

suffering from the performance of physiological experiments during the past year was wholly insignificant, and limited to about 14 or 15 animals."

This should satisfy the extremest humanitarian. Men of science are now restricted to very narrow limits in the way of experiments on dumb animals. Sport, fashion, caprice and ignorance, are every day inflicting a larger amount of animal suffering than science, under present restrictions, inflicts for a whole year.

Temperance the next great step in Social Reform.

I will chastise you with scorpions.—1

Kings xii: 14.

The *Nation*, of New York city, recently called attention to the rapid growth, not only in this country, but all over the world, of the conviction that the next great step looking to the elevation of the race must be the destruction, or at least the great diminution, of the manufacture and use of intoxicating liquors. The *Nation* has no sympathy with what it calls "fanatical temperance advocates or prohibitionists," and hence its testimony is the more noteworthy. It means that the increased attention which is being given to the problems of crime and poverty and labor, which find expression in attempts to improve the sanitary condition and dwellings of the poor; to make their lives less dreary and wretched, and the future of their children more hopeful; to protect women and children from brutality and fraud; to make prison discipline more wholesome and reformatory, brings the thoughtful, the virtuous, the conscientious and influential members of every community face to face with the undeniable fact that *Rum*, in one form or another, is the main evil and obstacle, and that this evil is of such a nature and potency that nothing short of its actual uprooting can effect deliverance.

So great is the disorder and misery resulting from the recent rapid increase in the consumption of spirits in Switzerland, that there is a loud call for governmental action to suppress it.

In Belgium and Norway, the same question is coming up for the same cause. In Great Britain, things are rapidly tending in the same direction. And here in the United States, this is now the uppermost question, the vital leading issue, everywhere. It is agitated in every centre of thought. It enters into our politics as one of its most potent factors. It is discussed in the pulpit; by the bar and the bench; by the press, and in every social circle, not only by temperance reformers and pronounced prohibitionists, but by the lovers of social order and virtue, by the friends of the poor, and by the political economist and patriot as well. However divided on minor issues, the moral sentiment, the intelligent conviction, of the community is, that the traffic in and consumption of intoxicating drinks is an unmitigated and tremendous evil and curse, which ought not to be longer endured; and that however proper and desirable it may be, as a temporary expedient, to seek to enforce rigidly our Excise laws, so long as they remain on our statute books, yet the ultimate end at which all the friends of temperance and godliness and of the improvement of the poor should aim, is and must be, *the entire suppression by law of the manufacture and sale for drinking usages of that which intoxicates and brutalizes man.* This is the issue, and nothing less than this. And the fight thickens every day. The field of conflict extends year by year. Constantly does the fact loom up in darker hues and more fearful proportions, that *Rum* is man's deadliest foe, and the demon's reign must and shall come to an end! And stronger grow the hands, and more hopeful the hearts, and more in earnest the prayers of the great army arrayed against this foe of God and man, and marching on to its destruction. Yes, the accursed traffic in *Rum* must go. It is doomed. Humanity and religion alike demand it. The practical student of society sees it to be inevitable. God hasten it!

"Cruelty is condemned by every law."—*Calderon.*