

THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

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25 CENTS PER YEAR

Every one who receives this paper is respectfully requested to read every part of it carefully. It is a journal that no Canadian temperance worker can afford to be without. The subscription price is almost insignificant. In the present campaign for prohibition legislation in Ontario it will be of intense interest and great value.

GET READY!

At an early date a deputation will wait upon the Provincial Government in fulfillment of its promise to promote provincial prohibition.

The answer of the Government will put prohibitionists in possession of definite information which will guide them as to methods and details of work in the coming campaign. The fight, therefore, is coming, and no time should be lost in preparing for it.

It is specially important that the names of officers of all committees and societies should be forwarded as speedily as possible to the Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, so that he may be able to communicate with them directly, with information, suggestions and advice, immediately after the Government's declaration has been made.

STAND FIRM.

When the result of the Dominion Plebiscite was announced some earnest but impulsive friends of our cause who had expected larger results expressed their discouragement in unwise public utterances.

Unguarded statements were eagerly seized upon by the opponents of our cause, and in the House of Commons and in other places politicians made a great deal of capital out of the fact that a few temperance men had stated that the majority secured was not sufficient to warrant prohibitory legislation. Efforts are already being made by the liquor interest to draw friends of the temperance cause into the same net. We trust that these schemes will fail. No good can be done by anticipating difficulties that may never come, and endorsing or opposing methods which may not even be seriously considered.

The situation is simply this. The people declared for prohibition. The Government is pledged to prohibition. The Legislature has power to enact prohibition. We have a right to ask for prohibition. We have a right to expect prohibition. The duty now is organization, not fretting over lions in the way which exist only in the imagination of the fretters.

READ CAREFULLY THE APPEAL ON PAGE 4.

THE DECISION.

Friday, November 22nd, was a red letter day in the history of the temperance cause. It saw the deliverance of the judgment of the Law Lords of the Privy Council, declaring the constitutionality of the Manitoba Prohibitory Law. Provinces are therefore free to enact legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. The way is cleared for immediate advance.

In the Dominion Plebiscite every Province excepting Quebec gave a substantial majority in favor of prohibition. The enormous adverse vote of Quebec prevented the enactment of a national prohibitory law. There was uncertainty as to whether or not effective prohibitory legislation could be enacted by any other authority than the Dominion Parliament.

The doubt is now removed. Any Province can enact prohibition. Every Province but one is in favor of prohibition. Manitoba has a prohibitory law already. Prince Edward Island is in the same enviable position. Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia may now follow the good example that has been set.

No doubt the effective operation of prohibition in other provinces will lead to a change of sentiment in Quebec. We are therefore warranted in hoping that the decision of November 22nd will result in the outlawing of the liquor traffic throughout the whole Dominion. We "thank God and take courage."

A DOUBLE CAMPAIGN.

Two campaigns are ahead of us: (1) A campaign to secure the enactment of a law when the legislature meets in January; (2) A campaign to secure the election of members of the legislature who will stand by prohibition. A general election will be held shortly after the coming session closes.

It is confidently expected that legislation will be introduced into the House by the Government. We must be prepared to use all reasonable efforts to have such legislation carried through the House in effective form.

Members of the Legislature who support us in the House will meet with bitter opposition from the liquor party when they present themselves for re-election. It will be our imperative duty to stand by such men.

There is therefore need for immediate organization. Our workers ought to lose no time in securing the

formation of a strong Prohibition Alliance in every electoral district, and the appointment of an energetic and judicious prohibition committee for every church congregation, young people's society and temperance organization.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The campaign upon which we are entering must be a campaign of education as well as action. Public opinion on prohibition has recently become apathetic because of disappointment and delay. Now that bright prospects have opened to us, we must take steps to stir our friends to the earnestness which the importance of our cause and our position demands.

Public meetings are invaluable. Every church ought to have a prohibition meeting. Every young people's society ought to have a prohibition meeting. Every temperance organization ought to hold a public meeting. The Alliance Secretary will endeavor to furnish names of speakers and suggestions for such work.

This work ought to be commenced at once. Before the end of the year we should have hundreds of rousing meetings addressed by wise and earnest speakers. These meetings may be made useful in securing effective organization of our working forces. Now is the time to act.

LITERATURE

Literature circulation will doubtless be an important feature in the coming campaign. This line of action produced splendid results in the plebiscite contests. It will be needed more than ever in the fight that is coming on. Already the liquor party has raised the cry of non-enforcement and is striving hard to discredit prohibition by misrepresentation of the results that such legislation has achieved in other places. We must be prepared to give the people the full facts in reply to the misstatements that will be issued, and to show the success that has attended wisely framed and honestly enforced prohibitory legislation.

Other phases of the liquor question must be discussed. Workers are urged to make provision in their plans for literature circulation. The Dominion Alliance will probably issue a great deal of carefully prepared literature suitable for distribution. Meantime any suggestions regarding the kind of literature likely to be most useful, and any copies of documents of value for this purpose will be thankfully received by the Alliance Secretary.

LAWLESSNESS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

In Nova Scotia there is a roused interest in temperance reform and vigorous efforts are being made to enforce the Canada Temperance Act. These efforts are being met in some places by organized rowdiness and an attempt to terrorise prosecuting officers. Not long ago the Mayor of Glace Bay found nailed to his gate post, a large placard headed "The

Bullet and the Torch." in which he was warned that if he continued to enforce the law his house would be burned and the chief of police would be murdered. As an evidence of their earnestness, the liquor men destroyed a number of ornamental trees and killed a lot of poultry.

At Charlottetown, in Hants County, the License Inspector has been suffering for his honest discharge of duty. Two barns were burned, containing five horses, two cows, one hundred hens, a year's crop and a quantity of valuable implements, the total loss amounting to \$3,000.

At Stellarton a number of prosecutions have been brought by County Inspector John D. McMillan, who has been much encouraged by temperance workers, and as a result a large number of convictions have been secured.

In Westville, vigorous enforcement is the order and one of the most persistent offenders has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Rev. Mr. McLeod, who was fearless in denunciation of lawlessness, recently had his windows broken and an attempt made to burn down his dwelling.

CANADA'S DRINK BILL.

The Canadian Excise returns for the fiscal year ending June 30th last are not encouraging from a temperance standpoint. The tables given show increased consumption of beer, spirits and wine, the quantities of spirits and malt liquors on which duty was paid during the past two years being as follows, in gallons:—

Year Spirits Beer
1900 2,523,576 23,309,172
1901 2,707,919 25,108,254

The Canadian importation of wine is comparatively unimportant. If we take all the liquors on which duty was paid during the past two years, we find the amount annually consumed by every thousand of the population to be, in gallons as follows —

In 1900. In 1901
Spirits 701 765
Beer 4,364 4,787
Wine 85 100
Totals 5,150 5,602

The total revenue collected on intoxicating liquors, cigars and tobacco showed an increase for 1901 over the revenue for 1900, the increase amounting to \$565,590

AFRICAN NATIVES AND LIQUOR

The Native Races and the Liquor Traffic United Committee of Great Britain, has just issued an important document earnestly pleading for such administrative action in South Africa as will protect the natives against the terrible evils of intemperance. The different nations interested in South African development have recognized the desirability of totally prohibiting the sale of liquor to the natives. The committee has taken active steps to press upon the Government the necessity of such prohibition in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and Mr. Chamberlain has given repeated evidence of his sympathy with the views of this committee.

The Camp Fire.

A. MONTHLY JOURNAL OF TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROHIBITION CAUSE.

Edited by F. S. SPENCE

ADDRESS - TORONTO, ONT.

Subscription, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Year

NOTE.—It is proposed to make this the cheapest Temperance paper in the world, taking into consideration its size, the matter it contains and the price at which it is published.

Every friend of temperance is earnestly requested to assist in this effort by subscribing and by sending in facts or arguments that might be of interest or use to our workers.

The editor will be thankful for correspondence upon any topic connected with the temperance reform. Our limited space will compel condensation. No letter for publication should contain more than two hundred words—if shorter, still better.

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1901

DRINK CONSUMPTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Statistical tables recently published by the British Board of Trade give interesting information concerning the production and consumption of intoxicating liquors. The figures quoted are in most cases for the year 1900, but returns concerning some countries have only been received for 1899. In the consumption of wine, France leads all other nations, using more than twenty-five gallons per head per annum, while the United Kingdom surpasses all other great nations in the consumption of beer. The Southern German States, however, surpass Great Britain in this particular. Bavaria drinking fifty-four gallons per capita.

In nearly all cases there has been an increased per capita consumption in recent years. The quantities consumed annually per capita, in gallons, by four great nations are as follows:—

	Wine.	Beer.	Spirits
United Kingdom	.39	31.70	1.12
United States	.33	13.50	1.06
France	25.10	6.20	2.02
Germany	1.15	27.50	1.91

DOMINION W. C. T. U.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Women's Christian Temperance Union held at Montreal last month, was a gathering of very great interest, presided over by Mrs. A. O. Rutherford. All the sessions were well attended and characterized by much earnestness and enthusiasm. A feature of the convention was a masterly address delivered by Mrs. Leonora Lake, Vice President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, who spoke to great mass meetings in the St. James Street Methodist Church and the Victoria Armory Hall. In these she made earnest appeals for co-operation in the warfare of the women against the drink habit and the liquor traffic.

Reports by the Superintendents of different departments were exhaustive and encouraging. The continued lawless sale of liquor in militia canteens was strongly denounced. The Gothenburg system of liquor traffic control came in for a good deal of denunciation and special attention was given to the matters of scientific temperance teaching, the anti-cigarette movement and the effort to secure the franchise for women.

The principal officers elected for the coming year were the following: President, Mrs. Rutherford, Toronto; vice-president, Miss Dougall, Montreal; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Bascom, Toronto; recording secretary, Mrs. McLachlan, Montreal; treasurer, Mrs. Odell, Ottawa.

IN KANSAS.

Prohibition enforcement is being pushed in Kansas. An investigation made by Mr. T. E. Stevens, of Topeka, shows that there are ninety-two cities in the State in which there are no joints and only little and occasional boot-legging. In a few cities sale goes on with the connivance of the local officers, but in most cases where prohibition is not thoroughly enforced, the lawlessness is carried on surreptitiously and under very precarious conditions.

NOTES OF NEWS

ABOUT THE PROGRESS OF OUR CAUSE.

WHAT OUR FRIENDS AND FOES ARE DOING

A SOBER CITY COUNCIL.

No fewer than thirty-six, out of the seventy-five, members who were recently elected to Glasgow City Council are personal abstainers.

GERMANY'S DRINK BILL.

Recent German statistics indicate an enormous increase in the consumption of strong drink. English papers have reported the speech of the chairman at a meeting recently held at Breslau, who stated that the German Empire now spends £150,000,000 per year on drink, and only £600,000,000 on food. The total per capita consumption of liquor of all kinds is equal to about ten quarts of pure alcohol. This is an average for the whole population. There must be a tremendous consumption by some individuals.

BOGUS REFORM.

The New Voice of Chicago vigorously exposes the absurd statement that the civic administration of Chicago has made any important change in the fearful conditions of immorality that exist in that city. The New Voice points out that all the change made is simply the moving of some of the worst dens of infamy to other localities and states that in three blocks of the city there are now sixty-two saloons, some of them with the vilest accompaniments, being in excess of the number in the same locality before.

WANTS IT LOADED.

At the meeting of the Montreal Licensed Victuallers' Association held on Wednesday, Dec. 4th, an address was delivered by Mr. L. A. Wilson on the situation resulting from the Privy Council decision. Mr. Wilson is willing to have the question of prohibition decided by legislation, subject to a vote of the people, provided it is enacted that the law must not come into operation unless voted for by a majority of the electors on the voters' list. It is not likely that any government would assent to such a ridiculously unjust proposition.

EXPENDITURE ON DRINK AND FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES.

Mr. Andrew Morris, of the United Kingdom Alliance, has prepared a very interesting statement relating to the drink expenditure of Great Britain and comparing the same with the total amount of money devoted to religious work. The drink bill of the United Kingdom for 1900 is estimated at £160,891,718, while careful calculations show that the total revenue of all the religious bodies amounts to only about £25,000,000. It will thus be seen that the national drink bill is six times as great as the sum raised for all religious purposes.

A MAYOR GONE WRONG

A good deal of excitement has been stirred up over the conviction of the Mayor of Ottawa for buying liquor after hours. No doubt the action taken was the result of petty spite against his worship, who, however, should not have been in the position of being open to such an attack. There is a sad lack of respect for government when the chief magistrate of a community seems to feel no compunction about violating law himself and inducing others to do it as well. The conviction of Mr. Morris unseats him from the mayoralty and disqualifies him for re-election for two years.

NO TEMPERANCE TEACHING

While nearly every Province of Canada rejoices in the practical operation of legislation providing for scientific temperance teaching in public schools, it is strange to notice that such instruction is not even permitted in public schools of Great Britain. A communication was lately received by the Liverpool School Board from the National Board of Education, stating that the Board cannot permit of temperance lectures being

given as a subject of secular education, and that such lectures cannot, therefore, be given during school hours in any public elementary school.

IN MAINE.

Frank Ford, a Portland saloon-keeper, who has been driven out of business by the vigorous enforcement of the prohibitory law, has tried a new line of business. Pretending to be able to bribe the officers of the law, he persuaded ten other would-be sellers to pay him seventy-five dollars each per month, promising them protection for raids in return for this payment. His trick was found out by the enforcing officers, who raided the ten joints and succeeded in arresting six of the keepers, with evidence of their offence. The jointists are now wild with Ford for the way in which they have been cheated.

PROGRESS IN QUEBEC.

Quebec prohibitionists are much pleased over the decision of the Provincial Government that no more wholesale or bottlers' licenses should be granted in prohibitory municipalities. This statement was made to a large and influential delegation that waited upon the Government on November 25th. Its importance will be understood when it is remembered that there are nearly 600 municipalities in the Province of Quebec in which no licenses are granted, and that recently commissioners had claimed authority to issue bottlers' licenses under the Provincial law to take effect in these municipalities.

MUST PAY THE BILL.

The licence law of South Dakota prohibits the sale of liquor to inebriates, and holds liquor sellers liable for damage resulting from violation of the law. A drunkard named Garrigan at Deer Rapids recently committed suicide, while intoxicated. His widow entered suit against the liquor dealers who had supplied him with drink. One case has been tried and Mrs. Garrigan has been awarded \$1,800 damages against saloon keeper Samuel Kennedy.

NOVA SCOTIA S OF T.

The fifty-fourth annual session of Nova Scotia Grand Division Sons of Temperance held recently at Halifax, was well attended and full of interest. The decision of the Privy Council had not been received when the Grand Division met, so that no action was taken to secure the benefits of the power thereby declared to exist in Provincial Legislatures. The Grand Division, however, declared emphatically in favor of all practical, aggressive, measures and called for co-operation in the Alliance movement to secure an enlargement of the scope of the Canada Temperance Act and the removal of defects which made that measure difficult of enforcement where it is in operation.

A STRONG STATEMENT.

January 26th, 1902, is temperance Sunday with the English Churches of Great Britain. The Bishop of Liverpool has addressed a letter to his clergy, calling upon them to take advantage of this opportunity to make a special crusade against the liquor traffic. He says: "The public conscience is becoming more and more awkward to the guilt, the shame, and the misery of the sin of drunkenness. On all sides, judges, magistrates, members of Parliament, coroners, medical men, and ministers of religion are lifting up their voice against it. The National Church, which is bound to resist every national evil, and to encourage every social reform, must take the lead in this momentous matter, and must help to mould the public opinion of the country in favor of temperance. Supineness on her part means fatal neglect of duty, and swift and just punishment in the near future."

ONTARIO SONS IN SESSION.

The fifty-third annual session of the Ontario Grand Division Sons of Temperance was held at Brampton on December 4th and 5th. The attendance was unusually large, and the proceedings were of intense interest. The encouraging report of the Grand Scribe showed a substantial increase in membership. Among

other resolutions adopted, was a series of strong statements regarding the prohibition cause, expressing regret that no general legislation was likely to follow the Dominion Plebiscite, rejoicing in the Privy Council decision that Provinces had the right to prohibit liquor selling within their territorial limits and calling for a fulfilment of the Provincial Government pledge to enact legislation for Ontario similar to that which was passed by the Manitoba Legislature and has now been confirmed by the highest judicial tribunal of the realm.

LEGISLATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The annual report of the United Kingdom Alliance Executive Committee contains a great deal of interesting information regarding the past year's history of the prohibition reform in Great Britain. Among other interesting matter is a detailed list of 23 bills which were introduced into the House of Commons, and seven which were introduced into the House of Lords during last session of Parliament, affecting the traffic in intoxicating liquor. Of the three of these bills which became law, one was the Revenue Bill; another was for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor to children, and a third was for the continuance of expiring laws which extended the act preventing liquor selling on Sunday in Ireland. This vast amount of attempted legislation is strong evidence of the earnest desire for some better legislation to prevent the evils that result from legalized liquor selling.

A PROHIBITION CONSTITUTION.

At its last session the Northwest Territories' Legislature adopted a resolution in favor of government control of the liquor traffic. Many people think this action very strange in view of the fact that in the Dominion Plebiscite the Territories declared for prohibition by a vote of 6,238 to 2,824, thus recording a net majority of 3,414 for prohibition out of a total vote of 9,062. It is expected that a Province or Provinces will speedily be established for a large part of the territory now under a temporary form of Government, and the Alberta Plaindealer contends forcibly for the submission of the question of Provincial prohibition to the electors before the Dominion Parliament passes the Act establishing Provincial institutions, so that, if the people so desire, prohibition may be embodied in the Dominion legislation and thus become a part of the new Provincial constitution.

TEMPERANCE IN THE BRITISH ARMY

A comparison of the statistics affecting the longevity of abstainers and non-abstainers which several insurance societies furnish, is sometimes objected to on the ground that the other conditions of life, apart from abstinence, may be a powerful factor in determining the health and consequent longevity of the members. There is something in the objection; yet the same conclusions are obtained under circumstances entirely free from the objection raised. There can be no fairer trial than that which arises in the daily life of the soldiers in the British army. The men have the same duties to perform, the same hours, the same food, the same exposure, etc., and the only difference is that some are abstainers and that some are not. What are the facts as to the health of these two sections of the regiment? The average admission to hospital of members of seven regiments of the British army in India give the following wonderful differences. The average number of admissions, omitting decimals, of abstainers and non-abstainers was as follows:—

Regiment.	Abstainers.	Non-Abstain.
No. 1	33	96
No. 2	37	47
No. 3	84	126
No. 4	86	152
No. 5	39	72
No. 6	34	88
No. 7	30	68

It will thus be seen that in the seven regiments the average admissions into hospitals were 49 among abstainers, and 92 among non-abstainers.

Selections.

THE SALOON MUST GO.

The saloon must go,
With its crime and woe,
And all of its evils that burden us so.
The careless church member—
Who fails to remember
That duty should spur him to master
the foe—
His actions say not,
But yet it will go.

The saloon must go,
Though the drunkard says no,
For blear-eyed and wretched he hugs
his worst foe,
While for a short season,
Bereft of his reason,
The poor hardened sinner his "wild
oats" will sow.
But, oh, the sad reaping,
The wailing, the weeping!
The saloon must go,
Though drunkards say no.

The saloon must go,
Though brewers say no,
For profits unrighteous from beer
barrels flow,
They find their chief pleasure
In heaping up treasure
That's wrung from hearts broken
with sorrow and woe.
Though the brewers say no
The saloon must go

The saloon must go,
Though barkeepers say no,
While each year more hardened and
shameful they grow.
They ruin the lives
Of the children and wives.
They cause all the sorrow, the hun-
ger and woe
That evermore come,
To the victim of rum
Barkeepers say no;
But still it must go

The saloon must go,
Though the devil shouts no!
While viewing the heartaches, the
ruin and woe,
The brewer and vendor,
In spite of their splendor,
Must shoulder; though for it they
heaven forego.
The saloon must go,
Though the devil shouts no!

Awake! Face the foe!
Fan the embers aglow,
That still in the conscience are
slumbering low,
While victims are weeping
Can Christians lie sleeping?
For God and His cause strike the
death-dealing blow.
The saloon must go,
For God's Word says so.

HOW MY BOY WENT DOWN.
It was not on the field of battle,
It was not with a ship at sea,
But a fate far worse than either
That stole him away from me.
'Twas the death in the tempting
dram
That the reason and senses drown.
He drank the luring poison—
And thus my boy went down.

Down from the heights of manhood
To the depths of disgrace and sin;
Down to a worthless being,
From the hope of what he might
have been—
For the brand of a beast besotted
He bartered his manhood's crown;
Through the gates of sinful pleasure
My poor, weak boy went down.

'Tis only the same old story
That mothers so often tell,
With accents of infinite sadness,
Like the tones of a funeral bell;
But I never thought once when I
heard it
I should learn all its meaning my-
self;
I thought he'd be true to his mo-
ther;
I thought he'd be true to himself.

But alas, for my hopes of delusion!
Alas for his youthful pride!
Alas! who are safe when danger
Is open on every side?
Oh, can nothing destroy this great
evil?
No bar in its pathway be thrown,
To save from the terrible waelstrom
The thousands of boys going down?
—Exchange.

THE PEOPLE RULE.

On October 4th, 1893, in connection with a Prohibition Convention, a mass meeting was held in the Hor-

icultural Pavilion in Toronto. The Provincial prohibition plebiscite had not then been taken, but had been decided upon by the Government. The present Premier was then a member of the Government, as well as a member of the convention, and delivered a rousing address at the mass meeting. From this stirring speech, which was received with great enthusiasm, the following paragraphs are taken.—

"It is said we have no guarantee that a public opinion is favorable to prohibition, even if the Ontario Legislature has the power, that it will pass a prohibitory liquor law. You have no guarantee? What guarantee do you want? The contract between a representative and the electors is not a contract between two parties of equal status, but it is a contract between master and servant. You are the master; the Legislature is the servant. Did you ever hear of a Legislature that refused to bow to public opinion? Such Legislatures are known by their epithets, not by their legislation.

"The English House of Commons for some years refused to listen to the voices of Grenville, Sharpe, Clarkson and Wilberforce when they pleaded for the emancipation of the slave, but by and by there arose a House of Commons so transformed and renovated by public opinion that they paid the slaveholder twenty millions sterling for the fetters with which he had bound the slaves, that they might be free.

"There was a House of Commons that taxed the bread of England's millions in the interest of the agricultural landlord. There came up from the battle-fields of public opinion a House of Commons that said: 'It is not meet for us to tax the children's bread for the sake of the landlord,' and bread was made free.

"There was a House of Commons in England that said: 'The franchise is for the capitalist and the landed aristocracy.' By and by there came a House of Commons that said the franchise should represent manhood not money, and it is possible the time may come when the House of Commons may say that the franchise will represent womanhood as well.

"You want guarantees from the Legislature? You want the Legislature to open the door while you have the key in your own possession! You want the Legislature to sign a bond not to trespass on your property, while you hold a title to it in fee simple. The Legislature can have no permanent opinion of its own. A few individuals may endeavor to control it, and sometimes do control it for a time, but just so sure as the superior force of the allied armies of Wellington and Blucher crushed Napoleon at Waterloo, so sure will every Legislature that resists public opinion be itself obliged by and by to obey the mandate of the people, or be relegated to a position of retirement where its opinions will be as harmless as the rhapsodies of Napoleon at St. Helena.

"The people of this country are supreme, and when their will is decisively expressed, Legislatures dare not offer opposition even if they would. Will we have prohibition, then? Certainly, if we want it, and there is nobody who can say 'Nay' to our demand."

DRINK AND CYCLISTS.

Zimmerman, the world's champion, says to cyclists:—"Don't smoke; it depresses the heart and shortens the wind. Don't drink; drink never wins races. I have trophies at home which would have belonged to others if they had left liquor alone."

And J. Parsons, the fifty-mile Victorian champion, who does not smoke, and has given up alcoholic stimulants, says:—"I abandoned even moderate indulgence in liquor, because I could not win races when so indulging. Since I refrained altogether from drink I have started in five races and have won four—the fifty-mile championship, the Victoria road race, and the half-mile and ten-mile races in Adelaide."

While Mr. Tebbutt, on being asked his opinion, replied:—"Well, it sometimes happens that a non-abstainer wins, but invariably they have kept off the drink for some time previous to the race, and when they start

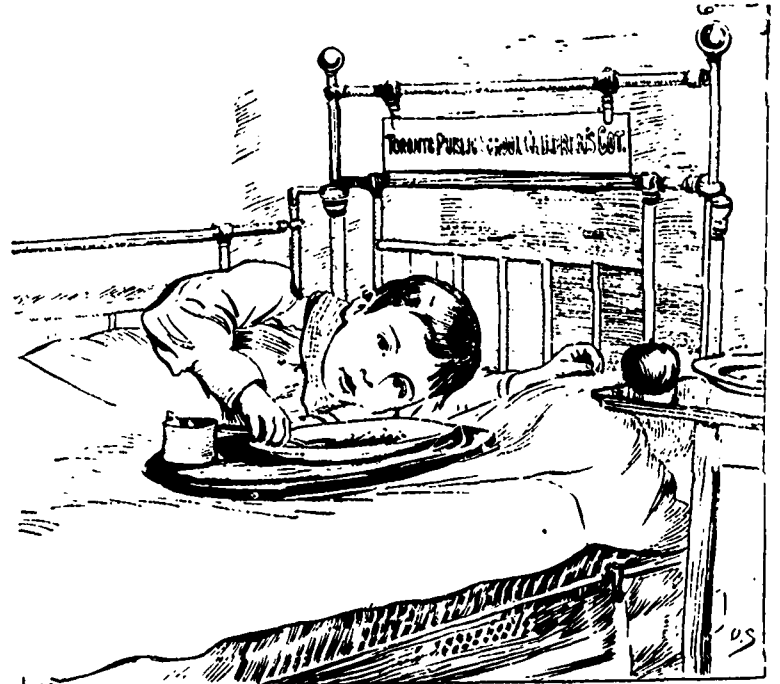
drinking a gain their 'form' goes off. In racing you require your head clear, for so much depends upon your judgment from first to last. In the race yesterday I rode better in the final than in the previous races, and without feeling the least excited, though there were twelve of us—all intent on winning. The excitement caused by partaking of liquor would have taken away my cool-headedness."

And he added.—"A young fellow-cyclist recently accompanied me on a long road journey which caused us some fatigue. He fancied a glass of whiskey would stimulate him a bit. Well, it did for about a quarter of an hour, but after that he was ten times worse, and I had to slow off to enable him to keep with me at all. This is only one case out of several of similar effect which have come under my notice."

THE CHARITY OF ALL CHARITIES.

THE CARE OF THE SICK CHILDREN.

What The Hospital for Sick Children on College Street, Toronto, Has Done and Is Doing for the Little Sufferers of the Province of Ontario.



An institution that requires about \$34,000 a year for maintenance, an institution that depends for support on the goodness of the generous people of the Province of Ontario, must needs have considerable faith in the love, affection and generosity of the people. While the institution is located in Toronto its work is essentially provincial. It admits not only children from the city of Toronto but from every city, town, village and hamlet, yes, from every spot in the Province of Ontario.

So when you give—be your giving large or small—it goes for the benefit of every child of the province that is admitted and treated. This statement is made because occasional reference is made to the Hospital as a Toronto institution for Toronto patients, whereas every sick child in Ontario has the same rights and privileges as those who live within the shadow of the great red pile on College street.

It costs about \$34,000 per year, or a dollar per patient, per day, to maintain the Hospital. The Government of the province gives about \$7,000 a year, or nearly eighteen cents per head, in other words, per patient per day. This amount is all expended in maintenance. The corporation of the City of Toronto does even more. It gives \$7,500 per year or eighteen cents per head per day, and this too goes towards the maintenance, not only of Toronto patients, but for every patient in the Hospital, no matter from what part of the province the little one may come from. Yes, and this contribution of the corporation is increased by from \$4,000 to \$6,000 donated by citizens of Toronto for the maintenance of all patients, to say nothing of the \$4,000 contributed yearly by Toronto people, the founders of maintained and named cots in the building.

During its lifetime the Hospital has handled 8,000 indoor patients and of these 4,000 were cured, and 2,700 were improved. Of these—and please note this—1,757 came from 1,205 places in Ontario and outside the city of Toronto.

Ten years ago the Hospital carried a heavy burden of debt. The building and its furnishings cost \$150,000 and of this \$20,000 was paid by the corporation of Toronto and \$60,000 by its citizens. Year by year the debt has been reduced and it is now down to \$13,000. To clear the indebtedness this an-

peal is made. Hospital work cannot be carried on without money. Interest on mortgages has to be paid. An army of workers has to live. Nurses, domestics, officials are all human. They earn their wages whether they live in or out of the Hospital.

A hundred and twenty children per day—yes, in some months a hundred and forty—once it was a hundred and fifty—all these to look after and care for. Thirty nurses continually at work. A half-dozen maids with brooms and dusters; cooks and table-maids to prepare the food and servant, clerks in the office who work like beavers, typewriters who tap the keys of their machines for hours a day, answering sheaves of letters, preparing accounts, watching every doing in the immense building on College street that never closes night or day—all the year round—a hive of two hundred people, small and large, a little town doing what it can for God's suffering little ones.

True, it is, that some have to pay—yes, all who can afford it are expected to pay—but those who cannot pay and can produce the certificate of a clergyman or known ratepayer of the province to the effect that they are too poor to pay, can have maintenance and treatment free of charge.

If all could pay there would be no need to appeal for money, but eighty per cent. of the work is free work for the children of those who cannot afford to pay.

Fancy a great family of nearly one hundred and fifty sick children. You who have had perhaps one or two sick little ones at your own home therefore know something of the work, but when you visit Toronto drop in and see what they are doing to win back little ones from the grave.

It would only weary the reader to go on with more story. This year a giant effort is being made to clear away the debt. Every dollar of this debt handicaps the Trustees. Every dollar sent in helps to lighten the load that is being carried.

If every reader would send but a dollar what a grand fund would be raised in a few weeks of time. Let every one who can spare a dollar, send it to Douglas Davidson, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Hospital, or to J. Ross Robertson the Chairman of the Trust. And please send it in at once, for even the best of us are prone to forget our intentions.

PERSONAL

PROHIBITION FOR ONTARIO.

Office of the Dominion Alliance, Ontario Branch,

52 CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1901.

DEAR FRIEND:—

We greet you with hearts full of gratitude and hope. The declaration of the Privy Council that provinces have power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor, opens to us a door of promise in this province which has already twice declared by large majorities in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic.

This **decision** comes to us just as the time approaches for a **session** of our provincial legislature which session will be closely followed by a general provincial **election**. This speedy and serious sequence of events calls for prompt, prudent and energetic action.

With confidence we appeal to you for personal, practical help in this emergency, which brings to every friend of our cause the privilege and responsibility of co-operation on two important lines of effort. (1) The securing of wisely framed and thorough-going legislation effectively embodying the strongly expressed desire of the people. (2) The election of such representatives as can be relied upon to fearlessly support the enactment and enforcement of such legislation.

Our first duty is organization, to secure these ends. This organization must be (1) local in every neighborhood, (2) general for every electoral district. The Alliance Executive will speedily prepare and send out carefully planned suggestions for methods of work. Meantime our friends should not lose a moment in securing the definite organization that is absolutely necessary to success. The following plans are earnestly urged.

1. Every Church Congregation, every Young People's Society, and every Temperance Society ought immediately to appoint a special Temperance or Prohibition Committee, to co-operate in this important work.

The names and addresses of the chairman and secretary of every such committee should be sent at once to the secretary of the Dominion Alliance, so that he can send them directly further suggestions and advice.

2. There ought to be a conference of workers in every constituency to consider the position and circumstances of their district, and the best plan of securing the objects in view. To it should come every citizen whose desire to overthrow the cruel liquor curse is stronger than his party preference. Only such can safely advise at this crisis.

Every friend of our cause who receives this circular is requested to at once consult the other workers in his district, plan for an early convention, and do all that can be done to make it a success. The people of Ontario earnestly desire the overthrow of the evil which burdens our splendid province with so much sorrow, loss, disgrace and sin. Our opportunity has come.

Any desired advice, form of Convention Call, suggestions for form of organization, or other information or help, will be promptly furnished by the Secretary of the Alliance Executive, with whom all workers are cordially invited to correspond.

On behalf of the Executive Committee.

F. S. SPENCE,

Secretary.

W. A. MACKAY, D.D.

President.

PROHIBITION PROMISED.

A few of our prohibition friends are talking unwisely in suggesting the possibilities of the Government's falling to introduce into the Legislature a prohibitory law. Some are going so far as to suggest alternatives and spend time and effort in combating their own suggestions.

The Ontario Government is committed to the policy of prohibition. To a deputation that waited upon him on Feb. 6th, 1894, after the Provincial Plebiscite and while certain questions relating to Provincial jurisdiction were before the courts, Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, then Premier of Ontario, made the following statement:—

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

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

Since that time the gentlemen who have followed Sir Oliver Mowat in the high position of leader of the Government, have declared their adherence to the position taken by him. It has been claimed that the power of a Province to prohibit the liquor traffic was not clearly set out in the

answers given by the courts to the questions which were under consideration when Sir Oliver Mowat gave his pledge. The power of the Legislature is now, however, definitely settled by the Privy Council decision regarding the Manitoba law.

In February, 1900, Hon. G. W. Ross, the present Premier, definitely stated to a deputation from the Dominion Alliance that the Government had not receded from Sir Oliver Mowat's position and was always prepared to go to the full limit of its ascertained power in prohibitory legislation. There is no reason for imagining that this promise will not be kept.

It is well also to bear in mind that the promise of prohibitory legislation was made in view of a strong demonstration of public opinion in favor of such legislation. That opinion still exists. The people of Ontario are overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition. What the people demand must be done. This fact was very forcibly stated in a speech made by Hon. Geo. W. Ross in 1893, a part of which is re-printed in another column.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Religious Intelligencer of Fredericton, N.B., discusses the decision sustaining the Manitoba Prohibitory Law, and argues in favor of the calling of representative conventions in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to secure the enactment

of prohibitory legislation for these Provinces. The Intelligencer's view is expressed in the following paragraph:—

"The temperance cause has had some severe struggles in late years, and the patience and courage of many good friends of prohibition have been sorely tried. The decision in the Manitoba case makes an opportunity for a renewal, with fresh vigor, of the struggle for the delegatization of the traffic. Prince Edward Island has a prohibitory law. It ought to be possible to get prohibitory enactments by all the other Provincial Legislatures except Quebec's. It is worth trying. It is the duty of good citizens to take advantage of such an opportunity as is now at their hand, and to do their utmost to get the fullest measure of legislation against the deadly drink traffic."

THE PLEBISCITES.

At the Ontario municipal elections for 1894 a vote was taken upon the question of prohibition. The question submitted was in the following form:—

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

The parties entitled to vote upon this question were all persons qualified to vote at the election of members of the Provincial Legislature with the addition of such municipal

voters as were not entitled to vote for members of the legislature. The list therefore included a large number of women. The answers given to the question were as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Total
Yes	180,087	12,402	192,489
No	108,494	2,226	110,720
Majority ...	71,593	10,176	81,769

There were 11,598 spoiled ballots which were not included in this count. The total number of voters on the lists used was as follows, men 515,869, women 48,843, total 564,712.

The Dominion Plebiscite was taken on September 28th, 1898. It resulted in a majority throughout the Dominion in favor of prohibition, amounting to 13,687. Prohibition majorities were secured in all the Territories and Provinces, excepting Quebec, which gave a majority of 94,824 against prohibition. The vote in Quebec was remarkable in its overwhelming character and in its difference from the vote of the rest of the Dominion. Outside Quebec the majority in favor of prohibition was 108,011. The question submitted to the electors was in the following form:—

"Are you in favor of an Act prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages?"

In the Province of Ontario the result of the voting was as follows:
For prohibition 154,498
Against prohibition 115,284

Prohibition majority 39,214

The following particulars are of interest. Returns of voting were made by Dominion constituencies. There are in Ontario 89 such constituencies, returning to Parliament 92 members. Of the 89 constituencies 71 voted for prohibition by majorities aggregating 55,082. The constituencies therefore stand 71 for prohibition and 18 against. The average prohibition majority for a constituency was 776.

The total number of electors on the voters' list was 576,784. In the Dominion Plebiscite there was polled a less percentage of the total vote than in the Provincial Plebiscite. The difference was mainly in the temperance vote, and is partly accounted for by the fact that no advantage resulted to the temperance cause from the great victory won in the first plebiscite, and many temperance workers felt impatient and discouraged at having to vote again and lacked confidence that even a victory would help their cause.

It is well known that the liquor party did its utmost in the second plebiscite as well as the first, and yet the liquor vote in the second plebiscite was less than twenty per cent. of the voters' list, while in the first plebiscite it was over twenty-one per cent.

MAJOR BOND.

Prohibitionists in every part of Canada will be deeply grieved over the sad news of the sudden and shocking death of Major E. L. Bond, vice-president of the Dominion Alliance and president of the Citizens' League of Montreal.

Major Bond was one of our most earnest and effective workers, having the confidence of all who knew him. He will be sadly missed by the temperance workers of the Province of Quebec, where he was a bulwark of the prohibition cause.