

The Temperance Worker

SATURDAY, APRIL 12.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

<i>Nova Scotia.</i>	
Annapolis,	Inverness,
Cape Breton,	King's,
Colchester,	Pictou,
Cumberland,	Queen's,
Digby,	Shelburne,
Hants,	Yarmouth,
<i>New Brunswick.</i>	
Albert,	Northumberland,
Carleton,	Queen's,
Charlotte,	Sunbury,
Fredericton (city),	Westmoreland,
King's,	York.
<i>P. E. Island.</i>	
Charlottetown (city),	Prince,
Kings,	Queen's,
<i>Manitoba.</i>	
Lisgar,	Marquette,
<i>Ontario.</i>	
Halton,	Oxford.
<i>CAMPAIGNS PROPOSED.</i>	
<i>Quebec.</i>	
Arthabaska,	Stanstead.
Missisquoi,	Shefford.
<i>Ontario.</i>	

At the Annual Convention of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance it was decided to have the Act submitted simultaneously in groups of counties as follows. In some of them the campaign is already well advanced, as the news we are giving shows.—**FIRST.**—Peel, Simcoe, York, Ontario, Durham and Northumberland. **SECOND.**—Frontenac, Leeds, Grenville, Renfrew, Lanark, Carleton, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Lennox, and Prince Edward; **THIRD.**—Middlesex, Lambton, Norfolk, Elgin, Kent, Brant and Essex; **FOURTH.**—Grey, Bruce, Huron and Perth.

SUMMARY.

Nova Scotia has eighteen counties and one city, of which twelve counties have adopted the Act. New Brunswick has fourteen counties and three cities, of which nine counties and one city have adopted the Act. Manitoba has five counties and one city, of which two counties have adopted the Act. Prince Edward Island has three counties and one city, all of which have adopted the Act. Ontario has forty-eight counties and seven cities, of which two counties has adopted the Act and in nearly all an agitation has been started in its favor. Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, none of which has adopted the Act. British Columbia has five parliamentary constituencies, none of which have adopted the Act. Friends in counties not heard from are requested to send us accounts of the movement in their counties. If there is none, they are requested to act at once by calling a county conference. Forms of circular can be had from the provincial secretaries of the Alliance.

**A GRAND VICTORY PROMISED.**—The Waterford Appeal predicts a still more signal victory in Norfolk than has been achieved in Oxford, saying that if the canvass continues to the end as successfully as it has been doing, the names of a large majority of the voters will be signed to the petitions.

A HUMILIATING SHOWING.

THE UNITED STATES PAYS FOR

Drink.....	\$900,000,000
Bread.....	505,000,000
Meat.....	303,000,000
Iron and Steel.....	290,000,000
Woollen Goods.....	237,000,000
Sawed Lumber.....	233,000,000
Cotton Goods.....	210,000,000
Boots and Shoes.....	196,000,000
Sugar and Molasses.....	155,000,000
Public Education.....	85,000,000
Christian Missions Home and Foreign.....	5,500,000

GREAT BRITAIN PAYS FOR

Drink.....	\$650,000,000
Bread.....	350,000,000
Woollen Goods.....	230,000,000
Butter and Cheese.....	175,000,000
Milk.....	150,000,000
Tea, Coffee, etc.....	100,000,000
Cotton Goods.....	70,000,000
Education.....	55,000,000
Christian Missions.....	5,250,000

CANADA PAYS FOR

Drink.....	\$27,628,000
Iron and Steel.....	27,000,000
Meat.....	22,475,000
Bread.....	21,675,000
Woollen Goods.....	21,100,000
Sawed Lumber (consumed).....	19,797,000
Boots and Shoes.....	18,000,000
Cotton Goods.....	13,803,000
Sugar and Molasses.....	9,767,000
Schools.....	8,000,000
Christian Missions.....	400,000

Recent American and British papers give diagrams illustrating to the eye by means of lines of different lengths the amounts paid in the United States and in Great Britain for drink, articles of necessity and common use, public education and Christian missions. It is not necessary for us to repeat the figures given above, but attention may be drawn to the one striking fact that in each country one hundred and twenty times as much is spent in the injurious indulgence of strong drink as is expended upon Christian missions! The Toronto Globe gives a like diagram for the Dominion of Canada, from which we obtain the figures given above for this country. Although the amount spent upon intoxicating liquor in Canada is not so enormous in proportion to other expenditures of the people, yet it is appalling enough. As the Globe in the "conclusions" of its explanations of the diagram, says: "The figures given show that the Canadian people spend more for whiskey and other intoxicating drinks than for any other class of manufactures; five million more for liquor than for meat; six million more for liquor than for either bread or woollen goods. They spend more for destroying drinks than for all the lumber they annually use for building houses, and barns, and fences, and making furniture; one-third more on the stuff that puts snakes in their boots than on the boots themselves; twice as much for alcohol as for cotton; nearly three times as much as for sugar; and while they spend eight million for clearing their heads by education, they spend three and a half times as much for muddling them. A single year of this beneficial expenditure costs as much as would buy out the farms and stock of either of the wealthy counties of Hastings or Elgin. One month would buy up all the townships of the great county of Wellington. Thirty-two years of this annual drink bill would purchase the farms, stock and implements of the whole Province of Ontario. Liquor costs the Dominion as much as a respectable war, and kills more than such a war generally does. The indirect cost for the maintenance of prisons and asylums, and in the loss of labor, is

another item in the drink bill of the country, which would swell the total financial loss caused by the liquor traffic to an even more enormous sum. And the financial loss, after all, is the smallest evil of the whole business."

BANDS OF HOPE.

The New York *Witness* advocates the formation of Bands of Hope in every town and country district capable of supporting one. After referring to the great work being done by the women, it asks, "With the women and the children on the side of temperance how long would legislatures treat temperance petitions with scorn and coddle the liquor traffic?" To form a juvenile temperance society is much easier in most places than to keep it going. One of the most essential elements of its success is its self-sustaining character. The children should not be brought together to be submitted to the punishment of having to listen to long and dry speeches from grown persons. They must be taught to conduct all the routine business themselves and to provide the greater part of the literary entertainment, both, of course, under the oversight of a competent superintendent. One of the rarest persons to be found is, however, that "competent superintendent"—a lady or gentleman capable of controlling and guiding young people—who has leisure to devote to the work as well as enthusiastic interest in the cause. Probably school teachers as a class are the most generally available for the work. In many cases, however, teachers are already doing more for the community than it can justly demand of them, and when they undertake this work their services should not go unrequited. For the educative influence of a self-governing juvenile temperance society, apart from strictly temperance matters, it is well worth doing much to sustain in a community. Its members will learn how to conduct meetings and how to behave in them. They will gain excellent ideas of the principles of popular free government, learning, among other useful lessons, to appeal with patience to time to vindicate their views against those of a majority, and not to allow any minor differences to separate them from the pursuit of the main objects of the society. The following is the plan given by the New York *Witness* for starting a Band of Hope:—

Let us suppose there is at least one earnest Christian temperance man or woman (if more, the more the better) in a neighborhood in city or country. Let that person make it known in the school or schools of the vicinity that a Band of Hope is to be formed on, say, the next Saturday afternoon, at such a house or school-room or hall, to which all children are invited. Then let a supply of tiny bits of blue ribbon be prepared, to be pinned to the vesture of those who join the band, and two or three speakers be ready to tell little temperance stories briefly and lead the singing of well-known hymns. At this meeting of welcome and purpose of a Band of Hope should be briefly explained, and as many as chose to join it would have their names taken down. Then they could elect their president and secretary, and ask the lady or gentleman who had called them together to be their superintendent. They could then get the blue ribbon to wear, and be told that when the fine weather came there would probably be a picnic in some grove, and when winter came a soiree or two. On public festivals also they would walk in procession, with banners and mottoes and, if possible, a band. If that could not be had, they could sing while marching. The hymns should be marching, cheerful melodies with stirring choruses. These and other pleasant plans would endear the temperance cause to the young, and produce a strong impression on the public mind, which could not but highly approve of the object of such training.

CRIME AND INTEMPERANCE.

Dr. Alexander M. Ross, Montreal, furnishes the Toronto *Mail* with some valuable official information on the subject of crime and its cause. He says, in a short introduction, "The evidence is absolutely reliable and furnishes indisputable proof that more than three-fourths of the convicts in our prisons and penitentiaries attribute their crimes to the use of intoxicating liquors." Here is some of the evidence condensed from Dr. Ross's letter:—"The warden of the Rhode Island penitentiary believes that "intoxicating liquors cause more paupers, more insanity and more crime than all other influences together." In the opinion of the keeper of the prison in Atlanta, Georgia, "nine-tenths of the crime committed is attributable to the use of intoxicating liquors, either directly or indirectly." Of 962 convicts in the Auburn, New York, prison, 630 attribute their imprisonment to the influence or use of intoxicating liquors. Twelve year's investigation by the chaplain of the Joliet, Illinois, prison convinced him that "one-third of the prisoners received can trace their downfall directly to the use of intoxicating liquors, and one-third more indirectly to the same cause. The proportion of State prisoners led into trouble through the use or influence of intoxicating liquors is reported, by officials, in Oregon, as seven-eighths; Connecticut, seventy-five percent; Ohio, at Columbus, 849 out of 1,331; Minnesota, 160 out of 254; Montana, 44 out of 57; California, at Folsom, 90 percent; Louisiana, nine out of ten; Texas, 1,300 out of 2,170; Vermont at least three-fourths; Northern Indiana three-fourths; Kingston, Ontario, three-fourths of the male convicts. The warden of the Nebraska penitentiary says, "It is an incontrovertible fact that liquor is the chief cause of the majority of crimes." "With over twenty years' experience in prison, gaol and almshouse," the warden of the penitentiary at Concord, New Hampshire, is "forced to believe that three-fourths of the crime and seven-eighths of the pauperism" of that State "can be traced directly to the use of intoxicating liquors." The Dominion Parliament professes to believe that a majority of the people of Canada do not want to do away with this chief agent of crime. What have the people themselves to say about it? We believe the answer that will be given in the general polling on the Scott Act next fall will startle many trimming politicians in Parliament.

**AN APPALLING SHIPWRECK** occurred on the Nova Scotia coast, at the entrance to Halifax harbor, on the morning of the third of April. The steamship "Daniel Steinhilber," of the White Cross Line, from Antwerp, Belgium, for Halifax and New York, ran upon the Sambro rocks. While, under orders from Captain Schoonhaver, the women and children were being placed in the boats, a formidable sea broke over the vessel, sweeping off every passenger, woman and child, who stood on the deck. Immediately afterward the ship went down like a flash; and only three of the passengers and six of the crew were saved. A hundred and twenty-three persons were drowned—ninety passengers and thirty-three of the crew. An official investigation is being held before a Government official, which may ascertain and apportion whatever blame may rest anywhere for the fearful sacrifice of life. The victims were chiefly German emigrants.

**\$100 AND COSTS.**—John Trainor was fined \$100 and costs at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on the 28th March for a breach of the Canada Temperance Act.

LANARSHIRE TOWN COUNCIL. The council has passed a resolution to send a deputation to the Home Office to request that the Home Office should strike the names of the counties of Lanarshire and Gloucestershire from the list of counties advanced for the purpose of the Lanarshire Act. The council has also passed a resolution to send a deputation to the Home Office to request that the Home Office should strike the names of the counties of Lanarshire and Gloucestershire from the list of counties advanced for the purpose of the Lanarshire Act.

**KENT TOWN COUNCIL.** The council has passed a resolution to send a deputation to the Home Office to request that the Home Office should strike the names of the counties of Kent and Essex from the list of counties advanced for the purpose of the Kent Act. The council has also passed a resolution to send a deputation to the Home Office to request that the Home Office should strike the names of the counties of Kent and Essex from the list of counties advanced for the purpose of the Kent Act.

**THE E. HOLDER RE-OPENING.** The meeting of the grocers of Dundas that took place on the 10th inst. was a very interesting one. The speaker, Mr. E. Holder, who has been in the habit of visiting the grocers of Dundas, said that he had been in the habit of visiting the grocers of Dundas, and that he had been in the habit of visiting the grocers of Dundas. He said that he had been in the habit of visiting the grocers of Dundas, and that he had been in the habit of visiting the grocers of Dundas. He said that he had been in the habit of visiting the grocers of Dundas, and that he had been in the habit of visiting the grocers of Dundas.