

The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

A Journal devoted to the advocacy of Prohibition, and the promotion of social progress and moral Reform.

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TORONTO FRIDAY, JANUARY 11th, 1884.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR'S GREAT SERMON.

We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers in this number a full report of this remarkable discourse. It is one of the strongest and best utterances that has yet been made in arraignment of the terrible evils of intemperance and the liquor-traffic. We have also printed it in the form of a neat sixteen-page pamphlet on fine toned paper, and will send it to any address, post-paid, for the very low price of one dollar per hundred copies.

GROCCERS' LICENSES.

The total prohibition of the liquor-traffic is the ultimate object of the temperance workers of Canada. Partial measures are accepted merely as stepping-stones towards this end. But pending the full measure of prohibition it is our bounden duty to exercise every power of partial prohibition that we already possess. The municipal elections for 1884 are now over, and in a few days the new councils will be exercising the authority with which they are invested for the benefit of the community.

The control and restriction of the liquor-traffic is to a great extent in their hands, and they have the power to pass by-laws, separating the sale of liquor from that of other commodities. This power they should be called upon and urged to exercise. Let petitions be gotten up and signed in every municipality, asking the council to take such action. If the members of the council favor the proposal, they should have the assurance of public support; if they do not favor it, they should be given to see that there is a public sentiment in its favor that they dare not ignore.

It is not needful for us to discuss further the question of this movement. The facts and arguments in regard to it have been fully and frequently laid before our readers, but in order to substantiate the statement that female intemperance—the result of the grocers' license system—is assuming alarming proportions and calls

for immediate and decisive action, we reprint among our selected articles two extracts that are well worthy of careful perusal. One of these is from a Canadian paper, *The Hamilton Tribune*, and one from an English journal, *The Temperance Record*.

Selected Articles.

INTEMPERANCE AMONG WOMEN.

A startling feature of the spread of drunkenness in late years was brought out at a recent meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society, in Exeter Hall, London. In 1860, when a commercial treaty was arranged with France, it was thought the introduction of cheap light wines from that country would promote the best interests of temperance in England, by having them take the place of strong liquors. The next year the privileges given grocers and shop keepers to sell wine were extended to selling spirits, which had previously been confined to the legitimate trade. At first, no quantities less than two gallons were permitted to be sold, and finally, permission was given for the sale of spirits in alleged quart bottles. The lower classes were not the principal consumers of the twenty million bottles of wine and spirits that are estimated as the yearly sale by the grocer firms as household supplies. The most piteous result of the Act was the marvellous increase of female intemperance that followed its introduction. The High Constable of Manchester testified that in five years previous to 1854, the average yearly number of committals of men for drunkenness was 207, but in the five years that ended in 1876 the average had been 2,801. It might be urged those convictions had no bearing upon female intemperance and grocers' licenses, as the intemperance that offends public order must come from the drinking at bars licensed for consumption on the premises. Such might be the case, but how did the miserable women become so degraded as to avail themselves of the public-house? Many of these imprisoned women were wives of respectable mechanics, domestic servants, and even those of a higher class, who somehow or other learned to drink, and then went to the public-house, and subsequently helped to swell the terrible array of convictions for drunkenness. More convincing than the proofs of those whose offences meet the public eye, is the mischief done in the homes of the middle and lower classes. There husbands are found with homes broken up and children neglected. This spread of female intemperance is a canker eating into the very heart of England, which, if not soon arrested will go too far to be remedied. The society above named have pledged themselves to do all they can by influencing current opinion on the subject of grocers' licenses, and to bring their power to bear upon the Government. The evil done in England under the act of Parliament licensing grocers to sell liquors, is working with a diminished force in this country. There are many persons, men and women, who can no more indulge in liquors moderately than a river can be turned backward. It is a terrible calamity, at the very time an excessive use of intoxicating liquors is decreasing amongst men, that it should be increasing amongst women. Something effective must be done to stop female intemperance, or in a generation or two the race will have manifestly deteriorated in physical strength and mental and moral vigor. A million times better than such degradation come upon us would it be that the license of every grocer, confectioner, restaurateur and saloon be repealed throughout the broad Dominion of Canada.—*Hamilton Tribune*.

DRINK AND CRIME IN 1882.

The Rev. J. W. Horsley, M. A., Chaplain of Her Majesty's Prison, Clerkenwell, has furnished to the *Church of England Temperance Chronicle* the following summary of figures from the Blue-book of Judicial Statistics for 1882:

1. The number of persons summarily proceeded against for being drunk or drunk and disorderly for the last seven years is:

1876.....	205,567	1879.....	178,429
1877.....	200,184	1880.....	172,859
1878.....	194,549	1881.....	174,451
	1882.....		159,697

The increase is probably due to the revival of trade, as the high figures of 1876 to 1878 were admittedly owing to commercial prosperity and the continuance of the habits gained in "good times." The increase of fifteen