## Truth's Contributors.

CANADA'S DRINK BILL

ABOUT SALES.

DI T. W. CASEY ESQ., NAPARER.

No. 4.

In previous papers in Truth it has been demonstrated by figures given from the official Government reports that during the past year there were, in round figures, two million gallons of foreign intoxidating IIquers imperted into Canada for home consumption, nearly a million bushels of foreign corn imported for distillation hero, basides Over twenty-two thousand bushels of feroign malt imperted for brewing or distillation; the total value of these articles according to the importers' own statements was nearly two and a half million dollars, which was sent out of the country not to return, and to this cost may be added nearly two million dollars more of duty paid. It was also shown that the Canadian distillers peid excise duty last year on nearly four and a half million galions of preef spirits, used for hemo consumption (representing nearly hree times that quantity of the spirituous liquors sold at the bars;) and the Canadian brewers paid excise en ever twelve million gallons of malt liquers, for home consumption. It was shown, too, from the same Government returns, that over two million bushels of grain was consumed in the manufacture, to which may be added an enormous quantity of hope, worth in all probability near two million dollars.

It will be seen from the foregoing facts that the liquor sellers of Canada must have sold, for home use last year, something like a million harrels of intoxicating liquorsa quantity quite sufficient, if placed in some great reserveir, or a lake, to drown the enthe population of the city of Toronto at one time. This statement may seem like a very extravagent one, but it is easily enough demonstrated. Allowing the actual population of the city to be 110,000, which is, I believe fully up to the mark, it would make over nine barrels for every man, woman and child of the entire population.

ABOUT SALES IN ONTARIO.

I have not now at my command the figures I would like regarding the sale of liquers throughout the Dominion. Some here preduced regarding the Province of Ontario, may, probably, be taken as a fair cample of the whole. This Province represents a little over one-half the entire population of the Dominion, and probably the prople are very similar in their habits of drinking and abstinence to the restof the inhabitnts. Most of these figures may probably be orbled in order to make a calculation regarding the entire Dominion.

According to the Official Report of the License department for Ontario for last year there were about four thousand liquor licomes granted. The details are as follow:

The total collection of license fees last year amounted to a little over half a million dollars,-in exact figures to \$540,290; and the total fines imposed to \$18,826. This your the license foes are considerably higher in the Province than they ever were before, and the legal miminum of fines for un-Hosned selling is much greater, but in consequence of the Scott Act having gane into force this menth in more than one half trials and the other many incidentals have of all the counties of the Province the num- been fully provided for.

ber of licenses issued will be far loss than hefore.

THE LABOUR LOSS.

As to the exact number of persons employed in the sale of liquors hero it is not a very difficult thing to optimate. The last Dominion census states that 1,696 persons are employed in Canada in the broweries and the distilisties alone : of course that has no reference to the retall sale. In some of the licensed shops and wholesale liquor establishments of this Province a number of persons are employed, and the same is the case in some of the bars in the larger tavexus. Allowing the moderate average of one and a half persons to each licensed selling estab-Hahmant in Ontaire the total number employed in the sale alone would be nearly six thousand, or in exact figures to 5,595.

In regard to the labor lost by the consumers it is not possible to arrive at anything like an accurate data. It is not an unreasonable thing to suppose that as much time must be lost in drinking liquor, as in the selling of it. Allowing any such basis the sellers and drinkers whese time is thus diverted from more honorable and valuable employment must be something over eleven taousand. In some bar-rooms a half a dezen mon may be seen at almost any time larily whileing away their time in a more or less fuddled condition, or uselessly hanging about without any reasonable excuse. Every day a large number of men are spending their time in compulsory idleness in the cells of our various, prisons, as a punishment of orimes originating in drankenness. Every day the time of a number of magistrates, policemen, and other officers of the law, is necessarily taken up in connection with the apprehension or the punishment of those addicted to intemperate habits.

THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

According to the figures published in the last report of the Ontario License Department the number of persons committed to the various county gaols for drunkenness alone during the past ten years is no less than 38,107. What an army of criminals thus supported at the public pense! No wonder the taxpayers of the Province have such encamous burdens of taxation to bear! Last year the total number of prisoners committed for drunkenness alone was 3,696 against 4,650 in 1834, showing a falling off of over 20 per cent It may be here remarked that the Government returns of last year, show a falling off in criminals for drunkenness in every county gaol in the Province where the Scott Act was in ferce after the let of May, without a single exception. This fact should not be lost sight of in considering the many statements affeat regarding the great fallure of the Scott Act where it was in force.

A great many intemperate persons are committed not for sotual drunkennous but for some of the many orimes brought about by their intoxication, and of course no mention is made of these in the figures above given.

DRINK AND GRIME.

According to the report of the Inspector of Prisons for Ontario for the past year the total number of committals to all our common gaols last year was 11,426, and of these 2090, or one third of the whole of thom, was for drunkenness alone. The total gaol expenditure of the year was \$129,747. and one third of this, or \$43,246, is justly charge to this orime alone. This cont is merely for the imprisonment alons, after all the costs of apprehension and

To give some idea of what .intemperance has to do with the entire amount of orime the following figures are full of significance: Last year, according to the same official report, of the total, 11,426 prisoners committed, no less than 2,111 of them were of intemperate habits, and 3,315 reported as temperate,—a dispreportion of nearly two to one. How many of the one third " temparate" may have been total abstainers there is no means given of knewing.

It is sometimes asserted, and actually believed in some quarters, that the crimes coming directly out of intemperance are the "lozzer orimes" such as are disposed of at our county gaols. The following facts in connection with the Central Prison-where more serious criminals are incerceratedmay as well be looked into : Since the Central prison was established, about ten years ago, the total number of committals to it has been 7,524, and of these 1,595 were "temperate" and 5,929 intemperate, or over three to one.

Possibly the reader is already wearied of so many official figures in one batch. In some future articles mera significant statements from equally reliable authorities will be presented.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

BY A. B. CARMAN, B. A.

No. 2.

In the issue of May 1st, I endeavored to show that, judging from a merely human standpoint, it would be unwise and fatal to the cause of moral reform to throw open the franchise to the women. But this is not merely a question of expediency, a problem in probabilities; it is based upon the broad eternal principles of right and wrong. I presume we all admit the omniscience of God and the inspiration of the Bible. For those who reject these cardinal destrines. this letter is not written, and with them it will not have weight. There may be a vast number of statements in the Hely Writ that are not suthetically postio and will nardly " square up " with the sickly sentiment of the times; but they are the utterances of God through the mouths of His inspired and devoted servants. God created woman to be the "help-meet" of man, and in pronouncing His curse upon her after the Fall. Ho said. and thy desiro shall be to thy huzband, and he shall rule over thee.' The Bible is very clear upon this question of ruling. Though the evangelical Churches of the day have grewn too "mealy-mouthed" to tolerate that brutal word. " obey " in the marriage service, still the sturdy old Bible writ- did not hesitate to declare God's own truth in the plainest of langungo.

Hear them!

Wiver, submit yourselves unto your own

husbands, as unto the Lord.

For the husband is the head of the wife, even as Obrist is the head of the church; and he is the saviour of the body.

Therefore as the church is subject unto

Christ, so let the wives be to their own hus-bands in everything.—Ephesians v., 22 24 Wives submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as it is fit in the Lord.—Colos-sians iii, 18.

Likewise, ye wiver, be in subjection to your own husbands.—1. Peter iii. 1.

There can be no doubt that, whatever fashion, chivalry-in-the sheddy and wind vano eccloriasto may say, the Bible intended woman to be obsdient and subservient unto man. This may not be polito, but it is unmistakably true. It, is man's work to breast the storms of life, woman's to help sustain and encourage him in the fight. Longfeliow covers this thought with

the flowers of his chaste genius until it is becutiful

"As unto the bow the cord is,
"So unto man is woman
"Though she bend him, she obeys him,
"Though she draw him, yet she follows,
"Uscless, each without the other !"

Now, no amount of equirming can excaps the inevitable here. As it is unscriptural for woman to rule man, she cannot hold any office that in any way controls man. Nay, farther, she cannot dictate as to whether any particular man shall hold office or not, i. c., she cannot vote for or against any man for any office. She has a perfect right to her own opinions upon any subject and she may exercise persuasion, reasoning, or any other womanly means to carry her point; but the moment she attempts to diotate, rule or decide with anthority (as she would at the polls), she steps boyond her sphere and over the boundary that God Himself has put upon her movements.

If there can still existany doubt as to the intention of the Divine author upon this point, read 1 Timothy, ii, 11-12.

Let the wemen learn in silence with all ubjection.

But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usu p authority over the men, but to be in

The picture of the true woman is drawn here in plain, terse language, and the artist is all-wise and all-skillful. It is not hung up for our criticism or our approval, but as a model for us to copy. Let it hang there a moment.

If a woman votes, she should ve. Intelligently, and thoroughly understand what she is voting for and why she does so. Hence she must read up and discuss polities from the N. P. to the Riel question, and from the C. P. R. to the Inch Arran fissoo. What a broad field is opened up horofor eloquent " silence !" Again, if it is right for woman to vote, she has certainly a right to be voted for. If she can make and untrake officials, she can hold an office, "and why," snap the extremists, "shouldn't sho? What claim has tyrannical man to all the sweets of life ?" Give woman the ballot and she will very soon query with the weight of her millions of voters why some of these volvet-oushioned official sine. oures should not be open to her and her sisters. Grant woman effice; put her on the hustings; in the caucus and the Parliament; let her electioneer and lobby. Then paint her portrait in accurate colors and hang it up beside who one we sulled from Scripture a moment ago.

"Let a woman learn in allence with all subjection."

On the right hangs God's work; and on the left, the product of the poll and the cancus. Many of our temperance friends say, and earnestly bollove, that it is Cod's will and desire that women should vote. Let them look upon these two pictures, remembering that the one upon the left is the certain result of woman suffrage and know ing that God commands us to follow closely as possible His own pure ideal upon the right; then let them harmonize Goa's command stamped upon His own revealed Word, with the desire that they to-day in pute to Him.

What mean you? Must the God ... ages stoop to break down the divis mony of His creation and thrust home makers into the fury of that He may purify the xee hand grown weak ! Ab la ready to reach out our paid to steady the ark of the

tremble and totter, buy which I think has been if