

THE VANGUARD.

MAY, 1894.

THE PLEBISCITES.

Full returns have now been received of the voting in the different Provinces. The result is an endorsement of the principle of prohibition to a greater extent than was anticipated by even the prohibitionists. In every case very large majorities were polled. As our readers know, the voting had no immediate legislative effect, being simply a declaration by ballot, of the electors, of their favor for, or disapproval of the total prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor. The dates of voting and votes polled for and against prohibition, are as follows:—

Province.	Date of Voting.	Votes Cast for Prohibition.	Votes Cast ag't Prohibition.	Majority for Prohibition.
Manitoba	July 23rd, 1892,	19,637	7,115	12,522
Prince Ed'wd Island	Dec. 14th, 1893.	10,616	3,390	7,226
Ontario	Jan. 1st, 1894.	192,489	110,720	81,769
Nova Scotia . .	Mar. 15th, 1894	43,756	12,355	31,401
Totals, -		266,498	133,580	132,918

In the Province of Ontario, the women whose names were on the Municipal Roll were permitted to vote. 12,402 of them voted for prohibition, and 2,226 against. All the other votes recorded in all the Provinces that voted are men's.

The Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick has not submitted the question to the electors of that Province. Instead of doing so, the Legislature by an unanimous vote, adopted the following resolution.

The Provinces of Quebec and British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories, have not spoken. It is probable that prohibition sentiment in them may not be quite so strong as in the Provinces in which plebiscites have been taken. There are well-informed persons, however, who express confidence that majorities would be given in favor of prohibition in all of these places. It is no doubt absolutely safe to assume that the Dominion majority of electors favorable to prohibition, is over 100,000.

No government, no party, no policy, no proposition ever received so overwhelming an endorsement by the electorate as that which has been received by the proposal to totally prohibit the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

THE NOVA SCOTIA PLEBISCITE.

The official return of the voting on the question of prohibition on March 15th, is as follows:—

County.	Vote.		Majority.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Annapolis	2628	350	2278	.....
Antigonish	883	948	.....	65
Cape Breton	2644	1916	728	.....
Colchester	3053	382	2671	.....
Cumberland	4595	511	4084	.....
Digby	1695	297	1398	.....
Guysboro	1362	392	970	.....
Halifax	5387	2351	3036	.....
Hants	2698	439	2259	.....
Inverness	1973	800	1173	.....
Kings	3170	249	2921	.....
Lunenburg	2567	916	1651	.....
Pictou	4100	1192	2908	.....
Queens	1137	225	912	.....
Richmond	978	436	542	.....
Shelbourne	1838	166	1672	.....
Victoria	1165	284	881	.....
Yarmouth	1883	501	1382	.....
Total	43756	1355	31466	65

Net majority, 31,401.

The number of voters who voted for candidates, and the number who voted for prohibition, are given in the following table. It must be borne in mind, however, that the number of names on the list is much in excess of the possible pollable vote. Persons have died since the lists were made up, or have moved away, or have become disqualified. The same names are frequently found on different lists. It is not possible to ascertain exactly the number entitled to vote.

County.	Number on Voters' Lists.	Number who Voted for Candidates.	Number who Voted on Prohibition.
Annapolis	4154	3357	2978
Antigonish	3186	2345	1831
Cape Breton	7331	5323	4560
Colchester	5287	3759	3435
Cumberland	7734	5791	5106
Digby	3893	2419	1992
Guysboro	2852	2170	1754
Halifax	14558	8839	7738
Hants	3,386	3386	3137
Inverness	5083	3859	2773
Kings	4572	3738	3419
Lunenburg	6240	4969	3483
Pictou	8492	6049	5292
Queens	2164	1586	1362
Richmond	2571	1974	1414
Shelbourne	3284	2728	2004
Victoria	2199	1683	1449
Yarmouth	4372	2847	2384
	81,358	66,822	56,111

Majority voting "yes" on prohibition 31,401

Per centage of those who voted on the question of
prohibition who voted for it, about 78

Per centage of those who voted for candidates
who voted in favor of prohibition 65½

It will also be noticed that number of votes polled for prohibition was even in excess of half the number of names on the voters' lists.

TOTAL PROHIBITION — THE PITCAIRN ISLAND EXPERIMENT.

Members of the Canadian Royal Commission now engaged in an enquiry into the effects of the liquor traffic and the probable effects of prohibition, have frequently asked witnesses appearing before them, whether or not such witnesses knew of any place in which the experiment of total prohibition had been tried. There are numerous instances of laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor over varying areas of territory, but in most of these cases the importation of liquor is not prohibited. One of the said commissioners has a little standing joke to the effect that it has been stated that such legislation prevails in the Fiji Islands, and he has carefully inquired of many witnesses what they know of its working there. By a little inquiry in the right direction the commissioners might have learned of the working of exactly the kind of law that Canadian prohibitionists seek. It is in force in Pitcairn Island, nearly the last on the south-eastern extremity of the series known as the Society Islands in the Southern Pacific. The history of the strange settlement of this lonely spot, and the subsequent events that transpired upon it, have been made widely known, largely through the publication of it by Dr. F. R. Lees, one of the best informed writers and most effective controversialists to-day working in the interests of moral reform. From his interesting sketch the following epitome of the story of Pitcairn Island is taken :

Midshipman Pitcairn discovered this island in 1767. From him it received its name. Though seven miles in circumference, with rich soil and magnificent climate, it was uninhabited until 1789. It then owed its settlement to a tragedy, the record of which reads like a romance, although a truthful story full of interest and instruction. Dr. Lees tells it to us as follows :—

SIN.

It was on April 4th, 1789, that the ill-fated "Bounty," a vessel which hoisted British colors, and commanded by Lieutenant William Bligh, left Otaheite, laden with 1015 living plants of the bread-fruit tree, with which the Government had proposed to enrich our West India colonies. Her homeward voyage seemed likely to be prosperous. Majestically the ship sailed on, moving like a "living thing" across the peaceful waters, all on board apparently subordinated to the strict order and discipline that mark the British navy. That calm, however, was delusive, and hid from sight the smouldering embers of human passion which awaited only the breath of opportunity to fan them into a devouring flame. Commander Bligh, unfortunately, was of an unhappy disposition, exacting and imperious. He had neither the art nor the grace to mingle human sympathy with rigid discipline, and had contrived to destroy that unity of feeling which is the best security for the harmonious working of every machinery of government, whether in a ship, or in the larger vessel of the state.

There was on board the "Bounty" acting in the capacity of master's mate, one Fletcher Christian, a young man who came of a respectable family in the north of England, endowed with excellent talents, but of a hot and revengeful temper. The smouldering exasperation in which the commander kept his crew, was first made manifest by overt acts in the person of young Christian, who gave way to a

settled spirit of resentment, and a determination to be revenged on Bligh for the slights and insults heaped upon him and others. He conspired with some of the crew to seize the vessel. The conspiracy rapidly fomented to a head, and at last broke out into open mutiny.

The night of the 27th of April, 1789, was notable, even in the latitude of the Marquesas, for its wondrous lustre and repose. But, as if in designed contrast to the calm of nature, and while the stars looked down from their azure depths with a mystic brightness, revenge and lawlessness were preparing the first act of the coming tragedy. As morning approached, Mr. Christian, who was the officer of the watch, entered, with three other persons, the cabin of the commander, and seized him while asleep. He was then bound, and threatened with instant death should he give the slightest alarm. Finally, an open boat being lowered, he was placed in it, along with nineteen of the crew who had not participated in the mutiny. When he thus became aware of the calamity that had come upon him, and ere the boat was cut adrift, without map, ephemeris, or sextant,—he made a last appeal to Christian. The reply of that unhappy young man reveals the storm of fiery remorse that had already commenced the work of eternal retribution:—
“I am in hell—I am in hell—Captain Bligh.”

We need not here pursue the adventures of this boat's crew, long since published in the graphic narrative, “*The Mutiny of the Bounty.*” The boat was loaded almost to the water's edge. Before leaving, however, the men were permitted to collect twine, canvas, lines, sails, cordage, and a twenty-eight gallon cask of water; and also to take a small store of rum and wine, with a quadrant and compass. They were near the Tonga Islands (Tofoa, 19° S. lat., 184° E. long.) when thus abandoned. After forty-one days of extreme suffering they reached the Island of Timor (9° S.

lat., 125° E. long.), lying between Java and Victoria—a distance of 3618 nautical miles. Bligh reached England in 1790, and in 1806 was appointed governor of New South Wales, where, uncured by affliction, his conduct became so unbearable that the civil and military authorities of the colony summarily terminated his government by arresting him.

EXILE.

The second act of the drama now opens before us. Unchecked power and harsh self-will have generated their bitter fruit, resistance and revenge—and these in turn are working out their issues.

From the deck of the stately ship, Christian observes the departure of its banished tyrant—left, with his companions, in an open boat, to the wild mercies of the winds and waves. Even he anticipates, and almost regrets, the tortures they are destined to endure, and the perils to which they must be exposed. But action is demanded—the boat gradually disappears beyond the line of sight, and now it is gone. A new life commences—of pleasure and licentiousness for all—of command and danger also for Christian,—since they must no more be found where Britannia's ubiquitous navy rides the deep. If the boat is cut away from the "Bounty," so are they from old England.

The "Bounty" is now speeding back to the enchanting shores of Otaheite, the sensual ease and licentious pleasures of which the mutineers already taste by anticipation. In those times, far more so than now—seamen (not of England merely, but of Europe and America generally) were only missionaries of evil, who, with the name of Christians, inculcated the comparatively innocent savages with a more subtle and destructive virus than was known to their paganism. But a dilemma presents itself. How shall they

account to the natives for their unlooked for return? for the absence of the commander and so many of his men? The first departure from rectitude generates a second, as one crime breeds another. A lie must be devised to deceive the simple-minded children of nature. It is soon told. "They had met with Captain Cook, the islanders' old friend and Lieutenant Bligh, who had been with Cook in his former expedition, had rejoined him with some of their comrades." The falsehood is credited, and, for a season the mutineers revel in the sensual pleasures of the place.

Pleasure palls, however, for duty yields the only abiding satisfaction, being the bread of life to the moral nature. Dread forebodings now arise. Pictures of that abandoned crew, their countrymen and their companions, come before them in the visions of the night—the boat is drifting with its ghastly and famished load, too feeble to row or steer, or sinking in the storm beneath the waves. If the crew of that frail boat are not lost—if some distant haven had indeed been reached—then is the story of the mutiny bruited abroad—it has become known to English captains—it will by-and-by excite the indignation of the Government whose arms are long, and whose navy circles the globe. Soon, no one can tell how soon, the avenger will be upon their track.

They consult, and flight is determined on. The mutineers, at least such as dare not brave the risk of staying, will seek a more secure retreat. Leaving, then, a number of the crew* behind them, they again set sail, taking with

*Fourteen of the men were captured at Otaheite by Captain Edwards of the "Pandora," sent out to track the mutineers. This vessel was wrecked on her passage home, however, and four of the mutineers and thirty one of the crew were drowned. The other ten reached Spithead in June, 1792, and were tried by court-martial. Four were acquitted, and six found guilty and sentenced to death. Three were executed, and three were respited and pardoned; amongst them was Midshipman Heywood, who afterwards distinguished himself in the service. In the meantime, no tidings of the "Bounty" and its fate had reached the world. Long years passed away ere that mystery was cleared up.

them six Tahitian men and twelve Tahitian women. Of the latter, nine were wives of sailors, three, wives of the Tahitians whom they carried away with them.

Passion and lust being alike sated, the crew begin to taste the bitter dregs of disappointment. They have sown, but will not contentedly reap. They blame each other; all the more that each man's conscience blames himself. Mutual recriminations ensue. Fletcher Christian grows moody, fitful, and impatient. They cruise about. At Toobouai, to divert their thoughts into healthier channels, Christian orders a fort to be erected; but the work does not progress. Once more the anchor is heaved, and the "Bounty" spreading its guilty wings, takes flight where no man pursueth. And now, at last, standing right across their path, are the peaks of PITCAIRN—which shall be to them the Patmos of expiation.

It is examined. All things point it out as the Isle of Refuge: its rockbound coast, which can be safely approached only in certain states of the weather, so dangerous is the surf; its isolation and insignificance; and, not least, its vast distance from other land, save a few islets like itself, and they hundreds of miles away.

Council is held and the die is cast. A party proceeds to unship their goods, and to carry them ashore. Amongst other things, some books are not forgotten. Mark them lying there in a heap little heeded now, but eventually to germinate into glorious life and fruitfulness.

The last boat has left the ship; but before leaving, a brand has been applied to the fated vessel. For good, or for ill, their destiny is now irrevocably fixed to that little spot. On that rock to the right, beneath the waving palm trees, the Tahitian women, wrapped in their graceful togas, babes in arms, are watching the proceedings in silent wonder. On the rocky strand is Christian, dark, moody,

and determined; around him his desperate and dissolute companions. Their gaze is fixed upon the burning vessel, now enveloped in flames from port-hole to top-mast. What were their thoughts then, as the last link that bound them to the civilized world was being severed.

The vessel is now consumed to the water's edge, the flames have burnt low, though huge volumes of opaque smoke, like the vapors of a sacrifice, rise up toward the holy heavens. Darkness descends softly over the lovely isle as the sacrifice is completed. Will it be accepted?

RETRIBUTION.

Alas, the lesson of suffering was not yet complete, for repentance had not yet come. The mutineers had dealt treacherously with the Tahitians, as with their own comrades of the "Bounty." They had lured these unsophisticated children of nature, with the view, as they now discovered, of converting them into slaves. These unhappy beings, therefore, righteously rebelled against their tyrants; they even plot their destruction. Crime now ripens to its terrible harvest: suspicion and fear everywhere prevail. Christian, still haunted with the dread of discovery from some government vessel sent out in pursuit, erects a kind of fort upon an elevated spot, from whence to observe any ship that might approach the island. The clouds in the tropics often assume distinct shapes, and it is no wonder that, viewed from the unsteady telescope of an imagination excited by guilt, the very vapors of heaven put on the form of the avenging ship. Often would the mutineers fly before such phantom ships, and hide themselves in caverns, and solitary places. Once, indeed, a vessel did touch at the island, from which (as was proved by the remains of a fire on shore) a party of men actually landed. But the danger in the distance made the mutineers blind to a greater one at hand, and instantly impending.

The Otaheitans, watching their opportunity, took Christian and four of his companions at unawares, and killed them. Thus did the violence and wrongfulness of the whites bring its own punishment, in turn to bring destruction upon the natives themselves—violence evermore begetting violence. Between the mutineers that remained, and the six Tahitian men, a civil war now raged, the more astute and better armed whites naturally in the end exterminating their unfortunate antagonists. The soil of this once peaceful island was now drenched in human gore.

The climax of evil, however, was not yet reached. This little colony, as if it were a type of mankind, was doomed to pass, by the lust of forbidden pleasure, through another phase of civilization, besides that of war.

The ghoul of intemperance, imprisoned in its dark limbo by the seal of the impossible, had not yet revelled and rioted over the health, the beauty, and the sanity of this people. Amongst the most destructive inventions of man are undoubtedly the arts of fermentation and distillation, whereby the innocent fruits of the earth are transmuted into a fiery liquid which has proved far more fatal than famine, war, and pestilence combined. One of the mutineers had learnt this fatal art in the fatherland. In an evil hour he sought out a native plant, the juice of which, as containing saccharine matter, was adapted to his purpose. The sweet solution was fermented, the sugar transmuted into the deadly spirit, and this extracted by distillation. Intoxication was added to the catalogue of crime already intolerable, the cup of iniquity was full. Two of the men were almost perpetually drunk. One of them finally cast himself from a tall cliff in an access of delirium tremens, and the second met a fate equally terrible. The other survivors of the crew of the "Bounty," now reduced to two, had their lives daily jeopardized by the violence of this armed drunkard. At last, in self-defence, they slew him.

*It is the tragic representation of Fletcher the Scot.

The curtain falls, again in darkness, upon the third act of this fearful drama.

THE SCHOOLMASTER.

It is darkest before dawn. This is not only proverbially true of the physical order of events, but of the moral and historical. The reason perhaps is, that Truth, as a divine and central principle of the universe, reproduces itself perpetually in every sphere. Howsoever that may be, in Pitcairn all was very dark. The old generation, mutually butchered by the sword, or self-immolated by intemperance, had passed away. The group of beautiful yet hapless children, born of Otaheitan mothers, but springing from English fathers, were in these circumstances uncared for, untended, and surrounded by sin only for example. They seemed likely to be taught the vices both of savagery and civilization, and to inherit the virtues of neither. Captives to circumstance, they awaited, like the Jews of old, an instructor and lawgiver to bring them to Christ.

The two survivors of the mutineers, destined to be the nursing fathers of this young generation, were, singularly enough, called Adams and Young.* The latter, a midshipman, did not long survive the sanguinary events in which he had been concerned, and at his death the care of this little community devolved solely upon Adams.

John Adams had been originally an errand boy in London. In this capacity he had meritoriously taught himself to read while doing his errands in the streets of the great city—the placards being his alphabet and primer. Little could any man have foreseen what social and moral power was latent in that modicum of knowledge.

*It is another curious fact, that he who was so fatally connected with the tragical part of our drama, should have possessed a double name, representing the first and the last part of our history, symbolically, "Fletcher-Christian." Fletcher is the hard pronunciation of "Flesher," the Scotch name for butcher.

We recorded the fact, that when the stores were landed from the "Bounty," some books were amongst them. One day, as Adams was turning over the lumbered and unused things, he stumbled upon a volume. Sick of the scenes of outrage and debauchery through which he had passed, and partly sensible of the "exceedingly sinfulness of sin" resulting in such appalling consequences as he had felt and witnessed, he was in the right mood for salutary impressions. The sight of the book, too, woke up many old thoughts, reminiscences of his earnest and happier boyhood when the world stretched out hopeful and radiant before him, when he was unstained with crime, and untroubled by remorse. Slowly and curiously he lifted up the book and opened it. It was a BIBLE—that volume which, above and beyond all others, has been the instrument of arousing the dormant conscience and the spiritual nature of man by its narratives, its appeals, and its promises—of feeding the lofty hopes of immortality indigenous to our species, of speaking peace and giving rest to the wounded spirit, and of inspiring the heart and arming the will to works of mercy and self-denial for the redemption of man. The seed of truth is sown in the soul of that erring one, and the wicked man has turned away from the wickedness he hath done. We leave him for a season, during which that seed, watered by the dews of Divine grace, will take root and spring up to eternal life.

REDEMPTION.

Our story commenced at a period when Europe was heaving with the first of those revolutionary throes that shortly afterwards overturned so many of its thrones, and convulsed society to its centre. The interest and curiosity excited by the affair of the "Bounty," and the total disappearance of ship and crew from the eyes of men, had subsided—forgotten indeed in the absorbing terrors of the

time. The tragedy of the French revolution was over—the glories of “the Empire” were passed—Napoleon himself a prisoner in the little Isle of Elba. The curtain had fallen upon the fourth act of the great European drama—the fifth was about to begin, of which the grandest scene should be enacted on the field of Waterloo, and the most instructive closed with the rocky prison of St. Helena.

Turn we now to our rocky isle—selected as a voluntary prison by the mutineers of the “Bounty” twenty-five years before. It was in the year 1814, towards the close of a serene evening in September, that two English men-of-war, cruising in the South Sea, found themselves in sight of an island whereof their charts gave no indication. When morning dawned, human dwellings were distinctly visible, so neat in their structure, and so finished and orderly in their appurtenances, as to suggest the habitations of civilized beings. Whilst the English commanders were conjecturing what this meant, a canoe was observed to put out from shore, guided by two youthful men, one of whom, as they approached, was distinguished by his tall figure, dark hair, and expressive countenance. Much to the astonishment of the officers, they hailed the ships in “the mother tongue” of old England. When these youths had come on board, and refreshments were offered them, the surprise was heightened by their reverently standing up, while, with folded hands, they implored of God “the grace of thankfulness.”

The reading of the Bible had done it. Reflection had led to that genuine repentance which needs not to be repented of. Daily, for years, might John Adams have been seen, sitting beneath the runners that clustered round his cot, reading aloud the Book of Life. The dusky wife stands listening near, not unprofitably, while the once hard worldly man is melted by the truth. Amidst the

pauses of the narrative, they glance beyond the neat enclosures of the hut, unconsciously drinking in the beauty of the scene—the palm-crowned hillocks in the foreground, beyond, the rich valleys and rugged peaks, the far-bounding sea and fantastic clouds terminating the horizon; or, at other times, attracted by the clear, ringing laughter of youthful voices, they look on with the eyes of love, watching the sports and gambols of the happy children. Every opportunity of doing good had been eagerly seized by the altered man, and soon the first school was established. One day, desiring to have a new piece of ground broken up, wherein to plant yams, he had offered to two youths, named Edward Quintal and Robert Young, a small phial of gunpowder by way of reward for doing it. The work was finished, and the youths, who no doubt had coveted Adam's accomplishment of reading, so evident a source of gratification and power, now asked him, "Which would please him best—to give them the powder, or to teach them to read?" Delighted with their obvious desire, he offered instruction and powder both. The latter they refused, the former they gladly accepted. He further told them that any of their companions might come, and he would teach them also. To his great delight the whole of the children came to be taught to read, and manifested such a thirst for knowledge that he had soon little else to do than attend to this charming university of truth-seekers—this little "band of hope." And very gently and wisely did John Adams carry on his labor of love. The lips that had once given utterance to habitual blasphemy, now taught the young to lisp the song of praise and prayer. On the Sabbath, a cheerful yet strict attention was paid to public worship, he of course acting as chaplain. In course of time a community, a church in fact, gathered around him as their patriarchal centre, their temporal adviser and spiritual guide—in all numbering forty-six individuals.

The English language was the one they spoke, but they brought no discredit on the old country. These young people grew up handsome in person, modest in manners, and industrious in their habits—nature's unpolluted children. Vice was now utterly unknown amongst them, whilst the simple arts which Adams had brought with him, being imparted to them, contributed to surround their homes with comforts and conveniences of various kinds. The darkness had indeed vanished, and the morning light of Christian hope and progress shone brightly upon them.

This, then, was the explanation of the conduct of Young and Quintal—the two visitors from Pitcairn—which had excited such surprise in the English captains. They took their boat's crew and visited the island. Their wonder increased. All bore the aspect of love; the very air breathed peace. The spot seemed like some miniature Eden—an oasis in the Sahara of sin.

"The agility and strength of these natives were so great," report the British officers, "that the stoutest and most expert English sailors were no match for them in wrestling and boxing. Young and Quintal, each carried at one time, a kedge anchor, two sledge hammers, and an armorer's anvil—weighing together upwards of 600 lbs., and Quintal once carried a boat twenty-eight feet in length." They are described as being finely formed, with open and benevolent countenances. The young women were specially attractive, being tall, strong, and beautifully modelled, their faces beaming with smiles and good humor, their teeth perfect in their regularity and white as ivory. Captain Beechy adds "They are certainly a finer and more athletic race than is usually found among the families of mankind."

The explanation is their cleanliness, activity, and dietetic habits. "Yams constitute their principal food, either boiled, baked, or mixed with cocoanut made into cakes, and

eaten with molasses. Taro-root is no bad substitute for bread ; and bananas, plantains, and appoi, are wholesome and nutritive fruits. The common beverage is water ; but they make a tea from the tea-plant, flavored with ginger, and sweetened with the juice of the sugar-cane. They but seldom kill a pig—living mostly on fruits and vegetables.”

Adams had naturally been somewhat disturbed by this visit, but the English commanders, after assuring him that he had nothing now to fear, again set sail for their native country, to clear up the story of the “Bounty.”

Eleven years passed away ere another ship approached Pitcairn. In 1825, however, some officers of an English man-of-war landed on its shore. They found peace and love still pervading that miniature world. On retiring to rest, the evening hymn chanted by the islanders, lulled them into slumber, and they were awakened at dawn by holy songs of praise.

It was not till 1829, forty years after the mutiny of the “Bounty” that John Adams, full of years and virtue, passed to his reward. The active goodness of his later life cast into shade the vices which had stained his prime. Before his departure, however, a successor had been prepared, to continue and crown the work so auspiciously begun.

PROVIDENCE.

About the year 1813 there was a young midshipman in the British navy, named George H. Nobbs. He experienced in that capacity a good deal of the roving life of a sailor, and in after years mingled in scenes of political turmoil, serving for a time in one of the revolutionary wars of South America. Finally, shocked and disgusted with the horrors and cruelties of civil strife, he secured a passage to England in a ship that had touched at Pitcairn. The picture which (in conversations occurring in the interval

before sailing) the captain drew of the peaceful and happy life of the Islanders in contrast to the discord and carnage from which Nobbs had withdrawn, touched and fascinated him. He abandoned his design of returning to his native country; he would visit this Isle of the Blest.

But how to get to this remote spot was the question: he might wait years for any vessel that designed to call. At last he procured a frail barque of eighteen tons burthen, and a companion with whom to venture upon the voyage. Navigated by these two persons alone, the vessel safely reached its destination. Adams received them with hospitable kindness, and after the death of that patriarch, Mr. Nobbs took his place as preceptor to the children of Pitcairn. He became a real blessing to the community. His pureness of life, his abundant and untiring labors, exerted a legitimate influence over the people, and tended to conserve the good work of his predecessor.

At the request of the islanders themselves, and by the advice of many of the friends of the colony abroad—for its history had now become known—Mr. Nobbs resolved to visit England, with the view of being regularly ordained to the office of a Christian pastor. His people accompanied him to the shore, and with tears and embraces bade him farewell. It will be in the recollection of our readers, that this visit, in 1852, excited much interest. He was duly ordained in London in that year, and before his return to Pitcairn, had the honor of an introduction to Queen Victoria, who was very greatly pleased with the account of his adopted home.

Every inquiry into the condition of the people of that little island, confirms the impression of their purity and happiness, and naturally suggests questions as to the causes of its stability. Those causes are evidently both positive and negative—understanding by the latter, the removal of

such positive influences for evil as would tend to disturb the balance-of-forces on which the social and moral harmonies depend.

Captain Worth, who visited Pitcairn in 1848, thus describes their mental and moral condition :—

“I was never so gratified as by my visit, and would rather have gone there than to any part of the world. They are the most interesting, contented and happy people that can be conceived. The comfort, peace, strict morality, industry, and excessive cleanliness and neatness apparent about them were really such as I was not prepared to witness : their learning and attainments in general education and information are astonishing. The men and women are a fine race, and their manners of a really superior order—ever smiling and joyous ; but one mind and one wish seems to actuate them all. Crime appears to be unknown ; and if there is really true happiness on earth, it is surely theirs. The island is romantic and beautiful ; the soil of the richest description, yielding almost every fruit and vegetable. In short, it is a little Paradise.”

Even the rudest sailors who have been sometimes allowed to land, have been awed by the dignity of virtue in these simple inhabitants. One seaman to whom a gentleman had spoken in praise of the exemplary conduct of his companions while on the island, answered : “Sir, I expect if one of our fellows was to misbehave himself here, we should not leave him alive.”

Mr. Nobbs seems to understand perfectly the secret of this happy state of things. He doesn't trouble himself indeed, like some of our verbalizing “philosophers,” about “the composition of causes,” or metaphysical distinctions between cause and occasion, or antecedent and condition, etc., but he goes nevertheless to the heart of the fact. A gentleman had asked Mr. Nobbs to “account” for such an

absence of evil amongst the inhabitants of Pitcairn, in harmony with the doctrine of human depravity.

"Because," he replied, the children have no bad example before their eyes; the seed of evil is no doubt in them, as in all human beings, but there is no encouragement from without to bring it to the surface. The Bible is their daily and hourly rule of life; if a dispute arise, for example, they act on the injunction, "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath." Again, the young people know they can marry when they are old enough, so one temptation to sin is removed. There are no differences of religious opinion amongst them. A bad word or an indecent jest are unknown on the island—nor are intoxicating liquors ever seen."

In this respect, they are far wiser than (what are called) civilized countries. They allow the past to teach them. They do not depend merely upon "education" or upon "Christian principle," or upon "self-government," they avoid that which tends to corrupt all these. In such dread and abhorrence are strong drinks held at Pitcairn, that one of the first enactments of their little code of laws guards against their admission. Thus it runs:—

"No person or persons shall be allowed to get spirits of any sort from any vessel. No intoxicating liquor whatever shall be taken on shore, unless for medicinal purposes."

A LAW OF TOTAL PROHIBITION is the protection of Pitcairn: the flaming sword that guards the gates of this Paradise of the Pacific.

THE GOTHENBURG AND BERGEN SYSTEMS OF DEALING WITH THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

A good deal of attention has lately been given to the methods of dealing with the liquor traffic in operation in Sweden and Norway. Both of these countries have in operation legislation giving the people power to prohibit the liquor traffic locally, or to vest such traffic, to a certain extent, in companies which derive therefrom only a certain fixed interest on their investments, turning over the balance of profits to be appropriated for public purposes.

It will readily be seen that this plan of dealing with the liquor traffic differs essentially from that commonly known as "State Control," which means the carrying on of the liquor traffic by specially appointed government officials, the whole business being under the control of the government, and the whole profit appropriated for public uses.

A good deal of light has been thrown upon the Swedish and Norwegian systems by two recent interesting publications. One is a special report of the United States Commissioner of Labor prepared by E. R. L. Gould, Ph. D. The other is a report made by James Whyte, secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance. Both writers visited the countries concerning which they report, and made special inquiry into the history, details and results of the systems under consideration. It is from the information supplied

by these writers, and the documents they quote, that the present statement is compiled.

TWO SYSTEMS.

The operation of the Swedish system in Gothenburg, and the operation of the Norwegian system in Bergen, are taken as representative of the different plans of the two countries. Roughly speaking, the main difference may be said to be, that in Gothenburg, the Bolag or company controlling the liquor traffic, pays its profit over the percentage retained for interest, over to the authorities to become part of the regular public revenue, while in Bergen, the net profits of the Samlag or company in charge, after payment of interest, are handed over to certain philanthropies, which are supported by voluntary public contributions, no part of such profits going into regular public funds such as may be raised by taxation. Another important point of difference is this: in Gothenburg an effort is made to have the sale of liquor associated mainly with the work of supplying food. Mr. Gould says of the Gothenburg system,—“The manager of a bar saloon must always keep on hand both cold and hot prepared food, he conducts the sale of viands as well as of coffee, tea, cocoa, mineral waters, and cigars on his own account, receiving whatever profits may be made from his transaction. Liquor is also sold by the company in regular eating-houses. The company also conducts five reading-rooms provided with periodicals and books, and where refreshments other than intoxicants are provided.” In Bergen, on the contrary, eatables are not sold in public-houses, in-door games are not permitted, music is not provided, the liquor-selling establishments are such, mainly, and in most cases solely.

A DRINK-CURSED COUNTRY.

Some knowledge of the conditions antecedent to those at present existing will be found instructive. The position of

these countries during the early part of the present century is thus described by Mr. Whyte :—

“Sweden and Norway were blighted and cursed by drunkenness, to an extent probably unparalleled in the experience of other civilized nations. This was the result of free trade in intoxicants. The manufacture and sale of both distilled and fermented liquors were practically free. In Sweden in 1829, the number of stills paying a (merely nominal) license fee was 173,124. Through economic causes the number was reduced, by the year 1850, to 43,947, yet no diminution in the production of spirits took place. The country was deluged with the poison, and the prosperity of the people devastated and ruined. The manner in which this “still” system operated amongst the peasantry was thus described by Mr. David Carnegie, a well-known Gothenburg brewer, in his evidence before the Lords’ Committee on Intemperance :

‘When the home distillation was allowed, it was a miserable state of things. One peasant would set his still going one week and invite his neighbors to come in, and they were sure to do so, and all would get drunk together, and the following week his neighbor would begin.’

“Add to this the fact, which I give on the authority of a very careful and well-informed writer, Dr. Sigfrid Wieselgren, director of prisons in Sweden, that ‘before 1855 (Swedish) brandy could be bought in almost every cottage,’ and the completeness of the machinery for the economic ruin and the physical and moral deterioration of the rural population will be manifest.

“Estimates by experts of the quantity of alcohol consumed per head of the population in Sweden at the period indicated, are, to those who understand what they imply, of a positively appalling character. For instance, Mr. Carnegie stated to the Lords’ Committee that in Sweden, for some time prior to the introduction in 1855, of remedial

legislation, about ten gallons of spirits per head of the population were consumed yearly. Mulhall, in his Dictionary of Statistics, has set down the consumption for the period indicated at about the same quantity. Dr. Berg, chief of the Swedish Statistical Board, has put it at even a higher figure than Mr. Carnegie. The lowest estimate which I have seen is that of Dr. Wieselgren, who states that in 1855 about 10 kans (5 5-7 English Gallons) of native Swedish brandy were consumed per head of the population. Dr. Wieselgren himself states that this is the lowest estimate that has been made.

“In Sweden at that time, women rarely, if ever, drank spirits. It then was, and, indeed, still is, as much a matter of course for Swedish women of all ranks and classes to abstain from spirits, as it is at present for the sober, respectable, “conventional” middle-class women of England to refrain from smoking tobacco. Hence, one-half of the population may, at one stroke, be set aside as having been at the period in question, non-consumers of spirits. Besides, at least two-fifths of the males were under the drinking age, of say 15 years; so only those males who were upwards of 15 years of age can be reckoned as spirit-users. Further, between 1850 and 1855, the whole population of Sweden was, to use round numbers, 3,500,000; and taking it that the half, 1,750,000, were females, and that of the other half about two-fifths, or say 750,000, were under the drinking age, no fewer than 2,500,000 out of a total population of 3,500,000 were non-users of spirits, and only 1,000,000 in the total population spirit-users. Of course it follows that on the average these latter consumed at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ times 6 gallons, or 21 gallons each, yearly.

“The consequences of such drinking were frightful. Drunkenness, crime, pauperism, every species of misery,

every form of degradation and demoralization abounded. Mr. Gylleuskiold, who in 1873 was chief of the statistical office in the Department of Justice, says that such was the physical deterioration of the people that, between 1841 and 1850, 36.46 per cent. of the conscripts were unfit for military service. The Diet of 1853 reported that :

‘Seldom, if ever, has a conviction so generally, so unequivocally, been pronounced with regard to the necessity of vigorous measures against the physical, economical, and moral ruin with which the immoderate use of spirits threatens the nation. A cry has burst forth from the hearts of the people appealing to all who have influence, a prayer for deliverance from a scourge which previous legislation had planted and nourished.’

Dr. Wieselgren says :—

‘The very marrow of the nation was sapped. Moral and physical degradation, insanity, poverty and crime, family ties broken up, brutal habits, all those grim legions that ever range themselves under the banner of intemperance, took possession of the land. It was bleeding at every pore, yet seemed unwilling to be healed.’

The condition of Norway was not any better. Mr. H. E. Berner of Christiania, many years a member of the Norwegian Parliament says :—

‘The abuse of alcoholism was as great in Norway as in any other country. It was only by energetic efforts in the enactment of laws, taxation and voluntary agitation for abstinence, that, step by step, this abuse has been corrected, and that Norway has made the greatest progress of any country.’

‘Fifty years ago, it was estimated that in Norway the average consumption was at least 16 quarts of 50 per cent. alcohol per head, or about the same as it was in Switzerland before the introduction of the brandy monopoly in 1887, or as it is at present in the most unfavorable country in Europe with respect to alcoholism, namely, Denmark. In 1891 in Norway, the average consumption per capita of the population was about 3½ quarts.’

"The laws of 1816 permitted everybody to distil brandy. The distilling of liquors from potatoes and rye was also allowed. The result was that liquor was distilled everywhere. In 1883 there were 9,576 stills in the country districts, and 151 in the cities. The total production was about 4,488,000 gallons, 50 per cent. strong, of alcoholic liquors."

A MORAL REFORM CAMPAIGN.

The modern temperance movement in Sweden may be said to date from 1819, when in the town of Wexio some young men formed a society pledging themselves amongst other things to total abstinence. The reform was taken up later on by Peter Wiselgren, Dean of Gothenburg, who may be said to have given his life to temperance reform. His labors were crowned with great success. When the Swedish Temperance Society was formed in 1837 the first honorary member was Crown Prince Oscar. The pledge of this organization required abstinence from ardent spirits; wine and beer were little used at that time. The work spread until it took the form of an earnest demand for legislation against the liquor traffic. When the Crown Prince became King Oscar I., he appealed to his legislators to take action. The liquor traffic fought the reform, but in vain, and in 1855 the royal sanction was given to a new liquor law; not indeed the prohibition desired by advanced temperance reformers, but a measure that has proved very restrictive in curtailing the brandy traffic.

A similar agitation in Norway was carried on, culminating in an earnest effort to secure the total prohibition of ardent spirits. Again the agitation resulted in compromise, and legislation in 1845 and 1848 imposed upon the liquor traffic the heavy taxes and restrictions that are still in operation.

THE SWEDISH LAW.

The law of 1885 is thus summarized by Mr. White :—

“One section of it dealt with the distillation and the other with the sale of spirits. The old stills for domestic use were abolished and replaced by distilleries on a larger scale, subject to a higher excise duty, placed under special supervision, and only allowed to distil at certain periods of the year. The law for regulating sales was mainly distinguished by certain provisions tending to increase the difficulty of procuring intoxicating drinks. The wholesale spirit trade was left free; but with regard to the rest, which was divided into “retail,” that is, sale in small quantities for consumption off the premises; and public-house traffic; it was left to the communes to decide, not only in what manner and within what limits the trade in drink should be carried on, but even whether it might take place at all within their jurisdiction.”

The local option power thus given to the electors has been very extensively put into operation. In 1865-6 the licenses issued in all the rural districts of Sweden had been reduced to 638. In 1876 the total number of licenses in rural districts was only 336, or one to about 10,000 of the population.

The new law discriminates between wholesale and retail selling, making sixty six gallons the dividing quantity. Retail selling is in quantities not to be consumed on the premises, sale for consumption goes on under what are called bar licenses. In large towns the magistracy and municipal council, and in less populous places the magistracy and general assembly of the people, at an open meeting decide as to the number of licenses to be issued. These licenses are offered at auction upon a given day, one at a time, and awarded to the person offering to pay the largest tax on the probable consumption. The municipality may,

instead of selling by auction, create a monopoly of retail and bar liquor selling by turning all the licenses to be issued over under certain conditions to a company for a fixed period, usually three years. Licenses, however, may be revoked at any time for cause. The proceeds of the licenses are divided between the town government and the local municipality.

THE NORWEGIAN LAW.

In Norway the minimum quantity of brandy to be sold by a distiller is ten gallons, which is also the maximum amount of a retail transaction. In country districts bar licenses are issued only to inns necessary for travellers, and liquor must not be sold under them to any person living or staying nearer than three and one-half English miles from the licensed premises. One, or several, or all of the licenses issued in any place may be granted to a company that will bind itself to devote the possible surplus of the license to objects of public utility and see by-laws are duly approved by the authorities.

Both in Norway and Sweden there are, of course, other rigid restrictions imposed upon licenses. The sale of fermented liquors may be placed under similar restrictions and carried on in a similar manner to the sale of ardent spirits.

THE WORKING OF THE LAWS.

Mr. E. Gould tells us that "The company system bids fair to prevail wholly, both in Sweden and Norway. In the former country at the present time, the number of brandy companies in operation in the towns is seventy-seven. Thirteen towns, most of them small, still dispose of licenses at auction. In two villages no spirits are sold either at retail or over the bar. In the country districts prohibition practically prevails. In Norway almost all the towns have given to brandy companies the monopoly of

conducting the sale of spirits. Fifty-one such companies were in existence in the year 1891. In the entire country districts of Norway only twenty-seven licenses to sell spirits prevail. Of this number fourteen are found among the great fishing stations."

As may be learned from what has been said, the companies that take hold of the liquor traffic under the legislation described are generally companies of persons actuated not by a desire to make money as a desire to have the liquor traffic brought under better conditions and better control. They frequently, while acquiring a large number of licenses, carry on the liquor traffic in a smaller number of places. They are hampered in some places by the fact that there are in operation certain permanent licenses of which the companies cannot obtain possession without the consent of the proprietors. Keeping the facts already set out, in mind, our readers will now be prepared to understand better the systems of dealing with the liquor traffic in operation respectively in the cities of Gothenburg and Bergen, which may be taken as representative of the Swedish and Norwegian company systems respectively.

THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

"The Gothenburg "Bolag," or Company was formed in the faith that a body of honest and intelligent men, deeply moved by the sins and sorrows of which the liquor traffic was the unfailing source, would, if they undertook to conduct the traffic for no profit or emolument of their own but for the public good, be able to prevent, or at least to greatly mitigate, the terrible evils which experience has shown to be inseparable from the common sale of drink when carried on for private personal gain. I am convinced that the spirit in which the founders of the Bolag acted, is worthy of the warmest commendation. The Bolag is a limited liability company, which undertook to carry on the

sale of spirits, for consumption either on or off the premises, on behalf of the community, under the stipulation that no individual, or manager, should derive any profit from the business, or allow anyone under them to do so, but should conduct it solely in the interest of temperance and morality, and pay to the town treasurer the whole profits beyond the ordinary rate of interest (6 per cent.) on the ordinary paid-up capital.

“The company was formed in 1865, and forthwith began operations. They did this from motives of pure philanthropy. There was not—there could not have been—any taint of greed or self-seeking in their purposes. It is mere nonsense to talk of the six per cent. which was to be paid to them as interest on the money which they actually advanced, as having been an object of any importance to persons of their character and status. It was the current interest of the time and country. The company was composed of about twenty of the leading citizens of Gothenburg. The total amount of capital to be employed was about \$55,000, and only about \$34,500 has been called up. The yearly interest on that amount at six per cent. is only \$2,070, or on the average about \$105 a year to each shareholder. It is not to be thought of for a moment that the fear of having that paltry amount reduced a pound or two, would prevent such men from doing their best to carry out the object for which the company was formed—the promotion of sobriety in Gothenburg.

“The manner in which the company set about their business was full of promise. They were not prohibitionists. They considered themselves bound to afford opportunity to the citizens to obtain spirits in moderation, but they desired to prevent intemperance. They believed that if those in charge of their places of business had a personal pecuniary interest in promoting the sale of spirits, a great deal would probably be sold for intemperate consumption, and

they knew also that many of their customers would, without incitement, be apt to drink intemperately. To obviate both of these dangers, they arranged that their employees should have no interest whatever in pushing the sale of spirits, and, by making it penal to permit drunkenness, they gave their servants an interest in its prevention.

“They further believed that it would be a great gain to sobriety if food were taken along with drink: and they arranged that food should always be procurable on their premises. The law of Sweden, it is true, had made the supply of food obligatory on all holders of licenses for the sale of spirits on the premises; but this provision of the law had been systematically evaded, and was in fact a dead letter. The Bolag set themselves in good faith to carry out the law both in the letter and the spirit, and in order that this should be done, they arranged to allow the persons in charge of their shops all the profit arising from the sale of food.

“Then in the earlier years of their operations, they very considerably reduced the number of those licenses which they took over. Within the first four years of their existence, they acquired 61 licenses for consumption on the premises. Of these they used 43, and allowed 18 to fall in abeyance. They have now 39 in operation and 22 in abeyance.

The time for the consumption of spirits on the premises—that is, for naked dram drinking—has been much abbreviated by the company. It begins at 9 o'clock, a.m., and comes to an end at 6 p.m., on week days, from 1st October to 31st March, and from 9 a.m., to 7 p.m., from 1st April to 30th September. The drink shops are, however, kept open an hour longer in the evening, in order that persons may take their meals there, and with meals native brandy is served. On Sunday all the shops,

with the exception of three, which are closed during the whole of Sunday, are kept open from 1 to 3 p.m., and from 6.30 to 8 or 9 p.m., when native brandy is served. On Sundays all the shops, with the exception of three, which are closed during the whole of Sunday, are kept open from 1 o'clock to 3 p.m., and from 6.30 to 8 or 9 p.m., when the native brandy is served only with meals. The company's shops for the sale of spirits for consumption off the premises are kept open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. from the 1st of October to the 31st March, and up to 7 p.m. from the 1st April to the 30th December. The wine merchant's shops for the sale of superior spirits are closed at 7 p.m. All these restrictions, it is important to note, are in the direction of reducing to a minimum the opportunities of obtaining spirits.*

THE BERGEN SYSTEM.

The following paragraphs descriptive of the working of the "Samlag," or Company, are from a pamphlet entitled *Local Option in Norway*, by Mr. Thomas M. Wilson, a civil engineer who has resided in Bergen for over thirty years.

"In 1876 the company obtained the entire monopoly of the Bergen liquor licenses to operate from January 1, 1877. It has therefore stood the test of thirteen years' experience now, and the statistics we give cover the whole of that period, but for convenience we give them in a summarized form. The company's licenses convey the right to retail ardent spirits and all drinks of which ardent spirits form a component part; that is to say, the company may sell at retail (in addition to wholesale, which can be carried on under an ordinary trading license), the definition of retail

* Mr. Whyte's pamphlet.

sale being any quantity less than 40 litres (about 10½ gallons) at a time and in one delivery. Retail sale means practically, however, the selling of ardent spirits and spirituous liquors in drams, glasses, or bottles across the counter.

“The transfer of the retail trade in ardent spirits from the private licensees to the companies took place by the natural operation of the license law, after the amendment which enabled applications for licenses from companies to be entertained had been passed by the Norwegian Parliament; and the transfer was effected without any obstruction in the supply of ardent spirits for legitimate consumption. The change was made without any compensation to the displaced private licensees for the refusal to renew the licenses they previously held. It displaced twenty-one private licensees in Bergen without any real inconvenience to the general public, and was carried out with as little hardship and as much consideration to the displaced publicans as was possible.”

“The bar premises are quite plainly fitted up, without the slightest glitter; they are kept clean and respectable, while the managers and assistants are exhorted to show every courtesy in dealing with the customers. There are no seats of any kind provided, no private compartment, nor any inducements for loitering on the premises. There are no barmaids, only men in uniform, each with a distinguishing number on his collar to enable his identification in case of complaints. The bars are not permitted to be used as a lounging place for the lazy and the dissipated. Persons of immature age, or children, are not permitted to enter the premises. In short, all the attractions of a gin palace are conspicuously absent.

“The rules and regulations for saloons prescribe that the premises shall be kept open on week-days from 8 o'clock

a.m., till noon, when they are closed till 1.30 p.m. From this hour till 8.30 p.m., they are again open, except on days preceding Sundays and holidays, when they are closed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. No liquor must be sold on credit, and all serving must be done in glasses belonging to the company. It is forbidden to give liquor to intoxicated persons, or in such quantity that probable intoxication may ensue. Immediately upon consuming the liquor ordered, the customer must leave the premises. Children are not admitted to bars. Decorous deportment is enjoined, and order and propriety strictly maintained. Customers are forbidden to treat bartenders and other saloon employees.

"The directors reported that they had attempted to introduce experimentally in one of the company's bars the sale of coffee, tea, milk, and bread and butter, but had been obliged to abandon the experiment, partly by reason of the unsuitability of the premises, and partly from catering with the trade in ardent spirits was not desirable. The directors, however, stated their opinion that the establishment of a large, conveniently situated, and respectably managed refreshment room would be of incalculable benefit to the working classes, and that the establishment of these should become one of the company's first duties, whenever means for the purpose were available.

"The suggestion was quickly carried out by another organization, the Bergen Coffee House Company, formed for the purpose, which established coffee houses, and they have been carried on for a good many years now with excellent financial and moral results."

SOME DIFFICULTIES.

Probably the most interesting information for our readers in connection with this matter will be the results that have attended the operation of these respective systems. Before

referring to them, however, it is important that there should be set out some of the conditions which have affected their operation. Mr. Whyte refers to the operation of some of these in Gothenburg as follows :

“It is indeed hard to say what has been the real effect of the Gothenburg system. For it is true, although not generally known that the Gothenburg system has only had a very partial and imperfect trial in Gothenburg, as the following particulars will show :

The Bolag has in its own hands only nineteen public houses, four eating houses in which spirits are sold, seven shops for the sale of spirits by retail, for consumption off the premises, and five coffee shops and reading rooms in which no intoxicating drink at all is sold. Outside this there is a very large trade in intoxicants in the city, with some of which the Bolag is partially connected, but with most of which it has nothing to do. There are seventeen licensed restaurants, clubs and hotels which sell spirits, wine and beer. The Bolag supplies these with all the spirits that they require. Now, it ought to be particularly noted that these concerns, in violation of the principle on which the Bolag was founded, are all managed for private profit by private enterprise. Further, there are 23 licenses (held by wine merchants) for the sale of spirits for consumption off the premises, for which the merchants pay to the Bolag an average of \$735 each per annum. These merchants buy their liquors wherever they please and sell them to whomsoever they please. They all sell for their own profit. They “farm” the “retail” trade in spirits from the Bolag. In this case also the foundation principle of the Gothenburg system is flagrantly violated.

“Then there are five houses having spirit, wine and beer licenses for sale on or off the premises, which are held by permanent tenures and are in no way under the control of

the Bolag. One of these is the Gota Kallare (the Inn of Gothenburg), another the Lorentzberg gardens, another Siemen's Great Restaurant, another the Mason's Lodge and the fifth the Exchange Restaurant. Further, there exist the formidable number of 128 wine and beer shops licensed for consumption on the premises, with which the Bolag has nothing to do and which do a very large business, and an unknown number of shopkeepers who sell wine and beer for consumption off the premises.

"It is surely obvious enough that in circumstances such as these it would be no light task to distinguish the effects of the Bolag's operations from the effects of the operations of the other drink sellers. Besides, there are other influences, economic, moral and educational, which have operated upon the drinking customs in Gothenburg with varying degrees of vigor and effectiveness, during the whole period that the Bolag has been in existence. These, it is easy to see, have introduced other difficulties into the question—"What has been the effect of the Gothenburg system?"

The same difficulty operates to a certain extent in Bergen. While it would seem that there are no bars for the sale of ardent spirits authorized outside those controlled by the "Samlag," or company, there are a large number of wine and ale shops in the hands of private persons. The latest figures show that the authorized liquor traffic in Bergen was carried on in thirteen bars for the sale of ardent spirits monopolized by the company, four wine and ale shops in the hands of the company and 57 wine and ale shops in the hands of private persons.

RESULTS.

To set out the exact results of the Gothenburg and Bergen systems is not easy. The early operation of the Gothenburg system, reducing as it did the number of spirit

licenses, must have materially affected the liquor traffic. This is strikingly shown in a table given below setting out the cases of drunkenness and delirium tremens in Gothenburg from 1855 to 1891. It will be readily seen that on the enactment of the present law in 1855 there was an immediate, remarkable improvement, and that another great change took place when the company was inaugurated in 1865.

CASES OF DRUNKENNESS AND DELIRIUM TREMENS IN GOTHENBURG FROM 1855 TO 1891.

Year.	Population.	Persons fined for drunkenness.	No. per 1,000 inhabitants.	Cases of delirium tremens.
1855	24,804	3,431	138	....
1856	33,424	2,658	80	....
1864	42,433	2,161	51	....
1865	45,750	2,070	45	118
1866	47,332	1,424	30	107
1867	47,898	1,375	29	82
1868	50,438	1,320	26	54
1869	52,526	1,445	28	75
1870	53,822	1,416	26	90
1871	55,110	1,531	28	86
1872	55,986	1,581	28	123
1873	56,909	1,827	32	159
1874	58,307	2,234	38	101
1875	59,986	2,490	42	80
1876	61,505	2,410	39	89
1877	63,391	2,542	40	89
1878	65,697	2,114	32	64
1879	66,844	2,059	31	42
1880	68,477	2,101	31	44

Year.	Population.	Persons fined for drunkenness.	No. per 1,000 inhabitants.	Cases of delirium tremens.
1881.....	71,533	2,282	32	53
1882.....	72,555	2,096	29	59
1883.....	77,653	2,364	30	52
1884.....	80,811	2,375	29	55
1885.....	84,450	2,475	29	84
1886.....	88,230	2,776	31	56
1887.....	91,396	2,921	32	62
1888.....	94,370	2,922	31	30
1889.....	97,677	3,282	34	42
1890.....	101,502	4,010	40	44
1891.....	104,215	4,624	44	31

Another table submitted by Mr. Gould gives the arrests for drunkenness in Bergen since the coming into operation of the Samlag system, but does not give the figures for population and delirium tremens. It is as follows:—

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN BERGEN.

Year.	Arrests.
1875.....	1,049
1876.....	1,186
1877.....	1,013
1878.....	883
1879.....	820
1880.....	901
1881.....	738
1882.....	596
1883.....	838
1884.....	708
1885.....	807

Year.	Arrests.
1886.....	701
1887.....	685
1888	728
1889.....	729
1890.....	1,122
1891.....	1,047

Mr. Whyte, whose observations were close and conclusions careful, writes as follows in regard to this matter:—

PUBLIC OPINION.

“I think, however, that it is true, although not clearly demonstrable, that the Gothenburg scheme has done some good; that it has effected an improvement on what was notoriously a very bad condition of things. Beyond doubt the prevailing opinion amongst those Swedes and Norwegians who are most likely to judge the question intelligently and impartially, is that the system has been of advantage to the cause of sobriety wherever it has been brought into operation; and they cite certain broad facts which, at first sight at any rate, seem to warrant the conclusion. They point to the circumstance that immediately after the system had come into operation in Gothenburg, the condition of that city as regards sobriety and public order improved, while other communities which had not adopted the scheme continued to suffer the old evils in their old intensity; but that when they, too, had adopted the system their condition at once improved.

NOT QUITE SOUND.

“There is, I am convinced, real substance in this argument, but less than those who use it suppose. They do not make sufficient allowance for changes in the economic condition of Scandinavia, which certainly coincided in point of time with, and probably to a large extent caused, the im-

improvements which are attributed exclusively to the operation of the Gothenburg system. For some time after the system was established in Gothenburg trade was dull and wages low. Take the parallel case of the United Kingdom itself. In this country dullness of trade, low wages, the teaching of temperance and the spread of teetotalism have brought down the consumption of alcohol from the equivalent of 5.01 gallons of proof spirits per head in 1876 to the equivalent of 4.16 gallons in 1890. Influences of precisely the same character have been in operation in Gothenburg also. Up to 1876 there was only the experience of that city to go upon; and, as to that, Sir F. R. Plunkett, writing under date October 9, 1890, says:—

“There can be little doubt that the influence of the new system must have been beneficial from the very commencement; but this influence was, during the first ten years of the company's existence, more than counterbalanced by the rise in workmen's wages, which was considerable towards the latter end of the decade.”

He adds:—

“At the conclusion of this ten years it was evident that on the whole the cause of public order and morality had not prospered in Gothenburg, and many people were ready to pronounce the new system a failure. In the year 1876, however, a change set in, and the last fourteen years have been marked by a steady diminution in the consumption of spirits per head of the population, in the convictions for drunkenness in proportion to population, and in the number of cases of delirium tremens.

He then goes on:—

“In the year 1876 the total amount of spirits, native and foreign, consumed in Gothenburg, stood at a total of 1,777,728 litres, or 28.90 litres per head of the population. The returns for the year 1889 show that the quantity of spirits consumed in that year amounted to 1,568,154 litres, the population having increased in the interval from 61,500 to 97,677. The amount consumed per head had therefore fallen from 28.90 litres to 16.05 litres.”

“The figures for 1890 show a still further decrease. For that year the quantity per head sold by the Bolag had fallen

to 15.9 litres. These figures are held to settle the matter, but, as it happens, they do not. To begin with, they do not represent the actual consumption of spirits in Gothenburg, but only the quantity disposed of by the Bolag itself. They do not include any portion of the very great quantity of spirits disposed of by the 23 wine merchants, who in 1890 paid to the Bolag, solely for the privilege of selling spirits by retail, the large sum of 60,000 kronor, or at the rate of about \$735 each. Neither do they register the sales of spirits by the five important concerns already named holding permanent licenses. Hence, obviously a large proportion of the spirits consumed in Gothenburg is not brought into Sir F. R. Plunkett's reckoning at all, and a grave misconception as to the effect of the Gothenburg system in Gothenburg has been the result.

“It is a very noteworthy fact that the decrease in the consumption of spirits in Gothenburg and in Stockholm since 1876, has been considerably less in proportion than the decrease in Sweden as a whole. For the entire country for 1877 the quantity of spirits consumed was 54,512,962 litres, while in 1890, in spite of the growth of population in the interim, it was only 23,303,342. How stands the system in the light of this remarkable fact? Are we to conclude that in Gothenburg and Stockholm it has retarded the progress which these cities ought to have enjoyed in common with the country as a whole? But to go a step further. Sir F. R. Plunkett's figures, as has already been shown, do not register the quantity of spirits consumed in Gothenburg, but only the quantity disposed of by the Bolag, and it can, I think, be pretty clearly made out that a much larger proportion of the spirits sold in Gothenburg now reaches the public through the hands of the wine and spirit merchants than was formerly the case; and if this is so, a much smaller reduction in the consumption of spirits

per head of the population than is generally believed has taken place.

“What are the facts? In 1876 there were 45 places in which liquor supplied by the Bolag was sold, and there were then in existence only thirteen establishments of wine and spirit merchants who sold spirits not obtained from the Bolag, and of which no account was kept by it. But in 1890 there were 23 places kept by wine and spirit merchants who obtained their liquors from other sources than the Bolag, who in that year had 46 establishments for the sale of liquor. Twenty-three is a much larger number in relation to 46 than 13 is to 35. Further, it is chiefly through the agency of the wine and spirit merchants that what are called “superior spirits” (really mainly imported spirits) find their way to the public in Gothenburg, and the importation of these has enormously increased since 1876. In that year the quantity of spirits imported was exceedingly small as compared with the importation of to-day, while more foreign spirits were disposed of by the Bolag at that time than are disposed of by it to-day. These facts mean that there is a much larger quantity of foreign spirits sold now than formerly, and that of what is sold a very much larger proportion passes through the hands of the wine merchants than used to be the case. Hence the conclusion seems inevitable that to-day a very much larger proportion of the spirits consumed in Gothenburg is unregistered by the Bolag, than was the case in 1876; and that at present a far larger quantity is consumed than the Bolag’s and Sir F. R. Plunkett’s figures show.

RECENT INCREASE OF CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN
GOTHENBURG.

“There is yet another fact which still further confirms the conclusion that in recent years there has been no such decrease in the consumption of intoxicants in Gothenburg

as people in this country have been taught to believe. During recent years there has been a very notable increase in that city in the number of convictions for drunkenness, side by side with a decrease in the quantity of spirits sold by the Bolag, as the following table shows:—

GOTHENBURG IN 1880-81 COMPARED WITH GOTHENBURG
IN 1890-91.

Year.	Population.	Litres consumed per head, sold by Bolag.	Cases of Drunken- ness.	Cases of Drunken- ness per 1,000 of population.
1880.....	68,477	20.62	2,101	30.6
1881.	71,533	19.53	2,284	31.9
1890.....	101,502	16.05	4,010	39.5
1891.....	104,215	15.90	4,624	44.3
Increase +	+52%		+120%	+44%
Decrease —		—23%		

“That is, while on the basis of the Bolag’s returns, the consumption of drink seems to be decreasing, drunkenness seems to be increasing.

“Some figures taken from an official return will give my statement the needed confirmation. During the six years 1875-80, out of a yearly average of 2,454 persons charged with drunkenness in Gothenburg, it was found that an average number yearly of 1,007 had stated that they obtained their drink in the company’s houses, while 846 did not say where they got it. Now, the average population of Gothenburg for these years was about 63,000, and this yearly average of 1,007 charged with drunkenness from the Bolag’s houses, was about as many as would have been charged altogether in any town of a similar population in England. It may be urged that persons are charged in Gothenburg when they are merely drunk, whereas in England persons are charged only when they are drunk and

disorderly. But Mr. Reginald Mortimer, B.A., secretary of the County Brewers' Society of England, who lately visited Gothenburg, informs us quite definitely that in the Swedish city the police have not power to arrest for drunkenness, unless it is accompanied by violent or disorderly conduct. And I believe such to be the law.

MUCH LIQUOR SOLD.

"The Bolag alone sells sixteen litres, or three and five-ninths gallons of spirits per head of the population. In order that the whole quantity sold in the city may be ascertained, it is necessary that to this should be added the quantity of home and foreign spirits sold by the 23 wine and spirit merchants already referred to, as well as the amount disposed of by the five large concerns holding permanent licenses. How much is sold yearly by these two classes of agencies? A very large quantity certainly. In 1891 the 23 wine and spirit merchants paid, in the whole, solely for the privilege of selling spirits for the year, the sum of 60,900 kronor, at the rate of about \$735 each. The retail price of spirits in their shops runs from 40 cents upwards per litre. How many litres must be sold before the difference between the cost and selling price of the quantity disposed, will cover not only this "high license" fee, but also the outlay for the rents, taxes, and advertising—in short, for all the expenses of sale, together with the necessary profits to the 23 merchants? Whatever the number is, let it, together with the number of litres sold by the five holders of permanent licenses, be added to the number sold by the Bolag, and the sum total of litres of spirits, per head of the population, sold in Gothenburg for the year 1891, will have been ascertained.

"A good deal of Gothenburg drunkenness also comes from the consumption of malt liquors now. In Gothenburg

there were in 1891 no fewer than 128 wine and beer shops for consumption on or off the premises; 59 for sale at meals, (and the meals do not require to be either heavy or dear); and an unknown number of shops at which wine and beer are sold for consumption off the premises. Every shop-keeper in Gothenburg can, if he or she thinks fit, sell beer and wine for consumption off the premises.

LIQUOR SOLD IN GOTHENBURG FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE
COUNTRY.

“A portion of the liquor sold in Gothenburg is consumed by persons who are not inhabitants of that city. Numbers of the rural population do business in Gothenburg, and take their part in the purchase and consumption of liquor there. Besides, a good deal of liquor is purchased in Gothenburg for consumption in the neighboring rural districts, where, as a rule, public-houses do not exist. The question is, How much of the drink sold in Gothenburg can be accounted for in this way? I took a good deal of trouble to ascertain the truth on this point; and from Mr. John Larsson, secretary to the Bolag, to whom I was introduced by the British Consul, and with whom, in company with the Consul, I had two long interviews, I obtained the information that careful inquiries made on behalf of the Bolag, had led to the conclusion that about one-third can be thus accounted for. This estimate is confirmed by the fact that a claim was made by the country authority for a portion of the profits, on the sale of spirits in Gothenburg, on the ground that a good deal of this sale was of liquor consumed by provincials, and that ultimately it was settled seven-tenths of the profits should go to the municipality of Gothenburg, two-tenths to the national treasury, and one-tenth to the agricultural association of the country. We may, therefore, take it for granted that seven-tenths of the liquor sold in Gothenburg is consumed in Gothenburg.

"But, quite evidently, seven-tenths of the alcohol sold in Gothenburg is a very formidable amount indeed. For even seven-tenths of the sixteen litres of spirits per head of the population supplied by the Bolag alone, is equal to 2.49 gallons—to twice the quantity of spirits consumed per head of the people of Sweden as a whole, and to more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the amount used per head of the population in the United Kingdom. Then assuming that of the spirits drunk in Gothenburg, one-third are supplied by the 23 wine merchants and the holders of the permanent licenses—and that is a low estimate—the total consumption of spirits per head of the population of Gothenburg is 3.73 gallons."

The consumption of spirits, beer, and wine in Canada per head for the year 1893 is given in the Internal Revenue Report as less than 4.32 gallons. These Gothenburg figures, it must be remembered, are for spirits alone exclusive of the large amount of beer which has been sold either by the company or any other parties. The Canadian per capita of spirits is .74 gallons.

FAILURES OF THE BOLAG.

"Plainly the Bolag has not succeeded in making the condition of Gothenburg even tolerable, not to say satisfactory. That, however, may, to some extent, have been because of the limitation of its power. But what is of special importance and significance is that it has also failed, signally, in what the Bishop of Chester would designate the "constructive" part of its operations. The Bishop holds that the defect of the temperance policy of this country is that it is "one-sided and merely negative." Something "constructive," he thinks, is what is needed, and, as evidence that such a policy would succeed, he points to the experience of Gothenburg and Sweden generally. Well, the Bolag has tried fairly and squarely to make its public

houses restaurants for workingmen—that is its contribution to the establishment of a “constructive” policy—and it has failed. Of the 19 public houses in which drink is freely sold not one can by any reasonable stretch of language be called a “restaurant.” I asked the manager of one of the largest of them what proportion of his takings were for food. He replied that it was a small proportion. I said: ‘A fourth?’ He laughed and said: ‘No, no; it is not worth mentioning.’ This was in the presence of the consul, who acted as interpreter.

DRUNKENNESS UNDER THE BOLAG’S MANAGEMENT.

“Another point in which the Bolag have failed in this. They have not been able to get their servants to so conduct the drink business as to prevent the amount of drunkenness in connection with their public houses, from being about as great as that which occurs in ordinary liquor shops in this country. I question if as great an amount of intoxication can be seen amongst the ordinary visitors to an average English public-house, as is to be witnessed amongst the customers of the Bolag in their establishments. I visited a number of these places alone, and saw in them a number of persons who were intoxicated. I subsequently visited them in the company of the British Consul. In one place we found about 15 men of the laboring class. One of them was having a cup of hot tea at a side seat. The rest were drinking Swedish brandy. After looking round, the Consul said to me: “Several of these men are not sober.” “Drunk,” I replied. He nodded and said: “Yes, drunk.” “It seems to be a question of degree,” I remarked, “and evidently the people in charge here don’t draw the line where we think it ought to be drawn. But there is a fellow drunk enough for anything”—indicating one of the company—“will he get more?” While I was speaking, the man shuffled up to the counter, laid down his money, and took off his “two cubic

inches" at one gulp. The man was busy, there was no row, no loud talking, no excited gesticulation. Such sopping as there was, was quiet, heavy, sedate, orderly. The men who were "overloaded," bore themselves as if they were accustomed to the burden and knew how to manage it."

RESULTS IN BERGEN.

The figures already given show, as in the case of Gothenburg, that in Bergen the change from the old system was accompanied by a gratifying reduction in the record for drunkenness, but that of late years there has unfortunately been a change in the other direction.

The latest returns, however, show the drunkenness record of Bergen to be much lower proportionately to the population than that of Gothenburg. In considering the difference, however, it must be borne in mind, as will presently be shown, that the people of Norway, generally speaking, seem to have a better record for sobriety, or at any rate, a much lower per capita consumption of intoxicants than the people of Sweden, and that there is a material difference between the legislation in force in Norway and that of Sweden, for the general management of places in which drink is sold, the Norwegian system tending more to the isolation of the sale of all liquor and its dissociation from other business, while that of Sweden brings it more into connection with the eating, resting and recreation of the people. It may also be that the Swedish plan of giving tax-payers a direct interest in the profits of liquor selling, tends to create a public favor for the liquor traffic, such as may not exist to the same extent under the Norwegian plan, where certain philanthropists are aided out of that profit, but no relief is thereby given to the tax-payer.

Mr. Wilson, whose pamphlet seems to have been written some years ago, makes the following statement :

“The result of thirteen years’ experience is in the highest degree encouraging. The vice of drunkenness has received a staggering blow, and the consumption of ardent spirits is immensely reduced, while great financial results have been attained to the benefit of many deserving institutions, charities, and objects of public utility, which, but for the life thus given them, could not have existed.”

Mr. Whyte’s conclusions made at a later date are different. He says :

“Now what has the Bergen system done? Have drunkenness and intemperance become so rare in Bergen that we may safely take the liquor law of that town as a sufficient instrument for dealing with the liquor traffic? Most emphatically, No. We have seen that there are 729 arrests for drunkenness a year, for 50,000 inhabitants, in Bergen, a number considerably in excess of the average rate of arrests for towns of similar size in England; and there is no reason to believe, so far as I can make out, that the police are stricter in Bergen than in towns of similar size to it in this country; for there is much drunkenness in Bergen which does not register itself in the police statistics. As it happens, however, a good deal of it is otherwise recorded. Statistics of the number of refusals to supply liquor “to applicants of tender age or appearing to be in an inebriated condition” are kept by the Samlag. About a fourth of these applicants are refused drink on account of being under age, the rest for the reason that they are, or seem to be, inebriated. It is not probable that many mistakes are made in the direction of refusing to supply people who are sober. Such errors as take place are more likely to be on the other side. Well, in 1889 the total number of persons refused at the thirteen places belonging to the Samlag was 12,610. We may take it, therefore, that three-fourths of the number stated, or 9,457 persons, were refused on the

ground of their being inebriated. But that is a comparatively small matter. Here are some facts of much graver import. Out of a total number of sixty wine and beer houses in Bergen, the Samlag in 1883 had two houses. At these two houses no fewer than 3,118 inebriated persons or persons of tender years were refused supplies of drink. Again, it may be taken that three-fourths of the number stated were refused because they were inebriated. But what about the other 58 wine and beer shops? Here, surely, we obtain a glimpse of a terrible state of things in reformed, purified, soberized Bergen! Suppose a true record had been kept of the applications for liquor made in these 58 wine and beer shops during the year, by inebriated persons, for drink, what would that record have revealed?

RESULTS OF PROHIBITION.

That there has been a remarkable improvement in the condition of Norway and Sweden, generally speaking, is indisputable. That improvement seems to have been coincident with a great revival of temperance sentiment and increased restrictions in legislation. The increased restrictions include the right of the people in different localities to totally prohibit the liquor traffic. This power seems to have been taken advantage of by the electorate to a large extent, and it is safe to say that a great deal of the improvement that has taken place in the Scandinavian communities is fairly attributable to the working out of the prohibition principle in the rural parts of the country, as well as in some of the towns. Statistics in reference to the consumption of liquor in Mr. Wright's report are given more fully for Norway than for Sweden. The following tables will be instructive :

AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS IN
SWEDEN FROM 1856 TO 1890 BY FIVE-YEAR PERIODS.

Periods.	Quarts per inhabitant.
1856 to 1860.....	10.03
1861 to 1865.....	11.31
1866 to 1870.....	9.40
1871 to 1875.....	12.47
1876 to 1880.....	10.67
1881 to 1885.....	8.66
1886 to 1890.....	7.42

BRANDY LICENSES IN OPERATION IN SWEDEN.

Year.	In towns.	In country districts.	Total.
1880-81.....	1,293	474	1,767
1881-82.....	1,333	459	1,792
1882-83.....	1,306	428	1,734
1883-84.....	1,300	389	1,689
1884-85.....	1,258	381	1,639
1885-86.....	1,264	314	1,578
1886-87.....	1,254	294	1,548
1887-88.....	1,199	298	1,497
1888-89.....	1,207	289	1,496
1889-90.....	1,216	270	1,486

TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF BRANDY IN NORWAY FROM 1876
TO 1890.

Year.	Estimated population.	Total consumption. Quarts.	Per capita. Quarts.
1876.....	1,840,000	12,963,595.6	7.0
1877.....	1,865,000	11,694,498.9	6.3
1878.....	1,890,000	8,952,362.4	4.7
1879.....	1,916,000	6,543,086.4	3.4

Year.	Estimated population.	Total consumption Quarts.	Per capita. Quarts.
1880.....	1,921,000	7,885,095.4	4.1
1881.....	1,921,000	6,132,030.1	3.2
1882.....	1,923,000	7,650,508.0	4.0
1883.....	1,928,000	6,717,441.9	3.5
1884.....	1,924,000	7,071,436.4	3.7
1885.....	1,959,000	7,227,828.0	3.7
1886.....	1,974,000	6,237,813.5	3.2
1887.....	1,979,000	5,884,762.3	3.0
1888.....	1,980,000	6,367,674.2	3.2
1889.....	1,986,000	6,697,364.6	3.4
1890.....	2,000,000	6,557,880.2	3.3

Mr. Whyte writes: It has been stated that for the ten years between 1841 and 1850 no fewer than 36.46 per cent. of the conscripts were unfit for military service. The following figures, which have been forwarded to me through Mr. Duff, the British consul at Gothenburg, from the Statistical Department at Stockholm, show very strikingly the great improvement which in recent years has taken place in the physique of the Swedish people. The number of conscripts rejected on account of unfitness for military service from 1831 to 1890 is as follows:—

1831 to 1840.....	35.7 per cent.
1841 to 1850.....	36.4 “
1851 to 1860.....	35.7 “
1861 to 1870.....	27.8 “
1871 to 1880.....	23.7 “
1881 to 1890.....	20.4 “

BEER DRINKING INCREASING.

Mr. Berner, already mentioned, deplores the fact that of late years intemperance has been increasing, and discusses

at some length the causes of this, mentioning specially the development of the beer traffic and beer drinking, which are fast assuming alarming proportions. The following table forcibly shows this, and probably explains to some extent the increase in drunkenness shown in the statistics of Gothenburg and Bergen :—

CONSUMPTION OF BEER IN NORWAY—1887 TO 1891.

Years.	Beer consumed. Quarts.	To each inhabitant. Quarts.
1886-87.....	36,748,856	18.7
1887-88.....	43,281,798	21.9
1888-89.....	43,870,169	22.1
1889-90.....	52,224,439	26.2
1890-91.....	62,365,483	31.2

Our readers will find the facts above set out exceedingly instructive. We add the following as the more important paragraphs of Mr. Gould's summing up of the advantages and disadvantages of the company system as it operates in Norway and Sweden.

ADVANTAGES.

"1. The thing which strikes an American as the most conspicuous merit of the company system is the complete divorcing of the liquor traffic from politics. In the American understanding of the phrase, the elimination of the "saloon element as a political power" is complete. The stockholders in these brandy companies are, as a rule, prominent citizens in the place—in Gothenburg, for example, some of the very best known. The employes, who deal directly with the practical details of the business, are simply paid servants of the companies, and none of them, so far as could be learned, hold any position whatever under the city or local governments, or have friends

or backers therein. But then it must be remembered that a high tone in municipal political life as yet prevails in the Scandinavian kingdoms. "Ring" politics, so to speak, are but imperfectly understood.

"2. The company monopoly has been so administered that a general reduction of the number of licenses has been brought about everywhere, and consequently a lessening of the temptation to drink. Side by side with this there has been a marked improvement in the character of the saloons, immoral accessories having universally disappeared. The police authorities have uniformly availed themselves of the right through the contracts made by the companies with sub-licensees to impose conditions which put an effectual stop upon gambling or immoral practices in places where liquor is sold.

"3. It would be a very strange condition of affairs, indeed, in any matter of this kind if, where the element of private gain was entirely eliminated, a resulting improvement did not take place.

"4. A series of efficient checks is imposed against a breach of trust, supposing there may exist an inclination to commit it. In the first place, the final decision concerning all matters in Sweden rests with the governor, who is an officer appointed by the crown and a man of high character and wide administrative knowledge; secondly, the licenses hold good only during the governor's pleasure; thirdly, an efficient co-operation is established between the company and the police officials; fourthly, there are three parties to the distribution of the surplus profits, each one active to secure fair dealing; fifthly, the general conduct of the business is open to public inspection, as the bars and places of sale are always put in prominent places where they may be in general view; and sixthly, the company

monopoly secures a strict enforcement of legal and police regulations in relation to the liquor traffic.

"5. The companies have in some measure gone beyond the legal requirements in the line of general interest, particularly in raising the age of minority from 15 where the law puts it to 18, as regards selling drink to young persons, and also in insisting upon immediate cash payment for liquors sold. Again, they have gradually raised the price of drinks, at the same time reducing their strength. The lack of competition permits this.

"6. In Norway the saloons are closed on Sundays and at those periods of the day when the workingman is most tempted to drink. It is impossible, therefore, for him to spend his leisure moments carousing at bars. Nothing whatever is found in saloons which invites to conviviality. Generally there are no seats even, and the rules of order of all the companies, which, judging from personal observations, are enforced, prescribe that as soon as the drinking is done the customer must leave the premises.

"7. All employes of the company being paid fixed salaries of fair proportions, and civil service principles being established in promotions, there is no temptation to push the sale of drink; on the contrary, it is made to the distinct interest of the employes to act otherwise."

DISADVANTAGES.

"1. The monopoly does not extend far enough. In order to achieve the maximum of benefit, fermented drinks must be included as well as spirituous. As has already been pointed out in the discussion of the causes of drunkenness in recent years, one effect of restraining the consumption of spirits has been the development of a wider consumption of beer. This is all the more serious since women drink it to a considerable extent, whereas they have

only rarely been consumers of spirits. It is certain that this defect will soon be remedied, both in Norway and Sweden.

"2. A legal defect applicable to Norway is found in the limit for retail sales, which is not fixed high enough. The Swedish practice is much better. Norwegian statistics show that 62 per cent. of all the liquors sold in that country are for home consumption. The amount (10½ gallons) is sufficiently small to permit grocers to sell spirits to their customers along with goods, charging for them a much cheaper rate than the companies' price. This fact, together with the progress of prohibition in the country districts and the growing consumption of beer, is principally responsible for the lack of hoped for improvement in many of the small towns. They are incidents of, but not flaws in the system itself.

"3. The third defect is that at present the retail of wine and beer in towns and country districts is conducted in connection with general business. This privilege should be abrogated.

"4. From the temperance view of the case it is feared that the upper classes of society do not wish to go further than the Gothenburg system. Some of them would not like to see the drinking of spirits made unrespectable. Consequently a practical difficulty may be raised in the future should it come to a choice between the company system and prohibition. Furthermore, it is feared that municipalities will not willingly surrender the revenues now accruing from the companies' profits. Should these decline largely, it is also held that philanthropic motives may be put in the background.

"5. A monopoly of production by the state does not now exist. It is generally believed that this would be one

of the surest means of contributing to the success of the Gothenburg plan.

"6. The question of profits is undeniably conspicuous. Notwithstanding the efforts to eliminate the purely economic features a few cases have occurred in which rich men have become members of the companies and the economic features of the administration have been given too great prominence; but it is only fair to state that such instances have been exceedingly few, indeed, that a minimum danger only is signalled here. A notable exception to administration for economic ends is the case of the Gothenburg company, where a handsome appropriation is allowed every year for the maintenance of reading rooms. The loss resulting to the company from these and from the conduct of eating houses where liquor is not sold, except in single drams at meals, is winked at. Here, indeed, we have the spectacle of an administration for public weal, approved and even abetted by the titular recipients of economic advantages."

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UNITED STATES CRIMINAL RECORD.

PENITENTIARY STATISTICS.

In the following table the census figures for prison population in penitentiaries and the ratios thereof to 1,000,000 of the population are set out, the States being separated first into prohibition and license States, and then arranged according to the ratios mentioned, the State having the highest ratio being put first. It will at once be seen that the highest ratio of crime in prohibition States is far below the highest ratio in license States, and that there is only one license State which has as low a ratio as that of the majority of the prohibition States. The number of criminals is that found by the census enumerator in the penitentiaries on June 1, 1890 :—

Prohibition States.

	No. of convicts.	Ratio to 1,000,000 population.
Kansas.....	913	643
North Dakota.....	65	365
Iowa.....	623	326
New Hampshire.....	116	308
South Dakota.....	97	295
Vermont.....	91	274
Maine.....	170	257
<i>License States.</i>		
Arizona.....	144	2,415
Nevada.....	96	2,098
Montana.....	225	1,702

	No. of convicts.	Ratio to 1,000,000 population.
California.....	2,051	1,698
Texas.....	3,319	1,485
New York.....	8,190	1,365
Colorado.....	526	1,276
Idaho.....	102	1,209
Oregon.....	362	1,154
New Jersey.....	1,557	1,078
Florida.....	374	955
Georgia.....	1,729	941
North Carolina.....	1,422	879
Utah.....	180	866
Tennessee.....	1,484	840
Louisiana.....	856	765
Arkansas.....	832	737
New Mexico.....	112	729
Washington.....	251	718
Alabama.....	1,086	718
Virginia.....	1,167	705
South Carolina.....	806	700
Massachusetts.....	690	683
Maryland.....	690	662
Kentucky.....	1,235	664
Indiana.....	1,416	646
Missouri.....	1,701	635
Illinois.....	2,057	538
Michigan.....	1,108	529
Connecticut.....	340	456
Ohio.....	1,652	450
Pennsylvania.....	2,361	449
Nebraska.....	391	369
West Virginia.....	278	364
Rhode Island.....	122	353
Mississippi.....	429	333
Minnesota.....	432	332
Wisconsin.....	530	314
Wyoming.....	10	165

COUNTY JAIL STATISTICS.

In the following table the census figures for prison population in county jails and the ratios thereof to 1,000,000 of the population are set out, the States being separated first into prohibition and license States, and then arranged according to the ratios mentioned, the State having the highest ratio being put first. It will at once be seen that the highest ratio of crime in prohibition States is far below the highest ratio in license States, while no license State has as low a ratio as the lowest prohibitory State. The number given is that found by the census enumerators in the jails on June 1st, 1890:—

Prohibition States.

	No. of convicts.	Ratio to 1,000,000 population.
Maine	302	457
Kansas	432	303
New Hampshire.....	113	300
North Dakota and South Dakota..	97	190
Iowa	327	171
Vermont.....	30	90

License States.

Arizona.....	97	1,627
Montana.....	193	1,460
Nevada.....	54	1,189
Wyoming.....	59	972
District of Columbia.....	213	925
Connecticut.....	675	905
Delaware.....	139	825
Florida.....	270	690
Colorado.....	229	663
California.....	682	565
New Mexico.....	85	553
New Jersey.....	783	542
Idaho.....	45	533
Louisiana.....	524	468
Texas.....	1,040	465

	No. of convicts.	Ratio to 1,000,000 population.
Pennsylvania	2,386	454
Massachusetts	954	426
Washington	141	404
Alabama	573	379
Tennessee	654	370
Arkansas ..	397	352
Kentucky ..	646	348
South Carolina	374	325
Georgia	552	300
North Carolina	442	273
Virginia	390	236
Mississippi	284	220
New York	1,292	215
Indiana	464	212
Utah	43	207
Nebraska	219	207
Wisconsin	345	205
West Virginia	153	201
Oregon	61	194
Michigan	399	191
Illinois	727	190
Missouri	505	188
Minnesota	208	160
Maryland ..	163	156
Ohio	502.	137

RECORD OF EVENTS.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

In THE VANGUARD for January was a brief history of the prohibition cause in Prince Edward Island, giving details of the circumstances that led to the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act in Charlottetown in January, 1891. The change from prohibition has evidently proved anything but satisfactory to Charlottetown citizens. The three years having gone by which must elapse between votings on the C.T.A., prohibitionists petitioned for another polling. Their request was granted, and balloting took place on April 19th last, resulting as follows:—

For the act	734
Against the act	712

Majority for the act	22
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This brings the whole Province of Prince Edward Island once more under the Canada Temperance Act.

ONTARIO LIQUOR-SELLERS ORGANIZE.

The great success of the prohibition plebiscite in Ontario has evidently alarmed the liquor traffic. A convention of license-holders was held in Toronto on April 4th and 5th for the purpose of organizing. It was held with closed doors. The Advocate, the organ of the liquor party, states

that 700 delegates were present. A provincial organization was formed to be known as the Ontario License-Holders' Protective Association.

A deputation from the convention waited upon the Provincial Government asking for a number of reforms in the liquor law, mainly in the form of the removal of some of the present restrictions and the powers now vested in municipal councils. The deputation also wanted a promise of compensation to liquor dealers in the event of the enactment of prohibition.

W. Kennedy, Mayor of Toronto, was asked to formally welcome the convention to the city, but he declined to do it, and, as might be expected, was criticized pretty harshly by the convention for his refusal, which, however, received the general approval of temperance people, who consider the license-holders rather audacious in the attempt to obtain an official recognition by the city.
