

drunkenness occur. By the end of the century, the number will amount to upwards of twenty thousand millions (20,800,000!)

By the first class of drunkards, among other acts of immorality, there are uttered 5,642,000,000 oaths in the course of a year. In the second, we may reasonably suppose a round of half a dozen to be uttered by each individual while intoxicated, and, from the habit thus formed, three per day while sober; and in the third, two whilst intoxicated, and one per day while sober. The yearly number of oaths is, 8,393,000,000, the sum total for the century (taking in 25 leap years) being upwards of eight hundred and fifty thousand millions (850,451,785,690!)

Estimating a generation of confirmed drunkards to endure 10 years, occasional drunkards 15 years, and rare drunkards 25 years, British drinking customs will have produced 15,750,000 drunkards during the present century!

There are 100,000 persons constantly in custody for crime, and 400,000 more indulging in criminality at large. Estimating a generation at 10 years, there will have risen up in crime, during the century, 5,000,000 persons. Supposing each individual at large to commit one offence daily, the number annually will be 146,000,000; or from the year 1801 to 1900, more than fifteen thousand millions (15,642,857,100!)

Of these 500,000 criminals, 228,000 are prostitutes; and estimating their individual career of infamy at 10 years, there will have passed through society during the present century, 2,280,000 of these unfortunate and pernicious beings. Reckoning each to commit one crime per day, the number amounts to \$3,220,000 yearly; and in the course of the century will be upwards of eight thousand millions (8,327,700,000!)

"More than 1,000,000 of the British population are in regular receipt of parochial relief. Estimating the pauper list to be renewed in five years, 20,000,000 persons during the century will have been reduced to this helpless condition; and the expense occasioned to the community, at the present rate, will have been about 700,000,000L.

"About 40,000 persons in the United Kingdom are afflicted with insanity; and if we take ten years as the duration of one race, not less than 400,000 individuals will have suffered from the awful malady from the beginning to the end of the century.

"About 7 000 persons annually perish in the United Kingdom through accidents while drunk; which number at the end of the century will amount to 700,000! Suppose an average of 25 years in the life of each to be thus cut off, the aggregate annual loss of human life will be 175,000 years, and during the century 17,500,000 years! This however, is not a tithe of the sacrifice. If we estimate the 500,000 drunkards, after becoming such, to run their career in 10 years, the annual mortality among them will be 50,000. Supposing each to diminish his life 20 years, the annual loss of human life amounts to 1,000,000 years, and in the century to 100,000,000! Supposing the 1,000,000 free-drinkers to commence drinking at the age of 20, and be replaced every twenty years, the annual mortality among them will be 50,000; and the annual loss

of life, at 15 years per head, 750,000 years, or, in the century 750,000,000! Estimating the 2,000,000 moderate drinkers to be replaced in 25 years, that is, to attain the average age of about 45, the annual mortality among them will be 80,000 years annually; or 80,000,000 in the century. The total loss of human life in the three classes must be 2,550,000 years annually; or 255,000,000 years in the century!—equal, at 30 years' average to the extinction of a nation more populous than Ireland!

"The loss to the working classes alone, through drinking, appears to be 110,000,000L. annually; and that to the wealthier part of the community 50,000,000L. Estimating the loss of property by accidents and depredations, the expense of private watchmen, of the police force, administration of justice, maintenance of criminals lunatics, paupers and beggars, the cost of building and repairing gaols, asylums, workhouses, hospitals, and benevolent institutions occasioned by drunkenness, at 15,000,000L., and adding to this 50,000,000 for the loss of labour,\* the sum total requisite for supporting the drinking system amounts to 200,000,000L. annually! At the century's end the aggregate cost will be twenty thousand millions (20,000,000,000L.) Supposing 11L. in every 20L. of this sum to be withheld from the trade of the country, the commercial loss of the nation is 110,000,000L. annually—more than twice as much as the entire foreign trade. The total loss to the trade of the country during the century will be eleven thousand millions (11,000,000,000) equal to the foreign trade of two hundred and eleven years.

"The amount of grain annually destroyed in the manufacture of malt liquors and spirits is 58,000,000 bushels, weighing 1,450,000 tons. Of this grain, 32,000,000 gallons of liquid poison are made by brewing, and about 12,000,000 gallons by distillation. A number of poisonous drugs, and about 469,000,000 gallons of water are added, and this liquor (containing 86,383 tons of the grain) is employed in destroying the lives and morals of the people. Distributed equally among the population of 28,000,000, each person would receive daily of this concoction, rather more than four drams (a quarter of an ounce) of spoiled food nearly the fourth part of a gill of alcohol, and one gill and nearly a half of water. The yearly allowance would be sixty-seven quarts of water, six quarts two and a half gills of alcohol, and six pounds fourteen ounces of stinking food. The grain thus wasted, used as food, would make nearly a thousand millions of 4lb. loaves (928,000,000); and, at 1½ lb. each per day, would serve 6,786,100 people with food the whole of the year. In the course of the century 5,800,000,000 bushels, weighing 145,000,000 tons, will have been destroyed which, made into bread, would feed the present population, at the above rates, for 24 years.

\* The entire British manufactured, mineral, and fishery productions of the year 1846 were estimated, in round numbers, at 200,000,000L.; and calculating the agricultural productions at 250,000,000L., the total must have been 450,000,000L. The Parliamentary Commissioners on Drunkenness reported the loss of labour through drinking as equal to one-sixth of the whole, and facts we have adduced to bear this out; but, taking it at one-ninth, it amounts to 50,000,000L. The national produce, therefore, should be 500,000,000L.