

do, one gallon nearly for each man, woman and child, in the Province, are not the only sources whence it is derived. The succeeding table, compiled from the returns in the Canada Census for 1851-2, opens another source of the evils of intemperance:—

Establishments.	Number	Capital Invested.	Hands Employed	Quantity made —in Gallons.
Distilleries,	100	£38,742	652	1,986,768
Breweries,	27	11,275	122	475,315
Cider Mills,	50			742,840
	177	£50,017	774	3,204,923

There is produced, again, by the manufacture, nearly one gallon each for every man, woman, and child in the whole Province. Besides, it is a most remarkable circumstance that out of 85 counties and cities in Canada, returns of Distilleries were made from only 47. More than one-half of the counties in the Province refused compliance to the Census Commission. Returns of Breweries were not made from 38 counties. For those from whom returns were made, the details were very unsatisfactory. But why this reluctance to have the doings of these establishments known? If satisfied that they are a benefit to Society, why not give all the facts and details. The Government did its duty in demanding full and perfect returns from these establishments, but there has been neglect some where. There is one point, however, in which these returns are, probably, correct, in the amount of capital invested in the business. As the question of indemnity in case of enacting a prohibitory law, would be likely and very properly, to arise, it is a satisfaction to know that through all Canada, there is invested in distilleries and breweries, the small sum of £50,000. Presuming, therefore, that the Proprietors put down their investments at the full value, in view of indemnity in case of prohibition, that question is by no means as formidable as has been supposed.

From the imports and manufacture of liquors there is in Canada the total of—

Importations in gallons, .	1,024,878
Manufactured Spirits, .	3,204,910

Grand Total, . 4,229,788

5. The importers and manufacturers, to say nothing of smugglers and adulterators of liquors, provide for our Canadian community, on an average, something like three gallons per annum for each inhabitant. The subjoined table will give some idea of the agencies employed in the internal trade of liquors in the Province, and show by what means it is that it becomes diffused so universally in the country:—

Establishments where Liquor is sold in Canada.	C.W.	C.E.	Total.
Bar-keepers, . . .	74	22	96
Bond Houses, . . .	32	64	96
Ale and Beer Merchants, . . .		3	3
Inn-keepers, . . .	1216	384	1600
Hotel-keepers, . . .	254	83	337
Brewers . . .	219	61	280
Grocers, . . .	419	529	948
Distillers . . .	188	7	195
Wine Merchants, . . .	1	8	9
Store-keepers . . .	435	1228	1663
Tavern-keepers, . . .	556	59	515
	3394	2448	5,842

This return of places where liquor may be had, brings out into full view a sad and appalling state of things. The population of Canada is 1,842,265, and not including the drinking saloons and houses licensed to sell liquors, which abound in our villages, towns and cities, there is one establishment throughout the whole Province for every 322 souls. There are 293,667 families in Canada, and an establishment where liquors are sold for every 51 families in the Province.

Nay, it may safely be affirmed that this is far below the truth of the case; of this there can be no doubt to any person who has examined the returns. It is a most startling fact that in compiling the above it was ascertained that not half the counties had made returns; and in consequence another table was then prepared to show how exceedingly defective were the returns, in reference to these houses for the sale of liquors.

The result is in the subjoined table, from which it appears that if the returns from the several counties which did not give them, had been as large in proportion as those which supplied the returns, then, in that case, there would have been one of the above-named establishments for every 25 families in the Province.

TABLE, showing the Number of Counties in each Province, from which Returns of the several Classes of Persons engaged in Selling Liquors, have been made:—

Classes of Persons Selling Liquors.	C. WEST.		C. EAST.		Total Counties making returns.	Total Counties making no returns.
	Counties making returns.	Counties making no returns.	Counties making returns.	Counties making no returns.		
Bar-keepers,	28	19	2	36	30	55
Boarding Houses,	11	36	3	35	14	76
Brewers, .	36	11	11	27	47	38
Distillers, .	34	13	4	34	38	47
Grocers, .	32	15	5	33	37	48
Hotel-keepers	16	31	12	26	28	57
Inn-keepers .	30	17	28	10	58	27
Tavern-keepers,	35	12	20	18	55	30
Wine-merchants,	4	43	7	31	11	74
Ale & Porter do.,		47	3	35	3	82
	226	244	95	285	321	529

6. If then, the evils of intemperance are not so numerous in Canada as in other countries, it does not arise in any scarcity of liquor; not in any want of importation; not because there are no places in which to manufacture it; not because there is not an ample staff of interested persons to diffuse it abroad in the Province. There is no other single branch of trade in which such numbers are engaged; so that the means of producing evil, of creating poverty, drunkenness, and crime, are amply sufficient. There have not been collected so numerous statistics in proof of the great evils of the trade in Canada, as in the adjoining States, where longer and more minute observations have been made. But there is not a clergyman, a councillor, a physician, or a magistrate who is not aware of these evils, who has not seen the wretchedness and ruin produced by alcoholic drinks. There is probably not a township where its victims cannot be found reduced to poverty and beggary; to imbecility or to crime. There is probably of the 293,265 families in Canada, not one family, some of whose members have not suffered in one way or another through intoxicating drinks. It is a painful reflection too, that notwithstanding all the laws to