#  <br> Mmpining abyocims, 

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE \& NEWS.
4nman
PLEDGE.--We, the undorsigned, do agree, that we will not uge Intoxicating Liquors as a Beverage, nor Pramc in them; that we will mot provide them as an article of Entertainment, mor for persons in"our EhmMoyment; and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance thoir use throughout the communfty.
$V_{\text {OL. XIX.] }}$
MONTREAL, MAY 2, 1853.
No. 9.

## The Bottle and "The Field."

Much is said in these days of the growing abborrenee of in sensual indulgences found in the upper regions of ciety, and certainly no one who compares our social gatherwith those of half a century ago can deny the progress
${ }^{\prime}$ his healthy reform. Every das we have proofs of it. If here was one place, more than another, where we should expected an attachment to the bottle to have lingered, tis the hunting field or the sportsman's dinner table, where "Tom Moody" usually divides the chorus with "Here's to The Maiden of blushing fifteen," and a variety of kindred Compositions. But even there, is inebriety becoming disBosting, and the beauty and worth of temperance appreciatid. Of this we have a notable proof in the last Number of Field, now a higbly popular journal amongst sporting men, - where the drinking habits of hunting officials is comthented upon with much earnestness, and practical applica-
tion.
obee What numbers of otherwise excellent servants," freely Ob What numbers of otherwise excellent servants," freely
peer ves our contemporary, "there are, who are rendered Perfectly useless by this fatal propensity! It comes upon ${ }^{1} 0$ ${ }^{0} \mathrm{o}_{\mathrm{al}}^{\mathrm{tal}}$, when sobriety ended and intemperance began. First orall, perhaps, they take a glass because a glass is pressed theton them, then they take a glass because a glass is offered
comen then they take a glass because a public-house Mhes in their way; next they make their way lie in the Rlass of public bouses, untilit becomes a matter of glass, glass,
 ield thinks, must be made for the temptations to which are exposed. "Hunting being beyond all donbt the popular amusement of any, numberless people are xions to testify their admiration of it, by pouring somebert potent down the throats of the hound followers. MoreLer, giving the servants a glass is an excuse for people miles, a glass themselres; and if, in the course of a ten ${ }^{0}$ niles $_{s}$, trot, the huntsmen and whips have to receive a tribule of oft, the huntsmen ard whips have to receive a thi-
from
Tom Brisket, the butcher, a third from Mr. Sharpe, the mil-
till be top up with a glass before the Hall, their nerves
*ill be pretty well strung for that day at least. But a day of
ectkoning assuredly comes, and that which to-day braces and
nastaing proces, to-morrow shatters and enfeebles. Then, the same
Process must be repeated in larger and stronger dosef, until
${ }^{\text {de }}$ dare ${ }^{\text {band and nerve of the smartjudicious horseman becomes }}$
'the tidevilled,' as it were, and finally merges into that of the timidled, as it were, and finally merges into that of
hound irresolue inder. The man is then done as a hound servant, or indeed, any sort of servanl, for it is a la-
mentable fact that people are rarely reclaimed from drinking.
They may make promises and resolutions, when dejected by
ill health or adversity ; but a restoration to their old haunts generally recalls their old habits, and they keep falling lower and lower, until no one will have any thing to say to them. We bave seen a man who was once a good huntsman, in a first-rate , place, come down to carrying a letter-bag on a donkey."
This kicking of the bottle round the hunting field is such a novel picture, that we must look again:
"If we look at the thing calmly and rationaliy," continues our contemporary, "it seems odd that there should be any pleasure in poaring alcohol down one's throat under any circumstances, save that of a regular starvation wetting ; but we suppose there is a pleasure in ' tippling,' as it is called, that tipplers only know. We once saw a party of hard trotting butchers arrive at a public-house, the leader inquiring of each as he pulled up what he wanted to drink? ' Brandy!’ cried one; ‘Gin!’ shouted another; ‘Rum!, roared a third. 'What will you hev?' asked he of a quietlooking market-gardener, passing along in his gig. (Nothin' thank you,' replied the man meekly, adding ' l'm not diy.' Why, ye brute beast, d'ye nabbut drink when ye're dry ?' demanded the butcher, amid the derisive shouts of his companions.

Hunting and drinking are clearly two men's works, and when a man takes to drinking, the sooner he gives up hunting the better, The worst of it is, that the transition from sobriety to sottishness, as we said before, is oftentimes so gradual and imperceptible, that an establisbment may go all wrong before a master finds it out. Horses are abused, hounds hurried on the road and neglected at bome, and things, though not perhaps exactly wrong, are still not right; and altogether there is the want of the supervising eye that makes the difference between a neat establishment and a slovenly one. It is not money alone that keeps things right. There is a constant watchfulness necessary to provent things getting wrong, which is never found where there is drinking going on. Then if the huntsman is a drunkard, the whips must be the same, or they will have an uneasy time of it under him ; and the vice is found generally to descend lower. It is far from our wish to check or curtail the liberality of sportsmen to kennel servants, but we should like to direct it into a channel that will neither be productive of injury to the man nor of inconvenience to the nasters. We all know there is no greater nuisance than that of changing servants; and if this is felt in the mere 'boots, shoes, and hot-water' relations of life, how much more must it be where the man is a servant essential to the pleasures of a whole country, and who requires training and experience in the country before he can be of much use in it? Let, then, we say, Farmer Whealsheaf convert his grog into a goose or other domestic fowl ; let Mr. Brisket make his into mutton, and each, aceording to his calling, present the men with something is $\cdot$ is own peculina line, instead of always producing the terrible black bottle that has wrecked so many able hands."

