

into the Fraser, all moving slowly here as if resting after their tumultuous passage down between the mountain ranges. As the valley widens out farms and orchards become more and more frequent, and our hearts are gladdened with the sight of broom and other shrubs and plants familiar to English eyes, for as we approach the coast we find a climate like that of the south of England, but with more sunshine. Touching the Fraser River now and then, we see an occasional steamboat, and here in the lower part the water is dotted with Indian canoes, all engaged in catching salmon, which visit these rivers in astonishing numbers, and which when caught are frozen and sent eastward by the railway, or canned in great quantities and shipped to all parts of the world. A few miles further and we reach Vancouver, the end of our railway journey, and here we must rest for the present with a promise to give some particulars of the resources and industries of British Columbia in another letter, and also to say something of her cities which will show that scenery without a parallel in the world, is not the only thing for which the country is entitled to notice.

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## Drunkenness and Crime.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT JUDGES AND STATESMEN.

IT has been said that greater calamities are inflicted on mankind by intemperance than by the three great historic scourges, war, pestilence and famine. This is true for us, and it is the measure of our discredit and disgrace."—W. E. Gladstone.

"In 1881 Lord Chief Justice Coleridge stated from the bench of the Supreme Court that "Judges were weary with calling attention to drink as the principal cause of crime, but he could not refrain from saying that if they could make England sober they would shut up nine-tenths of the prisons."

BARON HUDDLESTON stated to the grand jury at Swansea that "Of the forty-four cases down on the calendar, he found almost all traceable, directly or indirectly, to the detestable habit of drinking.

Two hundred years ago Sir Matthew Hale, one of the most eminent judges who ever adorned the English Bench, declares that twenty years of observation taught him that the original cause of most of the enormities committed by criminals was drink. Four out of every five of them were the issue and product of drinking in ale-houses and taverns. Baron Huddleston feared that what was true then was true now, and that we have improved very little, if at all."

BARON DOWSE, in charging the jury in the Dublin Commission Court, in November, 1881, said he "found that drink was at the bottom of almost every crime committed in Dublin. Even in cases which had no apparent connection with drink at all, if closely investigated, as he himself had done on many occasions, they would be found to have their origin in drink."

MR. JUSTICE DENMAN: "I don't know, in enforcing the consideration which are placed before the judges as a part of their duty in the proclamation against vice and immorality which has just been read that any judge can better discharge his duty than by again and again calling the attention of the gentry of the country, as well as inhabitants generally, to this fact,—that the great bulk—[I might almost say the whole—of the offences of violence which take place in the counties of this land, are directly ascribable to the habit of drinking.

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## Miscellaneous.

THE KEELEY TREATMENT FOR INEBRIETY.

—The Keeley bichloride of gold treatment seems likely to prove as gigantic a "fake," and as interesting a psychological phenomenon, as the Keeley motor. There are being established Keeley institutes all over the country. Unhappy victims of inebriety in this neighborhood are served with gold injections in a place in White Plains. Matters are not going entirely without friction, however. The death of a patient undergoing the "cure" has recently been announced; and lately we learn that a patient at White Plains, after being under treatment for four or five