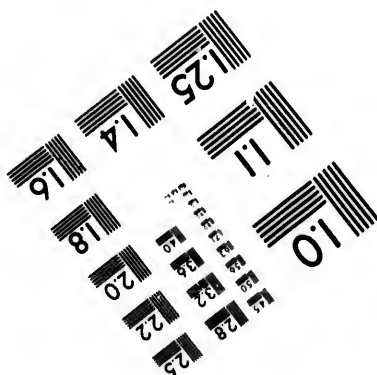
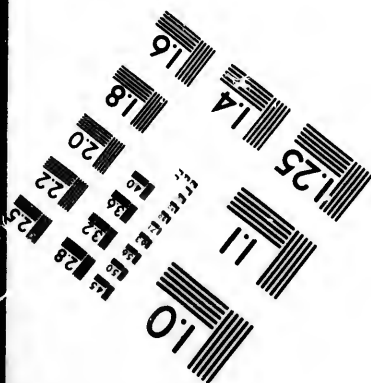
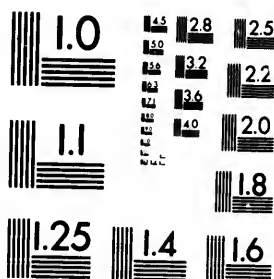


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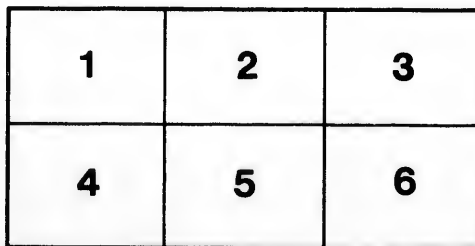
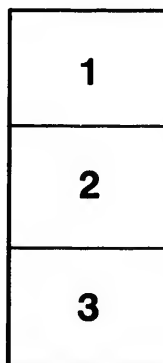
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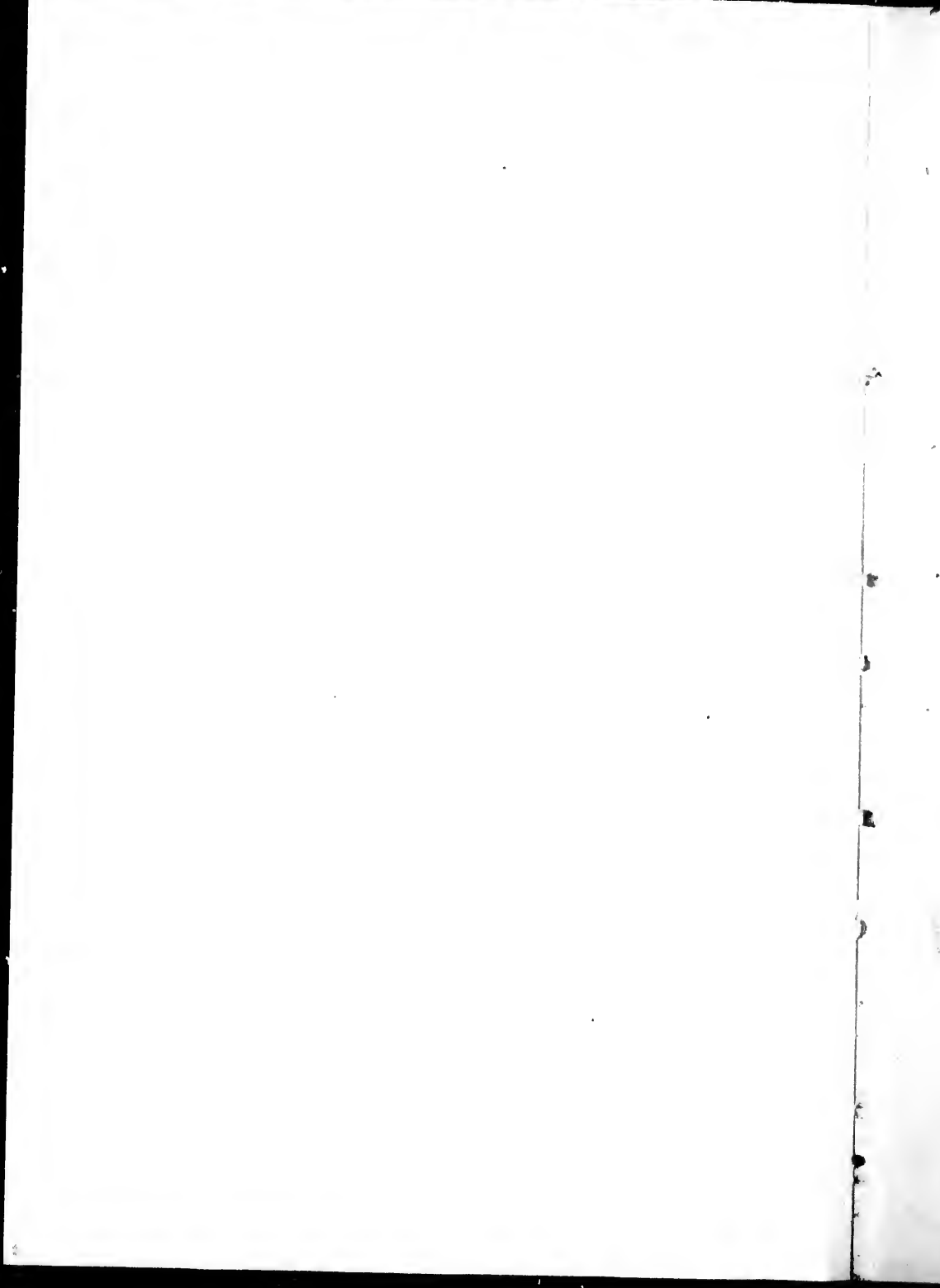
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WHAT DOES IT COST?

STATISTICAL REPORT, &c.,

PRESENTED TO THE

CONVENTION

OF THE

CANADA

TEMPERANCE UNION,

HELD IN TORONTO,

SEPTEMBER 7TH, 8TH, AND 9TH, 1869.

NAPANEE:

PRINTED BY HENRY BROTHERS.

1869.

1869
(7)

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE TEMPERANCE BODIES OF CANADA :

The documents published at your request in this form, are designed for general circulation, and it is believed that many persons will think, that something more than mere amazement is required to check this dreadful draft on the public purse, attended, as it is, with consequences more serious than money losses. We beg every reader to ponder well the facts, and then ask, what am I doing to arrest or diminish this public demoralization? You may be told that there is an offset to the liquor bill, we have brought into the court of public opinion. Very good, let it be produced. We are prepared to strike out every bit of it, and to demonstrate that every item of the expenditure is a total loss, and the end thereof national ruin. First restrain, and then abolish this odious traffic, is the platform of our Union. Send out far and wide these documents for universal information.

W. S. WILLIAMS, }
WILLIAM SCOTT, } Secretaries.

CANADA TEMPERANCE UNION,

Secretaries' office, Napanee, Sept. 23rd, 1869.

B2463

STATISTICAL REPORT.

At the meeting of the Executive, held in the month of May last, it was deemed advisable to adopt measures for obtaining information respecting the quantity of liquor manufactured and used in this country,—the quantity of grain used, or rather misused, in the manufacture of strong drinks, and other collateral topics. On the recommendation of the committee appointed to consider this question, I was desired to undertake the preparation of these statistics, and report them to this Convention. Accepting the position, I prepared and sent out the following circular :

CANADA TEMPERANCE UNION.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NAPANEE, ONT. }
Department of Statistics. }

Correct statistics, in reference to the wrongs and cruelties inflicted on society by the liquor traffic, are considered of great value, as of a nature to convince the thoughtful, that the business ought not to be legalized or tolerated, and that the use of liquor as a beverage should cease forever. Appointed by the Executive to deal with this subject, I am anxious to gather information from all parties, on every topic which may bear on the general enquiry. I will, therefore, be glad to receive authentic facts.

1. On intemperance and disorder in Christian Churches, and the number of communicants engaged in the traffic.
2. On crimes and offences, including all returns of convictions made by law to Clerks of the Peace.
3. On pauperism and mendicancy, not only in cities, towns and villages, but also among the rural population.
4. On the costs and losses, other than those incurred by the manufacture and importation of liquor.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

5. On diseases, idiocy, suicides, madness, &c., produced by drink.

6. On the testimony given by clergymen, magistrates, judges, jurists, jailors and others against the liquor traffic.

7. On any collateral topics illustrative of the evils of the traffic, and its antagonism to all pursuits that are lawful and efficient in their nature and design.

I have not enumerated all the subjects on which it is my intention to seek information, but extracts from newspapers, pamphlets, reports of societies, police statistics, parliamentary papers and revenue returns, will at any time be thankfully received, with a view to classification and publication.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

May 24th, 1869.

I regret that so few have responded to the request to furnish authentic facts respecting the liquor traffic and its effects. Unless the entire time of an agent were devoted to this object, it is obvious that an enquirer must depend upon correspondence for his facts; making use of public documents, as far as possible, for the compilation of statistics. The time at my disposal for the preparation of a statement of the extent and evils of the traffic in this Dominion, has been but brief. I am persuaded that only very few persons have any correct idea of the all-pervading and ruinous character of this bad business, and fewer still have any just conception of the manifold ways in which the liquor business acts injuriously on every lawful and useful pursuit. There is not a single sound principle of political and social economy that is not contravened and undermined by the operations of the trade in strong drinks. The investment of large capitals in commercial pursuits, meeting the requirements of the community, confers benefit in various ways, but in the manufacture of alcoholic drinks, the greater the investment the greater the injury—involving less employment of labor, skilled or unskilled, and diffusing in every direction

not good but evil, with scarcely any redeeming features of profit to mankind. Any other business inflicting only a small part of the injury and misery of *this*, would be speedily frowned down, and the strong arm of the law uplifted, would punish the offenders promptly and properly. It is, then, most necessary that the facts should be gathered, classified and published. But who will undertake the work, and publish throughout the land the fearful details of this murderous business? Who but the temperance bodies, and this body in particular, which seeks to unite all parties, and bring into practical co-operation the energies of all for the public good.

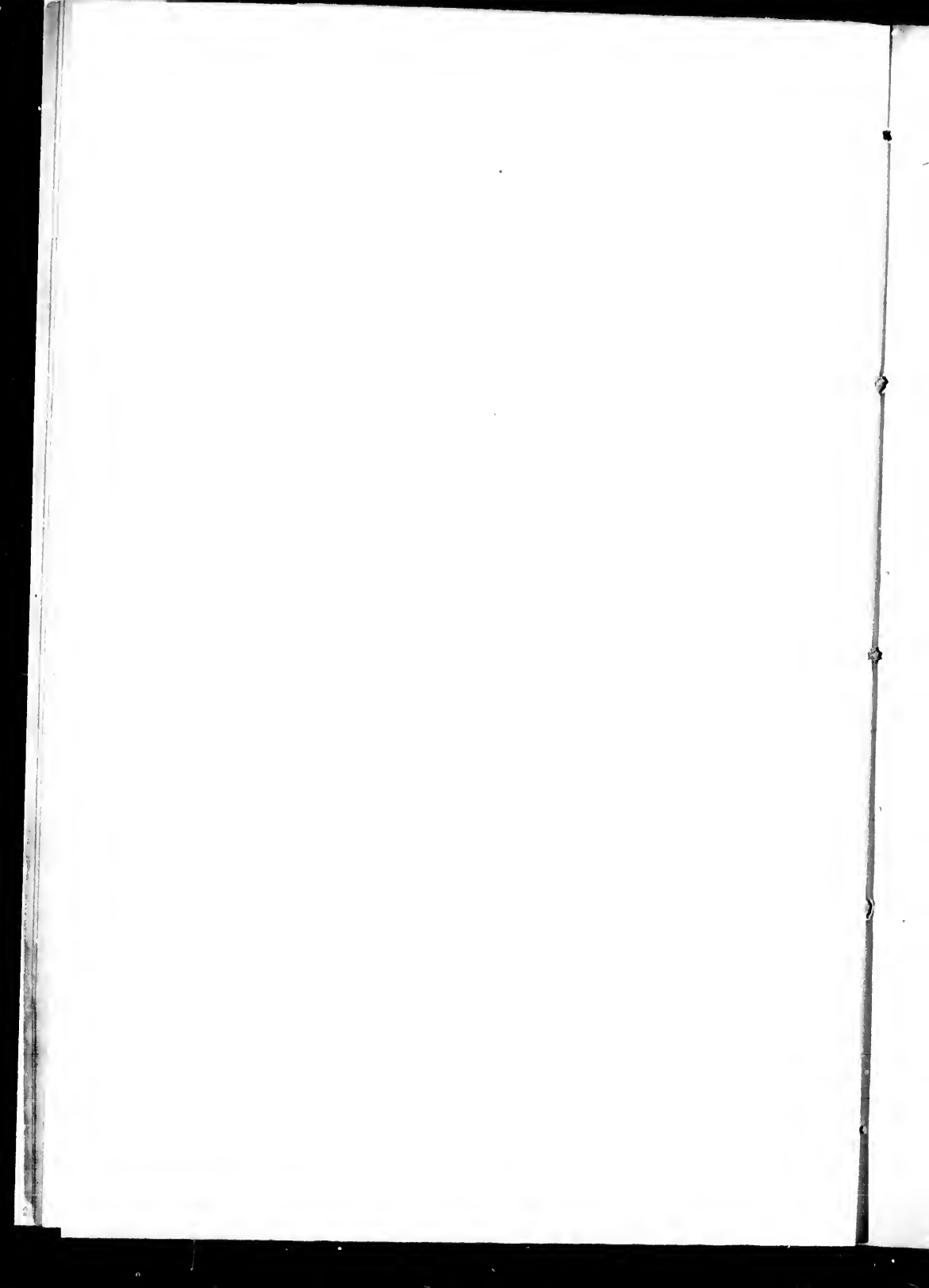
If we do not at this time cheerfully combine to arouse the public mind, whatever may be the amount of cost and labor, we may be assured that the land will continue to groan under the burdens of a most unwise legislation and involuntary taxation. This assertion regarding the duties of temperance bodies may, to some, look like a reflection on the Christian Churches of Canada, and I wish from my heart there were no reasons for considering the reflection just. To each Church, and to each member of any Church, the Saviour says, "Ye are the light of the world," "Let your light so shine." There is no difference in this, as between Romanist and Protestant, Episcopalian or Presbyterian. The moral power of the nation is in the Church by the design of the divine founder. It is denuded of its moral and spiritual influence by fellowship with sin, and in proportion to the sanction it affords to any great evil. The traffic is an unmitigated evil, but the traffic is in the Church; drunkenness is a vile sin, but drunkenness is in the Church; moderate drinking is the cause of drunkenness, but moderate drinking is in the Church. The Church is, therefore, stripped of its power for good; the influence of the good and true disciples of Christ is diminished; their voice silenced by the machinery of Bacchus, and the secret practical utterances of those who worship at his shrine, and bow to his authority.

In my circular I asked for information "on intemperance and disorder in Christian Churches, and the number of communicants engaged in the traffic." No answer has been given to this enquiry, but it must not therefore be inferred that the Churches are clear of the traffic. It may be, that many of those who could answer the question, are ashamed to reveal the humiliating facts. We may not guess—we must not conjecture. In Ontario and Quebec in 1867, there were 34 distilleries and 137 breweries. How many of these are worked by Christian hands? Quite a number. One half, at least, claim to stand on equal footing with the most pure of communicants, and have caused their praises to be "sounded out" from the Churches that own them, because of their wonderful liberality towards religious or educational interests, carried on by voluntary effort. Of the 3,090,561 constituting the population of 1861, only 35,542 profess no religion or acknowledge no creed. Is then the strength of the traffic, and the number of the intemperate to be decided by the number of this irreligious group? By no means! but chiefly from the crowd of religious professors having an acknowledged creed, and having some sort of Church fellowship. I am well aware that a large number of our temperance men and women are chiefly connected with the several churches, but at the same time it must be admitted that their power for good is limited by opposing influences. It must be so we say, because the whole power of the united Christian Churches would be sufficient to root out and utterly destroy for ever the accursed traffic. Excluding mere nominalists, who give their power to work iniquity, the world, with which they are really united, could not withstand the forces of moral energy put forth by consistent and practical Christianity.

In Ontario and Quebec there are, as I gather from authentic sources, 3,374 clergymen of all denominations, 2,318 of these are Protestant. I would, however, in this argument blot out the distinction, as it ought to be understood that all acknow-

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ledge one moral standard of duty. Estimating the population of Ontario and Quebec in 1869 at 3,316,268, there stands one ambassador for Christ for every 982 persons. Other persons, ten times the number of ministers, hold some sort of official relation to the Churches, and yet notwithstanding all this embodied agency, designed to promote good will to men and peace on earth, there has arisen a terribly gigantic power, overshadowing all our institutions of every kind, whose sole effects are mischief, misery and pollution of every kind and degree. It is impossible to suppose that the liquor traffic could have grown to its present mighty proportions if the watchmen of Zion had been vigilant; if the Church had been faithful to her vocation. The legislature would not have dared to legalize the traffic; it would have been compelled to suppress it if the united strength of embodied Christianity had protested against it, and demanded its extinction. There is energy in the gospel to upraise the masses, giving them divine life and power over sin and Satan, but if the human depositories of that power allow and cherish the overgrowths and superincumbencies of an iniquity such as the liquor traffic surely is, then and therefore are the divine purposes thwarted, and wickedness becomes impudently triumphant. We hope for better things, though we thus speak. The Canada Temperance Union would consolidate and harmonize the actions of all parties in or out of the Churches, and there never was a time when united effort was more imperatively demanded. But I do not hesitate to impeach the Churches of the past with being instrumental in greatly increasing the intemperance which prevails. Even now complicity in the traffic; subserviency to drinking customs, and obsequious silence when the truth might and should be spoken and acted; these, and other things following in their train, have brought us to the pass we are in. There are a great number of ministers and members of Churches who are true and trusty to the temperance reform; total abstainers; hardwork-

ing advocates of prohibition ; but they have been shocked by the hostility of many, and the indifference of more. They have all along been crippled and embarrassed by the insidious counter-working of adversaries, and the cruel antipathy of such as should have been friends. The whole community must needs be aroused to the existing danger, and seek by all lawful means to avert the consequences threatened.

The science of statistics has been thoroughly studied of late years. Governments and public institutions have employed men of talent, and invested them with authority to obtain information on all subjects bearing on the national and social welfare. They have generally only supplied the facts and figures, leaving to others the duty of comparison and calculation, with a view to redress wrongs and adjust differences. ¶ It would seem reasonable to expect that any government knowing that any one business absorbing a vast amount of capital, and diffusing itself throughout every part of the country, abstracting the means of subsistence ; multiplying paupers ; murdering the population ; augmenting crime and misery ; crippling enterprise, and diminishing the gains of useful trades and beneficial commerce, would probably devise measures to repress the evil, and guard the many against the cupidity of the few. The fact that a large proportion of the revenue was derived from these sources would not stand in the way of investigation and decision, if it were seen and felt that no amount of revenue, however great, could justify moral wrong and social suicide, and that there must be in the very nature of things, and in accordance with the laws of political and social economy, some other and more equitable method of providing for all the necessary expenditures incurred in the conduct of civil government. Only by a terrible, judicial blindness, or by the infatuation of voluntary ignorance, can any people submit to the adoption of fiscal measures for revenue purposes, which in their actual operations destroy the energies of the people ; nullify every

object for which a government is constituted, and render ineffectual all efforts of the wise and good to elevate the masses, and promote that righteousness which alone exalteth any nation.

The immense drain of the national resources produced by the liquor traffic, is a fair subject for consideration. At the present time it is the more necessary to pursue the investigation, because it is certain that intemperance and the inevitable fruits of the traffic are increasing rather than diminishing, and further, because there exists an organized body of adversaries who are resolved to remove the few restrictions which operate against the traffic, and the partial disqualifications which bear upon them in municipal relations. So far from wishing these persons success, or yielding to the pressure they may make, it is ours to show that the entire business ought to be suppressed, and that the community should be protected against the development of the combined forces of natural evil and personal rapacity, by the most stringent prohibitory enactments, to be enforced with the severest penalties.

The official statements of the Minister of Customs for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, have not yet reached me. As far as relates to the importation of strong drink, there is no reason to suppose that there has been any diminution so compared with the returns of 1868. These are before me, and from this source is gathered information respecting the magnitude of the traffic in this branch of it. In estimating, however, the expenditure to the country in all kinds of intoxicating liquors, it is obvious that the returns of the government furnish only partial information. The duties are imposed on the quantities and values entered. Take for instance the article of brandy, 224,045 gallons are entered; value, \$232,699; duty \$157,773; making of cost, thus far, \$390,472. In these figures we have no account of freights; of adulterations subsequent to importation; nor of actual charges in the wholesale and retail markets. That article alone costs the consumers at

a very low estimate, \$900,000 or \$1,000,000. But let us examine the whole,

RETURNS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1868, FOR
THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

QUALITIES.	QUANTITIES.	VALUE.	DUTY.	TOTAL,	COST TO CONSUMERS.
Ale, Beer and Porter,	120,728	\$44,524	\$8,926	\$53,450	\$241,456
Brandy.....	224,045	232,699	157,773	390,472	896,180
Cordials.....	1,800	3,366	2,156	5,522	8,288
Gin.....	352,062	149,530	252,317	411,847	880,165
Rum.....	80,952	33,889	58,358	92,241	161,904
Spirits, &c.....	110,361	38,744	78,294	117,038	220,522
Whiskey.....	46,609	38,859	35,389	74,248	100,000
Wines, &c.....	432,201	1404,433	110,434	514,867	1,728,304
Gals.	1,371,758	\$946,044	\$703,617	\$1,659,665	\$4,237,309

Here, then, is a total estimated cost to the consumers of liquors, of four millions, two hundred and thirty-seven thousand, three hundred and nine dollars, but the estimates are,

in many cases, far below the realities, we may safely put the amount down at \$5,000,000.

Looking at the table of imports for Nova Scotia, and taking the same liquors, including ale, beer and porter, we find as follows:—Gallons imported, 561,905; value, \$415,911; duties, \$352,263; total, \$768,174. Approximate cost to consumers, \$1,500,000. *One million five hundred thousand dollars.*

We turn next to New Brunswick. Gallons imported, 441,225; value as entered, \$336,456; duties, \$251,522; total, \$587,978. Approximate cost to consumers, \$1,160,000.

Duties derived from the importation of strong drinks in the Dominion, \$1,307,402.

All expenses of every kind must be paid by the consumers, and to them the total cost of the imported liquors cannot be less than \$8,100,000.

The Inland Revenue Returns for 1868, have not come to hand, or have not been furnished to me, so that I could examine them in detail. Of the total returns relating to the manufacture of spirits and beer in the provinces, I have obtained some particulars, sufficient to alarm those who have the real welfare of the Dominion at heart. I quote from the returns published for the year ending June 30th, 1868.

The distilleries produced 4,080,047 gallons of proof spirit, wine measure, and the breweries 7,432,685 gallons of beer, making a total of 11,513,732 gallons of intoxicating drinks. Some portion, a fraction merely, enters into other manufactures, but this is more than made up by illicit processes, additions and adulterations. The more than 4,000,000 gallons of proof spirit is diluted and adulterated, and thereby augmented in bulk by nearly 50 per cent., making over 6,000,000 gallons of poisonous liquor to be poured down the throats of civilized humanity; which, together with the beer, if undiluted and unadulterated, makes a grand total of 13,433,685 gallons of drink, against which poor human nature has to contend.

From these sources of income, the government raises in excise duties the sum of \$2,425,689 89. The duty on malt produces \$162,678.99, making \$2,588,368.88.

Consider, then, what must be the aggregate cost to the consumers, of all this beverage. They must pay all—first cost, duties, tavern licences, profits—every cent must be paid by the consumers. I would not exaggerate, for I wish the facts only to be fairly stated. It is difficult to ascertain the cost to consumers with perfect accuracy, but I have sufficient data before me to put it down at the enormous sum of \$10,000,000; add to this the \$8,100,000, drawn out of the public purse for imported liquors, and then the appalling figures are before us. Our Dominion liquor bill comes at least to \$18,100,000, *Eighteen millions one hundred thousand Dollars!* more than \$5 per head for every man, woman and child in the Dominion.

Those who may think this estimate too high, are here reminded, that under the Internal Revenue Act there is the Brewer's license of \$50, and the Distiller's or Rectifier's License of \$250 annually, to be paid. Of distilleries we have 25, which gives the sum of \$6,250; of breweries there are 153, and these licenses amount to \$7,650; making together \$13,900. By returns, made respecting Tavern Licenses in 1867, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, we find no less than 4,410 in operation. The Inland Revenue compilations have several other items included in the totals from the territorial divisions of that department, making a gross total of several hundred thousand dollars; but the sum of \$40,000, for licences to sell, may safely be added to the general expenditures for liquor, to say nothing of rents and taxes, which must at least in part be paid by the consumers of the produce of the stills and vats of the manufacturers. It is perfectly horrifying that all this treasure should be squandered for mere physical gratification.

Consider, too, how large a quantity of precious grain is destroyed in the process of distillation and brewing. The latest

returns which I have had an opportunity of examining, are those made to the Dominion Parliament for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1868. Taking these figures, therefore, we find the quantity of various kinds of grain used by the Brewers of the Dominion in that year, to be 22,685,511 lbs weight, and the Distillers destroyed 67,685,511 lbs, making a total of 90,367,360 lbs. The total weight, in lbs, for 1867, was 71,433,150; being an increase of 18,934,210 lbs. The increase of intoxicating drinks manufactured in 1868, as compared with 1867, (a fact not before mentioned), was 1,675,918 gallons. Of the kinds of grain included in the above, there is no mention of barley. But there is a separate table of the barley made into malt, and I find of that grain 348,475 bushels, which does not appear to be included in the above totals. Reduce those to bushels, and we have at least 1,700,000, and a total of above 2,000,000 bushels. To these amounts must be added 380,787 lbs of sugar and syrup, taken away from lawful domestic use, and converted into intoxicating drinks.

It is not for me in this paper to dwell on the criminality of this waste of the "good creatures of God," or on the dreadful insult offered to God, who has mercifully given a rich variety of good grain for the food of man and beast, but which is shamefully converted into most destructive poisons. The supposed cost of these articles has been given, after their transmutation, and when they come within the reach of all classes of imbibers of liquor. But it might be well for all persons who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, to enquire how far they are justified in raising grain for the purpose of selling to the Distiller or Brewer. It is a "fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness" which is at variance with the law of righteousness; and it is certain that the Agriculturist must come in for his share of the costs, losses, calamities and miseries which are the invariable fruits of the liquor traffic.

There are persons who have a special propensity to decry and

denounce the Government of the Dominion for its lavish expenditures of public monev. They are advocates of rigid economy ; they are shocked with what appears to them wasteful outlay of the treasury. There may be good reason for complaint, and it is unquestionably the duty of the government to manage the public business in all its departments, with the utmost economy consistent with efficiency, so that the pecuniary burdens of the people may be as light as possible. But look at this amazing drink taxation, voluntarily endured, without compulsion, and without any physical benefit. The government taking advantage of a propensity to use stimulating liquor, which has been mainly created by legalizing the traffic, imposes a heavy tax on these liquors, and for this and other reasons we have the tremendous bill to pay of \$18,100,000. Your attention is directed to the detailed estimates of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869.

It includes first, the interest of the public debt, charges of management, premium on exchange, sinking fund and redemption of public debt, the total of these being \$6,533,737 40 ; only a few thousands more than imported liquors cost the Dominion. Take the next item, "Civil Government," which includes the salary of the Governor General and the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces, and yet the total is only, (I write in view of the liquor bill) only \$651,366,66. The estimates for the "Administration of Justice," require \$440,150. The whole expenses of "Legislation," including miscellaneous items, amount to the trifling sum of \$483,183. Without further details, we give the total, \$17,960,911,84 as the Dominion estimates, \$140,099 less than our liquor estimates. Let the people remember that they get something valuable in return for this expenditure. Perhaps a large amount might be saved ; I will not contend with the economist, but I do candidly enquire what are the returns available as the product of the liquor traffic? Tho answer may be given at

once in general terms—nothing! absolutely nothing that can be reckoned of value or worth the having! Alas! it must be told, although all men know it, we do get something in return for the expenditures of the liquor traffic. There are, as th^o fruits of this bad business—loss of health; loss of life; loss of time; loss of property; loss of friends. We reap as the fruits of the traffic, penury; misery; corruption; death. As Dr. Guthrie has eloquently written: “When men die, corruption commonly begins after death; but when nations die, it always begins before it. And as in that man’s gangrened extremities and swollen feet, and slow circulation, I see the heralds of death approaching; in these godless masses, sunk in ignorance, lost to the profession of religion, and even to the decent habits of civilized society, I see the most alarming signs of a nation’s danger— unless remedies are promptly applied—the unmistakable forerunners of a nation’s death. Unless, early, active, adequate measures are employed to arrest the progress of our nation’s maladies, there remains for this mighty empire no fate but the grave—that grave which has closed over all that have gone before it. Where are the Assyrian and Egyptian monarchies? Where is the Macedonian empire? Where the world-wide power of Rome? Egypt lies entombed amid the dust of her catacombs. Assyria is buried beneath the mounds of Nineveh. Rome lives only in the pages of history; survives but in the memory of her greatness, and the majestic ruins of the “Eternal City.” Shall our fate resemble theirs? Shall it go to prove that Providence has extended the same law of mortality to nations that lies on men? That they also should struggle through the dangers of a precarious infancy, grow up into the beauty, and burn with the ardour of youth; arrive at the vigor of a perfect manhood; and then slowly sinking pass through the blindness and decay of old age, until they drop into the tomb?” The corruption and death mentioned as the result of the liquor traffic, may be partially arrested or

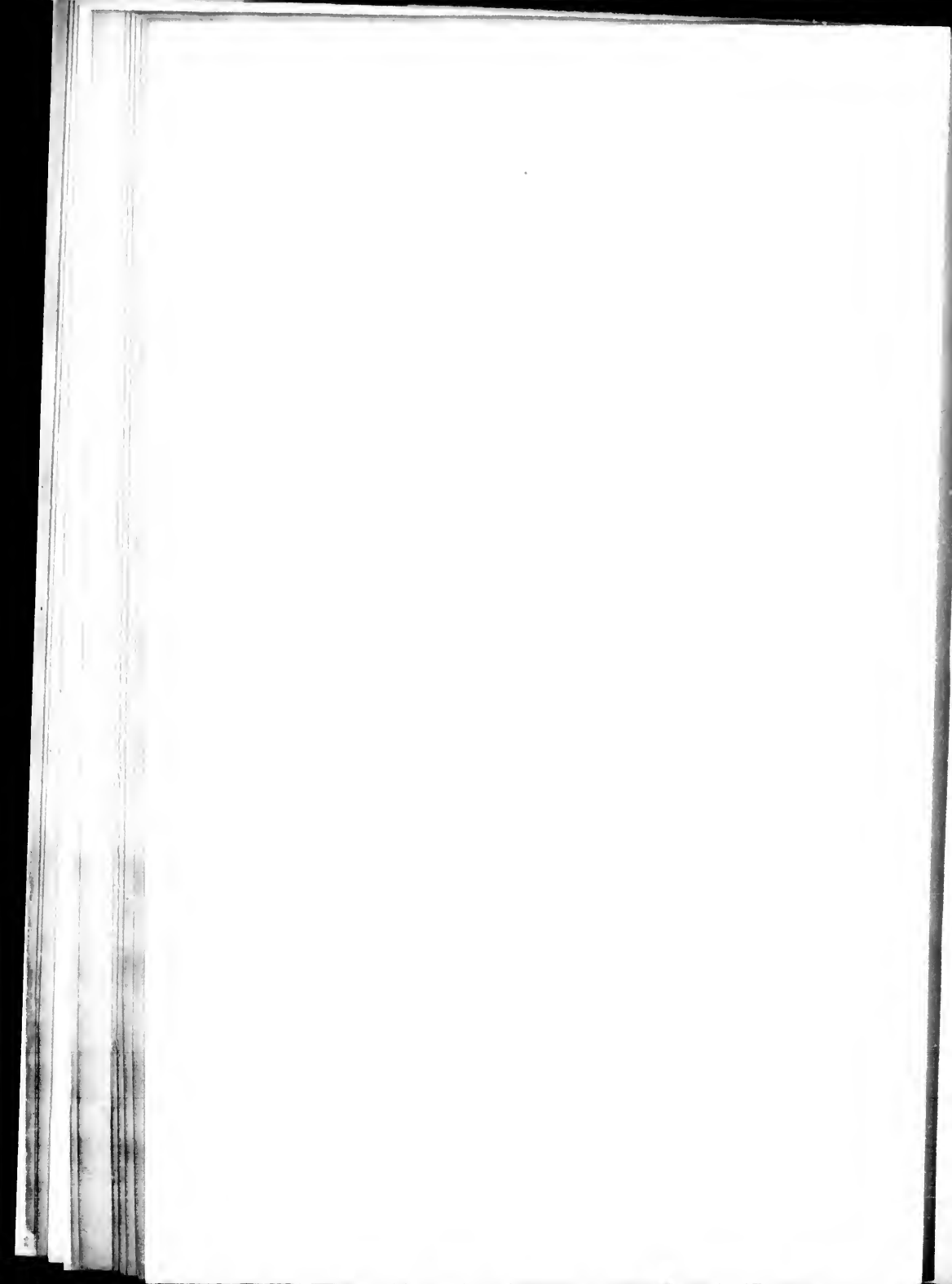
delayed. The recuperative powers of human nature are amazing—the compensative power of lawful commerce and providential government are beyond all things astonishing; but intemperance, fostered by a legalized traffic in strong drink, will inevitably issue in national decay and utter ruin. By the combined exertions of temperance men and women, the evil effects of the traffic may be restrained. We have held back the threatened devastation. The religious influences of Christianity, operating in the nations, have checked and modified the antagonistic forces of strong drink; but all these have been insufficient to banish the enemy, and in this New Dominion we are yet face to face with the most formidable foe of humanity,—the direst adversary of God and man. Grinning a ghastly smile, defying moral suasion, entrenched behind the ramparts of legislation, the enemy challenges us to battle. Are we ready? Yes, we shall fight with both weapons, *reason and law*; assisting the weak and helpless drunkard and moderate drinker, by argument, and driving the foe from his entrenchments by the avenging power of righteous legislation. To the polls, O Israel! and there you gain a victory to be forever retained by moral suasion and Christian power.

For many years we have been accustomed to the statistics of crime, poverty and death, as the constant fruit of the liquor traffic. It is questionable whether the facts have ever made a sufficient impression on the public mind. If all the information which has been collected and published, should be gathered and presented at one view, it would be appalling beyond measure. The records of war, and the cruelties of barbarism, have nothing to show equal in horror to the results of the liquor traffic,—nothing so shockingly repugnant to humanity and Christianity; all the worse because perpetrated under cover of law, and attended with remorseless avarice, clothed with the symbols of rectitude and

fraternity. By reason of our present situation of prevailing intemperance, it is necessary to do over again the work of former years, and repeat the story of vexatious wrong doing, in order if possible to reach the core of the evil, and as far as possible remove it. To the facts then. It is indisputable that the chief business of the police in every city and town in Canada, is to take care of the reprobates of society, who are trained and nurtured to vicious habits by the hundreds of drunkeries opened by authority for a consideration. In one year, out of 3,600 apprehensions by the Police in Montreal, 2208 were caused directly by intemperance. The next year the same sad story is told, and the number has increased to 4,217. This was in Montreal. In Toronto, the statistics are not less appalling, and everywhere the evidence shows that four fifths of the crime of the country is attributable to the liquor traffic—a writer in the *Globe* says nineteen-twentieths in Toronto. In Ottawa, the Metropolitan City, 842 cases came under the notice of the Police Magistrate in 1867, and the respected City Clerk assures me that a very large majority of these cases were for drunkenness. Everywhere the same statement is made. A Canadian Parliamentary Committee reported that "Intemperance leads to crime, to insanity, to pauperism. One half of the crime annually committed, two-thirds of the cases of insanity, three fourths of the pauperism are ascribable to intemperance." Within a few years, the daily press of Canada has come into existence, and most of these think it right to send a reporter to the police courts. We have every day a statement of business done before the guardians of law and defenders of right. Every day furnishes its own statistics of crime and madness. These are garnished in some cases with ribaldry and folly, affording merriment to those who care not to perceive that the wrecks and waifs of fallen humanity, made amenable to law, have been brought to their low estate by the liquor traffic, and

are hastening to death by the demon of drink. Every police report, if viewed aright, would satisfy every candid enquirer that the liquor traffic is an intolerable burden, an unmitigated curse, the foe of God and all mankind. Within a few years past, we have had to increase our penal institutions, at a great cost to the country; asylums for the insane are in course of erection; hospital accommodation is demanded; reformatories for vagrant and erring youth are established; boys' and girls' homes, public and private charitable institutions are in operation; and if enquiry be made in reference to the chief source from whence springs the necessity for all this expenditure, it will be answered that it is the liquor traffic. Nearly a thousand convicts are found in the Kingston Penitentiary at the close of 1867. The Reformatory of Ontario had in it, during 1866, over 200 youths, and that of Quebec 129; mostly the victims of the intemperance of parents. The Common Gaols of Ontario received 6777 convicts of all ages, costing \$92,464. Those of Quebec received 7228, the expenses being \$64,438, making a total of \$156,902. Our expenses for the Administration of Justice in Ontario and Quebec amount to \$238,500. The Provincial Synod of the Church of England recommends an Inebriate Asylum, because the degrading vice of intemperance is unhappily too prevalent in Canada. Our Lunatic Asylums in the several Provinces of the Dominion, have under treatment more than 2,000 persons, at an annual cost of about 250,000 dollars, to say nothing of enormous expenditures for public buildings. Fatal accidents and sudden deaths are continually occurring through drink, occasioning great loss of time, and property, and money. This liquor business is the worst possible speculation that ever any country engaged in. Its evils and losses enter into and permeate the whole fabric of our social economy. The expenses are inevitable; and in a thousand ways we are taxed for its support, and in such various ways, that to arrive at a full and correct estimate is utterly impossible. The United Kingdom Alliance has made a declaration that the yearly loss to the British nation is not less than £228,886,280 sterling—i. e., \$1,144,431,400. The friends of Temperance in the United States estimate their liquor bill alone, without calculating collateral losses, at the mighty sum of \$460,000,000. What are the items of expenditure and loss incurred by this Dominion? It is perfectly dreadful to contemplate; but we had better look the facts fairly in the

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face, and ask how long the ravages of this plague shall continue. Let us take the same rule of judgment as that adopted by our friends in the United Kingdom:

WASTE OF WEALTH IN THIS DOMINION.

I. MONEY ANNUALLY SPENT IN INTOXICATING DRINKS—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Of liquors imported, | \$ 8,100,000 |
| 2. Of liquors manufactured, | 10,000,000 |

II. LOSS IN THE PRODUCTION AND RETAIL SALE OF STRONG DRINK—

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Land now used in the cultivation of hops and various kinds of grain, for the distiller &c., would produce food for man and beast, | 2,500,000 |
| 2. Loss of capital and labor worth, | 5,500,000 |
| 3. Loss of labor to the State, by retailers, &c., and their servants, | 3,000,000 |

III. ANNUAL EXPENSES AND BURDENS ARISING FROM THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC—

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Loss of labor and time to employers and working men by drinking usages | 5,500,000 |
| 2. Destruction of property on land, on lakes and rivers—loss by theft, bad debts, and various crimes, through drinking, | 3,400,000 |
| 3. Charges through pauperism, destitution, sickness, insanity and premature death, traceable to the use of strong drink, | 3,500,000 |
| 4. Cost of police, prosecutions, courts of justice, support of criminals, losses to jurors and witnesses, at least, | 2,000,000 |

Grand total annual loss to the Dominion, \$43,500,000

In the name of all that is lovely and of good report—in the name of justice and of mercy—in the name of innumerable innocent sufferers—in the name of our Common Saviour, who died for the redemption of the race; I do appeal to the conscience of every man, of every creed or of no creed, against the legalized toleration of this “sum of all villainies,” the liquor traffic.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Napance, 1st Sept., 1869.

P. S.—Later returns more than justify the estimates given in this paper.

W. S.

REPORT ON LEGISLATION.

TO THE "CANADA TEMPERANCE UNION," IN CONVENTION
ASSEMBLED :

Your Committee on Legislation, having carefully considered the several papers and documents referred to them, most respectfully report as follows :

1. That, in the opinion of your Committee, it is impolitic and wrong in any community to sanction and legalize a traffic tending to the increase of crime, and the destruction of property, health and life.

2. The traffic in intoxicating liquors as a common beverage, being of the above character, no consideration of private gain, or public revenue, can justify the continuance of a system so manifestly wrong in principle and disastrous in its results.

3. The history of all past legislation upon this question clearly proves the impossibility of satisfactorily limiting and regulating a traffic so decidedly mischievous in its tendencies.

4. Your Committee are therefore of the opinion that nothing short of the Legislative prohibition of this entire traffic, except for chemical, medicinal and mechanical purposes, should fully satisfy the patriotic and temperance sentiment of the country.

5. Your Committee, however, are aware that much diversity of opinion exists, even among the good and true friends of prohibition, as to whether farther action should be taken *immediately* in favor of entire prohibition, or whether a determined and united effort ought not first to be made to work out practically and enforce thoroughly our present prohibitory laws, asking in the mean time for such changes as will make the working machinery more perfect and the laws less objectionable than at present; and after mature deliberation, your Committee have decided to recommend the Convention to pursue the latter course for the present.

6. And as some misunderstanding exists as to the present state of our license laws, and the regulations of the liquor traffic, your Committee would direct attention to the following leading points :

The present law entirely prohibits the sale of liquor at, or within three miles of public works, whether being con-

structed by the Government, by incorporated bodies or by individuals.

The sale is also prohibited absolutely during election days, at agricultural exhibitions, in prisons, to Indians, and to confirmed drunkards; and to everybody from 7 o'clock p.m., on Saturday, to 6 o'clock, a.m., on Monday.

And any Municipality, by vote of the electors, may entirely prohibit the sale of liquor at retail (that is, in quantities less than five gallons in the original packages) during the entire year, and from year to year.

Councils may pass By-laws for limiting the number of tavern and shop licenses; for determining the terms and conditions to be complied with before obtaining a license, and fixing the amount of security to be given by parties obtaining a license.

The penalty for selling without a license is from \$20 to \$50 fine, and costs—second offence, three months in prison—after second offence, six months in prison, prosecution to commence within two months.

For not closing licensed houses from 7 o'clock Saturday evenings to six Monday morning, fine \$20, and costs, or 15 days in prison, at hard labor—second offence, \$40—third offence, \$100—fourth offence, three months in prison—must prosecute within twenty days after the commission of the offence. The present law also makes a vendor of liquor liable in damages to the amount of \$1,000, if the purchaser, while under the influence of the liquor so sold, come to his death by suicide or accident; action to be brought within three months. And if any person intoxicated should assault another, the vendor of the liquor is liable for all damages. And the husband, wife, parent, brother, sister, tutor, guardian, or employer of any person in the habit of drinking to excess, may give notice in writing to the vendors not to sell or give to such person; and selling after such notice renders the seller liable for damages to the amount of \$500.

7. Your Committee submit that much of the drunkenness in villages, towns and cities is the result of the sales of liquor made at licensed shops, to which places mechanics and laborers necessarily resort for the purchase of groceries and supplies for their families; and thus the temptation is presented to purchase liquor to drink at home, or to take a dram in the store, presented by a generous dealer to a good customer. Your Committee recommend that the Legislature of Ontario be requested at its next sitting, to repeal the law authorizing shop licenses; and that provisions be

made throwing the entire retail traffic in intoxicating drinks into the hands of the licensed tavern keepers, making them liable at the same time for the mischief resulting from such traffic; providing also that no sale or delivery of liquor, in any quantity, be made to any minor under the age of sixteen years.

8. Your Committee also submit that, in order to the due enforcement of our license laws, and the righteous punishment of the violation of the same, a necessity exists that it should be made the official duty of some person or persons to take the lead in bringing such offenders to justice; and that the Inspector of Licenses be charged with this duty.

9. In the opinion of your Committee, much of the loss, sin, poverty and suffering resulting from the liquor traffic is hidden from the public view, and much that is seen, or may be seen, is passed unheeded, because the mind is not specially directed to those points of observation where the traffic tells with unchecked force against the individual and national weal. We therefore submit the desirability of asking the Dominion Government to appoint a Committee of enquiry to investigate the subject in all its bearings, and report upon the same with suggestions as to what should be done in the future, at as early a day as possible; and in connection with the work of this Committee, the subject of an Inebriate Asylum can well be considered and reported upon.

10. Your Committee propose to make but one more suggestion as to present legislation and Governmental action upon the subject under consideration. Though last to be noticed in this report, it is regarded by your Committee as first in importance, for upon the action which shall be taken regarding it depend the weal or woe of many thousands of the living and many millions yet unborn. In dealing with the liquor traffic in the four Provinces of the Dominion, we encounter, among other things, vested rights, and a large amount of invested capital, which many improperly hold to be sacred and not to be disturbed by legislation—while in the recent acquisition of the Red River country we are called upon to legislate for a country fair and fertile and without the supposed vested rights connected with the liquor interest. As yet the ascending smoke from no distillery, nor rising steam from any brewery, pollute the salubrious breeze that gently waves the tall grasses of the beautiful prairies skirting the natural canals of that great country, the Saskatchewan, the Assinaboine, and Red River.

Let your prayer to the authorities be, "*Let, O! in mercy! let this spot, this country, be free, forever free, from the curse of alcohol.*" Protect and preserve for all coming time the red man of the forest, and the white man of advancing civilization, from the dread scourge of the present age. Let this be the one green, bright spot beneath the folds of the dear old flag, where the key-stone of the horrid arch of crime and sin shall never be fixed." Should we have no other asylum where man can feel himself free from the folds of the dread serpent which coils about him, let the world know that *this has been preserved*, and that *here he is protected*, not by the circumscribed walls of brick or stone; but by the extensive boundaries of a great, healthful and fertile province.

All which is respectively submitted.

Committee Room,
Toronto, 8th Sept., 1869. }

A. FAREWELL, *Chairman.*

Canada Temperance Union.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1869.

OFFICERS ELECTED SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1869.

PRESIDENT,—Hon. M. Cameron, Ottawa.

VICE PRESIDENTS,—Rev. Dr. Ormiston, Hamilton; Rev. Wm. Scott, Napanee; Rev. Dr. Richardson, Yorkville; John Dougall, Esq., Montreal; Hon. S. L. Tilley, Ottawa; &c., &c. (See Report.)

SECRETARIES,—W. S. Williams, Esq., and Rev. Wm. Scott, Napanee.

TREASURER,—E. W. Holton, Esq., Belleville.

Rev. Wm. Scott, Commissioner of Statistics.

☞ The next Convention will be held in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday the 6th day of September, 1870.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All persons subscribing One Dollar to the funds of the Union, are entitled to receive the Printed Report of the proceedings of the Convention, to which is appended both the foregoing valuable reports. To all contributors of \$1.00 and upwards, to the general treasury, a printed certificate of membership will be forwarded. A donation of \$25.00, or upwards, entitles any person to life membership, with appropriate certificate.

As a wide circulation of these documents is desired, and the Prize Essays also, at an early date, all persons who desire the prosperity of the Union, are earnestly solicited to forward substantial help as soon as possible. The Secretaries cannot fulfil the duties imposed on them by the Convention, unless they receive pecuniary assistance toward the publication of documents and circulars ordered to be printed.

As soon as the Journal of the Union is established, all monies will be therein duly acknowledged—meanwhile all remittances may be forwarded to the Secretaries, Napanee.

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