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THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

VOL. III. No. 8.

TORONTO, ONT., FEBRUARY, 1897.

25 CENTS PER YEAR.

Do not hesitate to take this paper from the Post Office. If you have not paid for it in advance, some one else has done so for you, or it is sent you free.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

ABOUT THE GREAT CURSE AND THE GREAT REFORM.

CANADIAN.

A SAD ENDING.

A press despatch dated February 5th, tells of the sudden and sad death of a financial agent at St. George, Ont., who had been drinking very heavily for some time. He leaves a large family.

SENT TO JAIL.

At Barrie, Ont. on Feb. 8th, a man named Livingstone was sentenced to jail for six months and was also fined \$100 for manufacturing whiskey unlawfully. Is the License Law a failure?

DRINK AND DEATH.

A telegram from Ashcroft, B.C. tells a sad story of the death of a Toronto man who was seized with delirium tremens in that far off place, rushed into the woods and remained there until he was so badly frozen that his death speedily followed.

A NEW COUNTY W.C.T.U.

Mrs. May R. Thorley of London, Provincial President of the W.C.T.U., recently visited Cayuga where she succeeded in organizing a county W.C.T.U. The newly formed body at once resolved to hold a general county convention to make arrangements for campaign work in the coming plebiscite.

MAKING THEM PAY.

The town of Summerside, P.E.I., reports a net revenue after payment of local expenses of \$799.84 for 1896, from fines imposed for violation of the Canada Temperance Act. This looks as if there was a good deal of law violation, but it is also evidence that the authorities are making vigorous efforts to have the law carried out.

ONTARIO WINS AGAIN.

The Privy Council of Great Britain has dismissed the appeal of the Brewers and Malsters Association against the Ontario Government. The Brewers objected to pay license for the privilege of selling liquor in Ontario, claiming that their Dominion License was sufficient authority. The Privy Council sustains the contention that they must be authorized by the Provincial Government to enable them to sell their product.

THE SCOTT ACT WORKS.

The Charlottetown P.E.I. Guardian made an enquiry recently into the jail population of the city. There were at the time 28 prisoners under arrest. Twenty of these were convicted violators of the Scott Act. This looks as if prohibition were being enforced and also makes it appear that the presence in the jail of the would-be liquor sellers, was accompanied by an absence of the class offenders that usually are found in such places when the liquor sellers are out loose.

There is an effort being made to induce the City Council to employ, as a permanent officer to enforce the Scott Act, a man who has recently been very successful in making cases against offenders under the auspices of a private prosecuting organization of temperance workers.

NO COMPROMISE.

The City Council of Halifax appointed a temperance committee some time ago to confer with representatives of temperance societies regarding amendments to the liquor license law. The temperance societies refused to attend the meeting stating that they were opposed to any kind of license legislation and therefore could not consider amendments to the law. It is expected that a bill for provincial prohibition will be introduced into the Legislature when it assembles.

PLUCKY PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Municipal Council in the township of Beverley being asked to submit a by-law under local option legislation, offered to submit the measure provided the friends of the temperance cause would deposit sufficient money to pay the cost of the election, the money to be returned in case prohibition carried, and to be retained if the by-law were defeated. The undaunted prohibitionists have complied with this unreasonable request and are preparing for a campaign in which they anticipate a big victory.

A STRONG APPEAL.

Grand Worthy Patriarch, J. M. Walton, of the Ontario Sons of Temperance, has addressed a circular to the subordinate Divisions of his jurisdiction. This document contains a stirring appeal to workers in view of the approaching campaign, couched in the following terms:—

Brethren, the time is momentous. By a new process a test is to be made to gauge the temperance sentiment of the nation. Soon every citizen will be called upon to pronounce for or against the continuance of the present liquor traffic under legal sanction. For fifty years the work has been carried on at great sacrifice. Now the fate of our cause for a generation is to be decided. Be up and doing! Let every man be found in his place! From every Division room window throughout the land, let the light as a watch fire glow! With speech and pen, and the influence of example, let every Son of Temperance strive for the triumph of our cause, and sound battle cry, "for God and home, and the native land."

A TIMELY WARNING.

We cordially commend to our readers the following official forecast of the probable outcome of the approaching plebiscite which is at the same time a wise warning as to what we may expect to follow. We shall be helped to the best results in the approaching conflict if we enter it with a full realization of what it involves. Every word of these paragraphs ought to be weighed. They are taken from the January issue of *Forward*, the official organ of the Nova Scotia Sons of Temperance. "We are to have a Dominion Plebiscite. The results we hope for are an overwhelming affirmation of the principle, followed by adequate legislation to be submitted, not to the popular vote for ratification, but to the test of time and effects. We dare hope and expect that much.

"What then? Do prohibitionists expect to repose on their laurels? Their work has just begun. The enemy's subtle tactics for the subversion of the law will follow. There will be a flood-tide of misrepresentation with which they will seek to vilify the operation of the law, to obscure the benefits, magnify the inconveniences and imperfections unavoidable at first in a law involving such important changes in business and usage as the suppression of the liquor traffic.

"If we have not profited by the lessons of the experience of bitter, persistent, unscrupulous warfare waged wherever such laws operate effectively, if we have not discerned the necessity for eternal vigilance, then success will be succeeded by reverses, and final victory is afar off.

"Make ready for a protracted, desperate war. It is to be no miniature sham-fight. Never in the world's history was there such an array of wealth and influence standing in the pathway as a deadly menace to its civilization, a foe to Government, law and order. Canada for prohibition!"

FOREIGN.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY VOTE.

The official statement of the Prohibition Party vote of the United States shows that 130,493 votes were cast for Levering, the prohibition candidate. The number cast for Bidwell, Prohibition Party candidate in 1892, was 270,710.

LIQUOR SELLERS BARRED OUT.

The Grand Lodge of Free Masons of the State of Minnesota, has debarred liquor sellers from members of the Order in its jurisdiction, and has also ordered that persons who are members and who may hereafter sell liquor, be expelled.

A TERTOTAL ATHLETE.

Edward Payson Weston, over sixty years of age, recently walked at the New York Ice Skating Palace, 103 miles in twenty-four hours. He attributes his powers of endurance to the careful temperate habits which he has always practiced, never using intoxicating liquors of any kind.

HOLDING THEIR OWN.

The different cities and towns of the State of Massachusetts vote every year on the question of license or prohibition. The voting in December last makes no change in the number of license cities. One prohibition city has gone back to license and one license city has changed to prohibition.

INTEMPERANCE AND INSANITY.

Mr. Horace G. Waddin, Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for Massachusetts, has recently made a careful investigation covering a year, into the results of the liquor traffic. His report recently published, shows among other things, an enquiry into the cause of lunacy in the cases of 1836 patients in the State Asylum. Of the cases concerning which full information was obtained, Mr. Waddin reports that in over twenty-five per cent the insanity was due to intoxicating liquor, that in fifty-two per cent the intemperate habits of ancestors led to the insanity, and that in nine per cent the intemperance of other parties was to blame for the disaster.

THE NEW ZEALAND VOTE.

Some papers not favorable to the temperance cause have been endeavoring to make it appear that prohibition recently received a serious set back in the colony of New Zealand. This statement hardly coincides with the facts of the case. At the general elections in 1894 a poll was taken on the question also of local prohibition. The question submitted was whether or not licenses should be continued in the same number as before, or reduced in number, or entirely abolished. An elector could if he chose, vote for both reduction and no-license or might vote for any of the three proposals. The results of the voting on March 21st, 1894 and on December 4th, 1896 respectively, are shown in the following table:—

	1894	1896
Continue	41,095	130,675
Reduce	15,751	92,272
No-license	48,008	95,826

It will be seen at once that the difference in the results is largely due, to the fact that in 1896 the electors marked their ballots on the liquor question to a much greater extent than they did in 1894. In the later election about three times as many voted for license, and about twice as many for prohibition as in the former case.

THE WEARY CURSE OF RUM.

We hear, until our hearts grow dumb,
Of all the ruin wrought by rum;
Men plead in prayer and speech and song
Against this endless world-wide wrong,
While from ten thousand wretched homes
A ceaseless wail of sorrow comes,
Where husbands, fathers, children,
Wives
Weep o'er dishonored blighted lives,
Or gather round the hopeless graves
Where lie entombed rum's ruined slaves—
A sad, funeral, endless train,
Who mourns their dead as doubly slain.
What curse in all this world of woes
So wide and deep a shadow throws?
What plague so dire prevades the earth
As that which has from rum its birth?
War, famine, pestilence—a train
Of triple plagues—have never slain,
Through all the woful ages past,
A multitude of me; so vast
As that which makes the total sum
Of those who've lost their lives by rum.
Those plagues but steal man's mortal breath,
This smites him with the "second death";
Those make the body's grave their goal,
This kills the body and the soul;
Those stay where once the victim fell,
This digs his grave as deep as hell;
Those leave beyond all harm and loss
A place for mercy's healing cross,
This for the man who by it fell
No object but the drunkard's bell.
O men who love our human kind!
Are ye so careless or so blind
That ye will shield by voice and vote
This monster at the nation's throat,
And give him still a stronger hold,
All for the cursed love of gold?
O justice! can thou bend thy bow
From storm-clouds o'er this scene of woe
And stay thy bolts or smite the wrong
For human hands too old and strong?
O Thou who rulest over all!
And hearest when'er Thy children call,
Come to our rescue, Father, come,
And stay this blighting curse of rum?
—Rev. Joel Swartz, D.D.

"FIVE MINUTES MORE TO LIVE."

A young man stood before a large audience in the most fearful position a human being could be placed—on the scaffold! The noose had been adjusted around his neck. In a few moments more he would be in eternity. The sheriff took out his watch and said: "If you have anything to say speak now, as you have but five minutes more to live." What awful words for a young man to hear, in full health and vigor!

Shall I tell you his message to the youth about him? He burst into tears, and said with sobbing: "I have to die! I had only one little brother. He had beautiful blue eyes and flaxen hair. How I loved him! I got drunk, the first time. I found my little brother gathering strawberries. I got angry with him, without cause, and killed him with a blow from a rake. I knew nothing about it until I awoke the next day and found myself guarded. They told me, when my little brother was found, his hair was clotted with his blood and brains. Whiskey has done it. It has ruined me. I have only one more word to say to the young people before I go to stand in the presence of my Judge. Never, never, NEVER touch anything that can intoxicate!"

Think what one indulgence in drink may do! This youth was not an habitual drunkard. Shun the deadly cup which steals away your senses before you are aware of it; for you cannot know the dreadful deeds you may commit while under its influence.—*Sunday-School Messenger.*

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, FEBRUARY, 1897.

THE BEGINNING.

The Dominion Parliament is summoned to meet for business on the 11th of March. We look confidently for a bill providing for a Dominion Plebiscite on the prohibition question as one of the earliest Government measures to be introduced.

The present Government was placed in power with a definite understanding that there would be carried out the announced policy of the taking of a public vote to be followed by the enactment of effective prohibitory legislation, if the vote showed public opinion in favor of such a measure.

The action of Parliament will be awaited with intense interest. On the details of the plebiscite bill much will depend, but there is no reason to believe that there will be anything else than an honorable and speedy fulfillment of the Government pledge. The passing of the Plebiscite Act will be the inauguration of a tremendous struggle, for which it behoves us to be fully prepared.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION.

By the time this paper is in the hands of its many readers in the Province of Ontario, the Provincial Legislative Assembly will have commenced its annual session. The outline of proposed legislation will be before the public. We have definite assurance that an important feature of these proposals will be additional restrictions to be imposed upon the licensed liquor traffic.

There is here an opportunity for the present Government to confer incalculable benefits upon the community. Public sentiment is far ahead of existing legislation. We have the definite promise of the Government that legislation will be promoted as fast and as far as public opinion will sustain it.

If this pledge is carried out we ought to have a great reduction in the number of licenses permitted. The request made by the convention held in July is certainly a moderate one. One license to 1,500 of the population could not reasonably be looked upon by any one as an extreme measure of restriction.

No objection of any force can be urged to the proposal that an early hour should be fixed at which all bars-rooms must be closed. The seven o'clock law for Saturday night meets with universal approval. The same provision for every night in the week would be a boon, and would, we are confident, be warmly welcomed by a vast majority of our citizens.

The growing evil of club distribution of liquor is a peril to-day recognized everywhere. It is hardly possible to enact legislation against this evil that would be so drastic as to be more than public opinion would sustain.

Other Provinces give voters the right to get rid of existing licenses. Excepting British Columbia, Ontario is farthest behind in this important respect. The request that the people in a locality should not be forced to submit to the continuity of an obnoxious license is eminently fair, and ought to meet with a cordial and prompt response.

Friends of the temperance cause in every part of Ontario, are respectfully requested to carefully watch the progress of events during the coming session. They ought to do all in their power to strengthen the hands of those who are seeking to impress the Government with the importance of, and the necessity for all the restrictions asked for, especially those above set out.

Members of the Legislature ought to be made aware of the strength of public opinion in favor of these solely needed restrictions. They ought to be made aware of the strength of the temperance sentiment of their respective constituencies. Important aid will be given to our cause by every friend of that cause who respectfully, wisely and determinedly presses upon his representative the wisdom of our demand.

THE PLEBISCITE.

A great mistake will be made by any prohibitionists who take time at the present crisis to discuss the coming plebiscite from the standpoint of party politics. Whatever may have been its origin, it now affords us an opportunity to crush the legalized liquor traffic in Canada and for that result every effort should be made. In the Dominion Parliament a plebiscite was advocated by both Conservatives and Liberals. Hon. George E. Foster and Hon. David Mills have both been among its strongest advocates. It was however, before the last election, made a part of the declared policy of the Liberal Party, so that when the present Government took office, it was with the definite pledge that a vote of the people would be taken on the question of total national prohibition.

The government is not only committed to the taking of a vote, but by the definite declaration of the First Minister, is committed to the promotion of legislation giving effect to the will of the people as declared at the polls. There is no uncertainty regarding this matter. Such a victory as we expect to win for the cause of prohibition means nothing short of legislation for the total suppression of the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

The liquor traffic recognizes this. Already there is sore anxiety in the ranks of our opponents. They are making preparations for a desperate fight. It will be a struggle in which the existence of the liquor business will be at stake. The outcome will either be a death-blow to the traffic or a further lease to it of life and power.

This is the crucial year. On every Christian woman and man a heavy responsibility rests. Everyone has a duty in relation to the contest in which everyone ought to have a share. Our full strength cannot be exerted unless we act unitedly. We must forget all differences and divisions and go into the contest as one man. The discussion of dead issues is worse than a waste of time. It is a dissipation of power.

In these facts we have the highest kind of incentives to earnest, deter-

mined, judicious work. We must let no prejudice or sectionalism interfere with the responsible duty that we have on hand. We must sink out of sight minor differences. We must completely abandon the discussion of side issues and unimportant details. TOTAL NATIONAL PROHIBITION is the question to be presented, argued and advocated. Matters regarding which we have differences of opinion, may well lie in abeyance, while we concentrate our energies on winning a splendid triumph out of this providential opportunity.

For the sake of thousands of sin-cursed homes, for the salvation of thousands of imperilled souls and bodies, for the emancipation and elevation of our country and our people, let us go forward in the strength of God with this single inquiry. "What can I personally do to help in this serious crisis?" Let the inquiry be accompanied with decision to fearlessly obey the answer that judgment and conscience dictate. If we face the issue in the right spirit with the right determination, we are absolutely certain to win.

GREAT CONVENTIONS.

During 1897 there will be held many important gatherings and imposing demonstrations. Canada will be celebrating the 400th anniversary of its discovery by voyagers from the eastern world. The whole British Empire will be declaring its joy in the attainment by our beloved Queen of the completion of the 60th year of her beneficent reign. The City of Toronto will be the scene of many important gatherings, representative of world-wide movements in scientific, social and religious progress.

None of these great assemblages will be fraught with more weighty import, or productive of more far-reaching results than the national and provincial gatherings of prohibitionists to be held in July.

A Provincial Convention will be opened on July 13th, made up of representatives of church congregations, young people's societies, temperance organizations and similar bodies from every part of Ontario. It will doubtless be the largest ever convened in Canada. On the following day the Council of the Dominion Alliance will assemble. It is expected to include representatives from every province, chosen delegates from every provincial temperance organization, and a great number of ecclesiastical bodies. Already many delegates have been selected, and plans are being made for their reception and entertainment at this important interprovincial gathering.

The work of both these conventions will relate to the coming plebiscite. The Dominion Council will suggest plans and methods for the campaign, carefully considering the necessities of the different localities and wisely studying means for unifying and economizing the many temperance agencies available in the different provinces on which the brunt of the battle must fall. The provincial gathering will take hold of offered suggestions and consider details of the lines on which the fight in Ontario will be carried on.

We call attention to these meetings early in the year in order that our friends in every part of the country may have the dates named in mind, and lay their plans to give as much personal assistance as possible in the deliberations of these important gatherings, and be prepared to loyally carry out the policy that may be agreed upon by our assembled representatives.

AN ENGLISH CONVENTION.

The good example set by Canadian prohibitionists, in the wise method of bringing together from time to time representative prohibitionists to consult regarding the best methods of carrying on the prohibition movement is bearing fruit in other places. A "National Convention on the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic" for the United Kingdom will be held in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, from April 3rd to April 9th, 1897.

This great gathering will be of a thoroughly representative character. National, provincial and denominational organizations, county, district or town associations, and local societies and congregations will have proportionate representation in the convention. Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart, M.P., the great leader of the temperance forces in the British Islands, will, as is fitting, preside.

The convention will be divided into seven sections, dealing with different phases of the prohibition and liquor problems. Programmes are already published giving the names of a great array of social reformers who will present, in brief papers, the subjects to be discussed. The Executive Committee charged with the details of arrangements for the meeting is representative of every phase of organized temperance and prohibitory effort.

We cannot afford space to record the many names that are published in these connections. The following is a list of the titles of the divisions under which the many themes presented will be classified: 1. Historical and Legislative. 2. Prohibition in other Lands. 3. Hindrance and Statistical. 4. Economic to Prohibition. 5. Industrial and Commercial. 6. The Church and Prohibition. 7. Prohibition Organization. 8. Woman's help for Prohibition.

WHAT THE PRIESTS SAY.

What is it that keeps the Irish people in these low social conditions? The saloon. Thither goes the money earned by the sweat of their brows. Thence do men issue, broken down in health and strength, to swell the list of idlers and paupers. Our disgrace and our misfortunes is the number of Irish saloon-keepers.—*Archbishop Ireland.*

I impeach the liquor traffic of high crimes and misdemeanors. . . It is mere mockery to ask us to put down drunkenness by moral and religious means.—*Cardinal Manning.*

The saloon is the recruiting office of the devil, of blasphemy and of infidelity. It is the duty, therefore, of all who love God and the Church to oppose the influence of the saloon.—*Father Burns.*

We know that intemperance has wrought evil in the liberties of our country, and in the politics of our country. Oh, the meanness of our politics, that will be led by the grog-selling element!—*Father Elliott.*

We who labor so hard to rid our mother country of landlords and landlord iniquity ought not to become slaves of the rum lord and bow to the iniquity of intemperance.—*Father Conaty.*

Let no man say that he is safe enough that he has no occasion to take the pledge. I have seen the stars of heaven fall and the cedars of Lebanon laid low. The pledge which I ask you and others to take does not enslave—it makes free. Temperance brings blessings in both hands—blessings for time and blessings for eternity.—*Father Mathew.*

We do not believe that the Church should leave the field entirely alone to the saloon-keeper to champion our laws. We believe that as long as the saloon dares, with brazen effrontery, to demoralize our politics that the Church, with uprightness, with a clear and serene countenance should enter the political arena to purify it.—*Father Cleary.*

PAPERS WANTED.

The editor is desirous of securing copies of the CAMP FIRE for June and December 1895, and of THE ONTARIO GOOD TEMPLAR for September 1895. Any friend who can send to this office one or more of the papers named will confer a special favor on the publisher.

FINANCIAL LOSS.

How Canada is robbed by the Liquor Traffic.

SOME TELLING FACTS.

The following forcible statement of the financial evils entailed upon our country by the liquor traffic, is condensed from the Minority Report of the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic.

DIRECT COST OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The Commission has made an estimate based on the average annual consumption for the five years ended 1893. Excluding cider and native wines, and taking an average of the retail prices, the calculation shows that the sum of \$30,879,854 is paid annually by the consumers of liquors in Canada. The Commission adds that "as more than one-half of this amount is paid for spirits, to which, it is well understood, a large addition of water is made before they are vended to the public, the total amount is probably considerably in excess of the sum mentioned." In the calculations which follow, the estimate \$30,879,854 is used.

The money thus paid may be fairly said to represent so much diminution of wealth, as the liquor when consumed, leaves the community in no way advantaged. When money is paid for clothing, food, or other commodities, the purchaser is supposed to have value for his outlay. Both buyer and seller, respectively, possess wealth formerly held by the other, slightly increased by the exchange. The liquor seller possesses the wealth formerly held by his customer, but the customer-consumer has nothing. The community is poorer at least to the extent of the money spent for the liquor. The annual expenditure of liquor, therefore, may be regarded as so much direct loss to the country.

The amount of grain used in the manufacture of this liquor also represents material destroyed. Part of it was Canadian grain which, had it not been used in liquor-making, would have been available for export or other use. Part of it was imported grain for which the money had to go out of the country. All the grain destroyed in the liquor manufacture has a right to a place in the calculation of loss. The Commission's estimate of the value of the materials used is \$1,189,765, of which \$23,423 is paid for imported articles.

The foregoing figures show only the direct loss in the purchasing transaction—the money paid by the purchasers of liquors for which they have no equivalent; and the value of the grains, etc., diverted for useful purposes.

INDIRECT COST.

There are, besides, other and greater losses caused by the liquor traffic, which are not so easy to put into figures. Few question the existence of these losses, but their extent is not generally realized. The facts are ascertained by estimates. The estimates vary; but all who have made a study of the subject agree that the burdens borne by the people on account of the liquor traffic are very great.

The facts set out in this report make clear that much disease, insanity, idiocy and other things which go to increase the independent 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 liquor traffic. The cost, therefore, of the support of hospitals, insane asylums, police, jails, penitentiaries and the courts, to say nothing of the large sums spent in voluntary charities is rightly chargeable, in considerable part, to the liquor traffic.

Of course, nothing more than conjecture is possible about the large sums disbursed in voluntary charities for the help and support of the victims, direct and remote, of the drink habit.

COST OF PRISONS, ETC.

So far as facts about such expenditure have been ascertained, they show appropriations in 1891, from the public funds for penitentiaries, jails, insane asylums, reformatories, almshouses and charitable institutions amounting to \$2,258,612.

The figures however, are very incomplete. Only three provinces (Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island) make anything like full or accurate returns. The other provinces seem to be without any reliable records of many things about which information was desired, many of the countries making no returns whatever.

Then, the above figures do not include, for any of the provinces, the cost of the administration of justice, the police expenditure and, possibly, other important items.

It is, therefore, not well to use them as the basis of an estimate of the liquor traffic's share of the responsibility for these expenditures.

The Province of Ontario furnishes the fullest returns.

If the other provinces spend in the same proportion to their population for prisons, reformatories, asylums, hospitals, other charities and administration of law, then the amount so expended annually in all the provinces, Ontario included, is \$5,091,712.

In addition to the above there is to be considered the cost of the maintenance of the penitentiaries of the Dominion. According to the Statistical Year Book of 1893 their net cost for the year was \$336,483.

Adding these sums it is seen that the annual cost to the country of the institutions named, is \$6,028,195.

It will, however, not be an extravagant estimate to say that, at least one-half this expenditure is fairly chargeable to the liquor habit and the liquor traffic. On this basis, then, the liquor traffic entails upon the country for penitentiaries, goals, asylums, reformatories, almshouses and like institutions, and for the administration of justice, an annual expenditure of \$3,014,007.

LOSS OF LABOR.

In considering the loss of labor and the general interference with industries caused by the liquor traffic, the difficulty of even approximate accuracy is admittedly very great. Sufficient attention, however, has been given the subject to enable your commissioner to present an estimate. The conclusions reached are within the limits warranted by the facts.

Employers who came before the Commission were questioned as to the loss of time by employees, and the loss to their business by the drinking habits of their men.

The general testimony was to the effect 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 majority of employers expressed a decided preference for abstainers: they would not keep excessive drinkers in their employ, and the majority regard even moderate drinkers with suspicion. Many were asked about the effect of saloons in the vicinity of their factories, and nearly all were pronounced in their objection to them as furnishing a temptation detrimental both to their employees and their business.

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 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 such idleness. 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 one or more. This is more and more the case as industrial development progresses, as machinery is being used and work more and more subdivided. In a highly organized manufacturing industry, any interference by absence or incapacity, with one part of the work, affects the operation of the whole. So, not only those who drink lose time and possible 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 the depreciation of wage-earning capacity, of which it is perhaps, not possible to make an estimate.

The report of an English parliamentary committee says:—

"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, chiefly 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, probably, suffers less. The people are more sober. Hon. G. W. Ross and Hon. George E. Foster have estimated that one-tenth the producing power of this country is destroyed by intemperance. These gentlemen had given much and careful attention to the subject, and were not disposed to make unwarranted statements. The facts gathered in this inquiry seem, in the judgment of your commissioner, to fully justify their estimate.

Let, however, one-tenth might be regarded as an excessive estimate, your commissioner bases the calculations which follow on a still lower estimate—say eight per cent. or less than one-twelfth. When all the ways with which drink interferes with the regular work, not only of those who drink, but of others also, are considered, it must be conceded that the estimate is quite within the mark.

The following figures are taken from the census returns. Bulletin No. 10 sets out that in 1891 there were 75,768 manufacturing industries in the country, that they employed 307,865 persons, and that the value of their output was \$175,445,705.

Deducting from the value of the output the cost of the raw material, the power used, etc.—\$25,983,219, and the wages paid—\$99,762,441 (an average of \$271.00 per employee), there remains the sum of \$119,700,045 as the net value of the product of the industries—an average of \$325 worth produced by each employee. This amount (\$119,700,045) is capital's share of the product of the industries, as the wages paid (\$99,762,441) is the employees' share of the product.

The proportion of the population engaged in various employments is slightly over one-third (see Census Bulletin No. 18), or more than 1,600,000. If eight per cent. of the working and earning power of the country is made ineffective by drink, the loss to the country is equal to what 128,000 earners would produce, namely, (1) wages, at \$271 each, \$34,688,000; and (2) increment at \$325 each, \$41,600,000; a total loss of \$76,288,000.

SHORTENED LIVES.

That there is much drink-caused mortality has already been shown. The estimate that annually in Canada 3,000 lives are cut short by intemperance is moderate. By the death of each of these 3,000, several years of productive power are lost to the country. Ten years has been estimated as the average loss in each case; but, supposing it to be not more than eight years, the total is equal to the annual loss of 24,000 workers whose work, on the basis of the calculation already made, would have produced \$14,304,000.

MISDIRECTED EFFORTS.

There are engaged in the various branches of the liquor traffic about 13,000 men.

These men are not only not producing anything which adds to the wealth of the country, but are creating conditions which increase the public burdens, while they, themselves, draw upon the depleted resources of the country for maintenance.

One item, not the largest, of the loss to the country by the misdirected effort of these 13,000 men is the loss of their productive labor, which, according to the estimates herein used, would be \$7,748,000 annually.

A SUMMING UP.

In this connection the fact must be noted that a proportion of the national, provincial and municipal revenues is derived from the liquor traffic. The total amount thus contributed is calculated by the Commission at \$3,478,316.22, the details of which are given below in the table below.

This is the amount which the liquor traffic pays for the privileges granted it. It is right that this amount should be set over against the items of loss, and the various expenditures caused by the traffic, hereinbefore considered. This may be done as follows:—

COST OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Amount paid for liquor by consumers	\$30,879,854
Value of grain, etc., destroyed	1,189,765
Cost of proportion of pauperism, disease, insanity and crime chargeable to the liquor traffic	3,014,007
Loss of productive labor	76,288,000
Loss through mortality caused by drink	14,304,000
Misdirected labor	7,748,000

Total ... \$143,122,716

RECEIPTS FROM THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Dominion Government	\$7,101,557
Provincial Governments	924,358
Municipalities	420,107
Total	\$8,446,022

Net loss ... \$134,676,694

In the foregoing table the items charged to the liquor traffic are moderate estimates, and many things, which might properly be included, are omitted because of the difficulty of putting them into dollars and cents. Your commissioner has no doubt that were fifty per cent. added to the above balance against the liquor traffic, it would not then be excessive. At the lowest, it is so large that it may well engage the attention of even those who take no other view of this question than the business one.

AN ANNUAL CHARGE.

It must also be kept in mind that the enormous balance chargeable to the liquor traffic represents only one year's waste. For many years, like burdens in proportion to the population, have been imposed upon the country. These facts make it easy to appreciate the truth and force of the statement made, in 1884, by Hon. Mr. Foster. Under a table prepared by him, showing the cost of liquor consumed in Canada from 1868 to 1882, inclusive, to have been \$473,200,000, he wrote:—

"One can scarcely grasp the awful significance of the above figures. The immense quantities of grain that have been wasted would have fed millions of people. The cost of liquors for one year exceeds the whole revenue of the Dominion of Canada. The cost per head has been fully twice as much as the total cost per head of all our customs dues since Confederation. The total amount spent in the fifteen years above tabulated aggregates, without counting interest, nearly \$500,000,000. This would have defrayed all our cost of government, built our railways and left us without a shadow of national debt. To all this we must add the incalculable cost of citizens slain, labor destroyed, pauperism borne and crime watched, restrained and punished. The wonder is, that, with such terrible waste, our country enjoys any prosperity. If this waste could be made to cease, Canada, in ten years would not know herself, so prosperous and wealthy would she have grown. Surely it is the part of all good citizens to see to it that such a frightful source of waste and destruction is dried up. Prohibition is the only effectual cure."

Newton

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Selections.

IS IT PEACE OR WAR?

Is it peace or war? from a million throats
Ever rises the anxious cry.
As in stately hall, and in nameless hut,
All ranks and conditions die.

Is it peace or war? when throughout the land
There are foes that are deadlier far
Than a million men and ships might be
In a bloody unrighteous war?

Is it peace or war? when this mighty realm,
With a pust that is full of praise,
Is beaten and blanch'd with one great vice,
While the wondering nations gaze?

Is it peace or war? though our fleets are still,
And our soldiers are free from blood,
If foes that can laugh at powder and shell
Are robbing our land of God?

Is it peace or war? when a brother man,
For a life of inglorious ease,
Will sell us the poison that robs our life,
And smile at the ruin he sees?

Is it peace or war? when in many a home,
With an agony never expressed,
The hope and the love and the light have gone
By the breath of the virulent pest?

Is it peace or war? when a mother strives
With sleepless effort and pain,
To ward off the curse from her husband's head,
And restore him to manhood again?

Is it peace or war? when a father flies
From the sight of an imbecile wife,
And the more than motherless innocent bairns
Bear the weight of that woe through life?

Is it peace or war? when the godly pair,
Who have never disgraced their name,
Are killed by a blow of unspeakable grief
O'er a child they have lost in shame?

Peace there is none! It is war! wild war!
O men from your dreams arise,
Sleep on, and the nation will surely die;
Fight now, it will reach the skies.

—Thomas Love, in the Voice.

"PAPA, BE TRUE TO ME."

The following lines were written by Henry J. Coggeshall, a New York State Senator, and recited by him under peculiar circumstances. At an informal dinner given by one of his fellow-senators at Albany, he was observed to leave his glass of wine untouched. On being asked the reason, he answered:—

What makes me refuse a social glass?
Well, I'll tell you the reason why,
Because a bonnie blue-eyed lass
Is ever standing by:
And I hear her, boys, above the noise
Of the jest and merry glee,
As with baby grace she kisses my face,
And says: "Papa, be true to me."

Then what can I do, to my lass to be true,
Better than let it pass by?
I know you'll not think my refusal to wine,
A breach of your courtesy:
For I hear her repeat, in accents sweet,
And her dear little form I see,
As with loving embrace she kisses my face,
And says: "Papa, be true to me."

Let me offer a toast to the one I love most,
Whose dear little will I obey;
Whose influence sweet is guiding my feet
Over life's toilsome way:
May the sun ever shine on this lassie of mine,
From sorrow may she be free,
For with baby grace she has kissed my face,
And said: "Papa, be true to me."

SIGNING THE PLEDGE; OR, HOW JIM RUSSELL DID IT.

"I went home drunk the night before, no doubt of it," said Jim Russell, as he took his knife from his pocket and began to trim his finger nails.

"I guess I had gone home just as drunk lots of times, but I never was half so mean. I had hit my wife before and kicked her, but never hurt her much. She told me lots of truth when I came home full, but this time she said not a word and that made me madder than ever. I struck her a terrible blow on the cheek. She fell and didn't get up. When my little boy Winnie came to plead for his mother, I kicked him half way across the room. I didn't stop for supper but went to bed with my boots on.

"When I awoke in the morning I heard not a sound in the house. I first thought my wife and baby were dead or gone. Then I commenced thinking. At last I raised my head. There sat my wife with the boy in her lap. I saw a fearful bruise on her cheek.

"Breakfast is ready," said Maggie, as pleasantly as ever woman said it. Before I left the bed I made up my mind what I would do and did it.

"I got up, sat down at the table and said not a word. All we had for breakfast was potatoes and pigs feet, and I could have eaten every bit myself, but didn't. There was another thing I didn't do, and that was to look my wife in the face or tarry at the table.

"You may talk all you are a mind to about Pharisees and hypocrites, when I want a genuine article I go to the meetin' folks every time.

"There was old Deacon Swift who always had a good word for me, drunk or sober, so I started for him that morning. I found him in the kitchen whittling out a handle.

"Good morning Jim," said the deacon, "I am glad you come, I want some one to help me fix up the barn for winter."

"All right, said I, that's what I have come for. There is another thing deacon, I want to sign the pledge and be a man again. I've got sick of the way I've been doing.

"Good," said the deacon, dropping his hammer and getting pen and paper. He wrote an iron clad pledge and I signed it.

"We went out to work and by 9 o'clock I shook so I could not drive a nail to save my gizzard.

"About this time out came Mrs. Swift with a pitcher of coffee. No whisky ever tasted half as good to me. This kept my nerves steady till noon.

In the afternoon I had no trouble. At night the deacon loaded up a buggy load of provisions for me and carried me home. I had been thinking all day about what Maggie would say or do, I never used to think of her when I was in the barroom. I did not want to see her faint away, so I thought I would break the matter to her softly.

It was dark when I got home and after piling the plunder up by the gate I went in. Gracious Peter, you ought to have seen Mag eye me. No cat ever eyed a mouse half so sharp.

I remarked quite indifferently that I had not been to the Starley's to-day.

"I see you haven't," said she. I've been at work for Deacon Swift," said I.

"We will have something to eat then," said she.

"But," said I, "Maggie"—

"Well, what is it, Jim, out with it," said she.

"Well," said I, "I have signed the pledge." Laws of Moses, you ought to have seen her hop. With one skip and jump she landed with both arms around my neck. She half laughed, half cried and kept kissing me all the time. She pulled me over till I thought her feet touched the floor, but she kept pulling till her knees touched and then she said, "Oh Lord, help my husband to keep the pledge." Amen, said I. Why, it fairly scared me, for I never said amen to any-body's prayer before in my life.

Since then I have got to be a meeting chap myself. I read the Bible every day and pray. Providence fairly giggles in my face. I bought my old house back, then a farm, then another, and still Providence laughed. I pray against the barroom and vote as I pray. I am for Prohibition and for Prohibition men every time.—H. W. Hardy.

COMING EVENTS.

February is the month for annual meetings in the Royal Templar Branch of the Prohibition Army. The respective Grand Councils will hold their sessions commencing as follows:—Manitoba at Winnipeg, on Feb. 2nd; Ontario at Oshawa on Feb. 16th; the North West Territories at Regina on Feb. 16th; Quebec at Montreal on Feb. 22nd; British Columbia on Feb. 23rd.

The annual meeting of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance will be held at the City of Montreal, commencing on February 25th, and will be a meeting of much interest in view of the plebiscite for which it will make preparations.

SATAN'S AGENTS.

It seems as though Satan were aware that his deputy, King Alcohol, was about to be deposed from his throne on this continent, and that he was making his final and terrible struggle to maintain the ascendancy of his kingdom. If he can find a religious paper, whose columns are for sale, he charts a department of it; and advocates the use of domestic wine as a beverage. If he can find a physician, who cares more for his fee than he does for his patient he visits him in his study, and squatting like the toad in Eden, whispers in his ear the advice to use alcohol in preference to any substitute for medicinal purposes. If he can find a politician who like the bat, is half mouse and half bird, flitting in twilight of public opinion, he pounces upon him and inspires him with the sentiment that temperance is poison to politics. Trusting in Providence as though all depended upon God, we intend to labor as though all depended upon our own exertions. "Truth is mighty and must prevail."—North-western News.

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The Vanguard, all numbers issued, in neat cloth binding, is the most important Canadian contribution yet made to the literature of the temperance and prohibition reform, containing over 650 pages full of invaluable arguments, facts and statistics, all reliable, fresh and good, fully and carefully indexed.

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The "Facts of the Case," a convenient volume of 340 pages, published by the Executive Committee of the Dominion Alliance for the total suppression of the liquor traffic, is a summary of the most important matter to be found in the report of the Canadian Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic. The report of the Commission, in seven large volumes, is too extensive for practical use by temperance workers. It is believed that the compendium made will be found to be an exceedingly valuable work of reference and source of information for those who are interested in studying and discussing the question of which it treats. It is specially useful in supplying reliable statistics and arguments for use in prohibition campaign work.

After the work of the Royal Commission was closed there remained in the hands of the Alliance a small surplus of the money contributed for the placing of the case for prohibition before the Commission. It was deemed wise to use this money in publishing and circulating the work just mentioned. Two thousand copies were sent free to leading journals, public libraries, persons who contributed to the fund and other prominent workers selected by the officers of the contributing organizations. A few copies remain, and until all are sent out, one will be forwarded, postage prepaid, to any person applying and forwarding therefor to the Secretary of the Alliance, thirty cents in advance.

By order of the Executive,
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