubilee Year. It should be here mentioned that the Australian Colonies have secured legal restriction of the sale of drink to children. In New South Wales persons under sixteen, in South Australia under fifteen, and in Queensland under eighteen, are not supplied with drink for consumption on the premises, whilst in Queensland those under fourteen, West Australia under fourteen, and Victoria under sixteen are not supplied under any

circumstances. May the aspiration expressed in the Colonial motto, "Advance Australia," be fully realized in all future juvenile temperance work of the Colony.

In NEW ZEALAND, Band of Hope work has been active for many years, the Auckland Band of Hope Union celebrating in this Jubilee year, its seventeenth anniversary. This Union has 35 Societies affiliated, with a membership of 3419, and there are also 20 not affiliated, together with a Juvenile Temple and two Juvenile Rechabite Tents. Besides this Union there are other active Unions at Christchurch and Canterbury. Wellington, which formerly possessed an active Union, has a number of Bands of Hope connected with the respective churches, and several Rechabite Tents with 317 Juvenile members. Dunedin also has several Bands of Hope, but the Juvenile work in the place is mostly in the hands of the Good Templars, of whose junior members there are said to be 2040 in the country. In Canterbury and Auckland there have recently been held Public Competitive Examinations, in the latter case on a Text-book prepared by the Parent Union. A Speakers' Plan has proved very useful, and the Day Schools have had attention. The friends of this Union are very heartily taking up the Jubilee of the Band of Hope movement, and have sent "home" for slides and other appliances to that end. The programme adopted is substantially the same as that followed on this side of the water, and includes an open-air demonstration—in New Zealand, November 9, Jubilee Day, is in the early summer—a convention, and a muster of Bands of Hope, including at least one thousand more new members. It is gratifying to know that the leading spirit from the first of the Auckland Union, Mr. W. J. Macdermott, received his early training and caught his inspiration as a Band of Hope worker in London, at Harvey Street Mission Hall, Hoxton, from which many other earnest workers have gone forth. Some attention has been given in New Zealand, during the past two years, to Temperance work in Schools, and a School Competitive

Examination is now about to be arranged. It will thus be seen that the "Britain of the South" is bravely following in the wake of the Mother Country in her Juvenile Temperance effort.

It remains to note the present position of the work in TASMANIA. Returns have been given from 20 Societies on the Island showing 1666 members, and Mr. L. Lodge, who has edited the *People's Friend*, the Tasmanian Temperance paper, for the last thirty years, tells us that there are at least a third more Societies not sending returns. Mr. Lodge mentions amongst the Juvenile Societies—six Rechabite Tents, four Temples, and two Loyal Temperance Legions. There is as yet no properly organized Band of Hope Union. Like Australia, Tasmania protects its children from the evil influences of the Public House by a law, forbidding the sale of intoxicants, under any circumstances, to children under sixteen years of age.

The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA claim to have been as early as 1828, at Massachussets, in the field of Juvenile Temperance effort, and in 1837, 2500 children of the "Cold Water Army" joined in a great demonstration at Boston, whilst in 1839, the *Youths' Temperance Advocate* was first published by Dr. John Marsh. The National Temperance Society claims to have published the first Temperance Lesson Book for public schools ever issued in America, and it spent large sums in the initial agitation for the introduction of the text-book into the schools of the land. The Society continues to publish this and other text-books for the young on the physiological effects of alcohol, besides issuing some 200 different volumes adapted for Sunday School libraries, and a number of useful "Lesson Leaves" and Temperance Catechisms suitable for children. In 1846, the Cadets of Temperance had their first organization in Pennsylvania, and in 1868, Juvenile Temples were originated at Richmond, Virginia, an organization more aggressively active and with a larger membership than, perhaps, any Juvenile Temperance organization in the States.

Since that time Juvenile Societies with various names have been brought into existence, chief amongst which, perhaps, is the "Loyal Temperance Legion," founded by the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union. The latest available report (1893) showed that there were 2887 Loyal Temperance Legions in the States, with a membership of 159,299, and their numbers have, doubtless, since greatly increased. In May, 1890, at New Jersey, yet another society, the "Loyal Crusaders," was mustered into service with a striking ritual and regalia, and having for its war cry, "Death to Alcohol." Then there are the "Templars of Honor and Temperance," and yet another organization, the Church Temperance Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a society with a dual basis, but restricting its members from eight to twenty-one years of age to the total abstinence pledge. There are sections for boys and girls, and divisions for junior and senior members. These sections are respectively called "Young Crusaders" and "Knights of Temperance." There are companies of "Knights" and of "Crusaders," and for each, there is a prescribed compulsory military drill. In addition to all these, the Juvenile Sections of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, founded by our own Father Mathew, numbered in 1893, 198 societies with 14,167 members.

It will be noted that the name Band of Hope is not mentioned amongst the foregoing, and this arises from the fact that in the States, in places where Bands of Hope formerly existed, the name has generally been changed to "Loyal Temperance Legion," although some local societies still prefer to work under the old title. Notwithstanding the crowd of names of Juvenile Temperance organizations in the States, the number and strength of societies compared with those of the old country is small. One of the most active of American Temperance workers, and one well qualified to judge—Mr. B. R. Jewell, in a paper read at the World's Temperance Congress, at Chicago, in 1893, at which the writer was present, estimated the total membership of

Juvenile Temperance organizations of the United States and Canada put together at not more than three hundred thousand. One naturally asks, with a school population of *eighteen millions*, "What are they among so many?" If these societies were on the same scale as in the United Kingdom, there would, instead of three hundred thousand, be four-and-a-half millions of children in the societies of the United States and Canada. Some say that there is no need for such societies, that the State takes the work into its own hands, and that 12,000,000 of children in the schools are under temperance instruction laws that are enforced by heavy penalties. It is, however, a matter of fact, attested by conclusive evidence, and in accord with the experience of the writer, who made personal enquiries in the schools of the States, that in places where the propelling power of public sentiment is *not* behind these excellent temperance laws, backed up by the warm sympathy of School Board Managers, Inspectors and Teachers, they are all but a dead letter. The main present hope, then, of a sober coming generation of American citizens seems to lie not in the schools, excellent as the work there undoubtedly is where properly carried out, but in a vastly increased development of the Juvenile Temperance organizations above described, where the young will receive temperance instruction not as they would take in so much geography, or history, or grammar, but as young enthusiasts for a noble cause, united to fight against the deadliest foe of their fatherland. Such a development, on the lines of personal effort, and side by side with the work in the schools, will be hailed by all who feel the ties of kinship with our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic.

We cannot but regard with satisfaction the advanced position occupied by the temperance movement in CANADA. Britain's "Dominion of the West" stands foremost amongst her Colonies in the van of temperance progress. In Toronto, one of the finest cities in America, with 180,000 inhabitants, there are said to be only 150 drink shops. They have a rigidly-enforced Sunday

Closing Act, saloons being closed from seven o'clock on Saturday evening till six on Monday morning. Mr. W. S. Caine considers that more than half the people in the Dominion habitually drink nothing stronger than tea or coffee, whilst the number of thorough-going teetotallers is proportionately much larger than in England, perhaps than in any Christian country. One would, of course, expect to find in such a country very strong temperance organizations for children, but except in the schools, (where statutory instruction as to the nature and effects of alcohol is given, as in the United States), effort in that direction is not so active as one could wish. All kinds of temperance societies, it is true—Bands of Hope, Juvenile Temples, Cadets of Temperance, Templars of Honor, Loyal Crusaders and Knights of Temperance—are to be found throughout the Dominion, but their numbers are few, and except in a few instances the membership is not strong. This arises in many cases from the fact that abstinence is the habit of the home, and from the conviction in many minds that the teaching of the schools sufficiently meets the case, a conviction which in Canada, as in the States, is, we fear, hardly warranted by the amount and duration of the temperance teaching actually imparted, especially as such teaching is wanting in the element of enthusiasm for the cause, which is so important a factor in rearing a race of sturdy abstainers. We, then, on this side of the Atlantic, must not be betrayed into placing too great dependence upon legislative Temperance teaching, and too little upon individual exertion. A work should not be expected from the State which can only be done by earnest, devoted, self-sacrificing, personal effort, and no labourers amongst the young should for a moment rest or allow themselves to feel that the work of the Band of Hope can be dispensed with or superseded by any other agency, however good. Let us resolve more firmly than ever to adhere to that form of work which has borne the test of time, and which, after all, must be productive of the best and most far-reaching results, giving to our Bands of Hope that devoted care, and to the children that

thorough temperance training, which will be the best earnest of a future sober and law-abiding community.

We have now completed our necessarily imperfect survey, which however marks a bright track of Juvenile Temperance influence all round the globe. We may say of our work what the poet says of the sun :

"When from the chambers of the east
His morning race begins,
He never tires nor stops to rest,
But round the world he shines."

Our future is full of hope. We know that our movement has God's smile and blessing, and this makes us in this Jubilee Year full of courage and confidence ; but we cannot afford to indulge in empty boasting, or to rely on what *has been done.* We must *go forward.*

The work is vital to the best interests of children in every land, many of whom, unless correctly informed as to the fascinating and dangerous properties of strong drink in their early youth, will inevitably tread the downward path of intemperance.

On the other hand no hopes are too bright if only the young of to-day are wisely and lovingly taught their duty in regard to this great question.

"We herald a day that is coming,
As fair as when Eden first smiled ;
As the hope of the earth is the spring-time,
So the Hope of the race is the Child."

May all friends of the cause, looking for the blessing of God, join hands in this work for the children, nothing doubting that the desired end will be achieved. Then will the Jubilee stand forth not only as an honour to the Band of Hope movement, but as a blessing to every branch of Temperance work and a benediction to the cause throughout the world.



Biographical Sketches of Early and Well-Known Workers.

Mrs. Carlile.



HIS lady whose name, together with that of Mr. Tunnicliff, will ever be associated with the origin of the Band of Hope Movement, was born in Ireland on April 8, 1775. In 1800 she married the Rev. Francis Carlile, a Presbyterian minister, and after his decease in 1811, fixed on Dublin as her place of residence. Mrs. Carlile was soon busy in religious and philanthropic work, and was very active as a visitor of prisons for women. It was whilst engaged in work of this description that her attention was first called to the necessity of total abstinence in combating drunkenness, one of the women replying to the suggestion to give up drinking whiskey with the question whether she, Mrs. Carlile, did not drink wine? The justness of this reply induced Mrs. Carlile to sign the total abstinence pledge, and her resolution was further strengthened by the fact that a little girl to whom she gave shelter and protection displayed a strong craving for the drinks which had ruined the girl's own mother. To such a woman as Mrs. Carlile the selfish holding of an advantageous principle was simply impossible. She went hard to work to spread the good cause of total abstinence, and amongst many other efforts was successful in forming a Temperance Society, chiefly for sailors, in the city of Dublin. Mrs. Carlile was a valued fellow labourer with Father Mathew. Her first visit to London was as the guest of the Rev. Jabez Burns; she visited England

more times than she could remember, addressing general gatherings and schools; mothers and children, however, being at all times her especial care and most useful sphere of effort. Her part in the memorable events in Leeds in 1847 are described in another section of this volume, and it is felt to be appropriate that a movement in which women so largely share should in its initial stage be so greatly indebted to a woman. Very shortly after the first Band of Hope was formed Mrs. Carlile was busily at work, not only addressing schools and meetings, but also forming societies bearing the new and charming name which had been adopted. She continued her labours until after her eightieth birthday. Letters written by Mrs. Carlile to the Rev. Dawson Burns shortly before her decease bear eloquent testimony to the vigour of her intellect, the beautiful simplicity and love of her character and to the intensity of her interest in the temperance cause, an interest which was not only sustained but even increased by the lapse of years. She died March 14, 1864, in her eighty-ninth year, and was interred at Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin, leaving a name and memory which all lovers of the young will ever delight to honour.

Rev. Jabez Tunnicliff.

The Rev. Jabez Tunnicliff was born in Wolverhampton, February 7, 1808, and was one of a family of twenty-two children. His early life was hard and difficult and his education was the result of his own earnest efforts to improve himself and his position. A ready gift of utterance rendered him, whilst still quite a youth, an acceptable preacher and speaker, and ultimately he left his handicraft for the Baptist ministry, his first charge being at Shifnal, Salop. Ultimately he settled in Leeds, and here signed the pledge at a meeting over which Mr. W. A. Pallister presided, and at which it appears that Mr. T. Whittaker spoke. With such a man as Mr. Tunnicliff action was sure to follow closely on conviction, and he at once set to work

to propagate the newly adopted principle. His mode of speaking was excellently adapted for the advocacy of the cause which he had adopted, and his efforts soon made themselves felt in the town. His very large share in the origination of the Band of Hope Movement is described in another section and constitutes his chief claim to the gratitude of posterity. He continued very active in the good cause, addressing meetings and forming new societies, and in company with Mr. Pallister he undertook the task of visiting all the clergy and ministers in Leeds with a view of enlisting their sympathy and support, experiencing a very different reception to that which would be accorded him in these more favoured days. He wrote many hymns and melodies, some of which are still in use, and contributed many excellent papers and addresses on the Band of Hope subject to religious and temperance periodicals. It was just after having gathered material for the Band of Hope Annual that on June 15, 1864, after some three months' illness, he passed away, the funeral taking place at Burmantofts Cemetery, Leeds. The death of Mr. Tunnicliff was regarded as a great public loss by his fellow citizens, and he was followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends desirous of notifying by their presence, the high appreciation in which his work was held by those amongst whom he had so devotedly laboured for so many years.*

Mrs. Clara Lucas Balfour.

This excellent lady, whose "Morning Dewdrops" remains a standard text-book for Bands of Hope, was born in Hampshire December 21, 1808, but after her marriage with Mr. James Balfour, in 1824, resided chiefly in London. Mrs. Balfour signed the pledge on October 16, 1837, and at once began temperance work amongst

* After the sketches relating to Mrs. Carlile and the Rev. Jabez Tunnicliff, the names are arranged alphabetically.

women at Chelsea. Both as a writer and public lecturer on topics of general literary and social interest, Mrs. Balfour won for herself a high place in the public regard, but the cause of Temperance had always the largest share both of her affection and her efforts. Mrs. Balfour's death occurred July 3, 1878. One of her daughters became the wife of the Rev. Dawson Burns, a leading contributor to this volume.

William Bell.

Mr. William Bell was during a long and most useful career the typical veteran Band of Hope advocate and lecturer. He was born at Barnard Castle on the banks of the Tees on August 1, 1831. His early experiences were unhappy, through the drink, and his life was a hard one. At twelve or thirteen years of age, however, he signed the pledge against the enemy of his home, and of countless homes besides. His first public address was given when he was but sixteen years old and his services soon were in great demand. His steadfast refusal to pay his "footing" as an apprentice was quite in keeping with his intrepid spirit. The Band of Hope Union at length secured Mr. Bell's sevices, subsequently he worked with the Bradford Band of Hope Union, but finally, in 1880, returned to the service of the Parent Organization, in which service he died, after a painful illness in 1896. Mr. Bell's powers as a speaker, whether to children, or to adults on behalf of children, were really remarkable, and he has left behind him a record of work probably unsurpassed by any other temperance advocate, possibly unsurpassed by any public speaker whatever. He gave 10,200 addresses attended by 2,400,000 persons, travelled 220,000 miles and took over 60,000 pledges. So fresh and full were his lectures that he spoke at one place as many as three hundred times and still found an audience eager to listen to him. His many friends regret exceedingly that he was not spared to witness the Celebration of the Band of Hope Jubilee.

Rev. Jabez Burns.

An early worker in the Temperance reformation was the Rev. Jabez Burns, who was born at Oldham, in 1805, having the advantage of a God-fearing parentage. He was a public speaker at sixteen years of age, and was all through his life, a fluent and acceptable occupant of the pulpit or platform, his chief work being in the Metropolis, where, however, he had to use his pen as well as his tongue for the support of his family and the advancement of his good work. He was a member of one of the early "Moderation" Societies, but in 1837, took the Total Abstinence pledge and threw himself unreservedly into the conflict with the evils of drink. He was the host of Mrs. Carlile when she visited London, and always manifested a warm and helpful interest in work amongst the young. Commencing in 1840, Mr. Burns preached yearly a Temperance sermon until his death in 1876, the series being continued by his son, the Rev. Dawson Burns.

Rev. Dawson Burns, D.D.

Dr. Burns, the son of the Rev. Jabez Burns, was, like his father, a very early worker in the Temperance cause, and was a speaker and writer in favour of the movement whilst quite a youth. He was born in London in December, 1828, and has been successful both in making and writing Temperance history. His work, "The History of the Temperance Reformation," is the result of the most painstaking and laborious enquiry, no detail being considered by the writer as too minute to merit the closest scrutiny as to its authenticity. Dr. Burns is a very keen controversialist, and his letters in defence of Total Abstinence, chiefly on its legislative side, frequently appear in the public press. His annual letter to the *Times* on the National Drink Bill is always looked for with much interest and often quoted in addresses on the question. He is the author of numerous pamphlets and other works in prose and poetry. He

has filled many responsible posts in connection with the movement, and is still the Honorary Secretary of the Temperance Hospital, in the establishment of which he took a leading part.

William Carty.

Mr. Carty is one of the representative men of the Band of Hope movement in the sister island. He is a native of Wexford, where he was born in 1843. In 1858, his family removed to Dublin, where he heard the celebrated American orator, Mr. John B. Gough, was convinced of the soundness of the teaching, signed the pledge, and commenced his work as a Temperance reformer. His Band of Hope at Sandymount, near Dublin, has been remarkable for its great success, and it is very largely owing to his self-denying exertions, in time spared from the claims of business, that the Hibernian Band of Hope Union was formed in 1873, and has been, ever since, so successfully carried on. Mr. Carty is held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens, and is ever ready to take the lead in any matter affecting the welfare of the people, particularly action in the Temperance direction.

Rev. John Compston.

Excellent work for the young was done both with voice and pen by the Rev. John Compston, who died on the Easter Sunday of 1889 in his sixty-second year. Mr. Compston did excellent work for the Yorkshire Band of Hope Union in its early and more difficult days, and for some time he laboured earnestly and successfully in the service of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union. He possessed considerable musical ability, being the compiler of the National Temperance Hymnal and other books of melodies. His personal character was with all its force, singularly gentle and lovable, and to him the cause is indebted for unobtrusive work of the most valuable character.

Thomas Cook.

Mr. Thomas Cook was an early friend of the Juvenile Temperance Movement. He was born in Melbourne, Derbyshire, and early interested himself in village mission work. After hearing John Hockings, often called "the Birmingham Blacksmith," in 1836, he signed the pledge of total abstinence and took up temperance work heartily. His successful running of an excursion train in connection with a temperance demonstration was the initial step in founding the world-wide travelling agency with which his name and that of his son, Mr. John M. Cook, also an earnest abstainer, is associated. He published in 1844 the "Youth's Temperance Magazine" and other helpful literature. He died July 18, 1892, aged eighty-four years, having been for fifty-six years a faithful friend of the Temperance Movement.

Joseph P. Draper.

Mr. Draper is one of a family whose services to the movement have been and continue to be of the most important character. He was for fifty-six years the Honorary Secretary of the Fitzroy Teetotal Association, meeting in Marylebone, London. His father, mother, five brothers and one sister, were all devoted supporters of the Temperance cause. Mr. Draper was born in March, 1821. He signed the pledge June 6, 1839, and was very shortly after invested with responsible office in the Temperance ranks; office has followed office in the good cause, and all have been most worthily occupied. Numerous presentations at various times have expressed the appreciation of his services felt by his fellow-workers. His labours were shared by the other members of his family and by his children, but death has been busy in their midst. The wonderful record of the Fitzroy Band of Hope, of which Mr. Draper was and is the ruling spirit, is referred to elsewhere. For many years Mr. Draper has been a member of the Committee of the Union.

John H. Esterbrooke.

The valuable work done by Mr. Esterbrooke, chiefly in connection with the Juvenile Temperance Movement in London, is described elsewhere. Mr. Esterbrooke was a native of the Metropolis, and was born January 2, 1817. He signed the pledge so early as 1838, and at once commenced the advocacy of Temperance princples, acting as secretary to an early organization. He had his honourable share in the persecution to which the pioneers of the movement were subjected, and found that they increased instead of damped his zeal. He early entered the ranks of the Rechabites, and maintained until his death on June 27, 1897, a warm and practical interest in every phase of the movement, and especially for that Juvenile work which owes so much to his early efforts.

Martin Field.

The development of the Band of Hope movement by means of local Unions is one of the most interesting and encouraging features in its history. The premier Band of Hope, of which mention is made in another portion of this volume, is that at Bradford, which, formed in 1851, is still vigorously at work. This Union largely owes its existence to the exertions of Mr. Martin Field, who notwithstanding the pressing claims of an important business, devoted a very large share of his energies to public matters, and above all to forwarding Temperance principles amongst young people. His personality is most genial and winning, and no one could better than he present the movement in a favourable light to his fellow-townsmen. Probably in no town is Temperance Sunday so fully observed as at Bradford, and the Festival in St. George's Hall and the Fête in Peel Park, held annually, are amongst the most important and successful in the kingdom. Impaired health has compelled Mr. Field to relinquish his seat on the Committee of the Union, and to withdraw from active

work, but his contribution to the success of the movement in this influential town and in many parts of the country, has been of the most important character.

Dr. R. B. Grindrod.

The excellent work of Dr. Grindrod as a lecturer to the young is repeatedly referred to in other portions of this volume. He was born May 30, 1811, and died November 18, 1883, having filled a long life with work exceptional both in amount and importance. He is estimated to have secured the pledges of 200,000 persons during his fifty years of labour, and these were all the more likely to remain firm as the doctor always aimed rather at producing conviction than merely at exciting emotion. In a certain sense Dr. Grindrod was the pioneer of the temperance school lecturers of the present day, very many thousands of children attending the meetings at which he demonstrated the worthlessness of alcoholic drink and the benefit of total abstinence. Dr. Grindrod was the writer of the first £100 prize essay, "Bacchus," published in 1839, and he is said to have spent two fortunes as well as expended priceless personal efforts on behalf of the temperance cause.

Rev. Newman Hall, D.D.

A name which will ever be distinctively associated with the Temperance movement, in both its adult and juvenile phase, is that of the Rev. Newman Hall, who was born at Maidstone, in May, 1816. He was the son of Mr. John Vine Hall, whose successful struggle against the habit of taking intoxicants is matter of Temperance history. The early part of Mr. Hall's ministerial career was spent in Hull, where he formed one of the earliest Bands of Hope in the country. Coming to London, a wider sphere gave him increased

opportunities of which he willingly availed himself for spreading the good cause. Almost every evening saw him speaking on behalf of the movement, either at the anniversary of some Band of Hope or on the platform of a large public meeting. His fine physique and simple hardy habits of life have always been a standing argument in favour of the movement, and few have in greater perfection the art of telling a humorous or touching story, or of sending home good common-sense truths in terse and vigorous language. Mr. Hall, though now in his eighty-first year, is still an active preacher and a consistent advocate of the Juvenile as well as other aspects of the Temperance reformation.

T. E. Hallsworth.

Mr. T. E. Hallsworth is another of the excellent Band of Hope workers of the North of England; he joined Mr. Hoyle when the Lancashire and Cheshire Union was only one year old, and has remained one of its honorary secretaries for over twenty-nine years. For many years he has been a valued member of the committee of the National Organization. But Mr. Hallsworth not only labours persistently on behalf of Union work, but is also a firm and practical believer in the necessity of efficiently supporting the work of individual societies. In 1864, the Chancery Lane Band of Hope was commenced in Manchester; Mr. Hallsworth became its secretary, and it has achieved a really remarkable degree of success. It is one of the largest Bands of Hope in the country, having in addition to its non-paying members 1300 subscribing members of whom some 750 are over fourteen years of age. Nor is this a mere disorderly rabble, but a vast organized whole, regularly looked after by an excellent system of visitation. Mr. Hallsworth was born at Ardwick, Manchester, in 1844, and in other spheres than that of the Band of Hope has done good to his native town and county.

John Hope.

The very remarkable movement originated in Scotland in 1847, called the British League of Juvenile Abstainers, which is described elsewhere, owes its origin to Mr. John Hope, a member of an old Scottish family, and by profession a writer to the signet, or solicitor. Mr. Hope, however, having abundant private means and remaining a bachelor, devoted himself very largely to public matters, sparing neither time, labour nor money in any cause which seemed to him good. On November 5, 1839, he became a total abstainer, and this greatly increased his influence. He attached to himself certain young men in whom he took a permanent interest, and many of them rose, largely through his help, to positions of honour and usefulness in the learned professions. He was very active in endeavouring to influence the clergy and the church generally in favour of the Temperance reform, using personal interviews, letters and petitions to this end. He also devoted much attention to securing the adhesion of students and others likely to exert special influence in days to come, and this plan of action was the one which most commended itself to his far-seeing intellect. It is said that he broached the idea to Dr. Frederic R. Lees, which led to the compiling of that highly important work, "The Temperance Bible Commentary." But he by no means overlooked the importance of direct appeals to the mass of the people, and by floods of tracts and books, articles in newspapers and other means, helped to spread the light far and wide. His chief work, that of the Juvenile League, and its influence for good, has been simply beyond price. Mr. Hope's death occurred June 25, 1893, at the age of eighty-seven. Desirous of the continuance after his decease of many of the objects of his life's work, he by his will created a trust—the Hope Trust—one provision of which is the propagation of Temperance principles in their widest and most thorough-going form.

William Hoyle.

The Band of Hope Movement largely depends on the power of music for the attractive presentation of its principles, and in so far as the movement can be said to have had a poet, the late Mr. William Hoyle may have a fair claim to that place. He was the compiler and partly the author of "Hoyle's Hymns and Songs" which are still extensively used, especially in the manufacturing districts, and many other temperance lyrics, both words and music, are due to his pen. Mr. Hoyle was, however, also a practical Band of Hope worker, and was one of the founders and also one of the honorary secretaries of the Lancashire and Cheshire Band of Hope Union. He was born in Manchester in 1834 and from early youth was a bright spirited and useful member of the community, ever ready to forward work for the general good but ever giving the first place of all social questions to the temperance cause. In 1864 when the first great concert was held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, Mr. Hoyle trained and conducted the choir, which sang some of his own pieces, and for many years he continued the same useful service. His death occurred November 14, 1895.

Dr. J. W. Kirton.

The author of "Buy Your Own Cherries," was a warm friend of the Juvenile Temperance Movement. He was born in London, in 1831, and his early business training as a bookseller helped to determine the form which his career afterwards took. In the year 1854 he became identified with the temperance cause, and in 1860 was one of the lecturers of the United Kingdom Alliance, occupying that position for twelve years. He also bore high office in the Good Templar order. Mr. Kirton was very successful as a lecturer, and his full syllabus, lively manner, and practical knowledge of human life and nature, gave him many opportunities for

the advocacy of temperance principles to other than teetotal audiences. He was the author of many useful works, and his mastery over figures is proved by his capital statistical appendix to the Convocation Report of the Province of Canterbury on the Temperance question. He was a frequent contributor to the *Band of Hope Chronicle*, and at the moment of his death, on June 16, 1892, he was engaged in dictating a bequest of valuable books to the library of the Union.

Rev. George Wilson McCree.

Mr. McCree's connection with the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union was very close and intimate; he became its secretary in 1862 and continued to hold that position until 1876, being succeeded by the present chairman of the Union Committee. He was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1822, and was for fifty years an ardent temperance worker, chiefly but by no means exclusively upon the platform, where his services were particularly acceptable. Mr. McCree wrote pleasantly and effectively, his short stories and booklets finding a ready sale, whilst his letters on temperance and kindred subjects often found a place in the public press. At one time he took charge of a very poor and vicious neighbourhood, the Seven Dials, London, and by his happy influence and constant readiness to help, won for himself the playful but appropriate soubriquet of "The Bishop of St. Giles." He shared conjointly with the Rev. Dawson Burns and others the honour of establishing that most useful institution, the London Temperance Hospital.

Alexander Smith Mayne.

Mr. Mayne played a distinguished part in the Temperance cause, both Adult and Juvenile, in Ireland, and was one of the seven men who founded the first Temperance organization in Belfast, on September 24,

1829. He was born in 1805, and in early life he was a schoolmaster, then for a time he became supercargo on board a trading vessel, where he saw much of the evil effects of drink, but ultimately returned to scholastic pursuits. He was one of the first Irishmen to perceive the fallacy involved in the old pledge directed against ardent spirits only, and very early became an advocate of the Total Abstinence principle. He was a great believer in the power of literature and originated the *Irish Temperance Intelligencer*, besides distributing many thousands of tracts at the meetings of Father Mathew, Mrs. Carlile and others. Mr. Mayne became responsible for the salary of a series of agents in the sister country, the first of whom enrolled the names of 5000 children and young people, this action paving the way for the formation of the powerful Irish Temperance League and Band of Hope Union, which is still active in good work. His death occurred in 1894, after nearly ninety years filled with good work.

Samuel Morley, M.P.

Mr. Morley was one of the earliest, staunchest, and most generous friends of the Union, and for twenty-seven years acted as its President. He had the advantage of a pious ancestry and parentage, his family being of Huguenot extraction. As a highly successful merchant and large-minded politician he made his mark in the city and throughout the country, and was one of the few men who have refused, courteously but firmly, the offer of a peerage. His pecuniary benefactions were very numerous and his personal service abundant and enjoyed by the supporters of many forms of good work. It was largely at his expense that a million leaflets were distributed throughout the country, requesting parents to refrain from sending their children to the public house. His death occurred in 1886, and it was felt that by this event a loss of a national character had been sustained.

Rev. George M. Murphy.

A leading part in Juvenile Temperance work, chiefly, but not exclusively in London, was played by the Rev. G. M. Murphy, who was for many years a member of the Committee of the Union. Every department of the temperance enterprise found in him a warm and helpful friend, and on all public questions when the well-being of the people was concerned he was sure to be in the front rank. He was born in Chelsea in 1823. His early career was very varied and furnished him with a rich store of experience and illustration; he was in succession a tradesman, a soldier, and an officer on board a convict ship. But his true sphere was ultimately found as an evangelist at Surrey Chapel and afterwards as the minister of a Congregational Church in a poor part of London. His wonderful series of winter meetings in the Lambeth Baths, at which certain nights were always reserved for the children, and which he sustained for no less than twenty-six years, were known and admired throughout the whole of the temperance community. He was a member of the London School Board and assisted in securing that system of temperance lectures in Board Schools which are still being so efficiently carried on. Mr. Murphy was an indefatigable as well as a most acceptable speaker and would often address three or even four meetings on the same evening. He died in 1887 and it is calculated that his last year's work included over one thousand lectures, sermons and addresses, very many of them being Band of Hope gatherings.

Dr. William Oxley.

Dr. Oxley was one of the very early medical pioneers of the Total Abstinence Movement and began his teetotalism practically in 1794. He went on two voyages to the Arctic Regions, and held strong opinions as to the worthlessness of alcoholic liquors in the resistance of cold. His interest in temperance work amongst

the young was warm and constant. Notwithstanding his labours and hardships Dr. Oxley attained the age of eighty-eight years, dying in 1867. His principal work was in London and its neighbourhood.

W. A. Pallister.

Mr. Pallister was an early worker in connection with the Leeds Band of Hope. He was born November 9, 1815, and his early years were spent in manual toil and much poverty. He signed the "Moderation" pledge in 1833, and the pledge of Total Abstinence on New Year's Day, 1835. He was intimately acquainted with the early leaders of the movement, and made many valuable contributions both in prose and poetry to its advancement. He was the chairman of the meeting at which, in 1844, the Rev. Jabez Tunnicliff signed the pledge, and conjointly with that gentleman compiled and published the "Leeds Band of Hope Melodist," many of his melodies still keeping their place as favourites in the Band of Hope, both with children and teachers. It is worthy also of note that Mr. Pallister was one of the first men in England to make systematic use of the magic lantern for the purpose of temperance and religious teaching.

Joseph Payne, *Deputy Assistant Judge.*

Judge Payne was a distinguished figure for many years on the Temperance platform, and always delighted his audience by his epigrammatic and humorous way of enforcing the homely truths of the movement. He generally concluded his addresses with a few original lines in rhyme which he used to call his "tail pieces." He was always ready to take part in Band of Hope gatherings and repeatedly spoke at the Annual Meetings of the Union; a drinking fountain was erected to his memory with money given and obtained by members of Bands of Hope. He was one of the many distinguished

converts of Mr. J. B. Gough. His death, at the age of seventy-three, was very sudden, and his loss was strongly felt by all sections of Temperance reformers and by no means least by those engaged in the work of the Band of Hope.

James H. Raper.

Probably there never lived a more all-round Temperance man than Mr. James Hayes Raper, who was born in Carlisle in 1820, signed the pledge in 1837, and straightway became an active militant teetotaller, working shoulder to shoulder with some of the earliest pioneers of the movement. His connection with the Bolton Youths' Temperance Society (about the year 1837) and all through his long and useful career—which did not terminate until the eve of the Jubilee, in which he had shown great interest—his efforts in behalf of both young men and children were constant and practical. His chief attention was given to the legislative aspect of the movement, but he was ever ready to speak to a meeting of children, with whom he became instantly on the most easy and affectionate terms. He would often call a child from the meeting to the platform, and in a manner all his own use the little one as a practical object lesson. He took part in countless meetings held by the Union, and was ever felt to be the fresh, cheery, forcible friend of every one in the audience. An effort is now (1897) being made to perpetuate his memory conjointly with that of his friend, Dr. Lees, by the founding of a lectureship on the temperance question.

Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, F.R.S.

The service rendered to the Band of Hope Movement by Dr. Richardson in placing at the disposal of conductors the latest authoritative verdicts of science with regard to strong drink is of the greatest value. Dr. Richardson was born at Somerby, Leicestershire, in

1828. He won early and exceptional honours in the medical profession, and notwithstanding his fearless attacks upon venerable errors, he deservedly secured the highest regard of all who knew him. Many most important advances in medicine and surgery are due to his original researches, which, amongst other things, convinced him of the injurious character of alcoholic drinks, and made him an outspoken advocate of total abstinence. His series of lectures to Band of Hope conductors and other good services to the Union are mentioned elsewhere in this volume, and form a compendium of the medical argument for temperance which can hardly be surpassed. His death occurred suddenly on November 21, 1896, and was the cause of universal regret.

Stephen Shirley.

The leading events in the life of Mr. Shirley are given elsewhere in this volume, but for convenience of reference we give this brief additional notice. Mr. Shirley was a native of Buckinghamshire, where he was born in April, 1820, but with his parents removed to London soon after his birth. He early lost his father and had to make his own way in the world with but few advantages. His sterling qualities, however, told in his favour and having found a position in a business firm, he discharged duties of constantly increasing responsibility for over forty years. Many domestic bereavements befel Mr. Shirley, but never caused him to slacken his efforts on behalf of the Sunday School and the Band of Hope. His manner was singularly winning and pleasant, and for many years his Chairmanship of the Committee of the Union was of great value to the movement. Mr. Shirley was an occasional writer as well as a speaker, and published an address to working men, entitled "Our National Sinews." His death occurred on Wednesday, February 24, 1897, and it was a matter of regret to his many friends that he did not survive to witness the Jubilee Celebration in which he would have most appropriately taken a distinguished and interesting part.

Samuel Sims.

Mr. Samuel Sims, who passed away December 21, 1892, at the age of sixty-five, was a prominent worker in the Temperance cause. He became an abstainer in 1850. He was perhaps best known as an untiring and very acceptable worker amongst soldiers and sailors, amongst whom he laboured under the direction of the National Temperance League. But his efforts on behalf of children were also of a most valuable character. He conducted for some time a ragged school Band of Hope at Deptford and originated the large and successful Band of Hope still carried on in connection with the Royal Naval Hospital Schools at Greenwich, whilst at many a Band of Hope anniversary his cheery voice and presence lent brightness and efficiency to the gathering.

Frederic Smith.

Abridged from Sketch in the "Abstainers' Advocate."

Mr. Frederic Smith was born in 1841, and began very early as a voluntary worker. During five years when he was a young teacher in a school he secured some hundreds of pledges. Mr. Smith had no ambition to be other than an honorary worker, but happily for the cause, he was induced to accept an official position in connection with the Band of Hope Union, in January, 1859, when it was in its infancy, and has had the pleasure of seeing the Society develop to its present highly successful position as a leading national organization. For some time he was Joint Secretary with the Rev. G. W. McCree, and upon the resignation of the latter became General Secretary. For a period of nearly forty years he has now been in the front as an organizer and a teacher, his great aim being to devise means for training the young in habits of abstinence. It is difficult to mention any single leading element in Mr. Smith's character or talents that has led to his success, as he excels in many directions. He is a telling speaker: his power to hold

and instruct a youthful audience is seldom equalled, while his terse, vigorous addresses to workers and general audiences are always happy, helpful, and convincing. He proved a model Secretary, and as Editor of *The Band of Hope Chronicle* from its commencement twenty years ago, has shown much literary skill and ability. But we believe the chief features in Mr. Smith's success have been his devotion and system, although nothing but love for the work could have enabled him to do so much. When, with a small staff, the work was growing almost beyond control, he would often lock the office doors from the inside at six o'clock and work until midnight to get things straight. His zeal was an inspiration to all around him.

The Society has still the advantage of Mr. Smith's honorary services as Chairman, and he devotes almost as much time to the work as in former years. Some of the largest schemes the Union has undertaken are largely due to his activity and unceasing interest. The following are worthy of special mention, *viz.*:—the successful initiation of the raising of £10,000 for lectures in elementary schools, the National Band of Hope Bazaar, The Million More Effort, and the Celebration of the Band of Hope Jubilee.

Mrs. Hind Smith.

The Young Abstainers' Union is a valued department of the Juvenile Temperance Movement, aiming as it does at winning the children of parents in good social position, and who would, if won, render much useful service in the promotion of the work. With this organization the name of Mrs. Hind Smith will always be most closely connected. Mrs. Hind Smith is a native of Nottingham, where she was born in 1834, and had cause to rejoice that both her parents were total abstainers. Her own attention was called to the importance of the subject in very early days, very largely through the influence of a cousin somewhat her senior. When about eighteen years of age this lady was at work

in the good cause in Sheffield, and later in Nottinghamshire. Mrs. Hind Smith by her attendance and addresses at countless meetings and conferences has rendered excellent service to the movement, her chief work in this direction being the organization, in 1879, and the subsequent active promotion of the Young Abstainers' Union. Mrs. Smith's sympathies are, however, by no means confined to the children of the well-to-do, and at ordinary Band of Hope meetings, and at the meetings of the Parent Society, she has repeatedly rendered valued assistance.

Thomas Bywater Smithies.

Mr. Smithies was a native of York, the probable date of his birth being August 27, 1817. When about thirty-five years of age he removed to London, and although engaged in commercial pursuits, his thoughts turned towards literature as a means of doing good, chiefly in connection with temperance work, in which his interest was very great. The services done, especially in the early years of the movement, by the *British Workman* and *Band of Hope Review* were most valuable. The publishing business which he founded (Messrs. S. W. Partridge & Co.) continues to issue large quantities of most helpful religious and temperance literature. Mr. Smithies died July 20, 1883.

Dr. John Snow.

Dr. Snow, another medical pioneer of the movement, was born in March, 1813, and occupied a distinguished place amongst the scientists of his day for his elaborate and authoritative researches, particularly in relation to anæsthetics. When only seventeen he adopted the temperance principle and became its earnest advocate, his professional reputation giving great weight to his popular addresses. He gave most effective support to the juvenile phase of the movement. His death occurred in June, 1858.

Rev. Frederic Wagstaff.

Mr. Wagstaff was an early contributor to the *Band of Hope Chronicle*, and indeed at the time of his decease was engaged on a very useful series of addresses for that periodical. He was born in Essex in 1837, and although his death occurred at the comparatively early age of forty-seven, he had been able to fill his life with excellent work both for adults and juveniles. He became a total abstainer in 1854, and contributed a large number of articles and stories to temperance and other publications. For some time he was the editor of *The Temperance Worker*, and was the first editor of *The Good Templar's Watchword*. He was an effective speaker as well as a writer, and like so many public speakers, commenced this phase of his career early, his speeches at seventeen years of age bringing him into favourable public notice.

Mr. Charles Wakely.

The Secretary of the Band of Hope Union is a Dorsetshire man, and was born in the August of 1849. The family removed to London during his early years, and in February, 1858, as a little lad of eight, at the invitation of a Sunday School Teacher, he signed the pledge, and his early talent was at once utilized for singing and reciting, his first prize—a copy of *The Band of Hope Record*—being handed to him by Mr. W. J. Haynes, the editor of the periodical, and one of the earliest secretaries of the Union. He was secretary to a Band of Hope in 1864, and since that time has been constantly the secretary or leading officer of some useful institution, and not infrequently of two or three at the same time. Such a worker could not fail to attract the attention of the Committee of the Union, and for many years Mr. Wakely was regarded and used as one of their most valued deputational speakers and public lecturers, and in 1884, when Mr. Frederic Smith wished to be relieved from the full pressure of secretarial duties, the vacant post was entrusted to Mr. Wakely's care. The multifarious nature of the duties of this office could only be adequately filled by a man who, in addition to the

native powers possessed by Mr. Wakely, has had practical experience of the working of the movement in all its departments and in all its details; this experience proved specially valuable when the School Scheme was originated and developed, and in connection with Juvenile Temperance work on the Continent. Mr. Wakely is a man of the baton as well as of the pen and the platform, and trained and conducted with success a choir of five thousand voices at one of the Crystal Palace Fêtes of the Union.

Miss Agnes Weston.

So many boys enter the Navy that it is impossible to be sufficiently grateful to a devoted lady like Miss Weston, who makes it easy for those who have come from Bands of Hope to keep the pledge, and who is unremitting in her endeavours to induce the unpledged to come within the circle of safety. The circumstance which induced Miss Weston to sign the pledge was by no means unlike the corresponding circumstance in the case of Mrs. Carlile, namely, the challenge of a drunkard whom she wished to reform. Miss Weston's work began by writing letters to sailors, at their request, to help them to keep firm to temperance principles, but by degrees there sprang up other work which ultimately resulted in the Royal Naval Temperance Society, with one of its branches on board every Queen's ship afloat. Repeated official approval has been expressed of Miss Weston's work; her homes for sailors are extensively patronised, and there can be no doubt that her efforts have been the means of securing an honourable record by many a lad who would otherwise have made early and disastrous shipwreck both of career and character.

Thomas Whittaker, J.P.

A noted veteran in the Temperance army, and a great favourite amongst Band of Hope workers, is Mr. Thomas Whittaker, one of the most popular of speakers, and a genuine connecting link between the advocates of the past and those of the present time. He was born in a Yorkshire village in 1813, and had experiences hard and rough enough to have crushed a less indomitable spirit.

Early in life he heard Mr. Joseph Livesey, of Preston, and commenced his long and successful career as a Temperance advocate. His work in those early days of active persecution was difficult, sometimes even dangerous, but nothing discouraged him and now he enjoys at a ripe old age the honour due to an undaunted soldier in the good cause. He is a Justice of the Peace, and has filled the office of Mayor in the busy town of Scarborough, in which, some years before, he had been burned in effigy. Mr. Whittaker has taken part in very many meetings of the Band of Hope Union, where his apposite stories, quaintly wise and forcible, have always proved a useful and enjoyable item in the evening's proceedings.

Sir George Williams.

The esteemed President of the Band of Hope Union, Sir George Williams, is a Somersetshire man and was born in the year 1821. His position as one of the leading city merchants is fully used in the interests of the many philanthropic movements in which he is deeply interested, and notably of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which useful organization he was the founder. His active connection with the Temperance movement is of very long standing, for he signed the pledge after a lecture by Mr. Thomas Whitttaker so long ago as 1836, and at that early date took frequent opportunities of advocating the practice of Total Abstinence. Even in 1841 he gave an address on the subject to young men, illustrating his statements by experiments in the manner still found so signally useful. Mr. Williams was for many years one of the Vice-Presidents of the Union, and on the death of Mr. Samuel Morley, responded favourably to the request of the Committee to accept the vacant post of President, which he has since filled in a manner most helpful and encouraging to all engaged in the promotion of Juvenile Temperance work. Her Majesty's action in bestowing a Knighthood on this eminent philanthropist and citizen, an event which happened in 1894, was well advised and cordially approved both by the public and the press.

Calendar of Juvenile Temperance History.

PRIOR TO FORMATION OF UNITED KINGDOM BAND OF HOPE UNION.

1830. First Youths' Temperance Society formed. Priority doubtful as between Paisley and Saltcoats, both in Scotland. The Saltcoats Society formed by a number of youths.†

1831. Fifty-two Youths' Societies known to exist in Scotland.†

1832. Youths' Temperance Society formed at Paisley on Total Abstinence basis, the first on record on these lines. Youths' Temperance Society formed at Preston on the "Anti-spirit" basis (see 1834). First Children's Temperance Society in England formed, basis not quite certain; priority doubtful as between a society in Hackney Road, London, and one of two societies in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

1833. A Juvenile Temperance Association known to be at work in Leeds. Youths' Temperance Societies in Scotland numbered 6000 members.†

NOTE.—From this point onwards, so far as can be ascertained, the Societies were all on the Total Abstinence principle.

1834. Preston Youths' Temperance Society (see 1832) reorganized on a Total Abstinence basis. Total Abstinence Society for younger children formed at Preston. First Sunday School Temperance Conference held at Bristol, and a Society formed; basis, however, uncertain.

1835. Youths' or Juvenile Total Abstinence Societies reported from Birmingham, Bolton, Dewsbury, Great Eccleston, Huddersfield, Leeds (Leyland and Bank), Rochdale, Thirsk, and Warrington.

† On the basis of abstinence from ardent spirits.

1836. Juvenile Total Abstinence Society formed at Bow, London, with a boy secretary. Fifteen Youths' Total Abstinence Societies, with 967 members, reported from Liverpool.

1837. Remarkably successful Juvenile Total Abstinence Society formed at Dumfries by a lad, Samuel Welsh; still living in 1897. Juvenile Tents of the Independent Order of Rechabites known to be at work in the North of England. Present Juvenile membership of Order, 81,924. Bible Christian Total Abstinence Society formed, which has since carried on Juvenile Temperance work.

1838. Societies formed by young people in Bath and Bristol.

1840. Three monthly Juvenile Temperance Magazines appeared—"The Morning Star," "The Young Teetotaller," and "The Children's Temperance Magazine."

1841. Active Juvenile Temperance Movement in London, and a number of flourishing societies.

1843. Mrs. Clara Lucas Balfour commenced issue of "The Juvenile Abstainer," afterwards enlarged to a volume of "Morning Dewdrops."

1845. Mrs. Carlile's first visit to England. Series of very useful lectures to young people by Dr. Grindrod.

1847. Visit of Mrs. Carlile to Leeds, with which event is associated formation by the Rev. Jabez Tunnicliff and a Committee of ladies of the first Band of Hope. British League of Juvenile Abstainers formed in Scotland by Mr. John Hope.

1848. Numerous Bands of Hope formed by Mrs. Carlile in London and provinces.

1849. A flourishing Band of Hope formed in Westminster by Mr. J. H. Esterbrooke.

1850. The Fitzroy, London, Band of Hope formed. Still vigorously at work (1897), having taken 4040 pledges, in every case with the consent of parents.

† On the basis of abstinence from ardent spirits.

Band of Hope Journal

1851. Bradford Band of Hope Union formed—the first in the kingdom. Great procession and demonstration in Edinburgh, under auspices of British League of Juvenile Abstainers. "Band of Hope Review" first issued.

1852. Great Children's Meeting in Exeter Hall, 6000 said to have been present, many unable to obtain admission. Juvenile Demonstration in Surrey Zoological Gardens.

1853. Lecture to Children in St. Martin's Hall, London, by Mr. J. B. Gough, Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair.

1854. Mrs. Carlile again visited England.

1855. Sheffield Band of Hope Union formed in January.

Subsequent to the Formation of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union.

Note.—The references, unless otherwise stated, are to the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union.

1855. United Kindom Band of Hope Union founded in London, in the month of May, by Mr. Stephen Shirley. President, Rev. Canon Marsh, D.D.; Secretaries, Mr. Stephen Shirley and Mr. W. J. Haynes. First year's receipts, £87. Band of Hope Union for Birmingham formed in the autumn of this year, and a Band of Hope Union for Kilmarnock (Scotland) in December.

1856. Bazaar in Royal Colosseum, London. Excursion to the Crystal Palace. National Temperance League organized, which has in a great variety of ways ever since done excellent work in behalf of the young.

1857. Great Children's Meeting at St. Martin's Hall, London. Bazaar at Crosby Hall, London. Liverpool Band of Hope Union formed.

1858. Mr. Samuel Morley became President of the Union. Mr. John B. Gough spoke on behalf of Union. Irish Temperance League and Band of Hope Union and Halifax Band of Hope Union formed.

1859. Mr. Frederic Smith entered service of Union.

1860. Remarkably crowded Anniversary Meeting in Exeter Hall. Band of Hope Union Excursion to the Crystal Palace.

1861. Lecture at Metropolitan Tabernacle by Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, on behalf of Union funds, which realized about £100. Continued annually for some years. Leeds and District Band of Hope League formed. Rev. G. W. M'Cree became Secretary to the Union.

1862. Mr. William Bell entered the service of the Union. Band of Hope Choir of 1000 sang at Crystal Palace. Band of Hope Unions formed for Bristol and Portsmouth. Church of England Temperance Society (under a different name) formed, which has from its formation, and especially during recent years, done excellent juvenile Temperance work.

1863. Elihu Burrit took part in Annual Meeting. Special efforts made to organize the movement in the Provinces. Band of Hope Unions for Lancashire and Cheshire, and North London (afterwards City of London and Finsbury) formed.

1864. Union Choir at Crystal Palace numbered 1500. Continued action as to organization of the movement. Great meeting in Free Trade Hall, Manchester, under auspices of Lancashire and Cheshire Band of Hope Union. Band of Hope Union for Preston and District formed.

1865. Many Conferences held in the Provinces. Union Choir at Crystal Palace numbered 2000. Yorkshire Band of Hope Union formed. Cadets of Temperance (Juvenile Branch of Sons of Temperance) formed; present membership, 18,000. *Onward* Magazine first issued by Lancashire and Cheshire Band of Hope Union.

1866. Union's Choir at Crystal Palace numbered 3000. Correspondence commenced with the Continent and the Colonies. Band of Hope Unions for Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Dewsbury formed.

1867. Union's Choir at Crystal Palace numbered 5000, and so remained for some years. Band of Hope Unions formed for Newcastle, Gateshead and District, and Barnsley, Yorks.

1868. Prizes of £100 and £50 offered for Temperance Tales.

1869. First Provincial Autumnal Conference of the Union, held at Bradford. Copies of Prize Tales accepted by the Queen and Prince of Wales. Great Bazaar in the Agricultural Hall. Methodist New Connexion Band of Hope Union formed, also the Liverpool (Wesleyan) and Huddersfield Band of Hope Unions.

1870. Prize Tales distributed to Institutions and to persons of influence. Cordial message of sympathy received from Sunday School Union.

1871. Two Choirs with nearly 5000 in each sang at Crystal Palace. Scientific lectures in Day Schools commenced with one lecturer. Scottish, Nottinghamshire, Manchester (Wesleyan), and Bedfordshire Band of Hope Unions formed.

1872. Two Choirs of 5000 singers each sang at the Crystal Palace. Great Senior Members' Meeting at Exeter Hall, most of those present being life abstainers. Juvenile Templary introduced into England. Present membership in United Kingdom, 90,965. Band of Hope Unions for Scarborough, Leeds and District (Wesleyan), City of York and District formed.

1873. Great Sunday School Teachers' Meeting in Exeter Hall, also Senior Members' Meeting, and Meeting of Members of Bible Classes. Four Sets of Dissolving View Apparatus at work. Hibernian Band of Hope Union formed. Mr. Frederic Smith became Secretary conjointly with Rev. G. W. M'Cree.

1874. Seventy-seven Provincial Unions known to be in existence. Lord Mayor consented, upon request, to provide non-intoxicants for Blue Coat Boys visiting the Mansion House. Band of Hope Unions for Oxfordshire and Hull formed. Baptist and Congregational Total

Abstinence Associations formed; both organizations have since given much attention to Juvenile Temperance work.

1875. Meeting with Students in Borough Road Training College held. Reference Library founded. Unions formed in London for Hackney and East Middlesex, Lambeth, Southwark, and Tower Hamlets. Edinburgh, South Essex, and Oldham Unions formed. Rev. G. W. M'Cree resigned and Mr. Frederic Smith became sole Secretary.

1876. Constitution of the Union revised allowing complete representation of Unions on the governing body. New Year's Collection for Temperance Hospital and the Movement originated. Unions formed for Marylebone and Metropolitan Kent.

1877. Meeting of Board School Teachers. Special Fund raised for Lectures in Day Schools. Unions formed for Suffolk and North Essex. A Temperance Committee, for both adult and juvenile work, appointed by the Wesleyan Methodist Conference. Union formed for West London.

1878. *Band of Hope Chronicle* commenced, being at first issued Quarterly. Lectures given in Charitable Institutions. Great National Competitive Examination held. First Crystal Palace Fête wholly under the auspices of the Union, held. Two Choirs of 5000 each; 60,542 present. Series of Lectures by Mr. John B. Gough. Unions formed for South-West London, Northamptonshire, Surrey, and Staffordshire.

1879. Young Abstainers' Union formed. Two new Prize Tales issued. Cardiff and District Band of Hope Union formed.

1880. *Band of Hope Chronicle* issued monthly. Estimated strength of movement, 8500 societies, 930,000 members. Crystal Palace Fête, 61,532 present. Three Choirs sang. Another Prize Tale issued. Free Methodist Temperance League formed, which, from the first, has done much Juvenile work. Union formed for Monmouthshire.

1881. Band of Hope Sermon by Rev. Canon Barker in Christ Church, Oxford (the first in an English Cathedral). Meeting of Board School Teachers, also of Senior Members, at which important statistics as to fidelity to pledge were obtained. Competitive Examination. Important development in Trading Department, and provision of illustrative appliances. Unions formed for Hertfordshire and Sunderland.

1882. A Friendly Visitation Scheme to Societies carried out. Competitive Examination held, and also a Senior Members' Meeting, at which further very encouraging statistics were obtained. A minister set apart by the Free Methodist Connexion to take charge of Temperance work, including Bands of Hope.

1883. Crystal Palace Fête remarkably successful, 66,957 in attendance; Concerts by Three Choirs, each comprising 5000 singers. Unions for Cambridgeshire, South Bucks and East Bucks formed. Only one-fifth of the country, population being considered, now unprovided with Unions.

1884. Estimated strength of movement, 11,468 societies, with 1,414,000 members. Competitive Examination. Mr. Charles Wakely appointed General Secretary, Mr. Smith remaining as Consulting and Editorial Secretary. Union formed for Burton-on-Trent.

1885. Union represented at International Conference at Antwerp. Paper by General Secretary read on the occasion became basis of organized Juvenile Temperance Work on the Continent. Two new Prize Tales issued. Extension of work in Day Schools, three Lecturers partly employed. Senior Members' Meeting held, and good statistics again obtained. Temperance Sunday introduced, on initiative of Free Methodist Temperance League.

1886. A million appeals to parents, furnished by Mr. Samuel Morley, on the subject of sending children to public houses, distributed. Death of Mr. Morley. Mr. (afterwards Sir) George Williams became President.

Crystal Palace Fête, 42,910 present; three Choirs sang. The Original Grand Juvenile Order Total Abstinence Sons of the Phœnix established; present membership 4375.

1887. Jubilee Address from the Union accepted by the Queen in person at Windsor; the Founder, Mr. Stephen Shirley, and President, Mr. (Sir) George Williams, attending. Two Lecturers fully at work in Day Schools. Important series of Illustrated Lectures by Sir B. W. Richardson, F.R.S., to Band of Hope conductors. Development of work in the colonies and abroad. Union represented at International Conference at Zurich. The United Juvenile Order of the Total Abstinence Sons of the Phœnix, established; present membership 12,000.

1888. The School Scheme originated. The sum of £10,000 promised, payable during five years. Seven Lecturers fully engaged. Meeting to inaugurate Scheme held in Sion College, London. Competitive Examination held. Memorial presented to religious bodies with respect to Communion wine.

1889. Reception by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. Paper read by Secretary at the World's Sunday School Convention held in London. Union formed for Darlington and District.

1890. Great National Bazaar at Exeter Hall, opened by H.R.H. Princess Louise, which realized £3398. Competitive Examination in connection with School Scheme, £250 given in prizes; 11,100 sat for examination. Union represented at International Temperance Congress at Christiania, Norway.

1891. The Million More Scheme carried out. 1,250,000 copies of President's Letter distributed by 32,500 workers. 100,000 pledges directly secured, and meetings everywhere filled to overflowing. 10,000 temperance volumes offered to schools and institutions either free or on easy terms. Temperance lessons introduced into reading books by Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, at instance of Irish Temperance League and Band of Hope Union.

1892. Estimated strength of the movement, 19,980 societies, with 2,664,000 members. Over a million copies of Union's own publications sold by the Trading Department, "The Temperance Manual for the Young," by Mr. Charles Wakely, appearing in four languages. Bazaar held in Manchester by the Lancashire and Cheshire Band of Hope Union, yielding over £2000.

1893. First five years of School Scheme completed. A second £10,000 promised on same conditions as previously. National Competitive School Examination held; 13,793 scholars competed. Union represented at International Temperance Conference at the Hague, and at the World's Temperance Congress at Chicago. Kent Band of Hope Union formed.

1894. The Village Campaign originated by means of a special fund, and the time of one lecturer (Mr. Frank Adkins) devoted to village work during the winter. The honour of Knighthood conferred on the President of the Union. H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany opened Industrial Exhibition arranged by Lambeth Band of Hope Union. Band of Hope Unions for Hampshire and Isle of Wight, and Sussex formed.

1895. Union represented at International Temperance Congress at Basle. Help given to workers on the Continent. New Year's Collection on behalf of the Temperance Hospital and the Movement reached £1124. Unions formed for Cumberland and Durham, and Northumberland.

1896. The most successful year of the School Scheme, 4391 lectures delivered, there being present 439,464 young people and 14,889 teachers. 137 villages visited under Village Scheme. Union represented at Band of Hope Conference at Geneva, the first on the Continent. Death of Mr. William Bell. A Temperance Day arranged by Cardiff Band of Hope Union at Exhibition, 23,000 present. Union formed for Somersetshire. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by two daughters, opened Bazaar of the Hackney and East

Middlesex Band of Hope Union. Receipts for the year, from all sources, of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, £8488.

1897. Death of Mr. Stephen Shirley, the Founder of the Union. Celebration of the Jubilee of the Band of Hope Movement. Sermons preached in Cathedrals, Churches and Chapels, in all parts of the United Kingdom, headed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and Dublin, and leading representatives of all the Nonconformist Churches. 20,000 addresses in Sunday Schools estimated to have been given. Visitation of upwards of a million and a half homes by 53,000 visitors to induce parents to allow their children to become abstainers. National and Local Jubilee Funds raised. Estimated number of Juvenile Temperance Societies, 26,355; estimated membership, 3,238,323.

APPENDIX.

Jubilee Sermons.



HE following are summaries of a few of the ten thousand sermons preached in all parts of the Kingdom in connection with the Band of Hope Jubilee.

The Archbishop of Canterbury at St. Paul's Cathedral.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury took for his text Matthew vi., 13, "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." His Grace pointed out that the New Testament exhibited a development of the Old Testament teaching with regard to the subject of sin. The old command was "Do"; the teaching of Christ is "Be." The Christian life should be one of ceaseless aspiration towards higher and better things. When an improved mode of life is seen it should be striven for, and it is a sin to neglect any means of attaining it. As to temptation the Old Testament denounced punishment for falling; whilst the New taught the duty of flying from needless enticement—to go into temptation was in itself a wrong thing. This teaching cannot be too strongly insisted upon in the teaching of Christian people. Going a step further, we must remember that of all temptations those of the body require the most careful watching; and the New Testament teaches that such temptations, so strong and so deadly, are not to be fought with but avoided. His Grace then proceeded to say:—

And what you must apply to yourself it is equally your duty to apply to all others whom you can aid, and especially to the young, that, by God's providence, are placed in your hands. The children that grow up amongst us, whom we have to bring to the Lord, whom we have to instruct in His holy will and His inexhaustible love, put into our hands at a time when they can be moulded according to the treatment that we shall give them, are the responsibility of all the older members of the Christian Church. It is for this reason that those who are endeavouring to set this country free from the dreadful curse of drunkenness have long ago found out that for children the one best course is to prevent the temptation, to lay hold of them in their early years, not to accustom them to do that which it is not only possible, but very often probable, will by and by be a terrible difficulty in their spiritual life. We desire, if we possibly can, to save these children from finding by and by that they have a most terrible battle to fight. Some of them, we know, are sure to inherit from past generations weakness in the bodily system, which will make the temptation to intemperance fearfully strong; and we must also guard those who have not this terrible heredity, but are yet unquestionably capable of being gradually infected with the same moral poison entering not only into their minds and souls, but into their bodies, so that by and by, when their bodies have come to full strength, those bodies will be a perpetual trouble, and perhaps far worse. To keep them free until the will is strong enough at any rate to guide the man, to keep them free until the judgment has ripened so that it is possible for them to choose between good and evil, to keep them free so that at no time shall this kind of temptation ever come between them and their Heavenly Father, to keep them free, so that if they choose they can be free throughout their lives afterwards—this is what we desire to do for them, and what now for fifty years we have been perpetually endeavouring to do for a larger and larger number. Two hundred children were enrolled in the Band of Hope on November 9, fifty years ago; more than two-and-a-half millions are now enrolled in these Bands, and more are steadily coming in. If the progress is not so great now as it was, simply because in all these cases it is easier to begin a course of this kind than to go on with it, nevertheless, there has been no slackening in the perpetual, onward course; and so if you look at what is done for these two-and-a-half millions of children, and more, you will see how great a blessing has been conferred upon them; you will see that they are, as they enter into

life, free to take their own course, in a sense in which so many others are not free, and perhaps are not only not free, but are already quite slaves. Think of the blessing that has been conferred on these, who have all this time been guarded from the power of what has proved the ruin of so many others in their own day, and at their own doors; think of the blessing with which God has blessed this work, when he has allowed it to grow so steadily, in spite of all that has been so often done and said against it; think of the plain indications that God has given us that this work is from Him, and then you will, I believe, thank God for all that has been done in the fifty years, and persevere and persevere and persevere, through whatever obstacles may stand in the way, to carry that good work further and further on, until perhaps we may have the blessing of seeing that a very large proportion of our population has learned in early youth to be masters altogether of such temptations as the temptation to drunkenness, and when it will be more than we can yet say that it is, a reproach to any man, not a light matter that may be spoken of easily as a subject of joking, but as a serious thing, in which we are engaged in a conflict on the side of God, in which we are certain to win at last. Think of this, and then take courage, and go on in God's name, for the Lord is watching all that you do, and He Himself will assuredly bless you, and make your endeavours fruitful to the end.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin took for his text I. Corinthians ix., 25, "Now every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things." After explaining the allusion of the text to the ancient athletic games, His Grace proceeded to say that intemperance is a tremendous evil, and is working untold ruin on society. No one would venture to deny that this was so. Proofs—overwhelming proofs—had accumulated from so many and so various quarters that it would be idle to go into detail. The figures regarding crime, lunacy, and pauperism spoke with startling plainness on the subject. It was drink that was filling our gaols, lunatic asylums and poorhouses. Speaking at Durham Assizes recently, one of the English judges said, "I believe, knowing what I do, and having by experience had my attention drawn to it, that nine-tenths of the crime in the country is engendered inside the doors of the public-houses." The most sad, the most serious fact connected with this evil was the increase in intemperance observable amongst women, for in the first place, it was harder in the case of

a woman than in the case of a man to reclaim one addicted to this vice. In the second place, it created greater ruin amongst women, because they were more the centre of the family life than the men. If, then, the family life is poisoned at its source, sooner or later dissolution and ruin must follow. The question they had to ask themselves was, What they, as Christian men and women, had to do to remedy this state of things? Educate the people, it was said, and you will uproot the evil. He was far from saying that education had not effected a great deal of improvement, but it was plain it was no complete remedy, because, notwithstanding the advance of education in the present century intemperance remained. Again, it was said that the Church, as a great temperance society, was the great remedy; but experience showed that it had not succeeded in uprooting this evil. It was a sad fact that no small proportion of Sunday-school teachers and pupils had fallen victims to this vice. The truth was this—intemperance was a special evil, a special hindrance to religion, and it must be fought with special machinery. It neutralized the Gospel, and produced untold misery, disease, and death, and it must be taken in hand by agencies specially adapted to the purpose. This was the work that our temperance societies had undertaken, and although that work was difficult, it was being done. Their most successful work was, as they might expect, among the young. The full results of such work would not be seen until the coming generation, but if the work was carried on with perseverance and vigour, and in a spirit of prayerfulness to God, then he believed the results would be most blessed. The work was one that had an interest for everyone of us. No Christian man or woman had a right to say, "What is it to me that my brother or sister chooses to ruin himself or herself? I will take care of myself." We must not forget that we had a duty to do to others as well as to ourselves. In conclusion, his Grace made a forcible appeal in aid of the funds of the Hibernian Band of Hope Union.

Jubilee Sermon by the Rev. Canon Barker, M.A.

A sermon was preached on Sunday morning by the Rev. Canon Barker in St. George's Church, Leeds. The text was Matthew xviii., 6, "Whoso shall offend" (cause to stumble) "one of these little ones, it were better that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depths of the sea." The preacher remarked that language stronger than this could hardly be employed; it was a terrible thing to say, and

in any but the divine speaker it would be held to be extravagant; yet from Him we must accept it as an absolute truth. Christ, with all His knowledge of the value of human life, says, that to hurt or injure one of His little ones is so fearful a thing that a man had better be drowned than do it; nay, even to expose a child to danger would be condemnable, for the text speaks of the possibility of stumbling, not of an actual fall. The emphasis, too, is on the *child;* for Christ taught that to cause a child to stumble was a worse offence than to endanger the safety of an adult. A child in Christ's eyes was the most precious of all created things. They were drawn to Him by His bright personality. He held them in His arms and blessed them. He said, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." A little child is dear, pure, truthful, affectionate, as it comes from the hands of the Heavenly Father. Our civilization takes special note of this, and the law secures the life of the child alike of peasant and of prince. But as we look on the temptations which surround these children our hearts sink within us, we know only too surely that the wretched slaves of drink around us were once little ones like these. This thought put it into the hearts of good men and women to try to protect the young from this special form of danger, and we look back to the year 1847, when in Leeds a humble man and a humble woman commenced the Band of Hope movement, and thereby helped to secure our national greatness; for a land is only truly great in the proportion in which it is also good. They could not shield the children from every form of evil, but they could from this master vice, and this they did by teaching them that strong drink was both useless and dangerous, a mocker, a deceiver. This teaching was accepted and acted upon by vast numbers of children, with wonderful benefit to all their true interests. Yet for fifty hard, long, struggling years the conflict has been carried on in the face of the most strenuous opposition, but with marvellous success. Let that success become complete; let the one hundred and forty millions now wasted in drink be used for the more complete education, the higher culture of the children, and what a revolution we should see at home, whilst abroad the rule of Britain would be universal. She would be the mistress of the world. Now, is this a dream? It is an attainable reality. The end of the drink system is within an appreciable distance, and the wonderful work of this Jubilee year is an indication of its approach. This movement of the Band of Hope has never ceased to grow and expand, and now its societies are found in every part of the land. In view,

then, of the importance of this subject, his hearers would do well to go home and ask themselves whether they have possibly by any past example caused a child to stumble, and whether it is not their plain duty to help that great and beneficent agency—the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union—to further extend its operations, to furnish it with more teachers, with more appliances, to support it by personal effort and personal example, so that at the end of the day they may hear the "well done" of the master

Jubilee Sermon by the Rev. Alfred Rowland, *Chairman-elect of the Congregational Union.*

The Rev. Alfred Rowland, LL.B., preached to a large congregation at Park Chapel, Crouch End, London, on Sunday morning, November 14. He chose as his text Matt. xviii., 5 and 6, "Whoso shall receive a child," etc. After an exposition of the words uttered by our Lord, and showing their primary application, he went on to describe the work which has been done by Bands of Hope and kindred societies during the reign of our Queen. He then gave the following reasons for encouraging children to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks.

I. It may save them from the uprising of a latent tendency previously unsuspected by them and theirs. Under this head he spoke strongly of the effect of heritage, showing that the children of drinkers will naturally tend to excess. The offer of a single glass of wine to any of these may rouse the taste and be the cause of moral ruin, although the offer may be made quite inadvertently. And since it is impossible to know in which child the tendency lurks, Christians ought never to make an offer of wine to any. To guard such children against the perils brought about by thoughtless hosts or foolish companions, they are asked to sign the pledge, for their refusal on this ground is far easier and more effective than an endeavour to invent some half-hearted excuse. Those who object to any pledge on the part of children are reminded that the true liberty is guarded, as well as limited by bond.

II. A second advantage that comes from early abstinence is that it prevents the formation of a taste and habit which it is difficult to conquer afterwards. It is no self-denial for a child to do without intoxicants. The taste is an acquired one. Then why acquire it? Its gratification will cost money, it will not promote health and it may ruin the character. It is in every way better to

preserve than to rescue. A wise man would rather prevent a friend from falling over a precipice than help to pick him up after he had fallen.

III. We should encourage children to abstain because this will cultivate firmness and strength of character in early years. Children should be taught to keep the body under, not because abstinence in itself is good, or asceticism a high ideal, but because the spirit is more than the body, and the will must rule the passions from the first. To train children to say "No" when others say "Yes," to inspire them to do what they think right, and not to drift along helplessly, as most people do, in the current of opinion or of custom, is to give them the germs of moral greatness. On the other hand, to allow them to use from their earliest years, what, from its very nature, weakens self-control, breaks down moral reserve, and stimulates unholy passion, is to put a stumbling-block in the way of children, which our Lord tells us we do at our peril. And the training of children is the forming of the nation. Our future as a people will depend not on our material resources, nor on a perfected form of government, but on the sobriety, the purity, the self-command, and the energy of the young people who will soon take our places.

The sermon was closed by an earnest appeal to those present to aid this movement by their example and encouragement.

Jubilee Sermon by the Rev. Charles Garrett at Leeds.

The text chosen was Isaiah lx., 22: "A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation; I the Lord will hasten it in his time." This verse describes the final and complete triumph of Christianity, and is most happily true of the movement of which this is the Jubilee. The Band of Hope movement was in its beginning, indeed, a little one, a small one, but it had God's way of working. He inhabits eternity, and needs not to make haste. Slowly but surely, yet strongly, like the noiseless rising of the sun, God's work progresses, whilst man's, like a rocket, goes up noisily and suddenly, only to end in smoke and darkness. It is not given to the earth's brilliant ones to work the world's deliverance, but to the weak things looked down upon by all. A handful of "nobodies" began Christianity, and every really great movement has had the same parentage. Look at the adult temperance movement, for instance, and that group of men signing the total

abstinence pledge at the back of a small Preston shop. And so it was with the Band of Hope. A minister on one side and a good Irish lady on the other, having as its announcement only a brief paragraph in the *Leeds Mercury*, yet it bore the hall-mark of the Divine approval. Of course, it met with difficulties and enemies; there was appetite, strengthened by generations of use; there was science, such as it then was, and finding its greatest absurdity when Robert Warner's life was refused by an insurance office on the ground of his being a teetotaler; there was habit, that second nature; there was custom, which had made strong drink the symbol of friendship and even of religion, custom which prescribed drinking at all the crises of a career, christening, apprenticeship, and marriage; there was the drink traffic, with all its special privileges and opportunities; there was even the church itself, with its ignorance and prejudice on the subject. He, the preacher, when a young man, had been told by his class leader that teetotalism was a sort of Chartist movement to upset the Crown and constitution. Notwithstanding these powerful sources of opposition the movement spread and grew, literally fulfilling the words of the text; the single original society has become twenty-two thousand societies, with some three million members, and others being fast added to them, whilst ten thousand pulpits had been secured as an earnest of the interest of the church in the work of juvenile temperance. This movement has preserved tens of thousands of lives, improved the public health, added thousands to the church of Christ, and in the words of De Quincy, "saved the Anglo-Saxon race from utter ruin." The means employed were from the very first of a religious character. Its founders and leaders were all God-fearing men, and worked under the influence of the Christian principle. Having, then, so noble an ancestry, the responsibility devolves upon us who have succeeded them to complete their work. We look back thankfully at this Jubilee time, but we must never forget that our duties have increased together with our increased advantages. Much has been done, but there is much land yet to be possessed. The population is increasing, and unless we make proportionate progress, we shall presently be swamped. We need not falter or hesitate, however; we have everything to encourage us; we have the children; they are accessible; impressionable; no camera is so quick as a child's mind to receive an impression, "wax to receive and marble to retain"; naturally they dislike the drink, and we have only to strengthen their hatred; they understand the pledge and appreciate the advantage of abstinence, the perils of

moderation, they are promise-keeping, a promise in the eyes of a child being a sacred thing. All these facts show our work to be hopeful but solemn in its wonderful possibilities; we can make the child what we like, and that child will live on for ever. We can save them by instruction, but yet more forcibly by example—the eloquence of life being so much greater than the eloquence of speech. "What father does" is the sure guide of the child. Let parents, then, set their children an example which they may safely follow, making the home safe, the church safe, the country safe. The children are the raw material of the future; what will they be as the finished article? We know what they will be like if the publican is the manufacturer, for, unlike other tradesmen, the longer he works on the material, the worse the article becomes. The gaols, the asylums, the workhouses, are full of the products of his trade. Let us make a compact of parents, teachers, ministers, and citizens to stand between the children and the drink. Let each one ask himself what is his standing in the face of this terrible evil, and if it has not been hitherto sufficiently pronounced, let him at once take the wise, bold, God-approved resolution to take no more strong drink while the world standeth.



National, County, Town, District, and Denominational Band of Hope Unions.

National Band of Hope Unions.

IRISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE AND BAND OF HOPE UNION.—This Union, which does a large amount of excellent work amongst young people was formed in 1858, very largely in consequence of the excellent work of Mr. A. S. Mayne, of Belfast, and its history has been one of steady and persistent progress. It has excellent material to deal with in the quick-witted Irish children, on whose behalf many important efforts have been made with an encouraging amount of success. An excellent system of supplying non-intoxicating refreshments at street stands and at well-appointed cafés has been adopted, and does much to keep Band of Hope lads just beginning work, and others, true to their pledge. In 1874, handsome and commodious buildings were erected in Belfast, in which the work could be advantageously carried on. Special attention is paid to the scientific training of the members, who have been remarkably successful in the competitive examinations arranged by the Parent Society. A system of lessons in day schools is carried out, and in 1891, on the initiative of the Union, Temperance lessons were introduced into the reading books adopted by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland. The Societies connected with the Union number 306, and its last year's income was £2024.

HIBERNIAN.—This Union was formed by Mr. William Carty, of Dublin, in 1873, and takes rank as one of the leading Temperance organizations in Ireland. One of its useful annual efforts has been the holding of a great Industrial Exhibition and Flower Show, near Dublin, and it has now a Lecturer entirely devoted to visiting the day schools. The last report shows a membership of 154 Societies, and it is estimated that 15,000 children, besides their teachers, have

been addressed in the various day schools. The Secretary, besides work in Dublin, visited different towns and villages in the North, South, and West of Ireland. During the year 208 pledges have been registered in the office of the Union. A strong desire is manifested to educate Band of Hope members in the physiological aspect of the drink question, and Juvenile Temperance work in Ireland was never more hopeful than it is at present. The income was £633.

SCOTTISH.—This Union was formed in 1871, and at first consisted only of seven societies, which have, under wise and energetic management, grown to seven hundred, with an estimated membership of 130,000, with probably 4000 workers. Work in Glasgow, the headquarters of the Union, began so long ago as 1845, but it was not until the above-mentioned year that a definite combination was formed. In 1886, it became necessary to secure a permanent office and an official secretary, and at this time the present secretary was appointed. During the past three years very special efforts have been made to reach the young people of the upper standards in the day schools throughout Scotland. The Union has secured the permission of over 130 different Boards to deliver illustrated Temperance addresses, and during last year over 300 of these addresses were given to upwards of 45,000 young people. Much useful service has been rendered by visitors, speakers, lantern lectures, chemical and other illustrated addresses, and by aiding societies in towns and villages where workers are few. Over 50,000 magazines and pamphlets, 12,000 song books, and 10,000 pledge cards have been circulated, and conferences have been held in town and country districts. There were also several musical and outdoor demonstrations. The Speakers' Plan was carried through, over 1200 meetings being addressed by this means, while special attention was given to experimental addresses. The income for the year was £781.

EDINBURGH.—This Union, which does much useful work in the south-east of Scotland, was formed in 1875. At the recent twenty-first anniversary, special efforts were made to fittingly celebrate that event. A special Maintenance and Extension Fund was opened, and by means of a Sale of Work fully £300 was realized. Conjointly with the sale, an Exhibition of Children's Work was held. Shortly after the sale, the large body of ladies who had rendered assistance consented to become a permanent Ladies' Auxiliary, which promises to be of much service to the cause. The

Fund enabled the Directors to appoint an agent to devote his time largely to work in the provinces, and to secure more commodious premises. Fourteen new societies last year joined the Union, the membership of which now stands at 498 societies and 59,000 members. The income amounted to £731.

County Band of Hope Unions.

Bedfordshire.—Formed 1871, present strength, 114 societies. This Union is at work in a county mainly agricultural in character and is making steady useful progress. It has an agent entirely devoted to the work, and reports an increased number of meetings and the prosecution of its operations with unflagging zeal.

Cambridgeshire.—Formed 1883, present strength, 46 societies, 2000 members. This is a difficult county to work, but a lady secretary and a staff of helpers are doing their best in it. Meetings are held at various centres and an excursion to the seaside is an annual institution. A local Union has recently been formed for West Cambridgeshire, and a loan library is highly appreciated.

Cumberland.—Formed 1895, present strength, 90 societies, 9049 members. This Union comprises five District Unions. A good visitation scheme is in operation and an agent and school lecturer has been secured. Lady Lawson is the president of the Union, and lends it much active assistance.

Derby and Derbyshire.—This Union came into existence in October, 1866; nine societies formed the first membership, of which six are still connected with the Union. In 1885, a resolute forward policy was adopted and has been well sustained, and in that year the May Festivals were inaugurated which have since proved very useful, financially and otherwise. In 1888, the School Scheme of the Parent Society was adopted and shortly afterwards a lecturer was appointed. In 1889, an exceptionally successful demonstration was held at Matlock Bath and the useful Women's Auxiliary formed. In 1891, in connection with the Million More Scheme, 15,187 homes were visited and 6846 pledges taken. In 1893, the Juvenile C.E.T.S. Branch (Derby Archdeaconry) joined the Union. The latest returns show 325 societies and 44,500 members and an income of £646.

Dorsetshire.—Formed 1895, present strength, 26 societies. The principal work of the year has been that of organizing. A useful visit was paid last year by one of the lecturers of the Parent Society, chiefly to remote villages where the work was specially weak.

DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.—Formed 1895, present strength, 594 societies. This union covers a wide and busy area, and is still actively completing its organization. Last year it held many important conferences, and four new Town and District Band of Hope Unions were formed and added to the County organization.

ESSEX (NORTH).—This Union came into existence on March 1, 1877, largely in consequence of measures taken by the Parent Society. It had as a commencement fifteen associated societies. In 1886, by arrangement with the Union for Hertfordshire the services of a lecturer and organizing agent were jointly retained, but in 1891 the entire services of a gentleman to act in this capacity were secured. In 1888, physiological lectures in day schools were commenced, the Union afterwards co-operating very successfully in the school scheme of the Parent Society. The Million More effort of 1891 resulted in 12,819 interviews with parents held by 459 workers and securing 3575 pledges. The returns supplied show that last year the agent delivered 132 lectures, illustrated with lantern, diagrams and other apparatus, also 196 lectures to 146 school departments. Children present, 9267; reports written, 6066; certificates awarded, 1784; and 420 temperance books given as prizes. The temperance pictorial diagrams and temperance recitation books were lent to the associated societies, and the eight travelling libraries were in greater request than ever. Temperance Sunday was observed, and upwards of 1700 copies of the *Band of Hope Chronicle* were circulated. The new year's collection amounted to £75. The associated societies numbered 161, the estimated membership 12,746, the workers 969. The income was £222.

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT.—Although only of recent origin this Union, which was formed October 19, 1894, on the initiative and with the active co-operation of the Parent Society, is a vigorous and extensive organization. The Local Unions existing at Basingstoke, Portsmouth, and Southampton became associated with the County Union, an organizing secretary was appointed and the work began in earnest. A series of conferences was held with the object of forming Local Unions in other towns, and so successful was this effort that the Union now musters 14 Unions, 239 Societies and 27,100 members. The last report states that temperance teaching in elementary schools has been considerably extended; the competitive examination was of a very encouraging character; a fête was held on Whit Monday; the annual meetings

were held at Eastleigh, and the autumnal meetings at Southampton, at which many district conferences, public meetings, Sunday services, and a day school teachers' conference were held. Temperance Sunday was well observed both in Churches and Schools, and lantern lectures were in great demand both in towns and in rural districts. The Organizing Secretary has been actively engaged, and has given 381 addresses, attended by 50,538 persons, in day schools, Bands of Hope, and various other institutions. The Blue Cross Cycling Brigade has now a membership of 100, and has accomplished good work. Income, £297.

KENT (COUNTY).—This Union is also of recent origin, but is worked with much vigour and success. It came into existence on April 17, 1893, at a conference convened by the Parent Society. An Organizing Secretary was appointed, and the work of forming local Unions promptly proceeded with. The chief event in its brief history was the holding of the Autumnal Conference of the Union at Dover, where much intelligent preparation ensured a signal success. The Archbishop of Canterbury is the patron, and the Dean of Canterbury the President of the Union. The organizing Secretary during last year gave upwards of 400 lectures, principally scientific or illustrated with lantern views, and including 138 lectures in the day schools throughout the county. About £93 was realized by the Annual Christmas and New Year's Collection. The organ of the Union, "The Abstainers' Advocate," has maintained its reputation and increased its circulation in the county. The associated societies number 265, the members 23,500, the workers 1325 and the income last year was £367.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—Formed 1881, present strength, 144 societies, 12,255 members. This Union has been steadily working onward, the organizing secretary being unsparing in his exertions. Lantern lectures prove a very effective form of effort, and also the giving of prizes to children who obtained the pledges of parents not previously abstainers. The children's collecting cards and money boxes materially help the funds, and the library boxes secure continued high appreciation.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.—At the close of the year 1862, a few Band of Hope workers met in conference at the residence of Mr. William Hoyle, in Manchester, and at a second meeting, held February 6, 1863, a Band of Hope Union was definitely formed. The new organization began at once to make its influence felt, and

its first public meeting was held in the Manchester Free Trade Hall, in October, 1864, the earliest of many successful gatherings in that important place of meeting. Indeed the Free Trade Hall Festivals have long been a distinguishing feature of the work of the Union; thirty-two of them were conducted by Mr. William Hoyle, the writer of many popular Temperance hymns and songs, and one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Union. In the following year, 70 Societies were in association, and in 1866, the services of Mr. Charles Darrah were engaged as Secretary. From this date the Union advanced with rapid strides. In 1870, six Auxiliary Unions and 260 Societies were in association, and in the November of the same year, the Committee held a Bazaar in the Free Trade Hall, at which nearly a thousand pounds was realized. Two Agents were then engaged, the *Onward Reciter* was started, Band of Hope appliances purchased, and Conferences held throughout the two counties. In July, 1865, the first number of the *Onward* Magazine was published, and is doing, like the other publications of the Union, very excellent work, largely due to the excellent qualities of the editor, who is also the Honorary Secretary of the Union, Mr. T. E. Hallsworth. In June, 1890, acting in conjunction with the Parent Society, the Lancashire and Cheshire Union began its scheme of scientific Temperance teaching in the schools of the two counties, Mr. W. Chandos-Wilson, the present Secretary, being the first Lecturer. In 1892, a great five days' Bazaar was held in aid of this useful work, and the handsome sum of £2190 was realized, after the payment of all expenses. This organization represents 72 Town and District Unions, and 1300 Societies, with 210,000 members. It is surprising that all this work was supported on an income from contributions, last year, of only £443, the total income from all sources, amounting to only £813.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—This Union was formed in 1866, a May Festival was held in the same year, and has been repeated yearly since to the present time. In 1877, a very successful Bazaar was held and Lantern Apparatus acquired. Special Science Lectures were commenced in 1879, and a Speakers' Lending Library established. In 1891, the Million More Scheme was heartily adopted, and in 1893 four Travelling Libraries were set on foot. In 1895, a Training Class for speakers was formed, and in 1896, a most interesting re-union meeting of the old members held, for which over one thousand applications for tickets were received. The average length of abstinence reported was fourteen years. The supply of speakers and deputations for meetings and conferences

shows a remarkable development. Altogether the Union's prospects are excellent; the societies number 175. The income was £514.

MONMOUTHSHIRE. — Formed 1880. Present strength, 191 Societies. This Union is rapidly growing and last year formed two new Town and District Unions, whilst the number of Societies increased from 169 to 191. The Village Lecturer of the Parent Society rendered good service and the two Annual Festivals were a distinguished success.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AND NORTH BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—This Union, formed in 1878, is an outcome of a previous County Temperance Union formed in 1856, the two organizations amalgamating in 1881. In 1895, by means of special subscriptions an agent was engaged to devote his whole time to the advancement of the movement. Eight District Unions are included in this Union, and forty Societies are directly associated. During the past year the agent and the organizing secretary has been actively engaged, a new lantern has been purchased, and the subscription list enlarged. Public meetings and demonstrations were held in all parts of the county. The total number of associated Societies is 133, the membership 14,000, and the income £218.

NOTTINGHAM AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—This Union was organized October 19, 1871, as a Union for the county town, with five societies, which increased to eleven by the end of the year. In 1873, the first demonstration was held in Nottingham, and in the following year an agent was appointed and the work pushed well out into the surrounding districts, the name of the Union being altered to correspond with its widened sphere of activity. In 1876, the number of societies had grown to fifty and in 1880, a successful bazaar was held. 1882 was distinguished by a very useful special mission to children. In 1884, a conference of teachers resulted in excellent work in the day schools. Between 1884 and the present time four district Unions were formed. The associated societies, including those connected with the district Unions, number 176, and the members 19,134. The number of workers is estimated at 463. The meetings held last year were 3442, the aggregate attendance being 320,400. The income amounted to £225.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Formed 1875. Present strength, 120 societies. Under many difficulties this Union keeps steadily at work. Its August Bank Holiday Fêtes are a very leading feature. Last year the various societies held 3700 meetings, attended by about 166,000 young people.

SOMERSETSHIRE. — Formed 1896. Present strength, 122 societies. This newly-formed Union is still busy organizing. Last year three new town and district Unions were formed and one reconstituted. Others are in course of formation. Conferences are being held at important centres, travelling lending libraries are in circulation and the *Band of Hope Chronicle* is being sent monthly to each of the societies. The secretary, a lady, is indefatigable in her efforts on behalf of the Union.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Formed 1878. Present strength, 246 societies, 36,546 members. This Union works chiefly in a manufacturing district, very largely in the Potteries. It consists of 19 town and district Unions, the work of which it assists in various ways. Last year showed a substantial increase both in the number of societies and in the interest manifested by friends and helpers.

SUFFOLK.—Formed 1877. Present strength, 45 societies, 4900 members. A very difficult county in which to arouse temperance sentiment, yet one in which Band of Hope work is carried on with quiet persistency. Special attention is devoted by the Committee to the senior members. The New Year's collection is taken up and Temperance Sunday observed. Much help was derived last year from a visit of the Parent Society's village lecturer.

SURREY.—This Union was formed in 1878, being an outcome of the work of the Parent Society. After it had been maintained for several years by honorary officers its committee decided to engage an organizing agent who should devote his whole time to the work of the Union, giving lantern lectures, addresses in day schools and assisting in the formation of new societies. The Union has two town and district Band of Hope Unions connected with it. The present number of societies is 150, the estimated membership is 15,000, and the list of speakers and workers comprises 380 names. The income last year was £152.

SUSSEX.—This is a comparatively recent Union, the date of its formation, at a Conference attended by representatives of the Parent Society, being January, 1895. It has effected much useful work in the formation of town and district Unions, and by the creation of a public sentiment in favour of the movement. Last year the societies increased in number by 33. The organizing secretary attended 227 meetings, and visited most parts of the county. A number of successful conferences were held in the chief

centres, from which great good has resulted. On Temperance Sunday special sermons and Sunday School addresses were delivered in many places. Bands of Hope were established in connection with the Brighton Workhouse and Steyning Union Schools. Lectures have also been given in some of the day schools. The Union has 119 societies with 10,150 members and about 750 workers and speakers. The income was £209.

WILTSHIRE (MID).—Formed 1895. Present strength, 31 societies, 2264 members. This is a quietly working rural Union, very helpful to its two associated town Unions and an important group of villages. Last year its societies held 1774 meetings, attended by 35,890 children and others. There are some 250 friends actively at work forwarding the work in the county.

YORKSHIRE.—The date of the formation of this Union is April 26, 1865, when a special conference was held at Bradford for the purpose. The first agent, Mr. Henry Hibbert, entered on his duties in 1866, and has been succeeded by many most useful and devoted men. The name was originally the West Riding Union, but at a conference in the last-named year this was changed to the Yorkshire Band of Hope Union. In 1871 the Committee issued an illustrated monthly magazine, called *The Temperance Lighthouse*. This organization is very distinctly a Union of Unions, and devotes its efforts to aiding local work. Forty Unions, with 1287 societies, are in association with the county organization, having a membership of over 184,000. The agents report a year of great activity; they paid over 300 visits to 714 towns and villages, they promoted conferences, visited Bands of Hope, addressed open-air meetings, and delivered school lectures, besides doing much work that can find no place in this brief report. The income for the year amounted to £334.

TOWN AND DISTRICT BAND OF HOPE UNIONS.

ABERTILLERY (WALES).– Formed 1895, present strength, 12 societies, 1400 members, Much excellent work is being done by enthusiastic friends in this Welsh valley. Quarterly United Meetings are held and the recent history includes the holding of the County Union Autumnal Conference. The village lecturer of the Parent Society rendered excellent service last winter.

ASHFORD (KENT).—Formed 1892, present strength, 13 societies, 825 members. The Union in this pleasant town is well maintained,

a speakers' plan is in operation, and other useful work done. A full part was taken in the local meetings connected with the Autumna Meetings of the Parent Society which were held in the county.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Formed 1896, present strength, 23 societies, 1781 members. A useful year's work reported by this Union includes the circulation of a localized magazine, a series of lantern lectures, a speakers' training class and scientific lectures with prizes for the best reports. A Band of Hope in the Workhouse is sustained by this Union.

BARNSLEY (YORKS).—Formed 1867. Present strength, 55 societies, 6000 members. Good reports come from this Union which made a remarkable increase of membership last year in its associated societies. The work is carried on by means of a speakers' plan, many conferences, and by other methods energetically carried out. Just now the Union is specially busy forming new societies.

BIRMINGHAM.—This Union was formed in 1855, probably in the autumn of that year, and has from the first been one of the leading Unions in the country, securing good support from influential local abstainers. Its Annual Festivals have always been a distinguishing feature. In 1883, the Autumnal Conference of the Parent Society was held in Birmingham. The past year with this Union was one of continued activity. The Annual Festival held in the Town Hall was successful, and fairly attended. The May Conference and several District Conferences were held, and proved very useful. The work of the School Lecturer of the Parent Society in the day schools was invaluable. Competitive examinations were held in each of the districts with gratifying results. The Speakers' Plan rendered good service among the Bands. The Speakers' Training Class was held regularly, and since its inauguration over 100 visits have been paid by its members to the various Bands of Hope and Temperance Societies. There are a General Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, and four Agents on the staff of the Union, which includes 140 societies, 20,000 members, and 884 workers. Last year's income was £585.

BLAENAVON DISTRICT (WALES).—Formed 1896. Present strength, 15 societies, 920 members. Vigorous work is effected by this Union. Highly successful public meetings, demonstrations, and missions are held. Every month the children are gathered in a great united meeting. The Union has secured a large hall at a moderate rent and is preparing for further important advances.

BOLTON AND DISTRICT (LANCASHIRE).—Formed 1877. Present strength, 34 societies, 9000 members. This Union does quiet but effective work, endeavouring systematically to improve the working of the societies. It arranges for open-air meetings during the summer months and also a summer demonstration. Its last report makes special mention of the useful visits of the School Lecturer of the County Union.

BRADFORD (YORKSHIRE).—This, the first Band of Hope Union in the United Kingdom, was formed in 1851 with six societies only. In 1863, the first of a long and successful series of Galas was held in Peel Park, and in the following year the Cheap Saturday Evening Concerts were inaugurated. In 1867, two Agents were appointed, and in 1868, a memorial drinking fountain erected in Peel Park, followed in 1869 by the erection of a statue in the park, a second statue being given in 1877. In this year the Autumnal Conference of the Parent Society was held in Bradford, and a Temperance Library formed. In 1879, Temperance teaching was commenced in the day schools. In 1891-2, a great and profitable Bazaar was held, and the Million More Scheme adopted, 7607 visits being paid and 3987 new pledges secured. In 1893, the Parent Society's Autumnal Conference was held in Bradford for the second time. A recent report shows that during the year 3105 meetings have been held, with a total average attendance of 11,286. The workers number 2700. The Agent has fulfilled 198 engagements, with a total attendance of 31,941. The Speakers' Plan has proved most helpful, about 135 voluntary speakers' appointments having been made for 1623 meetings. The Annual Meeting and Conference, as well as the Annual Soiree were among the most successful ever held. Temperance Sunday was observed, and 223 sermons were preached, and 176 Sunday School addresses were delivered, making a total exceeding that of any previous year. The societies number 161, the members 26,000, and the workers 2800. The income was £281.

BRIGHOUSE (YORKSHIRE).—Formed 1876. Present strength, 27 societies, 2100 members. The societies in association are well looked after by the committee, especially in providing definite instruction. A summer open-air campaign was recently successfully held; eighteen meetings being addressed by able advocates of the good cause. The speakers on the plan were well supplied with Temperance literature, including the *Chronicle*, and the work as a whole is in a satisfactory condition.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE.—Formed 1870. Present strength, 27 societies, 2100 members. There is considerable difficulty in maintaining temperance work in seaside and pleasure resorts, but the friends at Brighton are making steady progress. There are 140 known workers and many influential friends, whilst valued help is often rendered by the county organization.

BRISTOL.—This Union was formed in 1862 and the May Festival held at the inauguration has been repeated yearly ever since. In 1865, the first demonstration was held, the procession numbering 1600; the last procession, that in 1896, mustered over 10,000. In 1870, a Conference of the Parent Society was held in Bristol, and in 1885, work on behalf of the surrrounding villages was commenced. In 1891, the Autumnal Conference of the Parent Society was for the second time held in the city. The present year is witnessing a great effort to secure the erection of a Temperance Hall and convenient Committee Rooms. The associated Societies are 162, the estimated membership is 25,000, the officers 1500, the speakers 104, whilst probably 326,000 persons were present at the various meetings, ordinary and special, held last year. The income was £255.

BURNLEY AND DISTRICT (LANCASHIRE).—Formed 1877. Present strength, 41 societies, and 10,000 members. This Union has been reorganized and is effecting much useful work. Recently a nine days' mission was held, besides conferences and scientific lectures. A quarterly plan is issued and four new societies have recently been added to the list.

BURTON-ON-TRENT AND DISTRICT.—Formed 1884. Present strength, 36 societies, 3573 members. This Union, in the head-quarters of the brewing trade, continues to make steady progress. During last year it secured an increase of five societies and 238 members. A summary of the year's work shows that 853 meetings were held, and 840 fresh pledges taken. The principal events were: the five societies' annual excursion (1000 took part), Happy Saturday Evenings, two aggregate meetings, two conferences, two Saturday afternoon picnics, two social gatherings of senior members, and six educational lectures. The lending library was of good service, the Speakers' Plan helpful and effective; 16,000 copies of *Onward* (organ of the Union), and 2000 sheet almanacs circulated. Temperance Sunday was well observed and the Band of Hope at the Workhouse well sustained.

CARDIFF AND DISTRICT.—This important Welsh town has a very strong Union which was formed on August 18, 1879, being the outcome of considerable but comparatively desultory work in earlier years. In 1886, the first United Outdoor Demonstration was held, and in 1890, the official organ, *The Abstainer*, was commenced. In 1891, the Union engaged an organizing secretary, and in 1894, the May Festivals, a very useful and important feature, were begun. During the past year a long-standing debt was cleared off. This was done by a presentation of purses to Lady Windsor at the May festival, in the presence of some 7000 people. Another important item was the Temperance Day at the Exhibition, which was a record day for attendance, over 23,000 passing the turnstiles. The Speakers' Plan arranged for 796 meetings; 99,028 Temperance papers were circulated, together with 14,000 publications from the book department. The organizing secretary attended 264 meetings, with 20,871 persons present. There are 135 associated societies, 20,000 members, and probably 1200 workers connected with the Union. Income, £774.

CARLISLE AND DISTRICT.—Formed 1891. Present strength, 29 societies, 2450 members. This Union though young keeps well at work. The principal events of the past year were great demonstrations held respectively in the Drill Hall and Morton Park, and a singing and reciting competition, which proved very attractive and useful.

CHESTER. — Formed 1870. Present membership, 16 societies, 2260 members. This Union is now associated with the Chester Christian Temperance Society, and through the agent of that organization the Bands have received constant and helpful attention. The county day-school lecturer has been co-operated with, and very useful work done in the schools.

COLCHESTER AND DISTRICT.—Formed 1888. Present strength, 25 societies, 1700 members. Last year's report of the Union mentions a reciting contest, held at the annual meeting, and an industrial exhibition, at which 500 exhibitors competed, which was well patronised and resulted in a substantial balance of profit. Temperance Sunday was observed, addresses being given in many Sunday Schools. There is a Speakers' Plan which secretaries find very useful.

DARLINGTON AND DISTRICT.—Formed 1889, present strength, 49 societies, 4790 members. During last year a successful festival was held, and a conference of speakers and secretaries was well

attended. Thirteen village day schools were visited and lectures with experiments given. The lantern is in fair demand and the Speakers' Plan was again of great service.

DEWSBURY.—Formed 1866, present strength, 20 societies, 3400 members. This Union works in the midst of a crowded population. Last year 632 meetings were held with an average attendence of 81. Fourteen mission meetings were held and two conferences. The lantern slides were well used, and the school work of the Parent Society's lecturer was found most valuable in the district.

DUNFERMLINE (SCOTLAND).—Formed 1886, present strength, 17 societies, 2000 members. This Union keeps its associated societies well supplied by means of the Speakers' Plan. A very successful demonstration was held last year in St. Margaret's Hall, and a children's gathering on Temperance Sunday was one of the largest held for some years. As a rule the societies are possessed of a magic lantern, which is found very helpful in the general work.

ESSEX (SOUTH).—Formed 1875, present strength, 138 societies, 13,000 members. Much excellent work was accomplished by this Union during last year, and few Unions are more wisely and intelligently conducted. For the annual Christmas and New Year collection the sum of £124 was raised. United festivals were held in 16 districts. Very successful conferences were held in connection with local districts, several annual and autumnal conferences and a special conference for honorary speakers. Nearly 1000 appointments to societies were duly fulfilled, and chemical and lantern lectures were given. Six itinerant libraries are in constant circulation and a new feature of helpfulness has been organized in the form of a "Ladies' Auxiliary." The meetings addressed by the secretary numbered 287, with an aggregate attendance of nearly 30,000, while 12,775 communications have been received or despatched.

FALKIRK (SCOTLAND).—Formed 1889, present strength, 22 societies, 2500 members. The chief work of this Union has been in promoting the usefulness of individual societies, but various public gatherings, annual meetings, conferences of workers, and united demonstrations of children have been successfully held.

FARNWORTH AND DISTRICT (LANCS.).—Formed 1870, present strength, 20 societies, 4500 members. Although the number of societies in this Union remains the same, an increase has been effected in their membership. Amongst the special efforts of the

past year were a conference and a choir competition. The friends are in good heart and the prospects for the future are encouraging.

GOSPORT AND DISTRICT (HANTS).—Formed 1895, present strength, 70 societies, 4550 members. An active year's work is reported by this newly-formed Union; the Speakers' Plan was well worked; two mass meetings and six district meetings were held, covering the whole area of the Union. A good demonstration also was arranged, and active part was taken in the various efforts put forth by the County Union.

HALIFAX AND DISTRICT.—This Union was inaugurated April 12, 1858, and is therefore one of the earliest in the kingdom. The effort at first was quite a modest one, and the total membership amounted only to nine societies. In 1864, the Union was reorganized. In 1878, some premises formerly used as a county court were acquired as offices. Very special attention is directed to lectures in day schools, the secretary being one of the recognised school lecturers of the Parent Society. Progress has been steadily maintained during the past year, useful work has been accomplished by the District Committees, a large number of open-air meetings having been held with encouraging results. The chief event of the year was the holding of a successful Bazaar. Special interest was shown in the spring and winter Conferences of the Union, and a large number of people attended the summer open-air fête. There are 107 societies connected with the Union. The membership returns show 25,682 young adherents.

HARROGATE AND KNARESBORO' (YORKSHIRE).—Formed 1877. Present strength, 23 societies, 1750 members. This Union is vigorously worked, the united meetings, lantern and other lectures and gatherings generally being better attended than ever. Special interest has been taken in chemical lectures by representatives of the Parent and County Unions.

HECKMONDWIKE AND DISTRICT (YORKSHIRE). — Present strength, 14 societies, 1400 members. A good work is done by this Union, the day school lecturers, both of the Parent Society and of this Union, being busy in the schools. Useful conferences are held and lantern lectures given. Temperance literature is well circulated and illustrative appliances well used.

HUDDERSFIELD AND DISTRICT.—This Union was formed in 1869, the first Annual Demonstration in 1870 proving remarkably successful. In October, 1888, a profitable bazaar was held, and

part taken in the Million More Scheme of 1891 by a house to house visitation throughout the area covered by the Union. During last year the work of this Union was well maintained. Band of Hope meetings were held monthly in the local workhouse. Seventy-four ladies and gentlemen gave their services as speakers on the Plan. Seventy-six societies are in association, with 11,000 members, and the year's income was £116.

HULL AND DISTRICT.—An attempt at union was first made in 1870, but the present effective organization dates from 1874. It commenced with some thirty societies, and its growth at first was slow but sure. In 1889, a forward movement was inaugurated and very rapid progress was made. The Union's sphere of operations covers a very wide area in East Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire, and many village societies are attached to the Union In 1892, it was felt necessary to appoint an agent, and in 1893 permanent and commodious premises were acquired. The May Festivals of the Union are noteworthy occasions, and date from 1873. The societies number 160, with a membership of 20,000.

HULME, CHORLTON, AND DISTRICT (LANCASHIRE).—Formed 1885. Present strength, 39 societies, 30,000 members. The societies are well supported by the Union by means of speakers and illustrated addresses. Good work is done in the visitation of schools which are without Bands of Hope. Special recent efforts were the annual conference, the annual excursion, and the annual procession.

KEIGHLEY AND DISTRICT (YORKSHIRE).—Formed 1878. Present strength, 40 societies, 5837 members. More than 2000 members of the societies connected with the Union are over sixteen years of age. There are 133 speakers on the plan; meetings are supplied with speakers, who also give addresses occasionally in the local Sunday Schools. The returns from October 1 to March 25 last show that 342 meetings were held, with an average at each meeting of 115. Temperance Sunday is observed, special addresses being given in 48 places of worship and Sunday Schools, and large public meetings held on the Sunday and Monday evenings. The collections at these services and meetings provide the income for the year.

KENT (METROPOLITAN).—Formed 1876. Present strength, 107 societies, 12,000 members. This Union, which works chiefly along the south bank of the Thames, reports a New Year's meeting for workers, spring and autumnal council meetings and conferences, and

open-air demonstrations at Blackheath and Erith. Four districts united in holding an industrial exhibition at Greenwich with marked success. A series of lantern lectures and dissolving views served to arouse interest in the New Year's collection, which amounted to £62. Visits were made by the Organizing Secretary, 555 addresses given by honorary speakers and agents of the Parent Union to 38,390 members and friends.

KIRKCALDY AND DISTRICT (SCOTLAND).—Formed 1886. Present strength, 17 societies, 2053 members. This Union holds open-air meetings in the summer and vigorously sustains the usual winter gatherings, endeavouring to teach sound temperance truth. The workers in the associated Bands of Hope are assisted in their efforts by the services of a speaker once a month, and in various other ways.

KILMARNOCK (SCOTLAND).—Formed 1855. Present strength, 24 societies, 2500 members. The same Secretary, Mr. A. P. Brown, has been in office from the commencement of the Union until now. This Union largely helps its societies by means of literature. Useful work is also done through the Board Schools, opportunity being taken to interview the candidates before election and the members after election. Occasional united gatherings are held, and the work generally may be considered as in a favourable condition.

LEEDS AND DISTRICT LEAGUE. — Formed 1861. Present strength, 90 societies, 14,000 members. The last year was one of steady progress. The annual excursion to Morecambe was again a great success; the annual concert was also a success both musically and financially—the chorus was composed of 800 singers. The Yorkshire Band of Hope Union held its yearly meetings at Leeds, when all the gatherings were highly successful, and more recently still it was the scene of the Autumnal Jubilee Conference of the Parent Society.

LEEDS AND DISTRICT WESLEYAN.—Formed 1872. Present strength, 110 societies, 18,000 members. The work of this Union during the past year was most encouraging; the excursion to Bridlington, the various conferences in the district, and the ordinary meetings, assisted by a voluntary staff of 94 speakers, and lantern lectures, were remarkably successful. A district visitors' plan is in operation, and gives excellent results.

LIVERPOOL.—This is one of the very early Unions and was the outcome of much previous good work. In 1857, a "Central Band of Hope Society" was formed, and this became in process of time, the Liverpool and Birkenhead Union. In 1865, the "Liverpool Temperance Union" was formed "to establish Societies in connection with Day and Sunday Schools," and these two institutions amalgamated in 1872. A Day School Lecturer has been at work for seven years, and as an instance of the effectiveness of this work it may be mentioned that during the half-year ending June 30, 1897, the Lecturer delivered in Day Schools and Bands of Hope, 235 lectures to 2473 adults and 24,833 children. One-fourth of the children wrote essays on the lesson, and 2275 Liverpool Temperance Union Certificates were awarded. Three School Boards and the Wesleyan Schools gave prizes in addition to the Certificates. The work during the year was very varied and cannot fail to be productive of excellent results. The present number of societies is 74, and the estimated membership 9280, the workers numbering about 600. The income for the year was £674.

LONDON (CITY OF LONDON AND FINSBURY).—Formed 1863. Present strength, 156 societies, 26,000 members. The work of this Union is progressing very favourably. Saturday evening entertainments for senior members are held during the winter months, at a nominal charge, and are well sustained; last season upwards of 13,000 persons attended. Social meetings, council meetings, conferences, united meetings for prayer and praise, and special efforts put forward on Temperance Sunday, addresses delivered in Sunday Schools; united district meetings, and reciting competitions are amongst the means employed by these active friends. Chemical lectures with prizes for best reports are given and meetings supplied with speakers. The Band of Hope in Islington Parochial School, conducted under the auspices of the Executive Committee, gives entire satisfaction.

LONDON (HACKNEY AND EAST MIDDLESEX).—This Union was formed in the August of 1875, at a meeting convened by the Parent Society, held in the Bedford Institute, an institution in Spitalfields, supported by the Society of Friends. At the end of the year, the membership was eighteen societies, the honorary secretary appointed at the commencement being the same gentleman who now holds the office of Secretary to this flourishing organization. The Union has been fortunate in inducing specially well-known persons to take part in its proceedings. In 1882, the good Earl of Shaftesbury presided at a Special Meeting, afterwards

writing an autograph letter to one of the children. It was at a meeting of this Union, in 1892, that Madam Antoinette Stirling announced her intention to become a pledged abstainer, whilst in 1893, the Lord Mayor (Sir Stuart Knill) opened an Industrial Exhibition. Presidents of high standing have also been secured, amongst whom may be mentioned Sir Charles Reed, M.P., Lord Claud Hamilton and the Bishop of Bedford. The Bazaars and Industrial Exhibitions of the Union have been amongst its leading features and have on three occasions secured royal patronage, the last of these being in 1896, when the proceedings were inaugurated by the Prince and Princess of Wales accompanied by two of their daughters. Saturday evening concerts have been carried on successfully for many years, and a summer seaside excursion, numbering sometimes over 5000 members and friends, is made yearly. The Speakers' Plan provides for some 1500 appointments, a lantern department is effectively maintained, and a society in a Poor Law School is kept afoot. The Union now musters 175 societies, 22,750 members, and 1675 workers, whilst the attendance at the various meetings addressed in the last reported year reached 792,000. The income last year was £3443, including over £500 in subscriptions and donations.

LONDON (LAMBETH).—Formed 1875. Present strength, 110 societies, 10,000 members. This Union was formed at a conference convened by the Parent Society. Its last report shows that twenty-seven competition meetings were held, resulting in an award of silver medals, for speaking, reciting and singing; also a bazaar, a musical drill competition for a silver challenge shield, and a series of chemical and physiological lectures, in addition to the regular supply of addresses to societies, and visitation by members of the Executive Committee.

LONDON (MARYLEBONE).—Formed 1876. Present strength, 96 societies, 15,000 members. The friends of this Union have continued steadily at work, assisting the efforts of the local societies by the supply of speakers, the holding of united gatherings, and in various other ways. The usual annual and other meetings were successfully held, and the institution is in good, sound working condition.

LONDON (SOUTHWARK).—Formed 1875. Present strength, 69 societies, 7200 members. This Union has an increase of four societies on the previous year. In addition to the usual items of work, such as aggregate meetings, conferences, and supply of

speakers to ordinary and special meetings, a very successful training class for workers was held. The summer festival, flower services, and annual excursion were all attended with success. The number of subscribers has increased, and last year closed with a small balance in hand.

LONDON (SOUTH-WEST).—Formed 1878. Present strength, 86 societies, 12,886 members. Much interest has been awakened in this Union during the year, bearing fruit in larger and more enthusiastic meetings. The societies are supplied with agents and honorary speakers. For the New Year's collection the Union secured the sum of £106, being the best contribution of the Metropolitan Unions. The annual choir competition was held. An essay competition was a new feature of the past year, and received cordial support.

LONDON (TOWER HAMLETS).—Formed 1875. Present strength, 80 societies, 10,000 members. The friends connected with this Union are very hard at work under very hostile and depressing circumstances. The area of the Union includes many very poor districts in which the "well to do" grow by removal fewer and fewer, making it increasingly difficult to sustain Band of Hope work, whilst the necessity for it is, if anything, greater than ever. A Speakers' Plan is issued and many useful meetings and conferences held.

LONDON (WEST).—Formed 1877. Present strength, 75 societies. Among other efforts made by this Union last year may be mentioned a summer excursion for workers and friends; the August Bank Holiday Fête at Fulham Palace Grounds, by kind permission of the Bishop of London; and a week's Temperance Mission, during which 175 pledges were taken. The usual operations have been well sustained. The sum raised for the New Year's Collection was £72.

LIVERPOOL (WESLEYAN).—This Union was formed in 1869 with only four societies, but grew until it embraced every Wesleyan Band of Hope in the district. The Rev. Charles Garrett was the first President of the Union and still retains that position. Great Demonstrations are organized by this Union in St. George's Hall, and much interest is taken in the work in Day Schools. The last report gives particulars of good work with the lantern, of conferences, of recitation contests, of the spread of literature, and of the services of honorary speakers. The number of associated societies is 65, the membership about 8000, the workers 260, the adults and children addressed 21,000, and the income £118.

MACCLESFIELD AND DISTRICT (CHESHIRE).—Formed 1874. Present strength, 33 societies, 3300 members. The work of this Union has made considerable progress during the past year. Two new societies were established. Open-air gatherings and public festivals were held and special meetings conducted at the local Workhouse and Industrial School. Conferences and public meetings in rural districts are frequently organized, and at the quarterly meetings of the Union, speakers and workers are taught the best methods of conducting their work. A very successful conference was recently held, when a valuable illustrative scientific address was delivered by one of the Lecturers of the Parent Society. A permanent choir has been instituted.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT (WESLEYAN).—Formed 1871. Present strength, 72 societies, 10,000 members. This Union has made an advance, returning 72 societies as compared with 67 last year. 600 meetings were held last year and tracts were very freely distributed. The Organizing Secretary has been fully occupied, having taken 468 pledges, and the work altogether is in a flourishing condition.

MANSFIELD AND DISTRICT (NOTTINGHAMSHIRE).—Formed 1885. Present strength, 35 societies, 3902 members. This Union has 386 adult workers. During last year 812 meetings were held, and about 500 pledges taken. Ordinary meetings of the societies are supplied with speakers. Lectures were given in several of the Public Elementary Schools. Open-air meetings, which attracted much attention and some opposition, were held in one part of the district. The annual open-air demonstration, held at Sutton, was a success.

MIDDLESEX (SOUTH-WEST).—Formed 1893. Present strength, 19 societies, 2000 members. A leading item in the work of this Union, the operations of which are conducted in a district which gives but little encouragement to Temperance effort, is the support of various Bands of Hope in connection with several local charitable institutions.

MORLEY AND DISTRICT (YORKSHIRE).—Formed 1890. Present strength, 24 societies, 23,000 members. This Union keeps steadily at work, and last year added two societies to its list. It reports successful summer and winter demonstrations and the observance of Temperance Sunday.

NEWCASTLE, GATESHEAD AND DISTRICT.—This Union was formed in 1867, and in addition to other good work, was able the very next year to establish a society in the neighbouring Poor Law

School. In 1869, the work of training workers on physiological lines was commenced by Dr. J H. Rutherford. In 1870, the first open-air demonstration was held. In 1874, the first visit was paid by the Parent Society at its Autumnal Conference. In 1876, permission was obtained from the School Board for the delivery of addresses. The Autumnal Conference of the Parent Society was held for the second time in 1888. In 1889, the remarkable series of Whit-Monday Fêtes in Jesmond Dene was inaugurated. In 1890, the Wesleyan Union amalgamated and two Agents were at work. In 1894, a School Lecturer was appointed as part of the Parent Society's School Scheme, and in the same year a memorial drinking fountain to Dr. J. H. Rutherford was erected, and opened in a striking speech by Mr. Joseph Cowen. A novelty introduced by this Union is open-air Band of Hope meetings. Much work has also been done by means of conferences in villages. Lectures have also been given in Evening Continuation Schools. Societies 243, members 35,000, workers 3000. Income £889.

OLDHAM (LANCASHIRE).—Formed 1875. Present strength, 61 societies, 12,560 members. This Union was originally formed on denominational lines, but a successful demonstration in which societies of all kinds joined, led to its assuming a local basis simply. Special efforts were made last year to increase the number both of workers and members, and many very useful and successful public gatherings were held.

PLYMOUTH.—Formed 1874. Present strength, 23 societies, 2880 members. This Union has a Plan, with 31 voluntary speakers. An examination on the "Temperance Manual for the Young" was the chief feature of the past year. The *Band of Hope Chronicle* is sent free to all speakers on the honorary staff of the Union.

PONTEFRACT AND DISTRICT (YORKSHIRE). — Formed 1895. Present strength, 20 societies, 2000 members. Although not long formed, this Union is doing good work. A feature of the past year was a demonstration at Pontefract Castle, and a very useful mission.

PORTSMOUTH.—Founded 1862. Present strength, 66 societies, 10,556 members. This Union is well and vigorously worked in this important naval and military centre. Amongst the various efforts made last year were a great demonstration, the meeting in the Workhouse School, and a festival in the Town Hall. This Union follows up heartily the various plans formulated by the county organization.

PRESTON AND DISTRICT.—Formed 1864. Present strength, 55 societies, 11,000 members. The district covered by this Union is a large one. Last year over 2000 meetings were held, and 4500 pledges taken. Tracts and literature were largely utilized, numerous conferences and public gatherings were held, the lantern was well used, local magistrates and medical men have been supplied with trustworthy information, and the day schools were well looked after. The agent and lecturer has delivered 217 addresses and taken 436 pledges.

RADCLIFFE AND DISTRICT (LANCASHIRE). — Formed 1884. Present strength, 14 societies, 18,000 members. This Union holds open-air meetings during the summer months, and district meetings during the winter. A united demonstration and field day is a feature in its programme, and various special conference meetings are convened at suitable intervals.

RAMSBOTTOM (LANCASHIRE).—Formed 1871. Present strength, 15 societies, 2500 members. The work is progressing favourably, one very useful feature being monthly addresses in the various Sunday Schools.

READING.—Formed 1886. Present strength, 38 societies, 5321 members. The work is carried on with vigour, and most of the societies are increasing in numbers and efficiency. The surrounding district is being well worked, the lantern has been well utilized. An autumn concert and meeting was a success, and with the annual meeting and concert in the spring did useful propaganda work. Temperance Sunday was well observed, the Speakers' Plan is found helpful, 500 copies of "Doctors and Drinking" were circulated among the doctors, magistrates, clergymen, and elementary school teachers of the town, and copies of the *Band of Hope Chronicle* are distributed monthly to every society.

ROCHDALE AND DISTRICT.—Formed 1889. Present strength, 44 societies, 7000 members. This Union is busy in the work of consolidation. Societies are being helped in the formation of senior branches, and excellent work is done in the schools.

ROTHERHAM AND DISTRICT (YORKS).—Formed 1882, present strength, 35 societies, 3516 members. This Union works by means of special conferences and meetings. The lantern is called into frequent requisition and silver medal reciting competitions are held.

SCARBOROUGH.—Formed 1872, present strength, 26 societies, 3300 members. The work of the Union progresses, almost every Sunday School in Scarborough and the adjacent villages having a Band of Hope attached to it. Recently arrangements have been

made with the North of England Temperance League, whereby one of their agents will be placed as a resident at Scarborough.

SHEFFIELD.—This Union is next in seniority to Bradford, having been formed January 18, 1855, with five societies for a commencement. It, however, grew so rapidly that at its first gala in the September of that year some 3000 members marched in the procession. The following years witnessed important demonstrations and excursions. In 1856, the lantern began to be employed for purposes of illustration, and this means of usefulness has been continued ever since. In 1865, an agent was appointed and in 1867, a successful Industrial Exhibition was arranged, the prizes being distributed by the Hon. General Neal Dow. In 1868, the great picture, "The Worship of Bacchus," was exhibited at the Gala. In 1879, a Band of Hope was commenced in one of the local Poor Law Schools. In 1889, ten thousand copies of the Parent Society's Motto Card, with a special address at the back, were distributed to members. In 1893, a Bazaar and Competitive Exhibition was held. In 1897, the "Band of Hope Letter," a four paged monthly leaflet, was first issued, the circulation of which is from 3000 to 4000 monthly. The Union has 160 societies with 20,000 members. The income last year was £424.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Formed 1882, present strength, 46 societies, 5923 members. The work of this Union is steadily maintained and the various associated societies are assisted by united gatherings, and in other ways the work of the County Union is well followed up. Some particularly useful conferences were held during the past year.

SOUTH SHIELDS. — Formed 1887. Present strength, 31 societies, 4000 members. This Union is doing good work and the meetings of the various societies have distinctly improved. The County Union meetings were held in the town, the Secretary of the Parent Society attending as a deputation. The Whit-Monday demonstration was attended by 4000 children. Temperance Sunday was well observed. The annual concert was as usual highly successful.

SUNDERLAND AND DISTRICT.—This Union was formed in September, 1881, and in 1883, the first of its great series of musical festivals was held. The Million More scheme was taken up in 1891, the number of 3869 pledges being secured. In 1892, an important and very useful conference of day school teachers, was held. In 1893, in connection with the school scheme examination of the Parent Society, local scholarships were awarded by the liberality of

local friends to the most successful of the fifty-one pupil teachers who competed. This was followed in 1895 by another pupil teachers' competitive examination for two scholarships. Excellent work has been done during the past year in the day schools, the lantern has been extensively used, and on Temperance Sunday sermons were preached and addresses delivered. There are 123 societies, 11,300 members, and 854 workers. The income was £364.

STOCKPORT AND DISTRICT (CHESHIRE).—Formed 1866. Present strength, 32 societies, 8500 members. In addition to other good work, the Union's speakers and reciters, accompanied by a chairman and choir, visit the three Industrial Schools in this district once a month, where the girls and boys enjoy the meetings.

STOCKTON, THORNABY AND DISTRICT (DURHAM).—Formed 1896. Present strength, 28 societies, 2500 members. Commencing in March, 1896, with ten societies only, this Union has rapidly grown until it is a strong Union with the above membership. Its first demonstration and gala proved highly successful, being attended by some fifteen societies, comprising 1550 members. A festival was also held with excellent results. Altogether the first year has been one of very great success, and the Committee look forward to the future years' work with the highest hopes and expectations.

TAMWORTH AND DISTRICT.—Formed 1876. Present strength, 20 societies, 1450 members. This Union issues a magazine to the extent of 1000 monthly, lantern lectures are given and entertainments held, and also recitation competitions for silver medals arranged. On Whit-Tuesday the annual fête is held, and also a winter festival. On Temperance Sunday sermons are preached in the various places of worship in the district, addresses given in the Sunday Schools, and a united public gathering held after the evening services.

TYNEMOUTH AND DISTRICT.—Formed 1886. Present strength, 32 societies, 4451 members. This Union has juvenile and senior choirs. District meetings are held and anniversary meetings are successfully carried through. The local press renders much help to the work.

WALSALL AND DISTRICT.—Founded 1893. Present strength, 32 societies, 3500 members. The work of this Union during the past year was very encouraging. The limelight lantern proved very useful, having been used fifty times during the season, to illustrate principally "A Temperance Journey round the World." Important demonstrations were also held with much success.

WATFORD AND DISTRICT (HERTFORDSHIRE).—Formed 1892. Present strength, 16 societies, 1428 members. The various societies constituting this Union have been in many ways encouraged and assisted in their good work. The central event of last year was the great united Choral Festival of the Bands of Hope in the Claremont Hall.

WEDNESBURY AND DISTRICT.—Formed 1894. Present strength, 14 societies, 1273 members. An increase was secured last year of three societies and 650 members. The annual gala was very successful and yielded a profit of £22. Charts, diagrams, slides and other accessories were purchased, and an essay competition held. The Speakers' Plan was continued, and the help it afforded much valued.

WELLINGTON (SOMERSETSHIRE). — Formed 1880. Present strength, 27 societies. The principal feature of the work of the past winter in connection with this Union was a competition for a challenge banner, in which seven junior Bands of Hope took part. It is doing much useful work in the villages.

WORKINGTON AND DISTRICT (CUMBERLAND).—Formed 1889. Present strength, 22 societies, 4298 members. The work of the past year was of the most encouraging character. Special efforts were made to promote scientific teaching, both of teachers and members. A choir was formed and did good service. The lantern proved very helpful. The Annual Gala passed off better than ever before, 4000 children partook of a free tea by the kindness of Alderman J. Duffield. The Anniversary Meetings also were enthusiastic and helpful.

YEOVIL AND DISTRICT (SOMERSETSHIRE). — Formed 1896. Present strength, 17 societies, 1800 members. This is a newly formed Union, but it is in good working order, with a good staff of officers. Various meetings have already been held and well attended, and action has already been taken with regard to Temperance teaching in schools under the Board.

YORK AND DISTRICT.—The result of two Conferences, the first of which was held in July, 1871, and the second in April, 1872, was the establishment of the Union for this historic city. Many difficulties were encountered in the early days, and progress was not at first very rapid, but hard work and patience prevailed and good headway was made. Successful May Day Festivals have become an established institution, and also a much enjoyed procession and open-air gala. Great public meetings and important conferences

have been held from time to time, and the Union Choir has repeatedly rendered good service to the movement. The Autumnal Conference of the Parent Society has also been held in York, as well as the Annual Gatherings of the County Union. The Union consists of 46 societies and nearly 60,000 members.

Denominational Unions.

Free Methodist Temperance League.—This League was formed in July, 1880, and in 1882, a Minister was set apart by the Conference for special Temperance work, the first in the country specially appointed by a religious body. The League took the initiative in securing the adoption of Temperance Sunday. In 1891, it secured by a special canvass the pledges of 21,000 Sunday School scholars. A second similar effort, in 1896, was also very successful. Societies, 610; membership, 64,490; income, £307.

Irish Methodist.—The Connexional Committee was formed in 1875, and forthwith commenced a Band of Hope Union. The scientific study of the question by the members has been specially promoted by a competitive examination in which the prizes took the form of medals. Last year the ministers of the denomination preached 406 special temperance sermons. Almost exactly a thousand meetings were held, and 4223 new pledges were obtained. The number of Bands of Hope is 263, and members 28,990.

Methodist New Connexion.—By a vote of the Connexional Conference, this Union was formed in June, 1869, and is thus the first, in order of time, of all the Denominational Unions. In 1871, secretaries were appointed to various districts. In 1874, the first of a series of great connexional demonstrations was held. In 1881, an organ of the Union, *The Monitor*, was first issued. In 1886 and 1887, considerable sums were expended on the spread of Temperance literature, and in 1888, successful efforts were made to exclude fermented wine from the religious ordinances of the denomination. The latest returns show 310 societies and 32,100 members, and about 2000 speakers and workers. The income last year was £52.

The Unions described above by no means exhaust the list of these organizations at work in the United Kingdom. There are many others, working, as a rule in smaller towns than those mentioned, an account of whose useful operations must, reluctantly, be omitted owing to the want of space.

National Jubilee Fund.

BAND OF HOPE UNION CONTRIBUTIONS.

Separate Funds are being raised by the Associated Unions, proportions of which will be devoted to the National Fund. The following amounts have already been promised.

	£	s.	d.
Lancashire and Cheshire Band of Hope Union ..	1000	0	0
Kent Band of Hope Union	250	0	0
North Essex Band of Hope Union	250	0	0
Bristol Band of Hope Union	150	0	0
Hackney and East Middlesex Band of Hope Union ..	105	0	0
Hampshire Band of Hope Union	100	0	0
Young Abstainers' Union	100	0	0

The amounts to be contributed to the National Fund by the following Unions will be determined before the close of the Jubilee Celebrations.

National Organizations.

Hibernian Band of Hope Union.
Irish Temperance League.
Scottish Band of Hope Union.

County Unions.

Derbyshire Band of Hope Union.
Durham and Northumberland Band of Hope Union.
Hertfordshire Band of Hope Union.
Leicestershire Band of Hope Union.
Metropolitan Kent Band of Hope Union.
Monmouthshire Band of Hope Union.
North West Middlesex Band of Hope Union.
Nottinghamshire Band of Hope Union.
Oxfordshire Band of Hope Union.
Somersetshire Band of Hope Union.
South Essex Band of Hope Union.
Surrey Band of Hope Union.
Sussex Band of Hope Union.
Yorkshire Band of Hope Union.

Metropolitan Unions.

City and Finsbury Band of Hope Union.
Lambeth Band of Hope Union.
Marylebone Band of Hope Union.
Southwark Band of Hope Union.
South-West London Band of Hope Union.
Tower Hamlets Band of Hope Union.
West London Band of Hope Union.

Provincial Town Unions.

Birmingham Band of Hope Union.
Bradford Band of Hope Union.
Cardiff and District Band of Hope Union.
Dewsbury Band of Hope Union.
Halifax Band of Hope Union.
Hull Band of Hope Union.
Morley (Yorks.) Band of Hope Union.
Pontypridd (S. Wales) Band of Hope Union.
Reading Band of Hope Union.
Sheffield Band of Hope Union.
Swansea Band of Hope Union.
York Band of Hope Union.

PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The personal friends of the Union were invited to contribute £10,000 towards the National Fund, and it is hoped that before the close of the Celebration, the whole of this amount will have been contributed. Already the sum of £8313 has been promised.

	£	s.	d.
Sir George Williams	1000	0	0
Mrs. Caroline Wallis (the late)	1100	0	0
Mr. Robert Groom (the late)	1000	0	0
Mr. Frederic Smith	500	0	0
Mr. George Livesey, C.E.	250	0	0
Mr. John Thomas, J.P.	250	0	0
Mr. Frank Wright (the late).	180	0	0
Mr. Josiah Beddow	150	0	0
Mr. Jonathan Hargrove	105	0	0
Anonymous	100	0	0
The Duke of Westminster	100	0	0
Mr. George Cadbury	100	0	0
Mr. Richard Cadbury, J.P.	100	0	0
Mr. John Chown	100	0	0
Mr. Stephen Collins	100	0	0
The Misses Leaf	100	0	0
Sir Philip Manfield	100	0	0
Mr. John G. Murdoch	100	0	0
Mr. John Pearce	100	0	0
Mr. Arnold Pye-Smith, J.P.	100	0	0
Mr. Frederick Sherlock	100	0	0
Mrs. Shirley (In Memoriam)	100	0	0
Mr. J. W. Turner	100	0	0
Mr. Douglas Young	100	0	0
Mr. F. W. Randall (the late)	89	0	0
Mr. Arthur Albright	50	0	0
Mr. Frank Barnett-Smith	50	0	0
Mr. Thomas Cash	50	0	0
Mr. Job Caudwell	50	0	0
Mr. John M. Cook	50	0	0
Miss Emery	50	0	0
Mr. R. A. Gowan	50	0	0
Mr. J. Y. Henderson	50	0	0
Mr. Lionel Mundy	50	0	0
Mr. J. D. M. Pearce, J.P.	50	0	0
Mr. Alderman Sanders, J.P.	50	0	0
Mrs. Frederic Smith	50	0	0
Mr. T. Vesey Strong	50	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. John Topham.	40	0	0
Mrs. W. C. Alexander	30	0	0
Mr. Walter J. Benham, B.A.	30	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Mr. H. E. Gurney	30	0	0
Mrs. Shaen	30	0	0
Mr. F. J. Hughes	26	5	0
"A Friend," London	25	0	0
Mr. Ebenezer Clarke	25	0	0
Mr. J. P. Draper	25	0	0
Mr. Jacob Earnshaw	25	0	0
Mr. T. E. Hallsworth	25	0	0
Miss Martineau	25	0	0
Mr. Arnold Morley	25	0	0
Mr. J. H. Raper (the late)	25	0	0
Mr. J. Gurney Sheppard	25	0	0
Mr. Edward Steele	25	0	0
Mr. George Taylor	25	0	0
Mr. J. Wycliffe Wilson	25	0	0
Mr. Edward Wood, J.P.	25	0	0
The Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke	25	0	0
Mr. Geo. Franklin, J.P.	21	0	0
Mr. J. B. George	21	0	0
Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S.	21	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Miller	21	0	0
Mr. E. Shirley Smith	21	0	0
Lady Elizabeth Biddulph	20	0	0
Mr. G. Buckston Browne	20	0	0
Mr. James Clark	20	0	0
Mr. G. T. Cooke	20	0	0
Mr. John Fair	20	0	0
Mr. R. Reynolds Fox	20	0	0
Mr. Alexander Hawkins	20	0	0
Mr. James Kidner	20	0	0
Mrs. Hannah Knight	20	0	0
Mr. G. H. Lee	20	0	0
Mr. G. M. W. Mills	20	0	0
Messrs. Morgan & Scott	20	0	0
Mr. G. W. Palmer	20	0	0
Mrs. Hind Smith	20	0	0
Mr. James Wakely	20	0	0
Mrs. Frank Wright	20	0	0
Mr. Frederick Hawke	15	0	0
Miss Morley	15	0	0
Mr. A. P. Forrester Paton	15	0	0
Mrs. W. Atkinson	10	0	0
Mr. W. Bacon	10	0	0
Mrs. Buckton	10	0	0
Mr. John M. Cable	10	0	0
Mr. John Carter	10	0	0
Mr. Ernest Clarke	10	0	0
Mr. E. Dawson	10	0	0
Hon. Conrad Dillon	10	0	0
Lady Jane Ellice	10	0	0
Rev. David Heath	10	0	0
The Misses Hill	10	0	0
Mr. Henry Holloway	10	0	0
Mr. Thomas Holloway	10	0	0
Mrs. Lionel Mundy	10	0	0
Mr. John Parker	10	0	0
Mr. Alfred Ransom	10	0	0
Mr. Alfred Roberts	10	0	0
Mr. W. N. Rook, LL.B.	10	0	0
Mr. W. Rowntree	10	0	0
Mr. Edward Smith, J.P.	10	0	0
Mr. Arthur Stanton	10	0	0
Mr. T. H. Walduck	10	0	0
Mr. W. Wilkinson	10	0	0
Mr. J. T. Burden	5	5	0
Mrs. Livens	5	5	0
Mr. Wm. Smith, J.P.	5	5	0
Rev. J. Thornley	5	5	0
Mr. A. T. Alexander	5	0	0
Mr. Thos. Barrow	5	0	0
Mr. J. Bredall	5	0	0
Rev. W. L. Carter	5	0	0
Mr. E. J. Day	5	0	0
Mr. Henry Dell	5	0	0
Mr. J. Douglas	5	0	0
Mr. Charles Early, J.P.	5	0	0
Mr. J. Follett Fawckner	5	0	0
Mr. Alfred Fenning	5	0	0
Mr. H. Gurney	5	0	0
Mr. W. B. Harvey	5	0	0
Mr. G. B. Hunter	5	0	0
Mr. R. Irvin	5	0	0
Mr. J. W. Jewson	5	0	0
Mr. Joseph Lingford	5	0	0
Mr. John Mather	5	0	0
Mr. Wm. Matthews	5	0	0
Mr. R. A. Maude	5	0	0
Mr. H. W. Maynard	5	0	0
Mrs. G. M. W. Mills	5	0	0
Mr. John Minshull	5	0	0
Mrs. Newington	5	0	0
Mr. Richard Oliver	5	0	0
Mr. James Pousty	5	0	0
Dr. J. J. Ridge	5	0	0
Mr. W. E. Sears	5	0	0
Miss Maggie Smith	5	0	0
Rev. W. H. Payne Smith	5	0	0
Mr. James Tomkinson	5	0	0
Mr. H. Trengrouse	5	0	0
Mr. James Vincent	5	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. H. Walduck	5	0	0
Mr. Charles Wardlow	5	0	0
Mr. C. J. Whitehead	5	0	0
Mr. J. Whiteley Wilkin	5	0	0
Other Amounts	102	3	0
Total	£8313	8	0

Printed by Percy Lund, Humphries & Co., Ltd. Bradford and London.

8 and 9, Paternoster Row,
London, E.C.

MESSRS.

S. W. PARTRIDGE & CO.

BEG to call attention to their large and excellent assortment of Books for Prizes, Libraries, Birthday and other Presents, Holiday Reading, and for the Juvenile Members of the Family Circle.

They also claim special merit for their Silver Letter Intaglio Text-Cards and Mottoes; being able to offer the finest selection of these goods ever yet submitted to the public for approval.

To all requiring Cards and Booklets for the Christmas Season, Messrs. S. W. PARTRIDGE & Co. offer their New List of Fine-Art Booklets and Christmas Cards, as containing the best and most carefully chosen assortment of these dainty triumphs of the printer's craft, from which residents in the country may select, or those dwelling in town may inspect in the spacious Show-rooms connected with Messrs. S. W. PARTRIDGE & Co.'s establishments.

The Monthly Magazines (*The British Workman*, 1d.; *The Family Friend*, 1d.; *The Friendly Visitor*, 1d.; *The Children's Friend*, 1d.; *The Infant's Magazine*, 1d.; *The Band of Hope Review*, ½d.), issued by them are brightly and cleverly written, well illustrated, and full of interesting and useful information, suitable for the Home and School, Workmen's and Workwomen's Institutes, Bands of Hope, P.S.A. Societies, etc.

Catalogues sent Post-free on Application.

All Orders entrusted to the care of Messrs. S. W. PARTRIDGE & CO. will meet with prompt and careful attention, and will be securely packed so as to avoid damage in transit by post or rail.

London: S. W. PARTRIDGE & CO., 8 & 9, Paternoster Row, E.C.

The...

Temperance Question

is one upon which every thinking man and woman must come to a conclusion, in view of the evils arising from DRINK.

Everybody should therefore read

"The Temperance Record"

(The Organ of the National Temperance League).

WEEKLY, ONE PENNY. 6s. 6d. PER ANNUM, POST-FREE.

"The Case for Total Abstinence"

(A Prize Essay).

By WILLIAM J. LACEY, Author of "Through Storm to Sunshine," "A Life's Motto," "Gideon Hoole's Secret," etc. Crown 8vo., 316 pp., Cloth Boards, Gilt, Price 3s. 6d.

"Octogenarian Teetotalers."

The Temperance Souvenir Booklet of the Victorian Diamond Jubilee Year.

Beautifully bound in Imperial Red and Blue Boards, Lettered Gilt, Gilt Edges. Containing

113 Portraits,
and Names of 182 Abstainers Over 80 Years of Age.

With valuable Testimonies.

PUBLISHED AT 2s. 6d. (POST-FREE, 2s. 3d. nett.)

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE PUBLICATION DEPÔT,

33, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

Unfermented Wines.

Genuine Grape Juice

FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

As now used for

Holy Communion

by upwards of

5,000 Churches

of various denominations.

SMALL SAMPLES

of four varieties (carriage paid) for **2/6.**

Price List, 550 Testimonials, etc., Post-free on application.

Unfermented Port Wine

AND BARK.

Specially recommended in cases of General Debility, Indigestion, and Nervous Exhaustion. Also, as a NON-ALCOHOLIC TONIC AND RESTORATIVE, after Typhoid, Scarlet, and Rheumatic Fevers, Influenza, etc. Highly approved, and frequently prescribed by DR. NORMAN KERR, DR. J. J. RIDGE etc.

A sample half-bottle free by Parcel Post for 2/9.

Frank Wright, Mundy & Co.

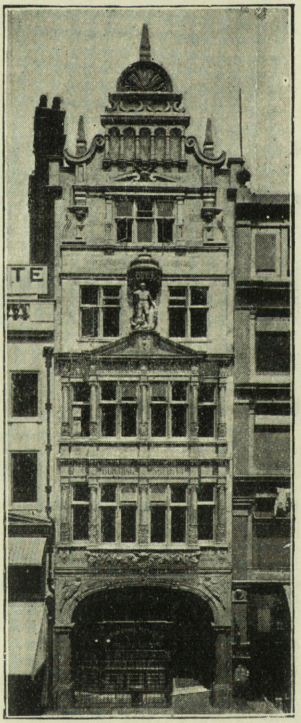
Merton Road, Kensington Court,

LONDON, W.

TEMPERANCE
Permanent Building Society.

(Founded 1854. Incorporated 1875.)

This Society offers Advantages unsurpassed by any Building Society in London.



Since its establishment in 1854, it has continuously maintained its hold on popular favour, and has advanced upon Freehold and Leasehold Property more than

£6,400,000.

Upwards of

£900,000

at present secured upon Mortgage.

RESERVE FUND exceeds

£60,000.

BORROWING DEPARTMENT.

Monthly Repayments for each £100 advanced—

8 Years.	10 Years.	12 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.
£1 6 0	£1 1 8	£0 18 11	£0 16 11	£0 16 1

The Law Charges are upon a very moderate scale. Mortgages are carried out with the utmost promptitude. The faculties for redemption are exceptionally favourable.

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT.

Deposits.—Interest on Deposits, 3 per cent. per annum.

Edward Wood, *Secretary.*

Offices: 4, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

The United Kingdom
Temperance and General
Provident Institution,

1, Adelaide Place, London Bridge, London.

Established 1840 for Mutual Life Assurance.

The Oldest, the Strongest, and the Best Office for Abstainers.

Directors.

THOMAS CASH, ESQ., (*Chairman*).
W. S. CAINE, ESQ., J.P.
REV. CANON FLEMING, B.D.
E. STAFFORD HOWARD, ESQ., J.P.
J. HERBERT ROBERTS, ESQ., M.P.
W. HIND SMITH, ESQ.
T. VEZEY STRONG, ESQ.
C. ERNEST TRITTON, ESQ., M.P.
T. P. WHITTAKER, ESQ., M.P. (*Managing Director*).

Secretary—JOHNSON BROOKS, ESQ.
Actuary—RALPH P. HARDY, ESQ.
Assistant Actuary—RODERICK M. MOORE, ESQ.
Medical Officers—
DR. JAMES EDMUNDS. | DR. R. HINGSTON FOX.
Solicitor—FRANCIS HOWSE, ESQ.

Position of the Institution.

OCTOBER, 1897.

	£
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME	680,000
AMOUNT OF POLICIES IN FORCE 31ST DECEMBER, 1895	14,000,000
AMOUNT OF SURPLUS DIVIDED AMONGST POLICY-HOLDERS, 1896	741,845

Thirty Years' Progress.

	Total Assurances in Force. £	Accumulated Funds. £	Surplus Divided. £
1865	4,576,000	737,986	95,500
1875	6,973,000	1,954,584	200,638
1885	9,825,000	3,817,000	524,635
1895	14,000,000	6,130,000	741,845

The financial position of the Institution is almost unexampled in the History of Life Assurance.

The terms and conditions are liberal. The Reserves are exceptionally strong. The Bonuses are large.

For Prospectuses, Reports, etc., apply to the Secretary, JOHNSON BROOKS, 1, Adelaide Place, London Bridge, E.C.

Temperance Presentation Volumes

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

3/6 EACH.

THROUGH CLOUD TO SUNSHINE. £100 Prize Tale. By W. J. LACEY.
SOUGHT AND SAVED. £100 Prize Tale. By M. A. PAULL.
FRANK OLDFIELD; or, Lost and Found. £100 Prize Tale. By Rev. T. P. WILSON, M.A.
LIONEL FRANKLIN'S VICTORY. £50 Prize Tale. By E. VAN SOMMER.
TIM'S TROUBLES; or, Tried and True. £50 Prize Tale. By M. A. PAULL.

2/6 EACH.

THE NARESBORO' VICTORY. £70 Prize Tale. By Rev. THOMAS KEYWORTH.
EVERY-DAY DOINGS. By HELENA RICHARDSON.
OWEN'S HOBBY. By ELMER BURLEIGH.

2/0 EACH.

MORNING DEWDROPS. By Mrs. C. L. BALFOUR.

A valuable handbook, containing 280 pages, profusely illustrated, alike interesting and useful to teacher and scholar, presenting in a simple and attractive style every aspect of the Temperance Reformation. It gives an admirable sketch of the origin and progress of the movement, and epitomises the testimony of Scripture, Ancient and Modern History, Biography, Travellers, the studious, and the laborious; besides dealing with the force of habit, the power of custom, the fear of ridicule, and the effect of intemperance on education.

Postage of either of the above 4d. extra.

Beautifully printed on toned paper, with ornamental headings and full-page Illustrations, and elegantly bound, these volumes form the most handsome and valuable additions to Temperance literature.

A Varied Assortment of Temperance and other Books, suitable for Prizes and Presents, is kept in Stock, at 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d. etc.

(Friends ordering through the post are invited to state what kind of books they require, and a careful selection will be made for them.)

BAND OF HOPE LIBRARIES.

Every Band of Hope should have its library. A few pounds would purchase copies of most of the works that have been published on the Temperance Question, and the advantages to the members from reading these books would be well worth the efforts required to raise the necessary sum. A list of suitable works, with the prices, will be sent post-free on application, any of which the Committee of the Union will be happy to procure for Associated Societies at a reduction of one-fourth from the published prices, or the books will be procured for Societies for prizes, &c.

EVERY REQUISITE

for Band of Hope work at the lowest prices. Full List on application. Orders should be addressed, "The Trade Manager," and remittances made payable to JUDSON BONNER, and crossed "City Bank."

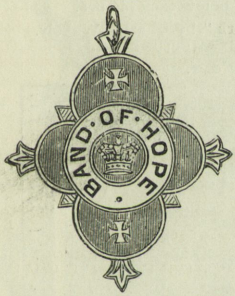
UNITED KINGDOM BAND OF HOPE UNION, 60, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

Should be Worn by every Band of Hope Worker.

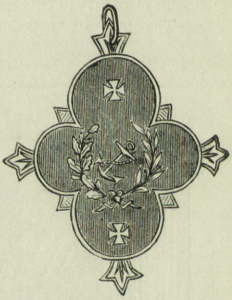
BAND OF HOPE BADGE

For a Special Prize for Reciting or Good Conduct, or for use by Officers, Committee, etc., on the dress or watch chain.

Front.



Back,



Prices.

White Metal, **2d.**; Plated, **4d.**; Bronze, **9d.**; Gilt or Nickel, Enamelled in three colours, **9d.**; ditto, with brooch pin, **1s.**; Best Silver, **3s. 6d.**; Silver Enamelled, **4s. 6d.**

Cases, for silver badge, **6d.** and **1s.** each.

Mounts for Badges: Blue Ribbon, with safety pin and ring, **1d.**; larger, **1½d.**; Metal Anchor, with safety pin and ring, **1d.**; Blue Ribbon, with gilt or nickel mounts, **3d.** With enamelled brooch and motto, very superior, **6d.**



A Large Variety of New Medals, Badges, Bars and Mounts

may also be had.

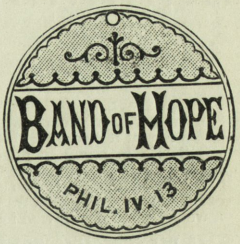
For full particulars see the

New Illustrated List

of

Band of Hope Requisites.

Sent post-free on application.



25 per cent. Discount from full prices to Bands of Hope ordering direct. Cash with order.

United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, 60, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

TWELVE TEMPERANCE PICTORIAL DIAGRAMS

Entitled: ABSTINENCE AND HARD WORK.

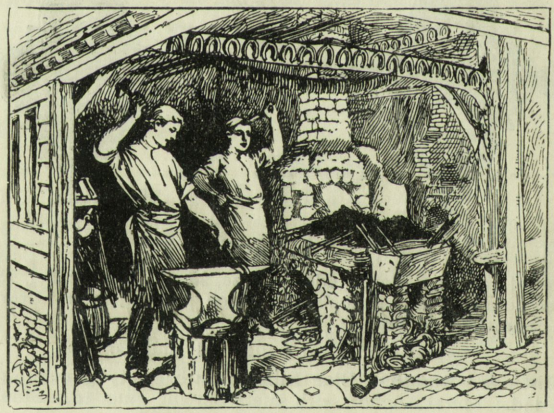
Illustrating various Trades and Occupations, and designed to assist Temperance Speakers in proving that

Hard work of all kinds can be best performed without Alcoholic Drinks.

Beautiful and attractive Pictures, drawn by **J. F. WEEDON,** and printed in seven colours in the finest style of Chromo-lithography. The greatest care has been taken to render the representations with perfect technical accuracy, as well as to secure effective and artistic pictures. A short explanation is printed below each picture.

Text-book, "Abstinence and Hard Work," by Charles Wakely.
Paper cover, **6d.**; cloth boards, **1s.** (Postage **1½d.**)

Reduced Outline of No. 1.



Size of each diagram, 45 inches wide by 35 inches deep.

SUBJECTS:

1. **The Blacksmith.**
2. **Glass-Blowers.**
3. **Coal-Miners.**
4. **Reapers.**
5. **Railway Men.**
6. **Printers.**
7. **Iron-Workers.**
8. **Navvies.**
9. **Soldiers.**
10. **Sailors.**
11. **The Postal Service.**
12. **In the Laundry.**

PRICES:

Series **A**, on stout white paper, **1s. 4d.** each. (Postage of one diagram, folded, **2d.**; or on Postal Roller, **5d.**; the set, 7½d.)

Series **B**, mounted on calico, with rings for suspending, **2s.** each. (Postage of one diagram on Postal Roller, **5d.**; the set, **10d.**)

The Diagrams may also be had mounted on calico and rollers, varnished, price, **4s.** each, or on calico stretched on frame, varnished, price **6s.** each. These are made to order, and a week should be allowed for the work. They cannot go by post.

25 per cent. Discount from Full Prices to Bands of Hope ordering direct.

Lantern Slides.—These Diagrams may also be had as Slides, plain, **12s.** the set; beautifully coloured, **24s.** the set. Box and postage for the set, **7d.** These prices are strictly **Nett.**

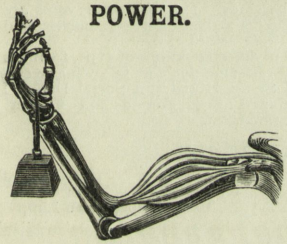
UNITED KINGDOM BAND OF HOPE UNION,

60, OLD BAILEY, LONDON, E.C.

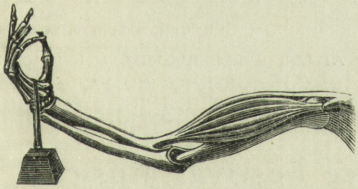
Twelve Coloured Diagrams and Charts.

ALCOHOL AND THE HUMAN BODY.

ALCOHOL AND MUSCULAR POWER.



Contractile power of muscle when free from alcohol.



Muscle under the influence of alcohol; contractile power diminished, as proved by Dr. Richardson's experiments.

SHOWING the injurious effects of Intoxicating Drinks on the various organs of the body, and on health and life generally.

It is believed that this Set will meet a widely-felt want, and enable lecturers to present the scientific aspect of the Temperance question in a conclusive and attractive manner to old and young.

Each diagram measures 30 × 40 inches, and may be had in three forms, as desired, viz.:—

SERIES A,
on white paper.

SERIES B,
on Manilla, very durable.

SERIES C,
on white paper, mounted on calico.

B and **C** are fitted with eyelets for suspending.

SUBJECTS.	PRICES. Series A	Series B	Series C
1.—Alcohol a Foe	**3d.**	**6d.**	**1/-**
2.—Comparison of Alcoholic Drinks with Foods	**6d.**	**9d**	**1/3**
3.—Alcohol and Muscular Power	**1/-**	**1/3**	**1/9**
4.—The Nervous System	**1/-**	**1/3**	**1/9**
5.—Alcohol and the Circulation	**1/-**	**1/3**	**1/9**
6.—The Digestive System	**1/-**	**1/3**	**1/9**
7.—Alcohol and Digestion	**6d.**	**9d.**	**1/3**
8.—Alcohol and the Stomach	**1/-**	**1/3**	**1/9**
9.—Alcohol and the Heart	**3d.**	**6d.**	**1/-**
10.—Alcohol and the Liver and Kidneys	**1/-**	**1/3**	**1/9**
11.—Death from Drink	**6d.**	**9d.**	**1/3**
12.—Comparative Mortality in various Occupations	**6d.**	**9d.**	**1/3**
Total Price of the Set	**8/6**	**11/6**	**17/6**

Postage of single diagram, Series **A, 1d.**; **B** or **C,** including postal roller, **4d.** Postage of the Set complete, Series **A, 5d.**; **B** or **C, 8d.**

TEXT-BOOK FOR ABOVE, founded on the best Scientific Authorities, and illustrated with coloured plates and engravings. By CHARLES WAKELY. Price **2d.** (postage ½d.)

25% Discount from Full Prices to Bands of Hope ordering direct. Cash with order.

LANTERN SLIDES.—The above diagrams may be had as slides at the following **nett** prices: Nos. 1, 7, 9, plain only, **1/-** each. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, Coloured, **2/-** each; or may be had plain if preferred (though not so effective) at **1/-** each. No. 8, Coloured only, **2/-.** Extra cost of box and postage, one Slide, **2d.**; six Slides, **6d.**; twelve slides, **7d.**

United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, 60, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

Hymns & Songs for Bands of Hope.

More than a million and a half copies of this popular selection have been sold. It completely meets the requirements of both Junior and Senior Societies, and the Hymns and Songs are of a thoroughly cheerful character. The religious Hymns are found to be specially acceptable, as they teach the children that their steadfastness in temperance principles is assured by strict adherence to the Word of God.

The Hymns and Songs are printed in different kinds of type, to mark the expression, and are comprised (in alphabetical order) under the following sections: Opening Hymns and Songs, Religious Hymns and Songs, Home and Social Duties, Decision and Firmness of Character, General Temperance Songs, Rounds, and Closing Hymns and Songs. The pieces are not issued in separate form.

WORDS ONLY

	Price.	Post.		Price.	Post.
A. Paper Cover	1d. ..	50, 5d.	**C.** Large Type, Paper Cover	4d. ..	1d.
B. Ornamental Linen ..	2d. ..	50, 6d.	**D.** Large Type, Cloth Limp	6d. ..	1½d.

MUSIC AND WORDS.

OLD NOTATION.	Price.	Post.	TONIC SOL-FA.	Price	Post.
E. Paper Cover.....	1s. 6d. ..	2½d.	**H.** Paper Cover.....	1s. 6d. .	2½d.
F. Cloth Limp	2s. od. ..	2½d.	**I.** Cloth Limp	2s. od. ..	2½d.
G. Cl. bds. gilt, red edges,	2s. 6d. ..	3d.	**J.** Cl. bds. gilt, red edges,	2s. 6d. ..	3d.

TREBLE, ALTO, AND WORDS.

OLD NOTATION.	Price.	Post.	TONIC SOL-FA.	Price.	Post.
K. Paper Covers.....	3d. ..	1d.	**M.** Paper Covers.....	3d. ..	1d.
L. Linen Covers.....	4d. ..	1d.	**N.** Linen Covers.....	4d. ..	1d.

Temperance Festival Music.

Selections of Popular Solos, Duets, Part Songs, and Choruses, suitable for Performance at Anniversaries, Quarterly Meetings, Concerts, Entertainments, Summer Fêtes, etc.

A Series of EIGHT Numbers, each consisting of Twelve Pages of Music (Crown 4to size) in Old Notation and Tonic Sol-fa together.

Price of either Number, 1d. (Postage, 2½d. per doz.)

Sheets of Hymns.

A Series of NINE Leaflets for Inaugural, Ordinary, Special, and Anniversary Meetings, Conferences of Workers, and Prayer Meetings, selected from "Hymns and Songs for Bands of Hope," and other sources.

Prices: Nos. 1 to 8 (2 pp. each), **9d.** per 100 [postage 1½d.] No. 9 (4 pp.), **1s. 6d.** per 100 [postage, 4d.] Not less than 50 of one sort may be had.

A Sample Set post-free for 1d.

Temperance Action Songs.

A Series of TWELVE Leaflets (Crown 4to size), each containing a bright and attractive Action Song, with the air in both notations together, and accompaniment in Old Notation. The pieces have been specially written for the Union by Mrs. M. S. Haycraft, Mrs. Ormiston Chant, Rev. Carey Bonner, Mr. Charles Wakely, and other popular composers.

Price of each Song, ½d. per copy (postage, ½d.): or in packets of 25 of one sort, 6d. (postage 1d.)

UNITED KINGDOM BAND OF HOPE UNION,

60, OLD BAILEY LONDON.

Temperance Stories with Song

The Committee of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union are prepared to assist Band of Hope and other Temperance Choirs by making SPECIAL GRANTS AT HALF-PRICE, on the following conditions:

Not less than 50 copies of the Music Editions of any one of the following can be supplied at one time at half the full price. Orders may be made up of both Notations.

Application must be made **Direct to the Union,** as below, and **not** through Booksellers, to whom this offer does not apply. A form of application will be sent on request.

This special offer does not apply to smaller quantities than 50, nor to the Words only, or Readings, the discount on which is 3d. in the Shilling off full prices.

Specimen Copies sent post-free on receipt of published prices; they will be allowed for off the order if returned in saleable condition. Nos. 1 to 13 are issued in Old Notation or Sol-fa at the same price, Nos. 14 and 15 in both Notations together.

Words of the Pieces only, 4s. per 100 (postage 4d.)

1.—**The Start in Life.** By JOHN NASH. Price 3d. (postage 1d. for 3, 6d. for 50).

2.—**Bart's Joy.** By MISS M. A. PAULL. Price 3d. (postage 1d. for 3, 6d. for 50).

3.—**John Tregenoweth: His Mark.** By REV. MARK GUY PEARSE. Price 3d. (postage 1d. for 3, 6d. for 50).

4.—**Little Davie—"That Child."** By MRS. G. S. REANEY. Price 3d. (postage 1d. for 3, 6d. for 50.).

5.—**Buy your own Cherries.** An adaptation of the popular Story by J. W. KIRTON. Price 3d. (postage 1d. for 3, 7d. for 50).

6.—**Jessica's First Prayer.** Arranged as a Temperance Story with Song by H. C. FREEMAN. Price 4d. (postage 1½d. for 4, 7d. for 50).

7.—**Mother's Last Words.** The popular ballad by MRS. SEWELL, arranged as a Service of Song by W. H. BONNER. Price 4d. (postage 1½d. for 4, 8d. for 50).

8.—**Dan Dabberton's Dream.** A Christmas Story. By REV. FREDERICK LANGBRIDGE, B.A. Price 4d. (postage 1½d. for 4, 7d. for 50).

9.—**Plucked from the Burning; or, The Hillyards of Elmfield.** By FRANK ADKINS. Price 4d. (postage 1½d. for 4, 7d. for 50).

10.—**Lottie Lee; or, Little Mother.** By MISS M. A. PAULL. The music edited by W. H. BONNER. Price 3d. (postage 1d. for 3, 7d. for 50).

11.—**Nelly's Dark Days.** The popular and Touching Story by the Author of "Jessica's First Prayer," with attractive musical illustrations, the words being written by the MISSES MOORE, and the music by various talented composers. Readings and Words of Songs, 3d. (postage 1d.); Music (without readings), in Staff or Sol-fa Notation, 3d. (postage 1½d. for 4, 7d. for 50).

12.—**The Erndales.** A West-country Story. The Story and Words by A. J. FOXWELL; the musical illustrations by A. J. FOXWELL and A. W. FLETCHER. Readings and Words of Songs, 3d. (postage 1d.); Music (without readings), in Staff or Sol-fa Notation, 3d. (postage 1½d. for 4, 7d. for 50).

13.—**The Giants, and How to Fight Them.** The popular work by REV. ROBERT NEWTON, arranged with musical illustrations of an easy and popular character. Price 4d. (postage 1½d. for 4, 7d. for 50).

14.—**Haven Bay.** A most interesting and touching story of life in a fisher-village, showing the value of Band of Hope work. The Story and Words by Mrs. M. S. HAYCRAFT, and the music by A. J. JAMOUNEAU. Both Notations together, price 4d. (postage 2½d. for 4, 10d. for 50).

15.—**Molly and Mike; or, Praise after Tears.** A Story of Band of Hope Influence, by MRS. M. S. HAYCRAFT. Music by REV. CAREY BONNER, A. J. JAMOUNEAU, CHARLES NIXON and others. Both Notations together, price 4d. (postage 2½d. for 4, 10d. for 50).

MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES, illustrating Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14 and 15, may be had on Hire at low rates. Particulars on application.

Remittances should be made payable to **Judson Bonner,** *and orders addressed—*

"The Trade Manager," United Kingdom Band of Hope Union,

60, OLD BAILEY, LONDON, E.C.

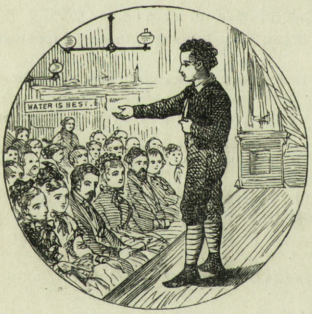
Band of Hope Recitations

IN HALFPENNY NUMBERS.

Each containing 8 pp., crown 8vo., with an attractive Illustration on Front Page.

Recitations and Dialogues

FOR BANDS OF HOPE.



48 ILLUSTRATED NUMBERS, ONE HALFPENNY EACH,
containing

164 Recitations and
47 Dialogues.

☛ The Series may also be had in TWO VOLUMES—

Volume I., containing Nos. 1 to 24.
Volume II., containing Nos. 25 to 48.

PRICES.

In cloth boards .. .. 1/0 (postage 2d.)
In superior style, gilt edges .. .. .. 1/6 (postage 2d.)

THE HALFPENNY ILLUSTRATED

TEMPERANCE RECITER

24 ILLUSTRATED NUMBERS, ONE HALFPENNY EACH,
containing

83 Recitations and **25** Dialogues.

THE SERIES MAY ALSO BE HAD IN ONE VOLUME.

PRICES.

In cloth boards .. .. 1/0 (postage 2d.)
In superior style, gilt edges .. .. .. 1/6 (postage 2d.)

25 per cent. Discount to Bands of Hope ordering direct.

UNITED KINGDOM BAND OF HOPE UNION,
60, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

ILLUMINATED PLEDGE CARDS.



THE popularity of these Pledge Cards is evidenced by the fact that MORE THAN TWO MILLIONS have been sold. They are printed on good cardboard in the best style of Chromo - Lithography, most of them in ten colours and gold; nothing of the kind will be found to equal them at the price. The illustration is a reduced outline of Pledge Card H.

1d. each. Postage of 50, 4d.; 100, 5d.

A—Very attractive design, comprising Children at Prayer, etc. Specially suitable for younger members.

B—Beautifully designed, including Picture of Jesus at the Well. A neat and quiet card, suitable for elder members.

BB—With emblematical Figures of "Knowledge" and "Temperance." A very effective card, popular with children of all ages.

C—With Figures of Child at Prayer, Cherubs holding a Band, an open Bible, and floral ornamentation. A favourite with younger children.

D—With pictures representing Prayer, Work, Study, and Play, set in a floral border. For general use in Junior Bands of Hope.

E—Floral design, including Lily, Snowdrop, Barley, etc. A most pleasing card, commending itself especially to elder members.

2d. each. Postage of 1, 1d.; 12, 3d.

F—Elaborate design, containing Figures of Moses striking the Rock, the Three Hebrew Youths refusing Wine, etc. Size 10×7 in. Largely adopted by Senior Bands of Hope

½d. each. Postage of 50, 2½d.; 100, 3d.

H—With emblematical Figure of "Hope." Tinted background, gold, etc. The cheapest Illuminated Pledge Card in existence.

FORM OF PLEDGE.—Card A and B contain the words, "I promise to abstain from all Intoxicating Drinks." Card C bears no form of Pledge. The others have the words, "I promise to abstain from all Intoxicating Drinks as beverages" All except C may also be had with the words "and from Tobacco," included in the pledge.

SPECIAL PRINTING.—For the convenience of customers desiring to have the name of their Society printed on the Cards, the Trade Manager will get this done at the following NETT additional prices:—100, or less, at 1s 6d., and 9d. extra for each additional 100 or less printed at the same time. If the number be made up of more than one sort, 6d. for each additional variety must be added to cover cost of extra composition. The work generally requires three clear days. SPECIMENS of any of these cards will be sent post-free on receipt of stamps to the value of the cards required.

☛ 25 per cent. discount from full prices of the above Cards to Bands of Hope orderin direct. Cash with Order.

UNITED KINGDOM BAND OF HOPE UNION, 60, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

BANNERS

For Bands of Hope, Temperance Societies, Sunday Schools, etc.

NAVY BUNTING BANNERS

With handsome borders and lettering in bright and effective colours,

25/- and 35/-



BLUE CLOTH BANNERS,
From Two to Six Guineas.

BEST SILK BANNERS,
From Five to Ten Guineas.

MOTTO BANNERETS:

WHITE CALICO—With red and blue letters, and finished with a fringe at bottom; size 24 in. wide by 36 in. deep, **2/6** each, or fitted complete with pole for carrying, **3/-** each.

NAVY BUNTING—With ornamental borders, cord, and tassels; size 3 ft. wide by 3 ft. 6 in. high, price complete with pole for carrying, **12/6** each.

All the above Prices are NETT.

For full particulars send for the ..... **Illustrated Banner List** printed in Gold and Colours, and giving complete information as to the choice and purchase of Banners. Sent post-free on application.

United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, 60, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

MAGIC LANTERNS, SLIDES, Etc.

THIS is a special feature of the Trading Department of the Union, and friends desirous of purchasing Slides or Apparatus, or arranging for Lantern Exhibitions, are requested to apply to the TRADE MANAGER for Price Lists.

LANTERN SLIDES and APPARATUS ON HIRE.

Well-coloured Slides, arranged in sets, suitable for Complete Entertainments, with specially-prepared reading and attractive titles.

SETS OF 50 and UPWARDS for 4s. 36 for 3s.

May be sent Cheaply and Safely by Post.

Lanterns and other Apparatus at most reasonable prices.

SPECIAL OFFER.

With a view to encourage Societies to hold a Series of Monthly Lantern Exhibitions during the winter season, any Society holding not less than **SIX** Exhibitions at the same place, between October 1st and April 30th, and hiring the Slides from the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, will be allowed to have

THE SIXTH SET WITHOUT CHARGE

for Hire. Each Hiring must amount to not less than 3/- for the Slides.

Full particulars on receipt of addressed Postal Wrapper.

The above Prices are strictly NETT, and for CASH WITH ORDER.

Managers of Bands of Hope and Temperance Societies are invited to apply for the

New Illustrated Catalogue,

CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS AND PRICES OF

Attendance Cards, Band of Hope Manual, Banners, Diagrams and Charts, Handbooks for Conductors, Hymns and Songs, Library Cards, Magic Lanterns and Slides, Medals, Motto Cards, Musical Instruments, Parents' Certificates, Pledge Books, Pledge Cards, Portable Blackboards, Prize Tales, Recitations and Dialogues, Registers, Rubber Stamps, Rules, Selections of Music, Subscription Cards, Temperance Stories with Song, Tracts, Transfer Forms, Visitors' Books, Wall Texts and Mottoes.

25 per cent. Discount from full prices to Bands of Hope Ordering Direct.

Orders should be addressed "THE TRADE MANAGER," and Remittances made payable to JUDSON BONNER, and crossed "CITY BANK." Cash with Order.

United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, 60, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

All Who Require

MEDALS for Bands of Hope and Temperance Societies.

MELODIES for Festive Gatherings.

HOYLE'S HYMNS and Songs.

DIAGRAMS and Chemical Apparatus.

DIALOGUES, Humorous, Interesting, and Instructive.

SERVICES OF SONG:
Choice Subjects, suitable for all Gatherings

FLAGS and **BANNERS** in Silk and Bunting.

GIFT AND REWARD BOOKS.

PLEDGE CARDS and Pledge Books.

LANTERNS AND SLIDES.
Every School and Band of Hope should have its Own Lantern.

SEND FOR
A Full Illustrated
List of Band of Hope Requisites
To be had—Post-free—from the
MANAGER,
ONWARD PUBLISHING OFFICE & LANTERN DEPOT
124 & 126, PORTLAND STREET, MANCHESTER.

NOT TO BE TAKEN AWAY