

TEMPERANCE.**ENGLISH DRINKING OF LONG AGO.**

(From the *Temperance Chronicle* London Eng.)

It appears that, once upon a time the English were a sober people. The chronicler Camden speaks of drunkenness as a rare vice among them in his time, and says that the English were, "of all the northern nations, the most commended for their sobriety." It was from the Dutch and German, that they learned the brutal pleasure of heavy drinking. By Shakspeare's time drunkenness had become common; and a writer in the middle of the seventeenth century spoke of England as the "dizzy island," and declared that "we drink as if we were nothing but sponges or had funnels in our mouths. We are the grape-suckers of the earth." Early in the eighteenth century the upper classes were greatly addicted to this vice; and we are surprised to find how many famous men yielded to the seductions of the bottle. Addison, the foremost moralist of his time, was not free from it. Oxford whose private character was in most respects singularly high, is said to have come, not infrequently, drunk into the very presence of the Queen. Bolingbroke, when in office, sat up whole nights drinking; and in the morning, having bound a wet napkin round his forehead and his eyes, to drive away the effects of his intemperance, he hastened without sleep, to his official business. When Walpole was a young man his father was accustomed to pour into his glass a double portion of wine saying: "Come Robert, you shall drink twice while I drink once; for I will not permit the son in his sober senses to be witness of the intoxication of his father." The popular beverage of the poor, early in the eighteenth century, was ale or beer; but gin made its appearance in the time of the first George, and over five million gallons of spirits were distilled every year in England by 1735. Fifteen years later, the London doctors stated that in or near the town there were more than 14,000 cases of illness directly caused by the consumption of gin. Fielding declared the next year, that "gin is the principal sustenance of more than 100,000 people in the metropolis." At this time vigorous efforts were made by legislation to check the evil, and the restrictions imposed by new laws had manifestly beneficial results. There was a marked decrease of drunkenness and the diseases resulting from it.—*On Guard.*

In the Summer Session of the Parliament of the little canton of Schwyz, which has just concluded, a new public-house law (*Wirthschaftsgesetz*) has passed the first reading. Its object is to reduce the present needless multiplication of drinking-houses. This is attempted: 1, by an increase of the cost of the licenses of all existing public-houses; 2, by the imposi-

tion of a "concession" costing from 300 to 800 francs for every new "Wirthschaft." The money is to be divided between the school fund and the poor fund of the commune in which the new public-house is opened. 3. The Government proposes that, in any commune where there is already more than one "Wirthschaft" for each 150 persons, no new concession shall be granted; but there is a lively contest over this last proposal amongst the folk.

AN OPEN LETTER.

FROM A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN.

A Remarkable Cure of Consumption In Its Last Stages—Is This Once Dread Disease Conquered?—Important Facts to all Suffering From Diseased or Weak Lungs.

ELMWOOD, Ont., Aug. 21, 1894.

DEAR SIRS,—I wish to call your attention to a remarkable cure of consumption. In March, 1893, I was called in my professional capacity to see Miss Christina Koester, of North Brant, who was then suffering from an attack of inflammation of the left lung. The attack was a severe one, the use of the lung being entirely gone from the effect of the disease. I treated her for two weeks, when recovery seemed assured. I afterwards heard from her at intervals that the progress of recovery was satisfactory. The case then passed from my notice until June, when I was again called to see her, her friends thinking she had gone into consumption. On visiting her I found their suspicions too well-founded. From robust health she had wasted to a mere skeleton, scarcely able to walk across the room. She was suffering from an intense cough, and expectoration of putrid matter, in fact about a pint each night. There was a burning hectic fever with chills daily. A careful examination of the previously diseased lung showed that its function was entirely gone, and that in all probability it was entirely destroyed. Still having hopes that the trouble was due to a collection of water around the lung, I asked for a consultation, and the following day with a prominent physician of a neighboring town again made a careful examination. Every symptom and physical sign indicated the onset of rapid consumption and the breaking down of the lungs. Death certainly seemed but a short time distant. A regretful experience had taught me the uselessness of the ordinary remedies used for this dread and fatal disease, and no hope was to be looked for in this direction. I had frequently read the testimonials in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in wasting diseases, but not knowing their composition hesitated to use them. Finally, however, I decided to give them a trial, and I am free to say that I only used them at a stage when I knew of absolutely nothing else that could save the patient's life. The test was a most severe one and I must also admit an unfair one, as the patient was so far gone as to make all hope of recovery seem impossible. A very short time, however, convinced me of the value

of Pink Pills. Although only using an ordinary soothing cough mixture along with the pills, within a week the symptoms had abated so much that it was no longer necessary for me to make daily calls. Recovery was so rapid that within a month Miss Koester was able to drive to my office, a distance of about six miles, and was feeling reasonably well, except for weakness. The expectoration had ceased, the cough was gone and the breathing in the diseased lung was being restored. The use of the Pink Pills was continued until the end of October, when she ceased to take the medicine, being in perfect health. I still watched her case with deep interest, but almost a year has now passed and not a trace of her illness remains. In fact she is as well as ever she was and no one would suspect that she had ever been ailing, to say nothing of having been in the clutches of such a deadly disease as consumption. Her recovery through the use of Pink Pills after having reached a stage when other remedies were of no avail is so remarkable that I feel myself justified in giving the facts to the public, and I regret that the composition of the pills is not known to the medical profession at large in order that their merit might be tested in many more diseases and their usefulness be thus extended. I intend giving them an extended trial in the case of consumption, believing from their action in this case (so well marked) that they will prove a curative in all cases where a cure is at all possible—I mean before the lungs are entirely destroyed.

Yours truly,

J. EVANS, M.D.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,
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Exchanges to P. O. Box 1968, Montreal.