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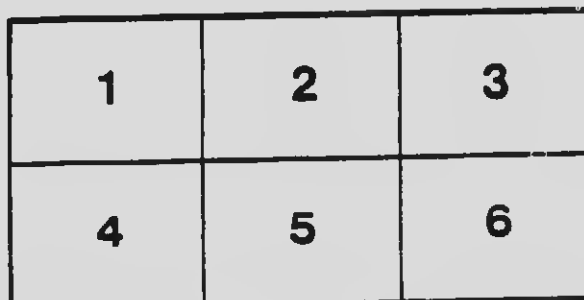
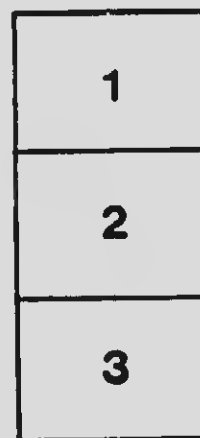
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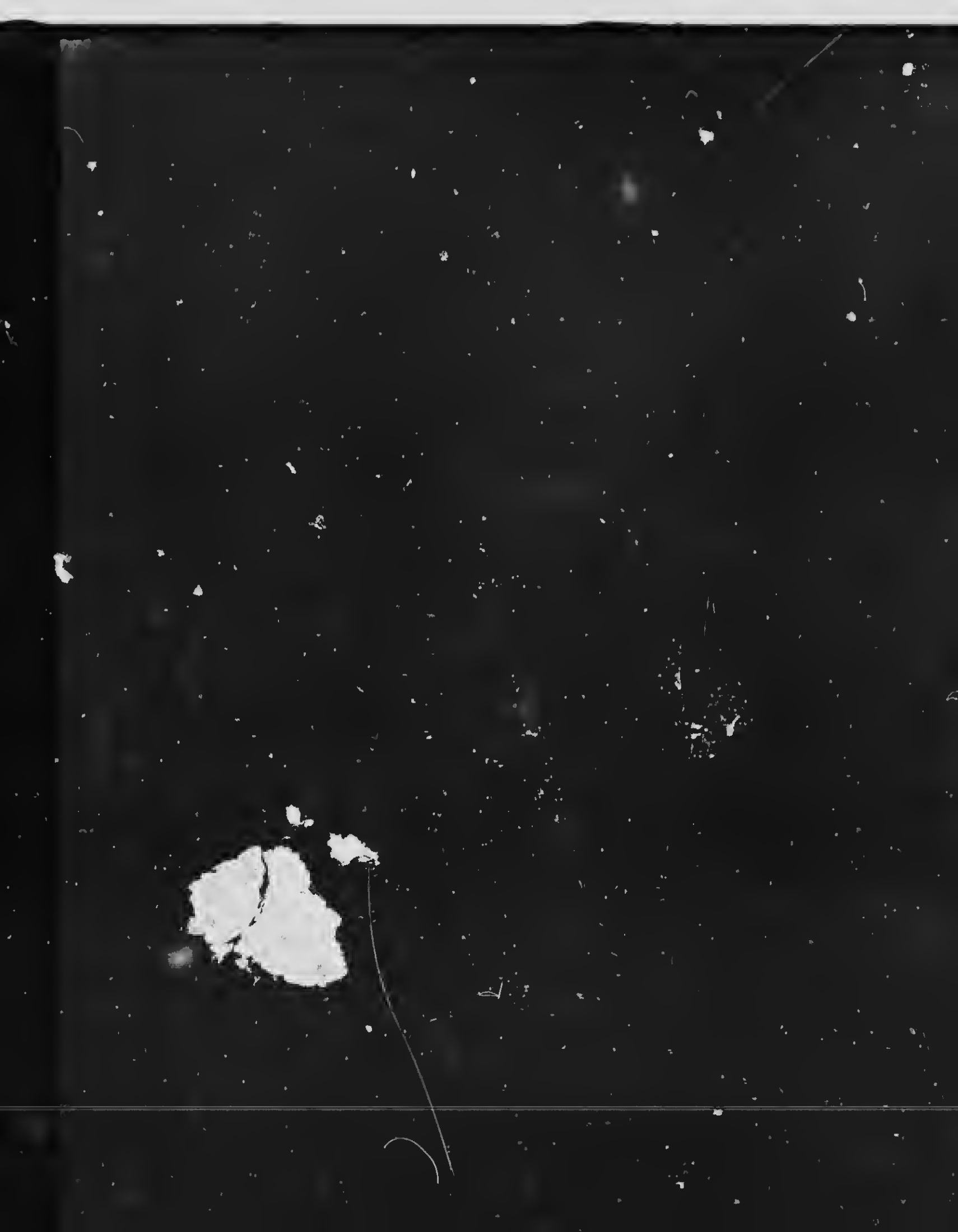
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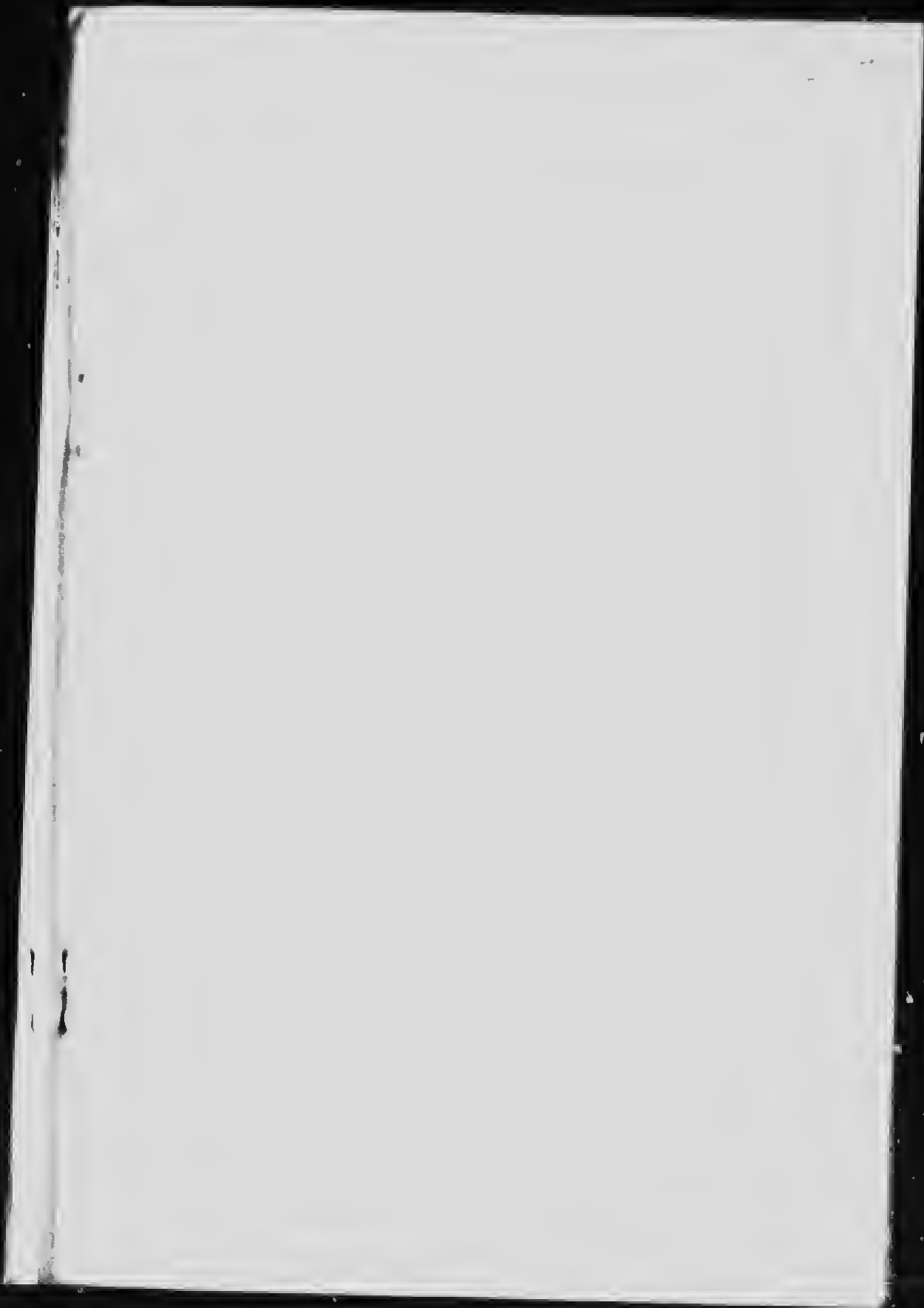
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Corrections

The reader is requested to make the following corrections

Page 44, column 2, line 3,
change "8,692" to "7,662."

Page 54, in table, second column, line of year 1877,
change "2.975" to ".975."
in fourth column, line of year 1893,
change ".095" to ".094."

Page 76, second column, ninth line from bottom
of page, insert "not" after the words "but
are."

Page 91, in table second column, line of year 1875,
change "4,794" to "4,793."

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Previous editions of the Campaign Manual dealt very largely with the details of Local Option legislation and methods of work to secure the adoption of Local Option by-laws in the province of Ontario. Its object was to supply workers with advice concerning campaign plans and methods, and such facts and arguments as might be found helpful in explaining the law, and meeting objections raised by its opponents.

The scope of the present edition has been somewhat enlarged, and the technical details of the Ontario Local Option legislation are omitted, having been embodied in The Ontario Local Option Handbook, which workers may secure from the Alliance office.

It has been thought well, however, to retain in the Manual a synopsis of the history which led up to the present Ontario Local Option situation, as well as a summary of the Local Option law, a list of the places in which it is in operation, and some information concerning its success, as the Manual will still be in demand in Ontario contests. This information will also be interesting, and much of it helpful, to workers in other provinces, as well as to Ontario campaigners.

The articles containing this information are followed by a series which deal mainly with the economical aspect of the liquor question, and embody comparative statistics showing the extent of the drink waste in different countries. It has been thought well to devote as much space as possible to this matter, inasmuch as financial considerations and interests are the chief bulwark of the liquor traffic, and because arguments on financial lines are those most frequently and plausibly used by defenders of the traffic.

The theory of prohibition is next

taken up in a series of articles in which the soundness of the temperance position and the fallacies of its opponents are stated and discussed. These are followed by information concerning general Canadian liquor legislation, and the progress made in Canada in the restriction of the liquor traffic. Some space is then devoted to a statement of the extent to which prohibitory laws have been adopted in different countries, and the results that have followed their operation. The limits of this Manual compelled careful selection and condensation of the valuable material available for this purpose.

The danger involved in continuance of the liquor traffic is shown by articles setting out the Extent of Crime and Drunkenness in Canada, the Jail Records of the Province of Ontario, the law-defying nature of the liquor traffic, and some of the physical evils which alcoholic indulgence induces.

The object, methods and constitution of the Dominion Alliance are then stated in some detail, as well as the salient features of those of the Ontario Branch of the Alliance. This part will be interesting to the great constituency that supports this organization and the friends who are doing similar work in other parts of the Dominion.

The whole has been prepared by direction of the Executive of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, in the sincere hope that it will be found to some extent helpful in the great Provincial campaign that is now being carried on, and the ultimate attainment of still better conditions, under which national prohibition will prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating beverages in and into the Dominion of Canada.

Local Option History

Some surprise has been expressed at the fact that the Ontario Local Option legislation was allowed to remain comparatively unutilized up till a few years ago. The history of this legislation is very interesting, and makes clear the reason for the seeming neglect of it just mentioned.

Before Confederation the control of the liquor traffic was left in the hands of the municipal councils to a much greater extent than it is at present. Municipal councils in what is now the Province of Ontario had authority to pass by-laws prohibiting the retail sale of liquor, such by-laws being subject to ratification by vote of the municipal electors. This legislation does not seem to have been used to any extent.

In 1864 the Parliament of Canada passed the Temperance Act of 1864, more generally known as the Dunkin Act, because it was introduced into the legislature by the Hon. Christopher Dunkin. This law provided new machinery under which local municipalities or counties could secure the prohibition of the sale of liquor in less than five-gallon quantities. It was put into operation in a number of municipalities and counties in Ontario. It was repealed in all the counties which adopted it, but it is still operative in four townships and one incorporated village.

When Confederation took place there remained in Ontario the old municipal law, and the Dunkin Act, under either of which municipalities could secure a measure of local prohibition.

Very shortly after Confederation there grew up a strong agitation, having for its object the securing of a

general prohibitory law for the whole Dominion of Canada. There were several debates in Parliament upon the question, and ultimately that body, as a compromise, in 1878 passed the Canada Temperance Act, giving counties and cities the right to prohibit the retail sale of liquor within their territorial limits. This measure was more comprehensive than the Dunkin Act providing severer penalties, and it was adopted and subsequently repealed in twenty-five counties and two cities of Ontario.

Public attention was very much centred upon the Dunkin Act between 1870 and 1880, and very much centred upon the Scott Act between 1880 and 1890.

The British North America Act does not mention the prohibition of the liquor traffic among the subjects assigned to either the Dominion Parliament or the Provincial Legislature. In consequence of this, very soon after Confederation a controversy began as to where this power lay. The decisions of the courts were very conflicting. In Ontario, in 1875, it was decided that municipal prohibitory by-laws under the old Provincial Act were valid, and consequently the Canada Temperance Act was declared valid by the courts. The latter Act had repealed the Dunkin Act so far as it related to territory in which it had not been adopted.

The Canada Temperance Act, being a Dominion measure, was not very cordially received by Provincial law-enforcing officers, who contended that as a Dominion law it ought to be enforced by Dominion officials. Contro-

versy concerning this contention prevented the Canada Temperance Act from being effective, as it otherwise would have been, and there was a general opinion that a Provincial law would be more thoroughly and easily enforced.

Therefore, after the local repeal of the Canada Temperance Act, temperance workers in Ontario turned their attention to effort to secure restriction of the liquor traffic under Provincial law. It was then discovered that, because of the Canada Temperance Act, the old municipal Local Option legislation of Ontario had been dropped from the Provincial Statute books. The Government was at once asked to replace it. This was done in 1890, when the old legislation authorizing municipal Local Option by-laws was re-enacted.

Meantime both the Provincial Legislature and the Dominion Parliament were being urged to enact general prohibitory legislation. In the House of Commons, in 1891, a resolution in favor of a Dominion prohibitory law was rejected at the instance of the Government, and a motion was adopted calling for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole question of liquor legislation. In Ontario, temperance workers, anxious to impress the Legislature with the strength of public opinion, asked that body to take a plebiscite on the question of prohibition. This request was granted and a vote of the Provincial Assembly electors of Ontario along with the women whose names were on the municipal voters' lists, was ordered to be taken on Jan. 1st, 1894.

The question came before the Legislature upon the consideration of a Bill introduced by Mr. G. F. Marter, proposing to prohibit the retail sale of

liquor in the Province. The Leader of the Government, the Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, expressed doubt as to the authority of the Legislature to enact such a law. He proposed, as an alternative, the plebiscites mentioned, and the submission to the courts of the question of how far a Provincial Legislature could go in the direction of prohibition. A series of questions concerning this matter of jurisdiction was drawn up and submitted to the Supreme Court by the Dominion Government, which approved of and acted upon the proposal made by the Ontario Legislature. One of the questions submitted was as to the constitutionality of the Local Option legislation, which had been revived in 1890.

The plebiscite was also taken as proposed, and resulted as follows:

Votes for Prohibition.....	192,489
Votes against Prohibition..	110,720
Majority for Prohibition...	81,769

Rejoicing in their victory, the prohibitionists by a strong deputation asked for legislation giving effect to the verdict of the voters. In reply, the Attorney-General, Sir Oliver Mowat, expressed his deep sense of the importance of the prohibition movement and the strength of public sentiment behind it as evidenced in the plebiscite, the result of which was eminently satisfactory. He then read to the deputation the following statement:

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

If the decision of the Privy Council be that the Province has jurisdiction to pass only a partial prohibitory liquor law, I will introduce such a prohibitory Bill as the decision will war-

rant, unless the partial prohibitory power is so limited as to be ineffective from a temperance standpoint.

In the meantime the attention of prohibitionists was much taken up with the inquiry conducted by the Dominion Royal Commission, which presented its reports to the Government in 1895, a majority report opposing prohibition and a minority report favoring it. No action was taken by Parliament upon this report. Some Ontario municipalities took action to secure the adoption of Local Option by-laws, but generally all were anxiously waiting for the wider Provincial legislation which, it was hoped, the decision of the courts would warrant.

Meantime the questions submitted to the Supreme Court were considered by that body, and a judgment was rendered embodying answers to them.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the Supreme Court to the Privy Council of Great Britain, and the judgment of the latter body was rendered on May 9th, 1896. The decision was lengthy, and did not answer categorically all of the questions submitted. It declared the Local Option legislation valid, but there was a difference of opinion among legal men as to whether or not the other answers given affirmed or denied the right of a Province to pass a general prohibitory law.

After a good deal of delay the Ontario Government, from which Sir Oliver Mowat had retired, decided that the judgment would not warrant general Provincial prohibitory legislation, but the Government took no action or position upon the question of what legislation would be warranted or promoted.

In 1898 the Dominion Parliament, being again urged to enact prohibition,

passed a measure providing for the taking of a general Dominion vote upon the question of whether or not it was desirable to enact a law of total prohibition for the whole country. This plebiscite was fixed for September 29th, 1898, and absorbed the energy and attention of temperance workers. It resulted in a majority of 12,637 for prohibition, the Province of Quebec giving a large majority against prohibition, and all the other Provinces voting for it. After much consideration, and in response to earnest appeals from temperance workers, the Government and Parliament took the position that the vote would not warrant the enactment of a general prohibitory law.

Some attention was now directed to the powers conferred upon the electors by the Ontario Local Option Law, which was, however, in a defective form. The matter of submitting by-laws and making them effective was optional with municipal councils, and it was found very difficult to persuade these councils to act. Urgent appeals were made to the Provincial Government for alterations in the law, but no action was taken upon these requests.

In the year 1900 the Manitoba Government and Legislature, taking a view of the Privy Council judgment different from that of the Ontario Government, passed a rigid law of Provincial prohibition, but suspended the going into operation of the measure until it should be passed upon by the Privy Council. The question of the constitutionality of this law was then submitted to the courts, and in November, 1901, the Privy Council declared the Act to be constitutional and valid.

In this Province prohibitionists immediately appealed to the Ontario Government, of which Hon. G. W. Ross

was then Premier, for a carrying out of Sir Oliver Mowat's promise, by the introduction into the Legislature of a prohibitory law.

After much consideration and the hearing of many deputations, the Hon. Mr. Ross introduced into the Legislature a Bill based on the Manitoba Liquor Act, providing for the prohibition of the liquor traffic in Ontario, but making the going into operation of the law contingent upon a ratifying vote of the Provincial electors. It was further provided that the vote should be taken apart from a general Provincial election, but that the measure should not be considered as ratified unless voted for by a number of the electors equal to a majority of the number voting at the last general Provincial election.

This condition was considered unreasonable, and the date chosen for voting was said to be inconvenient. Friends of temperance in the Legislature strove hard to make the conditions better, but were defeated, and the measure passed, fixing December 4th, 1902, as the date of voting.

The result of this referendum was an immense majority in favor of the prohibitory law, but the total number of votes cast in favor of the law fell short of the number which had been declared necessary to make the prohibitive law operative, that necessary vote being 212,723. The votes polled in the contest were as follows:

For the new law	199,749
Against the new law.....	103,548

Majority for the new law.. 96,201

The temperance workers considered that the result of the referendum warranted immediate prohibitory legislation, and shortly after the voting a representative gathering of prominent workers of all classes and denominations appointed a deputation to wait

upon the Government, and request that effect be given to the vote by the "abolition of the public bar, and the treating system and drinking in clubs, and the imposition of such other restrictions on the liquor traffic as shall most effectually curtail its operation and remedy its evils."

It was fully expected that in view of the great vote and majority, and bearing in mind the definite promise made by Sir Oliver Mowat, the Government would be ready to promote the moderate legislation which the representative gathering had outlined.

The deputation met the Government on January 15th, 1903, and in reply to a strong statement of the situation made by the delegates, the Premier, Hon. G. W. Ross, said:

"My duty in connection with this question is to consult my supporters, and that I shall do at the earliest opportunity. The earliest opportunity will be when the House meets, when we will see how far the members will support the Government in implementing that vote. That is the only position I can take to-day. There are some phases of the question on which you do not agree yourselves. I hope we will agree, and when we have agreed I hope we will secure such legislation as will meet with the approval of the country."

The Legislature met a couple of months later, and the speech from the throne contained a paragraph stating that the large vote had "was an expression of the electors favoring further legislation with respect to the liquor traffic," and promised the submission of a measure with that object. Nevertheless no legislation was introduced. Other matters made the session one of much excitement and interest, and near the close of it the Premier stated to another deputation that the Government had intended to introduce a measure of advanced and useful liquor legislation, but that their

plans had been interfered with, and the measure would be held over and introduced early at the next session.

The Annual Convention of the Ontario Alliance, a very large meeting, expressed deep regret at the Government's failure to take action, and reaffirmed the demand for legislation, that had been made immediately after the voting.

The Legislature met again in 1904. Again the speech from the throne made a promise of legislation dealing with the liquor question, and again before the session closed the Premier announced that "It is not our intention to bring in any legislation this session in regard to the Liquor License Law." It was understood that the members of the Liberal Party in the Legislature could not agree as to what measure of advanced legislation they would unite in supporting.

There was naturally much dissatisfaction throughout the country among the friends of temperance at long delay. The Government's majority in the Legislature was very small, and it seemed probable that a new election would shortly be held.

A very largely-attended convention of the Liberal Party was held in Massey Hall, Toronto, commencing on November 23rd. A committee resolution unanimously recommended the convention to adopt a policy of temperance legislation, which was submitted in detail. The most progressive and useful parts of this policy were opposed by members of the Government and voted down by the convention, leaving the report little more than a declaration in favor of temperance legislation, and a proposal to improve the Local Option Law. This was a practical reversal of the policy which Sir Oliver

Mowat had enunciated on behalf of the party after the plebiscite of 1894.

During the same week there was held in Toronto a very large conference of representative Conservatives from different parts of the Province, and that gathering adopted a resolution declaring itself as being in full sympathy with all well-directed efforts to promote temperance. The leader of the party, Mr. J. P. Whitney, set out in the following terms the policy concerning the liquor traffic, which he believed ought to be adopted:

"Decrease the number of licenses where necessary; maintain intact and allow no relaxation of the restrictions; remove the Commissioners and Inspectors from political and party influence, and enforce the License Law honestly and with the whole power of the Government."

There was intense disappointment among temperance workers because of the attitude thus taken by the two political parties. The Alliance issued a circular strongly denouncing the course followed by the Government, and urging friends of prohibition to take action to secure the election of legislators who would fairly represent public opinion upon the temperance question. It was generally realized that the Local Option legislation, which had been neglected, was the most effective weapon with which to fight the liquor traffic that would be available for some time, and work on that line was taken up almost immediately.

Meantime a new Provincial election was ordered, and was held on January 23rd, 1905. The Liberal Party was badly beaten, its defeat being to some extent aided by the indignation of the temperance electors, who resented the course followed by the Government in relation to the promises made and the great temperance vote polled in the referendum.

An appeal was made to the new Premier, Hon. J. P. Whitney, and his Government for the legislation which the Liberals had failed to promote, but without any encouraging response. Local Option work was then taken up in earnest. Even with the victories won in the early part of 1905, at the end of that year, fifteen years after the Local Option legislation had been revived by the Legislature, Local Option by-laws were in force in only forty-seven municipalities, and more than half of these had been carried in 1904 and 1905. A great number of municipal councils were forthwith petitioned to pass by-laws and submit them for ratification at the municipal elections in 1906.

The movement became general. Although a great number of councils refused to allow the electors to vote upon the question, the prohibitionists succeeded in bringing on contests in seventy municipalities in the early part of 1906. Sixty-one of the seventy voted on the first Monday in January, and the remainder shortly after. The prohibitory by-laws were carried in fifty-nine out of the seventy contests.

The liquor traffic became thoroughly alarmed, for it was evident that public opinion, directed along this effective line, was likely to soon drive the liquor traffic almost entirely out of the Province.

The new Legislature, controlled by the Conservative party, had made a very slight amendment to the Liquor Law at its first session early in 1905. It now proceeded at the session of 1906 to make a number of important changes. Some of these were beneficial. The Local Option sections were improved by making the submission of by-laws obligatory upon councils when petitioned for by twenty-five per

cent. of the electors, by fixing the day of municipal elections as the date for voting on Local Option by-laws, and by requiring municipal councils to pass by-laws for which the people had voted.

These amendments were helpful. They had been vainly asked for many times by temperance workers. The Legislature, however, proceeded to further alter the law by providing that in the future a Local Option by-law would not be considered as ratified by the electors unless there was polled in its favor sixty per cent. of all the votes cast upon the question. This action has proved a great protection to the liquor traffic.

The Alliance protested strongly by a large deputation. The representatives of the liquor traffic also went before the Government in strong force and declared their approval of the proposal. The Government claimed that it would be fair to both parties, because by-laws thus adopted by a three-fifths vote would need a three-fifths vote to repeal them. Temperance workers argued that the measure was unjust, giving the liquor traffic an immediate advance, and was not needed to retain Local Option by-laws, the success of which ensured their permanence. The law also unfairly allowed the reinstatement of liquor-selling by a mere majority in more than a hundred places in which Local Option by-laws had been already carried.

This requirement has proved a serious obstacle to the progress of Local Option. The workers of many municipalities have been deterred by it from undertaking contests.

Since the change was made there have been 548 Local Option by-laws submitted, of which 217 have been carried and 331 defeated, the result in the different years being as follows:

Year.	By-laws Submitted.	By-laws Carried.	By-laws Defeated.
1907	100	44	56
1908	84	31	53
1909	56	21	35
1910	158	77	81
1911	81	26	55
1912	69	18	51
Total	548	217	331

Of the 331 by-laws defeated, majorities were polled in favor of 198, and majorities were polled against only 133.

These figures do not all represent separate municipalities, as there were a number of places in each of which a second vote was taken after a three-year interval. It will be readily seen that the effect of the three-fifths requirement has been to seriously interfere with the carrying of Local Option.

In the six years that the three-fifths requirement has been operative it has entirely prevented the carrying of Local Option by-laws in 118 municipalities in which were 404 licenses, and in addition hindered for three years the carrying of by-laws in 51 other municipalities in which were 147 licenses.

During the same time it has only prevented the repeal of Local Option in one municipality (Port Carling) in which there was one license.

However, the great success of local prohibition, where carried, has inspired confidence in the method, and it is probable that on January 6th,

1913, municipal voting day, there will be as large a number of contests as there has been in any previous year, excepting 1910, although it can hardly be said that there is reason to hope for as large a percentage of success as has hitherto been attained. The places in which Local Option by-laws have not yet been adopted are largely the most difficult places to carry, and in a number of them Local Option by-laws have already been defeated, in many cases by the three-fifths requirement which still prevails.

Of the 365 municipalities still under license, voting has taken place in 105 in 1911 and 1912. These places cannot vote in January next. This leaves only 260 municipalities where Local Option campaigns are possible; of these 150 have never voted, 54 have given majorities against Local Option and 56 have been held up by the three-fifths requirement.

In a number of instances in which Local Option by-laws were carried with the necessary three-fifths, errors in some procedure resulted in the setting aside of the by-laws. The Legislature, at the instance of the Government, gave the Provincial Secretary power to withhold licenses in such places during the three years that the by-laws would have operated before a repeal vote could have been taken, if they had not been quashed. The Minister has exercised this power, and refused licenses in these municipalities in which Local Option by-laws received the necessary three-fifths vote, but were declared invalid because of some technical flaw.

The Plebiscite Figures

Frequent inquiries are received concerning the votes polled in the various plebiscites that have already been taken. The actual results obtained are set out in the subjoined tables. In the plebiscite for the Province of Ontario, taken on Jan. 3, 1894, the votes polled were as follows:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
For Prohibition	180,087	12,402	192,489
Against Prohibition	108,494	2,226	110,720
Total votes polled	288,581	14,628	303,209
Majority for Prohibition	71,593	10,176	81,769

Other Provincial plebiscites were taken on the dates and with the results set out in the following statement:

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 Edward I.	Dec. 14th, 1893	10,616	3,390	7,226
Nova Scotia	Mar. 16th, 1894	43,756	12,355	31,401

The Dominion plebiscite was taken on September 29th, 1898, and the votes polled gave the following results:

	For Prohibition.	Against.	Majority For.	Majority Against.
Ontario	154,498	115,284	39,214	.....
Quebec	28,436	122,760	.....	94,324
Nova Scotia	34,678	5,370	29,308	.....
New Brunswick	26,919	9,575	17,344	.....
Prince Edward Island	9,461	1,146	8,315	.....
Manitoba	12,419	2,978	9,441	.....
British Columbia	5,731	4,756	975	.....
North-West Territories	6,238	2,824	3,414	.....
Total	278,380	264,693	108,011	94,324

On the fourth day of December, 1902, a vote of the Legislative Assembly electors of the Province of Ontario was taken upon the question of the approval of the Liquor Act, 1902, which was a thorough-going measure of Provincial prohibition. The result of that vote was as follows:

Votes for the Liquor Act, 1902	199,749
Votes Against the Liquor Act, 1902	103,548
Majority for the Act	96,201

The Ontario Local Option Law

In the Province of Ontario, Local Option power is exercised partly by the electors directly, and partly by the municipal councils. Practically, however, the part taken by the councils is merely nominal. It is a relic or remnant of the conditions existing at a time when municipal councils had authority to issue licenses and, generally, to control the liquor traffic altogether.

The putting into effect of the Local Option plan is accomplished through a municipal by-law, and the procedure in a Local Option contest and the results of the adoption of a Local Option by-law may be briefly described as follows:

Upon the petition of twenty-five per cent. of the electors of a municipality, filed with the municipal clerk not later than November 1st of any year, the municipal council is required to submit to a vote of the electors at the next ensuing municipal election a by-law prohibiting the retail sale of liquor and the issue of licenses within the limits of the municipality.

The by-law will be considered carried only if there are marked in its favor three-fifths of all the valid ballots cast in the voting upon the question. If this result is obtained, the municipal council must then finally pass the by-law, which will go into operation on the first day of May following its adoption.

If the by-law is not adopted by the necessary three-fifths vote, no similar by-law may be submitted again till the third annual municipal election thereafter. The procedure for securing the repeal of a Local Option by-law is similar to that for securing its adoption, except that a council is not com-

pelled to submit a repealing by-law, although such submission will nearly always follow a sufficient petition. A three-fifths vote is required for the repealing of a by-law that has been adopted by a three-fifths vote.

The persons entitled to vote at a Local Option election are those entitled to vote for the election of members of a municipal council who are resident within the municipality, including unmarried women or widows who have the other necessary qualifications. The statutes prescribe in detail the procedure necessary to be followed in the preparation of voters' lists, and the holding of elections.

A Local Option by-law may prohibit the sale of liquor in shops only. It may prohibit the sale of liquor in bar-rooms only. It may prohibit both. The latter form of prohibition is almost invariably the form that is adopted. In all the Province there is only one instance of a partial by-law. In that case the sale in shops is prohibited, while the sale of liquor in bar-rooms is permitted. In the statements that follow the law is summarized in its relation to the usual form of Local Option by-law which prohibits the issue of all retail licenses and all retail sale for beverage purposes.

The Ontario License Law, described elsewhere in this book, prohibits the sale of liquor without license, except for strictly medicinal purposes by duly-qualified chemists under very strict regulations. In a municipality in which a Local Option by-law is adopted, all the provisions of the License Act, excepting those providing for the issue of licenses, are in full force and effect; and the unlawful sale of liquor by any

person is prosecuted and punished just as it would be if carried on by an unlicensed person in any place in which the issue of licenses was permitted; therefore, the enforcement of Local Option by-laws is carried out by the same officers, under the same law, and in the same way, as is the enforcement of the liquor license law.

The sale or keeping for sale of liquor without license in a Local Option municipality or any other place is punishable, upon conviction of the offender, with a fine of not less than \$100, besides costs, and not more than \$500 besides costs, for a first offence, and, in default of payment, the convicted person is imprisoned in the county jail for not less than three months, with or without hard labor. For a second or any subsequent offence, the punishment is four months' imprisonment, with or without hard labor, at the discretion of the convicting magistrate. If convictions are made for two or more offences, the terms of imprisonment for such offences shall be consecutive and not concurrent.

As stated, all the officials who are required to enforce the license law are also required to enforce prohibition under Local Option by-laws. Inspectors, policemen, constables and other officers must investigate all information supplied to them concerning

law violation, and are liable to penalties if they fail to do their duty.

The keeping upon any premises of more than two gallons of intoxicating liquor, in conjunction with any beer pump or appliance for liquor-selling, is conclusive evidence that such liquor was kept upon the premises for sale.

A person found intoxicated in a Local Option municipality may be compelled to state in court the name of the person by whom, and the place in which, he was supplied with liquor. If he refuses to do so, he may be imprisoned for a term of not more than three months or until he discloses the desired information.

The Provincial Secretary has power to prohibit the issue of licenses for three years—so as to give opportunity for another voting—in any municipality in which a Local Option prohibitory by-law has been adopted, but is set aside by the courts because of irregularity or defect in the procedure connected with its adoption.

On the whole this Local Option system is very comprehensive and has proved very effective in operation. Full details concerning it are set out in the Ontario Local Option Handbook, published by the Dominion Alliance, and readily obtainable from the Alliance Secretary at the Confederation Life Building in Toronto.

Ontario's Roll of Honor

The number of places in the Province of Ontario in which Local Option by-laws are now in operation is 312. Had it not been for the three-fifths requirement the number would have been very much larger. The aggregate majorities polled in favor of Local Option by-laws in municipalities in which those by-laws were defeated were very large. The total

list of these 312 places is given in the following table, in which West Toronto is classed as a city, although it is now a part of the city of Toronto, still retaining its Local Option by-law. The list gives also the year in which each Local Option by-law was adopted and the number of licenses which were issued in the municipality for the year previous to its adoption.

THE CAMPAIGN MANUAL.

CITIES—3.

Name.	Year.	No. L's.		Year.	No. L's.
West Toronto	1904	7	Launceston	1911	2
Owen Sound	1906	13	Lucknow	1912	3
			Maxville	1911	2
			Millbrook	1908	4
			Newburgh	1911	1
			Norwich	1908	3
			Norwood	1908	2
			Omentee	1908	2
			Palsley	1911	3
			Point Edward	1912	2
			Port Carling	1907	2
			Richmond Hill	1906	2
			Rodney	1911	2
			Shallow Lake	1906	
			Shelburne	1910	3
			Stirling	1908	3
			Stouffville	1906	3
			Tara	1907	2
			Teeswater	1910	3
			Tottenham	1910	2
			Tweed	1909	4
			Wardaville	1911	1
			Waterford	1907	3
			Wellington	1909	2
			West Lorne	1911	3
			Weston	1907	3
			Winchester	1907	9
			Woodville	1908	2
			Wyoming	1909	3

TOWNS—25.

Name.	Year.	No. L's.		Year.	No. L's.
Alexandria	1911	3			
Alliston	1910	4			
Almonte	1910	4			
Blenhelm	1912	3			
Bowmanville	1909	3			
Bracebridge	1911	5			
Bruce Mines	1910	2			
Campbellford	1908	6			
Chesley	1910	2			
Collingwood	1910	9			
Durham	1908	3			
Galt	1910	9			
Kingsville	1910	2			
Leamington	1910	4			
Midland	1907	5			
Newmarket	1910	4			
North Toronto	1906	3			
Orangeville	1910	7			
Orillia	1910	8			
Renfrew	1910	8			
Southampton	1906	2			
Stayner	1910	3			
Strathroy	1910	5			
Tborabury	1906	2			
Vankloek Hill	1911	5			

VILLAGES.—51.

Name.	Year.	No. L's.		Year.	No. L's.
Acton	1910	3			
Ausa Craig	1907	2			
Arkona	1906	2			
Atbens	1909	2			
Beamaville	1906	3			
Beaverton	1911	2			
Beeton	1910	3			
Bloomfield	(Dunkla Act)				
Bobcaygeon	1910	2			
Bolton	1906	2			
Brigbton	1908	2			
Cannington	1912	2			
Cardinal	1905	2			
Cobden	1910	2			
Colborne	1908	3			
Coldwater	1908				
Creemore	1908	2			
Dundalk	1910	3			
Fincb	1910	2			
Havelock	1909	3			
Iroquois	1909	2			
Lakefield	1906	2			

TOWNSHIPS.—234.

Name.	Year.	No. L's.
Aldborough	1911	1
Adelalde	1910	2
Alblon	1910	3
Amabel	1906	3
Amarantb	1894	0
Amellasburg	1906	1
Ancaster	1903	4
Arran	1507	1
Artemesia	1906	6
Asbfield	1909	4
Asphodel	1908	
Augusta	1910	2
Bagot and Bilthfield	1912	2
Basta	1911	0
Beckwitb	1910	1
Bentlinek	1910	2
Beverley	1908	3
Blabrook	1899	0
Blenbelm	1910	4
Bosanquet	1912	1
Brantford	1910	3
Brooke	1910	1
Brougham	1909	2
Bruce	1907	2
Brunel	1908	2
Burford	1910	2
Calator	1908	0
Caledon	1910	5
Camden W.	1905	1

Nissouri W.	1907	3	Trafalgar	1906	1
Norwich S.	1907	2	Tuckersmith	1910	2
Nottawasaga	1906	4	Tudor	1909	2
Oakland	1910	1	Usborne	1907	1
Oliver	1892	0	Uxbridge	1910	3
Onondago	1907	2	Vaughan	1906	7
Orilla	1912	0	Wainfleet	1910	1
Orford	1910	2	Walsingham N.	1907	2
Oro	1906	1	Walpole	1912	
Osgoode	1906	6	Warwick	1906	0
Osnabruck	1906	7	Wawanosh E.	1906	1
Oso	1912	2	Westmeath	1910	3
Osprey	1906	2	Westminster	1910	4
Otonabee	1906	1	Whitby	1910	2
Oxford Rid'u.	1910	2	Whitchurch	1905	1
Oxford E.	1905	1	Williams E.	1905	2
Oxford N.	1906	2	Windham	1905	3
Pakenham	1910	3	Wolford	1911	1
Peel	1906	4	Wollaston	1909	1
Percy	1912	2	Yarmouth	1905	4
Pelham (Dunkin Act)			Yonge and Escott R	1909	2
Pickering	1906	5			
Pittsburg	1908	3			
Plympton	1911	1			
Portland	1907	4			
Proton	1907	3			
Rafeigh	1904	2			
Ramsay	1910	2			
Rawden	1902	3			
Reach	1899	3			
Richmond	1907	1			
Roxborough	1911	4			
Saltfleet	1908	5			
Sandwich S.	1910	2			
Sarawak (Dunkin Act)					
Sarnia	1906	1			
Saugeen	1907	1			
Schrieber	1908	2			
Scott	1906	2			
Seneca	1909	2			
Seymour	1908	1			
Sidney	1909	4			
Sherbrooke S.	1907	2			
Smith	1905	4			
Somerville	1908	2			
Sophiasburg	1906	1			
Southwold	1906	6			
Stanley	1907	2			
Storrington	1892	2			
Sunnidale	1910	2			
Sydenham	1906	3			
Tecumseth	1907	2			
Tehkummah	1900	0			
Thessalon	1906	0			
Thorold	1911	4			
Thurlow E.	1909	4			
Tilbury E.	1891	4			
Tilbury W.	1910	3			
Torholton	1910	0			
Tossorontio	1910	3			

While prohibition prevails in these 312 municipalities, it is right to say that only 307 of them are under the Local Option provided by such by-laws as are now generally submitted. The other five are still under the operation of the Temperance Act of 1864, generally known as the Dunkin Act. The law relating to liquor-selling in them has, however, exactly the same effect as in the other prohibition municipalities. The five are: Bloomfield, Colchester, Hallowell, Pelham, Sarawak.

Besides the 312 municipalities which have thus made themselves free from any possibility of the opening of legalized temptations unless existing by-laws should be repealed, there are 151 other municipalities in which no licenses are granted. The prohibition in these places is partly because the strength of temperance sentiment is so great that no one could obtain the number of signatures necessary to a petition for a new license. In others the licensing authorities have decided that no licenses are desirable. The total list of these municipalities is as follows:

1906 1
1910 2
1909 2
1907 1
1910 3
1906 7
1910 1
1907 2
1912
1906 0
1906 1
1910 3
1910 4
1910 2
1905 1
1905 2
1905 3
1911 1
1909 1
1905 4
1909 2

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TOWNS—5.	
Cobalt.	Killaloe.
Copper Cliff.	Steelton.
Dryden.	
VILLAGES—2.	
Garden Island.	Sturgeon Point.
TOWNSHIPS—144.	
Admaston.	Gosfield N.
Adolphustown.	Gower S.
Alberton.	Grattan.
Algoma S.	Griffith.
Ailce.	Hagerman.
Armour.	Hallam.
Athol.	Harrls.
Atwood.	Hilliar.
Balfour.	Horton.
Bathurst.	Howe Island.
Belmont.	Houghton.
Blanshard.	Hudson.
Bonfield.	Ignace.
Brighton.	Jaffray & Mel'k.
Bucke.	James.
Burgess N.	Joly.
Burpee	Kerns.
Calvin.	Lalrd.
Cameron.	Laxton.
Carden.	Lutterworth.
Canboro.	McGillivray.
Cardiff.	McIrving.
Cardwell.	McKin.
Carling.	Macaulay.
Carlow.	Machar.
Casey.	Machin.
Casimer.	Malden.
& Appiehy.	Maryburgh N.
Cayuga S.	Matchedash.
Chatham.	Matilda.
Chamberlain.	Mattwan.
Clarendon.	Mayo.
Cockburn Island.	Metcnlfe.
Coleman.	Minto.
Crosby N.	Monoghan N.
Dalton.	Monck.
Darling.	Monmouth.
Day & Bright.	Montague.
Denblgh.	Mosa.
Dereham.	Moulton.
Dorchester S.	Muskoka.
Douro.	Neebling.
Elderslie.	Neelan & Garson.
Elmsley N.	Nichol.
Emily.	Norwleb, N.
Ennismore.	Oakley.
Evanturel.	O'Connor.
Edwardsburg.	Olden.
Fredericksburg S.	Onelda.
Fredericksburg N.	Ops.
Galway.	Oxford W.
Goderich.	Papineau.
Gordon.	Pembroke.

Plummer.	Strong.
Prince.	Tarentorus & St.
Radcilffe.	Mary's
Rama.	Thompson.
Romney.	Thorah.
Ross.	Townsend.
Ryde.	Van Horne.
Ryerson.	Verulam.
St. Edmonds.	Vespra.
St. Joseph's Isle.	Watters.
St. Vincent.	Watt.
Salter, May &	Wawanosh W.
Harrow.	Williams W.
Sandfield.	Williamsburg.
Scugog.	Winchester.
Sbuniah.	Woodhouse.
Snowden.	Worthington &
Springer.	Blue.
Stafford.	Yonge, Front.
Stanhope.	Zone.
Stlsted.	Zorra W.

Including all these municipalities, we have a total of 463 in which no licenses are issued, and this leaves the whole of the municipalities in the Province divided into the following classes:

(1) Granting Licenses	365
(2) Free from licenses	463
Total	828

In addition to these organized municipalities, there is an immense area of territory in this Province in which there is no municipal organization. This is the case with all the great unexplored mining and lumber districts which constitute by far the greater part of the Province. Part of this unorganized territory is included in license districts in which Boards of License Commissioners have jurisdiction, and in the rest of the territory licenses may only be issued under conditions prescribed directly by an order passed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The total number of licenses in operation in all the unorganized territory is comparatively small. The remainder of the new country is under prohibition.

Objections Answered

The editor has been asked to answer objections made to the adoption of Local Option by-laws. The questions with the answers given to them are here reprinted for the information of workers in other parts of the country.

1. *Local Option injures business and drives trade to other towns.*

Invariably and everywhere the suppression, or even diminution, of liquor-selling, helps every line of business, except such business as that of pawnbrokers, police courts, and other undertakings that flourish when poverty and crime are prevalent.

The PIONEER has published, and will publish, abundant testimony to this fact. Business in food and clothes and books and furniture, and all that makes men and families happier and better off, is always helped when the bar-room business is curtailed. As a rule, the class of people who go away and stay away from temperance towns, is not the class that helps business, but the class that puts the town to trouble and expense. It is an indisputable fact that people who drink least have most money to spend and the business that comes when liquor goes is far larger and better than that which leaves.

2. *The result of Local Option will be to lower the character of hotel accommodation, or deprive the public of such accommodation altogether.*

The very reverse has been the case where Local Option has been adopted. In some places local temperance workers have bought out existing hotels and conducted them upon a better scale than before. In others,

the hotel men have kept on their hotel business. In both these cases the business has been operated for the purpose of making money and providing the public with accommodation, and has been generally carried on in a more satisfactory manner than when it was operated simply for the purpose of qualifying the hotelkeeper to sell liquor.

Many a hotel guest has testified to the increased decency, comfort and convenience of the hotels which are not made secondary to bar-rooms, or disturbed by the conduct which bar-rooms provoke and promote. Statements of well-informed citizens to this effect have been, and will be, published in the PIONEER.

3. *Local Option is the old Scott Act over again. The Scott Act was a failure and Local Option will be also.*

This assertion is generally made only by gilt advocates of the liquor traffic, who frequently know that it is absolutely untrue. Without accepting the statement that the Scott Act was a failure, which is at least open to discussion, it may be said that in nearly every important detail a Local Option by-law is a better and more just measure than was the Scott Act when it was tried in this Province. Even the Scott Act to-day has been much strengthened and improved, and is in successful operation in a large part of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

In respect to the area affected, the rigidity of the prohibition it imposes, the penalties it provides, and the machinery for its operation, Local Option is far superior to the old law, and, in

fact, to any kind of Local Option prohibition that has ever been tried in any part of the Dominion. Any reasonable reader will understand and admit this fact, after carefully examining the articles descriptive of the Local Option law, which may be found in another part of this Manual.

4. *Local Option drives drinking and drink-selling into secret places and this wrong-doing is more mischievous than if it were public.*

Yes, there may be some devotees of drink who would patronize a bar-room under license, but under Local Option will strive to obtain drink secretly, because drink is not sold openly, just as other existing laws against wrong-doing make it necessary for roost-robbers, sneak thieves, adulterers, assassins and other criminals to indulge their vicious propensities under the cover of secrecy. The law-breaking liquor-seller seeks to hide his wrong-doing just as does the burglar, the incendiary, or any other scoundrel who fears the law. Liquor-selling goes on secretly under license, and there is abundant evidence that license laws are broken oftener than Local Option by-laws.

5. *Local Option lessens beer-drinking and increases whiskey-drinking, because whiskey is less bulky, although more harmful.*

There has been, during the past two years a substantial falling off in the amount of liquor consumed in Great Britain, in the United States, and in Canada. This falling off has been coincident with a substantial reduction in the number of liquor licenses issued. In the year 1874, the amount of spirits consumed in Canada was 1,994 gallons for every one thousand of the population; last year (1911) it

was 859 for every one thousand of the population. During the same period of time the consumption of beer increased. If, however, we take recent years, during which Local Option has been spreading, we find that the falling off has been in both whiskey and beer. Here are the figures for the per capita consumption of all liquors in Canada during the past five fiscal years:

Year	Spirits	Beer	Wine	Total
1907	.947	5.585	.092	6.624
1908	.889	5.812	.096	6.797
1909	.806	5.348	.085	6.239
1910	.815	5.276	.097	6.188
1911	.859	5.434	.104	6.397

The point at issue, however, is not whether or not Local Option lessens beer-drinking more than it lessens whiskey-drinking. The case for it is complete when we show, as can be shown, that under it drinking and drunkenness are lessened.

6. *Local Option encourages home drinking because men who will have drink, buy bottles and take them home instead of drinking at the bar.*

No one has attempted to substantiate this statement by any evidence to show that under Local Option there is increased home drinking, while there is abundant evidence of improved home conditions following the closing of bar-rooms. As a matter of fact, the man who buys a bottle of liquor and takes it home is generally the man who has first fuddled his brain in a bar-room. There is little danger of sober men purchasing liquor to take to their homes, and it is a matter of experience that the lessening of bar drinking lessens home drinking also. The treating system, which is the root of most drunkenness, and the cause of most home drinking, is killed by Local Option.

Success of Local Option

The adoption of Local Option by-laws in the Province of Ontario has been productive of very much good. No well-informed person will dispute this statement. It would be easy to fill large volumes with statements of convincing facts and testimony from competent witnesses, proving that under the operation of local prohibition drinking and drunkenness have been lessened, prosperity and domestic comfort have been increased and morality promoted. Statistics might be cited showing improved conditions in the increase of bank deposits and the lowering of criminal records. It will be sufficient for the purposes of this Manual to set out one line of expert evidence and one series of instructive facts.

I.

The principal argument used by opponents of prohibition in Local Option contests is the assertion that the abolition of bar-rooms will result in injury to business interests and poor accommodation at hotels, one of which conditions is supposed to promote the other.

These theories are fully disproved by the following direct testimony of experienced public men, all holding positions which give them definite knowledge of conditions, and all selected without reference to their personal opinions or preferences.

In December last, the officers of the Ontario Alliance, publishers of the Pioneer, took steps to secure evidence of this character. At that time, Local Option by-laws were in operation in 25 towns and 48 villages in Ontario. There were also 219 township municipalities in which Local Option by-laws were in operation. In these, because

they are rural, law violation is more difficult and less prevalent. In populous centres enforcement is more difficult. The towns and villages were therefore selected for investigation, being the places in which the benefits secured would be a minimum. A telegram was addressed to the Chief Magistrate in each of these 73 centres, in the following form:

Please wire immediately brief answer, say sixty words, to the following questions:

1. Is your town thriving?
2. Is there good hotel accommodation there?
3. Is it better or worse than under license?
4. Has Local Option hurt business?

THE PIONEER.

It was not to be expected that all would answer promptly. Replies were, however, received from 47, which was a large percentage; and the answers given in every case are herein reproduced, without alteration. The head of a town municipality in Ontario is called a Mayor, and the head of a village municipality is called a Reeve.

The results of the answers to the four inquiries made may be summed up as follows: With reference to business, two express the view that disadvantage had been incurred, while 45 deny this, and 19 of them make strong statements as to positive and sometimes very great advantage. With reference to hotel accommodation, 4 state that it is not good, although one of these asserts that it is better than under license, 2 state that it is fair, and 41 that it is good.

All the answers are reprinted below in full, those from the towns being put first:

Alexandria.

Replying to your wire, would say: First, that this town is thriving; second, good hotel accommodation; third, hotels better than under license; fourth, Local Option has not hurt business.

A. CAMERON, Mayor.

Campbellford.

Question 1.—Yes.

Question 2.—Yes.

Question 3.—Under present good times, conditions are good in Campbellford. Just what effect Local Option would have had no business under less favorable conditions I am not prepared to say.

Question 4.—See answer to Question 3.

W. J. DOXSEE, Mayor.

Chesley.

1. Our town is in first-class condition. It is as progressive as it ever was.

2. We have the very best hotel accommodation.

3. It is decidedly better, there being no rowdiness or bad language heard on the streets, as was the case formerly.

4. Not in the least. Our factories are all running full capacity, and business in general is good.

W. KRUG, Mayor.

Almonte.

One of the largest merchants in Almonte states: "The first year after Local Option came in force here my business increased about one hundred per cent., and the second year of Local Option shows a further increase."

Previous to Local Option in Almonte one of the largest machine collectors says he found it impossible to secure regular or prompt payments here. After Local Option came in force in the town and payments became so prompt and regular that the head office wrote the agent for an explanation of so noticeable a change for the better. The reply was "Local Option has struck Almonte."

An Anti-Local Option laboring man states: "I know of at least a dozen

families in the vicinity of my house that have been benefited by Local Option in Almonte."

Another merchant states: "I never sold so many fur coats since I have been in business as I have this year."

Another prominent merchant states: "My business has increased beyond my highest expectations since Local Option came in force in Almonte, in fact, it has almost doubled."

L. W. SHIPMAN.

Collingwood.

1. Yes, we have one of the most prosperous towns in Ontario.

2. Yes, the Globe Hotel is spoken of by travellers as being first-class.

3. Cannot give definite expression on this.

4. Yes. The liquor business. Speaking for ourselves, this is the best year we ever had, and other manufacturers are busy.

H. A. CURRIE, Mayor.

Galt.

Galt is thriving. Greatest increase in population this year of any year. Manufacturers busy, some working overtime. Hotel accommodation very fair, but not enough of it. The largest, and practically the best, has been closed by the Y. M. C. A., who bought the property. The retail business in general has not been injured.

T. E. McLELLAN, Mayor.

Leamington.

In reply to your wire, can only say to questions:—No. 1: Yes. No. 2: Three good hotels, same as before, all keeping the law. No. 3: Opinions differ; a chance for an argument. No. 4: No.

LOUIS SMITH, Mayor.

Kingsville.

(In absence of Mayor, Town Clerk answers message as he thinks Mayor would.)

Replying to questions of Dec. 12th. 1. Town was never more prosperous. No houses to let, applications for houses turned away every day. 2. Not much change in hotel accommodation. One hotel partially burned and not

completely repaired. Otherwise better than under license. 3. Only business injured is division court, which is much lower than ever before, and police magistrate. Fines under by-laws this year, two dollars.

GEO. PEARSE, Clerk.

Newmarket.

Newmarket is thriving under Local Option. Important additions have been made to factories, churches, schools. The building trade best in history of town. Hotel accommodation superior to license period. Have interviewed dry goods and grocery men, bakers and druggists, printers, tailors, express and fuel men, and all unite in saying that business and payments have improved under Local Option.

P. W. PEARSON, Mayor.

Orillia.

1. Yes, Orillia is thriving more than ever in our past history. Building operations this season total nearly half a million.

2. Hotel accommodation is as good or better than was.

3. Local Option has not injured business in Orillia. It was never better. More than a dozen new stores have been opened since Local Option came into force.

W. S. FROST, Mayor.

Owen Sound.

Our town is thriving. Good hotel accommodation. Business is good here. Cannot tell how business would have been had we had license for the past six years.

E. LEMON, Mayor.

Southampton.

Telegram received *re* Local Option.

1. Yes, our town is thriving and is one of the most prosperous in the County of Bruce. Our business men are all satisfied with their trade. We spent more money in 1911 in building and improvement than any other Town in the County of Bruce under license. We have men in our town now that are building up nice homes for themselves that under license were never able to do so.

2. Hotel accommodation is first class, better than under license, and we have had one of the largest tourist trades this summer we ever had and we give Local Option the credit. The G.T.R. can back me up in this statement.

No drunken men on our streets now, nor profane or abusive language.

Local Option has bettered our trade and the merchants nearly all do a cash trade. Under license it was largely a credit trade. We have had Local Option six years and would not like to go back to license again.

WM. MCGREGOR, Mayor.

Renfrew.

Town Thriving. Hotel accommodation very poor, but no worse than before passing of by-law; probably better kept than before, but building not in any way up to date. Business as good as before by-law.

MAYOR, Renfrew.

Stayner.

The town is practically at a standstill. Hotel accommodation is fairly good, but not so good as under the license system. Local Option has not hurt business in this town.

J. E. DONER, Mayor.

Strathroy.

In reply to your enquiry, would say:

1. Our town is thriving, has had no failures in two years.

2. It has good accommodation.

3. I consider it is much better under Local Option.

4. Local Option has bettered business conditions.

I. BUTTERY, Mayor.

Thornbury.

1. Yes. Evidence by the increased value of property.

2. Yes. Just as good as under license.

3. Only difference is the advance in rates.

4. Opinions differ. To my knowledge, no man in business here, voting for Local Option, has changed his views on the question. Last attempt

at a repeal gave a much larger majority in favor of Local Option.

M. McCALLUM, M.B., Mayor

Alliston.

Town is thriving and future looks bright. One hotel closed down and changed into grist mill. Good accommodation at two other hotels. Law strictly obeyed and enforced. Neither hotel keepers will sell liquor. Local Option has not hurt business, nor can I see how it could.

W. A. J. BELL, Reeve.

Athens.

In common with small towns and villages throughout Ontario, Athens has felt the effect of the heavy emigration to the Canadian North-West. Despite this fact, however, there are very few vacant houses here, and our merchants report a fair volume of business, with increasing cash receipts from year to year. Our hotel accommodation is pronounced good by commercial travellers, and they are admittedly competent judges of hotels.

M. B. HOLMES, Reeve.

Beamsville.

1. Our town never enjoyed better prosperity than at present.
2. We have two hotels, each giving excellent accommodation.
3. Conditions better under Local Option than under license. Less liquor coming in, less drinking and drunkenness in evidence, the treating system and its social customs obliterated.
4. Local Option decidedly has not hurt business. Property increased in value.

A. E. HOSHALL, Reeve.

Beaverton.

In answer to your inquiry to the following questions about our town since Local Option came into force.

Is your town thriving?—Yes, our town is thriving.

Is there good hotel accommodation?

—Yes, we have two hotels, with ample accommodation for all; also first-class sheds and stabling for farmers' horses. The accommodation is better than un-

der license, table board is better and hotels are quieter.

Has Local Option hurt business?—No; the merchants interviewed tell me business has never been better than this year, with the single exception of the year the C.N.O. railway was under construction.

L. J. CAMERON, Reeve.

Boston.

Town thriving about same as usual. Good hotel accommodation, but not enough of it. Business not hurt by Local Option, and town is better morally.

H. J. LAW, Reeve.

Bloomfield.

Bloomfield population has grown from about two hundred to seven hundred under Local Option. Business has increased probably more than tenfold and promises greater increase in the immediate future. Hotel accommodation is sufficient, and business men here would not favorably entertain a return to the license system.

S. EDGAR MASTIN, Reeve.

Bobcaygeon.

1. Town is thriving fairly well.
2. Yes, two good hotels and several boarding houses, which make very good accommodation for tourists and travellers.
3. Do not see much difference, as liquor can be got so conveniently in Lindsay or Fenelon Falls.
4. Do not think so; think it has improved mine.

GEO. C. BYNG, Reeve.

Bruce Mines.

Answering your questions of yesterday: First, no; second, no; third, has been better under license; fourth, taking everything into consideration it has hurt business.

D. BALLANTYNE, Reeve.

Cardinal.

Replying to your questions: First; Our town never was in a more thriving condition. The standard has been raised both morally and financially. Second, hotel accommodation is good;

have no complaints whatever. Third, it much better under Local Option and improving all the time. Fourth, emphatically no, and, under ordinary conditions, never was better. Cardinal has certainly benefited under Local Option.

E. A. COOKE, Reeve.

Cobden.

1. Slowly. 2. Fairly Good. 3. Not so good. 4. Hurt to a certain extent.

ALEX. McLAREN, Reeve.

Coldwater.

Coldwater village is in a healthy condition. The present hotel accommodation is good, but was not so until two months ago, when the Women's Institute opened a hotel known as the Coldwater House. Closing the house has not hurt business.

C. O. MILLARD, Reeve.

Creemore.

Answering your message of date. Question 1: Yes. Second, First-class accommodation. Third, Very much better. Fourth, Not at all.

G. E. J. BROWN, Reeve.

Dundalk.

Business is fairly good. Two good hotels, a third to be opened at once. I think business as good as under license, and would say Local Option has not hurt business materially.

J. F. VANDUSEN, Reeve.

Iroquois.

In answer to your question. No. 1: Our town is doing as well as most frontier places, and certainly as well as at any time during the past eight or ten years. Nos. 2 and 3: As good, if not better, than under license. No. 4: Decidedly no.

CHAS. E. CAMERON, Reeve.

Finch.

First, Our town is thriving. Never saw better times; only one empty house. Second, hotel accommodation first-class; every person satisfied. Third, better under Local Option than

when under license. Fourth, Local Option has increased business by at least twenty-fives per cent. All merchants testify accounts never in more healthy condition.

GEO. L. McLEAN, Reeve.

Havelock.

1. Our town is in a flourishing condition. 2. The hotel accommodation compares very favorably with that of villages of similar population under the license system. 3. The conditions that exist at present are equally as good as conditions were before Local Option came into effect. 4. In my opinion the business interests are on a sound basis and have not suffered from the effects of Local Option.

J. KNOX, Reeve.

Lancaster.

1. Town about holding its own. 2. Hotel accommodation fair. 3. Not quite as good. 4. Has not hurt business generally. Merchants, on the whole, find improvement.

D. P. TOBIN, Reeve.

Maxville.

In answer to your question. Yes, our town is thriving. Yes, there is good hotel accommodation. There are different opinions on the question to a certain extent.

J. A. BURTON, Reeve.

Norwood.

1. We are an inland village and therefore, our growth is not rapid. No empty houses. Manufacturing industries all running, no prosperous as we ever were, and better immediate prospects than we ever had.

2. We have one first-class house, as good accommodation as we ever had. No so many houses. We had two licensed hotels. A small advance in price per day. No thought of any liquor sold in the house.

3. The temperance people are perfectly satisfied here with Local Option. No attempt to repeal, and it has been in force four or five years. No attempt to handle openly. Personally, I have not seen a drunken man here in a year.

4. I think not, although some good

men seem to think it does. If some men would prefer going where they could get a drink, women, I believe, prefer going where it is not sold.

My replies to questions asked me are what I believe to be the facts in Norwich.

ARDEN CAMERON, Reeve.

Norwich.

Answers to questions. 1. Yes. Some of our manufacturers are increasing their staff, and outlook is good. 2. No. One hotel burned last year, since which accommodation not so good. 3. Morally better, drunkenness practically eliminated. 4. No. In many lines business is better.

A. BREAUULT, Reeve.

Omenee.

1. The assessment higher, the tax rates lower than three years ago.

2. Yes, very satisfactory to all appearances.

3. Better.

4. Majority of business men say no.

R. J. MULLIGAN, Reeve.

Paisley.

Hotel accommodation first class. Business men in the village state that business is quite up to the usual conditions.

I. SHOEMAKER, Reeve.

Port Carling.

During five years of Local Option our village is thriving. Its chief importance is a summer resort, and Local Option has not hurt it. There is good accommodation, and more than under license. It was purposely interrupted for a time by those who favored license, but it is now assured. Business all round has not been hurt, but improved, and personally was never better.

W. F. HANNA, Reeve.

Shelburne.

1. The town is thriving
2. Hotel accommodation is first class.
3. Consider accommodation better than it was under license.

4. Business is as good as ever and accounts are more easily collected. There is a total absence of rowdiness. Farmers' bank accounts are increasing rapidly. Citizens regard Local Option as a great success here.

JOHN LARGE, Reeve.

Stirling.

Answering your telegram questions:

1. Yes.
2. Yes.
3. Never better.
4. No.

W. R. MATHER, Reeve.

Stouffville.

1. Yes.
- 2 and 3. Hotel accommodation not as good probably as under license, but fair.

4. From enquiries I find business has been as good and in some lines has increased. During the last five years our village from a moral standpoint is certainly better under Local Option and the citizens will never go back to a system of license.

R. P. COULSON, Reeve.

Tara.

Town thriving. Hotel accommodation A1. Better than under license. Business and trade conditions as good if not better than formerly. Public sentiment strongly in favor of Local Option.

J. E. GRANT, Reeve.

Tottenham.

Yours of the 12th inst. received, and replying, beg to give you the following answers:

1. Under Local Option our town is holding its own.

2. We have the very best of hotel accommodation, just as good as we ever had under license.

3. I consider it much better to be under the Local Option system than under the license system.

4. I do not consider that Local Option has hurt business; in fact, many of our merchants claim it has increased business. They claim that people have more ready cash, and many families are living far more comfortably under Local Option than

they ever did under the license system. Merchants will trust those (I mean give credit) to whom they would not give it to under the old system, as they now have the wherewithal to pay their bills when they become due.

I am positive that there is no liquor or intoxicants being sold in the Municipality of Tottenham, and if the Local Option Law is enforced it is the best thing that could happen any place. I can, therefore, strongly endorse the Local Option system.

A. I. POTTER, Reeve.

Waterford.

Answering your questions briefly. Real estate fifty per cent. more valuable than it was five years ago under license.

Hotel accommodation depends upon the landlord and not upon Local Option. A good landlord, a good hotel, no matter where. Our best hotel now was the best hotel before we had Local Option.

Seven business men any business better: seven say, just as good. One said, less business.

L. SQUIRE, Reeve.

Wellington.

The town is thriving. There is good hotel accommodation. No better under license. It has not hurt business.

W. F. McFAUL, Reeve.

Winchester.

In reply to your questions:

Town thrives well. Very best hotel accommodation here. Our village is a great deal better under Local Option than license. Our business men claim that it has not injured business, but rather improved it. The moral tone of the town has greatly improved under Local Option.

FRANK ELLIOTT, Reeve.

Wyoming.

1. Town is holding its own with any other similarly situated.
2. Only fair, but same as under license.

3. No difference as to hotel accommodation.

4. Local Option has not injured business the least and nearly all business men have said they will vote for it again.

JAS. M. WILSON, Reeve.

Note one—With reference to the above telegrams, it may be interesting to know that the citizens of Cobden do not agree with the opinion expressed by their Reeve last year, for in the municipal election which were held soon after his message was sent, the telegram was used as a campaign argument against him. The result was that he was badly defeated, and a strong Local Optionist was elected in his stead.

Note two—The Bruce Mines "Spectator" in an editorial entitled "Is it fair to the town," takes Mayor Ballantyne to task for sending out the telegram which is reproduced above. The editorial, after quoting the four questions, and the replies thereto, concludes thus:—

"Was this a fair statement of the facts? The Province sends the telegram, 'Blue at Bruce Mines.' But is it as blue as it is painted? No.

"During the summer immediately following the passing of the Local Option by-law our town had not for some time enjoyed a period of greater prosperity, and the improvements in the roads and walks will bear substantial evidence of the truth of this remark, and while we are sorry to say that business has been a little dull this season, is it not due to the fact that the mine closed down and the mill worked for a short season, rather than that Local Option is in force?

"So far as hotel accommodation is concerned, the town and travelling public did suffer in this respect for a time, but how could such a condition be avoided when the larger hotel was destroyed by fire a few days after the passing of the Act? This state of affairs, however, has entirely changed, and good accommodation is now given."

How Local Option Stays

Probably the most satisfactory proof of the success of any measure is its giving general satisfaction to the public, and especially to those who are interested in promoting the objects it is intended to attain.

A striking feature in the history of Local Option by-laws in the Province of Ontario is, that when adopted, they are rarely, if ever, repealed. This is not because a three-fifths vote is sometimes required for repeal. There are about a hundred municipalities in which Local Option by-laws could be repealed by bare majorities, having been carried on the majority plan before the three-fifths requirement came into operation. Moreover, the defeats of repeal movements hereinafter mentioned, during the past three years, were not aided by the three-fifths requirement, as, in every such contest, there was a substantial majority in favor of sustaining the Local Option by-law. The subjoined diagram and explanation will set out very clearly

the permanence which Local Option by-laws have, because of the satisfaction given by their operation.

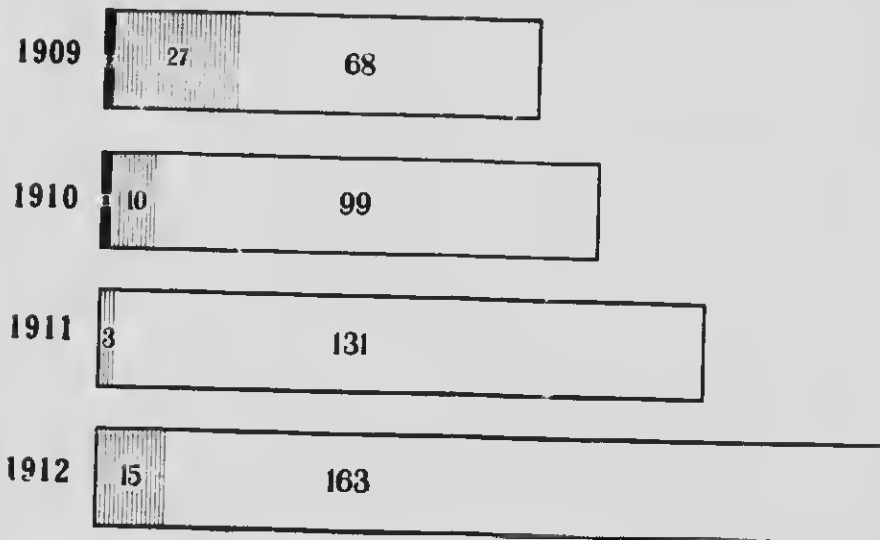
In 1909 there were 97 Ontario municipalities where repeal contests were possible. Bar-room advocates were only able to bring on 29 contests, and they were beaten in 27 of these.

In 1910 there were 111 possible repeal contests, voting was brought on in only 12, and Local Option was sustained in 10 of these.

In 1911 there were 134 possible repeal contests. Repeal by-laws were only voted upon in 3 municipalities. Local Option was sustained in all.

In 1912 there were 178 possible repeal contests. In 163 municipalities the liquor interests could not muster up strength enough to bring on a contest. 15 places voted and all sustained the law.

Local Option satisfies the people who know from practical experience how it works.



Hotel Accommodation

The following article, like a number of others in this book, was written for the information of workers in Ontario Local Option campaigns. All that it states is, however, equally applicable to the conditions that will arise wherever any form of prohibitory legislation goes into effect.

1. Bars not Hotels.

One of the most absurd assumptions of the defenders of the "Bar" is that there is some logical and necessary connection between the hotel business and the sale of liquor. They try to switch attention from the main issue, the "abolition of the bar," and strive to make it appear that the HOTEL business will be destroyed, injured or interfered with.

They quote statistics to show the extent of the vested interests of the liquor traffic, and in their figures include the value of all the real estate, buildings, furniture, and appurtenances of the HOTEL business. They boldly assert that this would be rendered useless by Local Option. Nothing could be more misleading, for the value of this property would not be lessened, but rather increased.

The Local Option law simply deals with the bar, which is a non-essential attachment to the hotel business, and the effect of the application of the law would be the emancipation of the hotel from the "Burden of the Bar," and the removal of the stigma now attached to this benevolent and necessary business through the bar-room appendage.

The hotel business is a business of itself, and by itself, and is governed by the law of supply and demand, as is any other legitimate business. So long as there is an "effective demand" for hotel accommodation that accommodation will be supplied.

People will certainly travel as much, sleep as much, and eat as much after this law comes into force as before. To-day those who have not money to pay for accommodation do not get it anyway. Under Local Option the "effective demand" will be greater, because the amount of money now paid over the bar will be in the pockets of the people.

It is a libel on the sense and character of the travelling public to say that it is on their account the bar is kept up. Men and women do not sleep, eat, or sit in the bar-rooms unless they are badly under its influence. The vast majority of the travelling public would prefer a stopping-place without such a noisy, disreputable, dangerous, obtrusive, and foul-smelling attachment.

The real effect of the operation of the Local Option law would be:

1. That attention now given to the bar would be diverted to the hotel business, and more efficient service thereby given.
2. Hotels would be less objectionable as stopping-places.
3. Life and property would be more safe without a bar.
4. Hotels would be more freely and generally used by all the better classes.

5. Better accommodation at reasonable rates, because of safer business.

6. The hotel business would cease to give the prop of its respectability to a degrading and immoral traffic.

7. Hotels would no longer be the centres of evil influences, which they now are.

The question at issue is the Bar.

What good is the Bar?

2. Will Local Option Affect Hotel Accommodation?

In Local Option contests the friends of the bar-room system frequently endeavor to influence electors to vote against bar-room closing by stating that such closing will lead to the closing of the hotels in which the bar-rooms are situated, thus depriving the travelling public of needful accommodation, and injuring the municipalities in which accommodation is thus curtailed. This threat has had influence in some contests. Liquor men know the timidity of many persons on this point and play upon that timidity with shrewdness and sometimes with success.

As a rule the threat is merely a "bluff." After the adoption of Local Option by-laws the majority of hotel-keepers go on with their hotel business, sometimes giving more attention to the comfort of their guests than they did when their attention was absorbed in the business of selling liquor, which made the hotel less attractive and comfortable.

It will readily be understood that in Local Option campaigns, even if a licensed hotel-keeper had his mind fully made up to accept the situation in case the by-law was carried, he would not say so. If he was fixed in his purpose to run his house as a harmless hotel, and make the most he could out of it in that way, he would not

take a thousand dollars and announce his intention.

Declaring such an intention would help a movement he wishes to defeat; his threat to close his house is a good play for him to make. We may find fault with his lack of candor, but that lack of candor would not do any harm if the public were not so easily frightened by threats which a little thought would show are not likely to be carried out.

Licensed hotel-keepers have their money invested in hotel property—they are not by any means fools. As a rule they are fairly shrewd business men. When Local Option passes they know that they have to face a settled condition for three years at least, with the great probability that the new order will be permanent.

They cannot live on wind, therefore cannot afford to have their property lying idle, and they themselves doing nothing and earning nothing. They have the equipment, experience and ability requisite for the successful running of a hotel—a place of public accommodation is necessary. What are they most likely to do? Just what they generally have done. As a rule they go right on keeping hotel.

Of course, this is not always the case. Sometimes, though not often, the hotel-keepers of a municipality agree together to close their houses after the adoption of Local Option, for the purpose of turning public opinion against the new law. This has most frequently occurred when an effort was made to have the by-law set aside by the courts, the liquor sellers hoping to rouse public opinion so as to prevent the municipal council from defending the by-law. It is seldom resorted to now, because the Local Option law has been amended, so that even though the by-law is quashed, liquor licenses can-

not be issued for three years after the date on which the by-law should have gone into effect, without special permission from the Government. The Government has not yet given permission in any such cases.

There is, however, the possibility of such a "hotel strike," but it is a fact that such a strike always fails. In some cases the friends of temperance have made arrangements, either permanent or temporary, for providing needful accommodation for travellers. In many cases such accommodation has been far superior to that furnished by the old liquor-selling houses. Always the strike has come to an end by the opening up of hotels to the full extent that the hotel business of the community demands. There is not one of the one hundred and ninety-nine Local Option municipalities in Ontario in which there is to-day a lack of sufficient hotel accommodation because hotels are not allowed to sell liquor as well as keep hotel.

3. Bad Hotels.

A hotel is a temporary home for travellers. A home is not improved by liquor drinking. This is as true of the hotel, the travellers' family home, as it is of the private house. The best and safest home is that in which there is no indulgence in intoxicating liquor. Liquor hotels are the most undesirable kind. There is no logical connection between the keeping of the hotel and the selling of whiskey.

These two functions ought not to be united.

Hotels furnish bedrooms, meals, living-rooms; bar-rooms do not.

What those who need hotel accommodation desire is a place where they may stop in safety, quiet and comfort, and where there is good service supplying their needs. Bar-rooms make

a place more dangerous for both life and property. A hotel with a bar is less quiet and orderly and decent than one where no liquor is sold. The comfort of the establishment is in no way added to by the presence of the bar-room. Indeed the place is more disagreeable to the sense of sound, sight and smell.

Our country has been afflicted with poor hotels. Even though liquor-sellers had almost a monopoly of the hotel business, it was the liquor-selling hotels which were so badly conducted that the Government found it necessary to issue special orders that license holders must keep hotel. Many of them had not been doing so. They had simply conducted a miserable pretext at accommodation for the sake of enabling them to sell liquor, and their bar-keeping was their principal business. This is true to-day of many hotels in licensed municipalities; it is not true of hotels in Local Option municipalities.

4. Good Hotels.

Every man who travels much in the Province of Ontario knows that there are many first-class hotels well equipped and well managed under Local Option, in towns and villages of all sizes.

Anyone who has read the newspaper discussions, and the many statements that have been made concerning the results of Local Option, must be convinced that Local Option has in many cases been a positive benefit to travellers, by ensuring them quieter and better hotel accommodation than they were able to obtain in the same places before.

This is natural. The cause of poor hotel accommodation is lack of enterprise and attention to business on the part of hotel-keepers. It is common

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where hotel-keepers carry on another very profitable business, and merely keep hotels for the purpose of enabling them to secure a license to run a bar-room.

In some of these Local Option towns and villages very good accommodation is supplied by the men who formerly kept licensed houses. In some the ex-liquor-sellers have sold out their hotel business to men who are devoting their attention to that business and making it a success. In other cases, hotels have been purchased or built and are operated by companies formed by temperance workers for that purpose.

The first of these results is the most desirable. It is a good thing to make a useful hotel-keeper out of a man who has been injuring his neighbors by selling liquor. It is not desirable, except in a few special cases, to establish a new hotel. There are already, in most places, too many hotels; more, probably, than circumstances warrant. They existed, not because they were needed, but because of the license law which declares that there must be a hotel to every bar-room.

The statements set out elsewhere in this book, by reliable men standing high in their respective communities, make it absolutely clear that hotel-keeping on the whole has not suffered but has benefited because of Local Option. So far is this the case that Local Option would be worth nearly all it has cost, because of the added comfort, decency and quiet which it has secured for the travelling public.

OPINIONS OF COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

No men are more familiar with hotel conditions than commercial travellers. They are the "men who know." Their opinions should carry weight.

Generally speaking the testimony of commercial travellers fully harmonizes with the preceding statements.

In a recent interview J. W. Charles, traveller for one of the large Toronto wholesale grocers, and one of the best known men on the road in Western Ontario, said:

"Every three weeks I cover fifty-one towns in Western Ontario, and of these thirty-eight are dry. In each case, with perhaps one or two exceptions, the hotel accommodation in these dry towns is better than before the Local Option by-law came into force. In no place, without exception, are conditions any worse."

To substantiate this, Mr. Charles went on to give some specific instances:

"I would like to take you to Southampton so you could see how pleased the boys are to get into this town. The Commercial Hotel provides particularly good accommodation. Another case is Creemore. Here in the Mansion House, I believe we travellers find the best accommodation that can be got in any town of one thousand anywhere in Canada.

"Shelburne is another town. The Royal Hotel here for many years gave fair accommodation, but now since Local Option came into force it is a revelation to travellers as to what accommodation can be furnished.

"At the Queen's Hotel in Orangeville conditions are very much better than they were before the by-law came into force. At Flesherton the Munshaw House has always given good accommodation and still continues to do so, though its bar has been cut off. In Durham and Bolton conditions have greatly improved for the travellers' comfort since the towns became dry."

"Then again," said Mr. Charles, "I want to speak particularly of Owen Sound and to say a good word for the Seldou House. This is one of the bright spots on the road for us. It is a delight to go there. I knew the town well under the old license conditions, and it is certainly much improved since Local Option came into force."

Mr. Charles' statements are pretty conclusive and do not need much corroboration, but to prove that he is not

prejudiced, and he certainly has no reason to be, we give the words of another well-known traveller—another man who knows.

Another Traveller Corroborates.

C. J. Pascoe, who is in about the same class as Mr. Charles so far as being familiarly known by the travellers and business men of Ontario is concerned, speaks even stronger regarding the matter.

"You may use my name if you wish," said Mr. Pascoe, "and make the statement over it that:

"The hotel accommodation in the Local Option towns of Ontario is from twenty-five to thirty per cent. better now than it ever was under the old License System.

"I have travelled over the section Mr. Charles speaks of, and farther north and west, every five weeks for eight years, and I am consequently in a position to know what I am speaking about. You may take, for instance, the towns of Orangeville, Shelburne, Owen Sound, Collingwood and Orillia, and it is safe to say that in all of these accommodation was never before so good as it is to-day.

"As soon as Local Option gets into operation," Mr. Pascoe continued, "one notices directly the absence of the rough element caused by drunkenness in the hotel. There is absolutely no question about this."

It is worth mentioning that every hotel mentioned above is owned and run by private parties, not by any company of temperance workers. In most cases the hotels are occupied and run by the same party who had charge under license.

Mention might be made of the splendid accommodation given in the hotels run by specially organized companies of local parties in Orillia, Midland, Newmarket, Bowmanville, Wellington, etc., but such are omitted as being a little aside from the general subject.

These statements certainly leave no room for doubt as to the correctness of the above statement, but further proof can still be presented in a more general and yet, if possible, in a more convincing way.

Commercial Travellers' Association.

At the annual meeting of the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada in 1910, considerable discussion took place over the matter of hotel accommodation in the Local Option towns of Ontario. As a result of this a committee was appointed, consisting of ten or twelve well-known members, who were to receive complaints regarding accommodation, not only to look for questionable conditions themselves, but also to receive information regarding these from other members with a view to placing such matters before the Government in order to provide for remedying existing conditions if such seemed necessary. It was understood that any complaints were to be handed in on paper and signed by a member of the organization.

Mr. J. W. Charles, the traveller mentioned above, was questioned regarding the result of this action.

"Up to the present time," he said (the interview took place in August, 1911), "not a single complaint, so far as I know, has been received by the members of this special committee. I am a member of it myself, and have recently talked the matter over with several of the other members. They say that in a number of cases verbal complaints have been made, but that those who made these were not willing to put their names behind them so that the matter could be submitted to the Government."

Let us again impress this fact: The hotel accommodation has improved, it has not deteriorated where Local Option has come into force.

Proof Positive.

An easy way of cornering or silencing glib talkers, whose tongues wag so freely about places where hotels close up under Local Option and where travellers have to suffer all kinds of inconvenience through lack of accommodation, is to ask them the pertinent question "WHERE?" These men can talk in general, but they can not mention specific places to back up their statements.

Wishing to get at the actual facts of the case, a telegram was sent to the Mayor of every town and the Reeve

of every incorporated village in the Province of Ontario under Local Option, asking these questions amongst others:

"Have you good Hotel Accommodation?"

"Is It better or worse under Local Option?"

The answers are given in full in another place.

In all forty-seven municipalities re-

ported. Of these 41 answer "YES," 4 answer "NO," 2 say accommodation "just fair."

Of the 41 "YES" municipalities, 16 supplement their answer by saying It is better than under license. One of the "No" places says that while accommodation is bad, it is better than under license. One of the "fair" places says there is no difference from before.

Campaign Literature

One of the most effective methods in campaign work in movements for the education of public opinion, the adoption of prohibitory legislation, and generally any form of temperance work, is the circulation of prohibitory literature. Other things being equal, the greatest success will always be attained in the cases in which this important method is most extensively used.

No other method of reaching men can take the place of the terse and judiciously printed message which comes home with special force. It talks to the reader in his quiet hour, when his attention is not distracted by other matters. It speaks to him calmly, deliberately and forcibly. A spoken sentence is more easily misunderstood than is one in the definite form of printed matter, which can be read and re-read and considered in detail.

The printed statement or argument is not weakened by the personality of someone who conveys it, and whose manner or method may arouse opposition. It talks to the man when he cannot talk back or misconstrue the

motive or the meaning that lies behind the statement made.

It stays after it has given its message and repeats it again and again, impressions that go through the eye are, as a rule, more permanent than those which are received by the ear. They are more carefully considered and fully weighed. If they are strong and clear, they are irresistible.

There is a great advantage in distributing literature in the form of a periodical. Newspapers are read by people who will not read tracts or leaflets. The newspaper has in it a freshness and life that makes it attractive and acceptable. Thousands of people read newspapers who do not read any other kind of literature.

Therefore, the Alliance Executive, after careful thought, has decided that one of the most effective methods of supplying workers with useful literature, would be the publication of special issues of *The Pioneer*, devoted mainly to the presentation of information, instruction and argument, that will be useful to Local Option workers, and helpful in convincing elec-

tors that it is wise and right to vote for Local Option.

The matter in these special *Pioneers* will be in as attractive and condensed a form as possible. Striking cartoons will arrest the attention and impress truths. Details of the law will be clearly explained.

These papers, while relating particularly to work under the Ontario Local Option law, will in nearly every detail, be of very much value to those who are carrying on any kind of temperance campaign effort.

Reliable evidence will be given of the effect of the operation of Local Option by-laws in municipalities where they are in force. Cogent arguments for bar-room abolition will be presented in interesting and concise form. All the matter published in these special *Pioneers* will be thoroughly reliable and carefully adapted to the progress of the campaign. It will be exactly what workers will desire to put into the hands of persons whose votes they wish to secure for Local Option by-laws.

Quantities of these special issues will be supplied on terms which will make them easily available, and on a plan by which distribution can be done from this office, or may be left to the local workers as those ordering may desire. The following is the arrangement:

(1) Copies of any of these special issues will be sent in bulk to any address, all charges prepaid, for

90c. PER HUNDRED.

(2) The papers will be mailed in separate wrappers to individual addresses furnished us, postage prepaid, for

\$2.00 PER HUNDRED.

We will pay the postage on each one and address wrappers, fold and stamp the papers separately, and post them to the individual addresses of the voters.

We strongly recommend the latter method. By it thorough distribution is assured. No one is overlooked. The paper goes directly into the home in an impersonal way.

The committee may simply take the voters' list, strike off from it the names of those who are absentees and not likely to vote, the names which appear more than once on the list, and the names of those removed from the municipality. Where there are two or more voters in one home, and it is thought one paper will be sufficient, all but one of the names may be struck off. Send this marked list to *The Pioneer* office and the question of literature distribution is settled for the whole campaign.

Again we would earnestly urge our friends to make the best use of this opportunity to develop sentiment, educate opinion and stir up action in Local Option campaigns.

Orders should be sent in good time, and should be addressed to Ben H. Spence, 150 Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont., who will supply any further information desired.

Suggestions for Public Meetings

1. Wisely planned and well-managed public meetings are among the most effective agencies for informing and stirring up electors and rousing in workers and friends a sense of their personal responsibility and the importance of the occasion. They are educative, informing and inspiring.

2. Such meetings are likely to be reported in local newspapers; thus the facts and arguments presented at them reach many people and impress the public with the strength and importance of the movement.

3. Arrangements for a meeting ought to be completed in good time and made as perfect as possible, by a small committee, or a few reliable persons. It is sometimes well to have a standing committee to plan and direct all campaign meetings.

4. Generally speaking it is better to hold meetings in a public hall rather than in a church. There is a great deal more freedom of action and expression and we can often reach the class of people we want to touch better by meetings in a hall than in a church.

5. Every meeting ought to be well announced in churches, in schools, and at other meetings. Carefully written announcements ought to be placed in the hands of those who are expected to use them. Hand bills, newspaper advertising and posters are all helpful.

6. There ought to be certainty that the place of meeting is ready, opened, and properly lighted in good time, and there should be reliable persons appointed to help in seating the audience, taking collections, and looking after other details.

7. The platform ought to be well prepared, with sufficient seats, a table, and some flowers or other simple decoration. Plans should be made for having other public men, and leading workers, on the platform the local clergymen. All singers or others who take part should be given seats convenient to the platform.

8. Newspapers ought to be invited to send reporters, and care taken that tables and seats for these reporters are provided, and placed where hearing will be good and light plentiful.

9. If the audience does not fill the hall or church, those present ought to be requested to sit at the front. Empty seats between speakers and hearers have a bad effect.

10. A chairman ought to be selected who has influence, who is at home in public business, who has a good voice, and who is generally respected. He ought to be chosen in good time, and to have a complete programme, and he introduced to all speakers before the meeting begins.

11. If a meeting is in a church, the pastor ought to have prominence, either as the chairman, or as a speaker, or a leader in the opening exercises.

12. Opening exercises ought to be brief, but bright, including a rousing hymn or chorus in which the audience can take part.

13. A choir will be helpful. Short, suitable musical selections between addresses may make the meeting more enjoyable, and the speeches more impressive and effective. Singing by children or a good solo, or a short, well-rendered recitation, may be useful; but such matters ought to take very little

time, so as not to interfere with the addresses, which are the important feature.

14. There ought to be several speakers, but most of the addresses should be brief. As a rule the interest of the meeting ought to centre around a longer address by a well-posted, experienced speaker, but circumstances must decide what is best in each case. Sometimes the speakers may divide among themselves the subject to be discussed. All addresses ought to be lively and bright.

15. Arrangements with speakers should be definite. If one is to come from a distance, the time of his arrival should be known, and arrangements made to have him met, entertained, brought to the meeting, and given full information about the local situation.

16. Discussion is often useful, especially if the meeting is in a public hall. Good is also often accomplished by inviting questions. Any opposition speech or asking of questions ought to come early in the meeting, and always before the principal address, and arrangements made for some speakers to deal with any arguments or enquiries.

17. Every speaker ought to know that he will be called upon in good time. Calling upon unprepared persons is often both unfair and unprofitable. A speaker ought to know that he is to speak, and should make himself familiar with his subject.

18. The meeting ought not to be so long as to become wearisome. Every address ought to be pointed and bright. Hackneyed recitations should be avoided, and also injudicious or extravagant speakers. The interest ought to be kept up till the end when meeting should be closed promptly and orderly.

19. The committee ought to arrange as far as practicable with pastors of different churches for the preaching

of temperance sermons during the campaign. Sabbath services will often reach and affect a class who may not attend other public meetings. Every pastor will understand how this matter can best be carried out, but the idea ought to be brought before him by a special request from the meetings committee.

20. In summer time outdoor meetings may be very useful. They may take the form of evening meetings in convenient localities or of holiday picnics. Picnics held by Sunday Schools, Temperance Societies or other bodies, may be utilized during the campaign by arranging with the managers to have short addresses on temperance or Local Option made a feature in the programme.

21. The interest of many meetings may be enhanced by the use of appropriate lantern views. Information concerning this feature can be supplied by the Alliance Secretary.

22. For Local Option campaign meetings nothing is more effective than the testimony of business men from adjacent municipalities where prohibition is in force.

Arrange for a delegation of prominent men from some nearby town. This can often be done, and is most effective.

Probably the biggest and best meeting of the recent campaign in Barrie was "Orillia Night," when about thirty prominent business men and manufacturers, headed by the Mayor, came by invitation and addressed a monster gathering in the Opera House.

(Note.—The office of the Alliance will co-operate most heartily, so far as it is able, in regard to meetings. Lists of available speakers and other information will be cheerfully furnished upon application to the Alliance Secretary. Address 150 Confederation Life Building, Toronto.)

Economics of the Drink Question

The following series of articles is intended to show to some extent how the liquor traffic affects Canada financially. It is well known that the drink habit and the drink traffic, working together, are responsible for much waste of wealth, and this waste not only involves the impoverishment of the liquor consumers, but the impoverishment of the country as a whole.

When attention is called to the great expenditure on strong drink it is sometimes said in reply that this amount of money is not destroyed, that it remains and circulates, and, therefore, if some are made poorer by the expenditure, others are made richer and the aggregate wealth of the community is not lessened.

It takes no deep knowledge of economics to demolish this absurdity. The liquor consumers have toiled for the production of the wealth which their money represents, or someone else has toiled for them. If they pay that money for clothing, food, furniture, fuel or other necessities or luxuries, they receive value for their toil. The producers of these articles have the money, the purchasers have the goods, and the community possesses the wealth represented by both, or double the amount which the purchasers have invested.

If, on the other hand, the money is spent in drinking, while the liquor vendors may have the amount of money named, the liquor consumers have absolutely nothing to show for their investment, and there is in the possession of consumers and dealers on the whole only one-half the wealth that existed when the money was otherwise invested.

What applies to the country at large applies also to a municipality. The money spent at the bar by the people of a municipality leaves the local community that much poorer. Money cannot be spent on strong drink without being as really wasted, as absolutely destroyed, as if that amount of money or goods were buried in the bottom of the sea, or as if the money were spent in purchasing articles of value and committing them to the flames.

The actual spending of money on intoxicating liquor is not the only waste of wealth chargeable to the drink system. There is serious loss of wealth production, through idleness of men who are out of employment because of the drinking habits of themselves or others. There is serious loss through the curtailment of the lives of citizens who, had they lived, might have been factors in the country's wealth production. There is loss through the practical destruction, in liquor manufacture, of large quantities of grain that would otherwise be among our surplus food products for export. There is loss through misdirection of the labor employed in this destruction. There is loss through the lessening of the market for products of all industries through the impoverishment of consumers. There is loss through the expenditure imposed upon the community in the custody and care of those who are morally, mentally and physically degraded through intemperance.

The business which causes all this waste is used by governmental institutions as a convenient method of

raising revenue, because of the facilities it gives for imposing extra taxation on the consumers of drink. These consumers contribute to the direct loss that goes on, and also are required to make special and large contributions for public purposes.

These and some other aspects of the relation of the drink system to the individual and community wealth and poverty, will be presented in the following series of articles that will be found more suggestive than exhaustive by those who have time to study this important question.

1. Canada's Drink Bill.

The total quantities of intoxicating beverages of different kinds entered for consumption in Canada, for the year ending March 31st, 1911, as set out in the following table, compiled from the Government blue books, in which the various items are found:

	Gallons.
Canadian Spirits	4,146,452
Imported Spirits	2,591,956
Canadian Malt Liquors.....	41,750,863
Imported Malt Liquors.....	1,193,155
Imported Wines	833,329
Total	50,515,765

There is a quantity of native wine manufactured in Canada not included in the foregoing statement. It is not subject to duty. No license is necessary to authorize its sale by wholesale by the manufacturers, nor does it include some apple cider made in Canada. Nevertheless, it is unlawful to sell by retail without a license any native wine or cider which has an alcoholic strength greater than two and a half per cent. of proof spirit. The quantity of native wine and cider manufactured is not large. This article deals only with the liquors which pay customs or excise duties.

The figures or the quantities of intoxicating liquors consumed are definite. The revenue authorities are very careful in their inspection and measurement of the product of distilleries, malt houses and breweries, and in the enumeration of all imported goods. No doubt some intoxicating liquor is smuggled into Canada, or manufactured in Canada, but the quantity must be small.

It is well known that spirits are extensively diluted with water before being sold. The quantity paid for by consumers is, therefore, greater than what is stated in the foregoing table, which sets out the quantities actually paying duty. Therefore the estimate of cost to the consumer is such as to be well within the amount really paid by the purchasers.

The greater part of the liquor consumed in Canada is sold in the form of drinks across the counter in the bar-room. Some people purchase quantities in bulk for consumption at home, and allowance is made for this. For example, take the case of beer: a gallon sold in half-pint drinks at five cents each, would bring eighty cents, and most of the beer consumed is sold in this way. This estimate puts the average price to the consumer at seventy cents per gallon.

After consultation with experienced men, the following prices have been taken as a reasonable basis for a calculation to ascertain the amount actually paid by the consumers for the quantities of liquor upon which duty is collected:

Canadian Spirits	\$6 00
Imported Spirits	8 00
Canadian Malt Liquors	0 70
Imported Malt Liquors	2 00
Imported Wines	5 00

The application of these estimates to the quantities already quoted will

give the following table as the expenditure on intoxicating liquors in the Dominion of Canada for the year:

Canadian Spirits	\$21,878,712 00
Imported Spirits	29,735,618 00
Canadian Malt Liquors.....	29,225,601 10
Imported Malt Liquors.....	2,386,310 00
Imported Wines	4,166,695 00

Total\$81,392,969 10

The official government estimate made by the Inland Revenue Department of the quantity of liquor taken for consumption during the year, gives the following as the average for every thousand persons:

	Gallons
Spirits	859
Beer	5,434
Wine	191

Total 6,397

If the total expenditure for drink as above stated is divided by the figures for the population of Canada, as shown by the census taken on June 1st, 1911, it will be found that the actual per capita expenditure for intoxicating liquor was \$11.30.

2. Drink Caused Idleness.

The interference of the drinking habit with the country's wealth production is very great. The Royal Commission examined a great many employers of labor, and the general testimony of these men was that much time is lost by drinking employees, and that work is frequently interfered with, sometimes seriously by the absence or incapacity of drinking men.

The loss to the country is, of course, not at all represented by the mere loss of time by men who are regularly employed. The country loses through drink because of the prevention of the production of wealth on account of the persons in jails, in hospitals, in

asylums out of employment or in any way idle when intemperance has caused the illness.

It is also worthy of note, having been stated to the Commission by a number of witnesses, that the working of a gang of men in a factory or any set of persons who work to a certain extent dependent upon each other, is much interfered with by the absence of some or even of one. This is more and more the case as industrial development progresses, as machinery is being more generally used, and work more and more subdivided. In a highly-organized manufacturing industry, any interference with one part of the work affects the operation of the whole. So, not only those who drink lose time and possibly earnings, but their fellow-employees who do not drink are also losers, and the industry which employs them suffers interference and loss.

There is also an important depreciation of wage-earning capacity on the part of men who habitually drink. They are less qualified for the performance of good work, and what they do is in both quality and quantity inferior to the work of men of sober habits.

The total loss in these various ways aggregates a very large percentage of the otherwise available working power of the community. There is some difficulty in estimating exactly how far this loss extends. The matter was inquired into some years ago by an English Parliamentary committee, the report of which contains the following statements:

The loss of productive labor in every department of occupation, is to the extent of at least one day in six

throughout the kingdom (as testified by witnesses engaged in various manufacturing operations), by which the wealth of the country created, as it is, chiefy by labor, is retarded or suppressed to the extent of one million of every six that is produced, to say nothing of the constant derangement, imperfection and destruction in every agricultural and manufacturing process, occasioned by the intemperance and consequent unskillfulness, inattention and neglect of those affected by intoxication, and producing great injury in our domestic and foreign trade.

Canada suffers less in this way than do Old World countries. The people are more sober. Still the waste is very great. The Hon. Geo. E. Coster and the Hon. Geo. W. Ross both estimated that one-tenth the producing power of the country is destroyed by intemperance. If we fix it still lower, and say, to be safe, that only one-twelfth our working power is lost through intemperance, we shall have a basis from which a calculation may be made.

The results of the work done by our people are shown in the products of our farms, our forests, our fisheries, and our mines, and also in the addition made to the value of the materials that are operated upon in our manufacturing industries. It would not be wise to take the value of the whole product of our factories as an addition to our wealth, for the raw material of one factory is often the product of another, or the result of the labor of the farmer or the lumbermen.

There is, however, only one way of producing wealth, and that is by work. All that work produces from a country's natural resources is an addition to the country's wealth. We might, therefore, find what the working power of this country really pro-

duces from year to year by adding the value of its natural products to the increase made in the value of material used in manufacturing industries, if this information were available, as it will be when the reports are issued embodying the full information obtained by the census of 1911. In the meantime, we may make an approximation of it, by the use of such information as is obtainable.

The census returns for the year 1901 gave the value of the total annual output of the factories of the Dominion as \$181,953,375. The raw materials used in these factories were valued at \$266,527,858. This leaves us, then, an addition made to the country's wealth, by the work done in factories, amounting to \$211,525,117.

There are not available at the present time similar comparative figures for a later date. A special census of manufacturing industries was taken in 1906 and showed that in the year 1905 there were turned out manufactured products amounting to \$706,445,578, being an increase of \$225,393,203 over the amount reported in the year 1901 for the year 1900. There was, of course, a large increase in the value of raw materials used, but the report does not give information on this question.

It is probable that the increase in the annual addition to the wealth of the country through manufacturing was as much greater proportionately as was the increase in the output of the factories. Five more years have gone by, and it is probable that there has been another equally great increase, but again we have no accurate data from which to calculate the growth that has taken place. Therefore we fall back on the figures of the 1901 census, which we know to show wealth production very much smaller than what it really is, probably not

more than fifty per cent. of the actual results now attained.

There has also been an enormous increase in the annual addition to the natural products of the forests, farms, fisheries and mines. Here again we have no up-to-date statistics, and must again fall back on the figures of 1901, which showed the then total annual value of this class of products to be \$511,666,306.

In the 1901 figures we have two items giving us the greater part of what has been produced by the operation of labor upon material. Of course, these statements are incomplete. They do not take cognizance of the vast amount of useful work performed by commerce in the transportation and distribution of these products of industry. All these processes increase the usefulness and the value of the products dealt with. The results in actual production and in increasing the value of products are not fully represented by the two sums stated, which, however, aggregate \$726,191,723.

According to the estimate that the liquor traffic destroys one-twelfth of our country's wealth-producing power, the amount stated is only eleven-twelfths of what it would be if the liquor habit and the liquor traffic did not interfere with our workers and their work, and our country through loss of liquor-destroyed working power is kept poorer each year by \$66,017,429.

3. Misdirected Labor.

As far as enriching the country is concerned, the labor of the men engaged in the liquor business is absolutely thrown away.

The cabinet-maker takes some of

the wood that is the raw material of his industry, and turns it into an article of furniture. He has added to the aggregate of the country's wealth the difference between the value of the material and the product.

A storekeeper takes the finished article of furniture, exhibits it for sale, delivers it at the home of his customer where it is of even more value than it was when the cabinet-maker had finished his work. The customer is better off in his ownership of the furniture than he was with the money which it represented.

The storekeeper and the cabinet-maker have added to their possessions the profits of the business done, and for years to come the whole community will be richer by the difference between the value of the raw material in the cabinet-maker's shop and the furniture in the customer's home.

We might illustrate the working out of the same principle in any line of industry. The supply of the community's needs means the benefiting of supplier and supplied, and the community enjoys the results of the work performed.

Now take the liquor makers and the liquor-sellers. Here is the grain fitted to furnish sustenance, and supply strength to man and beast. The liquor-maker destroys every particle of its value to the community, and turns it into a curse instead of a blessing. The liquor-seller stands behind his bar and hands out to his customers the distiller's product. When the whiskey is drunk, and the whole transaction is completed, we can examine the results. The customer has nothing. There is no sustenance or strength or property anywhere to represent the material taken for the liquor industry. The consumer's money is divided between the maker and the dealer and the government, but there is no furniture in

the customer's home. He is poorer by the full amount that has been transferred to other parties.

The liquor business adds nothing to the sum of the commonwealth's common wealth. It may result in injured health, shortened lives, disease, poverty, insanity, remorse, or crime, but it has had no material result except the enrichment of some at the expense of others. The work of the liquor-maker and seller is worse than wasted as far as any wealth-producing effect is concerned.

Had the business energy, the judgment, the foresight, the physical power, the capital, and the time of these men been invested in almost any other occupation, they would have added to the country's wealth. As it is they are mere parasites, living on a community to which they give nothing in return. Were it not for this liquor system we would be better off by all that the capital and qualifications of the liquor-traffickers would have done for us if employed in some other way.

Rev. Joseph McLeod, D.D., a member of the Dominion Royal Commission on the liquor traffic, estimated that a man was worth to the country \$596 a year. That is, that every worker besides providing for his own maintenance, made at least this addition to the wealth possessed by himself and his fellow-citizens. Let us take an estimate even more conservative still, and count an average man as worth only \$500 a year to the country in which he works. Now, according to the Dominion census of manufacturing industries, we had in the year 1905, 3,692 persons employed in production of strong drink. We had in the country at large not less than 5,000 more whose time was given up to the selling of liquor. Let it be as-

sumed that through reduction of the number of liquor-selling places there are now only 4,000, still we have 8,692 men worse than idle, who, but for the liquor traffic, would have been helping to make our country better off and according to the estimate already made, would each have added at least \$500 to the country's wealth. We lose every year the value of the labor of the men engaged in the liquor business, a total loss of not less than \$4,846,000.

But the loss is even greater. We have calculated that an average man's work produced at least enough to maintain himself besides the additional \$500. There was no result from the liquor men's labor with which to maintain them. Their very living had to be taken out of the people who were foolish enough to spend their money for strong drink. Adding to the aggregate loss to the wealth of the country the maintenance of 7,692 non-producers, a total loss of \$3,846,000, the waste by \$2,000,000 combined gave a total loss of \$5,846,000, which is lost to the country every year by misdirection of the labor of men who ought to be profitable citizens.

4. Drink Caused Mortality.

It is not practicable to ascertain accurately the extent to which the drink habit shortens life. Official reports of the causes of death are not of much help in solving this problem. Deaths are charged to diseases of many kinds, which diseases frequently grow out of intemperate habits.

The carelessness that leads to fatal accidents is often the result of the dulling by drink of the keenness of men's mental faculties.

Drink-caused poverty is the parent of a great mortality.

Recent investigations and deliveries by eminent medical men have given us knowledge of the fact that tuberculosis frequently finds its origin in drinking practices and facilities, and that its progress is accelerated by the same causes.

This applies to many other vital disturbances and weaknesses, which are not directly attributed to strong drink.

In Great Britain and the United States extensive investigations have been made to ascertain how far the death rate of the community was affected by indulgence in strong drink. One method adopted was an inquiry among a large number of physicians as to how many of the deaths for which they gave certificates were traceable directly or indirectly to the drinking habits of the deceased or someone else.

In England, Dr. Norman Kerr undertook such an inquiry "with the avowed object of demonstrating and exposing the falsity of the perpetual total assertion that sixty thousand drunkards die every year in the United Kingdom." His conclusions were that the statement which he started to disprove fell short of fully expressing the magnitude of the evil it represented. Dr. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, after a careful inquiry, was convinced that ten per cent. of all the deaths in Great Britain come earlier than they would were it not for the drinking habit.

A widespread and thorough investigation made in the United States in the year 1880 among physicians, chosen with the assistance of the editors of leading medical magazines led to the conclusion stated in the *New York* that "the total per cent. of mortality from drink would appear to approximate in the United States the per

cent. calculated by Dr. Richardson for England and Wales." It certainly has not fallen off since.

In Canada, as a rule, the people drink less than in Great Britain and the United States, yet scarcely a day passes without some newspaper story of some terrible fatality directly attributed to strong drink. It is well known that diseases of many organs are caused or accelerated by intemperance. Everyone can think of some life which he is certain has been shortened because of the liquor evil, though no one would say it ended in a drink-caused death. We are probably well within the mark if we estimate the number of deaths from drink in Canada is being one-half the proportion calculated for Great Britain and the United States. This means that five per cent. of our mortality may be said to be the result of this evil.

The population of Canada in 1901 was 5,371,315, and in 1911 was 7,207,527, an increase of 34.12 per cent. The number of deaths reported for the former year in the census of 1901 was 81,201. Assuming that the death rate was still the same, there would be an increase of the total annual deaths to say 108,900.

Five per cent. of this number would be 5,445, and this is certainly a very low estimate of the number of lives that are cut short in Canada every year by strong drink.

Many of the persons whose lives are thus shortened would otherwise have been useful citizens for many years. If the untimely death of each one of them meant a loss on the average of ten years of participation in the activities of this young and progressive community, then our country was last year deprived because of this loss of the services of 54,450 persons who were in untimely graves, instead of

being useful citizens, enjoying life and helping to build up the nation's prosperity.

A calculation made in the preceding article of this series gives us the result of one year of a citizen's life and work, an addition to the country's wealth of \$500 beyond what was necessary for his own maintenance.

The liquor traffic robs this country annually through shortening the lives of citizens, of not less than 34,450 times \$500. Our annual financial loss from the liquor traffic, through this loss of life alone, aggregates \$27,225,000.

5. The Waste of Grain.

Canada is a grain-growing country. Every year it produces vast quantities of wheat and other cereals more than the people of the country need. These products are shipped to other lands, and their value is represented by the products of other lands which our country is made able to buy. Every surplus bushel of Canadian grain is a national asset, an increase in the accumulating wealth of this prospering country.

In the year ending March 31st, 1911, the quantity of barley turned into malt for the production of beer and spirits was 125,546,514 pounds. In addition to a part of this malt the distillers used the following:

	Pounds.
Corn	52,080,594
Rye	11,320,088
Molasses	18,531,379

besides smaller quantities of wheat, barley, oats and other materials. If we take all the grain thus disposed of, we shall find it totalling more than 5,500,000 bushels, and worth at average market prices more than \$4,000,000.

A good deal of the distillery-used

grain was imported. It was mainly American corn, but money for which Canadians worked hard had to be sent to purchase it. Nearly all the grain used in the making of malt was Canadian product. It is true that some of the spirits produced was exported, but the quantity was small, and the value of the material used in manufacturing it would not equal the value of other material used in the manufacture of strong drink for consumption in Canada in addition to the grain above specified.

Here we have the wasteful destruction of grain that might have been exported, and a consequent lessening of the wealth of the country to the extent stated. Someone will say: "The farmers were paid for their grain." That is true, but the grain was destroyed, and the liquor consumers had to be impoverished to produce the price which the grain grower received. If all the grain in the country were insured, and all burned up, the farmers would be paid for their grain, but the country would still be the loser. There can be no waste or destruction without loss, and in this case, as shown, the loss is fully \$4,000,000.

6. Outlay Made Necessary by Drinking.

The public expenditure incurred through intemperance is very great. It is universally admitted that much of the disease, insanity, idiosyncrasy, and other misfortunes which go to increase the dependent classes, is due to the liquor habit, and that a very large proportion of the pauperism and crime of the country is attributable directly or indirectly to the same cause.

The support of our great charities is, to a large extent, voluntary. Private benevolence supports homes, refuges, hospitals, and various other institutions for the maintenance of the

destitute and other afflicted persons. There is no way of ascertaining what amount of money is expended in this way.

We can, however, obtain an approximate idea of the amount appropriated from public funds for such purposes as those indicated. Even here we are hampered by the fact that full returns are available only for some of the provinces, and to a certain extent we are driven to the plan elsewhere also adopted, of taking Ontario as a standard and deducting Dominion expenditures pro rata from the expenditures that we know are made in that Province.

The expenditure of the province of Ontario, which comes under the heading, "Administration of Justice," is estimated for the fiscal year ending in 1912, at \$747,922.83. This of course does not include certain salaries and expenses of judges, paid by the Dominion Government. Only a part of it is outlay of which the liquor traffic is the cause.

If we omit all the appropriations for superior courts, and the courts devoted specially to civil business, taking into consideration only the money paid out on account of administration of justice in Counties and Unorganized Districts, Provincial Police, Crown Counsel, Prosecutions, and Criminal Investigations, we will have left an amount of \$533,917.

The amount estimated to be paid by the province for the maintenance of asylums and prisons, including the Central Prison and the Mercer Reformatory, was \$1,383,507. This is merely the account for maintenance, and does not include anything for expenditure on buildings or equipment, or for interest on the large amount of money invested, and it makes no allowance for the amount received for patients in the asylums, and the profit

made by the Central Prison Industries.

The Government's appropriation for hospitals and charities, not including the cost of industrial schools and other outlay for work among neglected children, amounts to \$420,388.

According to a report issued by the Provincial Government for the year 1908, the municipalities of Ontario expended in that year on administration of justice, maintenance of gaols, reformatories, hospitals, asylums, and poorhouses, and for police expenses, a total of \$2,450,231.

The foregoing items of a year's outlay in the Province of Ontario for public services that are to some extent made necessary by intemperance, may be summarized as follows:

Provincial Asylums and Prisons	\$1,383,507
Administration of Justice ...	533,917
Hospitals and Charities ...	420,388
Municipal Expenditure for Similar Purposes	2,450,231
Total	\$4,788,073

The population of Ontario is in round figures 34.12 per cent. of the population of the Dominion. It is possible that the expenditure in other provinces may be less proportionately than in this. There may be more expense in the administration of justice in certain sparsely populated territories, notably in the northwest, where the mounted police are maintained by the Dominion Parliament. If, however, we take thirty-five per cent. as the proportion paid by Ontario of the aggregate provincial expenditures of all the provinces, we arrive at the conclusion that the annual national public expenditure for the support of our neglected, helpless, indigent, insane, and criminal classes, totals \$13,680,208.

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vincial and municipal authorities, there must be added, as part of the cost of crime, destitution and insanity, the expenditure by the Dominion upon penitentiaries which it maintains, and which, after deducting the revenue derived by the government from prison industries, amounted in the year 1910 to \$494,363, bringing the total outlay for these purposes up to the enormous sum of \$14,174,571.

How much of this vast expenditure ought to be attributed to the liquor traffic and the liquor habit?

The Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, was a man of cautious and conservative temperament, as well as of wide experience and close observation. He stated in the Ontario Legislature, when he was leader of the Provincial Government, that in his opinion, not less than three-fourths of the poverty, vice, disease and crime which afflicted the country was chargeable to the evil of intemperance. Let us be even more moderate in our reckoning than was Sir Oliver Mowat. Let us estimate that only one-half of the vast public outlay which we have detailed, results from the drinking habits of our people. Even then we have to face the formidable fact that in addition to all the suffering, the sorrow, the shame, and the sin that intemperance inflicts upon our fair Dominion, one year's cost of caring for those upon whom the liquor curse has fallen, which must be paid out of public funds, amounts to over \$7,087,285.

7. The Liquor Revenue.

A large public revenue is derived from the liquor traffic. About twenty or twenty-five per cent. of the amount paid by the consumers for intoxicating liquors is appropriated for public purposes. The amount thus collected by

the Dominion Government is easily ascertained. It is difficult to arrive at an accurate conclusion concerning the amounts received by provincial and municipal bodies, as the duties levied and the returns made are not so uniform and complete as in the case of the Dominion. The following statement will give a good idea of the whole situation.

The Dominion Revenue.

The Dominion of Canada derives a revenue from the manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors, through license fees paid by brewers, distillers, and maltsters, and duties imposed on the following plan:

On all spirits made in Canada from raw grain, there is an excise duty of \$1.90 per proof gallon. On spirits made from malted barley, the duty is \$1.92, and on spirits made from imported molasses or other matter brought in free of customs duty, it is \$1.93.

Beer, when made in whole or in part from any substance other than malt, is taxed ten per cent. per gallon. There is no excise duty on beer made from malt. Canadian malt pays a tax of one and a half cents per pound. Imported malt pays a duty of thirty per cent. with reduction for any imported under British preference or differential tariff.

On imported spirituous liquors the customs duty is \$2.40 per gallon, and in certain cases bottled liquors have to pay an additional ad valorem duty. The customs duty upon imported wine varies according to the form in which it is imported, and the alcoholic strength of the liquor, the lowest charge being twenty-five cents per gallon in the case of wine imported from British territory, and the same duty with an addition of thirty per cent. ad

valorem in wine imported from other countries. On imported malt liquors, the duty is sixteen cents per gallon on liquor in casks, and twenty-four cents per gallon on liquor in bottles.

The amount of customs and excise duty, including license fees, collected by the Dominion Government on intoxicating liquors, on corn used for distillation, and on malt used for making beer, for the year ending March 31st, 1911, was as follows:

Canadian Spirits	\$7,913,376
Imported Spirits	6,185,617
Canadian Malt and Malt Liquors	1,582,365
Imported Malt Liquors	260,495
Wines	423,834
Imported Malt and Corn ..	77,690
Total	\$16,443,407

Provincial and Municipal Revenue.

The revenue derived from the manufacture and importation of liquor goes to the Dominion Government. The fees for licenses to sell liquor in the different provinces are regulated by the provincial authorities. As a rule the latter amount is divided between the provincial government and the local municipalities in which the licenses take effect. There is, however, no uniformity either in the license fees charged in the different provinces or in the methods of apportionment of the proceeds.

The province of Ontario has a complete system under which a record is made of all money collected from the liquor traffic in fees and fines, and which is divided between the municipalities and the Province.

For the year ending April 30th, 1911, the total net amounts collected for license fees by the various boards of license commissioners, and by the provincial government for the licenses

which they issued, after deducting the expenses of the local licensing boards gave the following net revenue to the parties interested:

To the Provinces	\$656,364
To Municipalities	358,467
Total	\$1,014,831

It is possible that the amount of revenue collected in Ontario is proportionately larger than that collected in the other provinces. If we assume, however, that Ontario, with a population of thirty-five per cent. of the Dominion, collects thirty-five per cent. of the liquor revenue collected locally, then the total revenue derived from the liquor traffic by provinces and municipalities would be \$2,899,517.

Any error in this calculation is doubtless an error on the side of an excessive estimate. What is set out is probably more than the actual revenue received. In the Province of Ontario, the license fees are very high, although the licenses are few in number, and the whole local revenue in the Dominion will certainly be no greater, but probably less than the amount stated.

Total Revenue.

Taking, then, the actual revenue collected by the Dominion, and the probably excessive estimate of revenue collected locally, we find the total contribution of the liquor traffic in Canada to the public funds to be as follows:

National Revenue	\$16,443,407
Local Revenue	2,899,517
Total	\$19,342,924

8. It Does Not Pay.

In the foregoing statements are set out details of some of the losses to the country, and some of the losses to in-

dividuals, which are the result of the liquor traffic and the liquor habit. It may be well to sum up these items so as to ascertain what they represent in the way of aggregated loss.

The amount actually paid for drink by consumers, has been shown on a conservative basis to be at least \$1,392,969. This is total loss. It may be said that it is spent for articles of consumption, just as in the case of other beverages. There is this difference,—that in this case the purchased commodities immediately disappear, without giving any benefit to the consumers. Science and experience have demonstrated the invariable uselessness, and the very frequent injury, of drinking practices. The money is paid for a product of investment and labor, which product is immediately totally destroyed, just as if a house or crop were burned, or destroyed by an earthquake. The community is poorer by the value of the property that has disappeared, that is, what is received for the money unwisely paid for it.

The loss to the country through the idleness of men who are kept from work through their own drinking or the drinking of others, has been shown to be at least \$66,017,429.

Not fewer than 5,445 citizens have their lives cut short every year because of intemperance. Nearly all of these, if they had lived, would have been a part of the work-producing power of the country. It has been shown that a worker is worth at least \$500 to the community, and if the average shortening of the lives of the four thousand he taken at ten years each, our country is impoverished every year through drink-caused deaths to the amount of \$27,225,000.

These amounts have to be added as total loss to the amount paid for drink. Had the idleness and death not taken place, all the wealth production set out would have been added to the country's wealth production, and the country as a whole and some individual citizens are poorer to the extent set out.

It has been shown that the destruction in the manufacture of liquor of grain that might have been exported or otherwise used for the enrichment of the country, involves a national loss of \$4,000,000.

This, however, is a loss of a different character. It is paid for out of the money spent for strong drink, and therefore cannot be added to the aggregate national impoverishment twice. The same is true of the item representing misdirected labor, which also has been paid for by the liquor purchasers.

It is true in a sense that both the grain and the labor, if not employed in liquor-making, would have been represented by some surplus form of products which would have been available for export, and resulted in the bringing into this country of other wealth in exchange or money to represent it; but this more desirable exchange would not have altered the position of the producers, who are already paid for their product by the purchasers of the liquor. We cannot add these items unto our total bill of loss.

It is altogether different with the next item in our calculations, as a result of the drinking of the liquor for which the purchasers paid. The taxpayers were called upon to pay over large amounts for police courts, jails, and the like. It has been shown that this expenditure amounts to at least \$7,087,285.

This is only a part of the expenditure for this purpose. It is the part contributed in taxes. Outside of this, individual citizens are continually paying large sums voluntarily towards hospitals, homes, and other institutions, which they would not have to pay, were it not for the liquor traffic. The amount herein set out is only the amount which the people are compelled to contribute.

It is clear, then, that really the only salvago from the money paid by the liquor purchasers is the amount which is taken out as revenue by the government authorities, and which they would have to collect from the people in some other way, if they had not collected it from them as part of the price of the liquor.

Putting the various foregoing expenditures in the form of a table, and setting out against it the total revenue which the liquor traffic contributes in every way to meet this vast expenditure, we obtain the following results:

COST OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Paid for liquor	\$81,392,969
Labor lost	66,017,429
Loss by deaths	27,225,000
Cost of intemperance	7,087,285

\$181,722,683

REVENUES FROM THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Aggregate of Dominion Provincial and Municipal Revenues	\$19,342,924
NET LOSS	162,379,759

\$181,722,683

Readers who have carefully studied the foregoing calculations will admit their moderation. The charges against the liquor traffic have been as small as could be justified by any fair argument, and in the amount counted as paid by consumers no allowance has been made for the great extent to which liquors have been diluted by vendors, and sold below their full strength. The expense to which the country is put by the liquor traffic is very much greater on the whole than what is represented by the public outlay and loss which the foregoing table sets out. It is well within the mark to say that the liquor habit costs our country much more than \$180,000,000 per year.

Barley, Beer and Business

Advocates of the bar-room system are again attempting to mislead electors by asserting that the destruction or lessening of the liquor traffic, to which Local Option tends, will seriously affect the market for those agricultural products that are now used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor. They raise the old bug-a-hoo that used to go by the name of "the barley question."

It is well to meet this argument by a fair consideration of the full effect upon agricultural interests of liquor-making and liquor-drinking. An easily understood method of doing this is to make the case a typical working-man who drinks beer in what is called moderation, and see the relation of his practice to agricultural interests.

Such a man who drinks daily, say, two glasses of beer at five cents each,

will in this way spend annually **THIRTY-SIX DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.**

This represents about 15 gallons of beer.

This represents about three and a quarter bushels of barley.

For this barley, at present prices, the farmer receives about **THREE DOLLARS.**

The balance of the workingman's \$36.50 stays in the hands of the brewer and liquor seller. The workingman has swallowed his beer, and has nothing of value to show for his money. He may have weaker nerves, a less clear brain and a dangerous appetite, but we leave these out of our calculation now, and say he has literally nothing.

Suppose that prohibition became law, and the workingman did not spend this \$36.50 for beer, it would be avail-

\$14.60. But it must be noticed that now the workingman has something to show for his money. Food in his cupboard, clothing for his family to the full value of \$36.50. And it must not be imagined that the farmer has failed to sell his barley. He has exported it either in grain, or changed to beef or pork, and has received the \$5.00 for it all the same, but with this difference, that now the money to pay him has come into Canada from abroad, and the country has in it \$3.00 more than it would have if its workmen had drunk that barley in the shape of beer.

Let us put these calculations in the form of a comparative table showing what is the result of the spending of the workingman's \$36.50 in these different cases.

Someone will be ready to ask, "Do not the brewer and liquor dealers in

Under License.

The farmer receives for his barley	\$3 00
The farmer receives for other produce	0 00
The merchant and manufacturer receive	0 00
The workingman has left	0 00
Total for farmer, trader and workingman	\$3 00
Balance for brewer and liquor seller	33 50
Total of money and value held by all	\$36 50

Under Prohibition.

The farmer receives for his barley	\$3 00
The farmer receives for other produce	21 90
The merchant and manufacturer receive	14 60
The workingman has good value for	36 50
Total for farmer, trader and workingman	\$73 00
Balance for brewer and liquor seller	0 00
Total of money and value held by all	\$73 00

able, and would be spent, in needful articles for his home. The bread, the butter, the cheese, the meat, the vegetables, the woollen clothes that it would purchase, are all directly or indirectly the produce of the farm. If we allow the manufacturers and dealers in the articles 40 per cent. of the selling price for profit, the farmer will still get \$21.90, and the traders have

the first case use this money in employing men and patronizing production?" The reply is, "Yes, but not nearly to the same extent as do the farmer and the trader in the second case."

The great brewing and distilling interests of Canada are not only preventing the accumulation of wealth by the people, they are absorbing and

locking up in their own possession the wealth that already exists.

The second case may be made even stronger, as the brewer and liquor seller will be driven, under prohibition, to engage in some better business that will bless the country instead of cursing it. The wealth they produce and

hold will not be represented by \$0.00, and the aggregate \$75.00 will be still further increased; but, in the first case, under the beer system, there can be no change in any of the items of \$0.00, as the outcome of the workman's expenditure of \$36.50,

WHICH WILL YOU VOTE FOR, BUSINESS OR BEER?

Liquor-Making Lessens Work and Wages

Under instructions from the Dominion Government, in the year 1906 the chief officer of the Census and Statistics office at Ottawa made a special investigation into the operation of the manufacturing industries of Canada during the year 1905. The results were published in two special Bulletins, in which, among other things, are set out in detail the amount of capital invested in different industries, the number of persons employed, the value of the product, and the wages paid.

The tables in these Bulletins have been carefully analyzed, and from them have been compiled the following facts concerning the brewing and the distilling enterprises of the country, and all other manufacturing industries taken together.

On Brewing and Distilling.

Capital invested	\$24,533,081
Persons employed	3,692
Wages paid annually	2,144,157

On Other Manufacturing Industries.

Capital invested	\$822,051,942
Persons employed	388,838
Wages paid annually	162,955,854

It will be seen at once from these figures that liquor-manufacturing not only employs very few persons, and pays very small wages, but that, as compared with other industries, the number of persons employed and the amount of wages paid are very small

in proportion to the capital invested.

To make this clear the following statement has been prepared, showing the number of persons employed and the amount of wages paid by liquor-making and other manufacturing industries respectively, for each \$1,000,000 invested.

Person Employed.

In brewing and distilling	150
In other industries	473

Amount of Wages Paid.

In brewing and distilling	\$87,499
In other industries	198,231

The manifest result of the investment of capital in liquor-making is a reduction in the total wages paid and a reduction in the number of persons employed. If all liquor-making and liquor-selling were abolished, and the capital now invested in breweries and distilleries were freed from this present harmful use, this capital would readily find other profitable investment. If devoted to useful productive industry, it would give employment to

7,913 PERSONS

more than it does now, and would pay annually

\$2,719,060 ADDITIONAL WAGES.

The abolition, or even the lessening, of the liquor traffic by prohibitory legislation, could result in

More Work and More Wages.

Liquor Consumed in Canada

The amount of liquor consumed per capita in the Dominion of Canada during the past 43 years, and the per capita duty paid on the liquor consumed, are given in the following table, compiled from the inland Revenue returns. The great growth of beer drinking is a striking feature of this table, as is also the reduction in spirit drinking.

For the year 1912 the per capita consumption is based on a population of 7,423,000. The figures given are for gallons.

Year.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Total.	Duty.
1869	1.124	2.290	.115	3.529	\$0.90
1870	1.434	2.163	.125	3.722	1.10
1871	1.578	2.190	.259	4.027	1.21
1872	1.723	2.774	.257	4.754	1.34
1873	1.682	3.188	.238	5.108	1.32
1874	1.991	3.012	.288	5.291	1.57
1875	1.394	3.091	.149	4.634	1.31
1876	1.204	2.454	.177	3.835	1.36
1877	2.975	2.322	.096	3.393	1.12
1878	.960	2.169	.096	3,225	1.13
1879	1.131	2.209	.101	3.441	1.28
1880	.715	2.248	.077	3.040	0.91
1881	.922	2.293	.099	3.314	1.14
1882	1.009	2.747	.120	3.876	1.27
1883	1.090	2.882	.135	4.107	1.39
1884	.998	2.924	.117	4.039	1.26
1885	1.126	2.639	.109	3.874	1.38
1886	.711	2.839	.110	3.660	1.17
1887	.746	3.081	.095	3.925	1.21
1888	.645	3.247	.094	3.986	1.12
1889	.776	3.263	.097	4.136	1.29
1890	.883	3.360	.104	4.347	1.45
1891	.745	3.790	.111	4.646	1.31
1892	.701	3.516	.101	4.318	1.44
1893	.740	3.485	.095	4.319	1.52
1894	.742	3.722	.089	4.553	1.50
1895	.666	3.471	.090	4.227	1.34
1896	.623	3.528	.070	4.221	1.37
1897	.723	3.169	.084	4.276	1.59
1898	.536	3.808	.082	4.426	1.47
1899	.661	3.995	.086	4.742	1.59
1900	.701	4.361	.085	5.150	1.59
1901	.765	4.737	.100	5.602	1.84
1902	.796	5.102	.090	5.988	1.92
1903	.870	4.512	.096	5.678	2.07
1904	.952	4.918	.096	5.963	2.26
1905	.869	4.972	.090	5.931	2.09
1906	.861	5.255	.091	6.207	2.08
1907	.947	5.585	.092	6.624	2.27
1908	.889	5.812	.096	6.797	2.17
1909	.806	5.348	.085	6.239	1.95
1910	.815	5.276	.097	6.188	1.98
1911	.859	5.434	.104	6.397	2.19

Great Britain's Drink Bill

A careful estimate of the expenditure for strong drink in Great Britain and Ireland for the fiscal year 1911 was prepared by Mr. George B. Wilson, Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, and published in the *London Times*, in April, 1912.

Mr. Wilson's statement contained a good deal of interesting information concerning the results of drinking in the United Kingdom. This is omitted from the following reproduction of his article, which otherwise is unchanged. The tables he uses are, however, put together and printed before his explanation of them.

The second table shows what the consumption of intoxicants would have been in 1911 if the per capita consumption had been as great as in 1901. There is added to the article another table giving the expenditure for a number of years, which is taken from the Alliance Year Book, of which Mr. Wilson is also the author. Here is the principal part of the interesting information which he supplies:

TABLE I.

Per Capita Consumption.

Gallons.	1901.	1911.
Beer	30.78	27.21
Spirits	1.09	.68
Wine .....	.37	.25

TABLE II.

Total Consumption.

Gallons.	On Basis of 1901.	Actual in 1911.	Decrease per cent.
Beer	1,394,611,000	1,232,880,000	11.6
Spirits	49,387,000	30,737,000	37.8
Wine	16,764,000	11,274,000	32.8

TABLE III.

United Kingdom (Population, 45,309,021).

Liquors.	Quantities consumed in 1910.	Quantities consumed in 1911.	Cost in 1911.
			£
British Spirits, 31s. 6d. per proof gallon..	21,047,020	25,240,677	39,754,066
Other Spirits, 31s. 6d. per gallon	5,263,245	5,496,131	8,656,406
<hr/>			
Total Spirits (proof gallons)	29,310,265	30,736,808	48,410,472
Beer, 60s. per standard barrel	32,830,073	34,246,675	102,740,025
Wine, 18s. per gallon	12,723,682	11,274,146	10,146,732
British Wines, Cider, etc., estimated 2s. per gallon	15,000,000	15,000,000	1,500,000
			<hr/>
			£162,797,229

TABLE IV.

	England & Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
	Total.	Gals. per head.	Total.	Gals. per head.	Total.	Gals. per head.
Beer (bulk barrels)	31,440,749	31.29	1,692,796	12.75	2,542,918	20.88
Spirits (proof gallons) ..	21,481,568	.59	6,073,215	1.27	3,182,025	.72
Wine (gallons)	9,079,533	.25	1,127,414	.23	1,067,199	.24

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TABLE V.

Ireland (Population, 4,373,411).

Liquors.	Gallons consumed.	Expenditure, £
Spirits (22 per cent. under proof), at 27s. per gallon.	4,979,519	5,597,350
Beer, at 60s. per "bulk barrel"	2,542,918	7,928,751
Wine, at 15s. per gallon	1,067,199	800,398
Cider, at 2s. per gallon	205,335	20,533
		£13,957,035

TABLE VI.

	Beer, £	Spirits, £	Total, £
Actual expenditure in United Kingdom.	102,710,000	18,110,000	151,150,000
Expenditure of United Kingdom on the basis of:—			
Australia	41,176,000	56,376,000	100,552,000
Canada	23,110,000	72,975,000	95,185,000
New Zealand	36,625,000	51,948,000	91,573,000
Newfoundland	1,133,000	27,117,000	28,250,000

TABLE VII.

Beer actually sold, compared with duty-paying quantity:—

	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
"Bulk" barrels	30,847,007	2,112,779	3,338,606	36,298,392
"Standard" barrels	29,080,036	1,857,886	3,960,682	34,898,604
	+ 1,766,971	+ 281,893	- 622,076	+ 1,429,788

An abnormally long spell of fine summer weather and a volume of home and foreign trade without precedent in its magnitude are probably sufficient causes to account for a considerable rise in the National Drink Bill for the year 1911. To the working classes "good trade" means increased wages, and therefore, in many cases, increased opportunity, to the beer and spirit drinker, for drinking, just as "bad trade" means restriction of opportunity. The "Brewery Manual" for 1909 says: "Beer consumption is the readiest index available of the prosperity or penury of the working classes." At the same time it is encouraging to note that during the last forty years the trend of consumption of alcoholic liquors in the United Kingdom has been downward. The tide is apparently ebbing, though an individual wave may rise high. The depression in 1909 was many degrees lower than the depression in 1894, or in 1886-8; and the highest point reached in 1899-1900 was not nearly so high as that in 1874. The decline has

been most marked since 1900; and Table I. compares the per capita consumption of beer, spirits and wines for the year 1901 with that in 1911; while Table II. compares the total consumption in 1911 with a consumption calculated on the basis of the per capita consumption in 1901.

I estimate the total expenditure of the United Kingdom on alcoholic liquors during 1911 upon the basis adopted by the late Dr. Dawson Burns, at £182,797,229, as compared with £157,804,658 in 1910, being an increase of £5,192,571.

Spirits show an increase of £2,216,806, on an apparently increased consumption of 1,426,543 gallons. Beer shows an increase of £4,249,806, with an increased consumption of 1,416,602 standard barrels. Wine, on the other hand, has a decrease of £1,304,011, with a decrease in consumption of 1,448,924 gallons.

In 1911 the average expenditure per head was £2 11s. 10³/₄d., and per family of five £17 19s. 3¹/₄d., as compared with £2 9s. 3¹/₂d. per head and £17

6s. 5½d. per family in 1910. These figures do not, of course, indicate what is spent by the adult population which consumes intoxicants, as they include children and adult abstainers.

Table III. presents the figures of the Drink Bill of 1911 for the United Kingdom.

It may not perhaps be generally known that the total number of barrels of beer which leave the breweries of the United Kingdom (known as "bulk barrels") is considerably larger than the number of barrels of standard gravity (known as "standard barrels") upon which beer duty is reckoned, as appears from the figures for 1911 for beer produced and beer paying duty in Table VII.

The amount of beer produced in Great Britain was thus more by 2,051,861 barrels, and the quantity produced in Ireland was less by 622,076 barrels than the quantities upon which duty was calculated, the Irish beer being much stronger than the standard. The Irish beer bill must, therefore, be calculated on the "bulk barrels," and not, as in the United Kingdom, on the "standard barrels." It is very desirable that we should be able to allocate to each division of the United Kingdom its share of the total consumption of beer, spirits and wine; but this is only possible with accuracy in the case of spirits. The country of production of beer is not necessarily the country of its consumption; nor is there any allocation of wine. It is, however, possible to give an approximately accurate estimate of the Irish drink bill based on the published returns of exports and imports, and on prices compiled by the Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. Table IV. gives the estimated consumption of beer, wine and spirits in each of the three divisions; and Table V. the estimated Irish drink bill.

It may be interesting to compare the expenditure of the United Kingdom on beer and spirits with that in our self-governing colonies. Table VI. shows what such expenditure would have been in 1911 on the basis of the colonial consumption in 1910 as given in the "Statistical Abstract for the British Empire," which has just been issued.

New Zealand, Canada and Newfoundland all consume less wine per

head than the United Kingdom, Australia's consumption is 8½ gallons, as compared with our 28 gallons. The relatively lower amount spent in the United Kingdom on spirits was due to the increase of duty in 1909, the corresponding figure on the basis of 1905 would have been £61,371,000, that is, higher than Australia or New Zealand. Measured in terms of alcohol, on the basis adopted by the "Brewers' Minimum," the respective per capita consumptions in gallons were: United Kingdom, 2.91; Australia, 1.94; New Zealand, 1.58; Canada, 1.53; Newfoundland, .41. The contrast, even after allowing for differences of climate and social conditions, is very marked, and yet these colonies consider that their consumption of intoxicants is far in excess of even the supposed needs of the people.

In 1909 the result of the raising of the price of spirits owing to increased taxation proved conclusively that an increased price has a restrictive effect upon consumption.

TABLE VIII.

Annual Drink Bills of the United Kingdom from 1881 to 1911.

Year.	Expenditure.	Per head.
1881	£141,534,214	£1 1 0½
1885	111,039,111	3 18 39½
1886	110,750,126	3 17 49½
1887	112,781,138	3 18 0½
1888	142,426,153	17 29½
1889	151,061,035	4 1 31½
1890	159,512,700	4 5 11½
1891	161,765,291	4 5 71½
1892	161,527,717	1 1 91½
1893	159,020,709	4 2 83½
1894	158,932,131	4 1 111½
1895	163,133,935	4 2 41½
1896	170,426,467	4 6 41½
1897	174,365,372	1 7 69½
1898	176,967,349	1 8 09½
1899	185,927,227	4 11 8
1900	184,881,196	1 10 41½
1901	181,788,245	1 7 81½
1902	179,499,817	1 5 69½
1903	174,415,271	1 2 1
1904	168,987,165	3 18 113½
1905	164,067,941	3 15 111½
1906	166,425,911	3 16 3
1907	167,016,200	3 15 9
1908	161,060,482	3 12 39½
1909	155,162,485	3 8 111½
1910	157,601,658	3 9 31½
1911	162,797,229	3 11 104½

penditure.
£
5,597,450
7,928,751
806,398
20,533

13,957,035

Total.
£
51,150,000

90,552,000
35,185,000
91,573,000
28,250,000

United Kingdom.

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United States' Drink Bill

The total amount of liquor consumed in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1911, as set out in the Government returns, is shown in the following table:

Drink Consumption.	Gallons.
Domestic Spirits	134,749,168
Imported Spirits	3,836,821
Domestic Beer	1,959,671,286
Imported Beer	7,240,458
Domestic Wines	56,656,096
Imported Wines	7,294,226
Total	2,169,356,965

This is a large amount, the largest on the whole which is shown for any year of which records are made, the great increase being in the quantity of beer consumed.

The growth of beer consumption is strikingly evidenced in a table published in the *Indicator*, which is no doubt taken from Government calculations, and is as follows:

Years.	Gallons.
1840	71,214,823
1850	91,712,853
1860	202,126,007
1870	296,876,931
1880	506,076,100
1890	972,578,878
1900	1,349,532,437
1911	1,966,911,744

The total quantity of spirits consumed is actually less than the aggregate quantity of four years ago, and the per capita consumption of spirits is also less than in 1907, although the per capita consumption of beer is slightly increased. The per capita consumption in gallons for different kinds of liquor for the last five years and for typical previous years is given in the following table:

Years.	Per Capita Consumption.			Total
	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.	
1840	2.52	0.29	1.36	4.17
1850	2.24	.27	1.58	4.08
1860	2.86	.31	3.22	6.43
1870	2.07	.32	5.31	7.70
1880	1.27	.56	8.26	10.09
1890	1.10	.16	13.67	15.53
1893	1.52	.48	16.19	18.20
1896	1.91	.27	15.55	17.12
1900	1.28	.39	16.09	17.76
1907	1.58	.65	20.56	22.79
1908	1.39	.58	20.26	22.22
1909	1.32	.67	19.07	21.06
1910	1.33	.65	19.79	21.86
1911	1.36	.67	20.66	22.79

If the quantities of liquor consumed are brought to a basis of actual alcohol, it will be found that the last year shows the highest record attained since the very heavy record of 1907, and from the figures given in the last table the following are calculated:

Years.	Gallons.
1840	1.38
1850	1.25
1860	1.67
1870	1.40
1880	1.21
1893	1.80
1896	1.19
1900	1.66
1908	1.99
1909	1.91
1910	2.07
1911	2.17

There is of course no official record of what is paid by the consumers for those enormous quantities of intoxicants. The figures generally taken are those used by the *American Grocer*, which gives the following calculation:

Malt liquors, imported and domestic	\$924,876,686
Spirituous liquors, imported and domestic	502,597,500
Wines, imported and domestic	140,996,232

Total alcoholic beverages, \$1,568,470,514

The editor of the *Indicator* considered this estimate altogether too low, and, taking a different scale of prices, arrives at the conclusion that the total expenditure by the people on this line was \$2,362,916,508.

The Anti-Saloon League Year Book takes the per capita quantities consumed in the fiscal year ending 1910 at the following prices—spirits, \$6.50 per gallon; wines, \$2.00 per gallon; malt liquors, 80 cents per gallon—applies these figures to the per capita consumption, multiplies the results by the census figures of population for 1910, and arrives at the conclusion that the amount paid for liquor that year was \$2,130,551,073.

The *Vindicator* arrived at its results by increasing slightly the quantities shown in the table headed Drink Consumption, pointing out that the Internal Revenue Commissioner's report states that the quantity of spirits sold has been increased in the process of rectification. The prices used in its calculation are shown in the following table, and, judging from our Canadian experience, are not excessive.

	Per Gallon.
Domestic Spirits	\$6.25
Imported Spirits	8.00
Domestic Wine	2.00
Imported Wine	4.00
Domestic Beer	611
Imported Beer	1.00

Correcting his own figures later on, the *Vindicator* editor states his belief that spirits and imported wines are so largely adulterated before sale, that there ought to be an addition made of about fifty per cent. of the amounts which he has calculated, thus bringing his figures up to \$3,182,812,510.

It will be noticed that the Anti-Saloon League's Year Book estimate somewhat exceeds the *Vindicator's* first calculation, which was made in March last, but it was for the year 1910, while the *Vindicator's* figures are for the year 1911, in which the total consumption was very much increased.

Taking, therefore, a reasonable view of the careful calculations recapitulated, it is safe to say that the expenditure for strong drink in the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1911, was not less than

\$2,500,000,000.00

Drink Consumption

The United States Bureau of Statistics has prepared an interesting statement giving the quantities of liquor consumed by different nations (the figures given being for millions of gallons) and the per capita consumption, the figures of which show the average for each unit of the population.

Countries	Malt Liquors		Wines		Distilled Spirits	
	Million Gallons	Gallons per Cap.	Million Gallons	Gallons per Cap.	Million Gallons	Gallons per Cap.
United States (1910)	1871.2	20.09	60.7	0.66	133.5	1.45
United Kingdom (1909)	1297.3	31.41	17.2	0.31	10.1	0.96
Germany (1909-10)	1702.5	26.37	71.6	1.16	94.2	1.18
France (1909)	375.0	9.71	1511.1	33.36	70.9	1.81
Austria (1908-9)	492.3	17.17	178.9	6.31	51.7	1.81
Belgium (1909)	111.7	55.20	9.1	1.21	10.7	1.12
Russia (1908)	231.1	1.16	No data	No data	232.7	1.45
Spain (1909)	No data	No data	315.9	18.23	No data	No data
Sweden (1908-9)	72.3	13.31	No data	No data	8.6	1.57
Switzerland (1909)	64.6	18.00	52.2	14.55	3.6	0.99

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Countries	Malt Liquors		Wines		Distilled Spirits	
	Million Gallons	Gallons per Cap.	Million Gallons	Gallons per Cap.	Million Gallons	Gallons per cap.
Denmark (1909)	61.7	22.98	No data	No data	8.0	2.97
Italy (1909)	17.4	0.51	1012.0	31.17	26.1	0.76
Bulgaria (1909)	3.2	0.75	34.9	8.19	0.6	0.13
Hungary (1908-9)	55.7	2.90	98.6	4.76	13.7	2.11
Netherlands (1909)	No data	No data	2.3	0.40	10.8	1.84
Norway (1909)	11.8	5.02	No data	No data	2.0	0.87
Portugal (1909)	No data	No data	146.3	27.39	No data	No data
Roumania (1909)	1.9	0.72	33.7	5.02	6.7	0.96
Scrvla (1909)	2.9	1.02	10.5	3.70	No data	No data
Australia (1909)	56.9	13.20	5.8	1.30	4.6	1.07
Canada (1909-10)	47.4	6.36	0.9	0.12	5.3	0.97
Cape of Good Hope	3.3	1.32	3.5	1.44	1.2	0.53
Transvaal (1909)	3.9	2.88	0.5	0.38	0.8	0.67

Attention is called by some journals to the fact that this table does not bear out the theory so often advanced that the free consumption of light wines and malt liquors lessens the consumption of ardent spirits. It will be seen that on the whole, Canada's consumption of wine is insignificant, the figures being for imported wines, and that her consumption of malt liquor is also low, yet the consumption of spirits in Canada is very small. The Franklin, Pa., *Vindicator* says:—

A study of the table will show that there are five countries in which the consumption of malt liquors (beer) exceeds 20 gallons per capita per year, as follows:

Belgium ..	55.20
United Kingdom ..	31.44
Germany ..	26.47
Denmark ..	22.98
United States ..	20.09

The table also shows that the per capita consumption of spirits in each of these five countries, except the United Kingdom, is also high:

Belgium ..	1.42
United Kingdom ..	.96
Germany ..	1.48
Denmark ..	2.97
United States ..	1.45

We should especially notice two countries in which the consumption of both beer and wine is comparatively high, making a very large total of the "light drinks":

France ..	9.51	39.36
Austria ..	17.17	6.34

In each of these, as shown in the table, the spirit consumption is high:

France ..	1.81
Austria ..	1.81

A few special comparisons may be made: Germany has a per capita consumption of beer more than 25 per cent. in excess of that of the United States, and a wine consumption 75 per cent. greater, but Germany's consumption of spirits is still greater than that of our own country.

United States ..	1.45
Germany ..	1.48

Denmark's per capita beer consumption is more than 10 per cent. above ours, but her consumption of spirits is more than double our large whiskey drinking:

United States ..	1.45
Denmark ..	2.97

Compensation

When the question of Prohibition is discussed, and, in many cases, in Local Option contests, some persons argue that legislation which would prevent the renewal of existing liquor licenses would be unjust, unless provision were made for paying to the license-holders some amount of money, to which it is asserted they are entitled as compensation for the taking from them of rights which they claim to possess. This suggestion is one that ought to be looked at fairly and squarely from the standpoints of legality, equity, and practicability.

The proposal is generally met by the simple statement that by law and by custom, in this country a liquor license is definitely understood to be a grant of the privilege of selling liquor for one year. Some years ago, this was also the case in England, and law courts there definitely decided that a liquor license was a privilege granted for a year and that the person who held it was not entitled to any claim for payment or compensation in case the licensing authorities arbitrarily decided not to renew his privilege after the term for which it had been granted.

The English Parliament passed a law which changed these conditions, so as to provide that the holder of a liquor license should be considered as having a right to some compensation if his license were not renewed at the end of a yearly term, this renewal right to continue for a specified number of years only after the passing of the Act, this extending of the privilege being understood to practically extinguish any claim for compensation later on, all licenses in the meantime

being issued with this understanding. The Act furthermore provided that such compensation would be provided from a fund raised by a special levy made upon liquor-sellers for that purpose. It was looked upon as a measure creating a valuable right which did not previously exist.

Conditions in Canada are, of course, totally different. Business in this country generally has not been on as permanent a basis as business in England. This is specially true of the liquor business which has always been looked upon as uncertain, and liable to curtailment or abolition through legislative action.

No law has ever been passed in Ontario giving to license-holders any vested right in the liquor business, although it has been assumed from time to time that a license had a very strong probability of being granted a renewal, and license-holders have frequently sold that prospect to other parties sometimes at very high prices. It may also be admitted that the liquor traffic is so injurious to the community that the public would be vastly benefited by its destruction, and that, therefore, public interest would be served by its suppression, even if the license-holders were paid large sums of public money, to which they could not prove any title in either justice or law.

In dealing with the subject of practicability, it is, however, necessary to inquire whether or not the proposal to make such payments to persons who claim or desire it, could be carried out; this is, whether public opinion, which creates law, would support this special grant to some parties at the

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expense of others, and this matter might be affected by the extent of the burden thus imposed.

It will be manifest at once, that if, on any ground, license-holders, whose privileges are not renewed, have any financial claim upon or against the community, then, legislation recognizing such claim, ought to be retroactive.

If such a claim were admitted, the men whose licenses ended on April 30 last would be more entitled to compensation than the men who will be whose licenses are not renewed next year, inasmuch as the latter will have had a further extension of the money-making privilege which has not been granted to the former.

In other words, the strongest claim for compensation would be the claim of the man who had been longest without a license.

The number of licenses that have been terminated during the past thirty-five years is more than 4,000, very much more than double the number now in existence. Those who have had the special privilege for the long time cannot surely be considered as having as good a claim to consideration as those whose privilege was taken away earlier. The men who were not given the same extension of liquor-selling privilege would be more entitled to compensation than the men who have had that special favor.

When the case is thus stated, the advocates of compensation generally fall back upon the theory that compensation is not asked for because of a refusal of the right to sell liquor, but for the depreciated value of a building which was formerly used as a hotel, and which cannot be as profitably used, if liquor-selling is not continued in it.

This does not very much alter the character of the claim, but for the sake of argument, let us admit that there may be a loss of this kind that ought to be provided against in some way by some person, and let us inquire what would be a reasonable method of meeting that loss.

Obviously, private citizens ought not to be called upon to pay license-holders. The private citizen did not have any financial advantage from the license while it operated, which the license-holder did. Possibly he may have suffered financially because of the liquor-selling. It would be absurd to claim that the men who did not profit, or who may have had a loss, should be specially taxed for the benefit of the men who made profit.

In other countries, the contingency of non-renewal of licenses is provided for by joint insurance among liquor sellers. They create a fund by subscription, out of which an amount is paid to any person who fails to secure the continuance of his liquor-selling privilege. There are various modifications of this method. The principle of it is that of insurance. It seems to be a rational way of dealing with the question.

It has already been pointed out that in England, where license-holders have been given a vested right to a renewal, in a sense that license-holders in this country have not, the Government has granted that right at the expense of the liquor traffic; that the compensation to be paid is provided out of a special fund levied upon the license-holders. In fact, it is the insurance idea worked out at the cost of the liquor-sellers for the benefit of the liquor-sellers.

There would be no need in this country for such government action.

Nor would there be any justification for it, because the government has never granted or admitted any permanence of license tenure. The liquor-selling privilege granted by a license is a privilege for one year, paid for with that understanding, and accepted by the licensee with full knowledge of the risk which he voluntarily undertakes, because of the special profit which he expects to make.

Continually we find men disappointed in business which they hoped to secure, and for which they made preparations. Wise men seek to provide against such contingencies. Fair-minded men do not complain when they make mistakes, nor demand that the cost of their blunders should be shifted to their neighbors.

A man who does not secure a renewal of his license has not the same ground of complaint as has a man whose house is burned, or who falls suddenly sick, or who loses a horse or a cow. These disasters may come without any warning. Every man who has gone into the liquor business during the last thirty years has done so with knowledge and warning that the tenure of his license was uncer-

tain, has done it with the knowledge that a growing public opinion was certain to ultimately terminate the liquor-selling which he undertook as a means of livelihood or wealth accumulation.

There is no sound argument in favor of any scheme of compensation which would take public money, that is, which would tax the citizens, for the benefit of liquor-sellers who are obliged to take up some other calling.

In all this we have not referred to the claim that the community might be said to have upon the liquor-seller, because of the loss which he causes. Every day that a license operates, it makes some men poorer, it deprives some family of luxuries or necessities, it causes some suffering. It is a nuisance and a curse. It is not mere rhetoric, it is not a fanciful theory, to say that if the question of "damages" is to be discussed in connection with the temperance movement, then the liquor traffic ought to make some compensation for the plundering which it carries on. The claim for compensation is not made by the people who have a really strong case.

Prohibition

A Statement of Its Principles

The word Prohibition is derived from the Latin *prohibitus* (*pro*, before, and *habeo*, to hold). It is defined, in its usually accepted sense, as "the forbidding by legislative enactment of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for use as beverages."

It is of primary importance to bear in mind that legal Prohibition deals with the traffic in alcoholic liquors,

that is with the acts of production and sale, and not directly with any personal liberty which may be involved in the individual act of drinking under lawful conditions.

The idea of Prohibition is not a new one. Nine out of the Ten Commandments as delivered to Moses are directly prohibitive, as "Thou shalt

not kill," "Thou shalt not steal," "Thou shalt not bear false witness," etc.

In the course of time, and from widely-varied sources, many other prohibitions have been added in the interests of our common humanity. The legal prohibition of anything harmful is solely on the ground of its evil effect upon society.

These prospective principles have been engrafted upon the laws of every civilized community, and it is impossible to imagine what the world of to-day would be without them.

It must ever be remembered that men and women living in a critical state of society and enjoying its benefits and advantages must surrender some of their predilections for the welfare of the whole.

Prohibition as a principle, therefore, refers not only to alcoholic drink, but to harmful traffic in other things (such as opium and hashish), known to be widely spread but preventable evils in themselves, or in their results destructive to the best interest of mankind.

Prohibition is based upon the physiological fact that the use of alcoholic beverages is injurious to the human race, and the sociological fact that harmful traffic in them is at war with the public good. Recognizing the supreme value of human life to the State, the aim of prohibition is to permanently outlaw by constitutional means so deadly an enemy of mankind.

It is therefore held that the manufacture, importation, and sale of all intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes should be prohibited by all countries, working co-operatively to this common end, because of the

proved evil results upon the individual and the state.

An Argument for Prohibition.

Why are such severely repressive measures throughout the world proposed against the traffic in alcoholic liquors?

An adequate answer may be found in three authoritative statements:

1. That the proved evil effects arising from the use of this dangerous potion are of exceptional magnitude and gravity in all lands where it generally exists.
2. That these evil effects are practically inseparable from the traffic.
3. That these evil effects are by no means confined to those who participate in the traffic, either as buyers or sellers; but extend, in a serious degree, to society in general.

In the preceding argument the endeavor has been to develop lucidly the following points:

1. That Prohibition is an established legal right of the State, and as a principle has been upheld for centuries by the Sovereigns or Courts of Justice of many countries.
2. That it is at harmony with those views of government upon which social philosophers of all schools of thought are generally agreed.
3. That its purpose is not primarily to reform the moral conduct of the individual, but to relieve society from the burdens and damages imposed upon it by drink, and thus indirectly, but nevertheless effectively, to accomplish individual moral reformation.
4. That the evil effects of the liquor traffic are of three kinds: (a) moral evils, including a probable average of two-thirds of the criminal offenses throughout these countries of the world where intoxicating drinks are

generally used; and the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives each year; (b) economic evils, aggregating a wastage of almost incomputable millions in money, either directly or indirectly; (c) political evils, having a vital bearing on the most important civic problems of the day.

5. That the questionable pleasures

and profits conferred upon the few by the traffic are in striking disproportion to the evils it inflicts upon the many.

Therefore it is well to repeat that prohibition of such a system as the alcoholic drink trade is primarily proposed solely on the ground of its evil effects upon society.—*Amethyst*.

Sober by Law

There are some very common expressions, oft-quoted sayings, that embody serious fallacies. They have an oracular sound, and an aphoristic style, that mislead those who do not take the time and trouble necessary to investigate them. One of these is the trite, would-be maxim, frequently used as an argument against the prohibition of the liquor traffic: "You cannot make men sober by legislation."

We reply: You must! That is what legislation is for. The object of law is the well-being of the community, the protection of the rights and interests of the individuals that constitute society. Now a drunkard is a danger to society. The inebriate without mental restraint to control his inclination to crime is, as far as his fellows are concerned, on a par with the scoundrel without moral restraint to keep him from crime.

Both evils must be dealt with by the same authority, that is, by law. We have laws framed expressly for the suppression of gambling houses, brothels, places for the receipt of stolen goods and other agencies that facilitate certain crimes; why not for the suppression of the liquor traffic that facilitates drunkenness and all its attendant woes and crimes?

True, there are crimes to-day notwithstanding good laws relating to them, and probably there would be intemperance, notwithstanding good laws relating to it. But good laws restrain and minimize those evils. So they would this.

If we keep drink from drunkards we make them sober. The drunkard is a danger to society. Law is intended for the protection of society. If law cannot protect us against the drunkard, then government is a failure and legislation a humbug. You must make men sober by law.

Law does make men sober, when it finds them drunk. We would change the plan of doing it, because the protection to society, thus secured, is only temporary. We want it permanent. Who ever heard of fines or imprisonment curing a confirmed drunkard? We complain of the present expensive system, because it is ineffectual, and plead for better and cheaper protection, by the simple method of locking up the drink instead of locking up the drunkards, or fining them, generally at the expense of those who are already the greatest, and often innocent sufferers.

Law works against crime in two ways. It provides deterrent and reformatory penalties. It also provides

preventive enlightenment and education. It assumes that intelligence will act in discernment of the nature of wrong, and moral principle will impel to avoidance of it, so it furnishes agencies for development of intelligence and moral principle. Drunkenness prevents appreciation of the penalties, and destroys the intelligence and moral principle.

If the operation of law is to be effective at all upon those who need it most, the counter-working agency must be removed. Law ought to make men sober, because intemperance is the deadliest foe to the carrying out of the object of right legislation. It can do this only by putting down the drink traffic. Freedom for the right means suppression of the wrong.

Fundamental Facts

The great success that the temperance reform is achieving to-day is the result, to a great extent, of judicious education and agitation, but education and agitation will not win public support for a movement that has not in itself inherent merits. The strength of the temperance cause is in its solid basis of scientific fact as well as in the high motive and philanthropic purpose of its advocates. It is well, therefore, for us to keep steadily in mind some of these facts now so fully established that further argument in their support seems to be almost superfluous. Here are a few of them:

1. That alcohol is a poison. There is no scientific definition of poison that will not include alcohol. There is no well-informed medical man who values his reputation, who will to-day dispute the statement that alcohol is an enemy to life and growth and that whether or not it may be used with impunity sometimes, under some circumstances in small doses, its effects are poisoning effects and its place is in the poison class.

2. That as alcohol is a poison and a disturber in the human body, so the liquor traffic is a disturber and a destroyer in the body politic. It is an economic poison, preventing produc-

tion, causing waste and loss, and an enemy to prosperity and progress.

3. The drink habit is a bar to personal success. Industry, commerce, enterprise, business of every kind, has no place for the man who weakens his physical power and impairs his mentality by indulgence in intoxicants. Even the moderate drinker is handicapped. The man who drinks is invariably left behind.

4. The liquor traffic is the cause of the drinking habit. Nearly all drunkenness grows out of the treating system. Behind the drinking custom stands the bar-room. Without the latter the former would practically die for lack of opportunity to live. Closing up the bar-room would cripple the liquor traffic and prevent the beginnings of the drunkenness that does so much to degrade and disgrace and destroy.

5. The license system is a failure. That is from a moral standpoint. It does produce a revenue at an enormous cost. It does not interfere with the mischief done by the liquor traffic. Any good accomplished under a license law comes not from the licensing but from the prohibiting features of that law. Licensing is a folly.

6. Prohibition is successful. Just a

the best tools ever invented will be useless unless handled by competent workmen, so a prohibitory law will fall where it is not honestly and effectively administered. In such cases it is childish to blame the tool for the ignorance or unfaithfulness of the man who handles it. The history of each prohibitory law, each prohibition state, every Local Option municipality, is a demonstration of the soundness, practicability and value of the prohibition principle and of prohibitory legislation.

7. Morally, license is wrong; prohi-

bitlon is right. If the liquor traffic is bad, then it is stupid, foolish, immoral to maintain it. If prohibition can restrain the liquor traffic which invariably and inevitably produces drunkenness and other evils, then every good citizen ought to do all he can to secure the enactment and enforcement of prohibition, and thereby the advancement of the great temperance reform which must in time succeed because of its innate vitality and which is the embodiment of principles that are sound and strong as the everlasting hills.

Abandoned Fortresses

No longer do intelligent men advocate the continuance of the liquor traffic on the ground of its usefulness as a business institution. The common sense of the community has been awakened to the economic fact that the industry of producing poison from wholesome grain is even less beneficial to the community than would be the turning of that grain into ashes. The manufacture of liquor for public consumption confers no more benefit on the community than would the burning up of farm products and the taxing of the people to pay for the loss.

Similarly it has been realized that the investment of capital and the employment of men in the distribution of the dangerous drug produced is sheer waste of working power, leaving the country as a whole poorer to the extent of the wealth absorbed by the process.

Scientific men have torn to tatters the old theory that alcohol was a food, or even a useful stimulant. They

have shown that its habitual use is always accompanied by injury to body and mind, and that the highest form of manhood and womanhood is impossible to those whose powers are weakened by alcoholic indulgence.

Political economists have come to see that the liquor traffic as a means of taxation is unjust in the extreme, that it takes our national revenues out of the class of the community least able to contribute, helping the rich to grow richer, and making the poor still poorer. It has been shown moreover that the law-protected liquor traffic is a debauching influence in political life, and that nearly all degrading corruption centres round this tolerated wrong.

Even the old cry of personal liberty has been rejected as an argument, which ought to weigh with intelligent people. The anarchistic doctrine that a man ought to be permitted to do as he chooses, regardless of its effects upon other members of the commun-

ity, is not accepted by any of those who believe in the duties and responsibilities of citizenship in a civilized community.

Stripped of the concealing devices that before were used to hide its real nature, the liquor traffic stands before the public to-day as the simple embodiment of avarice, seeking to utilize appetite for its own aggrandizement. Selfishness, and selfishness

only, is the foundation and walls and roof of this stronghold of iniquity.

As the true character of the evil becomes revealed, and as men grow in experience, and exercise intelligence, benevolence and patriotism intolerance of the curse grows greater and determination to be free from it grows stronger. The end of the legalized liquor traffic is not very far away.

Crime and Drunkenness in Canada

It is true that during recent years there has been a rapid and regrettable increase in drunkenness and other crime in nearly every part of the Dominion of Canada. From the last published Government Criminal Returns, the following table is compiled, showing (1) the total number of convictions for all offences, including drunkenness, and (2) the total convictions for drunkenness alone:

Year.	All Convictions	Convictions for drunkenness.
1898	38,206	11,259
1899	38,710	11,090
1900	41,673	12,215
1901	42,448	12,727
1902	43,536	13,324
1903	50,401	16,532
1904	54,946	18,895
1905	62,450	21,621
1906	70,903	25,110
1907	79,170	29,802
1908	88,633	31,089
1909	89,951	31,105
1910	102,903	34,068

The population has also increased during these years, but not at all in the same ratio as has the criminal record. The population, according to the census, in the year 1901 was 5,371,315, and in the year 1911, was 7,204,527. Canada is a comparatively sober

country. Its per capita consumption of intoxicating liquor is less than one-third that of the United States, and only about one-fifth that of England. A good deal of its territory is under prohibitory law, and the people, as a whole, are progressive, and have a reputation for sobriety and morality. What is the explanation of the increase in drunkenness and crime?

As compared with even the United States, Canada is a new country. For many years the provinces which are now federated into the Dominion, were separate colonies on the eastern and western seaboard, and along the southern frontier of the great territory which occupies nearly half a continent. Even after Confederation the Dominion in 1868 had an area of only 662,148 square miles. The territory over which the Dominion Parliament now exercises jurisdiction has an area of 3,729,665 square miles.

It required some time for the machinery of the federation of the original colonies and the subsequent addition of other areas to be adjusted to its work, and to develop effectiveness. Even in the matter of compil-

ing statistics, time was needed to secure efficiency, and the records for early years were very defective. Recent returns are more accurate than those before obtained, and official statements come nearer to being a correct record of actual conditions. The thoroughness of law enforcement has also increased, so that for example the illicit manufacture of strong drink has been thoroughly suppressed, and crime, in general, now rarely escapes official recognition and action. No doubt, this change has had some influence in increasing the official figures of drink consumed, and crime punished. Their effect upon the record of the last ten years has, however, been very slight.

The three main factors or causes in the increased drinking and criminal record of Canada are: (1) A very large immigration; (2) unusual prosperity; (3) the concentration of population in large cities.

As is well known, there is now entering Canada a very large stream of the overflow of European population. England's per capita consumption of strong drink is over thirty gallons. Canada's is less than seven. It is easy to see that immigration tends to change the Canadian figures. Other European immigrants have grown up under conditions and customs in regard to strong drink very much like those of Great Britain. The rapid increase of Canadian population in this way tends to increase the record of both drinking and drunkenness. With an increase in drinking and drunkenness there always comes an increase in crime.

Police Court records register very fairly any change in the general material prosperity of the community. When men are well off, they develop

luxurious habits. With a certain class of the population, increased earning power means increased drunkenness. Men who have money to pay police court fines put in more convictions than men who are compelled to serve terms of imprisonment which are imposed as alternative penalties. Here again, the increased drinking and drunkenness which come with increasing prosperity are always accompanied by an increase in violations of law and order. So-called "good times" bring a history of bad conduct.

Improvements in agricultural machinery and the growing demand for manufactured articles have had the effect of concentrating a greater number of people in cities and large towns. The urban population of Canada has increased much more rapidly than the rural population, notwithstanding the vast agricultural possibilities which the country presents. Furthermore, the better class of immigration goes out on the land where drinking facilities and temptations are scarce, and the towns fill up with new-comers of a less desirable class. There is always more drinking and crime in congested centres than in sparsely-populated districts. Some Canadian cities are having a phenomenally rapid growth.

Certain industries, such as mining, attract a population that is not only large and congested, but made up to a certain extent of reckless people associating under conditions that do not promote order and morality.

There is another factor in Canadian conditions which tends to enlarge the criminal record. It is the stern and continuous operation of the machinery for the detection and punishment of offences against law and order. A high record of convictions may mean a high record of effective law enforce-

ment. Therefore, comparisons between the criminal records of different countries are not of much value unless at the same time consideration is given to the thoroughness or laxity of law administration in the places compared.

The relations of the liquor traffic to crime is strikingly shown in the fact that, generally speaking, those Canadian provinces in which prohibition is most extensive have the lowest criminal record. There is one province, Prince Edward Island, under a prohibitory law throughout. The province of Nova Scotia comes next in the extent to which it has been brought under prohibition, by the Local Option plan. Then comes New Brunswick, and so on. In the following tables the provinces are arranged proportionately to the extent to which prohibition prevails in them, beginning with the province entirely under prohibition, and going down to those in which there is the least prohibition territory and the laxest liquor law, Local Option not being in force over any important area in any of the last-named three, and peculiar conditions making law enforcement probably least thorough in British Columbia.

The Criminal Statistics report for the year 1908 contains statements of the number of convictions for all offences, proportionately to the population, and these statements give us the following results:

All Convictions per 1,000 of the Population.

Prince Edward Island	2.90
Nova Scotia	11.01
New Brunswick	8.71
Quebec	10.45
Ontario	15.61
Manitoba	20.42
Saskatchewan	13.32
Alberta	22.74
British Columbia	23.83

Convictions for Drunkenness, per 1,000 of Population.

Prince Edward Island	1.82
Nova Scotia	5.00
New Brunswick	5.56
Quebec	3.85
Ontario	4.22
Manitoba	8.62
Saskatchewan	3.38
Alberta	7.39
British Columbia	10.51

If the figures in the first of these tables are arranged so as to show the number of persons in each province proportionate to each conviction made for any offence, the result is as follows:

One Conviction for.

	People.
Prince Edward Island	345
Nova Scotia	91
New Brunswick	115
Quebec	96
Ontario	61
Manitoba	49
Saskatchewan	75
Alberta	44
British Columbia	42

Even in considering these tables, it must be remembered that the factors of concentrated and new population, have their influence. Prince Edward Island is an agricultural province with a stationary population. British Columbia is a province with large mining industries, growing cities, and increasing population. These conditions in the other provinces vary nearly in the proportion in which the list is arranged. The figures are for the year 1908, before the Nova Scotia Temperance Act was passed.

Taking Canada as a whole, prohibition sentiment is growing, and the territory and population under prohibition is rapidly increasing. Because of immigration and concentration in urban centres, the population under license is still increasing more rapidly than the population under prohibition. As the prohibition area spreads, the relative proportions of increase will

per 1,000

.....	1.82
.....	4.00
.....	5.56
.....	3.85
.....	4.22
.....	8.62
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.....	7.39
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change and ultimately become reversed; but it is possible that for some time Canada may still present the apparent anomaly of development of prohibition sentiment and law, along with an increase in liquor consumption and crime. Yet the progress towards the general adoption of the prohibition plan is certain and rapid.

ONTARIO'S JAIL RECORD.

Sir Gaver Mowat was an able statesman, a keen observer, comprehensive in his grasp of facts and cautious in his statements. He said that 75 per cent. of the crime committed is attributable to intemperance.

In the light of this strong but not unreasonable statement, the following figures ought to be carefully studied. They set out the aggregate number of commitments to the jails of the province of Ontario for the ten years ending on Sept. 30th, 1910:

Men, over 16 years of age.....	95,910
Boys, under 16 years of age.....	1,415
Women, over 16 years of age.....	12,673
Girls, under 16 years of age.....	159
Total.....	110,157
Total women.....	12,832
Total children.....	1,574

This gives an average, in a civilized Christian community, of 10,000 men and women every year, who are so degraded and dangerous that they have to be restrained between stone walls and behind iron bars as if they were wild beasts. The high privilege of personal liberty must be taken from them for the safety of the State; while the governing authority raises money for public purposes, including the maintenance of philanthropic institutions, by licensing the business that has caused 75 per cent. of the crime which is dealt with so severely.

The Extent of Prohibition in Canada

Temperance sentiment in the Dominion of Canada is exceedingly strong. It has found expression in the plebiscites that have been taken in different Provinces, and in the Dominion as a whole. It has found practical embodiment in the Canada Temperance Act, in Provincial prohibitory laws, and in Local Option legislation enacted by nearly every Province, as well as in action of municipal councils and electors in using these laws for the local suppression of retail liquor-selling.

It is to some people a matter of surprise that the admittedly strong prohibition sentiment of a great majority of the electors, has not resulted in a larger representation in Parli-

ment and Legislatures of men who are avowed prohibitionists.

Notwithstanding this fact, substantial progress has been made in the exclusion of the liquor traffic from large areas. Under Dominion legislation the traffic is totally prohibited in the great areas of the North West territories, which lie outside the organized Provinces. Liquor-selling is also prohibited in the neighborhood of public works. The facts concerning the practical operation of prohibitory legislation in different Provinces may be summarized as follows:

The Province of Prince Edward Island has a law of Provincial Prohibition, enacted by the Provincial Legislature, under which no retail liquor-

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selling is permitted in any part of the Province.

In Nova Scotia, there is also in operation a provincial prohibitory law, applicable to all the province excepting the city of Halifax, in which the licenses are hereafter to be limited to one for every 1000 of the population, and this city will go under the prohibition system also, as soon as its electors decide to do so by a majority vote.

In the Province of New Brunswick there are fourteen counties and three cities. The Canada Temperance Act is in operation in nine of the counties and two of the cities, so that the area in which licenses may be issued is comparatively limited, and from part of this area the liquor traffic is excluded by by-laws, adopted under Provincial legislation, which also contains Local Option provisions, although they have not been yet extensively utilized.

In the Province of Quebec the parish is the smallest municipality unit, and parish councils have authority to pass Local Option by-laws. The latest statistics available give the total number of parishes as 991, and show 671 of them to be under Local Option by-laws, leaving only 320 parishes in which liquor licenses are permitted.

In the Province of Ontario there are 828 municipalities—cities, towns, villages and townships. On May 1st, 1912, there were 312 of these in which liquor licenses were prohibited by Local Option by-laws. There were 151 other municipalities in which no licenses were issued. This makes a total of 463 municipalities under prohibition, leaving 365 under license.

In the Province of Manitoba there are 143 municipalities. In 44 of these Local Option by-laws have been carried and are now in force. In 27 of the others no licenses are issued. The

Province has thus 71 municipalities under prohibition and 72 that permit liquor-selling.

In the new Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, there are Local Option laws by which electors can secure the abolition of retail liquor-selling. This power has as yet been exercised only to a limited extent, but is likely to be very effective in the near future. These liquor laws also contain provisions under which no one can obtain a liquor license without securing the written consent of a very large proportion of the electors in the neighborhood in which he wishes to sell liquor. Because of this latter feature of these laws, there are comparatively few licenses in operation, and the rural portions of these provinces are mainly free from any authorized sale of intoxicating liquor.

The Province of British Columbia is the only one which has not a Provincial Local Option law. At the present time there is a widespread and vigorous movement to secure the enactment of such legislation, and that movement bids fair to be successful at an early date. The Province, as a whole, is sparsely settled, and there are very few liquor licenses outside the cities and towns.

Newfoundland is not a part of the Dominion of Canada. It has a Parliament and Government of its own, and it has also a Local Option law, which has been so extensively adopted that the liquor traffic is now prohibited in every part of the country, excepting in the city of St. John's. Licensed places in that city are only open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. on week days, and are closed on Sunday.

There is presented in the following pages a symposium by leading workers in various provinces, setting out clearly an exact situation in each.

British Columbia's Progress

By Rev. Dr. D. Spencer

Member Executive Committee Dominion Council of Dominion Alliance

The Province of British Columbia is a long way behind the other Provinces of Canada in temperance legislation. At present, there is no local Option or Prohibition law on the Statute books. The "Canada Temperance Act" does apply to a limited extent, but has been tried at Chilliwack and Prince Rupert, but failed to carry the vote. For half a century past, various denominations have done some temperance work. Many years ago, the Sons of Temperance were organized but died out. Recently a "Sons of Temperance Lodge" has been organized in Vancouver. The "Good Templars" have about 20 lodges and the "Royal Templars" half as many. The W. C. T. U. have about 40 branches, and the combined membership of these organizations do not number more than about 3,500. The Local Option League has thousands of adherents and has been operated for nearly 5 years. Deputations have pleaded with the Government for a Local Option law. The vote on this was taken in 1909, giving a majority in favor of a Local Option law of 3,700, but to date—June, 1912—no legislation has been given in this direction.

There are 51 municipalities in B.C. governed by councils. These are under the Municipal Clauses Act, in relation to the liquor traffic. License Commissioners are appointed, partly by the Government, and partly by the people. These Commissioners issue licenses at figures varying from \$150.00 to \$1,000.00, and there is no provincial bureau of information which gives the amount received. This can only be obtained through the courtesy of the city officials. There is considerable laxity in the administration of these liquor laws and all sorts of methods are employed in favor of promoting the liquor trade, rather than temperance reform. Some municipal councils are firm and strong in civic administration, with the result that their municipalities are much cleaner than others. There are

several district municipalities without liquor licenses, and it is a constant warfare between the temperance people and the liquor people to keep such municipalities free.

There are sixteen police districts in B. C. under the government of the Attorney General's department. Licenses are issued by that department in these various unorganized districts, and the Liquor Act of 1910 applies thereto. This Liquor Act is the best British Columbia has ever had, and is the direct result of the Local Option vote of 1909. It has some good points, also some very weak ones, but it is honestly enforced. Because of this some good. Those who are in favor of legislative legislation of the liquor trade, this Act, but the fact that the morality and other branches of the law do not decrease in B. C. At the same time, the Province is the only one where this law is not enforced. Parts of it apply to hotel licenses, one of which is that Sunday closing of liquor bars prevail all over the province, and it aims at an honest attempt to satisfy some of the demands of the temperance people; it does not satisfy the liquor trade. There are about 750 liquor licenses in B. C., more than half of which are in the municipalities and the rest scattered over the territory known as the unorganized districts, governed by the Attorney-General's department. The violations of the law bring a fine of from \$100 to \$300, and in some cases 3 months' imprisonment without the option of a fine. Prior to the recent Provincial election, the government refused to adopt any amendment of a Local Option character to the Statutes of B. C., or to bring in a bill, preferring to operate the supposed excellent Liquor Act to the disappointment of most temperance people. The Liberal party resolved on Local Option and Woman's Suffrage planks in their platform, and notwithstanding this, not one candidate with these planks was elected. There is therefore, large educational

work to be done, and many feel that not till B. C. gets Woman's Suffrage, will they get prohibitory legislation. The spirit of many is for Provincial Prohibition, which must be the next step by the temperance people, and independently of party politics. The

members of the Dominion Alliance in B. C. are Vice-Presidents, Mr. A. B. McNeill and W. J. Faris, Vancouver. Members of Executive, Dr. Ernest Hall and Rev. Dr. Spencer, Vancouver. Legislative Committee, Mr. C. N. Haney, Solicitor, Vancouver.

Alberta Liquor License Ordinance

By Rev. J. A. Aycarst.

Secretary Edmonton and Strathcona Moral and Social Reform League

There is but one Board of License Commissioners for the Province, which sits during May in each year, at convenient places, to hear and dispose of applications for licenses, and to hear and decide protests. Applications may, however, be made at any time during the year, on payment of a fee of \$100, but no person whose application had been refused at the May meeting of the Board shall be granted a license in such manner, during that license year.

Petitions.

In cities and towns no petition is required to accompany an application for a license, but in villages and rural districts a petition of 20 out of the 40 nearest householders must be presented. No new license shall be granted in a village containing less than 40 dwelling houses, or in any place having less than 40 dwelling houses, within an area of not greater than 960 acres.

Licenses.

Four kinds of licenses are issued as follows:—(1) Hotel. (2) Wholesale, which includes shop, and for these the fee is \$100 per annum in cities having over ten thousand of a population, and in all other places \$200. Under certain restrictions municipalities may increase the fee to a limited extent. (3) Dining cars on Railways, for which the annual fee is \$100 each. (4) Commercial travellers, fee \$210.

No license may be granted for any premises for which a license has not hitherto been granted, within 200 yards of a building occupied exclusively as a church, school, university or

college, and no license may be granted to any married woman, since 1903, except in case of such woman being a licensee at that time.

Limitation of Licenses.

The number of hotel licenses that may be granted shall be one for the first 500 or fraction thereof, one for the next 500 or fraction thereof, and one for each additional 1,000 of the population. No wholesale license shall be granted in any place until the population exceeds 1,000.

There is no provision in the Ordinance whereby any municipality may limit or reduce the number of licenses within its bounds, and subject to the action of the Commissioners, the Statutory limit according to population is the only one.

Hours of Sale.

Hotel bars may sell from six a.m. until 10 p.m. on all days, except that the bar must close on Saturdays at 7 p.m. and remain closed until 7 a.m. on the following Monday morning. Places licensed to sell liquor by wholesale may open at 7 a.m. and must close at 8 p.m. on all days of the week, except that such premises must close at 7 p.m. on Saturdays and remain closed until 7 a.m. on the following Monday. Bars must be closed on election days; Legislative, Municipal and Local Option contests.

Hotels are permitted, however, to serve liquor to guests in the Dining room, on Sundays with their meals, between the hours of twelve and two, and half past five and half past seven, in the afternoon.

Interdicts.

Any husband or wife, father, mother, brother, sister, curator or guardian, of any inebriate, or the father, mother, brother or sister of the husband or wife of any inebriate, may require the inspector to notify liquor sellers not to supply liquor to such inebriate. Thereafter any person, having a knowledge of such prohibition, supplying liquor to such inebriate, shall be liable on conviction to a penalty of from \$50 to \$200 and in default, two to twelve months' imprisonment, and if a license holder, to forfeiture of his license.

The prohibited person, for procuring liquor or for loitering in places licensed to sell liquor, shall incur a penalty of not more than \$50, and in default, imprisonment for not more than one month.

Civil Damages.

The legal representatives of any person drinking to excess, in case such person comes to his death, from such drinking, by suicide, drowning, perishing from cold or other accident, may bring action against the proprietor of the place where the liquor was obtained and recover from \$100 to \$1,000 damages. The proprietor and the person serving the liquor shall be jointly and severally liable. In case of conviction, if defendant be a license holder his license shall thereafter be null and void.

Penalties.

Against licensed dealers:—

(1) For selling after hours or on Sunday, or on Election day, or keeping bar-room open in prohibited hours: For a first offence, \$50 to \$100, or in default 2 to 4 months' imprisonment; for a second offence, \$100 to \$200, with absolute forfeiture of license, and in default, 4 to 6 months with forfeiture of license; or to one to six months with forfeiture of license; or to both fine and imprisonment with forfeiture of license.

(2) For selling to a minor, for a first, \$25, and in default, one month; for a second, \$50 and forfeiture of license, and in default, one to two months and forfeiture of license.

(3) Any person selling liquor by wholesale to any person whom he knows or has reason to believe is selling liquor without a license shall be liable for the first offence, to a penalty

of \$50 to \$100, and in default, to two to four months. And for a second or any subsequent offence, \$100 to \$200 and in default, to four to six months; or to one to six months; or to both fine and imprisonment.

The onus shall be on the person charged with the offence under this section to prove he did not know the person to whom the said liquor was sold was an unlicensed person.

Unlicensed Dealers:—

For selling, \$100 to \$250 fine, and in default, two to six months; for a second, \$250 to \$500, and in default, 3 to 12 months; or to imprisonment for three to twelve months; or to both fine and imprisonment; for a third or any subsequent offence, \$500 to \$1,000, and in default, nine months to two years, and to imprisonment for six months to two years.

Enforcement.

For the purpose of the enforcement of the law, there is a local inspector for each license district, as well as a Chief License Inspector, whose duties are Provincial in extent. Under the chief license inspector a number of Provincial Detectives are employed, and excellent results have been obtained through their services in bringing unlicensed dealers, in particular, to time. The North-west Mounted Police are a strong factor, also, in law enforcement. The Magistrates' courts are patterned largely after the older provinces, and the procedure is similar throughout to that which obtains in Ontario. Some difficulty arises frequently in maintaining law and order in those districts which by proclamation of the Dominion Government are placed under prohibitory conditions, owing to railway or other construction work being carried on. This is on account of the inadequacy of the penalty provided by the Dominion Act for such offences, viz.: \$50 and costs. The Provincial Government has not as yet seen fit to legislate, so as to make their penalties for such offences applicable in such case, and hence a large amount of disregard for law and order in the territory under such proclamations.

Local Option.

On a petition of 20 per cent. of the electors in a license district accompanied by a deposit of \$100, being pre-

sented to a member of the Board of License Commissioners, prior to the 15th day of August in any year, a poll shall be granted, to take place in the following October or November. If three-fifths of the electors voting, record their votes in favor of Local Option the same shall come into effect on the first of July, in the following year.

One License district, viz.; Cardston, has been under Local Option for some years and still is. That district contains about 4,000 square miles of territory, most of which is fairly well settled, and there are a number of

thrifty and important towns in the district, varying in population from a few hundred up to two thousand.

During this present year (1912), Local Option contests will take place in two license districts, viz.: 2 and 3, and these contain about 40,000 square miles of territory, including within its bounds the city of Wetaskiwin and the towns of Lacombe, Red Deer, Olds, Innisfail, Didsbury, Carstairs, Stettler, Camrose, Castor, Provost, Lloydminster, Vermilion, Vegreville, Lamont and Ponoka, besides a host of smaller towns and villages.

License and Prohibition in Quebec

By John H. Roberts

Secretary of Quebec Provincial Branch of the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic

In many respects the Quebec License Law is a model license law. If it were possible to so regulate the sale of drink that no harm would result the Quebec License Law would be a most effective instrument for the purpose. While many blemishes remain, every theory that ever delighted the hearts of license advocates, and a good many restrictions emanating from temperance reformers, appear in the law. But in spite of this, drunkenness still prevails wherever license obtains in the province, and in many instances floods over, in a modified degree, into the Prohibition areas. Here are the chief features of the Quebec License Law:—

There are no bar-rooms or saloons apart from hotels and restaurants. Hotels in cities and towns must be equipped to provide meals for at least ten persons at a time, and have at least five bedrooms for the accommodation of guests. Restaurants must possess the same dining equipment as hotels, but are not allowed to receive travellers or boarders. Temperance hotels must also be licensed. The licensed grocery is recognized and provided for, there being nearly six hundred such licenses in the City of Montreal alone. Club licenses are issued, no bar being allowed, however, in any

club. In addition there are beer and wine licenses, railway buffet and dining-car licenses, the latter permitting the sale of only wine and beer. The usual wholesale licenses are issued, including one for Canadian wines.

No sale of intoxicating liquors is permitted on Sundays, except in hotels to the guests or travellers sojourning there, who may be supplied with drink in their bed-rooms or in the hotel dining-room (the latter presumably to allow for the consumption of liquor with meals. Clubs may sell liquors at any time. On week-days the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited between the hours of eleven o'clock p.m. and seven a.m. on the first five days; and Saturdays after seven p.m. In country districts the hours are the same, except that ten is the hour of closing instead of eleven on the first five days of the week. Licensed grocers are allowed to open their stores at four a.m., and to keep them open until twelve p.m., but are permitted to sell drink outside of the prohibited hours.

The sale of liquor is prohibited on Provincial Election Days and on Christmas and New Year's Days. Outside the cities, hotels must also be closed the day before the Provincial Election Day.

The sale of drink is prohibited to minors under eighteen years of age, the burden of proof resting on the liquor dealer; to drunken persons; and after the hour of eight in the evening, to soldiers, sailors, and apprentices. Any person under eighteen years of age found in a drinking bar, or purchasing intoxicating liquor for his own use, may be convicted. No female, except the wife of a tavern-keeper, and no male under eighteen, may act as bar-tender. Gambling on licensed premises is prohibited. License holders must not receive, by way of sale or barter, wearing apparel, tools, furniture, provisions or employer's certificate of wages, the consideration of which, in whole or in part, is any intoxicating liquor, or the price thereof; and hotel and restaurant-keepers cannot legally cash pay cheques. Licensed grocers in the account which they deliver to customers for sales made to them must enter the sale of intoxicating liquor separately from the other sales.

The interdiction of habitual drunkards is provided for, and the person who serves the notice upon the liquor dealer may recover damages to the extent of five hundred dollars, if such interdiction is disregarded. In the case of a married woman, all such damages recovered by her are for her sole use.

For infractions of the License Law by any license-holder the following penalties are imposed: For the first offence, not less than thirty, nor more than seventy-five dollars; for a second offence, not less than seventy-five nor more than one hundred and twenty dollars; and for a third or any subsequent offence, not less than one hundred and twenty nor more than two hundred dollars. In default of payment in either case, imprisonment for three months is the alternative. For the sale of intoxicating liquors without a license the penalties are: first offences, not less than fifty or more than one hundred dollars; second offences, not less than one hundred or more than one hundred and fifty dollars, with three months' imprisonment in default of payment in either case; and for a third and every subsequent offence, not less than two hundred and fifty, nor more than three hundred and fifty dollars, and in default of payment an imprisonment of six months, or in

the discretion of the court, an imprisonment of six months, without the option of a fine.

Provision is made for the enforcement of the License Law in cities by the municipal police force, the various municipal councils and by the local collectors of Provincial Revenue, who have at their service the Provincial Revenue Police. Private citizens may lay information, but all prosecutions are taken in the name of either the collector of Provincial Revenue, or the municipal council.

Licenses are issued in the cities of Montreal and Quebec by specially appointed Boards of License Commissioners, and in other municipalities by the respective municipal councils. Certain licenses, such as club licenses, are issued direct by the Provincial Treasurer. Every applicant for a hotel or restaurant license must have attached to his application the signatures of at least twenty-five duly qualified electors, residing or having their places of business, in the polling subdivision in which his premises are situated. If a bare majority of such electors sign an opposition to the granting of any specific license, or of all, or any, licenses in that area, none can be granted. No municipal council may grant a license where it is proved to the council's satisfaction.

1. That the petitioner is a person of bad character, having already allowed or permitted drunkenness or disorder in his inn; or

2. That such petitioner has already been condemned to a fine for having sold intoxicating liquor in contravention of the provisions of this law, twice within the twenty-four months preceding the date of his petition; or

3. That his demand for a license is opposed in writing by the absolute majority of the electors, resident in the municipality or polling subdivision, as the case may be, in which he intends to open a tavern; or

4. That he has been convicted of smuggling intoxicating liquor.

The same provisions, except paragraph 2, apply to the cities of Montreal and Quebec, the Board of License Commissioners of which have also the power to revoke any license for acts committed between the dates of granting and coming into force. (May 1st). Any person has the right to oppose the granting of licenses by the Board

of License Commissioners, and this provision applies to every accredited representative of any association established for the purpose of supervising the proper enforcement of the License Law.

Citizens have six ways of preventing or prohibiting the issue of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors:—

(a) By refusing to sign the certificates of applications for licenses;

(b) By signing a majority opposition thereto;

(c) By the municipal council, the discretion of which is absolute, refusing to issue licenses;

(d) By securing a provision in the charter of the municipality, forbidding the issuance of licenses;

(e) By a bare majority vote of the municipal electors of any local municipality; and

(f) By a bare majority vote of the municipal electors of any county municipality.

(In addition to these powers the Canada Temperance Act [or "Scott Act," as it is more generally termed], confers powers for the taking of a vote by the electors of counties.)

The Quebec Temperance Act (a copy of which is appended herewith) is a simple, democratic measure. In the requisition of thirty or more electors, the secretary-treasurer of any municipality must convene a meeting of the electors thereof for the purpose of voting upon a by-law prohibiting the issuing of license for the sale of drinking. At this meeting of electors, the

Mayor presides and asks *cui voce* each elector who presents himself: "Are you in favor of the by-law or against? Answer, 'Yea' or 'Nay,'" the elector duly responding. Thus it is an open vote, not a secret ballot which tells in favor of Prohibition. A bare majority carries the by-law, which remains in force until repealed, but it cannot be repealed for two years after its adoption. The same procedure must be followed in repeal contests, as for the adoption of Prohibition. A similar vote may be taken by any county, only that in this case the county council has power to refuse to submit the prohibitory by-law. A bare majority of all the county electors suffices to carry Prohibition in county polls, even if some municipalities give a majority against. One local municipality may adopt a prohibitory by-law previously adopted by a neighboring municipality, in which case neither can repeal without the other's consent.

The extent to which these powers have been adopted by the people of Quebec is shown by the following statement:

"Dry" Municipalities.	767 or 74.89%
"Wet" Municipalities.	271 or 25.11%

1,038

With all that, the above statement holds to encourage temperance reformers, I claim to be not unduly optimistic in saying that "Quebec is going dry."

The Saskatchewan Liquor License Act.

By C. B. Leenleyside,

Secretary, Saskatchewan Moral and Social Reform League

1. There is one central board of License Commissioners for the entire Province, consisting of three men. This board is supreme.

2. No license can be granted outside the limits of an incorporated village (50 people make a village), town or city.

3. The applicant in a village must have a householder's requisition signed

by 10 out of the nearest twenty householders. A protest against a license must have 7 out of twenty signatures, and must make good certain grave charges.

4. Licenses are only granted to hotels and stores. There are no saloon licenses as such.

5. The Act has certain so-called Local Option clauses, but they are so

useless that no action can be taken under them.

6. The voting takes place on the Provincial voters' list based on the manhood suffrage, and as there is only an election once every four or five years, the lists are seldom of use. When they are too old to use then the voting takes place without lists of any kind, and anyone offering has been able to vote.

7. A small petition, signed by 100 in cities and 25 elsewhere, presented to the Municipal Councils, brings the matter before these bodies. The petition

is supposed to be mandatory, but numerous ways have been found by the Councils to avoid introducing Local Option by-laws.

8. As soon as a by-law is carried, quashing proceedings may be—and always are—begun. So far they have always succeeded, except twice, and generally on the most trivial grounds.

9. The board of License Commissioners has the power to withhold a license where a by-law has been carried and afterwards quashed; but it never does.

Nova Scotia Going Dry

By Rev. H. R. Grant

Secretary Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance

With the exception of the city of Halifax, in which the Liquor License Act is in force, Nova Scotia is under prohibitory legislation in the form of the Canada Temperance Act and the Nova Scotia Temperance Act. The counties of Cape Breton, Richmond, Inverness, Victoria, Antigonish, Colchester, Lunenburg, and Halifax (excepting the city), have the Nova Scotia Temperance Act. Guysboro, Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, Kings, Hants, Cumberland and Pictou are Canada Temperance Act counties.

The Nova Scotia Temperance Act placed on the Statutes in 1910, as a result of agitation carried on by the Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance is in several respects superior to the Canada Temperance Act. Within a short time the Canada Temperance Act will likely be repealed in counties, where it is now in force, and these will automatically come under the Provincial law, and when the license system in Halifax is abolished the whole Province will have one uniform prohibitory law.

The Nova Scotia Temperance Act prohibits the selling of liquor, or keeping for sale for beverage purposes, the keeping of liquor for use or sale by clubs, the procuring of liquor for others and the transportation of liquor within the Province. Some of the out-

standing features of this Provincial Act, which are not in the Canada Temperance Act are as follows:

(1) The expressions—"Liquors" and "Liquor," mean and include all drinkable liquids containing alcohol. This is a very important provision, and is being used with good effect in the suppression of the sale of various kinds of beer which have a light percentage of alcohol, and which though very injurious to the system are legally sold in Canada Temperance Act counties.

(2) The penalty for each conviction after the first, is a term of imprisonment for three months. As in the Canada Temperance Act, the penalty for first offence is \$50 or one month imprisonment. For incorporated communities the second offence penalty is \$200, and for the third and subsequent conviction, the penalty is \$500.

(3) An inspector is liable to a penalty of \$20, if he does not regularly carry on prosecutions from first to subsequent convictions. This provision prevents the system in vogue in Canada Temperance Act counties, where enforcement of law is often times used as a means of obtaining revenue.

(4) Stipendiary Magistrates must, under penalty for refusal or neglect, send to the county prothonotary a certificate of each conviction, and such certificate in all proceedings upon an

information where a previous conviction is charged, is sufficient evidence of such previous conviction.

In Canada Temperance Act counties inspectors have found it impossible at times to secure from magistrates evidence of previous convictions. This provision in the Nova Scotia Temperance Act means the safeguarding of papers absolutely necessary for efficient enforcement.

(5) Any Inspector or police officer may without warrant enter and search premises where he believes liquors are kept for sale or disposal, contrary to the provisions of the Act, and seize and remove any liquors he believes are unlawfully kept. The Canada Temperance Act requires a search warrant in such cases.

(6) Any Inspector may without warrant seize and remove liquor he finds in transit; in any vehicle or at any warehouse or other place. The Canada Temperance Act is ineffective where liquor is in actual transportation within a municipality.

(7) There is a provision in the Act for the appointment by the Governor-in-Council of an Inspector-in-Chief, whose duty it is to see to the complete and effective enforcement of the Act. He may cause an enquiry to be made into the conduct of any inspector, or into the manner in which the law is enforced by any inspector. The Governor-in-Council may dismiss any inspector, who in the opinion of the Inspector-in-Chief fails to faithfully perform the duties of his office.

The Act contains defects. The most serious defect is in the provision for Government enforcement. The Inspector-in-Chief is not empowered to employ deputies or constables to carry on prosecutions, or to do any other things which may be necessary for the proper enforcement of the Act in any municipality where the Act is enforced, owing to the neglect or inefficiency of the local authority. This and other defects in the Act may be remedied at the next session of the Legislature.

The Halifax Situation.

The Liquor License Act provides for the issuance of brewers', wholesale, hotel and shop licenses. The fees are, Brewers' license, \$500; wholesale, \$600; hotel, \$200 to \$400, according to number of rooms, and for each shop

license, \$250. The hotel and shop licenses are simply bar-room licenses, where liquor is sold by the glass or bottle. Halifax has about seventy bars and a half dozen wholesale brewers' licenses.

The Act provides that no liquor shall be sold in any licensed hotel on Sundays, except during meals to a guest or lodger *bona fide*, residing or lodging in the hotel, to be drunk or used at regular meal hours at the table. Not more than two gallons can be sold under hotel or shop licenses at any one time to any person. Bars close at 9.00 o'clock Saturday night and remain closed until 7.30 o'clock on Monday morning following, and on every other night in the week bars close at ten until seven on the following morning.

The Act provides that licensees must not under penalty of \$50 for first, \$100 for second, and \$200 for third and subsequent offence send liquor into Canada Temperance Act or Nova Scotia Temperance Act counties, excepting to legally qualified physicians, chemists, druggists or vendors, and that carriers must not accept from licensees liquor for carriage or delivery to any person other than those named, under penalty of from twenty to fifty dollars.

No agent, commercial traveller or other person shall take or solicit orders for liquor in any city, town or other district in which no licenses under this Act are granted. The penalty for violation of this provision is fifty dollars.

Notwithstanding the provisions forbidding the shipment of liquor by licensees in Halifax, the Act is notoriously violated. Shipments, large and small, are being sent into every county in the Province under cover in packages marked "groceries," "flour," "provisious," "glassware," etc.

The Temperance Act provides that a vote may be taken for or against the granting of licenses. A majority vote will give Prohibition. The Act also provides that if the license system prevails the total number of licenses shall not exceed a number equal to one for every one thousand of the population.

Halifax will thus next year have about forty-five licenses, unless by vote of the electors or by amendment to the Temperance Act the license system is abolished.

The liquor traffic throughout the Province is utterly discredited. The Canada Temperance Act and the Nova Scotia Temperance Act are generally well enforced, excepting in a few towns. The Liquor License Act is not well enforced. In order that conditions may be satisfactory it is essential that the Temperance Act be improved

in several respects and thoroughly enforced under direct Government supervision, and that Halifax come under its operation.

To accomplish this the Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance is carrying on a campaign. The liquor traffic in the Province is doomed, and at no distant date will be destroyed.

Prince Edward Island

By Rev. G. A. Sutherland, M.A.,

President, Prince Edward Island Temperance Alliance

Prince Edward Island has been under a Provincial Prohibition Act for several years. This Act has done good service in repressing the liquor traffic, but the end of the evil is not yet.

The impression prevails in some quarters outside the province that in Prince Edward Island temperance work is easy, that the traffic does not naturally root in this soil. This is true only in one respect. We are free from the problem of large seaport or industrial centres. The "Garden of the Gulf" is pre-eminently a rural province. But the lure of the treacherous poison is as strong here, if not stronger, than in the more rural sections of other provinces.

The early settlers understood well the art of brewing. There is still a widespread worship of the bottle in the cellar—an idol that has come down from a less enlightened age. Strange myths are still whispered in the homes illustrating the power of alcohol over disease. A large proportion of our sober, respectable, industrious and worthy people will still take their glass and say a kindly word in its defence. And the home where alcohol is respected is the natural breeding-ground of drunkards.

The progress made in temperance work in this province has only been achieved by vigorous and persistent effort, in which the Temperance Alliance has led.

A vigorous campaign was promptly begun, which led to the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act, and no province gave the Scott Act a more

faithful trial than this. The Scott Act, though a very imperfect weapon to fight the trade, did much good and prepared the way for a better law. The present provincial law is much more workable and has been effective in closing many drinking places.

The provincial Act, however, did not give all for which the Temperance Alliance had asked and the working of the Act has disclosed weaknesses unforeseen. The Act was aimed chiefly at the saloon and in its suppression lay its largest success. This success, however, naturally tended to drive the trade into other channels, against which new legislation is sought. Importation into the province by mail order is a great source of evil. Greater temptation has been placed by the Act before drug stores to sell illicitly, a temptation that has not always been resisted. Greater pressure has been placed by it on physicians to prescribe alcoholic liquors as medicine, and it is doubted that the profession has maintained its high reputation under the pressure. It is felt that the strain placed on medical men by the Act is unfair to them. This and other defects may be easily remedied.

Prince Edward Island, like some of the other older provinces, suffers under a system of voluntary law enforcement. The initiative and a large burden of the work of enforcement is left with private citizens. There are three inspectors appointed by the provincial government to enforce the Temperance Act, but their inactivity is a matter of constant complaint. The people

must learn to hold the government responsible for non-enforcement on election day.

The Alliance has issued an urgent appeal for an educational campaign along modern scientific lines by means

of lectures, lantern slides, charts and literature. This is the prime need, not only for the salvation of the individual, but as a lever to secure adequate legislation and to command its enforcement.

The Temperance Situation in New Brunswick

By Rev. R. H. Stavert

Grand Worthy Patriarch Sons of Temperance, New Brunswick

In the province of New Brunswick there are fifteen counties in all. Nine of these are under Scott Act and six under license.

The Scott Act has been in force for upwards of thirty years and has done a great deal to lessen the use of intoxicating liquors in the nine counties under its rule.

For quite a number of years since 1896 the electors in the counties have had an opportunity of bringing on a Local Option election and voting out the bar. But until a few years ago the law was such that it was practically impossible to carry an election against the bar-room. Before the bar-room could be voted out a majority of the living and the dead on the voters' list had to be obtained. Not only was this true, but in places where an attempt was made to bring on an election in any parish, town or city, the council would not grant the privilege.

In the early winter of 1907 Rev. R. H. Stavert, of Harcourt, Kent Co., began an agitation for a Local Option election in the parish of Harcourt. He appeared before the Kent County Council with the petition properly signed and with many more names than the law required, but was turned down on a mere technicality. The rum-sellers had a lawyer present at the council who made two objections to the petition and succeeded in persuading the council to throw it out. The lawyer held that the petition was not drawn out properly, and further he claimed that there should be some way of proving that the names attached were all genuine.

To avoid any further danger along this line an amendment was brought in at the next Legislative Assembly prescribing a form for such petition and also requiring that an affidavit or affidavits attesting to the genuineness of the names be attached by the party or parties circulating the petition.

In January of 1908 Mr. Stavert again appeared before the Kent County Council with a second petition. On this occasion the petition was found to be in accordance with the prescribed form, but it was held that the men who had circulated the petition had only given certificates that the names were genuine and not affidavits. And again the petition was thrown out and the request not granted.

Mr. Stavert then appealed the case to the Supreme Court, but the decision of the council was not reversed. The Supreme Court held that the certificates attached to the petition did not fill to the full what was required by the term affidavit. Mr. Stavert did not know of the amendment requiring that affidavits be attached until after the appeal had gone up to the Supreme Court.

When the council met in 1909 Mr. Stavert came up with a third petition. This time instead of having the required one-fourth of the electors sign the petition, Mr. Stavert had secured over 50 per cent of the electors in the parish.

On this occasion the objection offered took a somewhat different form. According to Section 20 of the Liquor License Act the petition must be presented to the warden of the

council on or before a certain day preceding the meeting of the council in any year.

In the northern part of Kent County one of the parishes was very large. It was agreed to divide this large parish into two smaller ones. The warden of the council at this time was one of the councillors in this large parish. In September of 1908 he resigned to run his election for a councillor in one of the smaller parishes now being made out of the larger parish. In October he was elected as councillor of one of said smaller parishes. When Mr. Stavert went to him to present to him the petition according to law, this gentleman told him that he was afraid he was not legally warden of the council on account of having resigned to run his election in a new parish. The law made no provision for the presenting of the petition to any other than the warden. When the council met it was decided that this man was not legally warden; that therefore the petition had not been legally presented; and again it was thrown out.

Mr. Stavert again appealed the case to the Supreme Court, and again the Supreme Court upheld the decision of the council.

In the early part of 1909 Rev. A. A. Graham, of St. John, appeared before the city council asking for the privilege of holding a Local Option election in several wards in the city of St. John. The petition was thrown out on the ground of there having been some flaw in the preparation or the presenting of it.

Mr. Graham and Mr. Stavert then joined hands and went before the Provincial Legislature and asked that the decisions of both councils be overruled and that the prayers of their petitions be granted. They also asked for a number of amendments to the Liquor License Act with regard to the working out of the Local Option Law. One of these was that instead of those opposed to license having to get a majority of all names on the voters' list—both of the living and of the dead—before they could vote out the bar, that henceforth the election would be won by the majority vote at any such election held in any part of the province. The Provincial Legislature granted to both parties the privilege of holding their elections, and also gave them practically all of the amend-

ments to the Liquor License Act asked for.

In April, 1909, the Local Option election was held in the city of St. John with the result that the bars were voted out of all of the several wards in which the election was held except one. Eleven bars in all (if I mistake not) were thus closed in St. John in May, 1910.

In October, 1909, the Local Option election was held in the parish of Harcourt and the rum party were beaten by a little better than three to one. As a result the two bars in the parish of Harcourt went out of business in May, 1910.

Taking advantage of the amendments obtained to the Liquor License Act a number of other places began to follow the lead of St. John and Harcourt. The towns of Campbellton and Dalhousie took up the work, with the result that in May, 1911, the Local Option Law was brought into force in both places. Since the bringing into force of this law social conditions in both towns have been very much improved.

Seeing what others had done the people of the parish of Wellington, Kent Co., set to work. Instead of bringing on a Local Option election they circulated a petition addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council asking that henceforth no licenses be granted in the parish of Wellington, Kent Co. This petition was signed by 82 per cent. of the electors of the parish. The prayer of the petition was granted, and in August, 1911, the licenses of the seven or eight bars in the parish were cancelled.

A similar movement was set on foot in the parish of Caraquet, Gloucester Co., and in May, 1911, the licenses there were cancelled.

In September of 1911 a Local Option Election was held in the parish of Durham, Restigouche Co., with the result that all of the bars went out of business in May, 1912.

In October, 1911, an election was held in the parish of Richibucto, Kent Co., and in May last the five licenses there were cancelled. For quite a number of years there had been seven bars in that parish, but two years ago it was learned by the temperance people that there were two more licenses than the law allowed. Through a movement set on foot two

of these were at that time cancelled and the other five in May last.

In all of these places, wherever the bar has been voted out, social conditions have been much improved.

In Kent County there are now only four licenses left. These are in the parish of Dundas. It is expected that in the near future these will also be cancelled.

The great source of supply for the north shore is the town of Bathurst. It is hoped that a Local Option election can be brought on here before long and the bars voted out.

Thus it is plain that Local Option has so far done a splendid work in New Brunswick. Besides making the best possible use of Local Option and also of the Scott Act, the Temperance Federation, the Sons of Temperance, the Independent Order of Good Templars, and other kindred societies, together with many other leading temperance people throughout the province, have been pressing for provincial prohibition.

Within recent years a number of delegations have waited upon the provincial government and have asked them to enact a prohibitory law.

In February, 1912, a strong delegation came before the members with a prohibitory bill and asked them to have it made law. On this, as also on

other occasions, the temperance people were assured that their request would be given due consideration and the outcome made known to them.

Thus far nothing has been heard from the government and no attempt has been made to enact a prohibitory law. Although these requests have not been granted the zeal of the temperance people has not abated and the end of this is not yet.

Looking over the province as a whole, seeing how temperance sentiment is growing continually stronger; noting how, as a result, the hotels and other places, which were until quite recently violating the law, have been closed, there is nothing to lead the temperance people to be discouraged. Nay, rather, there is much to encourage and inspire them.

The death-knell of the liquor trade has been sounded, and the temperance people of to-day are looking forward in hope to the day when the darkness in regard to the awfulness of the liquor traffic which now broods over the minds of so many otherwise apparently respectable people, shall have been scattered, and then, when having seen things as they are, they shall have arisen in one vast body and shall have banished forever from our fair Dominion this worst of all curses—the liquor traffic.

Newfoundland

Newfoundland is not a part of the Dominion of Canada, although it adjoins it. It is an independent self-governing part of the British Empire. The Newfoundland legislature some years ago passed an Act, giving the people Local Option control over the retail sale of liquor. As a result, outside the city of St. John's, prohibition has been adopted in every part of the island, which has an area of 42,000 square miles, a coast line of 3,385 miles, and a population of about 240,000.

Some evidence of the working of

Local Option prohibition is supplied by an article published this year in the London, Eng., *Temperance Chronicle*, from which the following statements are taken:

The district of Twillingate, with a population of nearly 20,000 people, has had twenty-nine years' experience of Local Option, having adopted it on March 26th, 1883. There have only been about twenty-five convictions during that whole period, and for a run of several consecutive years not a single complaint was entered.

Take the thriving town of Carbonear, containing over 5,000 inhabitants, the terminus of the shore line

(railway) and a shipping port. For the five years preceding the passing of Local Option (1874-1882) there were 157 arrests for drunkenness; for the five years under Local Option rule (1904-1909) the number of arrests were 15. Think of it—a decrease of over 90 per cent! Then with regard to the common arguments of shebeen-

ing—illicit drinking—in this same district, what is it? At Carleton Place, during the five years preceding the passing of Local Option, there were ten convictions for shebeening; for the five years (1904-1909) there were only four convictions. The fallacy of the trade argument vanishes quickly in the light of such incontrovertible facts.

Bar-Room Abolition

In the year 1902, the electors of the Province of Ontario, voted upon a question submitted by the Provincial Government, as to whether or not there would be brought into operation a rigid law prohibiting the sale of liquor except for absolutely necessary purposes. The Act of the Legislature authorizing the taking of the vote, provided that the said prohibition should go into operation only if it were ratified by a vote equal to a majority of the votes that had been cast for members of the Legislature at the preceding general provincial election.

The promoters of the prohibition movement considered this requirement exceedingly unfair, inasmuch as the vote polled at a general election with its many candidates would have personal friends and who individually make strenuous effort to secure votes, will generally be very much larger than a vote upon a simple proposition which has in it no such element of personal interest.

The result of the voting was a majority of 96,201 votes in favor of the law, but the total vote cast for it was only 199,749, while the vote required under the conditions specified, was 212,723.

There was a controversy among temperance workers as to what was the duty of the legislature in view

of the facts stated, and for the purpose of obtaining a consensus of opinion, and a basis of co-operation, the Executive Committee of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance summoned a meeting in Knox Church, Toronto, inviting thereto the Committee on Moral Reform of the Methodist General Conference, the Committee on Church Life and Work of the General Presbyterian Assembly, the Standing Committee on Temperance of the Congregational Union, and leading representatives of other religious denominations. Other organizations that had helped in the recent campaign were also asked to send representatives, and the meeting was thoroughly representative and exceedingly earnest in its character. After a lengthy debate, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by a standing vote:

That in view of the recent expression by the electors of the Province of Ontario in favor of the Liquor Act, 1902, we deem it advisable to appoint a deputation to wait upon the government, and request that effect be given to said vote, by the abolition of the public bar, the treating system, and drinking in clubs, and the imposition of such other restrictions on the liquor traffic as shall most effectually curtail its operations, and remedy its evils.



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This resolution was carried out, but no proposal to give any effect to its request was submitted to the Legislature until the session of 1912. In the meantime, the policy proposed was reaffirmed by the Ontario Branch of the Alliance at many annual meetings, and its adoption has been urged upon the provincial government by many deputations. This year, the leader of the Opposition in the Legislature, as well as the leader of the Government, was asked to receive a deputation from the Alliance Convention, and was urged to adopt the policy advocated by the Alliance. On Wednesday, April 3rd, Mr. N. W. Rowell, the leader of the Opposition, moved the adoption of the following resolution:

That in the opinion of this House the public interests demand:

(1) The immediate abolition of the bar;

(2) Such other restrictions upon the residue of the liquor traffic as experience may show to be necessary to limit its operations and effective to remedy its evils;

(3) The strict enforcement of the law by officials in sympathy with law enforcement, and the elimination of political influence from the administration of the law;

(4) Regulation and inspection of all houses of public entertainment so as to insure reasonable accommodation for the travelling public.

The Premier, Sir James Whitney, moved an amendment proposing to strike out all the words in Mr. Rowell's motion after the word "that," and to substitute therefor the following:

This House recognizes the duty cast upon it to minimize as far as possible the evil effect of the drink habit by wise restrictions upon the traffic in intoxicating liquors. This House also recognizes that, having regard to the decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as to the respective jurisdiction of the Dominion and of the Provinces, it is impossible for the

people of the Province through its Legislature to abolish or control the manufacture within or the importation into the Province, of intoxicating liquors; that the treating habit is now almost universally recognized as the most powerful factor in the evil results of the said traffic and habit, and no good object would be served by simply diverting the habit from the bar to some other place. That in the opinion of this House legislation to prevent and put a stop to the said treating habit should be enacted, and, if necessary, supplemented by regulations under which retail licenses are granted and held.

Mr. F. G. McDiarmid offered a motion to amend the Premier's resolution by the addition of the following words:

And this House desires to put on record its appreciation of the good work done by the present Government of the Province during the past seven years, and of their earnest and faithful administration of the liquor license law, and by the desirable improvements which have been added thereto.

Under Parliamentary rules, this amendment prevented any counter amendment to the Premier's proposal, and accordingly, the vote taken was upon the substitution of his proposal, with the addition suggested by Mr. McDiarmid, as a substitute for Mr. Rowell's proposal. This was carried, and the amended resolution was adopted by the House on a vote of 79 Yeas to 19 Nays.

No legislation was submitted to the House for the carrying out of the resolution adopted. The action already set out was taken very late in the session. It is generally expected that the Government will, at next session, introduce a Bill, embodying the anti-treating policy, which the Premier advocated, and that the Opposition will support the bar-room abolition policy for which they voted at their recent session.

The Ontario License Law

The law under which liquor licenses are issued in the province of Ontario is very comprehensive, and as a rule, very effective in operation. It is embodied in a statute first adopted many years ago, and which has been frequently revised and amended. Some of the changes made have not been entirely harmonious with other parts of the Act, so that the statute is in some respects inconsistent with itself, and contains relics of conditions that have passed away. Legislators are very unwilling to make any radical changes in it, inasmuch as its chief provisions in their present form have been passed upon by successive courts of justice and their validity affirmed in their present form. Its continuous amendment from year to year has been the outcome of much experience in effort to make it an effective piece of machinery for the restraint of the liquor traffic, and it is generally looked upon as a very good law, notwithstanding its complexity.

It has been decided by courts, that, roughly speaking, the control of business transactions in intoxicating liquor which begin and end in a province, are under the control of the provincial legislature, but that transactions between persons residing in different provinces, as well as legislation governing manufacture and importation, can only be controlled by laws passed by the Dominion Parliament.

The Ontario liquor laws provide for the issuing of the following clauses of licenses:—

- Distillers' provincial license.
- Brewers' provincial license.
- Distillers' warehouse license.
- Brewers' warehouse license.

- Commission license.
- Wholesale license.
- Tavern license.
- Beer and wine license.
- Shop license.
- Club license.
- Bartenders' license.

The first-named six of these classes permit sale only in wholesale quantities, and are issued only by the Government License Department directly. They mainly apply to parties who import or manufacture liquor for sale to retail dealers, although brewers may sell small casks, and bottles by the dozen, directly to consumers, in places in which the sale of liquor is not prohibited.

Shop, tavern, beer and wine, club, and bartenders' licenses are issued by local boards of license commissioners. A Board of Commissioners consists of three men appointed by the government for a license district, which is generally co-terminous with an electoral district, for the return of a member of the local legislature.

License Commissioners who pass upon all applications for the classes of licenses named, are not paid for their services. In each license district there is, however, an Inspector appointed by the government and acting under the direction of the local board of commissioners, who is a salaried officer, the secretary of the board, and the person specially charged with the enforcement of the liquor laws in his district.

Although the granting of licenses locally is to a certain extent under the discretion of the Boards of Commissioners, the power of these commissioners is limited by very stringent

regulations, and in many cases, power to veto their decisions is retained by the license department of the provincial government, of which department the Provincial Secretary is the ministerial head.

A shop license means a license for selling liquor by retail in a shop or store in quantities of not less than three half-pints at one sale, or in unbroken packages of not less than one-half pint each, to any one person, the liquor to be wholly taken away from the premises on which it is sold.

A tavern license permits the sale of liquor in quantities of less than one quart each, which may be drunk on the premises on which it is sold. A beer and wine license is issued under the same conditions and regulations as is a tavern license. It differs from a tavern license only in that it authorizes only the sale of lager beer, ale, beer, porter, native wines manufactured in Ontario, and light, foreign wines containing not more than fifteen per cent. of alcohol. Very few of these licenses are issued.

A club license is an authority for the members of a club to sell liquor, to be drunk on the premises, only to persons who are members of such club. The number of these is small.

A bartender's license is a nominal qualification, requiring every person who is employed as bartender, to be duly authorized by a license inspector. The fee to be paid for it is \$2.00 per year; and any person employed by a license-holder as a bartender, who has not this license, is liable to a fine.

Shop Licenses.

The number of shop licenses that may be issued in any district is not limited by statute, but the council of a municipality may pass a by-law limiting the number to be granted in such municipality. In a city, any such by-

law must be submitted to the electors, and ratified by a majority of those voting upon the question. No other goods, except tobacco, cigars, mineral waters, and the like, may be sold on any premises in which a shop license takes effect. The laws concerning hours of sale and other restrictions, which govern places under tavern licenses, nearly all apply to places in which liquor is sold under shop licenses.

Club Licenses.

As stated, the number of club licenses is very small. For the license year ending in 1911, there were 51 of them in operation in the province, and of these 21 were issued in the city of Toronto.

Tavern Licenses.

The number of tavern licenses is not limited by statute in rural municipalities. In cities, towns and incorporated villages, the number is limited to one for the first 250 of the population, and one for each additional full 250 up to 750, but not more than three licenses may be granted where the population is less than 1,600. There may be an additional license for every full 600 of the population over 1,000. In cities, towns, and incorporated villages, the number of licenses may be further limited by the municipal councils, but in cities, a limiting by-law must be approved by a majority of the electors voting upon the question. A vote must be taken when ten per cent. of the electors petition for it.

General Restrictions.

No tavern or shop licenses may be issued to any premises not previously under license, unless the applicant therefor has first obtained the consent in writing of a majority of the electors qualified to vote for a member of the Legislature in the polling division

In which the license is to take effect.

No liquor may be sold in any place, on any day, before six o'clock in the morning, nor after eleven o'clock in the evening, in cities, or ten o'clock in the evening in other places, nor at any time on Sunday, nor on any election day, nor on Christmas. No liquor may be sold to any person who, apparently, or to the knowledge of the seller is under twenty-one years of age.

The husband or wife or other relative of an habitual inebriate may notify liquor sellers not to sell to such person, or may request the inspector of a district to notify the license-holder under his supervision, and any person selling after such notice is subject to a penalty.

If any person comes to his death through suicide, or drowning, or other accident, as the result of becoming intoxicated in any tavern or other place in which he may purchase liquor, the keeper of such place shall be liable to the legal representatives of the injured person, for damages of not less than \$100, nor more than \$1,000.

License Fees.

In a city having a population exceeding 200,000

- For a tavern license \$1,600
- For a shop license \$1,000

In a city having a population of more than 100,000 and not more than 200,000,

- For a tavern license \$1,200
- For a shop license \$1,000

In a city having a population of more than 30,000 and not more than 100,000,

- For a tavern license \$700
- For a shop license \$700

In a city or town having a population of more than 10,000 and not more than 30,000,

- For a tavern license \$500
- For a shop license \$500

In a city having a population of 10,000 or less and in a town having a population of more than 5,000 and not more than 10,000:

- For a tavern license \$450
- For a shop license \$450

In a town or incorporated village having a population of more than 2,000 and not more than 5,000,

- For a tavern license \$350
- For a shop license \$350

In a town or incorporated village having a population of 2,000 or less,

- For a tavern license \$250
- For a shop license \$250

In a township:

- For a tavern license \$120
- For a shop license \$200

Provided that in any locality in a Provisional Judicial District other than an incorporated city, town or village there shall be payable:

- For a tavern license \$120

And provided that in a city, town, village, or other municipality, or a locality without municipal organization in a Provisional Judicial District there shall be payable:

- For a shop license \$500

For a beer and wine license a fee of three-fourths of that imposed for a tavern license in the municipality or unorganized district in which the beer and wine license is issued.

For every transfer of a tavern or shop license a fee amounting to one-third of the fee payable for the license transferred.

For each wholesale license elsewhere than in cities \$250

In cities having a population of 150,000 and upwards \$450

In cities having a population of less than 150,000 and not less than 10,000 \$400

In cities having a population of less than 10,000 \$350

Besides the fees imposed for tavern licenses in the foregoing schedule,

every holder of a tavern license must pay to the government five per cent. of his bar receipts in excess of \$50 per day, except in the City of Toronto, in which he must pay five per cent. of his receipts over \$60 per day.

Penalties.

For selling liquor without a license or keeping liquor for sale without a license, the penalties are: for a first offence, a fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$500, with the alternative of imprisonment for not more than three months; and for a second or subsequent offence, imprisonment for a term of four months. An imprisoned person may be kept at hard labor, in the discretion of the convicting magistrate.

If a person licensed to sell liquor, sells or permits sale or consumption on his premises, between seven o'clock on Saturday night, and six o'clock on Monday morning, he is liable for a first offence to a fine of from \$50 to \$100, or imprisonment for one month; for a second offence, to a fine of \$100 to \$200, or imprisonment for three months; for a third offence, from \$200 to \$400, or imprisonment for five months.

Any person who sells at any other time, or any other unlawful day, is subject to similar penalties, not quite so severe.

Medical practitioners who improperly give certificates or requisitions authorizing persons to obtain liquor in chemicalists for heverage purposes pretext of its being required for medical use, are liable to a fine of not less than \$10, nor more than \$20, for a first offence, and from \$20 to \$40 for a second offence.

The sale or gift of liquor to a per-

son under age is punishable by a fine of from \$10 to \$50 for each offence, or imprisonment for not more than three months.

A person who purchases liquor which is sold unlawfully is liable to varying penalties not exceeding a fine of \$50 according to the nature of the offence. Licensed persons harboring constables on their premises may be fined from \$50 to \$100.

Any person, who, having committed an offence, attempts to compound or settle the same with a view to preventing prosecution, is liable to imprisonment for three months. Any person tampering with a witness is liable to a penalty of \$50 for each offence.

Any person violating any other provision of the liquor law is liable to a fine of from \$20 to \$50, or imprisonment in default for a first offence; a fine of \$40 or \$50 or imprisonment in default for a second offence, and three months' imprisonment at hard labor, for a third offence.

To secure enforcement of the law, constables, inspectors, and other officers are given wide powers of search. They may enter any place of public entertainment at any time to prevent or detect violations of the law. They may search packages of goods in transit with the same object. They are all liable to penalties for any failure to perform their law-enforcing duties when reliable information is given to them, and they are not permitted to reveal the names of persons giving such information.

There are many other provisions in the law of a less important character, all helpful towards the securing of its observance, and the working out of its details.

Liquor Licenses in Ontario

Evidence of the steady growth of public opinion against the liquor traffic is to be found in the official tables showing the number of licenses issued in the Province of Ontario during the last twenty-seven years. In the following statement the number of licenses given in each case is for the license year ending on April 30th of the year named in the first column.

The great reduction shown for the year 1877 was due to the Crocks Act. The reduction in shop licenses in 1877 was caused by the law prohibiting the sale of liquor in places where any other business is carried on. Vessel licenses, permitting the sale of liquor on boats, were abolished in 1891.

The temporary reduction shown for the years 1887 to 1890 was due to the Canada Temperance Act. It will be noticed that if these years are omitted the number of licenses has been steadily diminishing for eighteen years, notwithstanding a steady increase in population.

Years	Tavern	Shop	Wholesale	Vessel	Total
1875	4,794	1,307	52	33	6,185
1876	4,459	1,257	78	24	5,818
1877	2,977	787	147	27	3,938
1878	2,845	739	65	27	3,676
1879	2,910	724	52	29	3,715
1880	3,199	757	42	22	4,020
1881	3,227	760	40	22	4,049
1882	3,311	764	34	24	4,133
1883a	3,317	787	35	24	4,163
1884a	3,363	781	36	21	4,191
1885a	3,253	675	28	14	3,970
1886b	2,574	525	24	9	3,132
1887c	1,567	367	28	12	1,974
1888c	1,496	325	28	13	1,862
1889d	2,066	336	26	17	2,447
1890	3,073	447	27	15	3,560
1891	3,071	428	24	..	3,523
1892	2,990	403	21	..	3,414
1893	2,966	378	25	..	3,369
1894	2,888	357	31	..	3,276
1895	2,785	337	29	..	3,151
1896	2,779	327	26	..	3,132
1897	2,747	323	26	..	3,096
1898	2,725	317	22	..	3,064
1899	2,641	312	23	..	2,976
1900	2,611	308	21	..	2,940
1901	2,621	303	24	..	2,948
1902	2,613	308	26	..	2,947
1903	2,628	307	22	..	2,957
1904	2,577	300	22	..	2,899
1905	2,516	298	22	..	2,836
1906	2,384	283	21	..	2,691
1907	2,207	267	23	Club	2,521
1908	2,110	262	25	35	2,432
1909	2,010	253	23	42	2,328
1910	1,873	245	32	50	2,200
1911	1,630	226	31	51	1,938
1912	1,532	221	31	52	1,836

a One county under Canada Temperance Act. b Nine counties under Canada Temperance Act. c Twenty-five counties under Canada Temperance Act. d Seventeen counties under Canada Temperance Act.

The Canada Temperance Act

The Canada Temperance Act, sometimes called the Scott Act, is a measure first passed by the Dominion Parliament in the year 1878, and subsequently revised and improved. The last amendment made to it was in the year 1910, and was an alteration making the provisions of the measure applicable to certain districts in British Columbia.

It is now a comprehensive Local Option Law, which may be adopted by any city or county, the term "county" including a provisional or temporary judicial district in the Province of Ontario, and an electoral district in the Province of Manitoba.

The Act is divided into two parts, the first of which provides the machinery through which, on a petition signed by twenty-five per cent, of the electors of a city or county, a proclamation is issued by the Governor-in-Council fixing a day and making provision for the polling of the votes of the electors of the city or county upon the question of whether or not the second part of the Act shall be brought into operation.

If a majority of the votes polled upon the question are in favor of the bringing into force of Part II. of the Act, another Order-in-Council is issued bringing Part II. into operation upon and after the day on which the existing licenses expire, provided that day is not less than ninety days later than the date of the Order. In the latter case, Part II. is brought into force one year later.

Prohibition.

When the Part II. of the Act comes into operation in any city or county, the sale of liquor in any form or by any device is absolutely prohibited, excepting the sale of wine for exclusively sacramental purposes, and the sale of

liquor for exclusively medicinal purposes or for limited use in some art, trade, or manufacture.

Such a permitted sale must be only by druggists or vendors specially licensed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province in which they act. The number of such persons is strictly limited, and they may only sell upon the certificate of a clergyman when the sale is for sacramental purposes, the certificate of a legally qualified physician when the sale is for medicinal purposes, and the certificate of two Justices of the Peace when the sale is for use in some art, trade, or manufacture.

Every person authorized to sell must file all certificates received by him, and keep a registry of his sales, showing the name of each purchaser and the quantity sold. An annual return of all his sales must be made to the Collector of Inland Revenue, within whose revenue division he acts.

Any person convicted of selling liquor contrary to the law, where Part II. is in force, is punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 or imprisonment for not more than one month with or without hard labor. For a second offence the penalty is a fine of not less than \$100, or imprisonment for two months, with or without hard labor. For a third or subsequent offence, the penalty is imprisonment for term not exceeding four months with or without hard labor, without the option of a fine.

The Act embodies extensive powers conferred upon magistrates and other officers concerning searching of premises where the keeping of liquor for sale is suspected, and for the seizure and destruction of all liquors and re-

ceptacles containing them, when offenses are proved. A penalty is provided for any physician who improperly uses his privilege of giving a certificate authorizing the purchase of intoxicants.

The Canada Temperance Act is now in force in nine counties and two cities in the Province of New Brunswick, and in eight counties in the Province of Nova Scotia. It has been doing good work in all these places for a great many years, and every effort to secure its repeal has failed.

At one time the Canada Temperance Act was in force in the whole Province of Prince Edward Island. Later on, the Provincial Legislature passed a law of general prohibition for the Province, and as a provincial law would not take effect where a similar national law was in operation, the friends of the temperance cause promoted the repealing of the Canada Temperance Act, so as to have the general provincial law brought into force throughout the whole province. They had found it easier under the provincial law to secure needed changes from time to time, and close supervision of all enforcement by their own provincial officers, and, therefore, found the provincial law more satisfactory.

In Nova Scotia, a provincial prohibition law applies to ten counties, in which the Canada Temperance Act is not in operation. If the Act were repealed in the other eight counties, the provincial law would then take effect in them. So far, no movement has been made in this direction. In the Province of New Brunswick, a provincial license law, with Local Option provisions is in force in five counties and two cities.

Shortly after the Canada Temperance Act was placed upon the Dominion statute books, the adoption of the

second part of it was advocated widely in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and was carried out in a good many counties, but was subsequently repealed in all of them, partly through political complications, the history of which need not here be detailed. In both these provinces there are in operation provincial Local Option laws, which have proved exceedingly popular, and under which the greater part of the territory and a large proportion of the population of the two provinces are under legislation prohibiting the issue of licenses and the retail sale of intoxicants.

Advocates of Local Option prohibition in the Province of Ontario have frequently to meet the statement made by friends of the liquor traffic that the provincial Local Option legislation very much resembles the Canada Temperance Act, which they say was repealed because it was ineffective.

Neither of these statements is accurate. The latter is the one which is most misleading, because it applies to conditions with which the present electors are not all familiar, therefore the following statement has been prepared, showing exactly what occurred in Ontario when the Canada Temperance Act was in force in that province.

The assertion that the Canada Temperance Act did not lessen intemperance in Ontario is totally untrue. Its effect may be learned by careful study of a table to be found on page 123A of the Ontario Provincial Secretary's Report for the year 1911 on the Operation of the Liquor License Laws. That table sets out the number of commitments to county jails in Ontario for drunkenness during the years from 1874 to 1908, inclusive. An examination of this interesting document gives us the following results:

The license year for the Province of Ontario ends on the 30th of April, and

the Canada Temperance Act when it came into force in a county of this province came into force on the first day of May. The judicial year, for which the figures are given in the table referred to, ends with the 30th day of September. There is therefore a little difficulty in making comparisons between Canada Temperance Act years and license years, inasmuch as the figure for the year in which the Canada Temperance Act began to operate, and the year in which it ceased to operate, are figures covering a period during which the law was part of the time a license law and part of the time a prohibition.

Another difficulty met with in the making of comparisons is the fact that the Canada Temperance Act affects a municipal county or a city, while the figures of commitments for drunkenness are for judicial counties, which are not in all cases coextensive with municipal counties.

Where a municipal county includes a city, the city and county are united for judicial purposes, and the figures for commitments cover both. There were five counties, namely: Brant, Carleton, Frontenac, Lincoln and Middlesex, in which the Canada Temperance Act was carried; but each of these counties included a city in which the license law remained in operation. The figures for these judicial counties are, therefore, for territory partly under license and partly under Canada Temperance Act.

The judicial counties of Simcoe, Victoria and Haliburton and Renfrew, and the judicial districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, include portions of territory that did not come under the Canada Temperance Act, although parts of the three counties and of the district named were under that Act. The figures for these three counties and that district are also, in each case, figures for territory that was partly under license and partly under Canada Temperance Act.

The Canada Temperance Act was carried, altogether, in twenty-five municipal counties and two cities. It affected, however, twenty-six of the judicial districts set out in the above-mentioned table. The judicial districts of Brant, Carleton, Frontenac, Lincoln, Middlesex, Muskoka and Parry

Sound, Renfrew, Simcoe, and Victoria and Haliburton, were as has been said, partly under license and partly under Canada Temperance Act. The judicial counties of Bruce, Dufferin, Elgin, Halton, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds and Grenville, Lennox and Addington, Norfolk, Northumberland and Durham, Ontario, Oxford, Peterboro, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, and Wellington came entirely under Canada Temperance Act in every part of their respective jurisdictions. The remaining sixteen judicial counties remained throughout under license.

The county of Halton changed from license to Canada Temperance Act in the judicial year 1882 and changed back to license in the year 1888.

The Canada Temperance Act did not come into force in any other county for three years after the commencement of its operation in Halton. Halton, therefore, has to be considered to a certain extent by itself.

If we omit the years of change, 1882 and 1888, we find from the official table referred to, the following facts: For the six years from 1876 to 1881 inclusive, the county of Halton had 54 commitments for drunkenness, an average of 9 per year. For the five following years of Canada Temperance Act, from 1883 to 1887 inclusive, the county of Halton had 49 commitments for drunkenness, an average of 8 per year. For the three years 1889 to 1891 inclusive, subsequent to the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act, the county of Halton had 41 commitments for drunkenness, an average of 10.3 per year.

Of the other twenty-five judicial counties, Bruce, Dufferin, Huron, Norfolk, Oxford, Renfrew, Stormont, etc., changed from license to Canada Temperance Act in 1885. All of these, excepting Oxford, changed back to license in 1888. Oxford changed in 1889. Because of the overlapping of judicial and municipal counties already mentioned, it happened that the judicial counties of Sherbrooke, Victoria, and the judicial district of Muskoka and Parry Sound, came partly under the Canada Temperance Act in 1885, still more under that Act in 1886, changed in part back to license in 1888, and came entirely under license in 1889. The remaining fif-

teen judicial counties, Brant, Carleton, Elgin, Frontenac, Kent, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds, etc., Lennox, etc., Lincoln, Northumberland, etc., Middlesex, Ontario, Peterboro', and Wellington changed from license to Canada Temperance Act in 1886, and back to license in 1889.

It will thus be seen that there was only one year, 1887, in which all the judicial districts affected were under the Canada Temperance Act to a maximum extent. It is also clear that the transition years, 1885-6 and 1888-9, would not give data of value in making a comparison between the results of Canada Temperance Act and license respectively, and to get at any just conclusion as to the effect of the Canada Temperance Act upon the number of commitments, we must compare the

year 1887, when the Canada Temperance Act was in force to the fullest extent, with the years previous to its coming into operation and the years subsequent to its repeal. We take the two years just before and the two years just after the change as being the nearest and fairest for comparison.

The facts in regard to the county of Halton have already been set out. Taking all the other judicial counties and districts of the Province of Ontario for the years named, and arranging them in three groups (1) those coming entirely under Canada Temperance Act, (2) those coming partially under Canada Temperance Act, (3) those remaining entirely under license, we get the following table, showing the commitments for drunkenness in the respective groups:

TABLE I.
Counties changing entirely from License to Canada Temperance Act.

County	License		C. T. A.		License	
	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Brant	10	3	6	6	7	7
Dufferin	1	1	1	2	1	1
Elgin	32	82	25	20	32	32
Halton	7	4	1	5	5	5
Kent	23	20	7	71	17	17
Lambton	75	105	38	108	95	95
Lanark	9	7	9	5	5	5
Leeds and Grenville	19	135	21	58	34	34
Lennox and Addington	18	0	8	22	23	23
Norfolk	18	17	5	3	10	10
Northumberland and Durham	21	26	6	38	22	22
Ontario	10	1	1	2	1	1
Oxford	28	51	50	51	34	34
Peterboro'	71	30	14	15	21	21
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	8	9	4	25	14	14
Wellington	33	10	22	10	4	4
	500	566	248	474	367	367

TABLE II.
Judicial Counties changed in part from License to Canada Temperance Act

County	License		C. T. Act		License	
	1883	1884	1887	1890	1891	1892
Brant	75	58	112	182	112	112
Carleton	261	314	286	336	201	201
Frontenac	16	75	108	129	125	125
Lincoln	65	39	21	24	12	12
Middlesex	269	445	404	332	213	213
Muskoka and Parry Sound	8	16	8	28	19	19
Renfrew	17	27	2	1	0	0
Simcoe	87	39	16	35	34	34
Victoria and Haliburton	7	20	2	7	1	1
	837	1093	959	1073	720	720

TABLE III.

Judicial Counties remaining under License, without any change.

County	License		C. T. Act		License	
	1881	1887	1886	1890	1891	1894
Algoma	31	13	8	69	77	
Essex	121	103	16	36	37	
Grey	49	28	21	17	13	
Haldimand	7	7	17	16	24	
Hastings	61	50	14	49	34	
Nipissing	10	17	13	97	96	
Perth	4	10	8	30	17	
Perth	37	14	12	11	4	
Prescott and Russell	2	2			5	
Prince Edward	70	16	20	33	19	
Thunder Bay	296	79	118	125	120	
Waterloo	11	11	8	17	13	
Welland	31	23	32	16	7	
Westworth	376	296	373	418	231	
York	1186	1661	2166	2085	1783	
	2563	2186	2999	3029	2518	

Table I of the foregoing list, of course, that which makes clear the result of the Canada Temperance Act on the commitments for drunkenness. It is very instructive. A careful examination of it will show, that, with one exception, every county in which commitments for drunkenness were common, was greatly benefited. In the exceptional county, Oxford, enforcement of the law in the town of Woodstock was very lax. Every other county that had over ten commitments for drunkenness in either 1883 or 1884, shows a startling reduction of such commitments under the Canada Temperance Act. It would be unfair to generalize from any isolated case, but the conclusion from the whole of the counties is irresistible.

The total figures of all the counties named for the different years should

be carefully noted. Then it must be borne in mind that the Canada Temperance Act was new. Its maximum benefit could not be attained until it was long enough in operation to give those charged with its administration the knowledge and success in its enforcement that could only come from study and experience.

Table I includes all the counties that came entirely under the Canada Temperance Act. Excepting Oxford, they had all exactly two full years in Canada Temperance Act experience, and 1887 was one of the Scott Act years in every case. If they are separated into two sets according to the different times of the coming into force of the law, we can compare two Canada Temperance Act years for each set with the preceding and subsequent license years. We then get the following tables:

TABLE IV.

Counties entirely under Canada Temperance Act in 1886-7.

	License		C. T. Act		License	
	1885	1886	1886	1887	1889	1890
Bruce	10	3	2	6	8	6
Dufferin	0	1	3	3	4	2
Huron	5	1	1	0	2	5
Norfolk	18	17	6	7	17	3
Stormont, etc.	8	9	1	1	29	25
	41	34	16	18	60	41

TABLE V

Counties entirely under Canada Temperance Act in 1887-8

	License		C. T. Act		License	
	1884	1885	1887	1888	1890	1891
Elgin	82	57	0	0	0	0
Kent	26	18	0	0	0	0
Lambton	105	130	38	61	108	95
Lanark	7	5	0	0	0	0
Leeds, etc.	135	80	21	31	58	41
Lennox	20	6	8	7	22	23
Northumberland, etc.	25	26	6	12	38	22
Ontario	0	4	0	0	2	0
Peterboro'	50	27	11	26	45	24
Wellington	49	32	22	21	10	4
	181	386	150	203	379	296

These tables are convincing. It would be impossible to make any fair arrangement of the figures they contain without having evidenced the same fact, that the Canada Temperance Act despite its defects and the difficulties that surrounded its operation, was effective in lessening criminal drunkenness.

New Brunswick.

Official reports concerning jails are not as complete for other provinces as for the Province of Ontario, but there is available concerning the Province of New Brunswick the result of a special inquiry made by the Dominion statistician, Mr. George Johnston, upon the request of the Royal Commission, appointed to investigate the liquor traffic in the year 1892.

The result of an analysis made by the Dominion statistician of the criminal statistics then available, was set out by him in the following statement:

There is in the Province of New Brunswick a group of nine counties whose territorial division have remained the same. These nine counties have been under the Canada Temperance Act for more than ten years. They are all connected geographically. They contain 61 per cent. of the whole population of the province. They have within their borders several flourishing cities and towns, as Fredericton,

Marysville, Woodstock, St. Stephen, Milltown, Chatham, Moncton. They seem in every respect a group fairly representative of the whole country. In industries, in religious beliefs, in racial and in general conditions.

In respect to crimes the statistics show that in the ten years 1882-91 (both years included) there were 841 convictions in the province of New Brunswick. In the whole Dominion there were 318,460 convictions, making the mean of population 4,578,810. We have the average of 7,800 convictions per annum for every million of the inhabitants of Canada. In the province of New Brunswick the average is at the rate of 7,112 per million. So that the average during the ten years was about 9 per cent. less than the general average of the Dominion.

We have seen that there were 22,841 convictions in the province during ten years. Divided according to Canada Temperance Act counties and other counties, there were 8,738 in the nine Canada Temperance Act counties and 14,102 in the other counties, or 38.4 per cent. in the nine counties and 61.6 per cent. in the others judged by the criminal statistics. That is to say 61 per cent. of the population had 38½ per cent. of the criminal convictions and 39 per cent. of the population had 61½ per cent. of the crime as indicated by the convictions.

These facts are very forcible. Mr. Johnson might have followed the comparison further. Of the 22,841 convictions, 13,598 were for the offence of

drunkenness. Of these 4,986 were in the Canada Temperance Act counties, and 8,612 in the counties in which license was in operation. That is to say, sixty-one per cent. of the population (under Canada Temperance Act) had thirty-six and one-half per cent. of the convictions for drunkenness, and thirty-nine per cent. of the population (under license) had sixty-three and one-half per cent. of the convictions for drunkenness.

Opinions of Clergymen.

Another line of inquiry carried on by the Royal Commission resulted in some important information. The Commission sent a series of inquiries to a great number of clergymen in different parts of the country.

From these clergymen 2,465 communications were received, in which were answers given to various questions asked. Two of the questions evoked information that was based mainly upon experience of the Canada Temperance Act, which was the Local Option measure of which there was then the largest experience. To a question asking if the persons addressed had observed the working of the Canada Tem-

perance Act, the Dunkin Act, or some other Local Option law had been observed, 2,443 replies were received, and in response to two other questions, the definite answers, other than statements of no experience and the like, were as follows:

Question.—From your experience and observation as a clergyman, had such prohibitory law the effect of lessening drunkenness?

Answers.

Lessening	1,606
Negative	259
No change	4

Question.—From such experience and observation, had such prohibitory law the effect of increasing or lessening the drinking of intoxicating liquors?

(1) In the family? (2) In the community?

Answers.

	(1)	(2)
Lessening	1,434	1,557
Increasing	128	137
No change	93	65

This summary is certainly a conclusive proof that the Canada Temperance Act and similar laws have, on the whole, commended themselves to the favor of a majority of observers interested in the promotion of temperance.

Prohibition in the United States

There are eight States in which general prohibitory laws are in operation. They are Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Tennessee.

In all the other States there are areas in which prohibition prevails through the Local Option plan, or by some special statutory enactment. The extent of these areas in the different States varies from that of Texas, where 220,000 square miles are free from

licensed saloons, to New Jersey, in which prohibition prevails in only a small section of about 30 square miles.

In some states the Local Option unit is the county. In some places it is the local municipality. The Local Option power is sometimes exercised by a remonstrance or signed petition. It is generally exercised by a ballot vote, which the civil authorities must take upon a specified petition of electors, except in those States in which

the question of license or no-license is submitted at every municipal election.

Agitation over the further prohibition of the liquor traffic is being pushed with much vigor, there being several States in which the question of State-wide prohibition is likely to be voted upon very soon. It must be remembered that when the term "town" is used in reference to a United States municipality, it has not exactly the same meaning that it has in Canada, but, in many States, refers to a self-governing community that in this country would be called a township.

The total area in which the liquor traffic is prohibited in the United States, aggregates 2,120,388 square miles, as against 853,502 square miles in which liquor is not lawfully sold by retail. The prohibition area is, generally speaking, that in which the population is least dense, so that the population under prohibition is not greater than the population under license in the proportion that the prohibition area bears to the license area, the population being divided about as follows:

Under prohibition	46,091,098
Under license	45,871,168
Total	91,962,266

It will be seen that a little over fifty per cent. of the population lives in territory in which the liquor traffic is prohibited, which territory is a little over seventy per cent. of the whole country. In this calculation, the territory of Alaska is not included, in which liquor licenses are issued to some extent, but which has a great uninhabited area. Neither do the figures include the Philippine Islands, nor the other island possessions of the United States. Among the areas in which the sale of intoxicating liquor is

prohibited by law are 45 cities, each of which has a population of more than 25,000. They are as follows:

No-License Cities of from 25,000 to 50,000.

Ashville, N.C.	25,000
Augusta, Ga.	37,826
Bellingham, Wash.	32,000
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434
Brookline, Mass.	27,792
Charlotte, N.C.	34,014
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604
Everett, Mass.	33,484
Everett, Wash.	26,000
Greenville, S.C.	25,000
Jackson, Mich.	31,433
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346
Lansing, Mich.	31,229
Lewiston, Me.	26,247
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494
Macon, Ga.	40,665
Malden, Mass.	44,404
Muskogee, Okla.	25,278
Newark, Ohio	25,404
New Castle, Pa.	36,280
Newton, Mass.	39,806
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291
Quincy, Mass.	32,642
Salem, Mass.	43,697
Shreveport, La.	28,015
Spartanburg, S.C.	25,000
Springfield, Ohio	46,921
Topeka, Kan.	43,684
Waltham, Mass.	27,834
Wilmington, N.C.	25,748
Winston-Salem, N.C.	25,000

No-License Cities of from 50,000 to 100,000.

Brockton, Mass.	56,878
Kansas City, Kan.	82,331
Lynn, Mass.	89,336
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205
Portland Me.	58,571
Savannah, Ga.	65,064
Somerville, Mass.	77,236
Wichita, Kan.	52,450

No-License Cities of 100,000 or Over.

Atlanta, Ga.	154,839
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364

In this Manual will be found tables giving in detail, by States, the area under prohibition and under license, and the population under prohibition and under license.

Wet and Dry Area of the United States

The following table shows the relative amount of "wet" and "dry" land area in each State and Territory:

State or Territory	Total		Per Cent.	"Wet"	
	Land Area	"Dry" Area		Area	Per Cent.
	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.		Sq. Miles.	
Alabama	51,279	50,253	97	1,026	3
Arizona	113,810	35,000	30	78,810	70
Arkansas	52,525	62,000	99	525	1
California	155,652	68,101	43	87,551	67
Colorado	103,658	95,710	92	7,948	8
Connecticut	4,820	3,600	75	1,220	25
Delaware	1,965	1,660	84	316	16
District of Columbia	60	13	22	47	78
Florida	54,861	52,000	94	2,861	6
Georgia	58,725	53,725	100		
Idaho	83,354	52,554	63	30,800	37
Illinois	56,943	40,500	72	15,543	28
Indiana	36,045	26,906	81	9,131	19
Iowa	55,586	48,675	87	6,911	13
Kansas	81,774	81,774	100		
Kentucky	40,181	39,000	97	1,181	3
Louisiana	45,409	35,679	78	9,730	22
Maine	29,895	29,895	100		
Maryland	9,941	6,559	66	3,382	34
Massachusetts	8,039	5,574	69	2,465	31
Michigan	67,480	27,000	47	30,480	53
Minnesota	80,868	54,000	66	26,858	34
Mississippi	46,362	46,362	100		
Missouri	68,727	47,930	69	20,797	31
Montana	146,201	36,549	35	109,652	65
Nebraska	76,808	60,000	65	26,808	35
Nevada	109,821	11,490	10	98,331	90
New Hampshire	9,031	8,315	92	716	8
New Jersey	7,614	30	00.4	7,484	99.6
New Mexico	122,503	119,600	98	2,903	2
New York	47,654	28,000	58	19,654	42
North Carolina	48,740	48,740	100		
North Dakota	70,183	70,183	100		
Ohio	40,740	32,592	80	8,148	20
Oklahoma	69,414	69,414	100		
Oregon	95,607	30,000	31	65,607	69
Pennsylvania	44,832	11,500	25	33,332	75
Rhode Island	1,067	374	35	693	65
South Carolina	30,495	26,100	85	4,395	15
South Dakota	76,868	60,000	78	16,868	22
Texas	262,398	220,000	84	42,398	16
Tennessee	41,687	41,867	100		
Utah	82,184	60,000	73	22,184	27
Vermont	9,124	8,730	95	394	6
Virginia	40,262	38,000	94	2,262	6
Washington	66,836	42,641	64	24,195	36
West Virginia	24,022	21,983	91	2,039	9
Wisconsin	55,256	29,000	52	26,256	48
Wyoming	97,594	96,000	98	1,594	2
Totals	2,973,890	2,120,388	71	853,502	29

—Anti-Saloon Year Book.

Population Living in "Wet" and "Dry" Territory of the United States

The following table shows the number of persons living in "wet" and "dry" territory in the several States:

State or Territory.	Total Population.	Population in "Dry" Territory.	Per Cent.	Population in "Wet" Territory.	Per Cent.
Alabama	2,138,093	1,924,284	90	213,809	10
Arizona	204,354	45,000	22	159,354	78
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,435,000	91	139,449	9
California	2,377,549	600,000	25	1,777,549	75
Colorado	799,024	435,602	54	363,422	46
Connecticut	1,114,756	200,000	17	914,756	83
Delaware	202,322	80,200	39	122,122	61
District of Columbia	331,069	59,079	17	271,990	83
Florida	752,619	658,271	86	94,348	14
Georgia	2,609,121	2,609,121	100		
Idaho	325,594	217,159	67	108,435	33
Illinois	5,638,591	1,900,000	33	3,738,591	67
Indiana	2,700,876	1,755,569	65	945,307	35
Iowa	2,224,771	1,718,752	77	506,019	23
Kansas	1,690,949	1,690,949	100		
Kentucky	2,289,905	1,721,000	75	568,905	25
Louisiana	1,656,388	800,000	49	856,388	51
Maine	742,371	742,371	100		
Maryland	1,295,346	450,000	35	845,346	65
Massachusetts	3,366,416	1,161,589	35	2,204,827	65
Michigan	2,810,173	850,000	30	1,960,173	70
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,000,000	49	1,075,708	51
Mississippi	1,797,114	1,797,114	100		
Missouri	3,293,335	1,150,000	35	2,143,335	65
Montana	376,053	15,000	4	361,053	96
Nebraska	1,192,214	595,000	50	597,214	50
Nevada	81,875	8,000	9	73,874	91
New Hampshire	430,572	230,000	53	200,572	57
New Jersey	2,537,167	137,749	5	2,399,418	95
New Mexico	327,301	40,000	12	287,301	88
New York	9,113,614	646,710	7	8,466,904	93
North Carolina	2,206,287	2,206,287	100		
North Dakota	577,056	577,056	100		
Ohio	4,767,121	2,400,000	50	2,367,121	50
Oklahoma	1,657,155	1,657,155	100		
Oregon	672,165	200,000	29	472,165	71
Pennsylvania	7,655,111	1,379,720	18	6,275,391	82
Rhode Island	542,610	15,906	3	526,704	97
South Carolina	1,515,400	1,100,000	72	415,400	28
South Dakota	583,888	400,000	68	183,888	32
Tennessee	2,184,789	2,184,789	100		
Texas	3,896,542	3,409,476	87	487,066	13
Utah	373,351	125,000	33	248,351	67
Vermont	355,956	279,994	73	75,962	23
Virginia	2,061,612	1,500,000	72	561,612	28
Washington	1,141,990	445,000	39	696,990	61
West Virginia	1,221,119	555,196	72	331,923	28
Wisconsin	2,333,860	600,000	25	1,733,860	75
Wyoming	145,965	48,000	32	97,965	68
Totals	91,962,266	46,091,098	50	45,871,168	50

Working of Prohibition

There is no part of the Christian world in which laws prohibiting the liquor traffic have full scope. Where the prohibition principle is adopted by civil authority, and attempt made to put it into effect, there will nearly always be found adjoining areas in which the liquor traffic is tolerated.

In Canada, a province may prohibit retail liquor selling, but cannot prevent the importation of intoxicants, because importation is a matter with which only the Dominion Government can deal. Neither can a province prohibit the manufacture of intoxicating liquor for export beyond its own boundaries. In the United States, the national government controls interstate commerce and law, so that a state which may prohibit the selling of liquor within its borders cannot prohibit transactions between its own citizens and those of an adjoining state. Similarly, different municipalities in a province or in a state which exercises conceded power to prohibit local liquor selling, cannot prevent citizens from purchasing liquor in other districts in which licenses are granted, and bringing such liquor into the prohibited areas.

Therefore, all the examples of prohibition that may be cited are cases in which the working out of the prohibition plan is interfered with by conditions which the citizens and authorities cannot fully control. It is manifest that the larger the area in which prohibition prevails, the less is that prohibition interfered with by those adverse conditions. State prohibition may be expected to be more effective than local prohibition. The effectiveness is not, however, decided solely by the fact just stated. The success of

prohibition depends very much upon the details of legislation in different communities, and these vary a great deal. It depends very largely upon the honesty and zeal with which law-enforcing officers discharge their duties.

Because there is no instance of thorough-going, thoroughly enforced prohibition, there is no available evidence as to the extent to which national prohibition would affect an independent sovereign country which adopted and enforced it. The instances of the operation of prohibition hereinafter cited are all indications more than examples of the beneficial results that we may hope for under a law which will prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating beverages in and into the Dominion of Canada.

From the vast amount of evidence available, it is only possible to make a few selections showing what has been accomplished in localities having such a great deal of diversity in conditions and characteristics. A separate article deals with the working of local prohibition in the province of Ontario. The present article merely conveys some information concerning the results attained by the partial suppression of the liquor traffic in a few other places.

Kansas.

In dealing with the state of Kansas, great difficulty is experienced in making a selection from the vast amount of available evidence supplied by unimpeachable witnesses of the good that has been done by prohibition. The Kansas law is the most rigid of all those which are available for investigation.

Official records concerning crime and pauperism are exceedingly in-

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structive. A return issued by the state Board of Control shows that on July 1st, 1909, this state, with a population of 1,690,949, had a total population in her county poor farms of seven hundred and twenty-three. There are one hundred and five counties in the state, and eighty-seven counties have no insane inmates, fifty-four counties have no feeble-minded inmates, ninety-six counties have no inebriate inmates, and ninety-seven counties have no children inmates; twenty-eight county poor farms had no inmates of any kind, ten counties had but one inmate, five others had but two inmates, while only twenty-three counties had over ten paupers, and only thirteen had over fifteen. The population of the counties having six or less than six paupers to the county is 542,148, or over one-fourth of the population of the State. This makes an average of about one pauper in Kansas to every 2,000 of the population.

On the same date, July 1st, 1909, out of the one hundred and five counties in the State, there were thirty-three that had no prisoners in their county jails; fifty-three counties had no prisoners under sentence, the only prisoners being those awaiting trial; eleven counties had but one prisoner, and sixteen other counties had but two prisoners, while only eight counties had over ten prisoners in their jails, and only seven had over fifteen. The total number of prisoners in the county jails on that date was four hundred and forty-eight, of whom two hundred and fifteen were prisoners awaiting trial. The population of the counties having six or less prisoners in the jails was 1,111,190 the average number of prisoners for the State being about one to every four thousand of the population. Sixteen counties had no paupers in the poor farms and no prisoners in the jails.

In addition to the foregoing facts, two personal statements are submitted. The first was recently made by the Hon. John P. St. John, in an article in *The Capital*, a journal published in the chief city of the state. Mr. St. John was Governor of Kansas when the prohibitory law was enacted in the year 1880, and he has kept close watch upon its operations ever since.

Section 10, of Article 15, of the Constitution of Kansas reads as follows: "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this State, except for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes."

This was adopted by a majority of 8,000 at the general election in 1880, and laws passed by the legislature of 1881, to enforce it, took effect May 1st of that year. The validity of the amendment and laws to enforce it has been affirmed by the supreme court, and to-day prohibition is the irrevocable policy of the people of Kansas. While the amendment had but 8,000 majority in 1880, to-day a proposition to abandon prohibition and go back to the old dramshop system would be defeated at the polls by over 100,000 majority.

While Kansas has contributed liberally to the population of Oklahoma, Colorado and the other Western States and territories, she has nearly doubled her own population under prohibition. She has a greater percentage of sober, moral, intelligent men and women than has any State that licenses saloons, and hence has more happy homes and fewer heart-broken wives and mothers.

Under prohibition Kansas has more than doubled in wealth. Her educational system, including her public schools, is unsurpassed. Prohibition has brought about a wonderful change in public sentiment in Kansas. In 1880, fully one-half of the newspapers of the State were either against prohibition or neutral, while nine-tenths of the politicians were non-committal. Now the newspapers are practically unanimous for it and favor a rigid enforcement of the law, while all the politicians, when the roll is called, will climb over a barbed wire fence, if necessary, and with eyes to the front, promptly stand in line for prohibition and be ready to affirm that they were always there.

No political party dares to declare against it. All talk about the distillers, brewers and jointists forcing Kansas to abandon prohibition is mere bosh. They have no more chance to accomplish such a result than they have of going to heaven.

Prohibition Kansas has more miles of railroads in proportion to popula-

tion than any State in the Union. These highways of civilization and progress penetrate almost every county in the State. Kansas opens wide her doors with a hearty welcome to all who are willing to obey her laws, and put forth an earnest effort to make an honest living.

If there are any here who are willing to obey the laws of the State to which they look for protection to life and property, remind them that under prohibition fare is cheap, only two cents per mile.

The other witness to be quoted concerning Kansas is the present governor of the State, the Hon. W. R. Stubbs, who, on March, 1910, made the following declarations:—

I assert that drunkenness in Kansas has been reduced to such a point that I have not seen a drunken man in the city of Topeka, a place of 50,000 inhabitants, during the last twelve months; that I do not have any recollection of having seen a drunken man in my home city of Lawrence, a place of 15,000 people, for several years; that in making a campaign throughout the entire state and delivering public addresses to ninety-two counties I do not recall seeing a drunken man during the year.

I assert that in the one hundred and five counties of Kansas that I do not know of a conviction for perjury growing out of the prohibitory law.

I assert that the prohibitory law is now as easily enforced as any other law on the statute books. I have letters from twenty-nine of the thirty-eight district judges of this state. These letters are substantially of the same character and fully confirm my statements.

I assert that crime has decreased in Kansas under the influence of temperance legislation. I will show you by the records of our penitentiary that we had 724 convicts when the prohibitory law was passed, twenty-nine years ago; that notwithstanding a steadily increasing population the record shows that after two years of prohibition the number decreased to 668; that since that time the population has increased nearly 100 per cent., while the number of convicts has increased only 17 per cent. And here let me add that we

have no capital punishment in Kansas and hence prisoners for murder become permanent occupants of the penitentiary to be carried on the rolls.

At the present time more than 50 per cent. of our county jails are without a prisoner under conviction. Last year forty-nine of the 105 counties did not send a prisoner to the penitentiary. We have only one convicted prisoner in our county jails for 7,000 inhabitants—an almost unbelievable fact in criminal statistics. And the Attorney-General estimates 75 per cent. of these prisoners are in jail for the violation of the prohibitory law. Of the 860 convicts in our penitentiary only 143 are natives of Kansas.

Kansas has fifty-four counties without an idiot. It has eighty-seven counties without an insane inmate. Cook county, Illinois, alone sends more of her people to insane hospitals at Dunning than Kansas has in all her charitable institutions of every sort, including blind, deaf, the dumb, insane inebriates, feeble-minded, incorrigibles and orphans. With 20 per cent. of the population of New York, Kansas has less than 10 per cent. of its insanity.

Ninety-six counties in the state have not a single inebriate. Six of the nine counties furnishing inebriates last year were, strikingly enough, counties bordering on the "wet" section of Missouri.

During the last nine years the enrollment of the State University has risen from 1,150 to 2,063; the normal from 1,630 to 2,860, and the Agricultural College from 870 to 2,192. Besides that, 9,000 young men and women are attending denominational institutions and 4,548 attending business colleges. In all, 21,000 young men and women are attending colleges within the state. The value of public school property has advanced from \$10,000,000 to \$16,000,000. As a part of our educational system we have nearly 700 newspapers and magazines, and I am told that 98 per cent. of them will not publish the advertisements of a brewery or a liquor house. During the first twenty years of prohibition illiteracy was reduced 49 per cent. It is more than 40 per cent. lower than Illinois, and the next census reports will give the state first place in education. The youth of Kansas has his eye fixed far above the horizon of the saloon.

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Maine.

The state of Maine has had a prohibitory law in continuous operation for a longer time than any other locality which we have records. It has, however, been handicapped by its contiguity to license territory in both the United States and Canada; also by having within its borders a number of seaports to which come many vessels from countries in which prohibition does not prevail. The success of prohibition in Maine has also been rendered difficult by the method of election, locally, of law-enforcing officers, thus putting state legislation at the mercy of the public sentiment of different localities. A city that does not approve of a prohibitory law, elects officers who will disregard the law. It is astonishing to find how much good has been accomplished notwithstanding these hindrances.

Nearly every governor of the state of Maine who has held office since the prohibitory law was enacted, has given strong testimony to its beneficial effect. A comparison of present conditions with those existing under license was made last year in the Maine Civic League Record. The following extracts are taken from this interesting statement:

Material Growth of Maine.

The increase in valuation in Maine from 1850 to 1910 was 351 per cent.; and the increase from 1900 to 1910 was \$115,090,470, or more than \$11,000,000 a year. The following is the valuation by dates:

1850	\$100,157,573
1890	309,098,641
1900	336,699,649
1910	451,780,119

Savings Deposits.

All our savings institutions have grown up under prohibition. Savings deposits are in Savings Banks, Trust Companies, Building and Loan Associations, and the National Banks. The

total assets in the first three of these were in

1910	\$148,892,962
1900	58,862,650
Increase	\$90,030,312

Add the savings deposited in National banks, \$18,249,754, and the total in 1910 was \$167,142,716, or \$221 per capital.

Growth in Farm Values.

The recent U. S. Census reports give the following data of farm values and their increase in Maine.

Value farms and buildings: 1900, \$96,502,000; 1910, \$158,676,000, increase, 64 per cent.

Value of land alone: 1900, \$49,359,000; 1910, \$85,23,000; increase, 74 per cent.

Value of buildings alone: 1900, \$47,143,000; 1910, \$72,753,000; increase, 54 per cent.

Value implements and machinery: 1900, \$8,803,000; 1910, \$14,476,000; increase, 64 per cent.

Growth of Railroads.

The total number of miles of steam railroads in Maine in 1861 was 442, and in 1910 there were 2,260 miles, a gain of 1,818 miles. There are also 462 miles of electric roads in this state built in the past twenty years, with more building.

General Prosperity.

No person passing through Maine can fail to note the general air of thrift and prosperity everywhere. The homes of our people are among the best and neatest to be found in the country.

In 1900, the U. S. Census report dealt with the matter of dwellings and their ownership in the various states. The following comparison of the ownership of Maine homes with that of the license states named speaks volumes of the prosperity of Maine people.

	Per cent. of houses owned by occupants.	Per cent. free from mortgage.
Maine	67	50
Massachusetts ..	45	24
Connecticut	47	23
Rhode Island ...	37	21
New York	44	27
Pennsylvania ...	40	26

The enactment of the Maine law was largely due to the enthusiastic work done in its behalf by General Neal Dow, who died a few years ago. When the Canadian Royal Commission investigated the working of prohibition, he was examined as a witness, and gave some striking evidence. Here are a few of his forcible statements:

I suppose there was no state in the Union where more liquor was consumed in proportion to the population than in Maine. That arose very largely from the fact of two great industries being carried on there—one being the lumber trade, which you all know about in Canada, and the other being the fisheries, which you also know about here. The lumbermen were employed in the woods during the winter cutting down the trees, and drink would form a regular part of their rations; and the fishermen had rum as a regular part of their rations. The result was that poverty and pauperism were with the people of Maine. An immense quantity of liquor was consumed there.

There were a great many distilleries in the state; seven of them were in Portland, and two breweries. They made rum from molasses imported in large quantities from the West Indies; they made whiskey from potatoes, and some of them made apple-jack, or brandy, from apples. Now, there is not a distillery or brewery in Maine, and there has not been one for a good many years.

At that time large quantities of West India rum were imported. This rum came to us by the cargo. A great many cargoes were received every year, and it was a regular trade. A large fleet of vessels was regularly employed in the West India trade. They took fish and lumber out and they brought back molasses, which was converted into rum; and also West India rum. Now, there is not one puncheon of rum imported into Maine, and there has not been any imported for very many years.

The result of the change has been this: that while Maine was undoubtedly one of the poorest states in the Union in the olden time, it is now one of the most prosperous. The volume of the liquor traffic is greatly reduced.

The savings of the people from that traffic are such that this state has become very flourishing.

The prohibition law in Maine was enacted in 1851, nearly forty-one years ago. Within six months after the enactment of the law the jails in the counties of Penobscot, Kennebec, Oxford, Franklin and York were almost empty. When I visited York jail, the keeper, as he put the key into the lock, apologized for keeping his hens there. He had no further use for the jail. In regard to the Jail in Cumberland, where I live, and which is a county that has a large population, it had been overcrowded many years, and articles had appeared in the newspapers urging the building of a new jail. I visited the jail within four months of the enactment of the law, and there were only four persons there, three of whom were rum-sellers who were there for violations of the law. All this was during the first year of the enforcement of the law, and it was then vigorously enforced. There has been a laxity in the enforcement of the law at different times since.

It is quite safe to say that the quantity of liquor sold in Maine now is not one-twentieth as much as it was before the law was passed. It is quite within the mark to make that statement. Portland is the largest city in the state, and it is within the truth to say that the quantity of liquor sold there now is not one-hundredth of what it was before. We had seven distilleries and two breweries, and we had many cargoes every year from the West Indies, which the people brought over for their own use. Now whatever liquor is sold there is sold on a very small scale, and on this side.

Alabama.

A prohibitory law came into operation in the state of Alabama in 1908, but was in operation for only two years. A movement was made to embody prohibition in the state constitution. The proposal was submitted to the electors. A vigorous campaign was made against limitation of the power of the legislature. In the excitement that arose over the somewhat complicated issue, a legislature was

elected that had a majority opposed to prohibition, and which not once repealed the prohibitory law, and enacted in its place a county Local Option law, under which ninety per cent. of the population and ninety-seven per cent. of the territory of the state still remain dry. The friends of the prohibition movement are hopeful of again securing a state-wide prohibitory law, at an early date.

National Municipal League of the United States, the Hon. W. H. Thomas, of Montgomery, Ala., who, as a Judge, had large personal opportunities of studying the question, delivered an address on the working of prohibition. He presented the following statement, showing the changes in the criminal records of the seventeen white counties of the state, which followed the enactment of prohibition in seventeen white cities of the state:

Name.	Population.	Arrests.	1907	1908	Decrease.
Dadeville	2,000	drunk	54	11	43
		all offenses	238	91	147
Bessemer	10,000	drunk	643	144	499
		all offenses	2,835	1,774	1,061
New Decatur	8,000	drunk	183	50	133
		all offenses	657	278	379
Talladega	7,000	drunk	564	46	519
		all offenses	963	319	644
Roanoke	3,000	drunk	118	31	87
		all offenses	374	254	120
Anniston	20,000	drunk	1,251	165	1,086
		all offenses	3,864	1,283	2,581
Alexander City	2,000	drunk	36	11	25
		all offenses	167	64	103
Carrollton	600	drunk	6	2	4
		all offenses	34	12	22
Tuscaloosa	9,000	drunk	207	73	134
		all offenses	884	434	450
Columblana	1,200	drunk	10	2	8
		all offenses	36	11	25
Decatur	4,800	drunk	471	123	348
		all offenses	1,548	638	909
Sylacauga	2,600	drunk	260	18	242
		all offenses	267	20	247
Piedmont	2,000	drunk	62	45	17
		all offenses	125	78	47
Union Springs	3,500	drunk	46	17	29
		all offenses	216	78	138
Attalla	2,500	drunk	218	20	198
		all offenses	375	109	166
Fayette	800	drunk	80	4	76
		all offenses	141	20	121
Birmingham	125,000	drunk	2,428	745	1,683
		all offenses	11,812	7,333	4,479
Total	201,910	drunk	6,627	1,506	5,131
		all offenses	24,554	12,796	11,742

Leaving these three typical states, one in New England, one in the middle west, and one in the south, concerning which somewhat extensive quotations have been made, the following condensed facts are submitted concerning the results of prohibition in a few other typical localities.

Tennessee.

In this state the laws prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. It has an immense area, a large and growing population. In it prohibition is a great success. Here is a testimony to it, written by Bishop E. E. Hoss, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

"No more beneficent law was ever enacted in the State of Tennessee than the one prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor. In spite of the open antagonism or criminal indifference of many officials who have utterly forgotten their oaths, it has wrought wonderful results. Save in three cities, it is as well enforced as any other law, and in due time it will be enforced there. Tennessee will take no backward steps."

Georgia.

The state of Georgia is under prohibition. It has serious hindrances in the way of law enforcement, in the character of its population, as well as in some of the political methods that prevail. Its chief city is Atlanta, which has a population of about 160,000. Prohibition came into operation on June 1st, 1908. Here is a table showing the total arrests in Atlanta for all offences, and the arrests for the offence of drunkenness in the last year of license, and the four following years of prohibition:

Year.	Total Arrests.
1907	24,882
1908	16,072
1909	19,071
1910	18,166
1911	16,707

Year.	Arrests Drunks
1907	6,508
1908	2,650
1909	3,741
1910	2,881
1911	2,636

Massachusetts.

Massachusetts is a state in which the people of each municipality vote upon license or no-license every year. The changes come too often to give the best results from prohibition. Moreover, voting takes place several months before the end of the license year, so that the law has no certainty of continuance for more than about eight months from its approval by the electors after a change takes place, before the electors are called upon to vote on the question again. Nevertheless, this state affords fine examples of the results of no-license.

Here is the record of the city of Framingham, Mass., which has been free from license for nearly three years, which was also free from license in the license year 1907-8, but which, unfortunately, had a lapse to license for the year 1908-9. The figures give the arrests for drunkenness in this city for the four years, named:

1907-8.	No-license.	150.
1908-9.	License.	440.
1909-10.	No-license.	112.
1910-11.	No-license.	115.

A similar story is told by the records of the city of Gardner, which also had a lapse to license for the year 1908-9. All these Massachusetts cities are handicapped during their prohibition years by the possibility of a swing to license in the following year. Gardner was under license in 1906-7, and its record is as follows:

1906-7.	License.	308.
1907-8.	No-license.	114.
1908-9.	License.	173.
1909-10.	No-license.	67.
1910-11.	No-license.	60.

Here also is the story of the city of Ipswich for the same five years, although it did not swing in exactly the same years as did Gardner. It is, however, equally forcible in its presentation of the fact that even partial and temporary prohibition limits the liquor traffic:

1906-7.	License.	340.
1907-8.	License	419.
1908-9.	No-lic.	77.
1909-10.	License.	275.
1910-11.	License.	245.

New Zealand.

Another interesting part of the British Empire is the Dominion of New Zealand, in which the prohibition sentiment is growing rapidly, finding expression not only in Local Option adoption, but also in expression of opinion for national prohibition.

For many years a vote has been taken in New Zealand at every general election. The general elections are held at least tri-annually. The giving of effect to temperance sentiment is handicapped by a three-fifths requirement, which interferes with the operation of public opinion. Otherwise, prohibition would have prevailed in many electoral districts for a number of years, and at the last election, national prohibition would have been carried by a majority vote. The total vote of the Dominion on the question of Local Option, and the vote in December, 1911, on the question of national prohibition, was as follows:

Year.	License.	No-license.
1896	139,580	98,312
1899	143,962	120,542
1902	148,449	151,524
1905	182,884	198,765
1908	183,140	221,471
1911	205,710	259,395

As to the effect of Local Option prohibition in those parts of New Zealand in which it has been carried, the following statement is submitted. It was published in the New Zealand *Vanguard*, by Mr. J. Bridges, and it gives the results of Local Option prohibition in the town of Masterton, in which the bar-rooms were first closed in 1910. Drunkenness has decreased so much

that we now rarely see a person under the influence of liquor, while the sight of a lot of lounging "spongers" watching for a stray chance to get a drink is quite gone. Bad language is now conspicuous by its absence, while many other forms of objectionable conduct which were so offensive to most persons have totally disappeared. In support of these assertions I will here quote our Magistrate's Court returns:

Court Returns.

Convictions for	Last Year	1st Year	2nd Year
	License.	No-Licence.	No-Licence.
Drunkenness	287	41	36
Vagrancy	25	1	1
Obscene Language ..	21	2	5
Theft	44	2	6
Indecent exposure..	3	0	0
Malevolent Injury to property	5	1	1
Obstructing or assisting police	12	2	0

Note.—With regard to the figures for drunkenness under No-license, it was proved in Court that 26 of the arrested persons were drunk when they arrived from adjoining electorates.

Another Local Option town in New Zealand is Eketahuna, in which the following statement was made on May 25th, 1911, by Edward Page, Mayor of the town:

What effect has No-license had on public order and the general moral tone of the community? I consider that the effect in this respect has been beneficial. Would it, in your opinion, be to the best interests of the town to have licenses restored? No. From a commercial point of view, I think that the town as a whole has experienced very little difference either to its benefit or to its detriment as a consequence of No-license. From other points of view (sobriety, moral tone, clean living, etc.), the town is, I think, the better without licensed houses. No-license has materially checked the drinking that was done by young men.

A Law-Breaking Traffic

It is sometimes argued that a prohibitory law would be more difficult of enforcement than is a license law. Facts do not bear out this theory. The liquor-favoring party in their effort to discredit prohibition, call attention to any violations of prohibitory law, while practically nobody pays any attention to persistent and widespread disregard of the provisions of license laws.

This is strikingly manifest in the fact that where the number of places licensed to sell liquor is greatest, there the sale by unlicensed places is generally greatest as well. The fewer the legalized places, the fewer will be the places that strive to evade the law. It is not needful now to set out the reasons for this condition. They are well known. We simply call attention to the fact.

Take, for example, the city of Toronto. In 1875 it had a population of about 60,000, and had in operation 493 tavern and shop licenses. To-day, with a population of more than 425,000, it has only 160 such licenses, yet the unlicensed places that sell liquor are fewer to-day than they were at the time first named.

It is about thirty-five years since a prominent brewer in arguing against restrictive legislation, openly stated that in Toronto a thousand places sold liquor without license. In giving evidence before the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic, Mr. Thomas Dexter, then License Inspector for Toronto, emphatically stated that there were not then one hundred unlicensed liquor selling establishments in this city. More recently the law against illicit liquor selling has been still more vigorously enforced. Few people would venture to say that there are even a hundred unlicensed dives in Toronto at present.

These figures might be put in an instructive table, showing the population in Toronto for every licensed and unlicensed liquor-selling place, in say the years 1877 and 1912, as follows:—

In 1877.

One licensed place for every 121 persons.

One unlicensed place for every 60 persons.

In 1912.

One licensed place for every 2,655 persons.

One unlicensed place for every 4,250 persons.

To put this fact in another way, we might take the number of licensed and unlicensed places for each 10,000 of the population in 1877 and 1912, and we find it to be:

In 1877.

82 licensed places.
166 unlicensed places.

In 1912.

Less than 4 licensed places.
Less than 2½ unlicensed places.

That is to say, speaking proportionately to the population, the licensed places are reduced to one for every 22 of what they were before, and the unlicensed places are reduced to one for every 66 of what they were before.

The Rev. Dr. MacLeod, of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic, appointed by the Dominion Government, made the following report:—

This investigation has made it sufficiently clear that the enforcement of license laws is attended with as great, and even greater, difficulties than those which attend the enforcement of prohibitory laws. Given authority to sell on certain days, within certain hours, to certain persons, licensees, with few exceptions, sell on all days, at all hours, to all persons, only observing the restrictive features of the law as they are watched and compelled. The Commission could not fail to be impressed by the testimony of many well-informed witnesses, including not a few connected with the traffic, as to the lawless character of the liquor traffic generally. It was made clear that the restrictive provisions of license systems are not generally well enforced, and that in some instances no attempt is made to enforce them.

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Among the witnesses examined by the Commission were many whose evidence bore out the Rev. Dr. MacLeod's conclusion. Here is part of the evidence given by Chief Justice Armour, of the Province of Ontario:—

Question.—When you were at the Bar engaged in liquor prosecutions, did you find a great deal of false swearing?

Answer.—It has been my experience, both at the Bar and on the Bench, when sometimes we have had to review convictions upon the evidence before us, that it is impossible to get people to tell the truth about what they have been drinking.

Question.—Is that true, both in cases of violations of the license law and in cases for violations of a prohibitory law?

Answer.—I think it pertains as much to one as to the other. I think in license cases, where a man is selling in prohibited hours, this difficulty is especially great.

The report of the operation of the Liquor License Acts in the Province of Ontario for the year 1911 contains tables giving separately the number of convictions for violation of the liquor laws in the part of the province which was under Local Option, and the part which was not under Local Option. Taking these statistics, and arranging them in the form of a table, setting out also the number of places under

Local Option, we obtain the following result:—

	Municipal- ities.	Convic- tions.
Under Local Option.	289	173
Not under Local Op- tion	536	1125

Of course the places under license were not only more in number, but more populous than the places under Local Option, and in the convictions for law violation under license are included many cases of convictions for supplying liquor to persons who were habitual inebriates, and convictions of such persons for purchasing liquor. Nevertheless, the figures are conclusive evidence of more effective enforcement of Local Option law than of license law.

In the year 1886, when the city of Toronto had a population of say 120,000, it had 290 retail liquor licenses, and the number of cases in the police court for liquor law violation was 384. Last year, with a population of 425,000, the number of such licenses was 160, and the police court liquor law cases were 212. That is, when the licenses were more numerous we had one liquor law prosecution for every 212 of the population, now, with very few licenses, the prosecutions are less than one for every 2,000 of the population.

It would be easy to go on piling up similar facts, all tending to show that the liquor traffic is lawless in itself, as well as productive of law violation among its patrons.

Hereditry

Much information concerning the scientific aspect of the temperance question is to be found in a valuable work prepared by Sir Victor Horsley, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., and Mary D. Sturge, M.D., both of whom are English medical practitioners of high standing. Sir Victor Horsley is especially noted for his wide research and high attainments.

The work is entitled "Alcohol and

the Human Body." It deals, not merely with the nature and physiological effects of alcohol, but contains important statements summarizing the progress of medical practice in the use of the drug, and the results of a great many careful experiments made for the purpose of ascertaining how strong drink affects the various vital processes.

A chapter devoted to "The Influence

of Parental Alcoholism Upon the Race," is a valuable compendium of some of the latest ascertained facts concerning this question, and the deductions to be drawn from them. The following paragraphs from this chapter are full of warning and instruction.

Influence of Parental Alcoholism on the Nervous System of Children.

The hurt of the evil heritage caused by alcoholism falls upon the nervous system of the next generation.

Owing, first, to the deterioration of the germ cells, and, secondly, to the impoverishment of the system of the mother during the important months of pregnancy, children of such parentage frequently possess an enfeebled nervous organization at birth. It may be possible to recognize this immediately, although even during infancy impaired nerve vitality frequently shows itself in convulsions, meningitis and other debilities.

Moreover, it would appear that it is not only in the case of parents who are habitual drinkers that the offspring are affected thus adversely. In a recent thesis on the subject, the author, a doctor, shows the close connection between the alcoholic condition of the parents and the consequent detriment to the offspring. In these asylums, out of 2,554 admissions, 1,053 (i.e., 41 per cent.) were the offspring of drunken parents, i.e., 933 had drunken fathers, 80 had drunken mothers, and 40 had both parents drunken. Concerning about 450 of these children no information could be gathered, while the remaining 451 were said to have "sober" parents. The investigation did not include, however, the habits of grandparents with regard to alcohol, and by the law of averages it is probable that some of these other children had grandparents who took alcohol freely, influencing thereby the mental development of their grandchildren. During the present century there will be, in England, at any rate, a considerable number of both parents and grandparents who are total abstainers from all alcoholic liquids, and it will be of interest to note whether they possess as offspring children who are idiots and

epileptic, or whether their families can claim freedom from this disaster.

With the four great classes of mental deterioration in children we now propose to deal, indicating where the alcohol factor in the parents appears to have an influence:

- (1) Idiotcy and imbecillity.
- (2) Epilepsy.
- (3) Feeble-mindedness.
- (4) Mental deficiency as shown in school-work.

Epilepsy Often Caused by Parental Alcoholism.

There is very strong evidence to show that parental alcoholism is one of the most frequent causes of epilepsy in children.

Epilepsy and imbecillity often go hand in hand, but if for the moment we deal with epilepsy alone, we find that alcoholic mothers possess a far larger number of children afflicted with epilepsy than do the ordinary mothers of the same social position.

Dr. Legrain personally followed up the descendants of 215 drunkards, and found that in these descendants epilepsy, insanity, and other nervous disorders were extremely common. He also found that the families rapidly died out—a large number of the children dying young.

Feeble-mindedness.

Public attention is at this moment being directed to the "problem of the feeble-minded," and those experts who have devoted most attention to the subject regard alcohol as certainly one of the causative factors in that deterioration of brain-tissue which lies at the real root of the mental inability and feeble-mindedness of so many human beings.

In addition to those whose feeble-mindedness is quite apparent, we have in our midst thousands of children more or less mentally deficient, many of whom are attending our day-schools and are the despair of their teachers, by whom they are known as "dullards." These supply the ranks of the criminal and vicious who fill our reformatories, work-houses and gaols, and their numbers are reinforced by a large contingent of other children who, although fairly bright at their

lessons, are nevertheless morally defective.

Mental Deficiency as Shown in the School-Work of Children.

In a study of the mental deficiency of the ordinary children undertaken in 1901 for the New York Academy of Medicine by Dr. MacNicholl, the effect of alcohol as a factor in the causation of such deficiency was strikingly shown. Fifty-five thousand school children were examined. Of these 58 per cent. were below the required standard of intelligence, 17 per cent. being actual "dullards," 25 per cent. "very deficient," and the other 16 per cent. merely deficient.

The habits of the parents with regard to alcohol are reported in 20,147 cases:

Children of drinking parents...	6,624
Children of drinking parents, reported dullards, per cent.	53
Children of abstaining parents, 13,523	
Children of abstaining parents, reported dullards, per cent.	10

The family histories of 3,711 children were traced through three generations. This was done in great detail with regard to the taking of alcohol. Of the children of abstaining parents and abstaining grandparents only 4 per cent. were "dullards," whereas of the children of abstaining parents, but drinking grandparents, 78 per cent. were "dullards."

Dividing the 3,711 children into two classes, viz., those free from hereditary alcoholic taint, and those with hereditary alcoholic taint, we note very striking contrasts:

- (1) Of those free from hereditary alcoholic taint,—
 - 96 per cent. were proficient.
 - 4 per cent. were dullards.
 - 18 per cent. suffered from some neurosis or organic disease.
- (2) Of those with hereditary alcoholic taint,—
 - 23 per cent. were proficient.
 - 77 per cent. were dullards.

Of these dull children more than one-third were very deficient.

Of these same children with hereditary alcoholic taint, 76 per cent. suffered from some neurosis or organic disease.

"At a discussion on this subject at the Vienna Congress against alcohol-

ism, a medical man stated that the teachers in wine-growing districts of Lower Austria know that a supply of very bad scholars in any one year denotes a good vintage of six years previously."

Indirect Effect of Alcohol in Causing Infant Mortality.

Briefly summarized, the indirect effect of alcohol in leading to infant mortality is as follows:

(a) Money is wasted by the parents on alcohol, although required to buy good food and milk for the mother and the child. There is a popular belief that stout and porter taken by a nursing mother lead to an increased secretion of milk, and so it happens that many a woman takes these liquids in the honest faith that they are helping her to feed her child. The real truth is that although malt liquors stimulate for a time a secretion of extra milk, this secretion is of a watery nature, and is therefore of inferior nutritive value to the child. For instance, cows are frequently fed upon malt grains in order to increase the amount of milk they supply regardless of its quality.

(b) The inertness of body and mind induced by alcohol leads to maternal laziness and neglect, whereby dirt and semi-starvation prevail in the home and often lead to illness and death.

(c) The drowsiness and lethargy of the alcohol-taking mother is recognized as a frequent cause of the overlaying of infants. Thus, Dr. Templeman states:

There can be no doubt, too, that drunkenness on the part of parents is a very important factor in the production of our infant mortality. Apart from the effects of this on the child in utero, there is another aspect to which I could allude, viz., deaths from overlaying. These cases occur, as a rule, in one and two roomed homes, and in a large majority of cases in families in which the parents are of dissipated and dissolute habits, and living amidst squalor and filth. Of 461 cases which have come under my own observation as Surgeon of Police during the past twenty years, no fewer than 219, or 47 per cent., occurred between Saturday night

and Sunday morning, a fact which speaks for itself.

In 1902-4 the mean annual number of deaths of children in London from overlaying was 612. The large majority of cases occurred on Saturday and Sunday nights.

The Influence of Heredity upon Inebriety.

The question is sometimes debated as to how far the tendency to inebriety is inherited. Proof is wanting as regards the existence of a distinct inebriate diathesis which is handed on and cannot be resisted, and by means of which the drinker suffers early elimination from the race. On the other hand, careful scientific investigation shows that the children of inebriates inherit a faulty organization and an impaired type of nervous system, which often leads to their also falling victims to the "craving" for alcohol, especially when surrounding social and industrial conditions encourage indulgence in its use.

In order to elucidate the influence of heredity as a direct or indirect cause of inebriety, a prolonged investigation, lasting thirteen years, was undertaken by a committee of doctors in America, the results of which have not yet received full publication. In a preliminary statement, Dr. Crothers, their chairman, reports that the histories of 1,744 cases of inebriety have been obtained, which may be classified as follows:

Distinct history of heredity	1,080
Disease, injury, shocks, strains and infection	390
Starvation and poisoning	180
Exposure, ignorance, mental contagion	85
Causes too complex for classification	9

He says:

The heredity of inebriety is established from such studies beyond all possible question and doubt. The central conclusion, which cannot be stated too strongly, is: that the injury from alcohol to the cell and nervous tissue is transmitted to the next generation with absolute certainty in some form or other. It may not always appear in the drink and drug symptoms, but the injury

breaks out again in some neurotic trouble, defect, or predisposition.

Part of the tragedy which surrounds this question of heredity is due to the fact that some children inherit from parents accustomed to moderats drinking a food craza and abnormal hunger which never seems to be satisfied. This early provokes dyspepsia and inebriety.

Another class is born with a precocious sexual instinct, which seeks gratification apparently without limit or control.

Often there appears to be a passing over of inherited predispositions from one to a third or fourth generation, the descendants being liable to instability and lack of will-power, and to "invalidism" of all grades and types; persons, namely, whose lives are a perpetual struggle against some bodily or nervous difficulty.

Whether the actual taste for alcohol is ever inherited is at present a somewhat open question; but in face of the fact that so many other "cravings" haunt the life of the descendant of alcoholic parents, it seems not unlikely that he should possess a sense of "need" for the sedative effect of the drug.

Special Inheritance of Nervous Instability.

As pointed out by Dr. Clouston, there are, unfortunately, in the British Isles thousands of persons who have inherited from alcoholic parents an impaired type of nervous system which makes its owner more susceptible to the action of alcohol than would be a normal person.

These persons possess but feeble brains and their will-power is below normal; for them, therefore, any alcoholic drink is liable to be a dire mistake, since it may arouse a "craving" which has so far lain dormant, but which when once awakened, cannot be controlled by the feeble will-power at their command. Many of these persons drink because they simply have no will-power to abstain.

Conclusion.

That alcohol affects disastrously the minds and bodies of innocent unborn children must be the undoubted conclusion of those who weigh the evidence of this chapter; and the question

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arises as to whether any opening exists whereby the appalling force of hereditary influence can be mitigated.

It must always be borne in mind that the upward trend of evolution is in favor of the effacement of morbid and wrong tendencies; that all things being equal the good surmounts the evil, and that it is health which strives to have the last word. Hence the existence of an alcoholic

tendency in a family is not to be regarded as implicating all its members, but merely means that being forewarned they should be able to counteract any special dangers which may have been inherited, by assiduously cultivating habits of right living and by the careful avoidance of the use of alcohol in any form—this being a danger which they are forbidden to brnve.

SCIENCE AND ALCOHOL

The cause and nature of the phenomena of inebriety are described with unusual clearness and force in a recently published book, entitled "How to Impress the Evils of Alcohol, Cases and Comments from a Doctor's Practice." The author is Dr. W. A. Chapple, M.P., Ch. B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., who is widely known as a writer upon physiological and psychological topics. The author sets out in condensed form something of the structure and functions of the brain and nerve system, and goes on to explain the effects upon these organs of alcoholic indulgence. His statements have received high commendation from medical authorities and others competent to pass judgment upon their accuracy. About one-third of the one hundred and fifty pages of the volume is devoted to a statement in general terms of what strong drink does, the remainder is a record of eleven specific cases of the disastrous effects resulting from the facts and processes previously described. The whole treatise is well worthy of careful perusal and study, having the great advantage of setting out scientific truths in easily comprehended language. The following extracts from the first part will give an idea of the writer's record of the facts and conclusions; his own words are closely followed, no change being made except where it is necessary to connect passages, because of omissions which limited space has compelled.

The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, about alcohol is contained in a nutshell. Here is the kernel which the nutshell surrounds.

Alcohol is a poison having a specific affinity for the nerve-centres of the brain and paralyzing those centres in the inverse order of their development, the last developed suffering first and most and the first developed suffering last and least.

Let not the reader be deterred by this first formidable and comprehen-

sive statement of a scientific fact. It will grow luminous as we proceed, and shed a light upon many of the mysterious manifestations of alcoholism. We must first understand our terms. They are all capable of simple description—nerve cells, brain centres, paralysis, development. Let us understand what these mean.

The Brain

The brain is composed of nerve cells, little star-like bodies of microscopic size. So numerous are they that they can be counted by the million by the aid of the microscope, all

huddled together and entangled in the mesh of nerve fibres which connect them together and then divide off in bunches to form nerves. They make up a pulpy mass, of the consistency and appearance of the marrow we sometimes see in our mutton chop. These little star-shaped cells, are grouped off in the brain by nature, and each little group is assigned its special function. These groups are called brain centres. Though they are often interdependent and act in conjunction with one another, still each has a separate and allotted function. When it acts, that function is performing. When it idles, that function is neglected. When it dies, that function is impossible. These centres then might live or languish or die, and the duty they have to perform might be well done, badly done, or not done at all.

The Functions of the Centres

Every movement of every part of the body is presided over by a brain centre containing its nerve cells. The cells themselves are the individual workers, the originators, the commanders. The nerve fibres are simply the telegraphic wires that convey the message, the command, from the nerve centres to the parts of the body whose duty it is to obey. All the movements of the body depend upon the contraction and expansion of muscles, and a muscle can only move in obedience to an impulse conveyed from a nerve centre along the nerve to the muscle in which that nerve is imbedded.

These three primary elements are necessary to produce the phenomenon we know as movement:—First, a nerve cell or centre in which the impulse arises; second, a nerve fibre along which the impulse or message is sent; and third, a muscle by which that message is received. The chief home of the nerve cell is in the brain. The route of the nerve is through the limbs or body by the nearest convenient direction to the muscle which it supplies, and the sphere of action of the muscle is between two points to which its ends are attached. These points might be bones or other muscles. When the muscle contracts, that is shortens, it draws these two

bony points or muscular parts nearer to one another, and this approximation of points we call movement. Walking, eating, stitching, any movement that we perform is simply the result of all these muscle-fibre processes taking place in order or succession to one another.

Now these functions may be performed well or badly or not at all. If the nerve cell dies, or is killed, or is paralyzed, the movement of the muscle over which it presides is impossible. The nerve cell may be strong, active and willing, and may "function" vigorously, but if the nerve fibre, that is the telephone wire, is cut, crushed, or tied tightly or constricted or in any way has its power of transmission interfered with, the movement in the muscle is impossible.

But in addition to these accidental conditions, from which any part of the motion circuit might suffer, there are moods to which each part is liable. The muscle fibre might refuse to act from sheer fatigue. A message might come and be received, but from pure exhaustion there might be no response. The nerve cell also might suffer from exhaustion and refuse to generate an impulse, or some poison, such as chloroform, might temporarily paralyze the nerve cell and destroy its function during the time the effect of the poison remained, or injury or disease might destroy its life and function.

Ho. Alcohol Stimulates

There is one centre in the brain that comes very promptly under the paralyzing influence of alcohol. It is an exceedingly delicate and sensitive centre. As a matter of fact, it is a group of centres, and constitutes a little nervous system of its own. It is called the vaso-motor system. It holds a special jurisdiction over the blood-vessels and preserves their tone. When it is active it keeps the vessels contracted and resistant to the pressure of the blood within their walls, this pressure. Sometimes it is high, varying. The violent contraction of the heart impels the blood onward with great force, and the vessels have to resist the expanding influence of this pressure. Sometimes it is high

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at other times it is low, and the tone or tension of the blood-vessels must vary accordingly.

Now the affinity of alcohol for the brain centres is shown very forcibly in this effect upon these nerve cells. It shocks or stuns the vaso-motor system. The control of the vessels is relaxed and they at once dilate. The heightened color of the face, the sense of warmth in the skin, and the quickening heart-beat are all the immediate and direct result of the temporary paralysis of the vaso-motor centres by the alcoholic poison, due to the lessened resistance in the blood-vessels and their dilation or widening. The flow is lessened in speed because of the widening of the channels, but this is counteracted to some extent by the increased rapidity of the heart-beats.

The alleged "stimulation" of the brain centres by alcohol is nothing more nor less than the increased brain-cell activity due to the increased quantity of blood, and therefore the increased supply of oxygen that attends this vascular dilation. All the centres enjoy simultaneously this so-called "stimulation," because of the vessel of the brain dilating equally.

The "stimulation" is very evanescent, however, because the extra supply of oxygen rapidly gets used up and cannot be as rapidly restored as under strictly normal conditions. But because the higher brain centres are paralyzed first and paralyzed most, the centres below enjoy a heightened "stimulation" and consequent recovery for some considerable time subsequent to the deadening of the moral or controlling centres. In other words, the paralysis of the higher brain centres is coincident with the "stimulation" of all the centres below, or, to put it in terms of our common daily experience, self-restraint is weakened while the lower impulses and desires are excited.

Ideas

There are other cells and cell groups or brain centres which when they "function" do not result in movement. They have connections with other cells that do, and through these cells they might operate if muscle movement is required. These cells have to do with the higher oper-

ations of the brain. They are the thinking cells, the memory cells, the controlling, inhibiting cells. They have to do with ideas, thoughts, reflections. They are the cell centres concerned in the higher operations of the mind. These centres are largely peculiar to the human subject and serve to differentiate man from the lower animals. They are the home of the spiritual force and are the Holy of Holies in this earthly Temple of God.

Order of Development

These brain-cell centres have a definite order of growth—a definite sequence of appearance in the race, and a definite sequence of appearance in the individual whose development is an epitome of the development of the race to which he belongs.

These centres have lower and higher functions which correspond to early and late development both in the individual (ontogenetic) development and racial (phylogenetic) development. The lower orders of brain centres appear first in the history of the race, and first also in the history of the individual, whose history from his unicellular start in his maternal cradle on his own life journey corresponds to the unicellular start of the race aeons of ages ago. Let us consider the order of development of brain cells in an individual child.

The development of every organ and muscle of the body is coincident with the development of a nerve-cell centre in the brain, which centre presides over that organ or muscle, and the growth in size and complexity of each brain centre goes on pari passu with the growth in size and complexity of the organs and muscles over which those centres preside.

The first organ to appear in the prenatal infant is a little S-shaped heart in the centre of the body, and this is the first organ to function or start work. It begins its baby pulsations while the brain centre is being constructed, from which it will soon receive its messages of direction and control. The next organ to function or work in the order of development is the lungs, and these start on their career of vital activity immediately after birth and obey the brain centres

whose special duty is to preside over their activities.

The next organ to function or work in the order of child development is the organ of movement. This organ consists of all the voluntary muscles of the body, and these have to learn their duty under the direction and discipline of what are known as the "motor centres" in the brain. A child has to learn to walk. In other words, its brain centres have to teach its muscles to contract and expand in such a way as to lead to successful and co-ordinate movements of the limbs and hands.

The next organ to function or work consists of those brain cells or centres which have to do with the acquisition of knowledge of the child's environment through the avenues of the senses. "Impressions" are made upon these brain cells through the avenues of sight, hearing, touch, taste, smell. These cells or centres (which are simply groups of cells) consult together, compare notes, and together constitute the "organ" of "knowledge."

The next organ to function or work consists of those brain cells which have to do with self-control, self-restraint, self-discipline, inhibition. They are the cells of the brain which hold up a warning finger and whisper "Don't." They restrain the native primary impulses. They restrain the operations of desire—the desire for food, the desire to possess, the desire for indulgence, the desire for sex. All these primary basal fundamental desires are normal and necessary in the evolution of the race. They are expressions of the law of self-preservation and the law of race-preservation.

The operations of these laws account for our presence here. They are the rungs of the ladder by which we have ascended. But we have risen on stepping-stones of our dead selves to higher things and we have evolved in fulfilment of the Divine purpose and design to a state in which these basal interests in self are controlled, restrained, inhibited in the interests of others. Many of the "Don't's" which are the warning voice of our higher selves are conscience. They are the spiritual nature of a higher self-interest, but they

mostly express an interest in others and for that interest they exist.

The two first groups of centres, namely, the heart-centres and the lung centres, are necessary to life—without them life cannot exist. If they only exist we have life in its primitive form, practically a vegetable existence. Some idiots have these functions only. They cannot locomote; they cannot acquire knowledge; they cannot restrain impulses. The three higher groups of their brain centres have not evolved. Again we may have an individual with these three lower systems intact, but with the upper two absent or rudimentary. Such a child lives and breathes and moves, but cannot acquire knowledge, and cannot inhibit impulses. The two last groups in the order of development have not evolved. Such a child the four lower systems, normal and we call an imbecile. Or we may have intact and the higher absent or rudimentary. Such a child lives and breathes and moves and acquires knowledge but cannot inhibit or check his impulses or desires. Such a child we call a criminal.

This upper compartment is the Holy of Holies, the home of the Spirit, the Temple of our God. If it is absent entirely there is no place whereon the Son of Man can lay His head.

The Inverse Order of Development

In this description of the order of development it is not to be supposed that these centres are built up by the superimposition of one centre upon another as bricks might be superimposed in the erection of a building. The development of many of the centres is going on pari passu with the development of others, and these centres overlap and interdepend in a marvellously complex way, but for the sake of simplicity I have ignored this complexity, and with these qualifications this recital will stand the test of scientific criticism.

Name these centres in the opposite direction to the order in which they have grown and we have the inverse order of development—inhibition, knowledge, locomotion, lungs, heart. Now if we destroy these centres in the inverse order of their development, we will take off the inhibitory or moral cells first, and we have re

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maining the criminal. We will take off the knowledge centres next and we have the imbecile. Take off locomotion, the next, and we have the lowest form of idiot. Take off the next and breathing ceases, though the pulsation of the heart may continue for some time. Take away the next and we have death.

If we could paralyze these brain centres temporarily by any means we would have exactly the same phenomena, and we would be paralyzing the brain centres in the inverse order of their development. Any force or drug that would do this would probably have the most potent effect on the highest group of centres, for this is the last developed in the evolution of the individual as well as of the race, and consequently offers less resistance to a malign influence. It would probably, therefore, require a larger dose of the drug or a greater force of the potent influence to affect the next, and so on right down the series. The heart centres being basal, primal, longer-lived, that is with the longest phylogenetic history, would suffer last and suffer least throughout the experiment.

Drugs and Their Affinities

Most drugs have what is called an "affinity" for certain tissues of the body. Many poisonous drugs entirely ignore certain parts and tissues of the body, but have a violent affection for certain other tissues. Belladonna, for instance, is a vegetable poison which has an affinity for the centres of the brain that preside over the secretory glands. It has also a special paralyzing effect upon the nerve centre which presides over the pupil of the eye. The heart motor-centres are especially affected by nicotine, the spinal by strychnine, and so on.

Specific Affinities of Alcohol

If alcohol has a specific affinity for the brain centres, paralyzing those centres in the inverse order of their development, the last developed suffering first and most, and the first developed suffering last and least, we should be able to discover this law by the naked-eye observation of one of the most unfortunate, degrading and frequent phenomena of daily life—a drunken man.

Let us watch the process of intoxication in a youth unused to alcoholic indulgence. He is strong, healthy, robust, athletic, full of fire and the energy of youth—cultured, mentally equipped, self-disciplined, majestically serene. He has by tuition and experience, and the cultivation which these two teachers provide, acquired that complete mastery over all his activities and desires which is the goal of character-building and the purpose of his God. Every impulse, however trifling or however great, is bridled, hitted and reined by a guiding principle in his will, or, to state the fact in cellular physiology, the upper of his brain centres is fully developed.

Now let us treat him to a dose of our mephitic mixture. It gets into his circulation. That circulation carries it unaltered to his brain and bathes all his nerve centres in its flow.

The higher centres, being less stable and most susceptible to its malign influence, suffer first, the lower suffer least, perhaps not at all, with this first moderate dose. But these higher centres stagger, lose their grip, let go the reins. The young man loses his reserve, a little of his self-control, perhaps his silence. He "unhends," we say, and becomes garrulous. He tells the secrets of his bank or office. He confides some personal affairs, in short, he loses his former self-restraint. He is tempted to say and do things that he would never have said or done in his normal moments. He is asked to sing and complies with abnormal readiness, but study his vocal notes—the most difficult to perform are the ones at which he fails first. The last piece or note that he learned is the first at which he fails and fails most signally. The most difficult word to pronounce is the first he slurs. The simple ones he learned in boyhood and has repeated most often—in physiological terms, the words having the deepest track in his brain centres because of the frequency of their journeys in those routes during his past life—are the words he most easily and clearly enunciates. He is able to walk and stand, and think and act, along the lines of frequent past experience, that is, along the nerve centres which he has most frequently used and which constitute the moral basal foundation of his ac-

tivities. But the last required accomplishments in his experience, the last developed faculties of his mind, the most susceptible and complex processes in his cerebration are the first to go under the influence of the dose of alcohol with which he has bathed his brain centres.

Now give him another dose and watch the progress of the paralyzing process. This does acts first and most upon the centres already suffering, and they consequently suffer still more, and a larger measure of self-restraint is gone. Probably it is nil gone, and every impulse that arises has full sway. But the next series is affected paralytically. His knowledge of his environment is disturbed. He misinterprets the remarks of his companions. He puts a wrong construction on a perfectly innocent remark and wants to fight. He calls a paragon of truthfulness a liar! He loses his notion of time and place. He loses all sense of proportion and environment. His friends are his enemies and his enemies his friends. Those regions of his brain that he used in making observations and acquiring knowledge are confused, disturbed, paralyzed. All those faculties of his mind concerned with the accurate knowledge of affairs are in a state of paralytic stupefaction.

Repeat the dose. The highest series of brain cells is still further affected and is now hopelessly paralyzed. The second group too is affected and is on the verge of complete temporary paralysis, while the third has yielded to the same paralytic influence. He loses control over the muscles of locomotion. He staggers, heaves, rolls and falls, not because his muscles are not there, not because they are functionless, paralyzed or dead, but because the nerve centres which control these muscles are poisoned and paralyzed and fail to transmit the impulse of action to the muscles over which they normally preside and with which they are anatomically connected. He is now on the floor. His heart is heating; his breathing, though irregular, is capable of sustaining life.

He has lost the power to ask for a repetition of the dose, but, for the purpose of our experiment and the demonstration of the great truth we

have enunciated, let us supply him with another dose and see what happens. If the dose has been large enough, and this is not an uncommon experience in the catalogue of disasters with which alcohol is connected, his breathing stops. Another series of brain cells has now been paralyzed and the second system of brain centres in the order of development, is the second last to yield to the poison. If we listen with a stethoscope we will find that though the breathing has stopped, the heart still beats and continues to beat for an appreciable time before death ends the scene. True to the grim consistency of this alcoholic law, the first developed brain centre has suffered last.

Acute and Chronic Paralysis

We have been studying the case of acute alcoholic paralysis of brain centres, that is, the acute case of intoxication spread over hours. Let us examine what happens if more moderate doses of the poison are taken and spread over years. All other things being equal, acute intoxication lasting for hours is an epitome of chronic intoxication lasting for years. The same selective affinity is manifested by alcohol over the nerve centres and they suffer to the degree and in the order already outlined. But all other things are very seldom equal, and collateral diseases of all kinds, and native organic resistance of various degrees, profoundly niter the phenomena of chronic alcoholism. Let us ignore the incidental alcoholic diseases of the various organs and tissues of the body for the meantime, and concentrate our attention on the specific paralyzing effect of alcohol on the brain centres.

The moderate drinker who tipsples regularly, has his nocturnal nightcap and his matutinal refresher, is subject to the inexorable law of alcoholic affinity. Let it be frankly admitted at once that under certain circumstances and with certain people unadulterated alcohol may be taken at certain times after food and in certain extremely moderate doses without getting into the circulation as alcohol, and without producing the deleterious effects connected with this alcoholic law. This dose may be so small and the digestion so vigorous that the alcohol as such may be

broken up into its constituent parts. When this is so it does not circulate in the blood and therefore does not bathe the nerve tissues in such a way as to produce brain-cell degeneration.

But to return to our self-styled moderate drinker who drinks immoderately. His brain cells are more or less bathed in alcohol and are affected in the same way, and in a degree proportionate to the amount consumed, as was the case in the young man already described, but the dose he takes is usually not sufficient to actually paralyze any of the brain-centre groups. They are merely staggered, shaken, disturbed. They are not made functionless. Still, true to the law we are considering, the highest cells suffer first and most, the lowest cells last and least, and the intervening cells in regular gradation. But in the moderate drinker this disturbance is constantly repeated and the most highly organized cells, that is, those least developed, least stable and most affected lose some of their alertness, strength, stability in the face of temptation.

Over a long series of years, therefore, the centres which have to deal with self-control gradually undergo a process of weakening or degeneration. The more stable but highly organized centres that have to do with the acquisition of knowledge also undergo a process of degeneration, but to a lesser degree, and we find our moderate drinker consuming more and more as the months and years go by.

We say of alcohol that it creates a craving for itself that men who drink moderately rapidly become immoderate in their drinking. It is not denied that a man may realize the tendency of alcohol to create a craving for itself and may possess a sufficient native will-power and prudence to constantly guard himself against the alluring influence of the drug. It is conceivable that he may even, by con-

stantly living in its presence, and daily resisting its temptations, cultivate a resistance to its allurements that may have a moral influence on his character, and he may remain safe through life. If this were the general rule, however, the voice of the reformer and the cry of the bereaved would not be heard in the land.

But let us return to the crave. The crave for alcohol is an outward manifestation of the inward effect of its constant use upon the nerve centres. This crave is peculiar to certain drugs—to morphia, cocaine, chloral, arsenic and others, but in none is it stronger, and in none more intimately associated with the nerve-cell degeneration than in alcohol. As the ingestion of alcohol in an acute case of intoxication is characterized first and most by the loss of self-control, so is its continuous and repeated ingestion over a period of years characterized by a chronic degeneration of these same brain centres. When this degeneration has proceeded so far as to make this so-called crave pronounced and irresistible, the loss of wife, family, home, occupation, reputation, self-respect, fortune, all that a man holds dear in life—the loss of all these things and the consciousness also of the cause of their loss have no effect to check the downward course of the drunkard. The man with a developed crave is influenced by none of these things. His self-control is gone, his higher brain centres are paralyzed and dead.

The explanation of the terrible evil of inebriety, with its hideous phenomena the most distressing in human experience, is to be found in the great law that alcohol paralyzes the nerve centres in the brain in the inverse order of their development; and that centre which suffers first and suffers most in the degenerative process constitutes the highest and noblest faculty of the human mind and is the throne of our conscience and our God.

The Dominion Alliance

Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic

The Dominion Alliance is, in its plan and purpose, simply a union or federation of the different societies and agencies of Canada that are favorable to the suppression of the liquor traffic. It provides for a central council made up of delegates chosen from provincial branches of the Alliance and from different provincial temperance organizations and ecclesiastical bodies.

The Council, which is a Dominion body, was very active when prohibition agitation centred in the Dominion Parliament, but, since the courts have affirmed that Provincial Legislatures have prohibitory powers, the work of the Alliance has been mainly done by the Provincial Branches or equivalent organizations in the different Provinces, each of which makes its own constitution, frames its own plan of work and directs its own action, being simply expected to recognize the Council as the bond of union between the various provincial organizations favoring prohibition, and an agency to assist in securing desired Dominion legislation.

Stands for Prohibition.

The Alliance stands for total prohibition. In this advanced method a great majority of temperance workers believe. Toward it they work unceasingly. With these the Alliance unites many others who favor less radical methods. The majority rule and the prohibition object are cardinal features of the Alliance plan and aim.

Bringing together so many men and women of different views, the Alliance

meetings are often the scene of hot discussion. Even this is useful and good. Sometimes earnest temperance men who have not forgotten their partisan politics, manifest fear lest some movement may hurt their friends. Sometimes zealous partisans have manifested willingness to make the Alliance deliverances tell to the detriment of their political opponents. So far wise management and sound judgment have met these difficulties, and the majority has shown itself prudent, fearless and independent.

These facts have led disappointed people to criticize the Alliance, some denouncing it as unfairly friendly to one political party, while others as strongly argued that it has erred in the opposite direction. No one has, however, been able to point out an instance in which the conclusions finally reached can be shown to have in them a partisan complexion, although the Alliance criticism of leading men in both parties has often been severe, and the wrongdoing of both has been vigorously denounced.

Subjoined is the Constitution of the Dominion Alliance, and the list of officers elected at the convention held in Massey Hall, Toronto, on February 16th, 1912.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

Declaration of Principles.

I. That it is neither right nor politic for the state to afford legal protection and sanction to any traffic or system that tends to increase crime, to waste the national resources, to corrupt the

social habits and to destroy the health and lives of the people.

II. That the traffic in intoxicating beverages is hostile to the true interests of individuals, and destructive of the order and welfare of society, and ought therefore to be prohibited.

III. That the history and results of all past legislation in regard to this liquor traffic abundantly proves that it is impossible satisfactorily to limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in its tendencies.

IV. That no consideration of private gain or public revenue can justify the upholding of a system so utterly wrong in principle, suicidal in policy, and disastrous in results, as the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

V. That the total prohibition of the liquor traffic is in perfect harmony with the principles of justice and liberty, is not restrictive of legitimate commerce, and is essential to the integrity and stability of government, and the welfare of the community.

VI. That, rising above sectarian and party considerations, all citizens should combine to procure an enactment prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating beverages as affording most efficient aid in removing the appalling evils of intemperance.

Constitution.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

The name of this organization shall be the Council of the Dominion Alliance for the total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic.

II.—OBJECT.

The object of this Council of the Dominion Alliance shall be the immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic.

III.—MEMBERSHIP.

This Council shall be composed of its officers and representatives in sympathy with the foregoing declaration of principles, elected by bodies favorable to Prohibition, on the following basis:—From the Provincial branches of the Alliance: Ontario 20, Quebec 16, Nova Scotia 10, New Brunswick 8, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba 5 each, British Columbia and North-West Territories 4 each; from Pro-

vincial temperance organizations, viz.: W.C.T.U., S. of T., I.O.G.F. and R.T. of T., 4 each; from religious bodies as follows: Each Presbyterian Synod, 4; each Methodist Conference, 4; each Provincial Baptist Union, 4; each Congregational Union, 4; each Episcopal Diocesan Synod, 4; each Catholic Diocese, 4; the R. E. Church in Canada, 4; each other Canadian church body, with a membership of not less than 1,000, 4

IV.—ANNUAL MEETING.

The Council of the Alliance shall meet annually for the transaction of business at such time and place as may have been decided on at the previous annual meeting.

V.—OFFICERS.

The officers of the Council shall be a president, two vice-presidents for each province, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, and a treasurer, who shall be elected at the annual meeting.

VI.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The officers named, together with twenty-one members of the Council who shall be elected at the annual meeting, and the Superintendents for the time being of the several religious denominational Departments of Temperance and Moral Reform, shall constitute the General Executive, to carry out the decisions of the Council and to attend to necessary business during the interim of sessions. The General Executive shall also convene and arrange for the annual meetings of the Council. The outgoing Executive shall retain office until the close of the annual meeting. The General Executive shall elect its own chairman, who shall preside at its meetings and sign orders and documents drawn in its name. At all meetings of the General Executive five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

VII.—DUTIES OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The Corresponding Secretary shall, under the direction of the General Executive, assist, by correspondence and otherwise, in organizing and car-

rying on the work in the various provinces, endeavor to secure the co-operation of leading workers and societies throughout the Dominion, and report to the General Executive when required. He shall also prepare a report for submission to the Council at its annual meeting.

VIII.—DUTIES OF RECORDING SECRETARY.

The Recording Secretary shall take the minutes of the meetings of the Council and prepare the same for publication.

IX.—DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer of the Alliance shall receive such funds as are under the control of the Council, distribute the same as instructed by that body only on the order of the Chairman and the Secretary of the Executive Committee, and present a report to the Council at its annual meeting.

X.—COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

There shall be appointed at the annual meeting a special standing committee of the Council to be known as the Committee on Legislation, composed of members of both Houses of Parliament, and other members of the Council, which shall hold a special meeting at Ottawa during each session of Parliament, to watch and advise concerning legislation.

XI.—FUNDS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ALLIANCE.

The funds of the Council shall be derived as follows: (1) By assessments upon Provincial branches of the Alliance made by the Council at its annual meeting or in the form of grants or subscriptions. (2) Collections at public services in connection with the annual meeting of the Council, or at public meetings held under the auspices of the Council or of the General Executive, and at its expense.

XII.—CHANGE OF CONSTITUTION.

This constitution may be altered at any annual meeting of the Council, provided there are present when such change is made not less than twenty regularly elected representatives from the bodies entitled to send delegates to such meeting.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Officers of the Dominion Alliance.

Honorary President—J. R. Dougall.

President—E. S. Spence.

Treasurer—W. H. Orr.

Recording Secretary—J. H. Carson.

Corresponding Secretary—D. A. McDermid.

Vice-Presidents.

Prince Edward Island.—Mr. R. C. Goff, Charlottetown; Mr. J. K. Ross, Charlottetown.

Nova Scotia.—Mr. Edward Fulton, Bass River; Mr. E. J. McDonald, Truro.

New Brunswick.—Mr. J. Willard Smith, St. John; Rev. H. E. Thomas, Carlton.

Quebec.—Ex-Ald. S. J. Carter, Montreal; Chief Justice F. F. X. Lemieux, Montreal.

Ontario.—Joseph Gibson, Ingersoll; Rev. Father Minehan, Toronto.

Manitoba.—Rt. Rev. Archbishop Matheson, Winnipeg; Mr. C. F. Czarwinski, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan.—Rev. Prin. Lloyd, Saskatoon; Mr. J. K. McGuinness, Regina.

Alberta.—Rev. Geo. D. Webber, Okotoks; Rev. Dr. McQueen, Edmonton.

British Columbia.—Mr. R. H. Cairns, Sardis; Mr. W. J. Faris, Vancouver.

Recording Secretary.—Mr. J. H. Carson, Montreal.

Corresponding Secretary.—Mr. D. A. McDermid, Toronto.

Treasurer.—Mr. W. H. Orr, Toronto.

Executive Committee.

Mr. G. E. Full, Charlottetown; Mr. Brace, Summerside; Rev. H. R. Grant, New Glasgow; Mr. E. B. Newcombe, Kemptville; Rev. R. H. Stavert, Harcourt; Rev. G. A. Lawson, Moncton; Mr. J. H. Cayford, Montreal; Mr. J. H. Roberts, Montreal; Mrs. M. E. Sanderson, Danville; Rev. B. H. Spence, Toronto; Mr. Heary Moyle, Toronto; Mrs. G. Wright, London; Mr. W. W. Buchanan, Winnipeg; Rev. C. W. Gordon, Winnipeg; Rev. W. C. Clarke, Saskatoon; Mr. C. B. Keenleyside, Regina; Mr. J. H. MacDonald, Strathcona; Mrs. Jas. McKinnay, Claresholme; Rev. W. G. W. Fortune, Edmonton; Dr. Ernest Hall, Victoria; Rev. Dr. D. Spencer, Vancouver, and

the secretaries of Social Service or Moral Reform of the different religious denominations.

The Secretaries of all the Provincial Alliances, members of Parliament who are in sympathy with the objects of the Alliance, and the following per-

sons: Mr. W. E. Raney, K.C., Mr. C. A. Grant, Mr. C. M. Haney, Controller McCarthy, Howard Ross, K.C., Rev. Dr. Shearer, Rev. Dr. T. A. Moore, Judge Eugene LaFontaine, W. Patterson, K.C., with power to add to their number.

The Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance

The Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance is a strong, aggressive organization everywhere recognized as representing the united temperance sentiment of the organized churches and temperance societies of the Province. It has led in the many hard battles that have been fought for the securing of better legislation and the adoption of prohibitory laws. Its annual Conventions, to which every church and temperance society is entitled to send representatives, are gatherings of unusual interest and importance. They elect a large representative committee which superintends during the year the details of campaign work and carries out the instructions of the Convention.

The chief Provincial officer of each of the great temperance orders is a vice-president of this organization. The general secretaries of the Temperance and Moral Reform Departments of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches and leading members of the Standing Temperance Committees of the different religious bodies are active members of the Executive Committee. The unanimity and cordial co-operation of all classes of temperance workers has been a great source of strength to this representative and comprehensive federation of friends of social reform.

The Work of 1911.

The Alliance employs as permanent officials a General Secretary and a number of Field Secretaries. It furnishes to the workers in every part of the Province information concerning every phase of local campaign work, and also supplies forms and documents for the carrying out of that work. It issues a weekly journal, *The Pioneer*, which is recognized all over the world as one of the most aggressive organs of temperance sentiment. The aggregate circulation last year of that journal was more than a million copies.

Large quantities of other literature are prepared and circulated, much of it gratuitously, including posters, leaflets, blotters, Local Option petition and by-law forms, and polling-day instructions for agents and other workers.

Under direction of the Executive Committee, services were held during the year 1911 in more than 2,000 churches, which kindly opened their pulpits to Alliance representatives. There were supplied also competent speakers to a great number of public meetings. This educational work has been warmly commended, and has proved very helpful to the cause.

The amount of money expended in

carrying on the year's work amounted to over \$58,000, nearly all of which was raised by voluntary contributions of friends of the cause who understand and appreciate the great work being done by this organization.

Results Attained.

On the lines just mentioned the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance has been instrumental in limiting the hours of the sale of liquor, prohibiting all sale of liquor to minors, and by steady, persistent pressure has succeeded in reducing the number of licenses, so that, whereas 6,185 were issued for the year ending April 30th, 1875, the number issued for the year ending April 30th, 1910, was only 2,200. The returns for the year ending April 30, 1912, have not yet been made public, but from advance figures we may put the total at 1,836. The many victories won last January ensure another cutting down for the year that began on May 1st. There are now about 1,750 liquor-selling places in the Province of Ontario. This reduction has been secured, notwithstanding a great increase of population. It has secured total prohibition of the liquor traffic in many localities. The Alliance efforts have also secured very much better enforcement of the law in every part of the Province.

The sentiment that has made possible and practicable this great progress has been the outcome of the earnest labors of many preachers, teachers and workers. Without that sentiment the Alliance would have been ineffective. Without such an agency as the Alliance the sentiment could not have been concentrated so as to make it effective. The representative plan, the large convention, the full discussion, have resulted in ensuring safe,

wise, practical demands, and such results as could not have been attained in any other way. The value of the Alliance efforts has also been great in preventing bad legislation and rousing public opinion to oppose and thwart every retrogressive proposition that has been made.

Work Done.

Few people know the vast amount of work that the Ontario Branch of the Alliance manages to perform. It is always steadily at work holding meetings, rousing public opinion, and seeking to promote local organization of the temperance vote so as to make it effective in election contests.

Great quantities of temperance literature are circulated dealing with different phases of work. One of the most important services rendered in this connection is the maintaining of *The Pioneer*, with its weekly circulation of 20,000 copies, known and quoted throughout the world as an authoritative and reliable source of information.

In the referendum contest the literature prepared and supplied by the Alliance reached the magnitude of more than thirteen and a half million pages.

The roll of officers of the Alliance from time to time has contained the name of every prominent citizen identified with the great temperance reform in this Province during its existence. The list to-day includes men and women who are recognized leaders in the thought and life of the land, and whose aid is cheerfully and willingly given to this important phase of social reform.

An Encouraging Record.

This record of more than a quarter of a century of work and progress is full of encouragement. We may sometimes think that our advance is slow,

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but those familiar with the conditions of thirty years ago and the condition that at present exist know that a wonderful change has taken place in public opinion, the customs of the people, and the laws that relate to the liquor traffic. The growth has been steady. We are now in a position to make good use of the victories that have been attained, and the outlook is full of promise.

The constitution of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance is appended for the purpose of giving readers of THE MANUAL fuller knowledge of the plan on which this great organization has been built up.

CONSTITUTION

of the

ONTARIO BRANCH, DOMINION ALLIANCE.

(Incorporated under Revised Statutes of Ontario.)

Name.

The name of this organization is "The Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic."

Objects.

The purposes of the society are as follows: To call forth and direct an enlightened public opinion to procure the total and immediate suppression of the traffic in all intoxicating liquors as beverages, and to unite all churches and temperance and moral reform organizations in judicious effort for the attainment of this end.

Methods.

With this object in view the Alliance shall work for the enactment and enforcement of all available prohibitions and limitations of the liquor traffic, and the election of all legislative and executive political positions of representatives who are known, avowed and trustworthy supporters of the principles and methods of the Alliance.

Membership.

This branch of the Alliance shall be composed of its Executive Committee, and delegates chosen to represent churches, temperance societies, and other organizations which are in sympathy with the objects and methods of the Alliance, on the basis hereinafter provided.

The plan of representation is as follows: Every church and society to be entitled to two representatives, and each church or society having more than fifty members to be entitled to an additional delegate for each fifty or fractional part of fifty after the first full fifty members.

The following organizations are to be entitled to representation on the basis named: Branches of the W. C. T. U., Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, Lodges of the I. O. G. T., Councils of the R. T. of T., Branches of the League of the Cross, Prohibition Clubs, and other prohibition or temperance organizations, church congregations, Young Men's Christian Associations, Salvation Army Corps, Societies of Christian Endeavor, Epworth League, Branches of St. Andrew's Brotherhood, Baptist Young People's Unions, and other young people's associations in connection with church work.

The Alliance Council.

This Branch of the Alliance shall recognize the Council of the Dominion Alliance as the bond of union between the several provincial branches, and shall co-operate with it on questions relating to temperance legislation for the Dominion and interprovincial work; and the political platform of the Dominion Alliance, and the declaration of principles of the same body shall be accepted by this branch of the Alliance, and carried out as far as practicable.

Officers.

The officers of this society shall be an honorary president, a president, vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer. They shall be elected yearly at the annual meeting, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected.

Executive.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers named and seventy-five other persons elected at the same time. It shall elect its own chairman, and shall meet at the call of the secretary, who shall be under the direction of the chairman of the committee.

The Executive Committee may appoint a Managing Committee, a Finance Committee, a Campaign Committee, a Literature Committee, and any other committees in their discretion. The powers of the same shall be determined by the by-laws of the Executive Committee.

During the interim between conventions of the Alliance, questions of policy that may arise shall be determined by the Executive Committee in conformity to the constitution and the declaration of the annual conventions.

Meetings.

The annual convention of the Alliance shall be held each year at a

time and place to be fixed by the Executive Committee. Special conventions may be held at the call of the Executive Committee. Twenty-five delegates shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

By-laws.

The Executive Committee may enact by-laws for the government of its officers, the control of its proceedings and finances, or for any purpose deemed necessary for the carrying out of its objects or the transaction of its business. Such by-laws before becoming operative must be adopted by at least a two-thirds vote at a regularly called meeting of the Executive Committee.

Amendments.

This constitution shall be amended only by a two-thirds vote of properly accredited delegates present and voting at any session of a convention, provided that notice of such amendment shall have been given at a preceding session of such convention.

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