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EDITED BY F. S. SPENCE.

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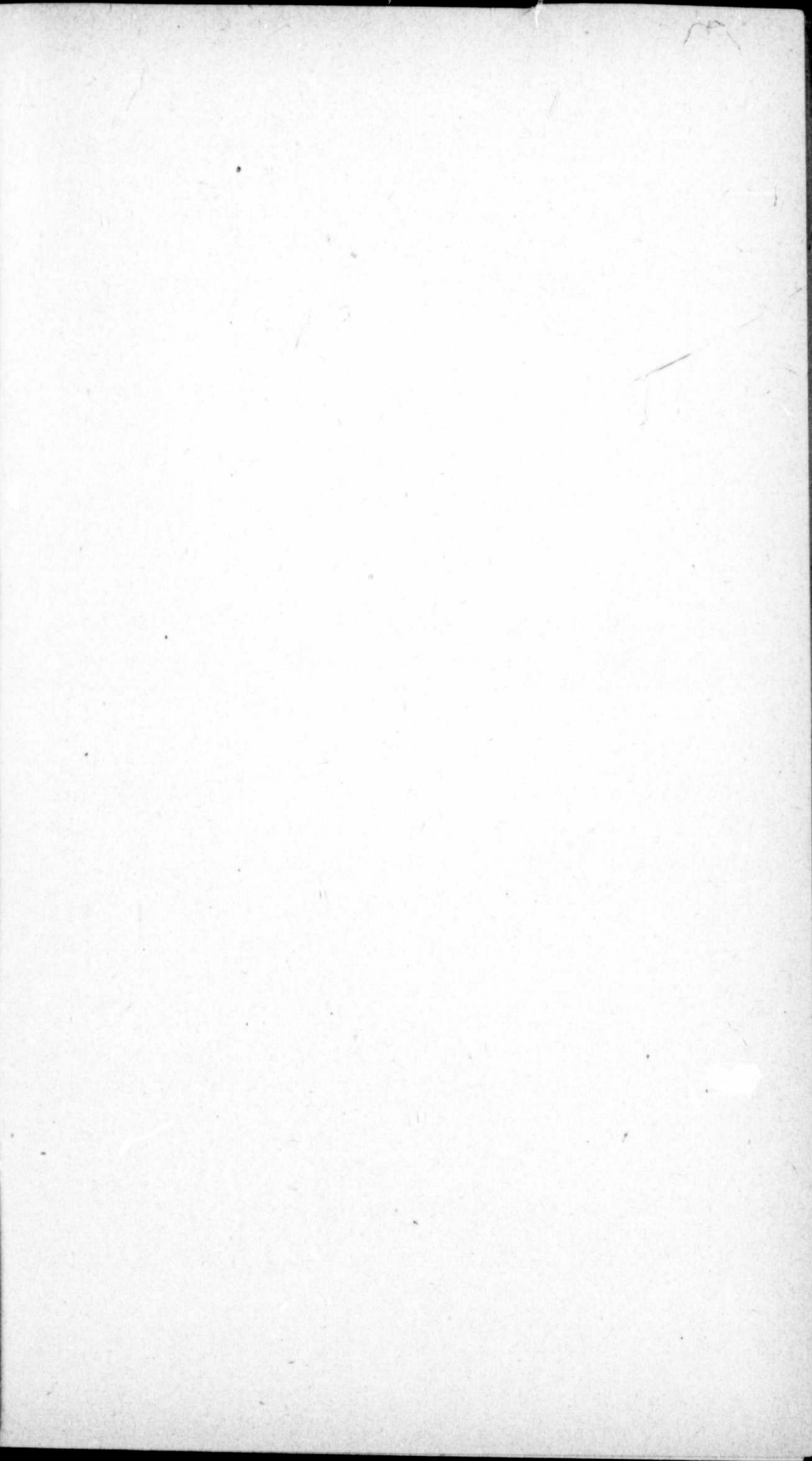
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CORRECTIONS.

On page 42, line 6, for "quantities of not less" read "quantities of less."

On page 72, first line, for "29" read "99."

On page 131, line 13, for "3.8 gallons" read ".38 gallons."

On page 386, after the 9th line, read the following :

"Resolved, that this Assembly hereby expresses its desire that the Parliament of Canada shall, with all convenient speed, enact a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage into or in the Dominion of Canada "

INTRODUCTORY.

The present is a period of unusual activity among workers on different lines of moral reform. This is specially the case with advocates of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. The opposition to the continuance of the sanction of law to that traffic in the Dominion of Canada is very strong and is rapidly growing stronger. The tide of public indignation against this long-tolerated evil is steadily rising at a rate that bids fair to sweep away that legal sanction at no distant day. The friends of progress have lost all hope of success in regulative methods, while their earnest sympathy with those who suffer sorely from the awful curse compels them to more determined effort. They will accept as final no attempted solution of the legal aspect of the liquor problem short of a well-devised and thoroughly-enforced law of total national prohibition.

Before that result is attained many a hard battle must be fought. The conscience of the community must be more fully aroused. There is a vast amount of educating work to be done, much of which will be accomplished only in the excitement and roused interest of actual conflict. The prohibition movement needs well-equipped advocates, men and women who are familiar with the history of the temperance cause in Canada, and who are skilled in dealing with the many sophistries and misrepresentations that are already being actively circulated in the interests of the drink traffic, which will soon be making a desperate struggle for its existence.

How are these men and women to obtain the information that they will require in this struggle? We have Canadian newspapers in the various fields of temperance work; but, it is urged that we have not yet a journal that meets the special needs of that large and growing class of intelligent workers who are the leaders and advocates of this reform, and whose voices ringing from thousands of pulpits and platforms will be the mighty power that, under God, must rouse the conscience of this great community and impel men to rally in wise effort for the overthrow of our country's direst and deadliest foe. It is chiefly for the use of these workers that there is proposed the publication of a new monthly periodical for expert discussion of important social problems, to be called *THE VANGUARD*, and devoted at present mainly to work for the immediate and total suppression of the liquor traffic, and which will co-operate in every wise and hopeful effort towards that end.

Canadian students of moral reform have frequently complained of the scarcity of reliable data in relation to the evils of intemperance, the extent of the liquor traffic, the financial questions involved, the progress of the prohibition movement and the actual results of the many restrictions and prohibitions that have already been imposed upon the business of drink-selling in the different provinces of our Dominion and in other countries.

This deficiency in our temperance literature, of which our enemies take every possible advantage, is the more annoying because of the vast amount of material at the disposal of the intelligent student, in the voluminous statistics published by our national and provincial governments. This material, however, needs careful analysis and classification to make it available and very few have time or opportunity for the work that this involves. Much valuable information is also made public from time to time concerning the liquor traffic and the working of anti-liquor legislation in

the United States, in Great Britain and in other parts of the world; but, this information is too often in a crude form and not at all conveniently arranged for reference and use.

We need a periodical giving a compendious statement of every important fact and argument bearing upon the different phases of the question at issue; full and accurate statistics, both Canadian and foreign; a record of all that has been done in recent years for and against the cause; a concise register of all current events, in and affecting our work; and, generally speaking, a summary of all that temperance workers want to know, PUT INTO CONVENIENT AND PERMANENT FORM, so as to be a ready handbook, and a reliable authority.

This is exactly what THE VANGUARD will provide. It will be a monthly magazine of not less than sixty-four pages, making during the year two volumes of at least 384 pages each. It will contain no padding or merely entertaining matter. Every article will be pointed, concise, valuable and prepared by some well-posted writer, who is a recognized authority on the subject he discusses. It will contain a brief record of all that is being done affecting our cause, by both friends and foes. It will be in 12mo. form, well printed, in clear type on heavy paper, with neat cover, convenient for the pocket, and well suited for binding. Every number and volume will be closely and carefully indexed.

In view of the approaching plebiscite in the Province of Ontario, and the need that exists for special information that may be useful to prohibition advocates, in the preceding campaign, no apology is made for the presentation of an initial number dealing mainly with facts relating to that province. The Number for December will be of the same character and of double size. This will not at all

interfere with the general plan and object of THE VANGUARD and will not make it any the less valuable to those workers who do not live in Ontario.

Many of those who will be readers of this journal are already in possession of information relating to social reforms that would be more useful if more generally circulated. Events of interest to all moral reform workers are of frequent occurrence in nearly every locality. THE VANGUARD respectfully solicits correspondence in relation to all such matters. By the earnest co-operation of those who seek to promote the spread of truth and the uplifting of humanity this little journal can be made a power for good. That co-operation is earnestly requested and will be thankfully received by

THE EDITOR.

CANADA'S LIQUOR REVENUE AND DRINK BILL.

The amount of money paid by the people of Canada for strong drink cannot be accurately set out. A careful estimate will, however, give results approximating exactness, sufficiently for all practical purposes. The amount of revenue derived by the government from the liquor traffic is readily found by an examination of the Report of Inland Revenues and the tables of Trade and Navigation Returns. The latest statistics which have been made public are those for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1892.

From the documents named, for the year named, is compiled the subjoined table, giving the quantities of domestic spirits, imported spirits and imported wines, entered for home consumption, the quantity of malt liquor manufactured in Canada and the total revenue accruing from customs and excise duties on these liquors.

GALLONS.	DUTY.
Spirits, Canadian, 2,545,935.....	\$3,873,801 55
Malt liquor, imported, 455,175.....	90,019 26
Spirits, imported, 828,428.....	1,760,464 24
Malt liquor, Canadian, 16,915,428.....	330 90
Wines, imported, 511,956.....	373,985 39

To the amount of revenue above stated must be added the fees derived by the Dominion government from the issue of malsters', brewers' and distillers' licenses. They were as follows:

70 Malsters' licenses, yielding.....	\$7,150 00
135 Brewers' licenses, yielding.....	6,575 00
12 Distillers' licenses, yielding.....	2,875 00

The amount of duty paid upon material used in the manufacture of liquors and therefore specially taxed, has also a

right to a place in this calculation. There is no duty imposed upon beer manufactured from malt. The malt pays when ex-warehoused an excise duty of two cents per pound. The amount of malt used for brewing in 1892 was 47,458,204 pounds. A duty of ten cents per gallon is imposed upon beer made from other substances than malt. This is the duty that makes up the sum of \$330.90, above mentioned as paid on Canadian beer.

The materials used in the manufacture of spirits were malt, corn, rye, wheat, barley, buckwheat and oats. On these materials the only special tax imposed is the excise duty of two cents per bushel on the malt. The malt used in the manufacture of spirits in 1892 amounted to 2,748,683 pounds. The corn used in making spirits is largely imported and of course in this way pays a customs duty and thus contributes indirectly to the revenue. There was also some revenue indirectly from customs duty on the syrup used in the manufacture of the beer that paid the \$330.90, mentioned above. The amount of customs duty paid on this corn and syrup would probably amount to about \$60,000. It is not, however, put into this liquor revenue estimate, as it is not intended to be a tax on the liquor traffic. The revenue directly chargeable as collected upon material used in the manufacture of liquor is given in the following table:

	DUTY.
Malt used in making beer, 47,458,204 lbs. . .	\$949,164 08
Malt used in making spirits, 2,748,083 lbs-. . .	54,961 66

Adding the above set out items of license fees and duties we find the total gross national revenue from the liquor traffic to be \$7,119,327.42.

THE DRINK BILL.

If we take the moderate figures submitted by the Hon. Mr. Foster in 1883, as a fair estimate of the cost to the consumer of the different kinds of liquor, we shall obtain

the following as a statement of our direct national outlay for liquor in the fiscal year 1892:

GALLONS.	COST TO CONSUMER.
2,545,935 Canadian spirits, at \$5	\$12,729,675 00
455,175 Malt liquor, imported, at \$3	1,365,525 00
828,428 Spirits imported at, \$6	4,970,568 00
16,915,428 Malt liquor, Canadian, at 60c.	10,149,256 80
511,956 Wines, imported, at \$5	2,559,780 00
<hr/>	<hr/>
21,256,922	\$31,774,804 80

The results above ascertained may be further stated in another form. The liquor consumed, the revenue therefrom collected and the money therefor paid per head of the population, are as follows:

Per capita consumption of all kinds of liquors	4.318 gals.
Per capita amount of revenue collected	\$1.44
Per capita paid by the people for drink	6.50

The tables given above are accurate. They cover the exact amounts of dutiable liquors of all kinds placed upon the market for consumption, in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1892. Calculations based upon liquor manufactured and imported are not so useful, inasmuch as the importations and manufactures are sometimes in excess and sometimes short of the amounts taken for consumption. There are manufactured some Canadian wines and some Canadian cider that are not included in these tables, they not being subject to the excise duties imposed upon spirits and malt liquors.

The actual loss to the country through the liquor traffic is, of course, far in excess of the amount directly paid for liquor by the consumer. The aggregate of this loss it is impossible to ascertain; but, a future article will set out as fully as possible an estimate of it.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND PROHIBITION.

THE FACTS ABOUT THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

We hear frequently the assertion that if, by any means, prohibition should become the law of the Province of Ontario, there would be serious difficulty experienced by municipal councils in meeting the deficit in their annual income, that would be caused by the withdrawal of the present revenue from license fees. In order that the electors may fully understand this matter, there are here placed before them a few facts, in relation to the present revenue and its probable diminution under prohibition.

The total amount paid over from the license fund to all municipalities in the Province of Ontario during the year 1891-2 was \$289,487.41, and this was the net revenue derived by all the municipal treasuries from the license system.

There were issued during the year named, 3,393 tavern and shop licenses. Let it be assumed that the business done by these places amounted to an average of only \$15 each per day. Let it be also assumed that none of the dealers sold on Sundays, or other days upon which sale is prohibited. There remained about 310 selling days in the year. The 3,393 liquor shops, each selling liquor daily to the amount of \$15, for 310 days, thus abstracted from the pockets of the people of this province the sum of \$15,777,450.00.

This estimate is moderate, not exceeding what might be expected to be Ontario's share of the annual drink expenditure of Canada. The national drink bill is estimated at \$31,779,798. If Ontario's per capita consumption were only the same as that of other provinces, the amount paid by the people for liquor would, calculated on this basis, be nearly fourteen million dollars. The consumption in the maritime provinces is comparatively small. Ontario is the wealthiest province. The figures given are not too large.

Out of this large sum of money taken by the liquor sellers there was paid into the municipal treasuries only the comparatively small amount named, so that the account stands as follows :

Amount collected by the liquor sellers	\$15,777,450 00
Paid over to municipal treasuries	289,487 41
	<hr/>
Cost of collecting	\$15,487,962 59

The folly of the policy of paying out over \$150 for the sake of securing a revenue of less than \$3 is too patent to need comment. Would not a people richer by over \$15,000,000 be able to pay the extra \$300,000 and still be vastly better off.

If the enormous amount of wealth thus absorbed by the liquor business remained in the hands of the taxpayers of the community, a great deal of it would, no doubt, be found in the shape of taxable property, and there would thus be speedily added to the aggregate assessment an amount that would furnish the whole revenue now derived from the liquor system, by a taxation rate less than the maximum authorized by law. This result, it must be noticed, would be attained, even if there were no material progress in the community as the result of the more temperate and industrious habits that would inevitably follow the abolition of the drink system.

If we closed up all our liquor shops to-day we would have in one year a community so much richer, that taxation on the increased wealth would more than make up for the lost municipal liquor revenue.

The choice between prohibition and license is, to this province, simply the choice between paying annually in hard cash \$15,000,000 or only paying taxes upon property of that value, and keeping the property still in possession, earning probably four times the amount paid in taxes.

A careful examination has been made of the accounts of many municipalities in the Province of Ontario, and almost invariably the following has been found to be the exact state of affairs: If the local pauper and police expenses be added to the municipality's proportion of county criminal and indigent expenses, the sum will be more than double the revenue received by the municipality from the license fund. If it be assumed that only one half of the criminal and poor expenses are fairly chargeable to the liquor traffic, it will still be seen that the municipalities are sustaining from the very start in the license system a very heavy loss. They would be losing even if the revenue received from licenses were clear gain. As it is they are simply paying an enormous sum for the questionable privilege of being sorely impoverished and heavily taxed.

It is sometimes argued that taking away the licenses from hotel property would diminish the value of such property, that its assessment would be reduced and other property would have to be taxed at a higher rate to level up. A careful examination of a number of assessment rolls, and information given directly by assessment commissioners and assessors, show that in no case is a license considered as enhancing the actual value of a piece of hotel property. Nor

could it be fairly so considered. It is merely a temporary affair, must terminate in a few months, and consequently could have none of the qualifications of permanent worth entitling it to be treated as either having or imparting any assessable value.

Further careful examination shows that from hotels, on account of the comparatively small amount of personal property contained, are paid proportionally less taxes than are paid from any other equally valuable places of business. Still further, the contiguity of a tavern or a saloon always depreciates the market value of other real estate, specially of such as may be used for private residences. No respectable person wants to live next to a barroom. The real state of the case is that a license to sell liquor is an injury to all property in its neighborhood. Less taxes are paid, insurance is higher and values are impaired. The business instincts of the public, as well as the common sense of all thoughtful people, and the moral sentiment of those who have the best interests of their fellow men at heart recognize the whole thing as **UTTERLY BAD.** F. S. S.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

The amount of revenue derived by the Province of Ontario from the liquor traffic, for the license year ending April 30th, 1892, is shown in the following table compiled from the Report on Tavern and Shop Licenses:

Total receipts for licenses, transfers, etc.....			\$665,609	10
Paid to municipalities.....	\$289,487	41		
Paid for expenses of commissioners and inspectors.....	75,517	31		
Paid to the province.....	300,604	38	665,609	10

The amount of \$300,604.38 was the actual revenue paid over to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province. Out of that fund were paid the salaries and other expenses of the License Department, amounting to about \$16,000. This does not include any allowance for rent, lighting, heating, etc. of offices situated in the Parliament buildings. The net provincial revenue from the liquor traffic may therefore be set down as about \$280,000.

THE STUPENDOUS FAILURE OF HIGH LICENSE.

By A. G. WOLFENBARGER, Esq.

The high license craze has run its course in the United States and has been subject to the most crucial tests that can be applied to any policy of legislation. It has been tried over twelve years and its history may now be impartially written.

THE FIRST HIGH LICENSE STATE.

The state of Nebraska, of which I am now, and have been for nearly fourteen years, a citizen and resident, was the first to adopt high license as a general law. It was adopted as a compromise to defeat a prohibitory measure. It was not until after the practically accomplished defeat of prohibition in the Nebraska legislature of 1881, that Hon. John B. Finch, the great national leader of the prohibitionists consented to try high license as a partial remedy for the appalling evils of intemperance. All the intelligent world of reformers know how deeply Mr. Finch regretted that he ever had anything to do with the statute, which literally "justifies the wicked for reward and takes away the righteousness of the righteous from him." In 1885 Mr. Finch said: "I know I was terribly mistaken in my theories. Many of the delusions urged in defense of high license have been exploded by the trial of the law."

A NOTABLE OPINION.

Hon. H. W. Hardy, ex-mayor of Lincoln, is commonly known as the "Father of High License." He was a co-

laborer and warm personal friend of Finch. Mr. Hardy assisted in putting the law to the most favorable tests, only to find that it was the most stupendous failure of the age as a remedial agent for the wrongs and outrages of the liquor traffic. He has for many years widely proclaimed his conversion, resulting from practical experience with the law.

He discovered and called attention to the fact that high license does not decrease the unlicensed drinking places. There were at one time in Omaha ninety-one persons holding United States government permits to sell liquors, who had no license from any city or state authority whatever. In the city of Lincoln there were seventeen of these prima facie illicit vendors. Yet Omaha then had 276 regularly licensed saloons, paying \$1,000 each for the privilege of running openly, Lincoln then had thirty-two such at \$1,000 license each.

It must not be forgotten that the lowest license fee for selling any intoxicating beverages in Nebraska is \$500 per year. In cities containing 10,000 or more population, the minimum license fee is \$1,000, to be paid in advance (as are all liquor licenses) into the local treasury for the benefit of the school fund. Ex-mayor Hardy, in 1890, after nine years trial of the law, wrote :—

“There is now no longer any excuse for being deceived as we were. The fraud has been tested and found wanting. I was first elected mayor of Lincoln in 1877, and again re-elected at the close of my first term. I thought at the time I had done a good thing to reduce the number of saloons from 22 to 5, but when I found it did not lessen the curse, I saw my mistake. There are just as many stabbings, shootings and pounded noses as ever there were, just as many broken homes, crying wives and ragged children. It is no great consolation to a houseless, hungry, crying wife to tell her that her husband got drunk on High License whiskey. High License is one of the Devil's best devices to deceive good temperance people. Then to think I was his first agent on Earth to start it! Don't you think I ought to do something to atone for such conduct.”

THE POLITICAL FATHER OF THE LAW.

The Nebraska law was presented and championed by Hon. C. B. Slocumb, a man who really desired to witness the best results of the measure with which his name was historically and politically linked. He lived to see it tested and said to a friend as he lay on his death-bed: "*I was honest in this matter, but it was the mistake of my life. The law as a temperance measure is an utter failure.*"

RELIGIOUS BODIES CONDEMN THE LAW.

The Baptist Convention of Nebraska, Nov. 2, 1888, declared:

"We condemn the High License system of Nebraska as morally wrong, and a compromise with the powers of darkness, under which the liquor traffic has been fostered and developed, until it has become a united and mighty power of evil, and a controlling influence in the politics and legislation of our State."

The Presbyterian Synod of Nebraska, the same year, declared:

"We have no faith in compromise, no faith in license, high or low. In the name of God and humanity, we demand that the saloon be made an outlaw in the State and in the nation. We want no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness. We want no blood money to pay our taxes, and to educate our children. We want no legal enactment to protect this national nuisance from the vengeance of an outraged people."

The Methodist Episcopal Conference of Nebraska in 1888 adopted the following by an overwhelming vote:

"That we will adhere to and support only that party which is entirely committed to the principle of the complete legal prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks as the duty of civil government."

The General Conference of the M. E. Church has repeatedly declared its unwavering opposition to all laws that license the liquor traffic, either for a high or low license. In 1892, this great body held its session in Omaha, the saloon-cursed, high license Sodom of Nebraska.

At the close of several weeks session, the Conference declared by resolution as follows :

“The liquor traffic is so pernicious in all its bearings, so inimical to the interests of honest trade, so repugnant to the moral sense, so injurious to the peace and order of society, so hurtful to the home, to the church and to the body politic, and so utterly antagonistic to all that is precious in life, that the only proper attitude toward it for Christians, is that of relentless hostility. *It can never be legalized without sin.*”

The Conference supplemented this ringing resolution by another :

“License laws are the liquor traffic’s strongest bulwark of defence. They are wrong in principle and impotent for good. We are unalterably opposed to the enactment of laws that propose by license, taxing or otherwise, to regulate the drink traffic, because they provide for its continuance and afford no protection against its ravages.”

UTTERLY BAD.

It is sufficient to comply with the limits of this article, to state that the above declarations are a fair index of the deliverances of the religious denominations in my country, with very few exceptions. The license system has become so odiously rotten that its endorsement by an ecclesiastical body would be held equivalent to blasphemy. This is not to say that every church member votes against the liquor crime. Even among Christ’s chosen twelve there was one devil, and the race of that devil in the churches ever since has never become extinct. But the climate of the Christian world is becoming constantly more uncomfortable for such people.

ATTITUDE OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS TOWARD HIGH LICENSE,

The rumsellers fought high license at first because they were startled at the proposition of increasing their annual dues to the municipality from three to five fold. In Omaha they resisted desperately, and for a time held out against enforcement, and banded together for offensive and defensive warfare,

A local organization of private citizens was organized to compel compliance with the law. Col. Watson B. Smith, clerk of the United States Court, was one of the active members of the society thus formed. The liquor dealers kept thugs on his track, and tried by every method known to an outlaw class to bulldoze him into silence. He could not be scared, and he was murdered in cold blood as he was leaving his office in the United States Court House. No unbiassed man ever supposed for one moment that the liquor dealers did not plan the murder and hire the assassin. The brutal slayer of this worthy citizen has never been found. Only the merest mockery of an attempt was made by the local authorities to apprehend the criminal. This brutal murder aroused the whole state, and the drunkard-makers began to see that compliance with the money-payment part of the law was a self protective plan.

The revenue feature is practically all that essentially concerns the towns and cities that legalize the drink traffic in Nebraska, and in the Union for that matter. The restrictive clauses of the law are as "ropes of sand in the teeth of Niagara." The law prohibits selling to drunkards, but the sale goes on. The law against sale to minors is constantly violated. The Sunday closing provision is a dead letter in more than half the whole country, notoriously so in Chicago, Omaha, Cincinnati, Denver, Buffalo and scores of other large cities, and hundreds of smaller places. The traffic defies control wherever permission is given it to exist at all. Granted a lease, it assumes absolute proprietorship, and rules in despotism.

The opposition of the liquor men to high license has long since ceased. They now shout for it from New York to San Francisco. The distillers, brewers, saloon-keepers and all men directly engaged in the business, unhesitatingly approve the high license policy. They know it is the only thing left between them and Prohibition. It has been

officially endorsed by J. M. Atherton, President of the National Protective Association, the leading organization of distillers and wholesale liquor-dealers in the United States. Peter E. Iler, the most prominent distiller in Nebraska, who has made his fortune in the business, in 1888 wrote a letter for the guidance of his brethren in the trade, in which he said :

“High license has not hurt our business, but on the contrary has been a great benefit to it, as well as to the people generally.”

The people must be heard from as well as Iler, before the latter part of the distiller's statement can pass unchallenged. Mr. Iler continued :

“I do not think High License lessens the quantity of liquor used, but places it in fewer and better hands with better regularity.”

In other words, it creates a monopoly of the business, and facilitates the accumulation of profits without decreasing consumption. The two conspicuous examples quoted are only types representing the confederated liquor-dealers of the United States, and Canada might be added without destroying the unanimity of sentiment.

THE PUBLIC PRESS.

The high license system has been condemned by the confessions of leading license newspapers. The Chicago Times said editorially in 1889 :

“The difference between those who believe in Prohibition and those who believe in license, is precisely the difference between right and wrong. The wrong may triumph, but it is none the less wrong. The right may fail, but it is none the less right. * * Whatever the great bulk of those who are friendly to High License may think or believe, or however conscientious they may be, it is plain that the leaders in the movement are but instruments in the hands of the brewers and distillers. They know as well as they know anything that High License will not lead to the checking of intemperance in this country. They know as well as they

know anything that the licensing of saloons legitimizes the traffic that fills the poorhouses, the jails, the penitentiaries and lunatic asylums, and that it furnishes victims for the gallows."

The Chicago Daily News, an independent newspaper, gives the following editorial view :

"We have had High License (\$500) in Illinois for five years, and while it is a success as a revenue measure, it is an undisguised failure as a temperance measure. It in no way checks the consumption of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor does it in the least degree lessen the evils or crime from such use. * * The dives and dens, the barrel houses, and thieves' resorts are as bad and as frequent in this city to-day, after five years of High License, as they ever were. Call High License what it is, an easy way to raise a revenue from vice, but let there be an end of endorsing it as a temperance or reform measure."

High License has become a demonstrated failure in Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia Press in 1890, after investigation found the condition in Pittsburgh to be as here given :

"All accounts agree that High License is a failure in Pittsburgh. 'Speakeasies,' or unlicensed groceries, have multiplied in every section of the city, until it is now believed that the number of places where liquor is sold is considerably greater than it was two years ago under low license."

Testimony from the columns of the public press might be quoted by the page, but limitation of space forbids. Let us now see what effect High License actually has on consumption.

SURPRISING INCREASE IN CONSUMPTION.

In the matter of malt liquors alone, the consumption has increased in the United States from 8.26 gallons per capita in 1880, to 15.28 gallons per capita in 1891. The total for all kinds of liquor in the United States in 1880 was 10.09 gallons per capita; in 1892, 17.04 gallons per capita. The typical High License State of Nebraska has kept up with the procession. The Brewers' Journal in a table of the production

of malt liquor by States, shows Nebraska to have made the following record :

SALES OF MALT LIQUORS IN NEBRASKA.

YEAR.	BARRELS.
1886.....	84,838
1887.....	108,756
1888.....	124,158
1889.....	136,681
1890.....	129,916
1891.....	146,341

The same Brewers' Journal gives the sales for Kansas, a State with 350,000 more population than Nebraska, but under Prohibition, as follows :

SALES OF MALT LIQUORS IN KANSAS.

YEAR.	BARRELS.
1886.....	17,482
1887.....	16,488
1888.....	15,285
1889.....	9,700
1890.....	2,700
1891.....	2,050

These two tell-tale tables from the enemy's own statistics show how prohibition and high license respectively affect the traffic.

In 1889, the two Dakotas adopted prohibition by constitutional amendment. The first year of enforcement was 1891, when the sales of malt liquors dropped from 32,386 barrels in 1890 to 9,444 barrels in 1891.

CRIME HAS STEADILY INCREASED.

High License has not decreased the commission of crime growing out of the liquor traffic. To the student who has time to master detailed tables of police and criminal statistics, reference is here made to the Cyclopædia of Temperance and Prohibition, published by Funk & Wagnalls, New York and Toronto. I can give only the summary of

41 typical High License cities that are compared with 38 low license cities for the year 1888. The population of the 41 High License cities was 4,455,189 ; that of the 38 low license cities was 4,599,957. The number of saloons in the high license cities was 12,295 ; number of saloons in low license cities, 25,783. Average high license, \$665 per year per saloon ; average low license, \$122. Total number arrests in high license group, 216,132 ; low license group, 230,877. Population under high license to one arrest for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, 36.6 ; under low license, 37.6 ; showing less arrests under low license than under high license for same period. The percentages of arrests for "drunk and disorderly" to total arrests were as follows : under high license, per cent., 56 ; low license, 52.

This is no justification of low license, but simply a fair comparison to expose the baseless pretences of high license claimants. Neither high nor low license has proven a remedy for the myriad evils and shocking crimes that grow out of the drink traffic. The only rational remedy for this universal curse is total suppression by and through a law of prohibition.

IN CONCLUSION.

The evidence against high license might be extended through many pages, but my limits of space are reached. I ask every reader to note these conspicuous facts :

1. High license is wrong in principle, because it sells privileges to men engaged in a wicked and damaging business.
2. It creates a monopoly for the few, and tends to solidify their strength in the community, and augments their profits, without decreasing consumption.
3. Drunkenness, lunacy, pauperism and crime of every grade, increase under high license, and nothing but the pro-

hibitive features of the law avail anything, and even these are overridden by the greedy desire to make money out of the business.

4. There is not an atom of morality in high license over low license, and both are a shame and a disgrace to Christian civilization.

5. The business community is robbed ; the morals of the people lowered ; the wealth of the country decreased ; taxable values reduced, by the existence of the traffic under any policy of regulation.

The moral manhood and the patriotism of the people should be invoked to reject all overtures of the drunkard-makers, and sweep this entire criminal business from a legal place in society and government.

THE HISTORY OF THE PROHIBITION PLEBISCITE MOVEMENT.

In the year 1875, sixteen members of the House of Commons of Canada united in a "call" for a general convention of Prohibition workers. The Convention was held in the city of Montreal on the 15th, 16th, and 17th days of September, 1875. Out of it grew the Dominion Alliance, an organization for the uniting of all prohibition workers in effort to secure effective legislation. Among the resolutions adopted by this convention was the following:

"That in order that a prohibitory liquor law, when passed, may have the sympathy and support so indispensably necessary to its success, it is the opinion of this Convention that the Dominion Parliament should be urged to frame such a law, subject to ratification by popular vote."

At that time the leaders of the prohibition movement expected to secure legislation on the lines laid down in this resolution. They failed, however, it being held by the leader of the Government at Ottawa, that such a method of enacting legislation was not in harmony with the principles and methods of British Government.

The principle embodied in the resolution was, however, carried out to some extent in the year 1878, by the enactments of the Canada Temperance Act, a local option prohibitory law which could only come into force upon being ratified by a vote of the electors of the territory affected by the prohibition. This measure was made effective in many counties and cities, but being partial and sectional in its

operation, it was not accepted by prohibitionists as a settlement of the liquor question, and from time to time there has been pressed in the House of Commons a resolution declaring in favor of total prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating beverages. At different times the House of Commons has, by large majorities, affirmed the soundness of the prohibition principle, and declared its readiness to enact prohibitory legislation as far as it had jurisdiction "so soon as public opinion will sufficiently sustain stringent measures." On several occasions when the prohibition resolution was being pressed by its friends, there was offered an amendment declaring in favor of the submission of the question to a direct vote of the people. This amendment never obtained enough votes to secure for it consideration as a practical question. It was opposed by prohibitionists, who took objection to any amendment offered as a substitute for their direct demand for immediate total prohibition.

In the year 1891, the prohibition resolution offered in the House of Commons was displaced by an amendment submitted by the Hon. Minister of Finance, declaring in favor of the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the liquor traffic and prohibitory legislation. The Commission was appointed, and is still engaged in carrying on the investigation committed to it. The question was thus practically removed from the House of Commons until the report of the Commission would be made.

In the meantime public opinion in favor of prohibition was growing rapidly. The advocates of the reform, feeling confident of their strength, desired an opportunity of demonstrating to their legislators the strength of the sentiment that existed in favor of prohibitory law. Several years ago a resolution was adopted by the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia in favor of a popular vote on

the issue. When the liquor law of the Northwest Territories was about to be changed, the friends of temperance memorialized the Government for a direct vote on the question of prohibition. In 1892, the prohibition workers of Manitoba appealed to their legislature to have taken a vote of the electors of that Province. The legislature agreed to the request, and the result was that at the last general provincial election, the voters were asked to express by a direct ballot their favor for, or objection to, the enactment of a law of total prohibition for the Province of Manitoba. The vote polled was as follows :—

In favor of prohibition.....	19,637
Against prohibition.....	7,115

Friends of prohibition in the Province of Ontario believed that they could strengthen their cause and make more effective their demand for prohibitory legislation by following the example set by their co-workers in Manitoba. There is a great deal of uncertainty as to whether or not a province has power to enact a prohibitory law. Until recently it has been generally believed that such power was vested exclusively in the Dominion Parliament. Some judicial decisions, however, have led to the belief that provinces possess more extensive jurisdiction in regard to the liquor traffic than they were formerly supposed to have. The British North America Act, which is the charter of the Canadian Federation, is not explicit on the point in question. Strong advocates of prohibition believed that pending the settlement of this question, and while the prohibition movement in the House of Commons was temporarily shelved by the Royal Commission, they would do good work by securing from the people of Ontario a direct expression of opinion on the question of immediate total prohibition.

The matter came up for discussion at the annual meeting of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance held in

Toronto on September 14th, 1892, and the outcome of the consideration of it was the adoption of the following resolution :

“That the Ontario Legislature be requested to take action to secure a vote of our provincial electorate on the direct issue of prohibition.”

After the Convention, the Executive Committee met to take steps for the carrying out of the instructions given by the Convention. It was agreed that forms of petitions should be at once sent out to churches and temperance societies to be signed and forwarded to the legislature, asking for a plebiscite. Before the petitions were sent out, some objections were raised to the plebiscite proposal, and another meeting of the Executive Committee decided to delay the sending out of petitions until friends of the prohibition movement could be more generally consulted. Accordingly, a circular was prepared, setting out the action already taken, and reasons therefor, and submitting the following questions :

1. Do you think it would be well to have a vote of the electors taken on the question of the desirability of the enactment of a prohibitory law?

2. Is it your opinion that your Society would work to secure a vote in favor of prohibition if the question were submitted?

3. In your opinion would such a vote in your locality result in a majority for prohibition?

This circular was sent to the pastor of every church, and to the listed representative officer of each branch of a temperance order in the Province. When the Executive Committee again met to consider this subject, there had been received 1191 replies to the circular sent out. In these replies the answers to the different questions were as follows :

	YEAS.	NO.	INDEFINITE.
Question 1	1042	117	24
Question 2	896	82	78
Question 3	766	143	254

The Executive Committee decided that the approval thus given to the plebiscite proposition was such as to demand their immediately carrying out the instructions of the Convention, and accordingly a form of petition was prepared and sent out, to be signed in behalf of churches and other organizations, and sent to the Legislative Assembly. The petition was in the following form :

To the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario :

Your petitioners respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to the following facts :

1. That notwithstanding the restrictive legislation at present in operation, intemperance with its attendant evils still exists in our province to an alarming extent, is a constant source of misery, pauperism and crime, and a persistent hindrance and menace to the moral and material well-being of our people.
2. That your petitioners believe that the only right and effective legislative method of dealing with this evil, is by the speedy enactment and thorough enforcement of total prohibition.
3. That not only do your petitioners believe that such legislation would be right in principle and very beneficial in operation, but that it is also desired, and would be approved by a large majority of the electors of this province.
4. Your petitioners further believe that it is very desirable that there should be an opportunity given for a clear expression of this strong public opinion, uninfluenced by partisan or other considerations, so that the legislative body dealing with the question may be fully aware of the attitude of the electors towards it.
5. Your petitioners therefore pray your honorable body to make provision for the immediate taking of a direct vote of the electors of Ontario, in such form as will show what number of such electors would approve of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors into and in the said Province, and what proportion of the electors would be opposed to such legislation.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

This petition, which it will be noticed, denounces the liquor traffic in strong terms, and affirms the soundness of the prohibition principle, was adopted by a great many church, temperance and municipal organizations.

When the Legislature convened these petitions were presented in large numbers. There were laid before the House, petitions from

- 199 Methodist Churches.
- 77 Presbyterian “
- 32 Baptist “
- 9 Congregational “
- 7 Episcopal “
- 7 Evangelical Associations.
- 112 I. O. G. T. Lodges.
- 98 W. C. T. Unions.
- 46 S. of T. Divisions.
- 29 R. T. of T. Councils.
- 153 Township and Village Councils.
- 20 Town Councils.
- 6 County Councils.
- 6 City Councils.
- 21 Miscellaneous.

Making a total of 822 petitions from representative bodies. All of these petitions were in the form above set out, thus practically giving the endorsement of all these important bodies to the very forcible statements and earnest prayer of this definite and emphatic petition. There were also presented to the Legislature a number of petitions praying for a provincial prohibitory law.

In the legislature, Mr. G. F. Marter introduced a bill providing for the prohibition in Ontario of the retail sale of liquor. Mr. E. J. Davis gave notice of a motion committing the legislature to the taking of the plebiscite proposed by the Alliance.

On the motion for the second reading of the bill introduced by Mr. Marter, Hon. G. W. Ross offered an amendment, stating that as the extent of the authority of the legislature was doubtful, it should be defined before

prohibitory legislation was enacted, that the House had confidence that the Government would take the necessary steps to secure definition of the legislature's jurisdiction, and that a provincial plebiscite on the question of prohibition should be taken.

The leader of the Government supported the amendment on the ground that the bill introduced by Mr. Marter was prohibition to a greater extent than it was certain the legislature had power to go. The leader of the Opposition supported the bill on the ground that it was not in excess of the ascertained authority of the legislature to regulate the traffic.

The amendment submitted by Mr. Ross was carried on a straight party division. This precluded a direct vote on the second reading of the bill introduced by Mr. Marter.

Later on a bill was introduced by Hon. Mr. Ross, providing for the taking, at the next municipal election, of a vote of the electors of the province, and the women who are municipal voters, on the following question:

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

The printed instructions furnished in the bill for the guidance of voters, explain the meaning of this question in the following terms:

Electors in voting "yes" on this question will be considered as expressing an opinion in favor of prohibition to the extent to which the legislature of this province or the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, as may be determined by the court of final resort.

This bill passed through the several stages of enactment. It was assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor on May 27th.

This plebiscite Act provides that on the first day of January, 1894, a ballot vote shall be taken in every organ-

ized municipality of Ontario on the direct question above quoted. All men entitled to vote at an election for members of the legislative assembly and all women entitled to vote at a municipal election are qualified voters for the purposes of this Act.

At the first opportunity after the close of the session of the Legislature, the government prepared and submitted to the Court of Appeal of Ontario, under an act authorizing such submission, a series of questions, the final answers to which are expected to settle definitely the question of jurisdiction, and set out clearly the exact power of the provincial legislature in reference to the liquor traffic. Since this was done, the Dominion Government has consented to take action, submitting these questions at once to the Supreme Court of Canada. This will save the time that would have been lost in the hearing before the Court of Appeal, and the carrying of that Court's decision to the higher tribunal. The judicial committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain will probably be asked to review the decision of the Supreme Court. The legislature will thus be put in possession of full information as to its jurisdiction. That body will also have before it, as the result of the vote to be taken, the opinion of the people on the question of prohibition, and will have no further reason for delaying legislation.

If, as is expected, the people overwhelmingly declare for prohibition, then legislation must follow. If the courts declare that the provincial legislature has power to enact such legislation, the legislature will pass a prohibitory law. If the courts should hold that the power to prohibit the liquor traffic rests exclusively with the Dominion parliament, then the vote taken will stand as the emphatic demand of the people of Ontario for the enactment of a prohibitory law by the Dominion parliament. In such case the expression of public opinion will, no doubt, compel the provincial

legislators to impose upon the traffic every restriction that the deliverance of the courts will warrant them in imposing.

In the approaching plebiscite, the friends of prohibition will thus have "two strings to their bow." If they poll, as is anticipated, an immense majority of the votes cast, they will make progress no matter what is the Court decision upon the question of jurisdiction.

Since the plebiscite movement was taken up by the moral reform workers of Ontario, it has also been adopted as a method of work in other provinces. The legislature of Prince Edward Island has passed an Act providing for the taking of a vote on the question of prohibition in that province. Petitions are being circulated in Nova Scotia asking the legislature of that province to take similar action. At the meeting of the council of the Dominion Alliance held in Toronto on 5th Nov., a resolution was unanimously adopted urging every province to take the same course. It is not unlikely that at an early date every province in the Dominion will have declared itself on the question of the continuance or suppression of the liquor traffic.

F. S. S.

THE SCOTT ACT AND DRUNKENNESS.

THE FACTS IN FULL ABOUT ONTARIO.

A hot controversy has been waged for some time over the question of whether or not the Canada Temperance Act, popularly known as the Scott Act, during the time of its operation in the Province of Ontario, had any appreciable effect upon the consumption of liquor, and the criminal records of the province. Careful inquiry into the facts of the case furnishes some very instructive results.

There are various data from which conclusions may be drawn; there are the local police records of arrests for drunkenness in different places; there are the court returns of convictions for drunkenness which are gathered up from the different counties in the Criminal Statistics published at Ottawa; there are the returns made to the Ontario government by the jailors in the different counties, of commitments for drunkenness. All of these sources of information should be carefully examined, although there is little doubt that all, dealing with the same evil, must show similar results. In the present paper an inquiry is made based upon the last named report, which is, as far as it goes, the most available and complete of all the three.

The report, for the year 1892, of the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, on the working of the tavern and shop license Acts, contains on page ninety a statement showing the number of persons committed to jail for drunkenness during the years from 1876 to 1891 inclusive. These

figures cover all the time during which the Scott Act was in operation in any part of the Province of Ontario.

The license year for the Province of Ontario ends on the 30th of April, and the Scott Act when it came into force in a county of this province, came into force on the first day of May. The judicial year, for which the figures are given in the table referred to, ends with the 30th day of September. There is therefore a little difficulty in making comparisons between Scott Act years and license years, inasmuch as the figures for the year in which the Scott Act began to operate, and the year in which it ceased to operate, are figures covering a period during which the law was part of the time a license law and part of the time prohibition.

Another difficulty met with in the making of comparisons is the fact that the Scott Act affects a municipal county or a city, while the figures of commitments for drunkenness are for judicial counties, which are not in all cases coterminous with municipal counties.

Where a municipal county includes a city, the city and county are united for judicial purposes, and the figures for commitments cover both. There were five counties, namely: Brant, Carleton, Frontenac, Lincoln and Middlesex, in which the Scott Act was carried; but each of these counties included a city in which the license law remained in operation. The figures for these judicial counties are, therefore, for territory partly under license and partly under Scott Act.

The judicial counties of Simcoe, Victoria and Haliburton and Renfrew, and the judicial district of Muskoka and Parry Sound, include portions of territory that did not come under the Scott Act, although parts of the three counties and of the district named were under that act. The figures for these three counties and that district are also, in each case, figures for territory that was partly under license and partly under Scott Act.

The Scott Act was carried, altogether, in twenty-five municipal counties and two cities. It affected, however, twenty-six of the judicial districts set out in the above-mentioned table. The judicial districts of Brant, Carleton, Frontenac, Lincoln, Middlesex, Muskoka and Parry Sound, Renfrew, Simcoe, and Victoria and Haliburton, were as has been said, partly under license and partly under Scott Act. The judicial counties of Bruce, Dufferin, Elgin, Halton, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds and Grenville, Lennox and Addington, Norfolk, Northumberland and Durham, Ontario, Oxford, Peterboro, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, and Wellington came entirely under Scott act in every part of their respective jurisdictions. The remaining sixteen judicial counties remained throughout under license.

The County of Halton changed from license to Scott Act in the judicial year 1882 and changed back to license in the year 1888.

The Scott Act did not come into force in any other county for three years after the commencement of its operation in Halton. Halton, therefore, has to be considered to a certain extent by itself.

If we omit the years of change, 1882 and 1888, we find from the official table referred to, the following facts: For the six years from 1876 to 1881 inclusive, the county of Halton had 54 commitments for drunkenness, an average of 9 per year. For the five following years of Scott Act, from 1883 to 1887 inclusive, the county of Halton had 40 commitments for drunkenness, an average of 8 per year. For the three years 1889 to 1891 inclusive, subsequent to the repeal of the Scott Act, the county of Halton had 31 commitments for drunkenness, an average of 10.3 per year.

Of the other twenty-five judicial counties, Bruce, Dufferin, Huron, Norfolk, Oxford, Renfrew, Stormont etc.,

changed from license to Scott Act in 1885. All of these, excepting Oxford, changed back to license in 1888. Oxford changed in 1889. Because of the overlapping of judicial and municipal counties already mentioned, it happened that the judicial counties of Simcoe, Victoria, and the judicial district of Muskoka and Parry Sound, came partly under the Scott Act in 1885, still more under that Act in 1886, changed in part back to license in 1888, and came entirely under license in 1889. The remaining fifteen judicial counties, Brant, Carleton, Elgin, Frontenac, Kent, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds etc., Lennox etc., Lincoln, Northumberland etc., Middlesex, Ontario, Peterboro, and Wellington, changed from license to Scott Act in 1886, and back to license in 1889.

It will thus be seen that there was only one year, 1887, in which all the judicial districts affected, were under the Scott Act to a maximum extent. It is also clear that the transition years 1885-6 and 1888-9, would not give data of value in making a comparison between the results of Scott Act and license respectively, and to get at any just conclusion as to the effect of the Scott Act upon the number of commitments, we must compare the year 1887, when the Scott Act was in force to the fullest extent, with the years previous to its coming into operation, and the years subsequent to its repeal. We take the two years just before and the two years just after the change as being the nearest and fairest for comparison.

The facts in regard to the county of Halton have already been set out. Taking all the other judicial counties and districts of the Province of Ontario for the years named, and arranging them in three groups (1) those coming entirely under Scott Act, (2) those coming partially under Scott Act, (3) those remaining entirely under license, we get the following tables showing the commitments for drunkenness in the respective groups :

TABLE I.

Counties changing entirely from License to Scott Act.

COUNTY.	LICENSE.		SCOTT ACT.	LICENSE.	
	1883.	1884.	1887.	1890.	1891.
Bruce	10	3	6	6	7
Dufferin .....	..	1	3	2	1
Elgin	92	82	25	20	32
Huron	5	4	..	5	5
Kent	23	26	7	71	47
Lambton	75	105	38	108	95
Lanark	9	7	9	5	5
Leeds and Grenville	19	135	24	58	44
Lennox and Addington	18	20	8	22	23
Norfolk	18	17	5	3	10
Northumberland and Durham	21	26	6	38	22
Ontario	10	1	..	2	..
Oxford	28	51	50*	51	34
Peterboro	71	30	11	45	24
Stormont, Dundas and Glen- garry	8	9	4	25	14
Wellington	93	49	22	10	4
	500	566	218	471	367

*The Returns do not give the figures for 1887, but the county gaoler states that there were 50 commitments.

TABLE II.

Judicial Counties changed in part from License to Scott Act.

COUNTY.	LICENSE.		SCOTT ACT	LICENSE.	
	1883.	1884.	1887.	1890.	1891.
Brant	75	58	112	182	112
Carleton	261	314	286	336	204
Frontenac	46	75	108	129	125
Lincoln	65	39	21	24	12
Middlesex	269	445	404	332	213
Muskoka and Parry Sound	8	16	8	28	19
Renfrew	17	27	2	1	0
Simcoe	87	99	16	34	34
Victoria and Halibur- ton	7	20	2	7	1
	835	1093	959	1073	720

TABLE III.

Judicial Counties remaining under License, without any change.

COUNTY.	1883.	1884.	1887.	1890.	1891.
Algoma	21	15	85	69	77
Essex	121	103	45	35	57
Grey	19	28	21	17	13
Haldimand	7	7	17	15	22
Hastings	57	50	51	49	34
Nipissing	10	17	13	97	96
Peel	4	10	8	30	17
Perth	37	14	12	14	4
Prescott and Russell.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Prince Edward.....	70	46	20	33	19
Thunder Bay	296	705	148	125	120
Waterloo	14	11	8	17	13
Welland.....	34	23	32	16	7
Wentworth.....	376	295	373	418	251
York	1485	1661	2166	2085	1783
	2553	2985	2990	3020	2518

Table I of the foregoing is of course that which makes clear the result of the Scott Act on the commitments for drunkenness. It is very instructive. A careful examination of it will show, that with one exception, every county in which commitments for drunkenness were common, was greatly benefitted. In the exceptional county, Oxford, enforcement of the law in the town of Woodstock was very lax. Every other county that had over ten commitments for drunkenness in either 1883 or 1884, shows a startling reduction of such commitments under the Scott Act. It would be unfair to generalize from any isolated case, but the conclusion from the whole of the counties is irresistible.

The total figures of all the counties named for the different years should be carefully noted. Then it must be borne in mind that the Scott Act was new. Its maximum benefit could not be attained until it was long enough in operation to give those charged with its administration, the knowledge and success in its enforcement that could only come from study and experience.

Table I includes all the counties that came entirely under the Scott Act. Excepting Oxford, they had all

exactly two full years of Scott Act experience, and 1887 was one of the Scott Act years in every case. If they are separated into two sets according to the different times of the coming into force of the law, we can compare two Scott Act years for each set with the preceding and subsequent license years. We then get the following table :

TABLE IV.

Counties entirely under Scott Act in 1886-7.

	LICENSE		SCOTT ACT		LICENSE	
	1883.	1884.	1886.	1887.	1889.	1890.
Bruce	10	3	2	6	8	6
Dufferin	0	1	3	3	4	2
Huron	5	4	4	0	2	5
Norfolk.....	18	17	6	5	17	3
Stormont, etc.....	8	9	1	4	29	25
	41	34	16	18	60	41

TABLE V.

Counties entirely under Scott Act in 1887-8.

	LICENSE		SCOTT ACT		LICENSE	
	1884.	1885.	1887.	1888.	1890.	1891.
Elgin	82	57	25	29	20	32
Kent	26	18	7	9	71	47
Lambton	105	130	38	64	108	95
Lanark	7	6	9	4	5	5
Leeds, etc.....	135	80	24	31	58	44
Lennox	20	6	8	7	22	23
Northumberland, etc.	26	26	6	12	38	22
Ontario	1	4	0	0	2	0
Peterboro	30	27	11	26	45	24
Wellington	49	32	22	21	10	4
	481	386	150	203	379	296

These tables are convincing. It would be impossible to make any fair arrangement of the figures they contain without having evidenced the same fact, that the Scott Act despite its defects and the difficulties that surrounded its operation, was effective in lessening criminal drunkenness.

In order that those who may desire may examine the matter further for themselves, there is subjoined the full statement of commitments to jail for drunkenness in all the judicial districts of the province for the years 1884 to 1891 inclusive.

COUNTY OR DIS.	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Algonia	21	15	12	1	85	128	64	69	77
<i>b</i> Brant	75	58	28	91	112	147	218	182	112
<i>a</i> Bruce	10	3	.....	2	6	22	8	6	7
<i>b</i> Carleton	261	314	205	280	286	297	296	336	204
<i>a</i> Dufferin .....	.....	1	1	3	3	1	4	2	1
<i>b</i> Elgin	92	82	57	30	25	29	23	20	32
Essex	121	103	47	31	45	46	47	35	57
<i>b</i> Frontenac	46	75	74	58	108	107	139	129	125
Grey	19	28	36	20	21	29	27	17	13
Haldimand	7	7	18	15	17	24	25	15	22
<i>c</i> Halton	7	6	9	13	5	19	13	9	9
Hastings	57	50	45	34	51	67	39	49	34
<i>a</i> Huron	5	4	3	4	.....	4	2	5	5
<i>b</i> Kent	23	26	18	14	7	9	61	71	47
<i>b</i> Lambton	75	105	130	72	38	64	99	108	95
<i>b</i> Lanark	9	7	6	4	9	4	2	5	5
<i>b</i> Leeds and Grenville	19	135	80	36	24	31	52	58	44
<i>b</i> Lennox and Addington	18	20	6	3	8	7	4	22	23
<i>b</i> Lincoln	65	39	29	21	21	28	33	24	12
<i>b</i> Middlesex	269	445	277	338	404	408	540	332	213
<i>d</i> Muskoka and Parry Sound	8	16	84	39	8	6	45	28	19
Nipissing	10	17	6	.....	13	32	81	97	96
<i>a</i> Norfolk	18	17	4	6	5	3	17	3	10
<i>b</i> N'rthumberl'nd and Durham	21	26	26	15	6	12	28	38	22
<i>b</i> Ontario	10	1	4	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....
<i>e</i> Oxford	28	51	21	28	50	64	55	51	34
Peel	4	10	24	10	8	24	28	30	17
Perth	37	14	17	15	12	9	16	14	4
<i>b</i> Peterborough	71	30	27	13	11	26	20	45	24

a Counties changing from License to Scott Act in 1885 and back to License in 1888.

b Counties changing from Scott Act to License in 1886 and back in 1889.

c This County was entirely under Scott Act from 1883 to 1887, and changed back to license in 1888.

d These Counties changed partly to Scott Act in 1885, still further in 1886, changed partially back in 1888, and entirely in 1889.

e This County changed from License to Scott Act in 1885, and back to License in 1889.

Prescott and Russell	2	....	3	1	....	....	2	....	5
a Prince Edward	70	46	41	54	20	45	38	33	19
a Renfrew	17	27	11	2	2	...	4	1	....
d Simcoe	87	99	31	35	16	28	46	34	34
a Stormont Dun- das and Glen- garry	8	9	3	1	4	7	29	25	14
Thunder Bay ..	296	705	153	119	148	148	135	125	120
b Victoria and Haliburton ..	7	20	13	1	2	4	4	7	1
Waterloo	14	11	7	4	8	12	20	17	13
Welland	34	23	33	40	32	12	21	16	7
b Wellington	93	49	32	12	22	21	10	10	4
Wentworth	376	295	368	385	373	429	401	418	251
York	1485	1661	1707	1705	2166	2098	2096	2085	1783
	3897	4650	3696	3555	4130	4451	4797	4573	3614

As already stated, no inference can be made from the transition years, which were years partly of License and partly of Scott Act.

CANADA'S PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR.

The amount of liquor consumed per capita in the Dominion of Canada, during the past twenty years, and the per capita duty paid on liquor consumed, are given in the following table compiled from the Inland Revenue report for the year 1892. The figures are for gallons.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.				DUTY. \$
	SPIRITS.	BEER.	WINE.	TOTAL.	
1873	1.682	3.188	.238	5.108	1.32
1874	1.994	3.012	.288	5.294	1.57
1875	1.394	3.091	.149	4.634	1.31
1876	1.204	2.454	.177	3.835	1.36
1877	.975	2.322	.096	3.393	1.12
1878	.960	2.169	.096	3.225	1.13
1879	1.131	2.209	.104	3.444	1.28
1880	.715	2.248	.077	3.040	.91
1881	.922	2.293	.099	3.314	1.14
1882	1.009	2.747	.120	3.876	1.27
1883	1.090	2.882	.135	4.107	1.39
1884	.998	2.924	.117	4.039	1.26
1885	1.126	2.639	.109	3.874	1.38
1886	.711	2.839	.110	3.660	1.17
1887	.746	3.084	.095	3.925	1.21
1888	.645	3.247	.094	3.986	1.12
1889	.776	3.263	.097	4.136	1.29
1890	.883	3.360	.104	4.347	1.45
1891	.745	3.790	.111	4.646	1.31
1892	.701	3.516	.101	4.318	1.44

TAVERN AND SHOP LICENSES IN ONTARIO.

The provincial treasurer's report contains a table giving the number of licenses of all kinds issued in the Province of Ontario for the last eighteen years.

Three kinds of licenses are issued. A "tavern license" means a license for selling, in an inn or other house of public entertainment, intoxicating liquor in quantities of not less than one quart, which liquor may be drunk in the place in which it is sold. A "shop license" means a license for selling intoxicating liquor in a shop or place other than a house of public entertainment, in quantities of not less than three half-pints at one time, to one person, the liquor to be wholly removed in such quantity from the premises on which it is sold. A "wholesale license" means a license for selling intoxicating liquor in quantities of not less than five gallons, or in the case of lager beer, four gallons, at any one time; it also allows the sale of bottled liquor in quantities not less than one dozen bottles of three half-pints each. A shop license must operate only on premises on which no other business is carried on. A wholesale license must operate only on premises devoted exclusively to wholesale business. A "vessel license" means a license for the sale of liquor on a steamboat or other vessel navigating Canadian waters. Vessel licenses were issued up till May, 1890, when they were abolished.

In the following table the number of licenses is given for the year ending April 30th of the year named in the first column of figures.

YEARS.	TAVERN.	SHOP.	WHOLESALE.	VESSEL.	TOTAL.
1875	4793	1307	52	33	6185
1876	4459	1257	78	24	5818
1877	2977	787	147	27	3938
1878	2845	739	65	27	3676
1879	2910	724	52	29	3715
1880	3199	757	42	22	4020
1881	3227	760	40	22	4049
1882	3311	764	34	24	4133
1883	3317	787	35	24	a4163
1884	3363	781	36	21	a4201
1885	3253	675	28	14	a3970
1886	2574	525	24	9	b3132
1887	1567	367	28	12	c1974
1888	1496	325	28	13	c1862
1889	2066	336	26	17	d2445
1890	3073	445	27	15	3560
1891	3071	428	24	..	3523
1892	2990	403	21	..	3414

a One county under Canada Temperance Act,

b Nine counties under Canada Temperance Act.

c Twenty-five counties under Canada Temperance Act.

d Seventeen counties under Canada Temperance Act.

CRIME IN CANADA.

Mr. George Johnston, the Dominion Statistician, has compiled from the Criminal Returns of Canada, a very interesting Monograph on Crime in Canada. This statement contains a number of tables that will be of much interest to students of social questions. Some of these tables exhibit facts, a knowledge of which will be helpful to campaigners against the liquor evil. For their benefit a large part of Mr. Johnston's statement is hereinafter set out almost exactly as it appears in his pamphlet.

It is of course, impossible to state with absolute accuracy what percentage of the crime of Canada is fairly traceable to strong drink. There is practically, however, no disagreement among thoughtful men, as to the tremendous fact that an immense proportion of the crime with which courts and officials have to deal, would have no existence if the drink traffic were not carried on. To begin with, we find that in the year 1892, there were in Canada 11,415 convictions for drunkenness. The pamphlet under consideration does not distribute these among provinces, but the Criminal Statistics for 1892, prepared some time ago by the same officer, shows these convictions to have been as follows:—

Province.	Convictions for Drunkenness.	Total Convictions.
Prince Edward Island.....	301	576
Nova Scotia.....	676	1,619
New Brunswick.....	1,291	2,267
Quebec.....	3,832	10,493
Ontario.....	3,967	17,081
Manitoba.....	633	1,228
British Columbia.....	606	1,321
North-West Territories....	109	412
	11,415	34,997

In addition to the fact that about one-third of all the convictions made were made for the offence of drunkenness, we must keep in mind the other fact that the great proportion of such offences as crimes of violence, offences against public morals and decency, and petty larcenies are directly chargeable to the liquor traffic. The breaches of liquor laws come under the same category.

The table sets out the habits with respect to indulgence in liquor, of the persons convicted for indictable offences, is also important. The convictions for indictable offences make up nearly one-eighth of the whole convictions. In the absence of other data we may fairly take the habits of these as being representative of the habits of our whole criminal classes. There is in Canada an immense population of total abstainers. It is probably not unsafe to assume that vastly more than fifty per cent. of our total population never touch strong drink at all. This half is a very small representation in the criminal record. The heavy drinkers furnish forty-three per cent. of our criminals, the moderate drinkers furnish over fifty-three per cent. and the total abstainers a little over three per cent.

One of the saddest features of the whole sad showing is the number of juvenile criminals, and the fact that juvenile criminality is on the increase. Juvenile criminals are so in nine cases out of ten, because of parental neglect and the street education that ensues. This parental neglect is in a vast majority of cases traceable to the intemperance of one or both parents. We leave the stern facts set out by Mr. Johnston to speak for themselves.

I.

During thirteen years, 1880-92, the functionaries of courts or tribunals administering criminal justice in Canada have supplied to the Department of Agriculture and Statistics the records of crime in accordance with the requirements of 39 Vic., cap. 13, Statutes of Canada.

Leaving out the first two years of the period during which these statistics have been collected as likely to be inaccurate owing to the difficulties attendant on the introduction of a new measure, we have eleven years' records. These records show that during these eleven years there have been recorded 383,459 convictions for crimes. By years these are as under;—

1882.....	31,305	1888.....	37,649
1883..	33,388	1889	38,431
1884.....	29,536	1890.....	38,540
1885	33,869	1891.....	37,415
1886.....	33,876	1892.....	34,997
1887.....	34,453		

making a total of 383,459, and an annual average of 34,860.

As a decade of crime is included in the period 1882-91, it may be advisable to give separately the statistics for the year 1892.

Following this plan, we have for the ten years 1882-91 a total of 348,462 convictions, and an annual average of 34,846.

According to classes of crimes these 348,462 convictions are divided thus ;—

	1882-91		1892.
	Total.	Annual Average.	
Murder, manslaughter, and attempts at.....	265	26·5	13
Offences against females.....	847	84·7	65
Other offences against the person	47,826	4,782·6	4,786
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop breaking	2,283	228·3	251
Horse, cattle and sheepstealing	421	42·1	46
Other offences against property	30,530	3,053·0	3,164
Other felonies and misdemeanours	1,437	143·7	292
Breaches of municipal by-laws and other minor offences..	117,144	11,714·4	12,924
Drunkenness	121,956	12,195·6	11,415
Breaches of liquor laws.....	25,753	2,575·3	2,041

In proportion to population, the convictions per million of inhabitants in the several years stand as under ;—

1882.....	7,154·4	1887.....	7,442·0
1883.....	7,542·9	1888.....	8,044·1
1884.....	6,596·9	1889.....	8,123·0
1885.....	7,480·1	1890.....	8,059·5
1886.....	7,365·2	1891.....	7,793·5
1892.....	7,141		

Regarding drunkenness, the records show the number of convictions per million inhabitants to be :—

1882.....	2,630·2	1887.....	2,525·9
1883.....	2,888·1	1888.....	2,736·3
1884.....	2,206·0	1889.....	2,925·5
1885.....	2,483·6	1890.....	2,937·1
1886.....	2,403·6	1891.....	2,707·4
1892.....	2,329·6		

The returns transmitted to the department enable us to deal only with *convictions* to cover the two divisions of (1) Indictable Offences and (2) Summary Convictions.

As regards the growth of crime in Canada, these two classes taken together show that for the census years 1881 and 1891, the convictions were one to each 148 inhabitants in 1881 and one to each 129 inhabitants in 1891. This would appear to indicate an increase of about 15 per cent. in the crime of the country during ten years. But this conclusion is apparent rather than real, because undoubtedly in 1881—the first year in which the returns were transmitted—there were less care and less completeness in making the returns than there have been since.

Besides the greater care taken in making up the returns, other factors which must necessarily enter into the consideration of the question whether crime has really increased, are; 1st, the increased vigilance of the police; 2nd, the drift of population to the cities, which has a tendency to make it increasingly easier to detect crime, and 3rd, the enlargement of crimes by legislative enactment; for instance, each year, breaches of municipal law are more extended than in the previous year.

II,

As before stated, the returns enable us to discuss the *convictions* both of indictable offences and of offences tried summarily, for a period of twelve years. Further details are not given in the case of offences tried summarily. They are given for *indictable* offences. But through error in arrangement the earlier years were not tabulated in accordance with the plan adopted in later years. These earlier years are being compiled over again, so as to bring them into unison with the subsequent years. We have, however, a series of years from (and including) 1884 to 1891, in which the system of division that has prevailed is identical.

During these eight years, the persons charged with indictable offences number 44,173, and the convicted 28,918.

A comparison of 1892 with the average of the preceding eight years, gives the following results:—

Charges in 1892, 5,922 or 401 above the average.

Convictions in 1892, 4,030, or 411 above the average.

Females.—Proportion of females in convictions, average of eight years, 8·7 per cent.; and 7·1 per cent. for 1892.

Occupations,—The agricultural class in 1892 furnished 4·8 per cent. of the convictions against the average of 4·6 per cent. for the eight years; the commercial class, 9·6 per cent. in 1892, compared with 9·2 per cent. of an average during the previous eight years: the domestic class, 4·4 per cent against the eight years' average of 5·6 per cent.; the industrial class, 16 per cent. as against 14·7 per cent.; professional, 0·9 per cent. against 1·6 per cent., and labourers 38 per cent. against 41·7 per cent., and no occupation and "not given" 26·2 per cent. against the previous average of 22·6 per cent.

Birth places.—England furnished 7·2 per cent. of the convicted criminals in 1892, and in the eight previous years an average of 9·3 per cent.; Ireland, 6 per cent. in 1892, and an average of 7·8 per cent.; Scotland, 2·3 per cent. and an average of 2·2 per cent.; Canada, 73·5 per cent. in 1892, and 68·2 for the average; the United States, 4·8 per cent. in 1892 and 5·8 for the average; other foreign countries, 2·9 per cent., and an average of 3·1 per cent.

Respecting the denominational beliefs of the convicted, the returns of 1892, compared with the average of the previous eight years, show:—

	1892.	1884-91.
Baptists	2·6	2·5
Roman Catholics.....	48·8	48·1
Church of England.....	18·3	16·2
Methodists.....	9·8	10·5
Presbyterians	7·1	7·3
Protestants	6·6	6·5
Other denominations	3·7	3·1
Not given	3·1	5·8

Respecting the civil condition of the 4,030 convictions, the returns of 1892 show that 26·4 per cent. were of married persons; 2·8 per cent. of widowed; 67·6 per cent. of single persons and 2·8 not given. These figures are very similar to the eight years' average, these being respectively 26 per cent., 2·7 per cent., 67·4 per cent., and 3·9 per cent.

Respecting ages, the returns of 1892 show, in comparison with the average of the preceding eight years, the following results:—

Proportion of convictions by age-periods:—

	1892.	1884-91.
Under 16 years	17·7	13·7
16 to 21	16·3	17·9
21 to 40	47·7	49·0
40 and over	13·1	14·6
Not given	5·3	4·8

With regard to juvenile crime by sexes, the returns set forth the following results:—

	1892.	1884-91.
Under 16 years, males	95·5	94·1
“ “ females	4·5	5·9
16 to 21 “ males	91·6	91·0
“ “ females	8·4	9·0

As to degree of criminality the returns show as under:—

	1892.	1884-91.
Convicted (all ages) for the first time	89·2	86·3
Convicted (all ages) twice....	5·8	8·0
“ “ reiterated	5·0	5·7

As to urban and rural crime, the returns of convictions provide the following percentage comparisons:—

	1892.	1884-91.
Resident in cities.....	79·4	79·1
“ country	18·2	19·5
Residence not given.....	2·4	1·4

With respect to indulgence in liquors, the returns give the accompanying results:—

	1892.	1884-91.
Moderate drinkers.....	53·5	47·0
Immoderate “	43·1	40·0
Others	3·4	13·0

The crime of the country in its relation to education is seen in the following comparisons. Per cent. of convicted :—

	1892.	1884-91.
Unable to read.....	20.3	16.9
Elementary	74.3	74.8
Superior	2.2	1.1
Not given	3.2	7.2

JUVENILE CRIME.

During the period 1884-91 there were 3,717 convictions of boys under 16 years old, and 228 of girls under 16 years. In the same period there were of young men from 16 years to 20 (both years included), 4,718 convictions, and of girls, 463.

Put into three-year periods, and including 1892, the record stands thus :—

Year.	Under 16 years.		16 and under 21	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1884-5-6	952	77	1,567	170
1887-8-9	1,610	97	1,828	188
1890-1-2	1,837	86	1,924	160
The record for 1892 is.....	682	32	601	55

The offences for which these juvenile criminals were convicted may be classified as follows : Class 1, Offences against the person ; class 2, Offences against property with violence ; class 3, Offences against property without violence ; class 4, Malicious offences against property ; class 5, Forgery and offences against currency ; class 6, Other offences not included in classes 1-5.

Dividing the juvenile criminals among these classes of crime, we find that the results are :—

Class 1	Under 16 years.		16 and under 21.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
" 2	157	7	786	35
" 3	302	3	546	3
" 4	3,092	168	3,117	284
" 5	66	6	56	4
" 6	3	1	42	1
" 6	97	43	171	136
Totals..	3,717	228	4,718	463

As class 3 contains 83 per cent. of the convictions of boys under 16 years, an analysis of this class is called for in order to locate the kind of crime to commit which there seems to be a growing tendency among our youth.

The following analysis is therefore presented:—

Character of Crime.	CONVICTED.			
	Under 16 years.		16 and under 21.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bringing stolen property into Canada .....	....	....	24	....
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	18	....	68	....
Larceny	2,998	162	2,796	270
Feloniously receiving..	31	2	70	8
Fraud	5	2	33	2
False pretenses	15	2	46	4
Embezzlement	12	...	65	....
Other offences against property	13	....	15	...
Totals	3,092	168	3,117	284

From the above, it will be seen that, of boys under 16 convicted of offences included in class 3, no less than 97 per cent. were convicted of larceny. Putting larceny into three-year periods, we have for 1884-5-6 an average of 240 per annum; for 1887-8-9, an annual average of 437, and for 1890-91, of 476. For 1892 the number is 561.

It is evident, from this analysis, that juvenile criminality is developing in the direction of breaking the Eighth Commandment.

WHAT THE BEER BUSINESS DOES FOR THE COUNTRY.

BY W. H. HOWLAND, ESQ.

The facts set out below have been published before. This statement of them has been revised so as to be in harmony with the present condition of the grain market.

Let us carefully summarize what has been said elsewhere in reference to the financial results to the country of moderate beer drinking.

A workingman who drinks daily two glasses of beer at five cents each, will in this way spend annually thirty-six dollars and fifty cents.

This represents about 45 gallons of beer.

This represents about $3\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of barley.

For this barley the farmer gets, at 40 cents per bushel, one dollar and fifty cents.

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

Suppose that Prohibition became law, and the workingman did not spend this \$36.50 for beer, it would be available, and would be spent in **NEEDFUL** articles for his home. The bread, the butter, the cheese, the meat, the vegetables, the woollen clothes that it would purchase, are all directly or indirectly the produce of the farm. If we allow the manufactures and dealers in these articles 40 per cent. of their selling price for profit, the farmer will still get \$21.90, and the traders have \$14.60.

But it must be noticed that now the workingman has had something to show for his money—food in his cupboard, clothing for his family, to the full value of \$36.50. And it must not be imagined that the farmer has failed to sell his barley. He has EXPORTED it either in grain or changed to beef, and has received the \$1.50 for it all the same, but with this difference, that now the money to pay him has come into Canada from abroad, and the country has in it \$1.50 more than it would have had if its workingman had drunk that barley in the shape of beer.

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

UNDER LICENSE.

The farmer gets for his barley	\$ 1 50
The merchant and manufacturer gets	0 00
The workingman has left	0 00

Total for farmer, trader and working man	\$ 1 50
Balance for brewer and liquor seller	35 00

Total of money and value held by all	\$36 50

UNDER PROHIBITION.

The farmer gets for his barley	\$ 1 50
The farmer gets for other produce	21 90
The merchant and manufacturer get	14 60
The workingman has goods value for	36 50

Total for farmer, trader and workingman	74 50
Balance for brewer and liquor seller	0 00

Total of money and value held by all	\$74 50

Some one will be ready to ask, "Do not the brewer and liquor-seller in the first case use this money in employing

men and patronizing production?" The reply is, "Yes, but only an infinitesimal percentage of what the farmer and trader would use in the second case."

The great brewing and distilling interests of Canada are not only preventing the accumulation of wealth by the people, they are absorbing and locking up in their own possession the little wealth that does exist.

The second case may be made even stronger. The brewer and liquor seller will be driven under prohibition to engage in some better business, that will bless the country instead of cursing it. The wealth they produce and hold will not be represented by \$0.00, and the aggregate \$74.50 will be still further increased; but, in the first case, under the beer system, there can be no change in any of the items \$0.00 as the outcome of the workingman's expenditure of \$36.50.

How much lower will the brewers squeeze the Canadian barley?

CANADIAN FINANCE MINISTERS AND THE REVENUE QUESTION.

It would be easy to quote the strongly expressed views of prominent statesmen in different parts of the world to the effect that the revenue derived from the liquor traffic is not considered by these men as an obstacle to prohibition. We confine ourselves, at present, to the statements of three gentlemen, of notable character and ability, who have occupied the high position of finance minister of the Dominion of Canada, and who may therefore be looked upon as eminently qualified to judge wisely in reference to this matter.

SIR A. T. GALT, G.C.M.G.

Some years ago at a public meeting held in Sherbrooke, Que., Sir A. T. Galt discussed the question of prohibition in an able speech, in which he said :

“After having had a good deal to do with the question of revenue and the raising of taxation, I am quite prepared to assert before this audience to-night that the finance minister who should succeed, by prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors, in restoring \$16,000,000 now lost to the people of this country and wholly wasted—the finance minister who should succeed in doing that and should also save the indirect loss that arises from the injury that is done to society by it,—I say he will have no difficulty whatever in raising the sum of money which appears in the first instance to be lost to the revenue. There can be no doubt whatever about it.”

SIR S. LEONARD TILLEY, C.B., K.C.M.G.

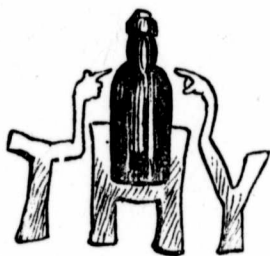
At a meeting held at Westminster Palace, London, Eng., on August 9th, 1883, Sir Leonard Tilley, then finance minister of Canada, said

“It has been my misfortune, or fortune, having been a great many years in the government of my native Province of New Brunswick and in the government of the Dominion, to hold the post of finance minister in all these governments, and I have never heard but one opinion about the revenue question, namely, that it is of quite secondary importance, though it is, I admit, a more difficult thing with you. The revenue we obtain in the Dominion of Canada is probably five or six millions of dollars a year, and it costs \$20,000,000 to provide it for us. No finance minister would remain in office who would, in this day, propose a scheme for raising a revenue of \$5,000,000 that would cost \$20,000,000 to collect.

HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER, D.C.L.

In the year 1884, speaking on the floor of the House of Commons, Hon. Mr. Foster, the present finance minister of the Dominion quoted Sir Leonard Tilley's statement above set out, and said further :

“I do not believe that there are a great many people in this country who would not be prepared for the statement that the honorable finance minister then made. There are not a great many people in this country who would not fully understand that, although direct receipts from this traffic would certainly be expunged from our revenue, still the improvement in the general commerce of the country, the improvement in the general welfare and well-being of our community, would be so great that the receipt in all other branches of our revenue would be increased correspondingly, and there would, practically, after the first year or so, not be any diminution whatever in our revenue from our taxpayers.”



BOTTLE.

[FROM A SPEECH BY JOHN G. WOOLEY.]*

Illustrated by J. W. Bengough.

“Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also.”—HAB. II, 15.

This text is a double star in a constellation of curses. It is a royal text for Christian citizenship touching “the drink.” The first clause reads, “Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink;”—to that we all say Amen! But wait—read on; “That putteth thy bottle to him.” What about “thy bottle?” That is what it says—not a bottle, nor his bottle, but “thy” bottle. You say, “Certainly, any bottle, no matter whose—the woe is in the putting.” But wait, I think you will see it makes a frightful difference. Whose bottle?

*This slightly modified report of Mr. Woolley’s famous speech has already been published and widely circulated, but it is so forcible that it has been thought wise to give it the further circulation that this reproduction of it ensures.

English Grammar	
VERBS	
To PUT	
Sing	PLU
1 I Put	We Put
2 THOU PUTTEST	You Put
3 He Puts	They Put

Notice the verb "puttest." Verbs must agree with their substantives in person and number. If the woe were only to "him" the other man, the dramseller,—the verb would be "putteth." On the other hand, if the woe were only for the owner—the "they" of the text, "him" would not have been put for the subject of the sentence—yet it is; but "puttest" agrees with "thou." The curse is joint and several, to cover him who puts the bottle to his neighbor's lips, and HIS SILENT PARTNER who has a right by property or authority in the bottle. Have you a bottle? Is there a bottle on your sideboard? No! you thunder your house is not a drinking place. Answer! but wait—



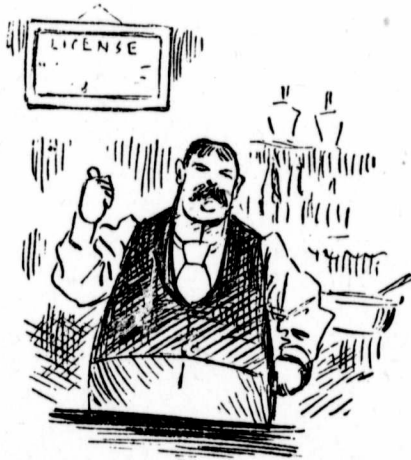
Here is a saloon, gilded, glazed, embossed, polished and fairly phosphorescent, in your eyes and mine, with hell-light. WHOSE IS IT? Let us enter and inquire? You hesitate? Come in. "Let the drink alone and it will not hurt you," they say. It did not work so with my mother.

She let it alone, but it whipped the last years of her life into one great wave of pain. My wife was an exception, too. She never touched it, but in the very flush and pride of her young womanhood, it crushed her to the very dust with everlasting heartaches. Whose is this saloon?

We ask a bartender. He looks us over shrewdly—fine judges of human nature, these men—knows at a glance that we



mean mischief, and his eyes wander without a word to the framed certificate on the wall. It is a diploma from the government showing John Smith to have been graduated from the College of Restriction, and expressly authorizing him, for that reason, to put the bottle to his neighbor's ips.



So it seems John Smith conducts the place. He actually, or by his agents, "puts the bottle." But why is this

license so carefully provided? Why, do you not see? It is the theory of our wise Government, that the only right to put the bottle to a citizen's lips inheres in the sovereignty, and the Province has delegated its alcoholic sovereignty derived from the people to John Smith, for without such leave of the people to do this thing, John Smith would be plain John Smith, and of no more consequence than a clergyman or a merchant of honest wares. He is knighted, as it were—Sir John Smith, dramseller to their sovereign majesties, the people. Are you in that? I want you to remember that a saloon is as national and as lawful as a public school. I seem to see upon the face or the rags of every drunken man a legend like you often see on packages of whiskey or



tobacco. "Take notice, the manufacturer of this article has complied with all the requirements of the law, according to the Statute in such case made and provided."

Now, in this gross sum that men call sovereignty, what are you? A digit or a dot? You'll say—a digit, by the grace of God, and a Christian man. Amen! but wait—

Suppose you are remotely in this thing. What of it? Listen. If by your consent—express or tacit—your taxes are

diminished by the shame-gold of license laws. I say that in the sight of God there's blood on every dollar you own.

I am talking to men who acknowledge the binding authority of the Bible, and especially such as feel constrained to do temperance work. If you have a bottle anywhere, don't try to help intemperate men; the hand that holds the bottle cannot lift helpfully on fallen men; the heart that consents to a bottle cannot feel helpfully for fallen men.



Men say to me. "What we need is a great revival of religion," but I tell you there will never be a great revival in this country, till Christian men repent in sackcloth and ashes, for their part in the liquor traffic under license laws.

Break the public bottle? You can't? You've never tried. You have tried to keep it corked on Sundays and election days. You have tried to keep it from drunkards, and boys, and Indians—but the drunkard was drunk yesterday, is drunk to-day, and will be drunk to-morrow, and for every drunkard that drops down, a boy starts in to fill the gap. How do you break the people's bottle? You vote to break it. The ballot is the freeman's little blast set in the rock of error, honeycombing it by slow and often imperceptible degrees. But if it seems hopeless? What is your duty? Simply to wash your hands of the saloon.

The Vanguard.

Four words answer all arguments. "We must be political," says one. Not with MY bottle! "They will have it." Not from MY bottle! "It will be sold on the sly." Not from MY bottle. I am not bound to abolish the saloon, but



only my interest in it. I'll vote my fraction of the plebiscite right, and I'll carry my share of it for prohibition. I am not bound to be successful, but I am bound to be true. A square man is never wrong side up. "My vote won't count." Listen, "Abraham believed God, and it was counted." The drink curse may go on piling up woe in this country, but

"NOT FROM MY BOTTLE."

RECORD OF EVENTS.

The great Canadian event of October was the Ontario Provincial Convention held at Toronto on the 3rd and 4th days of the month. The Convention was resolved upon in the early part of the year. When the Plebiscite Act was passed, it was wisely decided that the proposed convention should take place about the time of the commencement of active campaign work, to secure the best possible results from the approaching voting. The convention thus became practically a plebiscite convention, and this fact made it earnest, great and enthusiastic. The Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance which body had suggested and urged the enactment of the plebiscite measure, decided to take this convention as its annual meeting. The council of the Dominion Alliance announced its annual meeting for the following day. There was a mighty rally of earnest prohibitionists realizing the vast importance of the crisis that had brought them together. Canadian workers already have a full knowledge of the work done by the Convention. With the object of having a convenient record of it, a condensed report will be published in the December VANGUARD.

The other principle events of October were the Annual Convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Chicago, on October 16th, the Annual Convention of the American National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Chicago on October 18th, and the Annual Meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance at Manchester, England, on October 24th. Our limited space this month precludes even a condensed report of these interesting gatherings. They will be reported in the same way as will the Ontario Plebiscite Convention.

LITERARY NOTICES.

A feature of the VANGUARD will be a department devoted to notices of literary works, specially those discussing questions of moral reform. In this way it is believed a great deal of information can be given, and the attention of readers directed to available sources of information. This month, our pressure of other matter prevents anything but a mere reference to what is proposed in this line, and the names of some important recent additions to the material for such investigation.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

TEMPERANCE IN ALL NATIONS, in two volumes, edited by J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade Street, New York.

CAMPAIGN ECHOES, an autobiography by Mrs. Letitia Youmans, with an introduction by Miss F. E. Willard. Wm. Briggs, Toronto.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS for the year ending 30th September, 1892. Printed by order of Parliament. Ottawa, Queen's Printer.

HANDBOOK OF PROHIBITION FACTS, by Wilbur E. Cope-land. Funk and Wagnall's Company, New York and Toronto.

CRIME IN CANADA, a Monograph by George Johnson, Dominion Statistician. Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PHYSIOLOGY AND TEMPERANCE, by William Nattress, M-D., M.R.C.S. Authorized by the Education Department. Toronto, William Briggs.

THE STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK OF CANADA FOR 1892. Issued by the Department of Agriculture. Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. By E. L. Fanshawe. Castle & Co., Limited, London, Eng.