

who perished were taken from the ranks of the intemperate; and in one or two villages in Scotland every drunkard had fallen. When it visited those countries in 1848-49, one of the most extensive and respectable liquor-dealers in Glasgow remarked that *cholera had cut off at least one-half of his best customers*. Similar testimony is borne by the Glasgow press of that period as that recorded during the cholera ravages in 1832, that the lists of mortality were always swelled after some carousal season. On the 25th of September in that year, for example, when the jubilee consequent on the passing of the Reform Bill was held in Glasgow, there were only throughout the whole city and suburbs fifteen new cases of cholera and ten deaths: but on the very following day, from the intemperance attendant upon that occasion, there were twenty-five new cases and twenty deaths; and in a day or two more they had increased to fifty-eight new cases and twenty-seven deaths. Dr. A. M. Adams, Professor of Medicine in Glasgow, and one whose name ranks high in the medical profession, in a letter dated November 29, 1849, makes the following striking statement: "I have found the use of alcoholic drinks to be the most powerful predisposing cause of malignant cholera with which I am acquainted. So strong is my opinion on this point, that, were I one of the authorities and had the power, I would placard every liquor store in town with large bills containing the words **CHOLERA SOLD HERE**."

In Montreal, of 1,000 persons who died of the disease, only two were Teetotallers. Dr. Bronson, of Albany, who repaired to Montreal on an errand of mercy, wrote:—

"Cholera has stood up here, as it has done everywhere, the advocate of Temperance. It has pleaded most eloquently, and with tremendous effect. The disease has searched out the haunt of the drunkard, and has seldom left it without bearing away its victim. Even moderate drinkers have been but little better off. Ardent spirits in any shape and in all quantities, have been highly detrimental.

"When twelve hundred persons had died a Montreal paper said: 'Not a drunkard who has been attacked has recovered of the disease, and almost all the victims have been, at least, moderate drinkers.'"

The statistics of death's doings in the United States by cholera were not less alarming. In the city of Washington, so impressed were the Board of Health with the fact that the sale and use of rum exposed the people, more than all things else to the disease, that they assumed the responsibility of declaring that grog shops were nuisances, and they closed them for three months. In the absence of a prohibitory law they found sufficient authority in other statutes, as explained by Attorney-General Wirt, to warrant them in the prompt suppression of the dangerous traffic.

When the cholera visited Albany in 1832, it carried off 366 above sixteen years of age, all but four of whom belonged to the drinking classes.

Messrs. Packer, Prentice & Co., large furriers in Albany at that time, state that: of 400 persons whom they employed, male and female, there were but two cases of cholera. No ardent spirits were permitted on the premises, and the employes were members of a Temperance society.

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