

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1994

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
						✓					

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

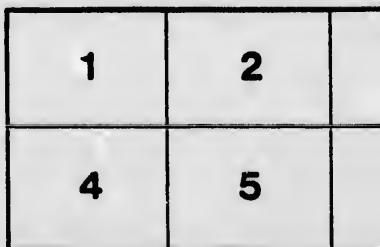
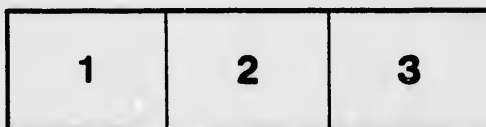
Hamilton Public Library

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exem
généro

Les im
plus gr
de la n
confor
filmag

Les ex
papier
par le
dernièr
d'impr
plat, se
origina
premièr
d'impr
la dern
empres

Un des
dernièr
cas: le
symbo

Les ca
filmés
Lorsqu
reprod
de l'an
et de h
d'imag
illustre

d thanks

L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Hamilton Public Library

quality
ibility
he

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

e filmed
g on
impres-
All
on the
res-
rinted

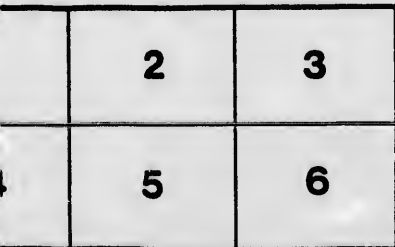
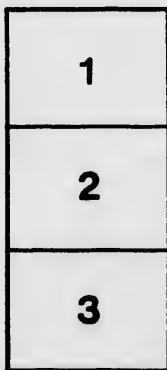
Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

ne
CON-
ID"),

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

et
to be
ed
ft to
as
e the

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



4.5

5.0

5.6

6.3

7.1

8.0

9.0

10.0

11.2

12.5

14.0

16.0

18.0

20.0

22.5

25.0

28.0

31.5

36.0

40.0

45.0

50.0

56.0

63.0

71.0

80.0

90.0

100.0



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 289 - 5989 - Fax

(Prohibition Series.)

LIQUOR AND LABOR.

THE EFFECTS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC ON THE WORKING CLASSES.

BY THOMAS C. WATKINS.

In the term laborer, I include all who make a living either by manual or mental labor, or partly by each, and what then is the relation between the liquor-traffic and labor, taken in this extended sense?

According to the Government returns of the quantities of grain used by our distillers and brewers in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors, from 1875 to 1885, inclusive, was 1,163,175,590 lbs., or 22,015,520 bushels, and 458,697 gallons molasses, and 17,861 lbs. of sugar. The Rev. Wm. Burgess says in his valuable book, 'Land, Labor and Liquor,' "if this vast quantity of food were used in a way to promote the good, or to increase the wealth of the nation, it would be the cause of great congratulation and rejoicing; but when we contemplate the fact, that it is not only wasted, but infinitely worse than wasted, the magnitude of the evil strikes us as perfectly appalling. Consider the proportion of this waste to the entire growth of grain in Canada. In 1881 the total production of all kinds of grain in the Dominion, including wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, buckwheat and corn, was 149,461,399 bushels. Taking, then, 150 million bushels as an average of the grain produce per year, we discover the amazing fact, that once in

every seven years, the amount of all the grain produce in the Dominion, or its equivalent, is consumed in liquor. The grain thus destroyed in liquor-making the past seven years, was equal to more than one year's entire growth of all kinds of grain in the Dominion. Think of it! ye patriots who desire that the nation's resources shall be converted into wealth for her people. Think of it! ye politicians who are in search of a cry for your next election campaign. Think of it! ye judges and magistrates, before whom comes the perpetual array of drink-made criminals, while the criminals who make the drink are made jurors and governors. Think of it! ye ministers of the Gospel by the grace of God. Think of it! ye farmers of the soil; ye toilers in the workshops. Think of it! every man and woman, every boy and girl; think, that the one-seventh of all the golden grain of every Canadian harvest is consumed in fire, burnt up in one vast mountain of flame—flung into the sea without hope of redemption? No, no! Worse, a million times worse than that! It is turned into the vat and the still, and converted into rivers of poison, by which our people are afflicted with incalculable evils, and every form of human misery attends it." There is a loud cry made

by our manufacturers about "over production," and they combine, and pay a part of the mills to lie idle, so that the remainder of them can put up the prices, and thus restrict the purchasing power of the community. While this gross violation of all sanitary and commercial laws is being enacted, our Government, which professes great maternal care for the manufacturers, according to their own returns for 1885, licensed Canadian brewers, distillers and importers of alcoholic liquors, to place upon our market that year 18,046,373 gallons of alcoholic liquors, at an estimated value to the consumers of \$37,255,971. Owing to an extra quantity of liquors being withdrawn from bond, in expectation that the duty would be increased, the whole of it would not be consumed that year, but taking an average of eighteen years, from 1868 to 1885, inclusive, the average each year which paid license, or duty to our Government was, 14,528,639 gallons, at a cost to the consumers of \$32,678,633. Taking the average population of our Dominion during those eighteen years, this was over three gallons each for every human being in Canada then; entailing a cost upon our people of over six dollars each for every man, woman and child of our nation; or, averaging each family at five members, it would be a tax of over thirty dollars on each family in Canada. Think of it! ye law-makers who flood our land with this distilled damnation. With this poison, which excites the passions of our people, deprives them of their reasoning powers, and urges them on to drink the poisonous draughts until reason is dethroned—wives are beaten—children are half starved, and educated for the prison, and the gallows;

our jails, reformatories, insane asylums, houses of refuge, homes for the friendless, hospitals and penitentiaries are filled to overflowing by its insidious influence. The time of our police, our jurors, our magistrates, our judges, is occupied largely in detecting and punishing the crimes, which are its legitimate offspring. The expenses entailed on Canada for the detection and punishment of crime, providing prisons, asylums, and all other places of refuge for its unfortunate victims; their attendants, board and clothing, are chargeable, according to the statements of some of the most distinguished judges of Great Britain and Canada, at the ratio of from eighty to ninety per cent. of the whole, upon intoxicating liquors. Think of it! ye manufacturers; here is an array of charges against this devil in solution, when judges, before whom its victims are tried, tell us that from eight to nine-tenths of the whole amount, which cannot be less than \$100,000,000, is the direct result of the free use of alcoholic liquors amongst us. Think of it! ye manufacturers; reason it out, see how it *can be*, that Governments which *love you so well*, can bring themselves to expend \$100,000,000 to provide for the detection, trial, and punishment of criminals, and then license other criminals to manufacture and import poison, to inflame the brains, and to excite the passions of the people, so as actually to be the direct cause of making, at the very least, eighty out of every hundred of those people criminals. Think, ye manufacturers, what is the reason why ye cannot sell all that the Canadian mills can possibly produce? It is not over-production. If our Government would pass a prohibitory liquor-law, that

would b
our Dom
live sob
quadru
necessari
be enorm
not suffe
with half
their pro
mensei,
tors woul
proportion
penitentia
would be
tavern-kee
one-half,
number, v
to provide
the other
all the sal
to becom
useful, ins
of the wea
comfort an
dreds of th
hopeful so
falling vic
stroyer, an
drunkard's
by the grad
grants licen
to impover
their fellow
of it! reasc
facturers—
capital inve
taking care
criminals, a
part of th
depredation
spent annu
drink, mor
which, at l
poor, and m
if this three-
were spent t

ories, insane asylums, homes for the friend-
d penitentiaries are
ing by its insidious
time of our police,
gistrates, our judges,
y in detecting and
mes, which are its
g. The expenses
a for the detection
of crime, providing
d all other places
unfortunate victims;
oard and clothing,
ording to the state-
most distinguished
tain and Canada,
n eighty to ninety
ole, upon intoxica-
k of it I ye manu-
array of charges
in solution, when
n its victims are
om eight to nine-
e amount, which
\$100,000,000, is
the free use of
ngst us. Think
ers; reason it out,
hat Governments
o can bring them-
2,000,000 to pro-
n, trial, and pun-
and then license
manufacture and
ame the brains,
ions of the peo-
o be the direct
the very least,
undred of those
ink, ye manu-
reason why ye
Canadian mills
It is not over-
ernment would
quor-law, that

would banish alcoholic liquors from
our Dominion, then our people would
live sober lives, their wants would be
quadrupled, their purchases of the
necessaries and luxuries of life would
be enormously increased, they would
not suffer half the sickness, or meet
with half the accidents they do now;
their producing power would be im-
mense, increased. One-half the doc-
tors would be without patients, a large
proportion of the jails, reformatories,
penitentiaries, lunatic asylums, etc.,
would be empty, or nearly so. The
tavern-keepers would be reduced to
one-half, at the most, of the present
number, which would be quite enough
to provide for the wants of all travellers,
the other half of the tavern-keepers, and
all the saloon-keepers, would be forced
to become producers of something
useful, instead of being the destroyers
of the wealth, of the prosperity, of the
comfort and of the happiness of hun-
dreds of thousands of Canada's once
hopeful sons and daughters, who are
falling victims daily to this foul de-
stroyer, and are filling thousands of
drunkard's graves annually, murdered
by the grace of our Government; which
grants licenses to some of our citizens,
to impoverish and murder thousands of
their fellow-citizens every year. Think
of it I reason it out carefully, ye manu-
facturers—about \$100,000,000 of
capital invested in public institutions,
taking care of and providing for our
criminals, and protecting the sober
part of the community from their
depredations, and about \$32,000,000
spent annually in drink—poisonous
drink, more than three-fourths of
which, at least, is consumed by the
poor, and middle classes. Then think
if this three-fourths—this \$24,000,000
were spent in providing for the daily

wants of about 4,000,000 of our citi-
zens, who compose these two classes,
what an impetus it would give to trade
generally? What an impetus to the
manufacturing interests of Canada?
There would not be nearly enough of
mills in Canada to supply the demand;
manufacturers would have to double
their capacity for production; peace
and prosperity would rest upon our
Dominion; joy and gladness would fill
the hearts of our sons and our daugh-
ters; the constant dread of any of
them becoming drunkards would de-
part from many an anxious parent's
heart, and then Canada would become
the first nation of the earth, in working
out the greatest moral reform that any
alcohol cursed nation can possibly
accomplish; she would manumit her
hopeless, degraded army of slaves to
alcohol—she would be free indeed.

According to the Government re-
ports of the quantities of grain, etc.,
used in making alcoholic liquors from
1868 to 1885, inclusive, was 22,490,-
356 bushels of corn, rye, etc., at an
average price of 60c.; 14,116,617
bushels of barley at an average of 70c.
—making a total of 36,606,973 bushels
of grain; 5,016,841 lbs. of sugar at 5c.
and 74,965 gallons of molasses at 30c.
—making a total value of \$23,629,175.
The quantity of coal consumed in the
manufacture could scarcely be less
than 50,000 tons per year, which at \$5
per ton would be \$250,000. The
number of men engaged in the manu-
facture would be at least—in the
breweries, 1,411; in the distilleries,
285; in the malt houses, 500; in whole-
saling the liquor, 2,000; in retailing it,
8,000—making a total of 12,196 em-
ployes, at an average of \$370 per year,
and the average cost of living at \$318,
as made out by Mr. Blue, of the

Ontario Bureau of Statistics, from Government reports, makes the cost of coal and labor worse than wasted, amount to \$4,510,720 during the eighteen years, or with the cost of the grain, etc., an absolute loss to Canada of, say \$28,139,895. This, with the cost of the liquor to the customers of \$32,678,633, makes the enormous sum of \$60,818,528 of absolute loss; yes, ten thousand times ten thousand millions of dollars worse than absolute loss, for this grain might have been used for food for men and for cattle, which would have made a productive return upon the capital invested. The coal and the men might have been profitably employed in producing useful articles of large commercial value, and thus add materially to the volume of national and personal wealth, but instead of this, that vast sum of over sixty millions of dollars has been employed in producing alcoholic liquors, which, according to the reiterated statements of hundreds of the most learned, skillful and successful physicians, surgeons and chemists of Europe and the United States, is a deadly poison, much worse than useless as a medicine, which those learned physicians and surgeons who do not use it at all in their practice (and yet do not lose one-half as many patients as do those who use it) positively assert, that, in fevers, and many other diseases, it kills from five to twenty-five per cent. of patients who, were it not for the alcohol administered to them, would have recovered.

Then, if we take the great army of drunkards, which, according to the best statistical reports, are about one in every hundred of the population, it makes 50,000 drunkards for our Dominion. These unfortunates are

A4

mostly men and women who, were it not for the liquor, would be amongst our most valuable producers; but their systems are weakened by this liquid poison, very many of them cease entirely to be producers of wealth, but become producers of discord, misery, and woe unutterable—of crime in all its horrid forms, from petty larceny to foulest murder—of thriftless poverty and destitution; the curse of which falls not only on themselves, but on their wives, their husbands, the miserable children, the whole community. The wives have to suffer hunger, cold, abuse, sorrow, shame, and innumerable indignities—the husbands have to bear with hunger, cold, neglect, and all the attendant miseries flowing from their wives' besotted habits—the children, half starved, perished with cold, neglected, beaten, and abused by their wretched parents, learn to associate with the vilest, the most degraded of humanity, and, alas! soon become thieves and vagabonds—the prostitutes and murderers of our commonwealth. The charitable have to support these wretched characters—the direct offspring of our *wise* (?) legislators' most cruel and unwise laws—the whole people have to bear the enormous burden of this immense outlay of cash, loss of time, punishment of crime, support of criminals, lunatics and invalids.

If we count up the loss of time of these 50,000 drunkards at one day in each week, which is a low average, as many lose their whole time, and others half their time, it makes \$2,600,000; then the cost of maintaining them in our penitentiaries, according to official reports for our Dominion, in 1884 was \$271,309; the lowest estimates for the Provincial prisons being \$83,708, after

deducting performed of prison expenses and them, in the Dominion the count in the Go \$193,097, Dominion prisons, after their work, Then the p is about 2, \$600 per a cost of the as reported in 1885, \$ whole of t expend as porting lur about \$730 represents the actual l whole numb according t 1881 given same censu the Domini lunatic to ev According officials of t the proporti alcoholic lic This percent gizes us the lunatics dep powers by th Then if we of sound m wealth for commonweal would make ing the total \$1,118,500 p Taking th

A5

women who, were it
would be amongst
producers; but their
ened by this liquid
of them cease en-
ncers of wealth, but
of discord, misery,
le—of crime in all
om petty larceny to
f thriftless poverty
the curse of which
themselves, but on
usbands, the miser-
whole community.
suffer hunger, cold,
e, and innumerable
usbands have to
cold, neglect, and
series flowing from
l habits—the chil-
perished with cold,
nd abused by their
earn to associate
most degraded of
l soon become
ls—the prostitutes
r commonwealth.
to support these
—the direct off-
legislators' most
aws—the whole
e the enormous
se outlay of cash,
ment of crime,
lunatics and in-

the loss of time of
ls at one day in
low average, as
time, and others
es \$2,600,000;
taining them in
ording to official
on, in 1884 was
estimates for the
g \$83,708, after

educting the value of the work they
performed. The cost of the transfer
of prisoners, including travelling ex-
penses and police constables to guard
them, in Ontario was \$4,258, or for
the Dominion, \$10,000. The cost of
the county jails for Ontario is stated
in the Government report for 1885 at
\$193,097, or at the same rate for the
Dominion the total cost of all the
prisons, after deducting the value of
their work, would be about \$420,000.
Then the police force in the Dominion
is about 2,300, the wages of whom at
\$600 per annum, is \$1,380,000. The
cost of the lunatic asylums of Ontario,
as reported by the Government, was
in 1885, \$364,443. Estimating the
whole of the rest of the Dominion to
expend as much as Ontario for sup-
porting lunatic asylums, the cost is
about \$730,000. This large expense
represents only about three-fourths of
the actual loss to our country, as the
whole number of lunatics in Canada,
according to statistical reports, were in
1881 given at 9,889, when by the
same census, the total population of
the Dominion was 4,324,810, or one
lunatic to every 437 of the population.
According to accounts kept by the
officials of the British lunatic asylums
the proportion of lunatics made so by
alcoholic liquors, is 13.1 per cent.
This percentage on our 9,889 lunatics,
gives us the alarming number of 1,295
lunatics deprived of their reasoning
powers by this accursed drink.

Then if we had these 1,295 people
of sound mind, engaged in making
wealth for themselves, and for our
commonwealth, at \$1.00 per day, they
would make \$388,500 each year, mak-
ing the total cost of the lunatics to be
\$1,118,500 per annum.

Taking the total expenses of the

criminal administration of justice, we
find the actual burden on the indus-
trious people of Canada to be: Judicial
proceedings, \$627,252; Dominion
Police, \$18,953; Mounted Police (N.
W. T.), \$564,294; Penitentiaries,
\$271,309; Provincial Prisons, \$83,-
708; Transfer of Prisoners, \$10,000;
County Jails, \$420,000; Police and
Constables time and expenses, \$1,380,-
000. Then if the criminals who
caused all this useless expense were
sober people, they would be profitably
employed, earning a living for them-
selves and families, and purchasing
their various wants, thus giving an im-
petus to trade, by that means making
money for themselves, their families, the
manufacturers, and the public gener-
ally.

Then taking Toronto, as reported by
the Government at 11,426 prisoners
confined there in jail in 1885, of whom
3,315 represented themselves as tem-
perate, and 8,111 as given to drink,
and taking the other twelve principal
cities of Canada, at the same rate per
capita, it makes about 86,000; then
taking all the smaller towns, villages
and country places, the number of
prisoners they would have incarcerated
would surely be equal to one-half of
those in the thirteen cities, or say
43,000, making a total of 129,000
prisoners in our Dominion. Then take
an average of one week in jail for each
prisoner, it would be 287 years and
2½ months' confinement, which, if
employed in productive labor at an
average of \$30 per month, would have
amounted to \$103,410. The expenses
attending the catching, confining,
boarding and prosecuting these prison-
ers, then was the enormous sum of
\$5,514,632. If we could ascertain the
loss accruing from the loss of jurors'

and witnesses' time, police clerks' and magistrates' salaries and fees, it would in all probability be \$6,000,000. Then if we take the lowest percentage at which our oldest police officers and judges estimate the ratio of drunken criminals to the sober ones at 75 per cent., we find that there were 96,750 drunken prisoners arrested and imprisoned in this Dominion of ours in 1885, at a cost to the industrious classes of \$4,500,000, or very nearly one dollar for every man, woman and child in Canada. This is not all, for alcoholic drinks made 1,295 of our people lunatics, the loss and expense of whom to our Dominion in 1885, as stated above, was \$1,118,500, which added to the above makes the astounding sum of \$5,618,500 of absolute loss to our people. Yes, millions of billions of times worse than lost, for it has been the means of making at least about 6,000 of our young men and boys drunkards, who came up to join the great army of Bacchus, to replace about six thousand drunkards who die annually in Canada, and are replaced by more than an equal number of new recruits, most of whom, charmed by the excitement produced by alcohol, rush on their mad way down to drunkards' graves, into which they prematurely fall many years before their time, poisoned by alcohol, and suicides in the sight of God. Many people who have not had an opportunity to study up this question, or who have not been active workers amongst poor drunkards, may think our indictment too strongly drawn against alcohol, and against the time-serving, guilty government, which has thrown the mantle of its fostering maternal care over its poisonous slimy coils, to protect and shield its cruel, murderous, deadly, destructive march over our

country, in many cases seizing on the brightest, the most promising of our sons and of our daughters, and dragging them down to early death—the eternal woe.

Sir Matthew Hale, Chief Justice of England, stated: "The places of judgment, which I have long held in this kingdom, have given me an opportunity to observe the original cause of most of the enormities which have been committed for the space of twenty years; and by due observations, I have found, that if the murders and manslaughters, the burglaries and robberies, the tumults, the adulteries, fornications, rapes, and other enormities that have happened in that time, were divided into five parts, four of them have been issues and products of excessive drinking; of tavern and ale house drinking." Judge Coleridge states: "Liquor has either been the temptation beforehand to robbery, to get something to purchase it, or it is the provocation under the influence of liquor that causes them to quarrel, and perhaps to commit murder; or it is the liquor upon which the fruits that have been obtained by robbery, is generally spent, and it seems to me that, but for the cases where offences have been brought on by the use of intoxicating liquors, the courts of justice might be shut up." Judge Wightman, in his address at Liverpool, said: "Of 92 prisoners whose names were on the calendar, six were charged with wilful murder, twelve with manslaughter, 13 with malicious injury to the person, eighteen with burglary, and eight with highway robbery, accompanied with violence to the person. He found from the perusal of the depositions, one unfailling cause of four-fifths of these crimes was, as it was in every

cases seizing on the other calendar, the besetting sin of promising of our drunkenness. In almost all cases of daughters, and drag personal violence and injury, the scene to early death—to was a public house or beer shop." Baron Alderson said at the York assizes: "A great proportion of the crime to be brought forward arose from the vice of drunkenness alone. If they took away from the calendar all those cases in which drunkenness had some connection, either with the person accused, or the accusing party, it would leave that large calendar a very small one. If all the men could be persuaded from the use of intoxicating liquor, the office of judge would be a sinecure." Justice Hayes declared at the Manchester assizes: "When people come to enquire into the causes of crime, with a view to ascertain how crime might be diminished, the fact presented itself at these assizes, as we had remarked at the last winter assizes, at Liverpool, when he had to dispose of five murders and eight manslaughters, it would be proved, that they were chiefly attributable to drinking, and to nothing else. Crime was the immediate, and direct effect of that besetting evil and bad habit." Mr. Justice Talbot, addressing the jurors at Stafford, expired. His closing words were: "The greatest English vice is drunkenness. No doubt that this, in most of these cases, is the immediate cause, and it is a cause in two ways of the crimes which will come before you, and especially of the crime of highway robbery, for whereas, on the one hand it stirs up evil, awakens malice, and kindles the slumbering passions of the human heart, and puts the reason into a state of twilight, so, on the other hand, it points out the victim, who, by exposing his money in public house after public house, is marked out by

some wicked associate, and rob'ed. One great evil is, I think you will find out on looking over the depositions, that each is a mere repetition of the same story over again, of some man who goes from public house to public house spending his money, and exhibiting it, and is marked out as a fitting object for plunder, when his senses are obscured, and who is made the subject of an attack under those circumstances, which enables the parties to escape from the consequences, because, although the story may be perfectly, true which the prosecutor in his case tells, —although it may be vividly felt by him—yet he is obliged to confess"—The judge ceased to speak, and was no more.

Mr. Justice Deasy, at the Armagh assizes asserted: "Drunkenness is the parent of all crimes committed in Ireland." Sir Wm. Bovil stated at the Denbigh assizes: "Drunkenness, according to my experience, is at the root of nine-tenths of the crime committed in this country." Justice Hannon, in charging a Liverpool jury in 1869, said: "I should suppose the testimony of every judge upon the bench, would be the same, as to the fact that a very large proportion of the crimes of violence brought before us, are traceable to intoxicating liquors." Mr. Justice Keating observed at the Norwich assizes: "After long experience, I can state, that nineteen-twentieths of the acts of violence committed throughout England, originated in public houses." "Drunkenness again! It's almost the case with everyone that is brought before me." Chief Justice Davis of New York, says: "Of all the causes of crime, intemperance stands out the unapproachable chief." Dr. Elisha Harris says: "After two years

of careful enquiry into the history and condition of the criminal population of the State, I find that the conclusion is inevitable, that, in all its relations, alcoholic drink may be charged with far more than half the crimes that are brought to conviction in the State of New York, and that fully 85 per cent. of all convicts give evidence, of having in some large degree, been prepared, or enticed to the criminal acts, because of the physical and distracting effects produced upon the human organism by alcohol, and as they indulged in the use of alcoholic drinks." The Board of Police Justices of New York, state in their report for 1874: "We are fully satisfied that intoxication is the one great leading cause, which renders the existence of our police courts necessary." Governor Dix states: "Intemperance is undoubtedly the cause of four-fifths of all the crime, pauperism and domestic misery of the State of New York." Judge Allison remarked: "In our criminal courts we can trace four-fifths of the crimes that are committed to the influence of rum. There is not one case in twenty where a man is tried for his life, in which rum is not the direct, or indirect cause of murder." Numbers of the judges of our own Dominion are equally distinct in their denunciation of this dread demon of destruction—this intolerable incubus, which is crushing out the life of our young nation—filling our jails, our hospitals, our lunatic asylums, and the gallows with its innumerable victims—spreading poverty, disease and death on our right hand and on our left in every direction; and which is licensed—positively licensed by our Government to slay our people by the thousand—to offer up hecatombs of Canadians to the god of Bacchus! To fill, according to the most accurate estimates, 6,000 graves with drunkards annually, to appear at

the great Judgment Day as suicides before the Judge of all mankind. The will each member of our Dominion Government, who alone can raise the flood-gates of alcoholic liquors, and deluge our great country with the devil in solution—this sum of all iniquities—or can close those gates by prohibitory liquor law, and shut out this distilled damnation, this serpent whose fascinating eyes, have lured millions upon millions of our race down to drunkards' graves—down to eternal woe, the cold, maddening slimy coils of which have gathered and are daily still gathering around many of the noblest, the best, the most promising of our young men, and young women, and crushing out the native nobility of their nature—and those noble, those grand, those heroic plans which they had been forming for their future prosperity, and success in life, and leaving them miserable wrecks on the shores of time, unfit to live, unfit to die; with health ruined, bodies enfeebled, life shortened, they drag out a short, but wretched existence, a burden on the community for their support, they soon fall hopeless into dishonored graves.

Canada expects every man and woman to do their duty with heroic courage. This demon of intemperance must be chained down to his native hell, and our country freed forever from this destroyer of our peace, our happiness, our wealth and our health. The temperance organizations of Canada, by throwing the weight of their united influence with the New Party, will, by energetic work for a very few years, so educate the masses of the people, as to the destructive effects of alcoholic liquors on our health, prosperity and very existence as a nation that a majority of temperance prohibitionists will control the elections and we shall have a prohibitory liquor law passed, the fruits of which will be greatly diminished crime, peace and prosperity such as Canada has never known.



