THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

There seems to be a great deal of misunderstanding about the so called Goth enburg system of dealing with the liquor traffic. Many persons imagine that this system is government ownership, and that under it the liquor traffic is carried on by officials who have no interest in its financial success. The following are the actual facts of the case.

Up till the middle of last century Sweden and Norway were notorious for spirit drinking and intemperance. These countries had practically free trade in the manufacture and -ale of liquor. There were in the year 1829, in Sweden alone, 173,124 spirit stills in operation.

Shortly after the middle of the cen tury laws were adopted by both these countries, giving municipalities power to prohibit the liquor traffic, and also authorizing the granting of licenses for the sale of spirits, to companies to be formed for the purpose of managing the liquor traffic, for the public benefit.

The first of these companies was es tablished in Gothenburg in 1865, hence the name given to the method. The profits of its shareholders were limited to six per cent, of the capital invested All money earned by the business above that amount was to be devoted to public purposes.

In Sweden the surplus profits were to | be paid to the municipality to lighten taxes. In Norway they were to be voted by the company for the establishment! and maintenance of gardens, parks, hospitals, temperance societies and various other philanthropic enterprises. A recent change in the law n. Norway applies much of the surplus profits in that country also to the lightening of taxes.

Under the new legislation a great im provement has taken place in both Norway and Sweden. All through the rural parts prohibition has been adopted. The Company system prevails in most of the lowns of Sweden, and in about one-half the towns of Norway; the other Nor wegian towns have prohibition.

In the towns in which the Company system prevails drunkenness still con times, though to less extent than under Canadian towns and caties,

The Company system does not apply and successful. to the sale of beer, in which a great on the premises on which they are sold, skilled organizer. This is an accurate though condensed, statement of the Gothenburg System, called the Company System.

RESULTS OF THE COMPANY SYSTEM.

which is hampered by so much free sale of liquor in towns, and helped by so.

The license law of the sale of the license law of the law of the law of the license law of the law of much prohibition in the country.

beer 45 lures. Stating the consumption orders for liquors from house to house. in gallons and comparing it with that of by the Government, liquor peddlars are Canada, we get the following table :

Sweden 1.76 Canada 66 9.90

The population of Gothenburg in 1899 was estimated at 122,376. The quantity of spirits sold in that year by the com panies amounted to 1,958,198 litres. equal to about 430,802 gallons, or three and one-half gallons per head of the population. This does not include the and wine, of which the consumption is also large.

The arrests for drankenness in the city of Gothenburg for the same year amounted to 58 per thousand of the population. In the same ratio arrests for drunkenness in the city of Toronto would be 12876, whereas the actual number of arrests made in Toronto was

Comparative statistics of arrests for drunkenness do not always convey correct impressions because of the different methods of dealing with drunkenness in different cities, and differences in the another paper sent them or have their present subscription extended one year. character of the population. It is instructive, however, to note that the number of arrests per thousand of the population has been diminishing in foronto and increasing in Gothenburg.

RESPONSIBILITY OF CHURCHES.

During recent years there has been a marked falling off in the membership of the many temperance societies which formerly were both numerous and influential. One reason for the change is the development of young people's organizations in connection with the various churches, and the consequent diversion to new lines of work of those whose energies were the life of the temperance societies.

The report of the Epworth League Committee of the Toronto Conference of the Methodist Church called attention to this fact, and also stated that the church societies had given so little attention to the temperance movement. that the cause had suffered by the change.

The remedy is simple. More responsubality now rests upon the church congregations and young people's societies. They, in fact, are more responible for the strength and growth of temperance sentiment. Their responsibility is increased by the fact that they are fast becoming the enly active educating agencies working along moral suasion lines. The churches must be roused to then duty in relation to this great re-

A LECTURE TOUR.

Mr. W. W. Buchanan is making a lee the old free trade system, but to a much ture tour of Ontario under the auspices of greater extent than in similarly situated the Grand Council R.T. of T. So far his meetings are reported as being large

Mr. Buchanan took an active part in many private parties engage. Other the campaign case results in Maintenance parties engage. the campaign that resulted in the enparties than the companies are also toba. He is well posted on all phases beensed to sell spirits not to be drunk of the prohibition question, and is a

His work in this province ought to tell strongly, not only for the organizawhich is sometimes and more correctly ling, but for the advancement of the tion under whose auspices he is travelprohibition cause, of which he is an unusually able and effective advocate.

A VERY BAD LAW.

The temperance workers of the pro-It is difficult to estimate the real value, vince of Quebec are deeply disappointed of a system which is so incomplete, over the results that are following some

The license law of the province of Quebec now provides for the issuing of The annual Swedish per capita con bottlers' licenses, which authorize hold sumption of spirits is eight litres, and of ers to travel through the country taking

> now dealing in municipalities where Gal's spirits. Gal's beer, local option by laws have been adopted and where the people are strongly opposed to liquor selling.

In other words the Legislature gives the people power to pass prohibitory by laws, then issues licenses authorizing men to sell l quor in the prohibitory territory.

This farcial method of taking away from the people the rights which for a long time they have enjoyed, must meet! liquor sold by other parties, nor beer minded citizen.

GREAT OFFER.

READ CAREFULLY.

You need this paper. You will need it more and more as the prohibition fight gets hotter and hotter, and the issue of prohibition is before our Legislatures. Read carefully what is said about it in column headed "Important" on page 2.

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