

THE VANGUARD.

FEBRUARY, 1894.

THE GREAT CONVENTION.

The Toronto Provincial Convention of February 6th, the "Call" for which was published in the January VANGUARD, was the largest and most thoroughly representative gathering of temperance workers hitherto held in the Dominion of Canada. 1375 delegates were registered, and there were present a good many more who did not go through that formality. The total number of representatives at the Convention was certainly not less than 1,500. The proceedings and conclusions of this great Convention, and the announcement of policy conveyed to it from the Ontario Government, are matters of so much importance, that we have no doubt our readers will be pleased to have the record in a convenient form for preservation and reference.

Rev. W. Kettlewell, chairman of the Union Committee, called the meeting to order at 9.45, and announced that R. J. Fleming had been requested to take the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer led by Rev. J. S. Hardie. Brief addresses were delivered by the chairman, Mr. W. W. Buchanan, and Mr. J. Gibson.

Rev. P. C. Parker was elected secretary of the Convention.

Mr. F. S. Spence presented from the Provincial Plebiscite Campaign Executive Committee the following report, which was adopted.

REPORT.

To the Ontario Provincial Prohibition Convention, Feb. '94

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The Plebiscite Campaign Executive Committee appointed at the Convention held in this city on October 3rd and 4th last, respectfully submit to you the following report of the work done and the results of the recent campaign.

ORGANIZATION.

Immediately after the Convention the committee met and organized. The Convention had appointed thirty-five members upon the committee. To these eleven were subsequently added. Dr. J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., was elected chairman, F. S. Spence, Secretary, and E. Coatsworth, M.P., treasurer. Thirteen meetings of this committee have been held up to date with an average attendance of over fifteen members.

A circular of instructions for general organization, embodying an appeal for immediate action and a form of constitution, was at once prepared and 10,000 copies of it issued. These were circulated broadcast among friends of the cause.

Letters were written to the persons appointed by the Convention as county organizers, and to leading workers in other places, giving suggestions of plans for central organization and work.

The work was taken hold of with enthusiasm and energy by prohibitionists of all classes in all parts of the Province. Seventy central committees were speedily formed for counties, ridings, and cities, with sub-committees in municipalities and wards. It was both surprising and satisfactory to find how promptly and thoroughly this organization was effected and the forces of the prohibition party got into line for the campaign.

PLATFORM WORK.

Never before in the history of our country were there held in the same time, so many and so enthusiastic prohibition gatherings. There was found to be available a great number of volunteer speakers, including leading citizens, and clergymen of nearly every denomination. It would be impossible to mention the names of a tithe of these earnest and effective workers, and it would be invidious to select the names of any. The platform staffs of the different temperance societies also rendered excellent service.

The names of some of the lecturers who were able to give most time to this line of effort were given to the secretary of the committee, who gave some held in making arrangements for them in different localities.

Appeals were made for special platform help from the more thinly populated northern section of the Province, and the committee in response engaged Mr. I. T. Mills, and Rev. B. B. Keefer, for some weeks' campaign work in the eastern part of the Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing districts. The secretary also, under direction of the committee, made arrangements for a number of lectures by Mr. E. Carswell, the expense of the work being borne jointly by the Executive Committees of the Grand Division S. of T., and the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance.

LITERATURE.

A distinctive feature of this great campaign was the extent to which it was a campaign of literature circulation.

Before the organization of the Plebiscite Committee, the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance had issued for free distribution 5,000 copies of the Plebiscite Act in full, 10,000 copies of a circular giving information about organization, and 10,000 copies of instructions to workers about looking after voters' lists in anticipation of the coming vote. The committee decided to leave the work of supplying general campaign literature in the hands of the different publishing houses and organizations, and to undertake only the preparation and sending out of what might be called the official literature necessary for the guidance of workers. Following up this plan there were prepared the following documents: (1) The suggestions to workers already named, 10,000 copies of which were printed; (2) A synopsis and explanation of the Plebiscite Act, 150,000 copies; (3) A History of the Plebiscite Movement, 100,000 copies; (4) The Plebiscite Act in full, 6,500 copies; (5) Instructions to Scrutineers, 10,000 copies; (6) A special appeal to voters: this was endorsed by the superintendent of the press department of the Provincial W.C.T.U., and sent to all the newspapers of the Province, many of which published it either in full or in condensed form. Of numbers 2 and 3, as will be seen, there was printed a great quantity. A limited number were struck off and sent out free of charge. Committees were informed that they could receive additional copies at a cost of fifty cents per thousand to cover the expense of sending out, and to ensure their distribution. This led to the receiving of large orders for these documents, of which extra editions had to be printed to the extent of more than 150,000 copies. The other documents mentioned were sent out entirely free of charge.

There was thus altogether an official circulation of literature, practically free, amounting to over a million pages.

In addition to this literature, there was prepared a circular, stating what other documents valuable to workers were published by different establishments, with the prices. These circulars formed a useful guide to friends in making further purchases. The only other outlay for literature was payment for cartoons by Mr. J. W. Bengough, illustrating the tract "Thy Bottle," which had a very wide circulation.

In addition to the work thus done by your committee, special mention should be made of the vast amount of valuable educative documents sent out by other institutions. The Templar Publishing House of Hamilton reports the sending out of about 2,700,000 pages, the Sons of Temperance Grand Division Office, 175,000; the Good Templars' Grand Lodge Office, 500,000; the Citizen Publishing House of Toronto and the W.C.T.U, Literature Department at Ottawa, also issued great quantities.

All this makes a total quantity of special literature circulated in this campaign of not less than 7,000,000 pages. The Methodist Book Room and other publishing houses, not specially under prohibition auspices, also rendered excellent service on this line.

Very many of the regular religious and secular journals of the Province took up the matter and did splendid work for the cause, while campaign matter largely filled the columns of the Templar, Home Guard, Canada Citizen, Son of Temperance, Good Templar, Woman's Journal, and VANGUARD. Onward, the organ of the Methodist Young People's societies, was of special value in the contest. It would be impracticable to name the many writers, who in able pamphlets, tracts, editorials, letters, and otherwise, co-operated in the great effort that was being made.

THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Those who have had practical knowledge of campaign work will have some idea of the amount of the work entailed upon our secretary by the campaign. There was no charge made for the use of office, furnished both for work and use of committee. The salary of one stenographer and typewriter was paid for, and there was thus saved a great deal of expenditure in the sending out of advice and instructions to county committees, general information to newspapers, and other similar documents. The committee carefully endeavored to keep down all expense. Some idea of the work actually done, and correspondence carried on, may be gathered from the fact that the postage paid by the committee during the past four months, amounted to over \$130, notwithstanding the fact that a great deal of literature was sent out by express. In all about 300,000 documents were sent from our office,

and that office was a scene of activity every day, and nearly every night during the whole campaign. Besides the regular work paid for, your committee is much indebted to a great many volunteer friends for kind co-operation and practical assistance in various matters of actual work, which was done entirely free of charge, as was by far the greater part of the campaign work done by our friends all over the Province.

FINANCES.

At the convention in October last, the committee received by collection and subscriptions, cash and promises, amounting in all to..... \$1,651 52

Since that time additional subscriptions and pledges received, amounted to..... 170 00

Making a total revenue that should have been available of..... \$1,821 52

Of this there has actually been paid in, to date 1,125 72

The expenses incurred in the work were as follows:—

Expense of October Convention..... \$133 57

Postage..... 130 75

Express charges, telegraphing and Sundries... 29 59

Printing and literature..... 255 50

Salaries and all moneys paid for work..... 733 80

Expenses of present convention, estimated at.. 100 00

A total outlay of..... \$1,383 11

It will be seen therefore that with reference to cash so far received, there is a deficit in receipts short of expenditure of..... \$257 49

THE RESULT.

The outcome of the voting is most encouraging. The majority recorded in favor of prohibition was greater than even sanguine friends of the movement anticipated. Too much credit cannot be given to the many earnest workers who toiled so hard on the voting day and many days preceding it. Special mention should be made of the heroic efforts of the W.C.T.U. workers who largely took upon themselves the duty of seeing that the women's vote was canvassed and polled.

The official returns of the voting give us the following information. [See the Returns of the Plebiscite, on another page.]

This certainly constitutes a marvelous victory forming a fitting sequel to the heroic efforts of the earnest, enthusiastic and united forces of the friends of temperance and prohibition.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The great victory has put new confidence into the hearts of workers all over the world, as well as in our own Province. Many telegrams and letters of congratulation have been received from friends in other places and the cause of temperance the world over has received a mighty impetus.

The friends of the liquor traffic evidently deemed it wise to refrain from appearing prominent in the contest, probably because such action would have caused even greater interest in the struggle. They are, however, thoroughly alarmed at the result, and have now formed an organization and made preparations for the issue of a provincial journal devoted to the advocacy of their cause. Another journal in their interest has also been started at Montreal.

While our campaign was going on a plebiscite was taken in the Province of Prince Edward Island and resulted in the polling of the following encouraging vote :

For Prohibition.....	10,616
Against Prohibition.....	3,390
	<hr/>
Majority for Prohibition.....	7,226

Other provinces are taking up the same line of action. Plebiscite movements are now on foot in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and a campaign is being talked of in the Province of Quebec.

A LOSS.

During the progress of this great campaign the prohibition cause suffered a heavy loss in the sudden death of a member of our committee, Mr. W. H. Howland, President of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, one of the most esteemed, best beloved, most earnest and effective advocates of the prohibition cause in the Dominion of Canada. He had been full of enthusiasm over the prospect of the plebiscite campaign, of which he was one of the earliest and strongest advocates, and in which he hoped to have the privilege of taking an active part. For many years he had been one of the foremost of our prohibition workers, ever ready with tongue, and pen, and purse and wise counsel to aid to the utmost of his power. His high talents and warm sympathies were not confined to temperance reform, but found expression in nearly every line of philanthropic work. His death leaves a sad blank in our ranks, and fills us all with a deep sense of loss, in which we are thankful to have the consolation of a knowledge that he did his full share of the duty that every opportunity laid upon us, and that in our triumph to-day and in the further success that we hope to attain, our country will reap the reward of his self-denying efforts.

THE PRESENT CONVENTION.

Shortly after the plebiscite which resulted so satisfactorily the committee met. In view of the great victory that had been recorded, and the desirability of earnest, united effort to secure from it the greatest possible results, it was decided to recommend the Union Committee to call another general convention of prohibitionists for this Province on the same plan as that on which the convention was called in October last. The secretary was requested to retain his position till after this gathering. The Union Committee cordially fell in with this suggestion, and a "Call" was sent out. A copy was sent directly from our office to every clergyman and every young people's church organization in the Province as far as their existence could be ascertained. Copies were also furnished in quantities to the officers of the different Provincial temperance organizations, who kindly undertook to circulate them among their subordinate bodies. Copies were also sent to all the newspapers in Ontario. With the "Call" were sent also forms of credentials. The "Call" provided that in addition to those invited to the October convention, all chairmen and secretaries of county, city and riding plebiscite committees, and the chairmen of all ward and municipality committees, should be ex-officio members of the convention. Quantities of the "Call" and credential forms were therefore sent to the county officers with the request to have them circulated among those qualified to attend.

A local committee was appointed which has diligently looked after arrangements, announcement of which were made and the work of which is before you. Later on another circular giving details about railway fares and other important information, was prepared and mailed to delegates from places outside Toronto as their names were received. Over one thousand copies of this document were issued up to Saturday evening last, after which of course, it would be useless to send out any more. The mottoes which you see, and the plan of registration through which you have passed, were also agreed to, and it is hoped that they will meet the approval of the convention.

IN CONCLUSION.

Your committee earnestly desires to express its deep gratitude for the signal success that has attended the recent movement, which it has been their high privilege to assist, and hearty thanks to the loyal workers who have so faithfully, earnestly and generously striven to secure the attainment of the strong and advanced position in which our cause to-day stands.

Mr. Spence then submitted on behalf of the Union Committee the following report.

REPORT.

To the Prohibition Convention :

The Union Committee have given some thought to the present position of our cause, and with a hope that their careful conclusions may be of some value, at least suggestively, to this great gathering, they would respectfully submit to you the following recommendations in reference to further action to secure the greatest possible benefit from the splendid victory that has been won.

1. That workers in every county, city, district and municipality be earnestly urged to take steps to make their organization permanent, so that there may be a ready constituted agency in every locality for united work on every line of effort, to aid this great cause, which may be agreed upon or which circumstances may make desirable.

2. That our friends be specially recommended to make all possible effort to secure the nomination and election to the Local Legislature and the House of Commons of such representatives and only such as are known and avowed prohibitionists, and who can be relied upon to independently promote and support in their respective bodies, legislation for the prohibition of the liquor traffic to the full limit of the ascertained jurisdiction of such bodies respectively.

3. That a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Ontario Government and respectfully request them to declare in favor of the total prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquor to the full extent of the power vested in the Legislature.

4. That a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Dominion Government and urge the duty of the immediate enactment, by the Dominion Parliament, of legislation giving effect to the strongly expressed desire of so large a proportion of the electors of the country, and making effective provision for the carrying of such legislation into practical operation, and that prohibitionists of other provinces be invited to co-operate.

5. That this Convention expresses gratification that so far the Dominion Parliament has not ratified the proposed treaty with France, whereby our country shall be required to admit certain forms of intoxicating liquor on specially favorable terms, and that a memorial be forwarded forthwith, urging the Government to resist all attempts in Parliament to secure the endorsement of a proposal the

carrying out of which would be so detrimental to the welfare of our country, and so utterly opposed to the wishes of a great majority of our citizens.

6. That this Convention records its high satisfaction with the unity and harmony that prevailed in the ranks of our workers during the late contest, and cheerfully endorses the "Call" that has been made for a great representative Dominion convention of prohibitionists, believing that such a gathering will tend to bring together more closely the many friends and agencies that are now working for the attainment of the total prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating beverages in and into the Dominion of Canada.

7. That this Convention desires to express satisfaction that at least a few of the women of the Province were allowed to cast their votes in the recent plebiscite, and that their votes were cast so preponderatingly, as was natural, on the side of moral reform. We trust the day is not distant when the women of our banner Ontario, as a whole, may not be denied an equal voice at the ballot box in all elections, whether municipal or parliamentary.

8. That the carrying out of the decisions of this convention be committed to a committee composed of the present Union Committee and one other person representing each of the organizations now represented on such committee, those now acting as such associate members to hold their places till others are appointed.

9. That the Union Committee, as now constituted, be a committee of this convention on business, resolutions and the nomination of such committees or deputations as may be ordered by the convention.

The various clauses of this report were then taken up seriatim.

The first clause was adopted unanimously, and without debate.

The second clause was discussed at some length, but was also finally adopted unanimously by a standing vote.

The third clause was that which elicited most discussion. Its consideration occupied the remainder of the forenoon session, and a share of the afternoon.

Rev. Dr. Sutherland moved to strike out the clause and insert instead of it the following:—

"That a deputation be appointed to wait forthwith upon the Ontario Government to inquire if it is their intention to introduce a bill to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors, provided the Supreme Court decides that such action is within the power of the Provincial Legislature."

In amendment to this amendment, Mr. J. W. St. John, seconded by Rev. T. H. Orme, moved that the following clause be substituted for that recommended by the committee.

"That a deputation of this convention be appointed to wait forthwith upon the Ontario Government and request them to declare now in favor of the restriction and prohibition of the liquor traffic in the Province of Ontario, to the full extent of the power vested in the Legislature, and that they will use all diligence in speedily ascertaining such power."

After a vigorous discussion, the proposed amendments were both negatived, and the original clause was adopted, by an overwhelming majority, less than a dozen delegates voting against it.

The remaining clauses of the report went through unanimately.

The following words were added to the fifth clause, on motion of Mr. A. W. Fraser, seconded by Mr. James Bingham:

"That all county associations be asked to urge upon their county member the necessity of opposing the ratification of the Treaty with France, and strengthening the hands of those in the Government who oppose that Treaty."

THE DEPUTATION.

A report from the nominating committee was received, and after some amendment, adopted, appointing the following persons as a deputation to wait upon the Government in accordance with the third clause of the Union Committee's report:

Rev. W. Kettlewell, Rev. J. S. Ross, Fred. Watkins, J. B. Brooks, Mrs. May Thornley, Mrs. Rutherford, George

Duffy; F. W. Daly, Rev. Canon Richardson, Thos. Urquhart, J. J. Maclaren, Rev. W. A. McKay, W. W. Buchanan, W. H. Orr, John Cameron, R. J. Fleming, F. S. Spence, Mrs. Cavers. Rev. John Potts, W. E. Smallfield, Rev. E. R. Hutt, Dr. Buck, Rev. T. M. Campbell, Dr. Fife, Mrs. Rockwell, Miss Scott, Mrs. McDonnell, A. Chamberlain, W. H. Cahill, W. R. Dillon, Rev. P. C. Parker, Joseph Gibson, Rev. A. Sutherland, Rev. D. L. Brethour, Bishop Campbell, Mr. Biggin, Hon. J. C. Aikins, Dr. McLaughlin, Rev. J. C. Madill, Miss Phelps, Rev. J. C. Pilkey, Miss Cosford, Miss McArthur, Mrs. Forster, Dr. Arnott, Mrs. Dr. Day Smith, Rev. Dr. Dewart, E. J. Davis, John W. St. John, and the chairmen of the various county plebiscite committees.

The deputation withdrew to wait upon the Government, and the remainder of the afternoon was filled up with addresses from prominent workers interspersed with stirring songs.

THE EVENING MEETING.

At eight o'clock the Pavilion was filled to its utmost capacity, many persons being unable to obtain seats.

The chairman introduced Rev. Mr. Kettlewell, who informed the meeting that the deputation had been very cordially and courteously received by the Attorney-General with whom were associated the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Provincial Treasurer, the Minister of Education and the Minister of Agriculture. The views of the convention were laid before these gentlemen, and in response the Attorney-General expressed his deep sense of the importance of the prohibition movement and the strength of public sentiment behind it as evidenced in the plebiscite, the result of which was eminently satisfactory. He then read to the deputation the following statement:

“If the decision of the Privy Council should be that the Province has the jurisdiction to pass a prohibitory liquor law as respects the sale of intoxicating liquor, I will introduce such a bill in the following session, if I am then at the head of the Government.

“If the decision of the Privy Council is that the Province has jurisdiction to pass only a partial prohibitory liquor law, I will introduce such a prohibitory bill as the decision will warrant, unless the partial prohibitory power is so limited as to be ineffective from a temperance standpoint.”

This announcement was received by the convention with great enthusiasm. The report presented by the deputation was adopted.

Stirring addresses were delivered by Hon. S. C. Biggs, Hon. G. W. Ross, Rev. John Potts, D.D., Mrs. May Thornley, Dr. J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., Mr. F. W. Watkins, Commandant Herbert H. Booth, George Duffy, and Rev. J. H. Hector.

The following resolution, moved by Dr. J. J. Maclaren, seconded by Mr. Joseph Gibson, was adopted unanimously by a standing vote :

“That this convention desires to express its appreciation of the services rendered during the campaign by the secretary of the Plebiscite Campaign Executive, Mr. F. S. Spence, who by his wide experience, untiring energy and unflagging zeal, contributed so largely to the magnificent result achieved on the 1st of January.”

On motion of Mr. J. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Barrett, it was resolved,

“That the thanks of this convention be tendered to ex-Mayor Fleming for the very able and judicious manner in which he has presided over this convention.”

The great gathering then joined in singing the doxology, Rt. Rev. T. W. Campbell pronounced the benediction, and the convention was closed.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND LONGEVITY.

In the first number of the *Advocate*, the new anti-prohibition journal published in Toronto, the first article is by a clergyman, Rev. R. F. Dixon, of Hamilton, Ont., and it is entitled "True Temperance." It refers to the advocates of total abstinence and total prohibition in language that is certainly anything rather than temperate, and the violent abusiveness of which will probably prevent its doing any harm. No one would expect an accurate setting out of facts in language so utterly at variance with what might be expected from anyone desiring to fairly and fully discuss the merits of a question.

There is in Mr. Dixon's article however, a statement much milder than most of his utterances, in which he evidently endeavors to lead the public to believe that a recent scientific inquiry resulted in conclusions unfavorable to total abstinence. His words are as follows:—

"Is teetotalism conducive to the best physical interests of mankind? Is it conducive, for instance, to that thing which is popularly supposed to be the crowning desideratum of human existence, longevity? What says the following table, recently issued by the investigating committee of the British Medical Association?"

	Average Years.
Habitually temperate	62.13
Careless drinkers	59.67
Free drinkers	57.59
Decidedly temperate.....	52.02
Total abstainers.....	51.22

The most charitable assumption in reference to Mr. Dixon's position is, that he is absolutely ignorant of the circumstances and results of the inquiry to which he refers. It is hard to believe that we have in all this land a clergyman of any denomination, who, if he had knowledge, would so wilfully misrepresent the facts as the above quotation does. The words "decidedly temperate" are probably put thus from inexcusable carelessness, or by a stupid blunder. In the report from which the table is supposed to be quoted the words used are "decidedly intemperate." The facts, relating to the inquiry mentioned, we shall now proceed to summarize for the information of readers.

The British Medical Association, through a special committee, made an investigation in 1885-6 under the direction of Dr. Isambard Owen. The report of this committee has been so frequently and extensively misrepresented, that it is probably worth while quoting some of the paragraphs of it which bear directly upon the question now under consideration.

"The inquiry of the Collective Investigation Committee into the above subject was carried on from May 9th, 1885, to December 11th, 1886.

"The form of inquiry-paper used consisted essentially of a table containing seven columns. The table was divided horizontally into twenty-five spaces, and each space was distinguished by a numeral placed in the first column. The second, third, and fourth columns were headed 'Occupation, or Social Position,' 'Age at Death,' and 'Cause of Death.'

"The contributor to the inquiry was requested to take his death certificate book for the past three years, and to fill in columns 2, 3, and 4 from the counterfoils of his certificates of males over twenty-five years of age, in order as they came.

"In column 5 he was requested to indicate the alcoholic habits of the deceased by an index letter, A, B, C, D, or E,

corresponding with the following scale of alcoholic classes :

“ Class A. Total Abstainers.

“ Class B. The habitually temperate. That is, men who drink small amounts, and only with meals, and rarely take spirits, except for medicinal purposes (the latter part of the definition not to apply to whiskey-drinking countries.)

“ Class C. The careless drinkers. Men who, without being ‘intemperate,’ or ‘free drinkers,’ yet do not confine themselves within a rigid rule ; who do not demur to drinking spirits occasionally as a beverage ; who may at times drink between meals, or even to the extent of intoxication occasionally, but who do not make these practices a habit ; and on the average do not materially exceed what has been termed the ‘physiological amount’ of one and one-half ounces pure alcohol daily.

“ Class D. The free drinkers, Men who ‘drink a fair amount,’ or ‘take their wine freely,’ habitually exceeding the physiological amount to a material extent ; but yet who cannot be called ‘drunkards’ or considered to have forfeited a character for sobriety.

“ Class E. The decidedly intemperate. ‘Drinking men,’ ‘hard drinkers,’ and drunkards.

“ If a doubt exist to which of two classes a patient should be considered as belonging, he may be placed between the two by joining the letters, as AB, or CD.

“ If required, the duration of the patient’s latest habits may be indicated ; for example, as follows :—

“ A 3 yrs, E prev. Meaning a total abstainer the last three years of life ; decidedly intemperate previously.

“ The seventh column was devoted to further remarks on the cases.

“ The inquiry was placed in the hands of all members of the association, and 178, whose names are printed in an appendix (A), responded to it, forwarding 250 schedules of returns, including altogether 4,234 cases in which the alcoholic class was named, without counting those in which a blank was left.

“ Roughly stated, it may be said that of the four thousand two hundred and odd individuals reported on—all, be it remembered, males over the age of twenty-five—about forty-five per cent. were habitually moderate in their alcoholic habits, twenty-five per cent. were careless, and thirty per cent. more or less distinctly intemperate (fifteen per cent. decidedly so).

* * * * * *

“ We now proceed to ascertain the average age at death for the individuals in each class. This is given in the following table. The table has been constructed simply by adding up in each class the ages given in the returns, which, it will be remembered, are the ages at death, and striking an average. The average age at death of the whole number is given at the foot of the table for purpose of comparison :

TABLE IX.—AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH OF EACH CLASS.

	Years.		Years.	Days.
Class A	51.22	or	51	80
“ AB	56.72	“	56	215
“ B	62.13	“	62	50
“ BC	62.42	“	62	155
“ C	59.67	“	59	246
“ CD	60.35	“	60	130
“ D	57.59	“	57	216
“ DE	53.64	“	53	233
“ E	52.03	“	52	14
Unclassified	60.91	“	60	334
	58.92		58	336

“ It will be seen in this table that of the main classes the average age in B is the highest of all, and that a gradual diminution, amounting in all to rather more than ten years, takes place as we pass from B to E.

“ The smaller sub-classes, CD and DE, follow pretty fairly the descending series, the average of BC alone being a trifle above that of the class preceding it. Thus we may see, as far as these cases go, that as the alcoholic habit increases the average duration of life diminishes. The dif-

ference in duration between the habitually temperate and the decidedly intemperate (both classes be it remarked, having already passed the age of twenty-five years, and all who died below that age being excluded) amounts to a period of some ten years.

“ But the average age furnished by the total abstainers is somewhat startling, for we find that it is not only far below the average age attained by the moderate drinkers, but it is even a year below that reached by the decidedly intemperate. It must, however, be remembered, in interpreting these figures correctly, that the class of total abstainers is somewhat differently constituted from any of the other classes.

“ It will not, I think, be disputed that the total abstinence movements, which have played so prominent a part in this country of late years, have made more converts among the young than among the middle-aged or elderly. If this is admitted, it will necessarily follow that the average age of total abstainers—I mean of living total abstainers—at any time during the three years covered by this inquiry, was considerably less than the average of the rest of the community; so that the class of abstainers has contained a proportion, much greater than the average, of individuals susceptible to early death; or, to put it in another way, has had a greater average liability to early death, apart from any question of alcohol, than any of the other classes.

SUMMARY.

“ On the whole, then, in addition to the information that we obtain from these returns as to the alcoholic habits of the inhabitants of this country, and as to the relative alcoholic habits of different occupations and classes, we may not unfairly claim to have placed upon a basis of fact the following conclusions:—

“ That habitual indulgence in alcoholic liquors beyond the most moderate amounts has a distinct tendency to shorten life, the average shortening being roughly proportional to the degree of indulgence.

“ That of men who have passed the age of twenty-five, the strictly temperate, on the average, live at least ten years

longer than those who become decidedly intemperate. (We have not in these returns the means of coming to any conclusion as to the relative duration of life of total abstainers and habitually temperate drinkers of alcoholic liquors).

* * * * *

“That total abstinence and habitual temperance augment considerably the chance of a death from old age or natural decay, without special pathological lesion.”

We have quoted above that part of the report which bears directly on the question at issue. It cannot without inexcusable untruthfulness be said to show that total abstainers; are less likely to live long than are persons who moderately indulge in liquor. The fact of the matter is, as the report itself explains, that when the inquiry was made, it must, from the condition of society, have dealt with deaths occurring in a class of total abstainers, on the whole very much younger than the class of drinkers dealt with at the same time. The average of deaths must therefore have been at a lower age. Opponents of the total abstinence movement eagerly seized upon the facts above set out and endeavored to make it appear that they showed an excessive mortality among abstainers. No well-informed scientist, of course, was misled by such sophistry, which indeed, many of them repudiated and denounced. As Dr. Charles R. Drysdale, senior physician to the Metropolitan Hospital of London has said, “The fallacy was apparent of course to all actuaries or mathematicians, since it was clear that, similarly, if the age at death of schoolboys were compared with that of professional men, it would appear that schoolboys had a lower age at death than professionalists.”

Dr. Isambard Owen, when his attention was called to this absurdity, wrote a letter concerning it to the secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, in which he said :—

“It is constantly being asserted, I am told, on the authority of the report in question, that abstinence from alcoholic liquors has been proved to be a habit eminently prejudicial to health, and that total abstainers have been shown to be a shorter lived body of men even than habitual drunkards.

“Permit me to say, sir, that my report is not answerable for any such absurdities. The assertions I refer to are founded on certain statistical figures contained in the report, which are systematically quoted apart from their context, and in defiance of the explanations therein given.”

A few important facts are submitted that are well worthy of consideration, and make it absolutely clear that, other things being equal, total abstinence tends to keep down the rate of mortality, and therefore must be promotive of longevity.

The annual report of the Registrar-General of England, gives statistics of much importance. Dr. Ogle, the compiler of the 45th report, prepared a table showing the average death rate of all males in England and Wales between the ages of 25 and 65, classified by occupations. Commenting upon the figures, he says, “The mortality of men directly concerned in the liquor trade is appalling.” He takes the death rate of all males as represented by 1,000, and on this basis he shows the death rate of those engaged in different callings to be as follows:—

Clergymen and ministers.....	556
Farmers and graziers.....	631
Labourers in agricultural counties....	701
Males in selected healthy districts....	804
Carpenters and joiners.....	820
Coal miners.....	891
Masons and bricklayers.....	969
Plumbers, painters and glaziers	1,202
Brewers	1,361
Innkeepers, publicans and beer dealers	1,521
Public house and hotel servants..... ..	2,205

Mr. Francis G. P. Neison, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of England, and barrister-at-law, published some

time ago the results of "An inquiry as to the rates of mortality and sickness according to the experience for the ten years 1878-87 of the Independent order of Rechabites Friendly Society." The members of that organization are mainly working men, and are all total abstainers. Mr. Neison was specially qualified for the work he performed, being an expert in benefit society matters, and having conducted a number of investigations for Oddfellows and Foresters. He makes a comparison of the mortality rate in the three societies named in the following table.

SUMMARY OF THE RATES OF MORTALITY PER CENT. IN
EACH PERIOD OF YEARS.

From Age.	Oddfellows. 1866-1870.	Foresters. 1871-1875.	Rechabites. 1878-1887.
20 to 30.....	7.0	7.4	5.2
30 to 40.....	9.2	9.9	5.5
40 to 50.....	13.4	14.8	8.5
50 to 60.....	22.5	25.3	17.0
60 to 70.....	44.7	48.7	39.0
70 to 80.....	96.5	99.1	97.3

Another form of calculation made by Mr. Neison gives the following results:—Of 1,000 persons aged eighteen. The following numbers will survive the ages given:—

Age	Foresters.	Rechabites.	Difference.
50.....	714	815	101
60.....	552	687	139
70.....	335	461	126
80.....	118	165	47

In "Temperance in All Nations," a review of which will be found in the January VANGUARD, is an important contribution from Dr. Drysdale, the writer already mentioned, in which he discusses the experience of "The Sons of Temperance" in Great Britain. This is a society somewhat similar to the Rechabites, having a still larger membership. Dr. Drysdale says of it:—

“The mortality per annum does not exceed 7.5 per 1,000; and, up to the age of 64, the days of sickness do not exceed 7 per annum, whereas in the Foresters and Oddfellows the days of sickness in old age rise as high as eight and nine weeks in the year.

Dr. Drysdale further says:—

“There is a third total abstinent society, entitled the ‘Total Abstinent Sons of the Phoenix.’ Mr. Crerar, the secretary, has informed me that the annual death-rate of that society does not exceed 7.6 per 1,000. In London the death-rate of the members is stated at 9 per 1,000, against 13.6 per 1,000 among the London members of the Ancient Order of Foresters, a non-abstaining society.”

The facts stated have been recognized by the regular insurance companies to such an extent that abstainers in many of them are given the advantage of their superior longevity either in the form of special low rates or by separate classification and giving them the benefits of the extra profits that arise from their lower mortality. The writer named gives the experience of the Sceptre Life Association, Limited, of London, as follows:—

“This insurance company was established in 1864 to effect assurance chiefly upon the lives of members of religious bodies, as the founders of the association believed that a lower rate of mortality prevailed among that class than among the general public, in consequence of their more careful habits and quieter mode of life; and, as it was believed that total abstinence from intoxicating drinks was conducive to longevity, a section was formed for total abstainers, with the result that up to the present time it has been found that a much lower death-rate has prevailed in that section than in that for non-abstainers. Mr. Bingham, of the “Sceptre,” has just sent me the latest statistics, from which it appears that in the general section of that association between the years 1884 and 1892, the expected deaths were 943, and the actual deaths 716; whilst in the temperance section the expected deaths were 433, and the actual deaths 241. In 1892, in the general section the actual claims amounted to 89.67 per cent. of the expected; whilst in the temperance section the actual claims were but 56.06 per cent. of the expected. In this association all the members are stated to be of very abstemious habits; so that here we have a fair comparison between the death-rate of total abstainers and strictly moderate drinkers. About sixty per cent. of those insured during the last seven years in the

"Sceptre" have been total abstainers. To show conclusively the fallacy of the British Medical Association method Mr. Bingham mentions that 368 persons were insured in the "Sceptre" in the general section, and their ages at death, added together, gave the average figure of 51.3; whilst in the temperance section the average age at death was only 44.2, because, of course, the temperance section was composed of far younger persons than the general section. "The Institute of Actuaries' Healthy Males Mortality Table" was the basis on which the expectancy above referred to was ascertained."

Mr. James White, secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, informs us in the *Cyclopædia of Temperance and Prohibition*, that:—

"The Whittington Society has a death-rate of 8.74 for the teetotalers, and 16.35 for the non-abstainers. Something must be allowed in both these societies for the fact that on the average the teetotalers amongst their insurers are younger than the non-teetotalers. But it has been found that between the ages of 30 and 50 in the Whittington, the death-rate for the temperance people is only 6.72 per 1,000 per annum. The significance of this fact will be recognized when it is remembered that the annual death-rate per 1,000 amongst "Healthy Assured Males" at the age of 30 is 7.72, at the age of 40 is 10.31, and at the age of 50, 15.95."

Another of the companies recognizing and acting upon the principle discussed is the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, the experience of which has been made public many times. That experience is summarized thus by Dr. Drysdale:—

"Since the year 1866, an experiment has been made in that Insurance Company, by insuring total abstainers, and non-abstainers from alcohol, in distinct sections, with the following result: In the 24 years included between 1866 and 1889, the temperance section, which had expected claims amounting to 4,542 for £983,307, had only 3,198 actual claims for £664,832; whilst the general section had 6,894 expected claims for £1,428,671, and 6,645 actual claims for £1,371,525. It will thus be seen that the actual claims in the temperance section, if calculated on policies, are about 70 per cent. of the "expected," while in the general section, they are about 96 per cent. of the "expected."

We need not go further. The experience of the Scottish Temperance Life Insurance Company; the Blue

Ribbon Life Accident Mutual and Industrial Insurance Company ; the Temperance and General Life Association of our own city, Toronto ; the Royal Templar Organization of Canada and the United States, all show the same results, varying only in details, but bearing out the general principle. We add one further quotation from an article written by the celebrated Dr. J. J. Ridge, which needs no explanation or comment.

“There is also a considerable difference in favour of abstainers as regards the experience of sickness, in spite of this fact that the Rechabites have a longer time of life to be ill in, and by their greater vitality can stave off death longer. The result is this :

Average sick time per 1,000 members in each society

Age.	Foresters. Weeks.	Rechabites. Weeks.	Difference. Weeks.
From 20 to 60.....	62.4	60.0	2.4
From 60 to 80.....	212.2	200.3	11.9
Total 20 to 80.....	274.6	260.3	14.3

The same result comes out in the Indian army, in which there are a large number of total abstainers. Thus among the men requiring medical treatment in various regiments in 1885-6, the comparison was as follows :—

	Admissions to Hospitals..	Invalided to the Hills.	Invalided to England.	Deaths per 1,000.
Non-abstainers..	8,887	3.82 %	2.93 %	9.5
Abstainers	1,812	1.88 %	0.603 %	2.7

CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Each of the different commonwealths which together form the great federation known as the United States of America, has a written constitution. This constitution is the expression of the will of the people in regard to the principles that should underly the legislation of their respective states. Changes in it are therefore generally placed beyond the power of the legislature for the time being. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, one of the best informed prohibition advocates in the United States, defines this instrument as follows :—

“The constitution of a state is the agreement and arrangement of the people in the state as to mutual rights and obligations ; it is a setting forth of the principles by which they desire to be governed, and a division and definition of the functions of the legislative, the judicial, and the executive departments of the government.”

The statutes of a state, providing for the carrying out of the principles declared in the constitution, are the work of the legislature, and are supposed to be framed for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the constitution. It follows that the constitution is superior to the legislative enactment. Statutes not in harmony with the constitution would be illegal, and would be so declared by the courts. The different states have different methods of amending their constitutions. Most of these are set out in the following interesting statement, prepared by S. D. Hastings of Wisconsin,

To amend the constitutions of Alabama, California, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Texas and West Virginia the proposed amendment must be submitted by a three-fourths vote of one legislature, and then go to the people for ratification. To amend the constitutions of Arkansas, Minnesota, and Missouri the proposed vote must be submitted by a majority vote of one legislature. To amend the constitutions of Indiana, Iowa, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Wisconsin the proposed amendment must be submitted by a majority vote of two successive legislatures, and then adopted by a majority vote of the people, except in Rhode Island, where a three-fifths vote is required to adopt. In Georgia, Florida, Nevada, and South Carolina the proposed amendment must pass two successive legislatures by a three-fourths vote before it goes to the people. In South Carolina, however, the second vote in the legislature must be after the amendment has been passed upon by the voters. In Maryland, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Ohio a three-fifths vote of one legislature can submit an amendment, and it can then be adopted by a majority vote of the people. In Connecticut an amendment must be proposed by the house of Representatives, approved by a three-fourths vote of the succeeding legislature, and then sent to the towns to be ratified. In Delaware an amendment must be proposed by a three-fourths vote of the legislature, and, after having been extensively published, ratified by a three-fourths vote of the succeeding legislature, when it becomes a part of the constitution without a vote of the people. In Tennessee it requires a majority vote of one legislature and a three-fourths vote of the succeeding one to submit an amendment, when a majority of the people adopts. In Massachusetts a majority of the senators and two-thirds of the house of two successive legislatures submit it to a vote of the people. In Vermont, the senate may, by a vote of two-thirds, propose amendments, which the house by a majority vote approve, and if a majority of both houses of the next legislature concur, it is submitted to a popular vote. In New Hampshire an amendment must be submitted by a convention, and adopted by a two-thirds vote of the people. In Kentucky the constitution can only be amended by a convention called for the purpose.

Prohibition reformers were not slow to perceive that their cause would be greatly benefited if they could succeed in having the principle for which they contended, embodied in state constitutions. For many years, therefore, one of the most popular and effective methods of prohibition campaigning has been agitation for the adoption of

constitutional amendments in favor of total prohibition. The Cyclopædia of Temperance informs us that as early as the year 1850, when the present constitution of Michigan was adopted, the following clause was inserted therein by a vote of 36,149 to 8,433.

“The legislature shall not pass any act authorizing the granting of licenses for the sale of ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquors.”

In 1851 a similar clause was added to the constitution of Ohio by a majority vote of 10,000. Both these provisions, however, proved ineffective. It will be seen that they did not provide for prohibiting the sale of liquor, but merely interdicted the licensing of such sale. Laws were ingeniously framed to “tax” the liquor traffic without authorizing it. The Michigan provision was repealed, the Ohio prohibition clause still stands but is inoperative for the reasons stated.

An effort was made to secure the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment in the State of New York, in 1860, but was abandoned, and practically nothing was done in this direction until Kansas prohibitionists started an amendment campaign. A resolution submitting a prohibition amendment was passed by the legislature of that state in 1879. The people voted upon it in 1880, and adopted it by an immense majority. The different votings that have taken place then and since, are set out in the following table, which was prepared by Mr. W. H. Armstrong, of Washington, D.C. :—

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT VOTINGS.

STATES.	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITY.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
Kansas, Nov. 2, 1880.....	92,302	84,304	7,998	.....
Iowa, June 27, 1882	155,436	125,677	29,759	.....
Ohio, Oct. 14, 1883.....	323,180	240,975	82,214	.....
Maine, Sept. 8, 1884.....	70,783	23,811	46,972	.....
(1) South Dakota, Nov. 3, 1885.	15,570	15,337	233	.....

STATES.	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITY.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
Rhode Island, April 7, 1886...	15,113	9,230	5,883	.....
Michigan, April 4, 1887.....	178,636	184,281	.....	5,645
Oregon, Nov. 8, 1887	19,973	27,958	.....	7,985
Tennessee, Sept. 29, 1887.	117,504	145,237	.....	27,733
Texas, Aug. 4, 1887	129,273	221,934	.....	92,661
West Virginia, Nov. 5, 1888..	41,668	76,555	.....	34,887
New Hampshire, Mar. 12, 1889	25,786	30,976	.....	5,190
Massachusetts, April 22, 1889..	86,459	133,085	.....	46,626
Pennsylvania, June 18, 1889..	296,617	484,644	.....	188,027
Connecticut, Oct. 7, 1889.....	22,379	49,974	.....	27,595
North Dakota, Oct. 1, 1889 ..	18,552	17,393	1,159	.....
South Dakota, Oct. 1, 1889 ...	39,509	33,456	6,053	.....
Washington, Oct. 1. 1889	19,546	31,487	.....	11,941
Rhode Island, June 20th, 1889				
Second vote.....	9,956	28,315	.....	18,359
Nebraska, April, 1891	82,292	111,728	.. .	29,436
	<u>1,760,543</u>	<u>2,076,357</u>	<u>180,271</u>	<u>496,084</u>

(1) Taken while South Dakota was only a territory.

If we omit the first votings in South Dakota and Rhode Island, we shall obtain the following as the aggregate result of the latest voting in the different states as above set out.

For Prohibition.....	1,729,860
Against Prohibition.....	2,051,790

Majority against Prohibition.... 321,930

It will be noticed that the earlier of these constitutional votings turned out more favorable to prohibition than did those later on. The influences that tended to bring about this change in the outcome of prohibition campaigning are set out as follows by the cyclopædia already mentioned:—

“1. The concentration in each state contested since 1886, of the energies and resources of the thoroughly alarmed, powerfully organized, and enormously wealthy liquor interest. Previously to 1887, the “trade” was not especially active in the constitutional prohibition fights. But after

the result in Rhode Island in the spring of 1886, the National Protective Association of distillers and wholesale rumsellers was formed, for the sole purpose of defeating prohibition. From that time forward, the liquor traffic of the nation at large made the anti-prohibition cause in each state its own, immense sums of money were raised to defeat the amendments, and the campaigns were managed with the utmost shrewdness and unscrupulousness.

"2. The diligent agitation of high license and local option, in order to satisfy conservative temperance people and woo them from their inclination to favor prohibition.

"3. The artful opposition of the most influential political leaders, and the use of the machinery of both the old political parties.

"4. The hostility of well-nigh every important daily newspaper, and the consequent suppression or perversion by the representative public journals of prohibition argument and evidence.

"5. The employment by the anti-prohibitionists of the most unfair methods of warfare. Newspapers were deliberately purchased outright; false statistics, scandalously dishonest statistical deductions, "manufactured" news dispatches and misleading and meretricious appeals of all sorts, constituted their stock of campaign material. Ridicule, intimidation, outrages, violence and fraud, contributed to the anti-prohibition majorities in the States."

The following is the wording of the constitutional provision regarding prohibition in operation in the State of Maine. The constitutional prohibition clauses of other States are similar.

The manufacture of intoxicating liquors, not including cider, and the sale and the keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, are and shall be forever prohibited. Except, however, that the sale and the keeping for sale of such liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes and the arts, and the sale and keeping for sale of cider, may be permitted under such regulations as the legislature may provide. The legislature shall enact laws with suitable penalties for the suppression of the manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, with the exceptions herein specified.

The principal advantages of constitutional prohibition over mere statutory enactments, are well set out in the following statements by authors already quoted,

CYCLOPÆDIA OF TEMPERANCE.

“The distinguishing virtue of constitutional prohibition lies in the necessary existence behind it of a majority of the whole popular vote, and a very large majority of the votes of the best citizens. No constitution or constitutional amendment can be adopted in any state unless a majority of the people voting on the question, at the ballot box, shall approve. It follows that the presence of a prohibitory article in any constitution implies a direct decree of the people that there shall be radical prohibitory law, a decree that, considering the peculiar difficulties in the way of amending constitutions, is looked upon as well-nigh irreversible. It is true, some of the old prohibitory statutes were passed in obedience to affirmative votes of the people on the question, Shall the legislature enact the Maine law? But these affirmative votes had the significance of mere plebiscites rather than of responsible majorities; they did not prescribe the scope of the prohibition or direct that it should include the manufacture, and there was no power by which they could be made binding.”

MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER.

“Constitutional prohibition is the grandest bulwark from which to defend American liberties.

Constitutional law is dignified, because made by the whole people. It is permanent, because of the time required for its adoption. It is non-partizan, because enacted by the people, and not through and by the people's representatives, who are largely under the control of political parties.

Constitutional law makes its direct appeal to the heart and conscience of the individual man. It comes to the threshold of his home, and returns to establish his will in law.

Constitutional prohibition removes the question from local politics, and gives it dignity and the comprehensiveness of wide authority.”

IMPORTANT OPINIONS ON THE LIQUOR REVENUE QUESTION.

The greater part of the interesting statement of expert opinion given below has been compiled by John N. Stearns, the well-informed secretary of the American National Temperance Society. Every statement is well worthy of careful consideration.

“And the chief priests took the silver pieces, and said, It is not lawful for to put them into the treasury, because it is the price of blood.”—*Matt. xxvii. 6.*

“We have been selling our boys to pay the revenue.”—*Mrs. Letitia Youmans.*

“If the liquor traffic is wrong, then revenue derived from it is repugnant to every principle of justice.”—*Hon. John O'Donnell.*

“I cannot consent, as your queen, to take revenue from that which destroys the souls and bodies of my subjects.”—*Queen of Madagascar.*

“The deriving of vast sums for the revenue from the bitter sufferings and grinding pauperism of the people, is a terrible offence.”—*Canon Wilberforce.*

“To sell drink for a livelihood is bad enough, but for a whole community to share the responsibility and guilt of such a traffic seems a worse bargain than that of Eve and Judas.”—*Horace Greeley.*

“If a loss of revenue should accrue to the United States from a diminished consumption of ardent spirits, she will be a gainer of a thousandfold in the health, wealth, and happiness of the people.”—*Justice Grier, U. S. Supreme Court.*

"Gentlemen, you need not give yourselves any trouble about the revenue. The question of revenue must never stand in the way of needed reforms. Besides, with a sober population, not wasting their earnings, I shall know where to obtain the revenue."—*W. E. Gladstone.*

"It is true I cannot prevent the introduction of the glowing poison. Gain-seekers and corrupt men will, for profit and sensuality, defeat my wishes, but nothing will induce me to derive a revenue from the vice and misery of my people."—*Emperor of China.*

"Luxury, my lords, is to be taxed, but vice prohibited. Let the difficulty in the law be what it will would you lay a tax upon a breach of the Ten Commandments? Governments should not, for revenue, mortgage the morals and health of the people."—*Lord Chesterfield.*

For Government to offer encouragement to ale-houses, is to act the part of a *felo de se*. Nor ought the public ever to be lulled into an acquiescence by the flattering bait of immediate gain, which ere long they would be obliged to pay back to paupers in relief with a heavy interest.—*Sir Frederick Eden.*

The Government does not want the money raised by whiskey taxation for any of its legitimate purposes, and it has been proven a fallacy that the taxation helps the suppression of the drink traffic. The whole thing is unsavory, unwise, and unprofitable, and had better be cleaned out in the interest of healthy civilization.—*Hon. Henry B. Metcalf.*

"There has been a great outcry about rent in Ireland, but it has been estimated that while the whole Irish rent roll was nine millions, the amount paid into the pockets of Irish publicans was twelve millions. I agree with the late Mr. Biggar, that no permanent improvement could be effected in Ireland while they allowed drink to ruin so many people."—*Sir Wilfrid Lawson.*

"To support government by propagating vice, is to support it by means which destroy the end for which it was originally established, and for which its continuance is to be desired. If the expenses of the government cannot be defrayed but by corrupting the morals of the people, I

shall, without scruple, declare that money ought not to be raised, nor the designs of the government supported.”—*Samuel Johnson, D.D.*

“After a succession of unfavorable seasons in the greater portion of the United Kingdom, the produce of the land has, during the present year, been for the most part abundant and trade is moderately active. The growth of the revenue, however, is sensibly retarded by a cause which must by itself be contemplated with satisfaction. I refer to the diminution in the receipts of the exchequer from the duties on intoxicating liquors.”—*Queen's Speech from the Throne, 1883.*

“That the revenues of the State may be greatly increased by high license we do not attempt to deny. But the price would be the sacrifice of honor and virtue, “the price of blood,” the best blood of the State—the blood of our young men. The State cannot afford such a sacrifice. It would be infamous even should her revenue be increased ten-fold thereby. Will anyone say that the crime of Judas would have been any less infamous had he received three hundred instead of thirty pieces of silver?”—*Joshua L. Baily.*

“If the revenue diminishes from increased habits of temperance, the amount of wealth such a change would bring to the nation would utterly throw into the shade the amount of revenue that is now derived from the spirit duty; and we should not only see with satisfaction a diminution of the revenue from such a cause, but we should find in various ways that the exchequer would not suffer from the losses which it might sustain in that direction.”—*Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

“After having had a good deal to do with the question of revenue and the raising of taxation, I am quite prepared to assert before this audience to-night, that the finance minister who should succeed, by prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors, in restoring \$16,000,000 now lost to the people of this country, and wholly wasted—the finance minister who should succeed in doing that and should also save the indirect loss that arises from the injury that is done to society by it,—I say he will have no difficulty whatever in raising the sum of money which appears in the first instance to be

lost to the revenue. There can be no doubt whatever about it."—*Sir A. T. Galt, G. C. M. G.*

"It has been my misfortune, or fortune, having been a great many years in the government of my native Province of New Brunswick, and in the government of the Dominion, to hold the post of finance minister in all these governments, and I have never heard but one opinion about the revenue question, namely, that it is of quite secondary importance, though it is, I admit, a more difficult thing with you. The revenue we obtain in the Dominion of Canada is probably five or six millions of dollars a year, and it costs \$20,000,000 to provide it for us. No finance minister would remain in office who would, in this day, propose a scheme for raising a revenue of \$5,000,000 that would cost \$20,000,000 to collect."—*Sir S. Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G.*

"I do not believe that there are a great many people in this country who would not be prepared for the statement that the honourable finance minister then made. There are not a great many people in this country who would not fully understand that, although direct receipts from this traffic would certainly be expunged from our revenue, still the improvement in the general commerce of the country, the improvement in the general welfare and well-being of our community, would be so great that the receipt in all other branches of our revenue would be increased correspondingly, and there would, practically after the first year or so, not be any diminution whatever in our revenue from our taxpayers."—*Hon. George E. Foster, D.C.L.*

THE ONTARIO PROHIBITION PLEBISCITE RETURNS.

The full returns for the plebiscite have been received. They are given below, classified according to counties and cities. There are a number of districts made up of municipalities not organized into counties. These are given independently. There are seven towns and one township which are not part of the counties within which they are situated. These are also given separately. In the counties of Essex, Prescott and Russell, and Waterloo, the city of St. Thomas, the town of Prescott, and the separated township of Pelee Island, the men's votes gave majorities against prohibition. The figures for these majorities are given below in heavy-faced type. All the other majorities are favorable to prohibition. The figures are taken from the returns received by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

The form of ballot used in the election was as follows:—



Are you in favour of the immediate prohibition by law of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage?

YES

NO

The instructions to voters explained the question on the ballot paper in the following terms:—

Electors in voting "yes" on this question will be considered as expressing an opinion in favour of prohibition to the extent to which the Legislature of this Province or the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, as may be determined by the court of final resort.

The ballot papers to be used by men were yellow; the ballot papers to be used by women were blue.

The subjoined table explains itself :—

COUNTIES.	MEN'S VOTES.		MAJORITIES.	WOM'S V'T'S		MAJORITY-TIES.
	YES.	NO.		YES.	NO.	
Brant.....	1918	655	1263	165	12	153
Bruce.....	6608	3100	3508	276	49	227
Carleton.....	2513	1596	917	88	22	66
Dufferin.....	2556	910	1646	117	16	101
Elgin.....	3512	1848	1664	192	16	176
Essex.....	2981	3245	264	175	43	132
Frontenac.....	2193	1678	515	68	11	57
Grey.....	6801	3291	3510	313	49	264
Haldimand.....	2531	1349	1182	137	13	124
Halton.....	216	893	1270	160	5	155
Hastings.....	442	2059	2361	206	40	166
Huron.....	703	4030	3008	382	68	314
Kent.....	483	2916	1917	240	32	208
Lambton.....	6010	2837	3173	334	42	292
Lanark.....	2740	1322	1418	186	30	156
Leeds and Grenville.....	5127	2979	2148	377	38	339
Lennox and Addington.....	2508	1667	836	157	42	115
Lincoln.....	2491	1296	1195	136	16	120
Middlesex.....	6799	3006	3793	400	60	340
Norfolk.....	3172	1207	1965	222	10	212
Northumberland and Durham.....	7040	2568	4472	450	40	410
Ontario.....	4707	2639	2068	355	52	303
Oxford.....	5602	2551	3051	505	55	450
Peel.....	2491	1475	1016	168	26	142
Perth.....	3777	2618	1159	179	32	147
Peterborough.....	2444	1031	1413	100	19	81
Prescott and Russell.....	1494	3146	1652	64	31	33
Prince Edward.....	2246	1153	1093	138	14	124
Renfrew.....	2488	2357	131	106	33	73
Simcoe.....	6612	3744	2868	375	54	321
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry.....	5851	3424	2427	388	31	357
Victoria.....	2999	1550	1449	171	21	150
Waterloo.....	3191	4138	947	315	121	194
Welland.....	2674	1796	878	207	36	171
Wellington.....	4715	2422	2293	327	66	261
Wentworth.....	3169	1145	2024	189	22	167
York.....	4729	2726	2003	366	115	251
Haliburton (provisional Co.).....	366	211	155	2	0	2

CITIES.	MEN'S VOTES.		MAJORITIES.	WOM'S V'T'S		MAJORITY-TIES.
	Yes.	No.		Yes.	No.	
Belleville	829	538	291	153	26	127
Brantford	1510	658	852	195	36	159
Guelph	935	622	313	120	28	92
Hamilton	3907	2794	1113	487	105	382
Kingston	1217	914	303	195	36	159
London	2444	1805	639	338	45	293
Ottawa	2827	2294	533	268	64	204
St. Catharines.	530	440	90	78	22	56
St. Thomas	702	744	42	98	9	90
Stratford	631	515	116	71	15	64
Toronto	10915	9171	1744	1003	284	719
Windsor	598	724	126	76	54	22
DISTRICTS.						
Muskoka	1307	618	689	56	3	53
Manitoulin	398	184	214	17	4	13
Thunder Bay ..	500	298	202	29	8	21
Rainy River ...	328	232	96	6	0	6
Parry Sound ..	1216	639	577	54	11	43
Nipissing	560	552	8	24	11	13
Algoma	827	428	399	23	5	18
SEP'R'D TOWNS.						
Chatham	757	630	127	118	37	81
Prescott	155	240	85	22	3	19
Aylmer	253	121	132	49	1	48
Trenton	230	106	124	38	7	31
Perth	172	95	77	32	3	29
St. Mary's	330	212	118	69	21	48
Tor. Junction..	459	273	186	34	5	29
SEP. TOWNSHIP						
Pelee Island ...	46	69	23	4	1	3
Total	180087	108494	74732 3139	12402	2226	10176

From the figures above set out we get the following as the aggregate results of the voting:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Votes polled—YES.....	180,087	12,402	192,489
Votes polled—No.....	108,494	2,226	110,720
Total votes polled.....	288,581	14,628	303,209
Total majorities—YES..	74,732	10,176	84,908
Total majorities—No....	3,139	.....	3,139
Net majority—YES.....	71,593	10,176	81,769

THE PLEBISCITE RETURNS AND THE SCOTT ACT VOTING COMPARED.

In the January VANGUARD, commencing at page 241, will be found an article giving the figures of all Scott Act votings which have hitherto taken place. It will be interesting and useful to compare the votes, in the Ontario counties, with the votes in the recent plebiscite, which are given by counties, etc. elsewhere in our present issue. To make such comparison more convenient, the majorities recorded in both cases are given in full in the sub-joined table. All the Ontario counties which adopted the Scott Act subsequently repealed it. In the first column of figures will be found the majority by which the Scott Act was adopted, in the second column the majority by which it was repealed, and in the third column the majority given in the plebiscite.

As only men were allowed to vote upon the Scott Act, the plebiscite figures for the men's votes only are taken. It must be borne in mind that the voters' lists used in the Scott Act voting were different from those used in the plebiscite. The former were based on the Dominion franchise, the latter on the Provincial.

In the Scott Act voting, the city of Stratford and the town of St. Mary's counted in as a part of the county of Perth, the town of Prescott as part of Leeds and Grenville, Aylmer as part of Norfolk, Trenton as part of Hastings, Perth as part of Lanark. In the comparison given below, the plebiscite majorities for the cities and towns named are therefore added in with the counties, so as to make the comparison fair and complete.

The Vanguard.

County.	Majority for Scott Act.	Majority ag't Scott Act.	Majority YES in Plebiscite.
Brant.....	602	152	1263
Bruce.....	1312	1392	3508
Carleton.....	693	725	917
Dufferin.....	795	213	1646
Elgin.....	1856	1223	1664
Frontenac.....	641	513	515
Halton.....	81	197	1270
Huron.....	1653	1310	3008
Kent.....	2393	1620	2044
Lambton.....	2919	1330	3173
Lanark.....	406	771	1495
Leeds & Grenville..	674	1278	2063
Lennox & Addington	36	604	836
Lincoln.....	570	597	1195
Middlesex.....	3375	2538	3793
Norfolk.....	1087	722	2097
Northumberland & Durham.....	2187	627	4472
Ontario.....	1351	921	2068
Oxford.....	775	1922	3051
Peterboro.....	318	362	1413
Renfrew.....	730	910	131
Simcoe.....	1183	3102	2868
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry...	1706	2143	2427
Victoria.....	965	992	1449
Wellington.....	1430	1860	2293
CITY.			
Guelph.....	168	449	313

The city of St. Thomas which carried the Scott Act, and subsequently repealed it, gave a majority against prohibition in the plebiscite. Its record is as follows:—

St. Thomas..... 11 572 Majority NO in
Plebiscite. 42

The following counties and cities did not have the Scott Act in operation at all. That measure was submitted in them, but was defeated. We give a comparison between the majorities given against the Scott Act, and the majorities given in favor of prohibition.

County.	Majority ag'st Scott Act.	Majority YES in Plebiscite.
Haldimand.....	308	1182
Hastings.....	7	2485
Peel	194	1016
Perth	168	1393
Prince Edward.....	125	1093
Welland.....	768	878
Wentworth.....	598	2024
CITIES.		
Brantford.....	166	852
Hamilton.....	1150	1113
Kingston.....	57	303
St. Catharines.....	588	90

The county of Prescott and Russell gave a majority against the Scott Act, and also a majority NO in the plebiscite. The following were the figures :—

	Majority ag'st Scott Act.	Majority NO in Plebiscite.
Prescott & Russell....	1596	1652

THE EFFECTS OF BEER DRINKING. TEN SCIENTIFIC TESTIMONIES.

[Reprinted from the *Toledo Blade*.]

The alarming growth of the use of beer among our people, and especially the spreading delusion among many who consider themselves temperate and sober, that the encouragement of beer drinking is an effective way of promoting the cause of temperance, and of aiding to stamp out the demon Rum, impelled the *Blade* to send a representative out to a number of the leading physicians of Toledo, to obtain their opinions as to the real damage which indulgence in an appetite for malt liquors does the victim of that form of intemperance, and the dangers which threaten the whole community from a lack of restraint upon this terrible devastator of our people's lives and health, intellect and bodily vigor, it being indeed a pestilence which literally stalks at noonday throughout the land, wherever the poison-breeding breweries are allowed to distribute their broth of degradation and debasement through the community.

Every one is not only a gentleman of the highest personal character, but is a physician whose professional abilities have been severely tested, and have received the stamp of the highest endorsement by the public and their professional brethren. Able and more skilful physicians are not to be found anywhere. Each has also practiced for

many years in Toledo—the shortest time for any one of them being more than twelve years—and this practice has been of a kind to make them accurately acquainted with the matters of which they speak.

The indictment they with one accord present against beer-drinking is simply terrible. It is a curse for which there is no mitigation. The fearful devil-fish crushing a fisherman in its long winding arms, and sucking his life-blood from his mangled body and limbs, is not so frightful an assailant as this deadly but insidious enemy which fastens itself upon its victim, and daily becomes more and more the wretched man's master, clogging up his liver, rotting his kidneys, decaying his heart and arteries, stupefying and starving his brain, choking his lungs and bronchia, loading his body down with dropsical fluids and unwholesome fat, fastening upon him rheumatism, erysipelas, and all manner of painful and disgusting diseases, and finally dragging him down to the grave at a time when other men are in their prime of mental and bodily vigor. But we can not hope to tell the story so well as the physicians themselves, who speak out of the fullness of a rich experience. Here are their statements:—

DR. S. H. BURGEM, a practitioner for over thirty-five years, twenty-eight of which have been in Toledo, says :

“I think beer kills quicker than any other kind of liquor. My attention was first called to the insidious effects of beer-drinking years ago, when I began examining for a life insurance company. I passed as unusually good risks five Germans—young business men—who seemed to be in the best of health, and to have superb constitutions. In a few years I was amazed to see the whole five drop off, one after another, with what ought to have been mild and easily curable attacks of diseases. On comparing my ex-

perience with that of other physicians, I found that they were all having similar luck with confirmed beer drinkers, and the incidents of my practice since then have heaped up confirmation upon confirmation.

“The first organ to be attacked is the kidneys; the liver soon sympathizes with them, and then comes, most frequently, dropsy or Bright’s disease, both of which are certain to end fatally. Any physician who cares to take the time will tell you that among the dreadful results of habitual beer-drinking are lock-jaw and erysipelas, and that the beer-drinker seems incapable of recovering from the effects of mild disorders and injuries not usually regarded as of a grave character. Pneumonia, pleurisy, fevers, etc., seem to have a first mortgage on him, which they foreclose remorselessly at an early opportunity.

“The beer-drinker is much worse off than the whisky-drinker. The whiskey-drinker seems to have more elasticity and reserve power. A whiskey-drinker will even have delirium tremens and tear everything around him to pieces, but after the fit has gone you will sometimes find good material to work upon, and good management may bring him around all right. But when a beer-drinker gets into trouble, it seems almost as if you have to re-create the man before you can hope to do anything for him. I have talked this for years, and have already had an abundance of living and dead instances around me to support my opinions.”

DR. S. S. THORN, a physician of an experience embracing a period of service in the army as well as some twenty years’ practice in Toledo, said:—

“Adulterants are not the important thing in my estimation—it is the beer itself. It stupifies and retards his intellection, because it is a narcotic, and cumulative in its

effects. For instance, mercurials are cumulative. They gather in the system. A dose of 1-16th or 1-32d of a grain would have no appreciable effect upon the system; but a number of these small doses administered consecutively, would soon produce salivation and other destructive results. So beer accumulates and gathers certain pernicious agencies in the system, until they become very destructive. Every man who drinks beer in any quantity, soon begins to load himself with soft, unhealthy fat. This is bad, because it is the result of interference with the natural elimination of deleterious substances. No man, no matter what his constitution, can go on long with his system full of the morbid and dead matter which the kidneys and liver are intended to work off.

“If you could drop into a little circle of doctors, when they are having a quiet, professional chat over matters and people in the range of their experience, you will hear enough in a few minutes to terrify you as to the work of beer. One will say, ‘What’s become of So-and-so? I haven’t seen him around lately.’ ‘Oh, he’s dead.’ ‘Dead! What was the matter?’ ‘Beer.’ Another will say, ‘I’ve just come from Blank’s. I’m afraid it’s about my last call on him, poor fellow.’ ‘What’s the trouble?’ ‘Oh, he’s been a regular beer-drinker for years.’ A third will remark how — has just gone out like a candle in a draft of wind. ‘Beer’ is the reason given. And so on, until the half-dozen physicians have mentioned perhaps, fifty recent cases where apparently strong, hearty men, at a time of life when they should be in their prime, have suddenly dropped into the grave. To say they are habitual beer-drinkers is a sufficient explanation to any physician. He never asks anything further as to causes.

“The first effect on the liver is to congest and enlarge it. Then follows a low grade of inflammation and subsequent

contraction of the capsules, with the effect of producing what is known in the profession as 'hob-nailed liver,' or 'drunkard's liver.' The surface of the organ becomes covered with little lumps that look like nail-heads on the soles of shoes. This condition develops dropsy. The congestion of the liver clogs up all the springs of the body, and makes all sorts of mental and physical exertion as difficult and labored as it would be to run a clock, the wheels of which were covered with dirt and gum. The life insurance companies make a business of estimating men's lives, and can only make money by making correct estimates of whatever influences life. Here is the table that they use in calculating how long a normal, healthy man will probably live after a given age :

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Expectation.</i>
20 years,	41.5 years.
30 "	34.4 "
40 "	28.3 "
50 "	20.2 "
60 "	13.8 "
65 "	11 "

" Now they expect that a man otherwise healthy, who is addicted to beer-drinking, will have his life shortened from 40 to 60 per cent. For instance, if he is 20 years old and does not drink beer he may reasonably expect to reach the age of 61. If he is a beer-drinker he will probably not live to be over 35, and so on. If he is 30 years old when he begins to drink beer he will probably drop off somewhere between 40 and 45, instead of living to 64, as he should. There is no sentiment, prejudice or assertion about these figures. They are simply cold-blooded business facts, derived from experience, and the companies invest their money upon them, just the same as a man pays so many dollars for so many feet of ground or bushels of wheat.

"All beer-drinkers have rheumatism, more or less, and no beer-drinker can recover from rheumatism as long as he drinks beer. You will notice how a beer-drinker walks about stiff on his heels, without any of the natural elasticity and spring from the toes and the ball of the foot that a healthy man should have. That is because the beer has the effect of increasing the lithia deposits—'chalk-stones' they are sometimes called—about the smaller joints, which cause articular rheumatism.

"Beer-drinkers are absolutely the most dangerous class of subjects that a surgeon can operate upon. Every surgeon dreads to have anything to do with them. They do not recover from the simplest hurts without a great deal of trouble and danger. Insignificant scratches and cuts are liable to develop a long train of dangerous troubles. The choking up of the sewers and absorbents of the body brings about blood-poisoning and malignant running sores, and sometimes delirium tremens result from a small hurt. It is very dangerous for a beer-drinker to even cut his finger. No wound ever heals by 'first intention,' as it does upon a healthy man, but takes a long course of suppuration, sometimes with very offensive discharges, and all sorts of complications are liable. All surgeons hesitate to perform operations on a beer-drinker that they would undertake with the greatest confidence on any one else.

"I have told you the frozen truth—cold, calm, scientific facts, such as the profession everywhere recognizes as absolute truths. I do not regard beer-drinking as safe for any one. It is a dangerous, aggressive evil that no one can tamper with, with any safety to himself. There is only one safe course, and that is to let it alone entirely."

DR. M. H. PARMALEE, physician and surgeon of twelve years' practice in Toledo, says :

"The majority of saloon-keepers die from dropsy arising from liver and kidney diseases, which are induced by their beer-drinking. My experience has been that saloon-keepers and the men working about breweries are very liable to these diseases. When one of these apparently stalwart, beery fellows is attacked by a disorder that would not be regarded as at all dangerous in a person of ordinary constitution, or even a delicate, weakly child or woman, he is liable to drop off like an over-ripe apple from a tree. You are never sure of him for a minute. He may not be dangerously sick to-day, and to-morrow be in his shroud. All physicians think about alike on this subject, as their observations all lead them to similar conclusions. It is a matter so plain that there is hardly room for any other opinion. The most of them are like myself in another thing: I have come to dread being called upon to take charge of a case of sickness in a man who is an habitual beer drinker. Experience has taught me that in such persons it is impossible to predict the outcome. The form of Bright's disease known as the swollen or large white kidney, is much more frequent among beer-drinkers than any other class of people, and also that its prevalence seems to have kept pretty fair pace with the rapid increase in the consumption of beer in this country."

DR. W. T. RIDENOUR served during the war as surgeon of the 12th Ohio Infantry, was medical inspector of the Department of West Virginia, has resided in Toledo for fourteen years, has served some years as health officer of the city, and has been lecturer on physiology in the Toledo medical schools for three years. The following is his testimony:—

"The first effect of the habitual use of beer is upon the stomach, merely a physical one, and is to greatly distend it.

In making a post-mortem examination a physician instantly recognizes a beer-drinker's stomach by its greatly increased dimensions.

“The liver is the great laboratory, the great workshop of the body. Any derangement of it means the immediate derangement of all the rest of the vital machinery. There can be no health anywhere when the liver is out of order. Beer-drinking overloads it and clogs it up, producing congestion. The liver is composed of a number of little cells united together into what are called lobules. When the beer-drinker begins to overload his liver the first effort of nature is to enlarge it to do the extra work it is called upon to do. But this enlargement is mainly in the interstitial tissue, the tissue connecting the cells and lobules, which keeps on growing until the cells themselves are diminished in size by pressure and less fitted for their office. This deranges and permanently cripples the organ. One of the functions of the liver is to separate from the blood excrementitious and effete substances that should be thrown off through the kidneys in the urine. Naturally, when the working capacity of the liver is crippled this function of preparing the excrementitious matters for elimination by the kidney is interfered with, the salts—urea and the urates—are imperfectly elaborated, and much of them is thrown into the blood and kidneys as uric acid, which is comparatively insoluble and very irritating to those organs, and produces a long train of harmful sequelæ.

“Later the kidneys are assailed. I have no doubt that the rapid spread of that terrible ailment—Bright's disease of the kidneys—is largely due to the great development of the beer-drinking habit in this country. I have always believed that Bayard Taylor fell a victim to the German beer that he praised so highly. He died of Bright's disease at 50, when he was comparatively young, and should have

lived, with his constitution, to a green old age. He did not want to die, either. He was full of ambition, and had much work that he was eager to do before he passed away. But he went, just as habitual beer-drinkers are going all the time, and everywhere.

“My first patient was a saloon-keeper on Cherry street, as fine a looking man physically as I had ever seen—tall, well-built, about thirty-five years old, with clear eyes, florid complexion and muscles well developed. He had an attack of pneumonia in the lower lobe of the right lung. It was a simple, well-defined case attack, which I regarded very hopefully. Doctors are confident of saving nineteen out of twenty of such cases. They will, in fact, usually cure themselves in a little while, if left alone, as the disease is regarded as a self-limited one with tendency to recovery. I told my partner—Dr. Trembly—so, when we spoke of it in the evening, to my surprise he said quietly, ‘He’ll die.’ I asked what made him think so. ‘He’s a beer-drinker,’ answered Trembly, and he persisted in predicting a fatal termination for the case in spite of all my assertions to the contrary. My confidence seemed justified when my patient began to recover from the attack on the lower lobe. Suddenly I discovered that the disease had lighted up in the middle lobe. This did not go through the various stages of the disease toward convalescence, but passed into the third stage of pneumonia-suppuratation; then the upper lobe became involved, and finally it crossed over and attacked the other lung, and my patient succumbed. Beer-drinkers are peculiarly liable to die of pneumonia. Their vital power, their power of resistance, their *vis medicatrix naturæ* is so lowered by their habits that they are liable to drop off from any acute disease, such as fevers, pneumonia, etc. As a rule, when a confirmed beer-drinker takes pneumonia he dies. They make bad patients.

“Beer-drinking produces rheumatism by producing chronic congestion and ultimately degeneration of the liver, thus interfering with its functions, among others its metabolic function, by which the food is elaborated and fitted for the sustenance of the body, and by which function the refuse materials resulting from the nutrition and action of the tissues of the body are oxidized and made soluble for elimination by the kidneys as before stated, thus forcing the retention in the body of the excrementitious and dead matters I have spoken of. The presence of uric acid and other insoluble effete matters in the blood and tissues is one of the main causes of rheumatism, and I have shown how beer-drinking retains it in the system.”

DR. J. H. CURRY, whose specialty is diseases of the eye and ear, and who is a successful practitioner of many years' standing, declined to discuss the general physiological effects of beer and other intoxicants.

“I can't say that I know any strictly beer-drinkers. No matter what they have begun upon, all the drinkers that I know now drink whiskey about as regularly as they do beer, and also wine, when they can afford it. They have all progressed pretty rapidly from beer to something stronger, which they alternate with beer. A man can go on a spree once a year, or once in six months or so, without doing himself any material injury, but a man who drinks what he calls 'moderately' every day, lowers his vital powers very much by the practice. This is universally conceded by the profession. He is especially unable to stand any shock or strain to his system, and breaks down under what would not seriously affect non-drinkers. The habitual 'moderate' drinker SATURATES his system, injures his bodily fibre, and loads it up with noxious matters that

are very injurious. The fact of a man being an habitual drinker is always regarded as a very bad factor by every physician and surgeon in making a prognosis of his case. Medical men dread having such for patients.

“Oculists have to contend with a disease that has been named ‘amblyopia potatorum,’ or ‘drunkard’s blindness,’ which usually manifests itself as an atrophy of the optic nerve, a wasting away for want of nourishment. When this proceeds to a certain stage in the optic nerve, the result is total and incurable blindness. Sælberg Wells, one of the first authorities on eye diseases, says on Amblyopia Potatorum: ‘This toxic effect may be especially produced by alcohol, tobacco, lead and quinine. The amblyopia met with in drunkards (AMBLYOPIA POTATORUM) generally commences with the appearance of a mist or cloud before the eyes, which more or less surrounds and shrouds the object, rendering it hazy and indistinct. In some cases the impairment of vision becomes very considerable, so that only the largest of print can be deciphered; but if progressive amblyopia sets in, the sight may be completely lost.’ ‘Stellwagen on the Eye,’ another author of the highest repute among physicians, says: ‘By the complete giving up of alcoholics the disease may be brought to a standstill, and often cured. Of this we are certain, that amblyopia is observed in an extremely large percentage of habitual drinkers. ‘Noyes on the Eye,’ the latest publication in this speciality, says: ‘In alcoholic amblyopia we usually find a dull red nerve, with swollen veins, rather hazy borders, and torpid circulation. Atrophy may subsequently ensue.’”

DR. S. S. LUNGREN, one of the leading homœopathic physicians and surgeons in the country, has been practicing in Toledo for nearly a quarter of a century.

“It is difficult to find any part of a confirmed beer-drinker’s machinery that is doing its work as it should. This is the reason why their life-cords snap off like glass rods when disease or accident gives them a little blow. Beer-drinking shortens life. That is not a mere opinion, however. It is a well-settled, recognized fact. Physicians and insurance companies accept this as unquestionably as they do any other undisputed fact of science.

“The great English physicians decide that the heart’s action is increased 13 per cent. in its efforts to throw off an alcoholic stimulant introduced into the circulation. The result of this is easily figured out. The natural pulse-beat is say 76 per minute. If we multiply this by 60 for the number of minutes in an hour, and by 24 for the hours in a day, and add 13 per cent. to the sum total, we will find that the heart has been compelled to do an extra work during that time in throwing off the burden of a few drinks (4.8-10ths ozs. of alcohol) equal to 15½ tons lifted one foot high.

“The alcohol in the beer causes a dilation of the superficial blood vessels, as it does of all of them, in fact. This gives the ruddy look. But it is really an unhealthy congestion there and everywhere. Everywhere—heart, brain, stomach, lungs, liver, kidneys—it breaks down, weakens, enfeebles, invites attacks of disease, and makes recovery from any attack or injury precarious and difficult. The brain and its membranes suffer severely, and after irritation and inflammation come the well-known dullness and stupidity. There is no question in my mind that many brain diseases and many cases of insanity are produced by excessive beer-drinking.

“But it is everywhere the same, everywhere it is degeneration; and this ruinous work is not confined to the notorious drinkers, but everyone must suffer just in propor-

tion to the amount he or she drinks. No man who drinks much beer is the physical and mental equal of one who abstains. He diminishes his present powers, shortens his life, and wrecks himself by his indulgence in it."

DR. J. T. WOODS, three years in the United States service as surgeon in charge of important brigade and division hospitals, five years professor of physiology in the Cleveland Medical College, now chief surgeon of the Wabash system of railroads, has practiced in Toledo sixteen years. He says:

"I have never had reason to think that any beneficial results came from the use of beer as a common drink, but on the contrary, regard it as slowly, but positively detrimental to the system. Its indiscriminate use as a beverage produces the most damaging effects as other drugs would do. I can conceive of no greater fallacy than that any active medicine can even in small quantities be used with impunity. It does not follow because we can not measure results that there are none.

"That beer is foreign to nature's demands is plainly evident. The whole organism at once sets about its removal. Every channel through which it can be got rid of is brought into active play, and does not cease its efforts until the last trace is gone. The reaching of a certain end depends only on the frequency of the repetitions. The whole is made up of the parts; each and every drink counts one. These ONES added together make the wreck, and to secure this result it is only necessary to make the single numbers sufficient. I do not see how to excuse any one from its effects. In short, each leaves its footprint in one way or another, and the idea that because you stop before you stagger, the system takes no note of the damaging material you put into it, is a ruinous delusion.

"The condition of the habitual drinker is considered an unnatural one, a portion of his diet having been such that vital organs are more or less impaired, the nervous system in a peculiarly unreliable condition, blood deranged in quality, and the reparative power below what it would naturally be. Treatment before and after any severe operative procedure is conducted with especial view to this unnatural or fictitious life, experience having long since taught this fact in the face of all contrary theory. That confirmed beer-drinkers are especially unpromising patients on whom to perform surgical operations, I am sure all practical surgeons will agree. There can be no question about it."

DR. C. A. KIRKLEY, in constant practice in Toledo for fifteen years, says :

"I do not believe that the healthy organism needs an artificial prop to sustain it. Depression below the standard of health always follows just in proportion as the system is stimulated above that standard, and its effect upon nutrition, upon the nervous system, and upon the circulation must therefore be injurious. The organs directly affected are the stomach, liver, kidneys, heart and brain. Stimulants are so quickly absorbed that their action is perhaps especially exercised upon, first, the vascular system, then the nervous system, and then upon the nutrition. What is called the portal vein conveys the stimulants through the liver, after it is absorbed, the function and structure of which is liable to suffer. This is also true of the kidneys, which naturally eliminate such extraneous matters. As is well known, there is no more fruitful source of Bright's disease. The heart and blood-vessels are excited at first, then their tone is impaired, and then digestion and nutrition become impaired.

“The nervous system is of course especially liable to disorder. Every physician is familiar with cases in which nervous ‘wear and tear’ in an active life has been kept up by stimulants without apparent loss of power for years; bodily and mental vigor, however, suddenly fail, mental exertion produces fatigue, there is depression, loss of appetite, enfeebled digestion, and all the symptoms consequent upon this condition. The individual has believed that he could keep up his strength for a longer time with the assistance of stimulants; he has been constantly over-taxed, but his delusion is to the contrary. The repeated application of the stimulus that the over-exertion might be prolonged has really expended the powers of the nervous system and prepared him for more complete prostration later in life. The temporary advantage gained was purchased at a great cost. The greater the expenditure of nervous power by the use of stimulants the more complete the exhaustion. The tired brain, from habitual overwork, may feel the consequences less speedily when kept up by artificial stimulation to extraordinary activity, and the stomach may perhaps be less susceptible to the loss of its natural energy; but when the crisis comes there is poor repair of nervous matter, the nutritive powers are depressed, and the health slowly restored, if at all. On the other hand, the man who has abstained from the use of alcoholic beverages, having over-taxed his nervous system, only needs a short period of rest and change for the renovation of his system and the recovery of mental and bodily vigor.

“My experience is that sickness is always more complicated—more fatal—in beer-drinkers, and that serious accidents are usually fatal with them. The rate of mortality among life-policy holders is much lower than among the average population, owing to the fact that those of intemperate habits are rejected. The effect of alcoholic and

malt liquors in producing disease and predisposing to it is perhaps greatest in tropical countries. As a general rule, the more unhealthy the locality the more do the inhabitants indulge in stimulants, either from the mistaken notion that they can better withstand the effects of the climate or a disposition to make their short life a jolly one.

“Under its influence the mental powers are even more inactive than the physical. There is hardly a single cause that operates more powerfully in the production of insanity, and not only that, but it excites the action of other causes that may be present. Plutarch says that ‘one drunkard begets another,’ and Aristotle says that ‘Drunken women bring forth children like unto themselves.’ A report was made to the Legislature of Massachusetts some years ago—I think by a Dr. Howe—on Idiocy. He had learned the habits of the parents of 300 idiots, and 145, nearly half, are reported as known to be habitual drunkards, thus showing the enfeebled constitution of the children of drunkards. I have in mind an instance where three children were born to the mother, begotten when the father was intoxicated, and all died within eight months of their birth. They should have recovered, and would have recovered had they not had the relaxed and enfeebled constitution inherited from their intemperate father. Instances are recorded where both parents were intoxicated at the time of conception, and the result was an idiot. There is not a doubt but that inebriety not only makes more destructive whatever taint may exist, but impairs the health and natural vigor for remote generations.

“I believe that forty-nine out of fifty diseases of chronic Bright’s disease are directly produced by it. I have never met with a case in which the patient has not been intemperate to a greater or less degree. The proportion may be too high, but that is certainly my experience. Mr. Christi-

son, a celebrated author, states that three-fourths to four-fifths of the cases met with in Edinburgh were in habitual drunkenness."

DR. W. C. CHAPMAN served during the war as a surgeon in the Army of the Potomac, and since then has practiced in Toledo. He is Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Northwestern Ohio Medical College. He says:—

"Alcohol is a cerebral sedative, that is, an agent which, having first stimulated the brain and nervous system to an abnormal degree, causes sedation, an exactly opposite condition. It matters not in what form the alcohol is taken, whether as whiskey, brandy, wine or beer, this physiological effect is always shown as the principal one.

"There are other results from its use, which, although perfectly well established and understood by the physiologist, remain unknown to the drinker, as the condensation of albumen, congestion of the stomach and liver, thus impairing digestion, and even causing structural changes in the various organs themselves; causing enlargements, followed by contractions of the liver, fatty degeneration of the blood, the blood-vessels, heart and kidneys, and the brain itself may be similarly affected. Of course small doses, not frequently repeated, do not bring about all these results; but sooner or later, if drinking to moderation becomes a habit, many of these results will become apparent.

"I certainly do consider beer as harmful as the ardent spirits, if not more so. I can not see how any one can drink from ten to twenty glasses of beer a day, an amount quite low for a beer-drinker, without producing pathological conditions fully as grave as those found in one who constantly drinks his brandy or whiskey. I know that some

good men consider beer is a food, and even alcohol, but I can not so look at it. The fact is, that after very many experiments, it is supposed that about one and a half ounces of alcohol will be retained during twenty-four hours in the system, and that more than that will be excreted. Therefore within that limit alcohol acts as a food. Making allowance for errors in collecting all the excreta during twenty-four or forty-eight hours, what a narrow limit do we find for its use as food. Hence, by the drinking of one and a half ounces of alcohol as much nourishment would be obtained as from three cents worth of sugar candy. And even the most enthusiastic of its supporters as food say that no matter how much is taken during twenty-four hours only one and a half ounces is retained, and more than that is injurious.

“Just look at it. Pure beer is 91 per cent. water, 5 per cent. alcohol and 4 per cent. of malt extract, adulterations, hops, etc. Not as much nutrition in ten pints of beer as in one slice of bread and butter.”

DR. G. A. COLLAMORE, in practice about twenty-five years, and formerly division surgeon of the third division, Twenty-second Army Corps, said :—

“Beer contains from 3 to 5 per cent. of alcohol, and produces the well-known effects of that substance on the vital organs, especially the brain, stomach, liver, kidneys and blood.

“The brain is kept in a hyperemic or congested condition, which prevents normal cerebation or the accurate use of the mental faculties.

“The stomach becomes catarrhal, inactive and finally dilated.

"The liver is overburdened in disposing of the excess of hydro-carbon, is first congested, then contracted or cirrhotic, which condition partially stops the free circulation of blood through it and leads to abdominal dropsy.

"The kidneys are overworked to get rid of the superfluous water, and become first enlarged and then contracted (Bright's disease), a state of things which results in enlargement of the heart (hypertrophy), derangement of the circulation, and eventually general dropsy.

"The lungs have an extra amount of labor thrown upon them in burning up (or oxidizing) the alcohol, and are in a favorable condition for attacks of congestion, inflammation or odema (dropsy), which are very liable to prove fatal.

"Every physician or surgeon will testify that, other things being equal, the beer-soaker has a much smaller chance of recovery, if overtaken by serious illness, accident or the necessity of surgical interference, than the one who abstains. In this one particular effect beer is, in my judgment, more injurious than more concentrated forms of alcohol, which tend rather to local disorders."

RECORD OF EVENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A general provincial election for the Nova Scotia Legislature will take place on March 15th. At the same time there will be taken a plebiscite on the question of prohibition. All entitled to vote for members for the legislature are entitled to vote in this plebiscite. It follows very closely on the lines of the Ontario voting which took place January 1st last. The following is the form of ballot to be used:—



Are you in favor of the immediate prohibition by law of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, in the Dominion of Canada?

YES

NO

SWEDEN.

The recent Swedish parliamentary elections seem to have resulted very favorably for the friends of the temperance movement. The Good Templars are the principal working force in the great movement going on in that country. A correspondent of the Alliance News gives the following information:—

“All the temperance men but two were re-elected, and 15 other temperance men are elected. Of these the following are members of the Good Templar Order:—Our

R. W. G. Co., Bro. Lieut. Wavrinski, P. Grand Chief Templar; our P. R. W. G. M., Bro. Oskar Eklund, Vice Templar; Adolf Aulin, Grand Treasurer; J. Nordin, P. G. Marshal; and J. A. Yjallback, P. Norberg, C. T. Wallbom, Daniel Persson, A. H. Gothberg, and J. Walter. The Province of Jemptland elects four M. P.'s, and three of them are Good Templars. G. Counsellor L. G. Broome also stood for Parliament, and was only 50 votes behind his opponent, and the G. S. J. T. (Bro. J. Hylander) likewise stood, and was only 15 votes behind.

"The friends of temperance in Sweden are by no means enamoured of the Gothenberg licensing system, which generally prevails in that country. They and the Swedish Liberal party are moving for local option—legislation on the lines of the proposals by the Gladstone Government in England. The leader of the liberal party in the Swedish House of Commons is Herr Adolf Hedin, who has sat in the House 21 years, and is accounted the greatest political orator in the country. In a recent speech, Herr Hedin dealt with the drink question, and referred to the working of local option in America and to the local veto measure proposed for Great Britain, as indicating the line upon which the Swedish Parliament should work to reform the evils which are still rife, notwithstanding the working of the Gothenburg system. It is expected that he will soon introduce a bill upon these lines."

NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand has been making decided progress in anti-liquor legislation. That colony is advancing fast along reform lines. The late session of parliament gave full and unrestricted franchise to women who are now being enrolled in the voters' lists by thousands. Their influence is expected to be a great augmentation to temperance

political power. The new measure for the control of the liquor traffic contains important changes. Mr. Frederick Battley, J.P., of Auckland, writing for the Bond of Union, summarizes the more important of them in the following terms :—

“The licensing districts are to be the electoral divisions of the colony. These are large, and it is claimed that more general expression of opinion will be obtained. The voters on the parliamentary roll are the new constituency (instead of ratepayers only). The licensing committees are to consist of the resident (stipendiary) magistrate as chairman, and eight elected members (previous disqualification remaining of all connected with the trade, and disqualification added of persons in the employment of Government, borough, or local authority, excepting the resident magistrate aforesaid). The expressed opinions or pledges of any persons not to disqualify. This is a gain for the prohibitionists.

“There is to be an absolute cessation of increase of licensed houses ; no extra license can be granted until after next census (three years hence), then if the population of a district has increased by twenty-five per cent. the question of increase of licenses is to be submitted to vote of the electors. The one exception to this restriction is, that if the population of a district has suddenly increased in a large degree the governor may, on petition of 100 residents, give the licensing committee power to grant extra licenses in the proportion of one house to every 700 persons residing within two miles, this power not to apply if there has previously been a legal vote of no license in such district. These restrictions should operate beneficially in a colony whose population and settlement are progressive. The provision for expression of the general popular will concerning licenses are :—That a triennial vote be taken (first to be in March, 1894) three questions to be submitted ;—

1. Whether the present number of licenses is to continue?
2. Whether the present number of licenses is to be reduced?
3. Whether any licenses are to be granted?

(a) An absolute majority of affirmative votes settles question one, save that the committee may refuse to renew licenses endorsed for breaches of the law. (b) An absolute majority settles question two. If reduction is voted the committee may reduce at their discretion, not exceeding one-fourth of the total of existing licenses—those which have been endorsed to be forfeited first, and then those which are existing mainly for bar trade and are not fitted for accommodation of travellers. (c) The vote for no licenses is not to be effective unless the majority be three-fifths. If the votes recorded for three do not show a three-fifths majority, but shall, when added to the votes recorded for two, make a three-fifths majority of the total votes polled, then the same shall count as a vote for reduction of licenses.

But in every case the poll shall be void unless half the total number of voters on the roll shall have voted. This clause was strenuously resisted by the temperance party, as it is felt it will be most difficult in large districts with scattered population to secure the attendance of sufficient voters to give effect to reductions or prohibition, and this provision will probably be the battle-ground for future struggles between the temperance reformers and their opponents.

As indicated above, where the population has increased by 25 per cent. a fourth question as to increase of licenses is to be submitted to the vote. If the electors affirm this by a three-fifths majority (half of those on the roll voting)

increased licenses may be granted in the proportion of one to every 700 of the increased population.

Among detailed provisions it is enacted that no closed premises can be re-opened for five years; no license may hereafter be granted to a woman (this not to disqualify women now holding licenses, nor widows, nor wives who have obtained protection orders against their husbands): the hour of closing is to be 10 p. m. The committee may for an additional fee of £5 per annum extend the closing hour till 11 p. m., but no licenses can be granted for a later hour. Every applicant for a license must have his character certified to by the resident magistrate before receiving a license. Renewal of licenses after the triennial vote gives a right to renewal of licenses for the period of two years succeeding the year of the original grant until the next fall (save in cases of misconduct). [This clause is undoubtedly a great victory for the trade, and it will also be sure to be sought to be amended in future legislation.] In case of withdrawal of licenses, no compensation to be granted, relations of landlords and tenants as to rent, etc., to be thereon determined by arbitration.

A COMING EVENT.

The Council of the Dominion Alliance has called a Dominion convention of prohibitionists to be held at Montreal in July next. This gathering will be of national character, interest and value. Before the time of its being held, it is expected that the Royal Commission will have completed its work, and its report will be before the public. The results of the plebiscites in Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, and Nova Scotia will be known. Prohibitionists will have more knowledge than ever before of the strength of their forces. The reform we advocate is demanding from politicians more attention than it ever received before. It is specially desirable that there should be plans for concurrent and similar action in all parts of the Dominion, so that such pressure may be brought to bear upon parliament as will compel immediate consideration of this great question, and such electoral action arranged for as will ensure the return, at next general election, of a House of Commons definitely committed to the total national prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Arrangements will be made for specially low fares. The convention has been fixed for a time when the agricultural, commercial and professional classes will have the least press of business. Montreal is centrally situated as regards the whole Dominion. The convention will be representative. Its conclusions will affect the whole future of our cause. Every friend of that cause is earnestly asked to do all in his or her power to make this gathering a great success.

The plan of representation at this convention will be as follows:

Every church and society to be entitled to two representatives, and each church or society having more than one hundred members, to be entitled to an additional delegate for each hundred or fractional part of a hundred after the first full hundred members.

The following organizations are to be entitled to representation on the basis named:—County, city and electoral district Prohibition Alliances, Leagues or Central Committees, Municipal or Ward Committees, Branches of the W.C.T.U., Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, Lodges of the I.O.G.T., Councils of the R.T. of T., Branches of the League of the Cross, Prohibition Clubs, any other prohibition or temperance organizations, Church Congregations, Young Men's Christian Associations, Salvation Army Corps, Societies of Christian Endeavor, Epworth Leagues, Branches of St. Andrew's Brotherhood, Baptist Young People's Unions, and other young people's associations in connection with church work. The members of the council of the Dominion Alliance, elected from representative, ecclesiastical, temperance and prohibition bodies, to be also members of the convention.