

largement of the liver. Such is the dreadful vacuum and craving which drinking produces, that in order to quiet it, man will sacrifice all that is dear to man."

W. Burke, Inspector General of H. M. Hospitals, "Two-thirds of the diseases and deaths of Europeans in India, are in consequence of their indulging in the use of spirituous liquors."

J. Fothergill, M. R. C. S., "Of all the articles of the popular materia medica, there are none so frequently used, so seldom required, or so dangerous to administer, as ardent spirits, wine, and malt liquors; and their total rejection would be the means of preventing the ruin of many constitutions, and the loss of innumerable lives, which are now sacrificed directly or indirectly to their injudicious employment."

Dr. Beaumont, "It is not hazarding too much to say, that while hundreds and thousands have committed suicide by the agency of hemp and steel, tens of thousands have destroyed themselves by intoxicating drinks."

In Glasgow, according to Dr. Clelland's tables, "there has been a very great increase of mortality since 1822, the year in which the duty on distilled spirits was reduced.—In 1821, the number of deaths was 3,686; in the year 1823, the year when the low duties began to operate, the mortality rose to 4,327, being an increase in the number of deaths of 941."

Sir Anthony Carlisle, "The acid qualities of fermented wines, are decidedly hurtful."

Dr. Sanders, "Water drinkers are, in general, longer lived, and less subject to a decay of faculties, than those who use other liquids."

Dr. A. L. Pierson, "The habitual use of alcohol, renders the whole system morbid. It aggravates various diseases, and conduces to various diseases."

Dr. A. Carlyle, "Some substances are proper articles of diet, when used properly. Arsenic, for example, has a powerful influence. Alcohol, in whatever combination, is similar in its operation. Such liquors, therefore, cannot be reckoned useful."

Dr. Ure says that "the cause of the commonness of calculus disorders must be looked for in the use of fermented liquors, and nothing else."

Rumanzini, "The Persians, who abstain from wine free from the gout and stone."

The physicians of the fever hospital, Dublin, say, "Fever is peculiarly fatal, where they attack habitual dram drinkers."

Dr. Rush, "Physicians have remarked, since the introduction of spirituous liquors into such general use, that a number of new diseases have appeared among us, and have described many new symptoms. It would take a volume to describe how much disorders are increased and complicated by the use of spirituous liquors."

Dr. Hale, "But you will say, this is the disease of the drunkard: why speak of its horrors to me? I drink a little it is true, perhaps daily, sometimes oftener, and sometimes it may be not for several days; surely I am no drunkard: and why talk to me of delirium tremens? Be it so: you are no drunkard; are you not in the way to become one? Or, concede that you are safe from this danger, still you are not so safe as you imagine from this most appalling disease. Some of the worst cases of it that I have ever seen, (and the number that I have seen is so great that my heart shudders at the recollection of them,) have been of persons who had rarely, or never been known to be intoxicated. Men have been taken down by this delirium, who have regarded themselves, and have been regarded by their neighbors, as temperate men. They were known to drink occasionally, indeed; but they would have resented as much as you do, to be told that they were intemperate. Nor is this the only evil. The nervous system is a nicely adjusted structure, which superintends the functions of the whole living body. Every glass of spirit that you drink

does some violence to the delicacy of this complicated and beautiful system; and every rejection of the glass destroys the harmony of one of those thousand strings of which your life is composed."

Dr. Farie, "It (ardent spirit), destroys the gastro-hepatic system, producing a variety of liver diseases, chronic hepatitis, cancerous affections, &c. Diluted spirits destroy as effectually, although more slowly, than undiluted; and therefore the addition of water does not make any change in the property of distilled spirits."

Dr. Mussey, "We are therefore bound to avoid all use of alcohol, both because it is a poison, and will shorten our own life, and because the law of love binds us, as we have opportunity, to do good to our neighbours."

Dr. Keill, "Water seems the fittest to promote the digestion of food; all spirituous liquors, having a property by which they hurt rather than help digestion."

Dr. Lambe, "The perpetual ingurgitation of these drinks cannot be innocent, however moderate the quantity may be; and that all the pleasure or the comfort, which persons derive from such habits, is gained at the ultimate expense of their health, and the abbreviation of their lives."

Dr. Beaumont, "Wines injure by their stimulating property. Like concentrated spirits, they produce undue excitement of the heart and circulating system. Gout is rarely known to exist where the patient has not been accustomed to the use of wine."

Edgeworth, "Dr. Darwin was a determined enemy to what he called 'vinous potation.' He believed that almost all the distempers of the higher class of people arise from drinking, and persuaded most of the gentry in his own, and the neighbouring counties, to become water drinkers."

Dr. Charles A. Lee, New-York, "As a physician, I am led to believe, from my pretty extensive observation, that the premature exhaustion induced by the moderate use of alcoholic drinks, is one of the chief causes of the frequent failure of health, and serious attacks of disease which literary and professional men so often experience."

"I could relate a number of cases, where there could be no question that ill health was induced and continued by what is generally termed the moderate use of alcoholic liquors, though the individuals themselves were perfectly unconscious of it, and probably would not have 'thanked' a physician for making such a suggestion. If a fair trial does not satisfy the individual that 'total abstinence' is far preferable to 'moderate use,' then it will be the first instance which I have ever known where such a result has not followed."

Unintoxicating Wine in the Lord's Supper.

A BRIEF ILLUSTRATION OF THE EVIDENCE IN FAVOUR OF THE USE OF UNINTOXICATING WINE IN THE LORD'S SUPPER, WITH A REPLY TO SOME OBJECTIONS.—By Peter Mearns, Glasgow.

ARGUMENT.—Our Saviour's remark regarding New Wine implies that he was drinking that which was Unfermented.

§ 12. It is recorded (Mark xiv. 25) that Jesus said to his disciples at the Supper,—"I will drink no more of the fruit of the vine, until that day that I drink it new in the kingdom of God." Let the reader observe that the Saviour speaks of the wine, used on this occasion, as being inferior to new wine.

1. "When fermented wine is compared with itself," says Professor Stuart, of America (*Amer. Temp. Intell. Extra 1835*), "The old is better than the new. Just the reverse must the case be with *must*, which is best of all when fresh. Now, the nature of the idea which Jesus wished to communicate was, that the heavenly communion and feast would be far superior to their earthly one. In order to designate this, he employs *wine* as a symbol. Better wine than they had been drinking, would be the symbol, then, of higher happiness. But if they were