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THE CANADIAN  
**TEMPERANCE ALMANAC**  
AND  
TEETOTALLER'S YEAR BOOK  
FOR  
THE YEAR OF OUR LORD  
**1877.**

CONTAINING, IN ADDITION TO THE CALENDAR AND ASTRO-  
NOMICAL CALCULATIONS, STATISTICS OF INTEMPERANCE,  
LISTS OF GRAND BODIES, DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL  
SOCIETIES, WITH POST OFFICE ADDRESSES OF CHIEF  
OFFICERS, A FULL DIRECTORY OF ALL TEMPER-  
ANCE ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUBSCRIBED  
FOR THIS ALMANAC, TEMPERANCE PA-  
PERS PUBLISHED IN CANADA, ANEC-  
DOTES, STORIES, ILLUSTRATIONS,  
FACTS, ETC., ETC.

BY THE  
"UNITED TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION"  
OF CANADA.

**Cobourg, Ont.:**  
The Canadian Temperance Book Room, King Street.  
REV. A. M. PHILLIPS, Agent. 1877.

**Astronomical Calculations.**

ECLIPSES.

DURING the year 1877 there will be three eclipses of the sun and two of the moon.

1. February 27, total eclipse of the moon, invisible in America, except in extreme east of Nova Scotia.

2. March 14, partial eclipse of the sun, invisible in America, except in the north and north-west.

3. August 8, partial eclipse of the sun, invisible in America.

4. August 23, total eclipse of the moon, partly visible in America. Eclipse begins 7:52 evening in Toronto; 7:19 in Quebec; 7:39 in Frederickton; 6:57 in Halifax. Ends 9:02 in Toronto; 9:34 in Quebec; 9:55 in Frederickton; 10:05 in Halifax.

5. September 6, partial eclipse of the sun, invisible in North America.

MORNING STARS.

Venus until May 6.  
Mars until June 6; visible also after sunrise till September 5.  
Jupiter till April 13; also visible before sunrise till June 21.  
Saturn from March 1 to June 16; also visible before sunrise till September 15.

EVENING STARS.

Venus after May 6.  
Mars after June 6.  
Jupiter after April 13.  
Saturn after March 1; also after June 16.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter.....	G	Julian Period.....	6590
Roman Indiction.....	5	Mid-Lent.....	March 11
Golden Number.....	16	Good Friday.....	March 30
Jewish Lunar Cycle.....	13	Ascension Day.....	May 10
Epact.....	15	Easter Sunday.....	April 1
Solar Cycle.....	10	Ash Wednesday.....	Feb. 14

THE FOUR SEASONS.

Spring begins, Sun's entrance in Aries, March 20, 7h. 10m. morning.  
Summer " " Cancer, June 21, 3h. 8m. morning.  
Autumn " " Libra, Sept. 22, 6h. 0m. evening.  
Winter " " Capricornus, Dec. 21, 12h. 2m. afternoon.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS AND ANNIVERSARIES.

Ash Wednesday .. .. .	Feb. 14	Holy Thursday .. .. .	May 10
St. David .. .. .	March 1	Whitsunday .. .. .	" 20
St. Patrick .. .. .	" 17	Midsummer Day .. .. .	June 24
Lady Day .. .. .	" 25	Dominion Day .. .. .	July 7
Easter Sunday .. .. .	April 1	Michaelmas Day .. .. .	Sept. 2
St. George .. .. .	" 23	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov.
Birth of Queen Victoria ..	May 24	St. Andrew .. .. .	" ?

FIRST MONTH.]

1	Mon.	The year op
2	Tu.	struction of l
3	Wed.	the prospect i
4	Th.	health and lif
5	Fri.	national blet a
6	Sat.	land, at least?

*Wine is a Mocker, st*

7	Sun.	AM I MY B
8	Mon.	First Youths'
9	Tu.	
10	Wed.	None but sobe
11	Th.	Men who use
12	Fri.	cold than those
13	Sat.	Order of Temp

*thereby is not wise.—*

14	Sun.	Now therefore
15	Mon.	nor s'rong drin
16	Tu.	First Temp. M
17	Wed.	Rev. Dr. Beech
18	Th.	Temperance m
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	Pledge against

*drink wine, and men*

21	Sun.	Praise pra
22	Mon.	The American
23	Tu.	First meeting o
24	Wed.	Van Pelt, " th
25	Th.	his Saloon busi
26	Fri.	Dunkin Bill ve
27	Sat.	

*Woe to him th*

28	Sun.	I have drunk n
29	Mon.	poured out my
30	Tu.	Rev. Dr. Nott (A
31	Wed.	J. Dunlop con.

FIRST MONTH.]

January, 1877.

[31 DAYS.

the sun and two of  
 n America, except  
 America, except in  
 erica.  
 sible in America,  
 7:39 in Frederick-  
 Quebec; 9:55 in  
 North America.  
 STARS,  
 13.  
 I; also after June  
 ..... 6590  
 ..... March 11  
 ..... March 30  
 ..... May 10  
 ..... April 1  
 ..... Feb. 14  
 n. morning.  
 . morning.  
 evening.  
 h. 2m. afternoon.  
 RSARIES.  
 .. May 10  
 .. 20  
 .. June 24  
 .. July  
 .. Sept. 2  
 .. Nov.  
 ..

1	Mon.	The year opens with the <i>infernal</i> machinery for destruction of life and property in full operation; and the prospect is good that the destruction of property, health and life will go on as before. Shall not this national blot and crime be soon wiped out, from our land, at least?	A little boy seeing a drunken man lying before a grog shop, opened the door and said to the keeper, "See here, mister, your sign has fallen down."
2	Tu.		
3	Wed.		
4	Th.		
5	Fri.		
6	Sat.		

*Wine is a Mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived*

7	Sun.	AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER?	The Liquor Traffic destroys men's lives. <b>"Dead men pay no taxes."</b> -REV. J. WESLEY.
8	Mon.	First Youths' Temp. Soc. formed at Paisley, Scotland, [by Dr. Richmond, 1840.	
9	Tu.		
10	Wed.	None but sober men should hold office.	
11	Th.	Men who use alcoholics are more apt to die by the cold than those who use cold water.	
12	Fri.		
13	Sat.	Order of Temperance established in Germany, 1517.	

*thereby is not wise.—Prov. xx. 1. Woe unto them that are mighty to*

14	Sun.	Now therefore beware, I pray thee, and drink not wine nor s'rong drink, and eat not any unclean thing. Jud.	A pöthouse politician was boasting that he could bring an argument to a "pint" as quick as any other man. A wag replied, "You can bring a
15	Mon.	First Temp. Meeting at Boston, U.S., 1826. [xiii. 4.	
16	Tu.	Rev. Dr. Beecher's Temp. Sermons first pub'd, 1827.	
17	Wed.	Temperance movement began in America, through [Dr. Rush's investigations, in 1804.	
18	Th.		
19	Fri.		
20	Sat.	Pledge against distilled spirits adopted, 1808.	

*drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink,—Isa. v. 22.*

21	Sun.	Praise practice teetotalism.	quart to pint a good deal quicker." Sprigg's wife waked him at 3 a. m. to tell him that on the whole she had decided to
22	Mon.	The American Temperance Union organized, 1826.	
23	Tu.	First meeting of the Nat'l Temp. Soc. of Gt. Bn., 1843	
24	Wed.	Van Pelt, "the wickedest man in Ohio," surrendered his Saloon business to the praying band, Jan. 26, 1874.	
25	Th.		
26	Fri.	Dunkin Bill voted by the Co. Council of Durham and [Northumberland, 17 for, 22 against,	
27	Sat.		

*Woe to him that giveth his neighbor drink.—Hab. ii. 15.*

28	Sun.	I have drunk neither wine nor strong drink, but have poured out my soul before the Lord.—1 Sam. i. 15.	have a green bonnet and a dark green suit this winter.
29	Mon.		
30	Tu.	Rev. Dr. Nott (Auth. of Bible Temp. Lectures), d. '66, a. 92	
31	Wed.	J. Dunlop com. Temp. agitation in Scotland, 1829.	

1777

### EXCISE, DOMINION OF CANADA.

No. 1.—Statement of Tobacco Manufactories, &c., and the duties accruing thereon, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

Province.	Quantity of Materials Used.				Licenses.		Tobacco.		Cigars.		Snuff.		Duty.		Tot'l Duty
	Produce of Canada.	Foreign Produce.	Other Commodities.	Total Materials used.	No.	Amount.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty Collected ex Mann-factory.	Duty Goods Warehoused.				
Ont. . . . .	lbs. 3,449	lbs. 2,248,645	lbs. 134,109	lbs. 2,386,203	67	\$ 3,175	\$ 338,459	\$ 79,542	\$ . . . . .	\$ 91,299	\$ 329,877	\$ . . . . .	\$ 421,176		
Que. . . . .	4,776	7,439,156	1,261,695	8,705,617	26	1,225	1,256,851	51,310	25,662	191,543	1,163,500	875	335,047		
N. B. . . . .	.....	59,051	10,118	69,169	4	175	12,667	700	.....	.....	12,667	.....	13,541		
N. S. . . . .	.....	858,696	230,848	1,089,544	4	200	191,695	.....	.....	10,351	181,544	.....	191,895		
P. E. I. . . . .	.....	115,222	7,469	122,691	6	300	21,623	.....	.....	5,057	16,867	.....	21,924		
B. Col. . . . .	.....	6,472	.....	6,472	3	150	.....	1,000	.....	1,150	.....	.....	1,150		
Total	8,215	10,727,243	1,644,240	12,379,698	110	5,225	1,821,295	132,552	25,662	280,275	1,704,459	.....	1,984,733		

### SECOND MONTH.]

1	Th.	Ye shall drink ever.—Jer. xx.
2	Fri.	First English
3	Sat.	The "Sober S

#### The seventh day is t

4	Sun.	Neither shall a
5	Mon.	Jail records of
6	Tu.	committed to t
7	Wed.	wich, "22,000
8	Th.	quors, and I be
9	Fri.	never have bee
10	Sat.	Trade and Lic

#### Come ye, say they, I w

11	Sun.	Do not drink w
12	Mon.	"All disorder
13	Tu.	gaming-houses,
14	Wed.	stages for rop
15	Th.	are public nuis
16	Fri.	120,000 Teetota
17	Sat.	A great deal of

#### drink.—Isa. lxi, 1.

18	Sun.	Tem. S. sm. in
19	Mon.	Conve tion of
20	Tu.	The mon y spe
21	Wed.	Stat's wou'd
22	Th.	\$24,000,000 in
23	Fri.	Prohibitory Bil
24	Sat.	First Pr vic'e'a

#### They shall not drink wi

25	Sun.	The business of
26	Mon.	The rem-dy, a
27	Tu.	evils e ued by
28	Wed.	Dr. Edgar and



SECOND MONTH.] **February, 1877.**

[28 DAYS.

1	Th.	Ye shall drink no more wine, ye nor your sons for ever.—Jer. xxxv. 6.	
2	Fri.	First English Temperance Society formed at Bradford	[by H. Forbes.
3	Sat.	The "Sober Society" formed at Allentown, N. J., by	[Rev. Dr. E. Porter.

*The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.—Ex. xx., 10.*

4	Sun.	Neither shall any priest drink wine.—Ezek. xlv. 21.	
5	Mon.	Jail records of Canada show that out of 25,000 persons committed to the various jails from Quebec to Sand-	We verily believe that the single sin of intemperance is destroying more souls than all the ministers of Britain are instrumental in saving.—REV. JOHN WESLEY.
6	Tu.	wich, "22,000 were brought there by intoxicating li-	
7	Wed.	quors, and I believe that 24,000 out of the 25,000 would	
8	Th.	never have been there had it not been for the Liquor	
9	Fri.	Trade and License Law."—R. BURN, Esq., Toronto.	
10	Sat.		

*Come ye, say they, I will fetch wine, and we will fill ourselves with strong*

11	Sun.	Do not drink wine nor strong drink.—Lev x. 9.	
12	Mon.	"All disorderly inns, or ale-houses, bawdy-houses,	"Society has a right to prevent or remove an evil by destroying private property, or rendering it valueless, if necessary."
13	Tu.	gaming-houses, stage plays, unlicensed booths and	
14	Wed.	stages for rope-dancers, mountebanks, and the like,	
15	Th.	are public nuisances."—4 BLACKSTONE, 167.	
16	Fri.	120,000 Teetotallers in Canada (Ont. and Que.) in 1842.	
17	Sat.	A great deal of rust requires a rough file.	

*drink.—Isa. lxi., 12.*

*Verily my Sabbaths ye shall keep.*

18	Sun.	Tem. Sermon in St. Paul's Cath. by Canon Ellison, 1864.	"I have had 20,000 prisoners pass through my hands," said the keeper of Canterbury jail, "but though I have made inquiry, I have not found one teetotaller among them."
19	Mon.	Convention of Teetotallers at Montreal, 1836.	
20	Tu.	The money spent in the Liquor Traffic in the United	
21	Wed.	States would build and endow a University with	
22	Th.	\$24,000,000 in every State in the Union.	
23	Fri.	Prohibitory Bill passed in Michigan, 1853. [1834.	
24	Sat.	First Provincial Temperance Convention in Montreal,	

*They shall not drink wine with a song; strong drink shall be bitter unto them.—Isa xxiv., 9.*

25	Sun.	The business of law is not to regulate, but remove evil.
26	Mon.	The remedy, and the only remedy, in human power for
27	Tu.	evils caused by the Liquor Traffic is a prohibitory law.
28	Wed.	Dr. Edgar and Rev. Geo. Carr started the Temperance [movement in Ireland, 1829.

## EXCISE, DOMINION OF CANADA, CONTINUED.

No. 2.—Comparative Statement of Distilleries and of Breweries, during fiscal years ending June 30, 1873, 1874, 1875.

Provinces.	No. of Distilleries.			Proof Spirits Distilled.			Excise Duty Collected and Accruing, 1875.		Number of Breweries.			Malt Liquor Brewed.			Duty Collected.	
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.	\$	c.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.		Gallons.
Ont. . . . .	18	15	12	5,547,069	5,423,070	5,615,134	990,312	00	88	118	119	6,969,407	6,780,441	7,426,965	79	
Que. . . . .	1	1	1	448	1,211	1,291	948	00	17	23	20	3,491,564	3,165,716	3,286,299	21,897	
N. B. . . . .	1	1	1	484	1,184	1,260	1,211	00	3	4	4	203,590	147,566	132,430	000	
N. S. . . . .	1	1	1	260	2,890	1,869	925	00	3	5	3	395,980	419,816	379,744	000	
P. E. I. . . . .	1	1	1	2,122	1,211	1,211	1,035	00	6	5	8	111,817	96,787	40,796	000	
Man. . . . .	1	1	1	5,547,517	5,483,740	5,619,505	938,220	00	111	616	164	11,060,521	10,771,519	11,584,226	21,976	
B. Col. . . . .	1	1	1													
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>													

### THIRD MONTH.]

1	Th.	" First deserve
2	Fri.	First Tee' otal
3	Sat.	

*But they have also erre*

4	Sun.	Use uferment
5	Mon.	Drunkenness o
6	Tu.	Permissive Bil
7	Wed.	It cannot be c
8	Th.	and sustain a
9	Fri.	its resources o
10	Sat.	Spend less tha

*the way.—Isa. xxviii., 7*

11	Sun.	Nine of the ter
12	Mon.	No hig is real
13	Tu.	
14	Wed.	First drinkiar
15	Th.	Sir W. C. Trev
16	Fri.	A cripple on th
17	Sat.	Independent C

*defle himself with the po*

18	Sun.	" None of us li
19	Mon.	Alcohol is not f
20	Tu.	" The Legislati
21	Wed.	would be high
22	Th.	progressive civi
23	Fri.	Kingdom All
24	Sat.	Great bargains

*drank.—Dan i, 8, Lot th*

25	Sun.	" Let your mod
26	Mon.	" Wha soever a
27	Tu.	" Alcohol when
28	Wed.	go through the
29	Th.	" Cold Water A
30	Fri.	Second Temp. S
31	Sat.	First drinking
		" Idleness is th



EXCISE, DOMINION OF CANADA, CONTINUED.

No. 3.—Statement of Bonded Manufactures in the Dominion, and the Duties accruing, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

INLAND REVENUE DIVISIONS.	No. Licenses.	Amount of License Fees.	Materials used.				Products of Manufactures		Duty Accruing on Goods Wareh' sed.
			Spirits Proof.	Beer, Wine, Vinegar & Cider.	Other Commodities.	Other Commodities.	Vinegar at 3 cents per gallon.	Methylated Spirits at 12 cents per gallon.	
		\$	Gallons.	Gallons.	Lbs.	Gallons.	Gallons.	\$	
Hamilton.....	3	150	218,048.06	.....	.....	407,525.90	133,534.09	28,246.89	
Kingston.....	1	50	13,120.79	15,915	.....	53,928.00	.....	1,617.84	
Sarnia.....	1	50	1,599.59	.....	.....	7,286.00	.....	1,218.58	
Toronto.....	2	100	31,117.60	86,523	.....	129,460.00	.....	8,883.80	
Windsor.....	1	50	4,459.42	.....	.....	19,933.00	.....	598.00	
Montreal.....	1	50	15,152.40	6,631	79	45,831.00	.....	1,374.92	
Quebec.....	1	50	1,377.37	737	.....	6,903.00	.....	207.09	
St. John, N. B.....	2	100	13,751.36	.....	109.00	52,790.00	876.73	1,688.91	
Halifax, N. S.....	1	50	2,291.55	.....	.....	13,857.00	.....	415.71	
Total.....	13	650	300,916.14	59,806	79	737,413.90	134,410.82	38,251.74	

FOURTH MONTH.]

1	Sun.	"One fool mak
2	Mon.	In Father Mat
3	Tu.	INCREASED, with
4	Wed.	"Washingtonia
5	Th.	Grand Division
6	Fri.	"
7	Sat.	When wine is in

Work as though all dep

8	Sun.	It is not for ki
9	Mon.	drink wine, nor
10	Tu.	Father Mathew
11	Wed.	"Hand a
12	Th.	Though h
13	Fri.	Father Mathew
14	Sat.	

Be not drunk with wine.

15	Sun.	All Ale-houses
16	Mon.	"Moral su
17	Tu.	"Mental su
18	Wed.	"Legal su
19	Th.	"Prison su
20	Fri.	Calcutta Tempe
21	Sat.	First Temp. Al

given to wine.—I. Tim. iii.

22	Sun.	The Maine Law
23	Mon.	law on our Stat
24	Tu.	"Drunkness
25	Wed.	Voters rememb
25	Th.	no neutral grou
27	Fri.	Church of Engl
28	Sat.	"Nip the briar

before God, to give to her

29	Sun.	Drinking tends
30	Mon.	First Teetotal p

FOURTH MONTH.]

April, 1877.

[30 DAYS.

1	Sun.	"One fool makes many."	
2	Mon.	In Father Mathew's time in Ireland the revenue was	All the hellish arts for demoralizing society, spreading ruin, and making a hell upon earth give way before the Liquor Traffic.
3	Tu.	INCREASED, <i>without extra taxation</i> , by £90,000.	
4	Wed.	"Washingtonianism" started in Baltimore, 1840.	
5	Th.	Grand Division S. of T., Canada West, instituted, 1849.	
6	Fri.	" " " East, " 1851.	
7	Sat.	When wine is in, wit is out.	

'Work as though all depended on you; pray as though all depended on God.'

8	Sun.	It is not for kings, O Lemuel, it is not for kings to drink wine, nor for princes strong drink.—Prov. xxxi., 4.	The meanest man was the one who, when his servant was accidentally blown into the air, docked him for 15 seconds' time while he was going up and coming down.
9	Mon.	Father Mathew signed the pledge, 1838.	
10	Tu.		
11	Wed.	"Hand and heart ne'er fought in vain,	
12	Th.	Though life the stake and death the pain."	
13	Fri.	Father Mathew placed at the head of the Cork Temperance Society, 1838.	
14	Sat.		

Be not drunk with wine.—Eph. v., 18. A bishop then must be blameless,—not

15	Sun.	All Ale-houses are nurseries of vice.	One good effect of the enforcement of the Maine Law is seen in the fact that while in 1866 there were 83 convicts committed to the State Prison, last year there were only 22.—Gov. DINGLEY.
16	Mon.	"Moral suasion" for the man who drinks;	
17	Tu.	"Mental suasion" for the man who thinks;	
18	Wed.	"Legal suasion" for the drunkard maker;	
19	Th.	"Prison suasion" for the statute breaker.	
20	Fri.	Calcutta Temperance Society formed, 1835.	
21	Sat.	First Temp. Almanac published at Albany, N. Y., 1834.	

given to wine.—1. Tim. iii., 3, 4. "And great Babylon came in remembrance

22	Sun.	The Maine Law has done more good than any other law on our Statute Books.—HON. G. STACEY, Gov. of	The Liquor Traffic is crippling the energies of the Dominion. The Dunkin Act, if adopted, says to it, "Thou shalt not."
23	Mon.		
24	Tu.	"Drunkenness is nearly allied to suicide." [State.	
25	Wed.	Voters remember, in the contest with alcohol there is no neutral ground. "Up guards and at them."	
26	Th.		
27	Fri.	Church of England Temperance Reformation Society	
28	Sat.	"Nip the briar in the bud." [formed, 1862.	

before God, to give to her the cup of the wine of the fierceness of his wrath."

29	Sun.	Drinking tends to poverty.	
30	Mon.	First Teetotal procession in London, 1839.	

38,251 74  
 737,413-90 134,410-82  
 79  
 10,325-43  
 59,806  
 300,916-14  
 650  
 13  
 Total.....  
 Halifax, N. S.



COST OF SOCIAL DRINKING.

Five cents each morning—a mere trifle. Thirty-five cents per week—not much; yet it would buy coffee and sugar for a whole family, \$18.25 for a year—and this amount invested in a savings bank, at the end of a year and the interest thereon at six per cent., computed annually, would in twelve years amount to more than \$689—enough to buy a good farm in the West.

Five cents before each breakfast, dinner and supper; you'd hardly miss it, yet it is fifteen cents a day—\$1 05 for a week—enough to buy a small library of books. Invest this as before, and in twenty years you have over \$5,000. Quite enough to buy a good house and lot.

Ten cents each morning—hardly worth a second thought; yet with it you can buy a paper of pins of a spool of thread. Seventy cents per week—it would buy several yards of muslin; \$36.50 in one year. Deposit this money as before, and you would have \$2,340 in twenty years—quite a snug little fortune.

Ten cents before each breakfast, dinner and supper—thirty cents a day. It would buy a book for the children; \$2.10 for each week—more than enough to pay a year's subscription to a good newspaper; \$105.50 a year—with it you can buy a good melodeon from which you could produce good music to pleasantly while the evening hours away. And this amount, invested as before, would in forty years produce the desirable amount of \$15,000.

PROHIBITION AND LICENSE.

The following significant figures, contrasting several States under prohibitory and license legislation, are compiled from the U. S. Census of 1870 and the U. S. Internal Revenue Report of 1874.

Ohio is classed under license, for although she has a prohibition clause in her constitution, it is not enforced.

REVENUE ON SPIRITS IN 1874.

	Population.	Revenue.
Maine (under prohibition).....	626,915	\$ 37,172 75
Maryland (under license).....	780,894	1,075,353 85
Vermont (under prohibition).....	330,551	14,969 75
New Jersey (under license).....	906,096	293,187 57
Massachusetts (under prohibition).....	1,457,351	1,667,356 36
Ohio (under license).....	2,665,260	10,743,046 94
New Hampshire (under prohibition).....	318,300	75,278 19
Indiana (under license).....	1,680,637	4,257,636 35
Michigan (under prohibition).....	1,184,059	267,109 03
Illinois (under license).....	2,539,891	12,411,924 62

The five prohibitory States, *Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts* (part of the year under beer license), *New Hampshire and Michigan*, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, with an aggregate population of 3,917,176, paid a revenue tax on spirits to the amount of \$2,061 886.09. *The five license*

FIFTH MONTH.]

1	Tu.	"Nip the bria
2	Wed.	Majority for D
3	Th.	Prohibition in
4	Fri.	Total Abstinen
5	Sat.	"All ale house

"The prophet and p

6	Sun.	Sons of Temper
7	Mon.	Temp. movem
8	Tu.	"Young men v
9	Wed.	love should w
10	Th.	young ladies t
11	Fri.	The "Society
12	Sat.	Band," two ter

wine-bibbers.—Prov. xx

13	Sun.	World's Temper
14	Mon.	First Temperan
15	Tu.	Revenue from
16	Wed.	Loss by the san
17	Th.	Successful prot
18	Fri.	"It is man's du
19	Sat.	Henry Forbes i

the liquor traffic produ

20	Sun.	Ch. of Scot. Ab
21	Mon.	First Parliamen
22	Tu.	Canada sells he
23	Wed.	If an African g
24	Th.	missionaries to
25	Fri.	Temp. ref. bega
26	Sat.	First Tent I. O.

It is said that 30,000  
Glasg

27	Sun.	He that loveth
28	Mon.	"Common law
29	Tu.	his property to
30	Wed.	condent of the
31	Th.	offence."—Blac



FIFTH MONTH.]

May, 1877.

[31 DAYS.

1	Tu.	"Nip the briar in the bud."	"I am glad to find the grocery men say their trade is increasing.—W B. BLAKELY Picton,
2	Wed.	Majority for Dunkin Bill in Lenox & Addington, 1876.	
3	Th.	Prohibition in Maine, U. S., 1851.	
4	Fri.	Total Abstinence Society formed in Bermuda, 1841.	
5	Sat.	"All ale houses are nurseries of vice."	

*"The prophet and priest have erred through wine." Be not among*

6	Sun.	Sons of Temperance first established in Montreal, 1840	"We find the town-ship revenue better supplied with the same taxation, less crime and idleness." The result of ten years' experience.—G. A. PURVIS, Younge Township.
7	Mon.	Temp. movement began at Greenock, Scot., by John	
8	Tu.	"Young men who would prosper in [Dunlop, 1828.	
9	Wed.	love should woo gently. It is not fashionable for	
10	Th.	young ladies to take ardent spirits."	
11	Fri.	The "Society of St. Christopher" and of the "Golden	
12	Sat.	Band," two temp. soc. in 15th and 16th centuries.	

*wine-bibbers.—Prov. xxiii. 20. Dr. Guthrie expressed the opinion that*

13	Sun.	World's Temperance Convention in London, 1846.	"I say, wife, look here, when did I swallow them things?" said a boozey fellow when he had vomited into his wife's basket of goslings.
14	Mon.	First Temperance Meeting in Cockpit, Preston, 1832.	
15	Tu.	Revenue from the liquor traffic, \$6,000,000.	
16	Wed.	Loss by the same traffic, \$43,500,000.	
17	Th.	Successful protracted meetings. Alehouse revelries.	
18	Fri.	"It is man's duty to shun what is obnoxious."	
19	Sat.	Henry Forbes introduced movement from Scot and to [England, 1838.	

*the liquor traffic produced more Sabbath desecration than anything else.*

20	Sun.	Ch. of Scot. Abst. Society formed, 1850. [traffic, 1834.	"Natural law requires that we should live honestly, hurt nobody, and render to every man his due."—Blackstone.
21	Mon.	First Parliament in England to enquire into the liquor	
22	Tu.	Canada sells her children for revenue.	
23	Wed.	If an African girl sells her child for money, we send missionaries to convert her. "O consistency, &c."	
24	Th.	Temp. ref. began in Germany by Rev. J. H. Bettcher.	
25	Fri.	Temp. ref. began in Germany by Rev. J. H. Bettcher.	
26	Sat.	First Tent I. O. Rechabites established in Montreal, '44.	"Already we have

*It is said that 30,000 people go to bed drunk every Saturday night in Glasgow. These know no Sabbath.*

27	Sun.	He that loveth wine shall not be rich.—Prov. xxi. 17.	fewer drunkards in our streets; we have quieter Sabbaths; business has not suffered in the least."—REV. J. W. MCCALLUM, Picton, Ont.
28	Mon.	"Common law declares that no man has a right to use	
29	Tu.	his property to the injury of another, and that the	
30	Wed.	consent of the party injured is no mitigation of the	
31	Th.	offence."—Blackstone.	

per week—not  
18.25 for a year  
a year and the  
n twelve years  
West.  
u'd hardly miss  
to buy a small  
you have over

nt; yet with it  
ents per week—  
r. Deposit this  
s—quite a snug  
rty cents a day.  
ore than enough  
ear—with it you  
d music to pleas-  
rested as before,  
D.

ates under prohi-  
ensus of 1870 and  
hibition clause in

Revenue.  
\$ 37,172 75  
1,075,353 85  
14,969 75  
293,187 57  
1,667,356 36  
10,743,046 94  
75,278 19  
4,257,636 35  
267,109 03  
12,411,924 62  
ussetts (part of the  
ring the fiscal year  
3,917,176, paid a  
The five license

States, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, during the same period, with an aggregate population of 8,572,778, paid \$28,781,149.33. With a little more than twice the population of the prohibitory States, the five license States paid nearly *fourteen times* as much revenue tax on spirits.

### THE LESSENERD MORTALITY OF TEETOTALLERS.

In the "United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution," of London, one of the largest, soundest and wealthiest mutual life insurance organizations in the Old World, the mortality and death claims amongst its teetotal and moderate drinking lives, according to the report of the Company's Actuary, made to the thirty-second annual meeting of the members, were as follows ;

TEETOTAL LIVES.

Calculated deaths by the Carlisle table .....	137
Actual deaths during the year .....	90

Difference in favor of temperance .....	47
Claims according to Carlisle tables .....	\$130,240
Actual claims .....	65,025

Saved by teetotalism .....	\$65,215
----------------------------	----------

MODERATE DRINKERS' LIVES.

Calculated deaths by Carlisle tables .....	244
Actual deaths for the year .....	262

In excess of calculated death rate .....	38
In excess of the teetotal death rate .....	122
Claims according to Carlisle table .....	\$244,415
Actual claims .....	252,875

In excess of calculated claims .....	\$ 8,460
In excess of teetotal rate of claims .....	130,845

The contrast between the lessened death rate of teetotalers and the excessive mortality of moderate drinkers, as set forth by these mathematical calculations and experiences, is something which ought to startle moderate drinkers.

### WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THE BARLEY?

Suppose an individual to consume the very moderate quantity of one pint of beer per day ; in the year it amounts, at 5c. per pint, to \$18.25. With this amount of money, at different times in the course of the year, the teetotaler might purchase :

SIXTH MONTH.]

1	Sun.	United Kingd
2	Mon.	Brockville D

Now Absalom had comm

3	Sun.	Deaths are fru
4	Mon.	The destructi
5	Tu.	is as if we to
6	Wed.	month, and,
7	Th.	hurled them
8	Fri.	First Temp. S
9	Sat.	First organiz

heart is merry with wi

10	Sun.	Confine your
11	Mon.	Medical testin
12	Tu.	of the lunacy
13	Wed.	Liquor Traffic
14	Th.	Permissive B
15	Fri.	First Teetotal
16	Sat.	First Nationa

him.—2. Sam., xiii., 28.

17	Sun.	Who hath wo
18	Mon.	without cause
19	Tu.	Prov. xxiii., 3
20	Wed.	"Intoxicating
21	Th.	stunted grow
22	Fri.	death, apople
23	Sat.	violent death
		single year th
		tury."—Repo

wine is red ; it is full of

24	Sun.	Woe unto the
25	Mon.	they may follo
26	Tu.	First Total A
27	Wed.	"That intoxic
28	Th.	pauperism, p
29	Fri.	workhouses, p
30	Sat.	aries."—Extr
		First meeting

SIXTH MONTH.]

June, 1877.

[30 DAYS.

1	Sun.	United Kingdom Alliance formed at Manchester. 1853.
2	Mon.	Brockville Division, No. 1., S. of T., established, 1848.

*Now Absalom had commanded his servants, saying, Mark ye now, when Amnon's*

3	Sun.	Deads are fruit, words are but leaves.	<b>"Look not upon the wine when it</b>
4	Mon.	The destruction of life in Canada by the Liquor Traffic	
5	Tu.	is as if we took 581 persons down to the lake every	
6	Wed.	month, and, fastening weights around their necks,	
7	Th.	hurled them in to hopeless destruction. [Montreal, 1828	
8	Fri.	First Temp. Soc. in Que. organized in St. Andrew's Ch.	
9	Sat.	First organized in Ont. by Dr. S. hofield at Bastard, 1828.	

*heart is merry with wine, and when I say unto you, smite Amnon, then kill*

10	Sun.	Confine your tongue, lest it should confine you.	<b>is ruddy, when it giveth its color</b>
11	Mon.	Medical testimony goes to show that a large proportion	
12	Tu.	of the <i>lunacy</i> of our land is the direct result of the	
13	Wed.	Liquor Traffic.	
14	Th.	Permissive Bill first rej. by House of Commons, 1864.	
15	Fri.	First Teetotal Society formed in Ireland.	
16	Sat.	First National Temperance Convention at Philadelphia, [1833, and International, 1876.	

*him.—2. Sam., xlii., 28. For in the hand of the Lord there is a cup, and the*

17	Sun.	Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath wounds	<b>in the cup; at the last it</b>
18	Mon.	without cause? They that tarry long at the wine.—	
19	Tu.	Prov. xxiii., 30, 31	
20	Wed.	"Intoxicating drinks produce disease in every form,	
21	Th.	stunted growth in the young, premature decay and	
22	Fri.	death, apoplexy, paralysis, idiocy, madness, suicide and	
23	Sat.	violent death, by which more lives are wasted in a single year than by all the great battles of the last century."— <i>Report of Com. of the House of Commons.</i>	

*wine is red; it is full of mixture, and he poureth out the same.—Ps. lxxx., 8.*

24	Sun.	Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning that	<b>biteth like a serpent."</b>
25	Mon.	they may follow strong drink. [Catharines, Ont., 1834.	
26	Tu.	First Total Abstinence Society formed in Canada at St.	
27	Wed.	"That intoxicating drinks are the chief cause of the	
28	Th.	pauperism, prostitution and crime, which fill the	
29	Fri.	workhouses, asylums, prisons, hulks and penitenti-	
30	Sat.	aries."— <i>Extract from report of the above Com.</i> First meeting of the British and Foreign Temperance [Society, 1830	

...ring the same  
...149.33. With  
...States, the five  
...on spirits.

TALLERS.

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est mutual life  
d death claims  
to the report of  
meeting of the

..... 137  
..... 90  
..... 47  
..... \$130,240  
..... 65,025  
..... \$65,215

..... 244  
..... 282

..... 38  
..... 122  
..... \$244,415  
..... 252,875

..... \$ 8,460  
..... 130,845

ers and the ex-  
e mathematical  
tartle moderate

LEY?

ity of one pint  
\$18.25. With  
e year, the tee-

50 lbs of meat .....	\$3 50
100 lbs. of flour.....	3 00
15 lbs. of butter.....	3 00
10 bush. of potatoes .....	2 50
1 bbl. of apples.....	1 50
Sundry farm and garden produce.....	5 00

\$18 50

When this sum is expended for beer, how stands the profit to the farmer ?  
 To make 365 pints of beer, about five bushels of barley is required ; this is purchased of the farmer for \$3.50, and that is all he receives of the money. The remaining \$14.75 goes to pay duty, licenses, and the brewers, distillers, and wholesale and retail dealers.

Under the teetotal system the farmer receives.....	\$18 25
Under the drinking system.....	3 50

Leaving a balance of.....\$14 75  
 in favor of agriculture by carrying out universal sobriety.

**SMALL BEER CALCULATION.**

Take a very moderate man as a sample. Assume that he drinks every day one glass of ale at ten cents, and four glasses of whiskey at fifteen. That amounts to seventy cents a day, which makes four dollars and ninety cents a week. Multiply by four, and your have nineteen dollars and sixty cents a month ; which comes, you know, to two hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty cents a year. Thus, if the man who had carried on at this rate for ten years had all his liquor money back, his pocket would be inflated to the tune of twenty-three hundred and fifty-two dollars.

This is only a small beer calculation ; but think of the men who spend five times this amount in liquors, and remember that their name is legion.

**THE REVENUE NO SUFFERER BY ABSTINENCE.**

Mr. Card, when before the Parliamentary Committee on Public Houses, which sat in 1853, stated that at the time Father Theobald Mathew was so active in Ireland, the revenue fell off £300,000 upon liquors, but when the revenue was made up for Ireland, it was found that it amounted to £390,002, which was £90,000 profit upon the gross revenue. The committee is not probably aware that several times within the last fifty or sixty years distillation was prohibited in the land in seasons of apprehended scarcity ; now the results are very interesting.

During the years 1809 and 1810 distillation was stopped in consequence of an apprehended scarcity of food ; but still that scarcity did not produce that result which might have been expected, for there was a very large increase

**SEVENTH MONTH.]**

1	Sun.	First European T
2	Mon.	The people are r
3	Tu.	law-makers an
4	Wed.	Second Temp. C
5	Th.	Father Stafford
6	Fri.	elector in Vict
7	Sat.	First " Cold Wat

*All the days of his sepa*

8	Sun.	Alcohol is never
9	Mon.	i O. G. T. organ
10	Tu.	" intro
11	Wed.	"
12	Th.	"
13	Fri.	Our cause must
14	Sat	Lower Canada T

*vine tra*

15	Sun.	" Let us who are
16	Mon.	Reforms never g
17	Tu.	35,000 members
18	Wed.	Canada, " Ou
19	Th.	Permissive Bill a
20	Fri.	Dunkin Bill carri
21	Sat.	London Temper

*"They that k*

22	Sun.	" While men ste
23	Mon.	The chief produ
24	Tu.	" debt-, bankru
25	Wed.	humaa devils."
26	Th.	orphans and w
27	Fri.	Teetotalers shot
28	Sat.	Dunkia Bill ve

*" Ad*

29	Sun.	1876. Majority
30	Mon.	First defeat in
31	Tu.	Father Mathew

SEVENTH MONTH.]

July, 1877.

[31 DAYS.

1	Sun.	First European Temp. Soc. at New Ross, Ireland, 1829.	Persons who are liable to be sea-sick are recommended, on the eve of a sea voyage, to take macilage with their food to keep it down.
2	Mon.	The people are <i>responsible</i> for the character of the law-makers and those who fill public offices.	
3	Tu.	Second Temp. Convention at Saratoga Springs, 1836.	
4	Wed.	Father Stafford guarantees the vote of every Catholic elector in Victoria for the Dunkin Bill.	
5	Th.	Father Stafford guarantees the vote of every Catholic elector in Victoria for the Dunkin Bill.	
6	Fri.	First "Cold Water Army" in Canada established at Montreal, 1842.	
7	Sat.	First "Cold Water Army" in Canada established at Montreal, 1842.	

*All the days of his separation shall he eat nothing that is made of the*

8	Sun.	Alcohol is never food, but always poison.	"In'to whatever path the philanthropist may strike, the drink demon starts up before him and blocks his way. — LORD BROUGHAM.
9	Mon.	I. O. G. T. organized in the United States, 1851.	
10	Tu.	" introduced into England, 1863.	
11	Wed.	" " " Scotland, 1869.	
12	Th.	" " " Ireland, 1872.	
13	Fri.	Our cause must be based on the law of love.	
14	Sat.	Lower Canada Total Abstinence Society formed, 1837.	

*vine tree, from the kernel to the husk.*

15	Sun.	"Let us who are of the day be sober."	"Well, why do you get drunk?" said the justice. "See here," was the reply, uttered in a hicough, "what did you give a license for?"
16	Mon.	Reforms never go backward.	
17	Tu.	35,000 members of United Temperance Association in Canada. "Our G d sha'l fight for us."	
18	Wed.	Canada. "Our G d sha'l fight for us."	
19	Th.	Permissive Bill adopted in Newfoundland, 187	
20	Fri.	Dunkin Bill carried in Frontenac. Majority, 429.	
21	Sat.	London Temperance League formed, 1851.	

*"They that be drunken are drunken in the night."*

22	Sun.	"White men sowed the enemy sowed tare."	"Vice, my lords, is not property to be taxed, but suppressed. The use of those things which are simply hurtful in their own nature, and in every degree, are to be prohibited.—LORD CHESTERFIELD, 1749.
23	Mon.	The chief products of the tree of intemperance are	
24	Tu.	"debt, bankruptcy, taxes, thieves, murderers and human devils." Its "manufactures are destitution,	
25	Wed.	orphans and widows." Its "exports, paupers and	
26	Th.	Teetotalers should eschew smoking. [criminal's	
27	Fri.	Dunkin Bill voted on in the County of Lambton,	
28	Sat.	Dunkin Bill voted on in the County of Lambton,	

*"Add to your faith Temperance."*

29	Sun.	1876. Majority in favor, 173. [Maj. ag'nst, 445.
30	Mon.	First defeat in vote on Dunkin Bill in Haldimand Co.
31	Tu.	Father Mathew held his first Temperance meeting in [London, 1843.



in the importation of drapery, both new and old, during these two years—of blankets, cotton goods, haberdashery, earthenware, Muscavado sugar and hops—whence I infer that the excise could not have lost, because the people had the means of consuming other articles to a large extent. Then the same effect took place in the years 1813 and 1814. Immediately after that there was a large increase in the consumption of spirits, and a corresponding decrease in the importation of those articles to which I have referred, and, to a large amount, accompanied by an increase of crime.

### LABOR AS AFFECTED BY TEMPERANCE.

Wm. Tweedie, Esq., says: I invite your attention to the following table, which shows the amount of labor employed in the production of several articles of manufacture, in daily consumption by the people. I have fixed upon some raw material. I have taken the article when it comes into the hand of the manufacturer as raw material; and, when it is manufactured I am done with it—for instance, I take wool (when the manufacturer buys it) as raw material—I am done with it when it is cloth; consequently, I exclude the grower and the retail seller. It is the same with ale or beer. I consider the malt, hops, yeast and fuel all as raw material; I have done with them when the liquor leaves the brewery, and is sold to the retailer.

TABLE I.

Amount of Labor Given in the Production of	Value of the Labor Employed.			Value of Goods.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Books.....	0	16	0	1	0	0
Silks.....	0	10	0	1	0	0
Blankets.....	0	10	0	1	0	0
Copper Household Pans.....	0	15	0	1	0	0
Tin “ “.....	0	9	0	1	0	0
Broadcloth and Woollen.....	0	11	0	1	0	0
	£3	11	0	£6	0	0

TABLE II.

Amount of Labor Given in the Production of	Value of Labor.			Value of Goods.		
Ale or Beer.....	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Ale or Beer.....	0	15	6	6	0	0

From this table it appears that a man who spends six pounds a year upon books, blankets, broadcloths, silks and saucepans, gives employment for twenty days, at 3s. 6d. per day, while by spending the same upon ale, beer, or stout, he can only give employment for three days at the same rate of wages. Take the facts in another way and they show that twenty-one persons now in the habit of spending 2s. 4d. per week upon intoxicating drinks—that is, a quart of porter daily—could, by transferring that sum to the articles I have enumerated (and the like returns may be also for shoes, hats and furniture) give employment for a whole year to a man at a guinea per week. Thus

### EIGHTH MONTH.]

1	Wed.	“Every crim- enness.”—J
2	Th.	National Le
3	Fri.	Moderate us
4	Sat.	especially in users of cold
“Waste not, want no		
5	Sun.	Ireland built
6	Mon.	TEMPERANCE
7	Tu.	tenance was
8	Wed.	water, sold
9	Th.	their bodies
10	Fri.	The term “
11	Sat.	Queen Victo

### into the tabernacle of

12	Sun.	Take nothing
13	Mon.	“LYCUREUS
14	Tu.	what it was
15	Wed.	infamous.
16	Th.	in this con
17	Fri.	them with a
18	Sat.	John B. Gou

### into temptatlon, but de

19	Sun.	Prohibitory
20	Mon.	“In every p
21	Tu.	more firmly
22	Wed.	that it has b
23	Th.	Dow.
24	Fri.	First tempe
25	Sat.	The number

### statute forever, - -

26	Sun.	Our wasted
27	Mon.	Charter gra
28	Tu.	“Athenian
29	Wed.	chief magist
30	Th.	with death.
31	Fri.	General Ass



EIGHTH MONTH.]

August, 1877.

[31 DAYS.

1	Wed.	"Every crime has its origin more or less in drunkenness."—JUDGE GURNEY. [don, Ont., 1876.
2	Th.	National Lodge of Canada, U. T. A., organized in London, Ont., 1876.
3	Fri.	Moderate users of alcohol suffer much more from heat, especially in hot countries, as India or Africa, than
4	Sat.	users of cold water.

"Waste not, want not." Do not drink wine or strong drink - - when ye go

5	Sun.	Ireland built the first Temp. Hall in the world, 1824.	"Write ament that!
6	Mon.	TEMPERANCE OF THE SPANIARDS.—"In war their sens-	Say how ye saw the
7	Tu.	tenance was coarse and simple, their common drink	mouth of hell, and
8	Wed.	water, seldom wine. The lightness and activity of	the twapillars thereof
9	Th.	their bodies was wonderful."	at the entry—the
10	Fri.	The term "teetotal" first used at Preston, Eng., 1833.	the pawnbroker's shop o'
11	Sat.	Queen Victoria's proclamation against Sunday liquor-selling.	one side, and the gin-
			palace at the other—
			twa monstrous deev-

into the tabernacle of the congregation, lest ye die.—Lev. x., 9. Lead us not

12	Sun.	Take nothing in your mouth to steal away your brains.	ills, eating up men
13	Mon.	"LYCUREUS OF SPARTA.—A Lacedæmonian knew not	and women and
14	Tu.	what it was to drink for pleasure. Drunkenness was	bairns, body and soul.
15	Wed.	infamous. Slaves were made drunk, and exhibited	Look at the jaws o'
16	Th.	in this condition to the youth, in order to inspire	the monsters, bow
17	Fri.	them with abhorrence of this filthy vice."	they open and open,
18	Sat.	John B. Gough born at Sandgate, England, 1817.	and swallow it
			another victim, and
			another. Are they not

into temptation, but deliver us from evil.—The Lord's Prayer. It shall be a

19	Sun.	Prohibitory Law passed in N. B., 1856.	a mairdamnable, man
20	Mon.	"In every part of the State the Maine Law stands	devouring idol than
21	Tu.	more firmly than ever before, and everybody concedes	any red-hot statue of
22	Wed.	that it has become the settled policy of Maine."—NEAL	Moloch, or wicker
23	Th.	Dow. [pist," started in Boston, 1826.	Magog, wherein the
24	Fri.	First temperance paper, the "National Philanthro-	auld Britons burnt
25	Sat.	The number of pledged teetotalers was 200,000 in 1840.	their prisoners."—
			PROFESSOR KINGSLEY.

statute forever, - - that ye may put a difference between holy and unholy, unclean and clean.—Lev. x., 10.

26	Sun.	Our wasted resources—gone for drink.	"Nowhere in Maine
27	Mon.	Charter granted Victoria University, 1841.	is there any organ-
28	Tu.	"Athenian Laws of Solon.—An Archan, who was the	ized opposition to the
29	Wed.	chief magistrate, if seen drunk in public, was punished	Maine Law."—NEAL
30	Th.	with death." [against the sin of intemperance, 1812.	Dow.
31	Fri.	General Assem. of Pres. Ch. urged ministers to preach	

something can be done at once. There are few who take these drinks at all who do not spend 2s. 4d. a week, and they thus prevent, during the year, seventeen days' remunerating labor being performed at the rate of 3s. 6d. per day, or 21s. per week; and this labor would not only add to the happiness of the laborer, but it would add to the real wealth of the community, for it would give the people more clothes, more shoes, more furniture, and few will be found ready to deny that such things are needed.

### UNFERMENTED WINE.

The *Journal of Applied Chemistry* for November, 1874, one of our ablest scientific monthlies, gives the following in relation to unfermented wine, which we commend to the consideration of those members of Christian churches still accustomed to the use of alcoholic wine at the communion service:

"In order to prepare it, the grapes should be allowed to thoroughly ripen. They are then picked, and the stems and all green and rotten grapes removed. The grapes are then crushed and pressed in the usual manner. The juice may be put directly into bottles, or it may be first concentrated somewhat by boiling, and then bottled. In either case the bottles are put into hot water and brought to the boiling-point, where they are maintained for half an hour. At the end of this time remove them from the fire, and cork them tightly while still hot, wiring in the corks. Then replace them, and continue the boiling another hour. Glass bottles are better for this purpose than tin cans, though the latter may be used. An analysis of a specimen prepared in New Jersey gave the following result:

Alcohol.....	None.
Sugar and extract.....	23.00
Ash.....	.40
Water.....	76.60
	100.00

This had probably been concentrated somewhat before bottling. The flavor was fine. Some acid tartrate of potassium had crystalized out."

I have the record now before me, kept by myself, of the liquor dealers of Yonge street, for 54 years past, 100 in number, and I will mention the abstract of the record, viz.:

Number of ruined drunkards in the 100 families.....	214
Loss of property once owned in real estate.....	£58,700
Number of widows left.....	46
Number of orphans left.....	235
Sudden deaths.....	44
Suicides publicly known.....	13
Number of premature deaths by drunkenness.....	203
Murders.....	4
Executions.....	3
Number of years of human life lost by drunkenness.....	1,915

### NINTH MONTH.]

1	Sat.	License law
---	------	-------------

"And they gave him

2	Sun.	Let our wor
3	Mon	Prohibition
4	Tu.	Forbes McK
5	Wed.	Great Temp
6	Th.	P. of Wales
7	Fri.	Secord vote
8	Sat.	First Ladies

not.—Mark xv. 23.

9	Sun.	Pensa com
10	Mon.	The liquor
11	Tu.	man, woma
12	Wed.	revenue ab
13	Th.	or \$43,000,
14	Fri.	Rev. Dr. C
15	Sat.	month's in

God. "It is good ne

16	Sun.	U. T. O. fo
17	Mon.	Dr. Carp. n
18	Tu.	ished by
19	Wed.	Internatio
20	Th.	
21	Fri.	Deacon Gil
22	Sat.	Bands of H

thy brother stumbl

23	Sun.	"The best
24	Mon.	First Good
25	Tu.	Malt liquo
26	Wed.	
27	Th.	Temperanc
28	Fri.	Sou'h Indi
29	Sat.	Sons of Ter

"When ye sin so aga  
ye

30	Sun.	Sir Wilfred
----	------	-------------

NINTH MONTH.] September, 1877. [30 DAYS.

1 Sat. License laws for over 100 years have been a failure.

*"And they gave him to drink wine mingled with myrrh, but he received it*

2 Sun.	Let our work be begun and supported by prayer.
3 Mon.	Prohibition empties prisons ; license laws fill them.
4 Tu.	Forbes McKenzie Act, Scotland, passed 1853.
5 Wed.	Great Temperance awakening in Wales, 1837.
6 Th.	P. of Wales gold medal granted Victoria University, '60.
7 Fri.	Second vote on the Permissive Bill, 1864-96 in favor.
8 Sat.	First Ladies' Temperance Society, New York, 1841.

*not.—Mark xv. 23. The ungodly shall drink of the wine of the wrath of*

9 Sun.	Pence commenced distillation of whisky from rye, 1794.	<b>"Put away thy wine from thee."</b>
10 Mon.	The liquor traffic costs about \$10 per year for every	
11 Tu.	man, woman and child in the Dominion. We gain by	
12 Wed.	revenue about \$1.25 for each. Total loss, \$8.75 each,	
13 Th.	or \$43,000,000.	
14 Fri.	Rev. Dr. Charer fined \$1,000 and sentenced to one	
15 Sat.	month's imprisonment for publishing Deacon Giles' distillery, 1835.	

*God. "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor drink wine, nor anything whereby*

16 Sun.	U. T. O. formed in Manchester, Eng., 1874.	<b>"We will drink no wine." Jer. xxxv., 6.</b>
17 Mon.	Dr. Carpenter says: Predisposition to apoplexy is estab-	
18 Tu.	lished by the continued moderate use of alcoholic	
19 Wed.	International Council U. T. A. organized [liquors.	
20 Th.	[in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1876.	
21 Fri.	Deacon Giles' distillery converted into a saw mill, 1843.	
22 Sat.	Bands of Hope first established, 1847.	

*thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak."—Rom. xiv. 21.*

23 Sun.	"The best of all s, God is with us." [land, 1868.
24 Mon.	First Good Templars Lodge in Europe opened in Eng-
25 Tu.	Malt liquors render the blood size and unfit for cir-
26 Wed.	[ulation.—DR. BUCHAN.
27 Th.	Temperance movement commenced in China, 1842.
28 Fri.	South India Temperance Union formed 1838.
29 Sat.	Sons of Temp. organized, 1842, in New York City.

*"When ye sin so against the brethren and wound their weak conscience, ye sin against Christ."—1 Cor. vii. 12.*

30 Sun. Sir Wilfred Lawson bore, 1829.

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46  
235  
44  
13  
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4  
3  
1,915

I have been acquainted with these 100 families, and I have kept written records of them, for the purpose of printing them, leaving out the names.  
 ROWLAND BURR, before Parliamentary Committee of Canada, 1859.

**TOTAL ABSTINENCE SAVES MONEY.**

A writer on the effect of Father Mathew's labors in Dublin says:  
 "Improvement was not confined to a diminution of brawls, fights and crimes; the people had become better clothed, better fed, and possessed of greater domestic comforts. Money was also saved; capital began to accumulate, instead of being for ever dispersed on vicious indulgences. The depositors in the Savings Bank Association of Dublin increased from 7,264 in 1838 to 9,585 in 1841, £39,596, 14s. 6d. being an increase of £8,538 16s. 3d. As many as 237 public houses were closed in Dublin during the year 1840.

*Statement furnished by the Recorder of the City of Montreal to the Chairman of the Prohibitory Liquor Law Committee of numbers of cases of drunkenness and offences arising therefrom in the City of Montreal, for 1871, 1872 and 1873.*

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Drunkenness .....	4,983	5,651	6,145
Offences arising out of same, about.....	1,306	1,350	1,608
Total.....	6,289	7,001	7,753

Total number of arrests of all kinds..... 10,584 .... 10,942 .... 12,085

Out of the 7,753 arrests made for drunkenness, &c., during the year 1873, 1,017 were females.

The above statement shows an increase of 15 per cent. in crime, and 23½ per cent. in that of drunkenness.

*The following is an extract from Report of F. W. Fenton, Chief of Montreal City Police.*

And now a word about taverns. Alas! notwithstanding all the united efforts of clergymen of all denominations, and the good example set up by men of mark and position, by our legislators and the executive officers of the law, drinking yet reigns supreme, and seems to enlarge the powers of doing evil; it is, therefore, with deep regret that I state that there were five hundred more individuals arrested for drunkenness in 1873 than in 1872. And no wonder, for instead of seeing the number of licenses curtailed, thirty-seven more have been added to the dread list.

Mostly all offences are due either directly or indirectly to intemperance. What is the cause of almost all larcenies?—drink! Of assaults?—drink! Disorderly conduct?—drink! Fights, furious driving, interference with the police, foul language, blasphemies?—drink, drink, drink! Of cowardly wife-

**TENTH MONTH.**

1	Mon.	7,000 souls
2	Tu.	8,000 Temp
3	Wed.	Prohibitor
4	Th.	72,000,000
5	Fri.	Prohibition
6	Sat.	

*Belshazzar, whiles he*

7	Sun.	Distilled d
8	Mon.	British and
9	Tu.	Motto.—“
10	Wed.	Father Ma
11	Th.	First mem
12	Fri.	Sec. of Wa
13	Sat.	Cadets of T

*vessels, that his wives*

14	Sun.	They dran
15	Mon.	brass and
16	Tu.	It is clear
17	Wed.	sense an a
18	Th.	as it goes
19	Fri.	the Prince
20	Sat.	One millio
		“ Daughter

*was Belshazzar, the K*

21	Sun.	Virtue itse
22	Mon.	Montreal T
23	Tu.	“ There is
24	Wed.	2,000 gall
25	Th.	acknowled
26	Fri.	United Kir
27	Sat.	Van Diema
		Temperanc

*drinkers of wine, beca*

28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	“ Harmon
30	Tu.	“ There se
31	Wed.	and ardent
		One hundr

TENTH MONTH.] **October, 1877.** [31 DAYS.

1	Mon.	7,000 souls destroyed annually in Canada by the Liquor	[Traffic.
2	Tu.	8,000 Temp. Societies and 1,900,000 members in 1834.	
3	Wed.	Prohibitory Law passed in Vermont, 1852. (in 1831.	In large doses, alcohol is a substance
4	Th.	72,000,000 gals. spirits consumed by 12,000,000 people	which narcotises all
5	Fri.	Prohibition Bill passed the National Council of the	animal tissues, and
6	Sat.	[Cherokee Indians, 1842.	invariably <i>destroys</i>

*Belshazzar, while he tasted the wine, commanded to bring the gold and silver*

7	Sun.	Distilled death and liquid damnation.—ROBT. HALL.	life if administered in
8	Mon.	British and British American Templars united, 1875.	sufficient quantities.
9	Tu.	Motto.—"I can, I must, I will abstain."	—DR. J. EDMUNDS, in
10	Wed.	Father Mathew born, Thomastown, Ireland, 1790.	a paper before the
11	Th.	First member initiated in the "S. of T." Order, 1842.	British Medical Association.
12	Fri.	Sec. of War prohibited sale of liquor to Indians, 1837.	
13	Sat.	Cadets of Temperance organized, Philadelphia, 1846.	

*vessels, that his wives and concubines might drink.—Dan. v., 2. In that night*

14	Sun.	They drank wine, and praised the gods of gold and of	"I'll hug who I like,"
15	Mon.	brass and iron, of wood and stone.—Dan. v., 4.	said a friend of Bac-
16	Tu.	It is clear we must cease to regard alcohol in any	chus in one of our
17	Wed.	sense an aliment, inasmuch as it goes out of the body	towns, as he stood
18	Th.	as it goes in.—DR. CHAMBERS, physician to H. R. H.	with his arms around
19	Fri.	the Prince of Wales.	a telegraph post.
20	Sat.	One million drunkards marching to the grave.	
		"Daughters of Temperance" instituted, 1843.	

*was Belshazzar, the King of the Chaldeans, slain.—Dan. v., 30. "Howl, all ye*

21	Sun.	Virtue itself offends when coupled with forbidding	[manners.
22	Mon.	Montreal Temp. Soc. adopted total principles, 1836.	Hasty words often
23	Tu.	"There is more good in one bushel of barley than in	rankle the wound
24	Wed.	2,000 gallons of the best beer."—BARON VON LIEBIG,	which injury gives,
25	Th.	acknowledged as the first chemist of the world.	but soft words as-
26	Fri.	United Kingdom Alliance organized, 1853. [1848.	suage it.
27	Sat.	Van Dieman's Land Total Abstinence Society formed,	
		Temperance Society formed at Sydney, N. S. W., 1833.	

*drinkers of wine, because of the new wine; for it is cut off from your mouth."*

28	Sun.	[Merrickville, Ont., 1853.	
29	Mon.	"Harmony" Lodge, No. 1, I. O. G. T., instituted at	
30	Tu.	"There seems to be a natural affinity between cholera	
31	Wed.	and ardent spirits."—DR. BRONSON, Albany.	
		One hundred thousand die every year from liquor.	



beating?—drink! In short, intemperance is to be found as the universal direct or indirect cause of all evils. From these numerous hot-beds of all that is vicious issue forth a host of rowdies and idle and disorderly individuals, always on the look-out for mischief, and whose chief and most relished pastime seems to consist in attacking the police, rescuing prisoners, and spreading terror in certain portions of the city.

*Report of Captain W. T. Prince, Chief of Toronto Police Force, showing number of arrests for 1871-72-73.*

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Males .....	3,584	3,682	4,427
Females .....	1,153	1,053	1,227
Total number of arrests.....	4,737	4,735	5,654

Drunk and disorderly of the above arrests :

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Males .....	1,742	2,036	2,328
Females.....	579	599	624
Total.....	2,321	2,635	2,952

Increase in number of arrests.....19 per cent.  
 Increase in drunk and disorderly.....27½ "

*Statement made by the Chief of Police, Ottawa.*

The number of persons confined in the Police Station during the past three (3) years has been two thousand two hundred and eighty-two (2,282), viz. :-

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Intemperate.....	591	631	621
Temperate .....	131	93	215
Total.....	722	724	836

THOMAS LANGRELL, Chief of Police.

*Statement of arrests in the City of Quebec for the years hereunder stated.*

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Total arrests.....	2,402	1,900	2,206
Arrested for drunkenness.....	1,217	889	976

L. A. VOYER, Major,  
 Superintendent Quebec Pro. Police.

1	Th.	Eng'land has
2	Fri.	spends £146
3	Sat.	BISHOP OF Y immense wa

"No dru

4	Sun.	British Ter
5	Mon.	
6	Tu.	" Why shou
7	Wed.	tants in a h
8	Th.	In 1875, 147
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	80,000 perso

"I

11	Sun.	" And Naba
12	Mon.	
13	Tu.	Scottish Ter
14	Wed.	Dunkin Bil
15	Th.	460 Temp.S
16	Fri.	Br tish Tem
17	Sat.	Lord Che-t

"I

18	Sun.	" He shall
19	Mon.	B A. O. G.
20	Tu.	First Temp.
21	Wed.	Grand Tem
22	Th.	Be sober, b
23	Fri.	The Tempe
24	Sat.	

"Stand

25	Sun.	" Their win
26	Mon.	
27	Tu.	Free Churc
28	Wed.	Hon. Alex.
29	Th.	Friends of T
30	Fri.	First Temp



ELEVENTH MONTH.] November, 1877.

[30 DAYS.

1	Th.	England has a public house for every 150 persons, and spends £146,000,000 annually in strong drink.—ARCHBISHOP OF YORK. At this rate how soon would her immense war debts be paid?
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	

*"No drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven."*

4	Sun.	British Templarism established in New Zealand by Judge Coleridge declares: "But for the offences brought on by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, the courts of justice might nearly
5	Mon.	[Geo. Cunah, 1867.
6	Tu.	"Why should not Roman Catholics unite with Protestants in a holy war on the common enemy, etc. hol?"
7	Wed.	
8	Th.	In 1875, 147 parishes in Scotland had no place licensed [for the sake of strong drink.
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	80,000 persons go to bed drunk every Saturday night [in Glasgow.

*"Let us who are of the day be sober."*

11	Sun.	"And Nabal's heart was merry, and he was very drunk."—1 Sam. xxv. 36.	be shut up. There is scarcely a crime that comes before me that is not, directly or indirectly, caused by strong drink."
12	Mon.		
13	Tu.	Scottish Temperance League formed, 1844.	
14	Wed.	Dunkin Bill carried in Frontenac, 1876.	
15	Th.	460 Temp. Soc's in Nor. & Swed'n, 1846. [mania, 1873.	
16	Fri.	British Temperance established in Australia and Tas-	
17	Sat.	Lord Chesterfield advocated Prohibition in the House of Lords, England, 1743.	

*"Pardon others often, thyself seldom."*

18	Sun.	"He shall separate himself from wine and strong [drink.—Num vi. 3.	"If it were not for this drinking, you and I would have nothing to do."—
19	Mon.	B. A. O. G. T. formed in London, Ont., 1858.	Judge Patterson's
20	Tu.	First Temp. Hall in England opened at Garstang, 1834.	address to the Grand
21	Wed.	Grand Temple, I. O. G. T., established at Hamilton,	Jury.
22	Th.	Be sober, be vigilant.—1 Peter vi. 8. [1854.	
23	Fri.	The <i>Temperance Recorder</i> started in Halifax—first	
24	Sat.	[Temperance paper in the Province—1834.	

*"Stand up for the right." "Help the weak."*

25	Sun.	"Their wine is the poison of dragons, and the cruel [venom of asps.—Deut. xxxii. 33.	In Prince Edward the accommodation is just as good, and at just the same rates as before the passage of the Dunkin Bill.
26	Mon.		
27	Tu.	Free Church of Scotland Temp. Society formed, 1849.	
28	Wed.	Hon. Alex. Vidal President of the "Dominion Alliance."	
29	Th.	Friends of Temp. organized, 1865. [ance."	
30	Fri.	First Temperance soiree held in Montreal, 1837.	

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*Statement from the City of Hamilton.*

The number of arrests in 1871.....	2,669
Of these for drunkenness and other crimes connected with the liquor traffic in the City of Hamilton for that year.....	657
The number of arrests in 1872.....	2,854
Of these for drunkenness and other crimes connected with the liquor traffic in the City of Hamilton for that year.....	888
The number of arrests in 1873.....	2,882
Of these for drunkenness and other crimes connected with the liquor traffic in the City of Hamilton for that year.....	881

JAMES CAHILL, Police Magistrate.

*Chief of Police Office, London, Ont.—Statement of the number of arrests for the years 1871-72-74.*

In the year 1871, arrests.....	850
Out of said number, charged with drunkenness.....	276
In the year 1872, arrests.....	1,092
Out of said number, charged with drunkenness.....	382
In the year 1873, arrests.....	1,483
Out of said number, charged with drunkenness.....	498

R. WIGMORE, Chief of Police.

OUR WASTED RESOURCES.

BY GEO. W. ROSS, M. P.

The loss to the natural industries of the country may be seen, by considering how intemperance reduces the industrial productiveness of the people. It is no new proposition to advance that pauperism as well as crime is the legitimate fruit of intemperance. Hear what Mr. Wm. Hoyle, an eminent English statistician, says on this point: "With a population of 23,000,000, England and Wales spent in five years, ending 1870, on an average, £4 5s. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. (or about \$21) on intoxicating drinks, and had a death rate of 22.2 per 1000, and 46.35 paupers for the same number. Ireland, with five and a half millions, spent, during the same time, only 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> ls. 1d. (or about \$10) per head, and had a mortality of 16.7 per 1000, and instead of 46.35 paupers per 1000, had only 13.3."

Now, sir, it must be evident that a traffic which tends to produce pauperism must operate injuriously on the industrial prosperity of the country. But let me give further testimony on this point. The Canterbury Convocation of England, in an elaborate report upon the prevalence of intemperance, after referring to the expense of maintaining a pauper population of about one and a half millions, says: "When we add to this drain on the national resources the loss of at least *one day in six* of productive labor in almost every

TWELFTH MONTH

1	Sat.	"It is an ins be sold to su
<i>If you would relieve t</i>		
2	Sun.	Woe unto th
3	Mon.	The Temple
4	Tu.	The King of
5	Wed.	October, 184
6	Th.	of intoxicati
7	Fri.	Temperance
8	Sat.	89 societi s

<i>traffic. If you would</i>		
9	Sun.	"What we
10	Mon.	are responsi
11	Tu.	No man can
12	Wed.	British T m
13	Th.	Select comm
14	Fri.	Commons to
15	Sat.	sequences of

<i>and heart-break, destr</i>		
16	Sun.	Work, for I a
17	Mon.	Dr. Rush w
18	Tu.	a medicine a
19	Wed.	Women's Cr
20	Th.	Young ladie
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	Temp. Soc. o

<i>from physical, mental.</i>		
23	Sun.	Alcohol, so l
24	Mon.	a prompt an
25	Tu.	CARPENTER.
26	Wed.	physiologica
27	Th.	
28	Fri.	Temperance
29	Sat.	Let the liqu

<i>If you would preserve</i>		
30	Sun.	BE SOBER AN
31	Mon.	"The battle

TWELFTH MONTH.] **December, 1877.**

[31 DAYS

1	Sat.	"It is an insult to Canada to say that our children must be sold to support the Government."—MRS YOUMANS.
---	------	---

*If you would relieve the country from poverty and crime, destroy the liquor*

2	Sun.	Woe unto the man by whom the offence cometh.[1845.	<b>"Wine is a mocker." —Prov.</b>
3	Mon.	The Temple of Honor instituted in New York City,	
4	Tu.	The King of the Hawaiian Islands enacted a law, in	
5	Wed.	October, 1840, prohibiting the manufacture and use	
6	Th.	of intoxicating liquors in his dominions.	
7	Fri.	Temperance Society formed in Halifax, N. S., 1831.	
8	Sat.	89 societies and 15,261 members in N. S. and P. E. I. [in 1835.	

*traffic. If you would preserve your wives, sisters and mothers from misery*

9	Sun.	"What we do through others we do ourselves, and	Can God be pleased with that traffic which brings misery and destroys souls?"
10	Mon.	are responsible for.—Legal decision in Massachusetts.	
11	Tu.	No man can serve two masters.—Mat. vi. 24.[inceps, 1864.	
12	Wed.	British Templari in established in Maritime Prov.	
13	Th.	Select committees appointed by the British House of	
14	Fri.	Commons to enquire into the extent, causes and con-	
15	Sat.	sequences of the prevailing intoxication—June 3, 1824.	

*and heart-break, destroy the liquor traffic. If you would save the children*

16	Sun.	Work, for I am with you, saith the Lord of Hosts.	Dunkin Act passed in Prince Edward in 1876. At the Fall Assizes of the same year there was not a single civil or criminal case.
17	Mon.	Dr. Rush wrote strongly against the use of alcohol as	
18	Tu.	a medicine as early as 1790.	
19	Wed.	Women's Crusade commenced in Hillsboro', Ohio, '73.	
20	Th.	Young ladies, do not offer wine to Xmas and New	
21	Fri.	[Year guests.	
22	Sat.	Temp. Soc. organized in Switzerland, 1837.	

*from physical, mental, moral and eternal destruction, destroy the liquor traffic.*

23	Sun.	Alcohol, so long as it remains in the stomach, must be	Electors of Canada, be true to yourselves and your children, and the liquor traf- fic shall be rooted out.
24	Mon.	a prompt and powerful antagonist to digestion.—DR	
25	Tu.	CARPENTER. This is corroborated by the highest	
26	Wed.	physiological authority.—YOUMANS ON ALCOHOL.	
27	Th.	[dians, 1837.	
28	Fri.	Temperance Society organized among Cherokee In-	
29	Sat.	Let the liquor traffic be DESTROYED.	

*If you would preserve the sanctity of the Sabbath, destroy the liquor traffic.*

30	Sun.	BE SOBER AND HOPE TO THE END.—1 Peter i. 13.
31	Mon.	"The battle is not your's, but God's."

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department of trade throughout the kingdom, the derangement of many of our industrial operations, and the imperfection of the work produced in consequence of the intemperate habits of our people, the loss to the nation in strength and skill is calculated, on competent evidence, to amount to one-sixth of the aggregate of our productive resources." This statement is further corroborated by the report made by a Select Committee of the British House of Commons so far back as 1834. This committee, of which Lord Althorpe, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. J. S. Buckingham, Mr. Hawes, and other distinguished men were members, estimated that one million out of every six of the whole manufactured mineral and agricultural productions of the country was the loss sustained by the commerce of the country from intemperance. Now, sir, supposing that in Canada the ravages of intemperance are not so great; supposing that the loss to the industry of the country is one-tenth, instead of one-sixth; let us calculate what the loss really is. By the census of 1871, we find that the various industries of this country are carried on by 1,009,848 persons. This includes every person who reported himself as being engaged in any occupation whatever. Well then, if one-tenth of the industrial energy of the people is lost through intemperance, it follows that one-tenth of our working population, or 100,000 persons, are non-producers, that is, they add nothing to the productive wealth of the country. Sir, I ask the particular attention of the House to this startling fact. Our opponents tell us that the prohibition of this traffic would be "an interference with trade." Why sir, it is the existence of the traffic that interferes with trade, and could the traffic be stopped effectually, it would add to the industrial wealth of this country the produce of 100,000 persons. Let me ask my Hon. friend the Minister of Immigration, what he would give if he could add at this present moment 100,000 laborers to the population of this country, representing as it would, an aggregate population of 400,000 persons. Such an addition to the labor capacity of our country would give a stimulus to trade that would be felt in every branch of industry, and I very much doubt if there would be any more clamoring for protection, either to manufacturers or agriculture.

But, sir, this is not the only loss to the industry of the country. Another great loss is this—that the liquor traffic absorbs a larger proportion of the wealth of the country than it gives *labor value* for. The value of any industry to a country consists in three things—the latent resources which it may develop, the value which it gives to the raw material, and the amount of labor which it represents. Now, sir, the liquor traffic develops no latent resources, but the latent resources of evil. I have shown in its ultimate results that it destroys the national wealth without absorbing a corresponding amount of labor. From the report of Commissioner Wells, of the U. S. Inland Revenue Department, for 1868, we find the number of distilleries to be 1,193, employing 5,416 hands, or nearly an average of five hands to each distillery. In Canada we have 18 distilleries and 151 breweries, being a total of 169. Supposing these employed an average of twelve hands each, this would give about 2,000 hands for the production of the liquor made or consumed in Canada. Now, sir, the amount of money paid by the consumer for intoxicating drinks will represent the capital actually absorbed by the traffic. To ascertain that amount with accuracy is somewhat difficult, but a fair approximation at

least may be made. For England, according to Levi, another eminent Wells, than whom there is nearly \$20 per head. \$1,463,000,000, or near consumer, taking the d profits made by the reta the duty. This estimat sonable one—would give Canada by the liquor tra the argument is this—th as manufacturers, or, if would make 14,000 in a way would absorb the la week. Did the working advantage would accrue of capital to other indust movement for the overth

From what has been the liquor traffic, it must source of revenue to the economy that revenue is if any trade has a tende which alone revenue can fruit. But even if the tra is so great that we could grounds. Let us see wh the Department, which r sacrifice of one-tenth of amounts to may be fairly energy of a people is seen above what they consume of the country. Last year one million laborers, amo tion of \$90 to each labor \$9,000,000. Then we ha tenth of one per cent. I one out of every 650 inh the statement made in (Mr. Charlton), while spe try of \$1,500 each, or an spent on liquors already p of the material consumed the cost of the administrat payment of police magistr capital absorbed in prison chargeable to the traffic, a we pay, all for the sake of

least may be made. For instance, the consumption of intoxicating liquors in England, according to Mr. Hoyle, the author previously quoted, and Leone Levi, another eminent statistician, amounted, in 1872, to 130,000,000*l.*, or nearly \$20 per head. In the United States, according to Commissioner Wells, than whom there can be no better authority, in 1870 it amounted to \$1,463,000,000, or nearly \$40 per head. It is also generally held that the consumer, taking the dilution of the liquors into consideration, and the large profits made by the retail dealer, pays for his drink five times the amount of the duty. This estimation—and I am sure you will consider it a very reasonable one—would give the sum of \$25,000,000 as the capital absorbed in Canada by the liquor traffic, or about an average of \$6 per head. Now, sir, the argument is this—that this capital absorbs only the labor of 2,000 persons as manufacturers, or, if you choose, you may add the retailers as well, which would make 14,000 in all, whereas the same capital expended in any other way would absorb the labor of over 50,000 persons, at the wages of \$10 per week. Did the workmen of this country but realize what an enormous advantage would accrue to their interests by the diversion of this large amount of capital to other industries, they would certainly sustain and encourage any movement for the overthrow of this enemy of national industry.

From what has been now said in regard to the destructive character of the liquor traffic, it must be evident to the House that it is a very doubtful source of revenue to the country. It is known to every reader of political economy that revenue is but a tax on the surplus wealth of the people. Then, if any trade has a tendency to diminish this wealth, it destroys that from which alone revenue can be derived, and by destroying the tree destroys the fruit. But even if the traffic were productive of revenue, the cost of collection is so great that we could hesitate before we consented to accept it on such grounds. Let us see what that cost is. In the first place there is the cost to the Department, which might fairly be put at \$100,000. Next, there is the sacrifice of one-tenth of the industrial energy of the country. What this amounts to may be fairly estimated on the following grounds: The industrial energy of a people is seen in the amount of the goods they produce over and above what they consume. This production is seen annually in the exports of the country. Last year the exports of Canada, that is the production of her one million laborers, amounted to \$90,610,573, or an average surplus production of \$90 to each laborer. Then the loss on 100,000 laborers would be \$9,000,000. Then we have the annual sacrifice of at least 4,000 lives, or one-tenth of one per cent. In England the loss is put at 60,000 annually, or one out of every 650 inhabitants. Now these lives represent, according to the statement made in the House by the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton), while speaking on another subject, a cash value to the country of \$1,500 each, or an aggregate of \$6,000,000. Then we have the amount spent on liquors already put at \$25,000,000—this, of course, includes the cost of the material consumed in the manufacture of these liquors. Then we have the cost of the administration of justice; the maintenance of police force; the payment of police magistrates, jurors and other officials; the interest on the capital absorbed in prisons and penitentiaries, a certain portion of which is chargeable to the traffic, and which cannot be very easily reduced; and this we pay, all for the sake of the paltry revenue of \$5,000,000.

*Note.*—A recapitulation of these items would be as follows.

Loss of one-tenth national industry.....	\$ 9,000,000
Sacrifice of life.....	6,000,000
Money spent on drink.....	25,000,000
Other losses referred to, say.....	1,000,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$41,000,000</b>
From which deduct revenue.....	5,000,000
<b>Total loss.....</b>	<b>\$36,000,000</b>

Now, sir, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister of Finance if these figures do not show that, even should the revenue suffer a temporary derangement by the prohibition of the traffic, whether or not the country can afford to pay out \$41,000,000 in order that he can avail himself of \$5,000,000 to relieve the pressure upon the expenditure for public works and other necessary improvements? I said *temporary* derangement, and I believe it would only be temporary. I think the impetus that would be given to trade by the increased thrift and industry of the people would very soon counterbalance the loss. Indeed, sir, I doubt very much if the revenue would not almost immediately be compensated from other sources. The money formerly spent on liquors would still be in the country. It would not be buried in the ground or wrapped up in a napkin. It would doubtless find its way through many channels into the public exchequer, without inflicting upon society any of those evils incident to the liquor traffic. Dutiable goods of other kinds would be more largely consumed, and what now is expended to gratify the base passions would doubtless contribute to the happiness and comfort of many of the suffering and the destitute. This was the case with Ireland some years ago. In the years 1809-10 and 1813-14 there was great scarcity in Ireland, and the distilleries were closed by order of the Government. Yet it was found that in these four years in which the consumption of liquors fell from 7½ million gallons to 4¼ million, that the receipts from dutiable goods of other kinds was considerably greater than during the years 1811-12 and 1815-16, in which there was no scarcity of food, but a great abundance of drink through the distilleries being opened. The following figures are from the Tables of Trade and Navigation: In the importation of

Haberdashery, there was an increase of.....	£ 30,000
Drapery.....	1,356,170 yds.
Iron and hardware.....	£129,650
Cotton goods.....	93,000
Blankets.....	33,401 num.
Black tea.....	341,511 lbs.
Sugar.....	4,324 cwt.

These results, attained under the reduction of less than one-half the ordinary expenditure of the people upon intoxicating liquors, give a tolerably good idea of what would be attained under a thorough system of prohibition.

The Boston Chief of  
For the last quarter  
Number of ar  
Lodgers.....

The last quarter of 1  
Number of ar  
Lodgers.....

Tot  
“

Massachusetts repealed  
tuted license. Governor  
1869, said:

“The increase of dru  
compared with the same p  
operation of the law. Th  
being rapidly filled, and  
commitments continue to  
into force.”

The Chaplain of the S

“The prison never h  
increasing tide of intemp  
license law, is suffered to  
crime, and the State must  
other.”

Connecticut enacted a  
the House, and 31 to 1 in  
In 1855, in his annual M  
said:

“There is scarcely an  
coming tenantless, and a d

Governor Miller, in 1

“From my own know  
State I have reason to bel  
traffic in liquors has been



PROHIBITION vs. LICENSE.

MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT.

The Boston Chief of Police reported :

For the last quarter of 1867, the year of enforced prohibition :

Number of arrests . . . . .	1,530
Lodgers . . . . .	2,617

4,147

The last quarter of 1868, the year of license :

Number of arrests . . . . .	5,596
Lodgers . . . . .	7,617

13,213

Total quarter of 1868 . . . . .	13,213
“ “ 1867 . . . . .	4,147

Massachusetts repealed her prohibitory law in November, 1867, and substituted license. Governor Claflin, in his Message to the Legislature, January, 1869, said :

“The increase of drunkenness and crime during the last six months, as compared with the same period of 1867, is very marked and decisive as to the operation of the law. The State prisons, jails, and houses of correction are being rapidly filled, and will soon require enlarged accommodation if the commitments continue to increase as they have since the present law went into force.”

The Chaplain of the States Prison, in his annual report for 1868, says :

“The prison never has been so full as at the present time. If the rapidly increasing tide of intemperance, so greatly swollen by the present wretched license law, is suffered to rush unchecked, there will be a fearful increase of crime, and the State must soon extend the limits of the prison, or erect another.”

Connecticut enacted a prohibitory law in 1854 by a vote of 148 to 61 in the House, and 31 to 1 in the Senate, which went into operation in August. In 1855, in his annual Message to the General Assembly, Governor Dutton said :

“There is scarcely an open grog-shop in the State, the jails are fast becoming tenantless, and a delightful air of security is everywhere enjoyed.”

Governor Miller, in 1856, said :

“From my own knowledge, and from information from all parts of the State I have reason to believe that the law has been enforced, and the daily traffic in liquors has been broken up and abandoned.”

BEER BREWERS' TESTIMONY.

In the Fifteenth Annual Report of the United States Brewers' Associa-

tion, held at Cincinnati in June, 1875, a great wail was sent up on account of the reduced consumption of liquors because of prohibitory laws. Mr. Louis Shade, of Washington, D. C., editor of the Washington *Sentinel*, and the special agent of the Brewers' Congress in Washington, in an address before the Convention, explained the cause of the reduction. We copy the following from his address :

"Very severe is the injury which the brewers have received in the so-called temperance States. The local-option law of Pennsylvania reduced the number of breweries in that State from 500 in 1873 to 346 in 1874, thus destroying 154 breweries in one year. In Michigan it is even worse ; for of 202 breweries in 1873, only 68 remained in 1874. In Ohio the crusaders destroyed 68 out of 296. In Indiana the Baxter law stopped 66 out of 158. In Maryland the breweries were reduced from 74 to 15, some few of those stopped lying in those counties in which they have a local-option law."

Lord Morpeth, when Secretary for Ireland, gave the following statistics in a speech on the condition of Ireland, delivered after a public dinner in Dublin. Of cases of murder, assault with attempt to murder, outrageous offences against the person, aggravated assault, cutting and maiming, there were in

1837 .....	12,096
1838 .....	11,058
1839 .....	1,097
1840 .....	173

It further appears that the number of persons charged with murder within the police boundaries of Dublin was, in

1838 .....	14
1839 .....	4
1840 .....	2
1841 .....	1

The consumption of spirits for the year 1840 (ending 5th January, 1841) had fallen, in round numbers, to 7,000,000 gallons ; whereas, in 1838 it was 12,000,000 gallons. Hence the falling off in the calendar.

At the Binghampton Inebriate Asylum, applications for admission were made by

- 39 Clergymen,
- 8 Judges,
- 340 Merchants,
- 226 Physicians,
- 240 Gentlemen,
- 1,300 Rich men's daughters.

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE FOR THE TOTAL SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

President, Hon. A. Vidal, Sarnia, Ont. Sec., Rev. Thos. Gales, Montreal, Q.

This organization, about six thousand Sub-officers of the Right W

- R. W. G. T.—Col
- R. W. G. C.—Th
- R. W. G. V. T.—
- R. W. G. S.—W.
- R. W. G. T.—R.
- R. W. G. Chaplain
- R. W. G. M.—A.
- R. W. D. G. M.—
- R. W. G. I. G.—
- R. W. G. O. G.—
- P. R. W. G. C. T.

Chief Superintendent  
Lowville, N. Y.  
The next Session  
May, 1877.

DIREC

- Province.
- P. E. Island, R. M. I.
  - Nova Scotia, E. T. M.
  - N. Brunswick, John M.
  - Newfoundland J. H. S.
  - Quebec, John K.
  - Ontario, E. B. R.

SC

This organization, about two thousand Sub-British Dominions. The of North America :

- M. W. P.—Gen. L.
- M. W. A.—P. B. S.
- M. W. Scribe—S. V.
- M. W. Treasurer—
- M. W. Chaplain—
- M. W. Con.—C. P.
- M. W. Sentinel—J.
- P. M. W. P.—F. M.

The next session will be held  
June, 1877.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

This organization, instituted in 1851, now numbers sixty-one Grand and about six thousand Subordinate Lodges, with nearly 600,000 members. The officers of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge are as follows :

- R. W. G. T.—Col. J. J. Hickman, Louisville, Ky.
- R. W. G. C.—Theo. D. Kanouse, Watertown, Wis.
- R. W. G. V. T.—Mrs. L. M. H. Gould, Los Angelos, Cal.
- R. W. G. S.—W. S. Williams, Napanee, Ontario, Can.
- R. W. G. T.—R. R. Scott, 412 Elm St., St. Louis, Mo.
- R. W. G. Chaplain.—Rev. H. M. Mood, Spartanburgh, S. C.
- R. W. G. M.—A. J. Chase, Portland, Me.
- R. W. D. G. M.—Mrs. A. A. Brookbank, Jeffersonville, Ind.
- R. W. G. I. G.—Hon. Reuben Ayliff, Grahamstown, South Africa.
- R. W. G. O. G.—W. F. Thompson, Mobile, Ala.
- P. R. W. G. C. T.—S. D. Hastings, Madison, Wis.
- Chief Superintendent of Juvenile Templars.—Mrs. M. B. O'Donnell, Lowville, N. Y.

The next Session will be held in Portland, Maine, the fourth Tuesday in May, 1877.

DIRECTORY OF GRAND LODGES, I. O. G. T.

Province.	G. W. C. T.	G. W. S.
P. E. Island,	R. M. Barrett, Charlotte'own,	J. A. Lawson, Charlottetown.
Nova Scotia,	E. T. McRoberts, Great Village,	William Denis, Halifax.
N. Brunswick,	John Mehan, Sackville,	John Thompson, St. John,
Newfoundland	J. H. Somerville, St. John,	Adam Scott, St. John.
Quebec,	John K. MacDonald, Montreal,	Daniel Rose, Montreal.
Ontario,	E. B. Reed, London,	T. W. Casey, Napanee.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

This organization, instituted in 1842, now numbers forty-two Grand and about two thousand Subordinate Divisions, located in States, Territories and British Dominions. The following are the officers of the National Division of North America :

- M. W. P.—Gen. Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.
- M. W. A.—P. B. Stiness, Jr., Providence, R. I.
- M. W. Scribe—S. W. Hodges, Boston, Mass.
- M. W. Treasurer—William A. Duff, Philadelphia, Pa.
- M. W. Chaplain—Rev. George O. Heustis, Maitland, Nova Scotia.
- M. W. Con.—C. P. McCabe, Lessburg, Va.
- M. W. Sentinel—John B. Dungee, Baltimore, Md.
- P. M. W. P.—F. Marion Bradley, Washington, D. C.

The next session will be held in Detroit, Mich., the third Wednesday in June, 1877.

DIRECTORY OF GRAND DIVISIONS.

	G. W. P.	G. W. S.
P. E. Island,	Rev. Geo. O. Heustis, Cornwall,	J. Barrett Cooper, Charlottetown.
Newfoundland,	James J. Rogerson, St. John's,	Ebenezer Brace, St. John's.
Quebec,	W. W. McWatters, Montreal,	John S. Hall, Montreal.
Ontario,	David Millar, Toronto,	Thos. Webster, Brantford.
N. Brunswick,	Chas. A. Everett, St. John's,	William W. Dudley, St. John's.
Nova Scotia,	Rev. R. A. Temple, Amherst,	Parsons, Halifax.

TEMPERANCE PERIODICALS IN NORTH AMERICA.

NAME.	Where Publish'd	Price.	Publishers and Editors.
The Temperance Union.....	Belleville, Ont..	\$1 00	Rev. B. F. Austin, Editor.
The Canada Temperance Advocate	Brantford, Ont..	1 00	Thomas Webster, "
Herald of Progress .....	Hamilton, Can..	1 00	Thomas Lawless, "
Canada Casket.....	Napanee, O t..	1 00	Henry & Bro., Publisher.
The Temperance Journal (m'thly)	St. Joh., N. B..	40	S. B. Patterson, Editor.
The Alliance Journal.....	Halifax, N. S....	1 50	Wm. M. Brown, Publisher.

UNITED TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

It is an International and Christian Temperance Society, on the broadest basis, established on the principles of national unity, localised power, and individual liberty, and promoting social intercourse amongst and watchful care over its members. It has no degrees, no signs, and no compulsory use of regalia. Several temperance associations have amalgamated to form this Order. Those not members may be admitted to Lodge meetings.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL.

President, N. B. Downing, 8 Highbury Terrace, London, N., England.  
 Secretary, J. R. Millar, Goderich, Ont., Canada.

NATIONAL LODGE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

President—Ronald McDougall, Lord Street, Liverpool.  
 Secretary—J. B. Leach, St. Helens, England.

NATIONAL LODGE OF CANADA.

The next annual session will be held in Fredericton, N. B., on the second Friday in August, 1877.

OFFICE.

President.....
Past President.....
Vice-President.....
Secretary.....
Treasurer.....
Senior Counsellor.....
Junior Counsellor.....
Chaplain.....
Financier.....
Recorder.....
Marshal.....
Deputy Marshal.....
Guard.....
Sentinel.....

DIREC

PROVINCE.

Ontario,	J. R. Mil
Quebec,	A. Leight
P. E. Island,	R. McNeil
New Brunswick,	J. Flewell
Nova Scotia,	A. S. Len
Manitoba,	J. R. Cam
Newfoundland,	Geo. Gush

Rev. F. L. Wilson, Col

PRESCRIPTION C

In our Asylums for the practice has been to administer year 1868, when Dr. Dickson Asylum.

Comparative statistics of Ontario for the years 1873, 1

OFFICE.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
President.....	Prof. Geo. E. Foster.....	Fredericton, N. B.
Past President.....	J. R. Miller.....	Goderich, Ont.
Vice-President.....	D. C. Frazer, B. A.	New Glasgow, N. S.
Secretary.....	Rev. A. M. Phillips.....	Cobourg, Ont.
Treasurer.....	P. H. Stewart.....	Cookstown, Ont.
Senior Counsellor.....	E. C. Freeze.....	Fredericton, N. B.
Junior Counsellor.....	Asa Leighton.....	South Durham, Quebec.
Chaplain.....	Rev. G. A. Mitchell, B. A.	Wingham, Ont.
Financier.....	Rev. T. W. Campbell.....	Cobourg, Ont.
Recorder.....	J. A. Freeze, B. A.....	Fredericton, N. B.
Marshal.....	Jas. Wanless.....	Varna, Ont.
Deputy Marshal.....	Miss M. B. McKay.....	New Glasgow, N. S.
Guard.....	D. Shoff.....	McGillivray, Ont.
Sentinel.....	Jas. H. Crawford.....	St. John, N. B.

DIRECTORY OF PROVINCIAL LODGES.

PROVINCE.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
Ontario,	J. R. Millar, Goderich,	Rev. A. M. Phillips, Cobourg.
Quebec,	A. Leighton, South Durham,	J. H. Simmis, box 882, Montreal.
P. E. Island,	R. McNeil, M. D., Stanley Ridge,	D. McLean, Charlottetown.
New Brunswick,	J. Flewelling, M. P. P., Hampton,	R. T. Babbit, Gagetown.
Nova Scotia,	A. S. Lent, Yarmouth,	T. A. McDonald, Durham.
Manitoba,	J. R. Cameron, Winnipeg,	W. Clarkson, Winnipeg.
Newfoundland,	Geo. Gushue, Brigus,	J. W. Thompson, St. John's.

AUSTRALASIA.

Rev. F. L. Wilson, Collingwood, Victoria, Superintendent Deputy.

PRESCRIPTION OF ALCOHOLICS TO THE SANE AND INSANE.

In our Asylums for the Insane in the Province of Ontario, the uniform practice has been to administer wine, beer and spirits to the patients till the year 1868, when Dr. Dickson was appointed to take charge of the Kingston Asylum.

Comparative statistics of the three lunatic asylums in the Province of Ontario for the years 1873, 1874, 1875 :



	TORONTO ASYLUM.	LONDON ASYLUM.	KINGSTON ASYLUM.
Year ending 30th September, 1873.			
Total number under treatment.....	758	576	403
Death total.....	49	43	11
Percentage of death total.....	6.46	7.46	2.72
Beer, spirits and wine expenses.....	\$1,930.00	\$2104.72	Not allowed
Year ending 30th September, 1874.			
Total number under treatment.....	768	694	403
Death total.....	40	28	14
Percentage of death total.....	5.07	4.03	3.47
Beer, spirits and wine expenses.....	\$2,086.00	\$2,563.61	Not allowed
Year ending 30th September, 1875.			
Total number under treatment.....	790	735	400
Death total.....	48	53	14
Percentage of death total.....	6.07	7.02	3.50
Beer, spirits and wine expenses.....	\$1,799.05	\$1,997.41	Not allowed

We merely wish to point out two or three facts in connection with this statement, and then leave it to tell its unvarnished tale to the country :

1. It will be observed in the above statement that the percentages of deaths in the Toronto and London Asylums are nearly alike each year, and both largely in excess of that in the Kingston Asylum—more than intimating that the excess of alcoholics used is the proper interpretation of the high rate of mortality.

2. It will be noted, also, that of the two Asylums using alcoholics, London uses most, and has, on the whole three years, the largest death rate.

3. While the percentage of deaths for the three years in Toronto is 17, and that of London 18.51, that of Kingston is only 9.69—or only about half the mortality where wine, beer and spirits are used.

### THE DRINK BILL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING 1875.

BY WM. HOYLE, THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH STATISTICIAN.

SIR,—The excise returns which have just been published enable us to calculate the consumption of intoxicating liquors for the year ending 1875. The interest which is taken in all that relates to the nation's intemperance justifies the surmise that particulars of the same will be acceptable to your readers.

The following table gives particulars of the various kinds of intoxicating liquors consumed, and also of the money expended thereon :

British spirits (1) 30,  
Foreign spirits (2) 11,  
Wine (3) 17,349,370

Beer—Sugar used (4)  
Malt used (5)

Total  
Equal to 1,083,739,32  
British wines, cider, &

Total,

- [1] See Trade and
- [2] See Trade and
- [3] See Trade and
- [4] See Trade and
- [5] See Trade and

In 1875 the population would give an expenditure of child in the kingdom.

It may, perhaps, be the expenditure for each

1871, ..  
1872, ..  
1873, ..  
1874, ..  
1875, ..

Total,

It is generally allowed that the indirect taxation, that the direct expenditure is great as the direct expenditure traffic to the nation during our national debt about drink money, leaving us

The question arises, outlay and loss?

Statistics inform us that 133,000 places licensed to persons. Add to this number wholesale traffic, and it will be every seventy-five inhabited teachers in our land engaged

ON	KINGSTON
UM.	ASYLUM.
576	403
43	11
7.46	2.72
04.72	Not allowed
694	403
28	14
4.03	3.47
33.61	Not allowed
735	400
53	14
7.02	3.50
07.41	Not allowed

British spirits (1) 30,106,107 gals. at 20s.,	£30,106,107
Foreign spirits (2) 11,782,650 gals. at 24s.,	14,139,180
Wine (3) 17,349,370 gals. at 18s.,	15,614,433
CWTS. BUSHELS.	
Beer—Sugar used (4) 884,241	3,772,671
Malt used (5)	56,424,979
Total	60,297,740
Equal to 1,083,739,320 gals. of Beer at 1s. 6d.	
British wines, cider, &c., (estimated) 17,500,000 gals. at 2s.,	1,750,000

Total, £142,890,169

- [1] See Trade and Navigation Returns for Feb., 1876, page 70.
- [2] See Trade and Navigation Returns for Dec., 1875, page 12.
- [3] See Trade and Navigation Returns for Dec., 1875, page 14.
- [4] See Trade and Navigation Returns for Feb., 1876, page 69.
- [5] See Trade and Navigation Returns for Feb., 1876, page 69.

In 1875 the population of the United Kingdom was 32,737,405, which would give an expenditure of £4 7s. 4d. per head for every man, woman and child in the kingdom.

It may, perhaps, be interesting and of service to your readers if I give the expenditure for each year since 1870. It is as follows:

1871,	£118,906,066.
1872,	131,601,402.
1873,	140,014,712.
1874,	141,342,997.
1875,	142,741,669.
Total,	£674,606,846.

It is generally allowed by those who have carefully investigated the question, that the indirect loss which results from the liquor traffic is at least as great as the direct expenditure upon the drink. If so, the cost of the liquor traffic to the nation during the last five years has been about £1,350,000,000, our national debt about £720,000,000; this might have been paid off by the drink money, leaving us £630,000,000 in hand.

The question arises, what return has the nation got for this enormous outlay and loss?

### THE BLACK DEATH.

Statistics inform us that in the United States there are not less than 133,000 places licensed to sell intoxicating liquors, employing about 400,000 persons. Add to this number those who are engaged in the manufacture and wholesale traffic, and it will reach the number of 575,000 persons, or one man to every seventy-five inhabitants. But the whole number of clergymen and teachers in our land engaged in the promotion of religion and education is

nection with this  
the country:  
the percentages of  
each year, and  
than intimating  
of the high rate  
alcoholics, Lon-  
t death rate.  
Toronto is 17  
only about half

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only 175,000, or about one-fourth of the whole number. It is estimated that the total cost of intoxicating liquors used each year in our country is \$700,000,000, to which must be added \$40,000,000 for criminals, while the entire clergy of the country does not cost \$30,000,000. It is estimated that every year intemperance sends to prison 100,000 persons, reduces 200,000 children to worse than orphanage, adds 600,000 to the long lists of drunkards, and sends 60,000 citizens to premature graves. It is also estimated that while fewer women drink than men, yet a larger proportion of those who drink become habitual drunkards. In New York, within the last ten years, out of 133,000 persons arrested for drunkenness, 66,000, about one half, were women.—*Christian at Work*,

WHAT IT COSTS

FOR  
63,300 Churches, 80,000 Ministers,  
all Public and Private Schools and  
Colleges, all Missions, all Benevo-  
lent Work in the United States,  
and the support of the Govern-  
ment,

NOT OVER  
**\$500,000,000**  
A YEAR!

FOR  
249,000 Dram-Shops, 400,000 Li-  
quor-Sellers, 300,000 Criminals,  
800,000 Paupers, 30,000 Idiots and  
Maniacs, 60,000 Funerals, to main-  
tain the Orphan Asylums, Reform-  
atories, etc.,

MORE THAN  
**\$1,000,000,000**  
A YEAR!

RUM AND RELIGION.

Dr. Hurgreaves, in his invaluable book, "Our Wasted Resources," gives official figures from revenue reports and census returns, showing that the United States spent the enormous sum of \$735,720,048 in 1872 for intoxicating liquors.

In the same year there were 72,450 religious organizations in the United States, with a membership of 11,452,534, and 83,637 ministers. All the contributions for benevolent purposes amounted to \$47,636,495. That is, while we pay one dollar to support benevolent and religious enterprises, we pay fifteen dollars for spirituous and fermented liquors.

The churches are opened on the Sabbath, and perhaps two evenings a week, while the liquor shops are opened every day and night. How long can a nation exist under such circumstances?

BEER STATISTICS.

M. Nobach, the great Austrian Brewers' Engineer, has recently published

the following statistics, sh  
ples of the world :

Germany.	Bavaria.....
	Wurtemberg.....
	Saxony.....
	Grand Duchy of Baden.....
	Alsace-Lorraine.....
	Other countries.....
	Prussia, Hanover, etc.
	Belgium.....
	England and Ireland.....
	Holland.....
Austria and Hungary.....	
North America.....	
France.....	
Sweden.....	
Norway.....	
Russia.....	

The Beer Brewers' Cong  
in Philadelphia, June, 1876,  
which was 137,085 barrels le  
in operation in 1875 were 2,

STATISTICS OF OTT

The whole number of p  
city is 166. Each rum-hole  
an aggregate of 16,600 per d  
year! Each visit averages  
days of ten hours each, or n  
sober and industrious, would  
this is not all the lost time.  
by each grog-shop to do its w  
for each we have (not includi  
of wasted time by seller and  
of rum. Each rum-hole recei  
of \$4,852 per week, or \$233,0  
time, and we have \$401,918.  
6,640 tipplers in the land ; an

the following statistics, showing the consumption of beer by the various peoples of the world :

	Number of Inhabitants.	Number of Breweries.	Beer produced in Hectolitres.	General Consumption per Inhabitant.	
Germany.	Bavaria.....	4,198,355	5,217	9,207,033	219 litres.
	Wurtemberg.....	1,818,434	2,510	2,801,085	154
	Saxony.....	2,556,244	757	1,545,279	60.5
	Grand Duchy of Baden....	1,461,428	....	418,955	56
	Alsace-Lorraine.....	1,638,546	....	836,312	51
	Other countries.....	4,110,551	5,168	2,002,989	48.5
Prussia, Hanover, etc.....	24,693,066	8,326	9,721,902	39.5	
Belgium.....	5,829,320	2,522	8,788,680	182	
England and Ireland.....	30,838,210	2,671	35,682,591	118	
Holland.....	3,652,070	560	1,355,718	37	
Austria and Hungary.....	35,644,858	2,636	12,211,999	34.5	
North America.....	38,650,000	2,785	9,981,998	26	
France.....	36,103,000	....	7,000,009	19.5	
Sweden.....	4,158,757	254	530,000	14.5	
Norway.....	1,701,408	34	253,400	12.5	
Russia.....	63,650,000	....	9,740,000	14	

The Beer Brewers' Congress of the United States, at their annual meeting in Philadelphia, June, 1876, reported the production in 1875 to be 8,743,744; which was 137,085 barrels less than in 1874. The total number of breweries in operation in 1875 were 2,738, or 216 more than in 1874.

### STATISTICS OF OTTAWA, OUR DOMINION CAPITAL.

The whole number of places where liquors are publicly retailed in this city is 166. Each rum-hole receives a daily average of 100 visitors, making an aggregate of 16,600 per day, 99,600 per week, or 5,192,000 visits in one year! Each visit averages at least fifteen minutes. This gives us 12,980 days of ten hours each, or nearly 36 years. At present wages, each one, if sober and industrious, would earn \$1 per day, or \$12,980 in one year. But this is not all the lost time. The time of at least three persons is occupied by each grog-shop to do its work. This gives us 498 persons. At \$1 per day for each we have (not including Sunday) \$155,874, or an aggregate of \$163,854 of wasted time by seller and drinker. But this is a mere fraction of the cost of rum. Each rum-hole receives a daily average of \$45, making an aggregate of \$4,852 per week, or \$233,064 per annum—to which add the value of lost time, and we have \$401,918. If every rum-seller has 40 customers, it gives 6,640 tipplers in the land; and one out of every sixty are said to become

drunkards; therefore, 110 drunkards are manufactured annually from the ranks of moderate drinkers. But one out of every ten drunkards are said to die every year, hence a Legalized Liquor Traffic slays eleven Canadian citizens annually at the seat of government. The total amount received for Licenses is about \$1,660.

Total number of arrests in 1871-'72-'73, . . . . .	2,282.
Intemperate, . . . . .	1,843.
Temperate, . . . . .	439.

This shows one-fifth of the whole number of arrests made belonged to the intemperate class.

THE DUNKIN BILL DOES PROHIBIT.

Mr. T. W. Casey, License Commissioner for Lennox and Addington, says: "In the Township of Richmond, County of Lennox, the by-law was adopted in 1865, and has ever since been in operation. At that time there were thirteen persons selling liquor in the township; now there is not one. \* \* \* \* \* Though three votes have since been taken, it has been well sustained by the people; and at the last vote, some two years ago, the vote was much larger in its favor than ever before. The Reeve of the township informs me that the falling off in the amount to be paid for paupers has been large. In fact, all the revenue once derived from licenses has more than been saved in the pauper fund alone. The County Judge was in my office yesterday, and he assures me, from his observation, that he considers the by-law in Richmond a perfect success, and he recommends every municipality to adopt it."

Mr. G. A. Purvis says: "For information to you concerning the Dunkin Bill in this township (Yonge), I must say it is a success. \* \* \* We find the township revenue better supplied with the same taxation, with our old tipplers' increase of property, and less crime and idleness, and, of course, less paid out to keep the same in subjection. \* \* \* \* \* You need not fear its success—it is the most perfect law we have. I tell you this, knowing and feeling its success for the last ten years."

Mr. John Jenner, Township Clerk of Raleigh: "In reply to your letter of the 16th inst. in respect to the working of the Dunkin Bill in the Township of Raleigh, I believe that the majority of the township is well pleased with it. \* \* \* \* \* I believe it has materially decreased intemperance in the villages—very much so in Buxton. \* \* \* \* \* It has been in operation in the township of Tilbury East for a number of years; and it would take a stronger effort to turn the townships of Tilbury East and Raleigh back to their old ways of granting licenses than it did to pass the Dunkin Bill."

Rev. J. W. McCallum, of Picton, says: "I am glad to have an opportunity of saying that I believe the Bill, in its working here, is anything but a failure. \* \* \* \* \* Never were greater efforts made to defeat a righteous law, or make it appear ridiculous, than are being made to defeat the Dunkin Bill. Still it is doing good, and will succeed. \* \* \* \* \*

Already we have fewer drunkards than business has not suffered in the least. Mr. W. B. Blakely, of Toronto, writes home two loaves of bread with other groceries in proportion.

MEDICAL TESTS

Nearly two thousand physicians and the physicians to the Queen's Hospital, profession, have united in the following: "We, the undersigned, are of opinion that the use of intoxicating beverages, and crime, is induced by the use of such beverages."

- "1. That a very large number of persons are ruined by the use of such beverages.
- "2. That the most perfect health can be maintained from all such intoxicating beverages, or as wine, beer, ale, porter, &c.
- "3. That persons accused of crime should be required to discontinue them entirely, either before or after conviction.
- "4. That total and unqualified abstinence from intoxicating beverages of all kinds is the only means of attaining prosperity, the morality and the health of the individual."

TEMPERANCE

The Old World and the New World are separated between them! Woman, the best spirit of the age, and a thousand fold dearer than gold, may he never lick her, (liquor). Our soldiers who emptied their beer or whiskey barrels—never fall under the influence of it.

A DRUNKARD'S nose is a nose that has been made, Madeira, Holland, Old Port, and all the rest.

SCRIPTURE TESTS

The Bible is a total-abstinence book; 121 times it contains words of warning.



Already we have fewer drunkards in our streets; we have quieter Sabbaths; business has not suffered in the least."

Mr. W. B. Blakely, Prince Edward, says: "Laboring men are taking home two loaves of bread where they used to take but one; tea, sugar and other groceries in proportion."

### MEDICAL TESTIMONY AGAINST ALCOHOL.

Nearly two thousand physicians and surgeons of Great Britain, including the physicians to the Queen, and many others of the most eminent of the profession, have united in the following:

"We, the undersigned, are of opinion:

"1. That a very large portion of human misery, including poverty, disease and crime, is induced by the use of alcoholic or fermented liquors as beverages.

"2. That the most perfect health is compatible with total abstinence from all such intoxicating beverages, whether in the form of ardent spirits, or as wine, beer, ale, porter, cider, etc.

"3. That persons accustomed to such drinks may, with perfect safety, discontinue them entirely, either at once or gradually, after a short time.

"4. That total and universal abstinence from alcoholic liquors and intoxicating beverages of all sorts would greatly contribute to the health, the prosperity, the morality and the happiness of the human race."

### TEMPERANCE TOASTS.

The Old World and the New—may there be nothing but cold water between them!

Woman, the best *spirit* of this *temperance* age: she is far more *intoxicating*, and a thousand fold *dearer* than *wine*.

May no young man become wedded to his cup; and he who has a wife, may he never lick her, (liquor.)

Our soldiers who emptied so many gun-barrels, may they never empty beer or whiskey barrels—never receive the *fire* of the enemy in their faces—never fall under the influence of *grape-shot*.

A DRUNKARD'S nose is a light-house, warning others off the coast of Madeira, Holland, Old Port, and Bourbon county, if the latter has a coast.

### SCRIPTURE TESTIMONY AGAINST WINE.

The Bible is a total-abstinence book. The word wine occurs in it 261 times; 121 times it contains warnings, 71 times it contains warnings and

reproofs, 12 times it denounces it as poisonous and venomous, and five times totally prohibits it.

It dishonored Noah, defiled Lot, caused priests and prophets to stumble and fall, made wounds without cause, wrought woe and sorrow, and Solomon styled it a "Mocker," and One who is greater than Solomon alluded to it as a symbol of wrath. There are nine different words employed in the Bible to denote wine. The entire subject is ably and fully discussed by Rev. Wm. Ritchie, of Scotland, in a little book for sale at the Canadian Temperance Room, in which every passage is taken and explained. Every temperance man should have a copy. Price 60 cents.

### THE USE OF TOBACCO.

It never did any body any good, but has destroyed many thousands of lives. It is a useless, offensive and expensive habit, and tends to idleness, poverty, and drunkenness. The habit is unnatural, increasing as you grow older, until it is fixed so strong as to be almost impossible to break. It is a poison which destroys health and strength so gradually that, before its victim is aware, he is almost entirely unfitted for the duties of life, and, with his days shortened, he goes to an untimely grave. It pollutes the breath, poisons the atmosphere, and brings impurity and ill-manners. Here are six good reasons why you should not use it:

First—The use of tobacco will injure your health. Second—It will injure your mind. Third—It may lead to drunkenness and the ruin of your character. Fourth—It will waste your property. Some persons spend for tobacco, in thirty years, money enough to buy a farm. Fifth—It will undermine your constitution, and may bring you to an early grave. Sixth—It may ruin your soul forever.

### BIBLE RULE OF TEMPERANCE.

"What does the Bible teach in relation to total abstinence from intoxicating drink?" is asked by many an honest seeker after truth.

Is there a moral obligation resting upon every man to practice abstinence and discontinue the use and sale of strong drinks? This question is fully discussed by the late Rev. Geo. Duffield, D.D., in a work entitled *The Bible Rule of Temperance*, and presents the result of forty years of research and study upon this question. The book also contains an article on the duty of churches upon communion wines, which should have a wide circulation. Will not some society or individual see to it that a copy is placed in the hands of every minister in their Province. For sale at the Canadian Temperance Book Room. Price, 60 cents.

THE CAN.

THE S

The temperance question. The rum interest. It seeks to break down Sabbath, and open the flood ruin the youth of our land. the liquor traffickers be allowed has always been illegal in this tinne so.

REMEDY

The temperance movement and to prevent intemperance. will insure both objects. If ness. The evil is in the drink great danger. The desire increased. In total abstinence drunkenness.

- TEMPER

The United Temperance Association quarters at Cobourg, Ont., where can be obtained. They should British and American publications Address,

"SUNG

A boy asked his father, why go to one of the Band of Hope you must not sign the pledge." up, my lively lads," repeating the

"Cheer up,  
In spite  
Cheer up,  
We've s

As he was walking home, he been singing what was not true :

## THE SABBATH QUESTION.

The temperance question and the Sabbath question are intimately connected. The rum interest claims the Sabbath for drunkenness and dissipation. It seeks to break down all law now in force for the observance of the Sabbath, and open the flood-gates of intemperance and vice to corrupt and ruin the youth of our land. All other trades cease their work; why should the liquor traffickers be allowed to pursue their work of death? Liquor-selling has always been illegal in this country on the Sabbath day, and should continue so.

## REMEDY FOR DRUNKENNESS.

The temperance movement has two objects: To reclaim the intemperate and to prevent intemperance. Universal abstinence from intoxicating drinks will insure both objects. If there be no drinking there will be no drunkenness. The evil is in the drink. It cannot be taken moderately without great danger. The desire increases until in most cases it cannot be controlled. In total abstinence is perfect safety, and the only remedy for drunkenness.

## TEMPERANCE EMPORIUM.

The United Temperance Association have established a temperance headquarters at Cobourg, Ont., where all temperance books, tracts and papers can be obtained. They should be sustained in their laudable undertaking. British and American publications can be obtained at regular rates.

Address,

REV. A. M. PHILLIPS,

Drawer 55, Cobourg, Ont.

## "SUNG THE PLEDGE."

A boy asked his father, who was in the habit of using wine, if he might go to one of the Band of Hope meetings. "Yes, my boy," he said, "but you must not sign the pledge." He went, and they sang the tune, "Cheer up, my lively lads," repeating the chorus over and over again, as follows:

"Cheer up, my lively lads,  
In spite of rum and cider;  
Cheer up, my lively lads,  
We've signed the pledge together."

As he was walking home, however, the thought struck him that he had been singing what was not true: "We have signed the pledge together." He

had not signed the pledge. "When he reached home he sat down at the table, and on it was a jug of cider. "Jem," said one of his brothers, "will you have some cider?" "No, thank you," was the reply. "Why not? don't you like it?" "Oh! I'm never going to drink any more cider—nothing more that is intoxicating for me!" "My boy," said his father, "you have not disobeyed me? You have not signed the pledge?" "No father," said he, "I have not signed the pledge, but I've *sung* it; and I'm never going to touch another drop as long as I live."

It was the means of his father signing the pledge, and being one of the active workers in the cause of temperance. Sing, boys, sing!

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THE beer-drinkers, tipplers, and wine-bibbing men  
May drink at the tap, and say, "Fill her again!"  
We'll drink pure water, that ne'er muddles the brain,  
And, while slaking our thirst, we'll say, "Fill her again!"

Yes, fill her again, boys, quite up to the rim,  
No matter at all if it's up to the brim;  
No man upon earth was ever made drunk  
While drinking pure water, quite fresh from the pump.

---

### LICENSED STYES.

Pass where we may, through city or through town,  
Village or hamlet, of this merry land,  
Though lean and beggared, every twentieth pace  
Conducts th' unguarded nose to such a whiff  
Of stale debauch forth issuing from the styes  
That law has licensed, as makes temp'rance reel.

*Cowper's "Task."*

---

BEER-MAKING.—The breweries of the country last year produced 11,584,226 gallons of beer. There were 164 of them, in which about \$700,000 capital was invested, 1,000 men employed, and 1,054,115 bushels of barley consumed, and 5,592 bushels of corn and wheat.

---

AN old toper addresses his bottle thus:

"'Tis very strange that you and I  
Together cannot pull;  
For you are full when I am dry,  
And dry when I am full."



HON.  
Pres. of the Dominion Alliance

t down at the table,  
others, "will you  
"Why not? don't  
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father, "you have  
"No father," said  
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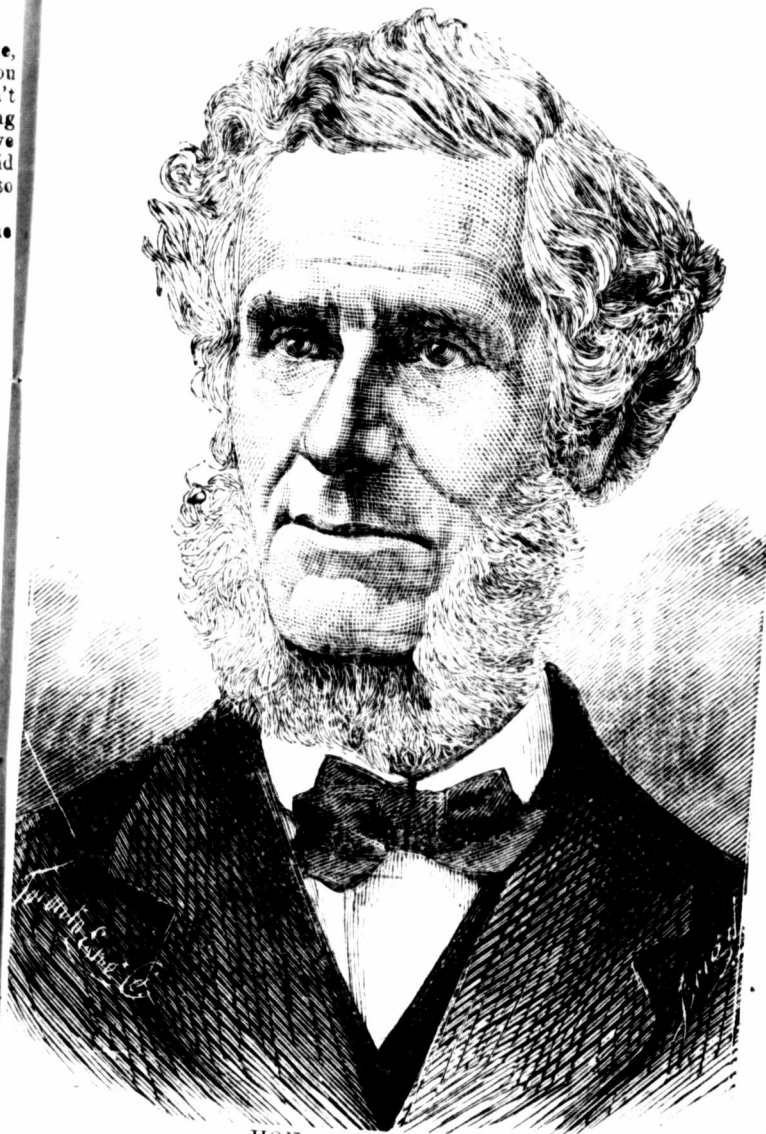
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h about \$700,000  
bushels of barley



HON. ALEX. VIDAL,  
*Pres. of the Dominion Alliance for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic.*



## HOW MUCH FOOD IS DESTROYED IN LIQUOR.

There are consumed in distilleries and breweries, to supply liquor to the Dominion of Canada, annually, about 2,750,000 bushels of grain. A bushel weighs 53 lbs. Each bushel of grain will yield 40 pounds of flour; this would make 60 pounds of bread, or 15 loaves of four pounds each. The total grain destroyed each year in the vats and stills, to supply liquors to Canadian drinkers, would make 41,250,000 of four pound loaves of bread. This would be over a half-dozen loaves for every family of five persons in the Dominion—800,000 of families.

If these four-pound loaves were laid as paving-stones, they would pave a road 30 feet wide for 700 miles long.

If the loaves were carted away from a bakery in Notre Dame or Great St. James, Montreal, taking 550 loaves on the wagon, and making a trip every hour for 10 hours each day, casting the loaves into the St. Lawrence River, it would take two years to cart away the loaves which one year's distillation and brewing destroys, or two wagons constantly at work to do it in one year.

What a national sensation it would cause if any other power in heaven or upon earth thus destroyed annually this enormous quantity of food; and yet the people look on in apathetic indifference at the perpetration of this awful destruction by the accursed liquor-traffic!

## RAISING REVENUE BY VICE.

Ten thousand casks,  
For ever dribbling out their base contents,  
Touched by the Midas finger of the State,  
Bleed gold for ministers to sport away,  
Drink and be mad, then; 'tis your country bids!  
Gloriously drunk obey th' important call!  
The cause demands the assistance of your throats;  
Ye all can swallow, and she asks no more.

*Cowper's "Task."*

TEMPERANCE, open air, easy labor, simple diet, and pure water are good for a man all the days of his life.

Take up the report of the Inspector of Prisons for 1875, and what do we find:

Total number of prisoners in Ontario jails.....	10,073
Number of intemperate habits on their own admission.....	6,392
Drunk and disorderly.....	3,683

"Dare to be right, dare to be true;  
Keep the great judgment day always in view,  
Look at your works as you'll look at them then,  
Scanned by Jehovah, and angels, and men."

## CAN LIQUOR BE

PROVINCI

TO GEO. PRICE, ESQ., C

DEAR SIR,—I have

the 15th inst., and in re

Dealers in liquors ca

in any Municipality in w

license therefor.

## PROFITS

Take 50 gallons of w  
\$55.00. 50 gallons equa  
equals 2800 glasses, whi  
Deduct first cost, \$55.00,  
keeper.

WHISKEY MAKING.—  
6,938,800 gallons of malt  
\$5,000,000 capital was in  
half millions of bushels of

THERE are 728,000,00  
In Germany, the number o  
of wine. Frenchmen drink  
of wine. In the United St  
gallons—22,000,000 of win  
of all this liquor represents  
in its production amounts t

QUAINT, BUT TRUE.—  
Ireland, and the foolish cr  
to be bawling in the stre  
Ocean,' and the bold anther  
he, "would be 'Erin-go-pau  
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"Down with the beer," "I  
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SAM SLICK says, "W  
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CAN LIQUOR BE SOLD BY WHOLESALE UNDER THE DUNKIN ACT.

PROVINCIAL TREASURER'S OFFICE, TORONTO, July 18th, 1876.

To GEO. PRICE, Esq., Chairman Board Liquor Commis., Owen Sound.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., and in reply beg to say:

Dealers in liquors cannot sell in packages of Five Gallons and upwards in any Municipality in which the Dunkin Act is in force without having a license therefor.

Your obedient Servant,

A. CROOKS.

PROFITS OF THE TAVERN-KEEPER.

Take 50 gallons of whiskey at \$1.10 per gallon, Imperial measure, equals \$55.00. 50 gallons equals 200 quarts, each quart containing 14 glasses, equals 2800 glasses, which, at 5 cents per glass, would realize \$140.00. Deduct first cost, \$55.00, and a net profit of \$85.00 is realized by the hotel-keeper.

WHISKEY MAKING.—The distillers of the country last year produced 6,938,800 gallons of malt spirits. There were 17 of them, in which about \$5,000,000 capital was invested, 5,000 men employed, and over one and a half millions of bushels of grain consumed, four-fifths being corn.

THERE are 728,000,000 gallons of beer consumed annually in England. In Germany, the number of gallons is 146,000,000 of beer, and 121,500,000 of wine. Frenchmen drink every year 51,800,000 of beer, and 600,000,000 of wine. In the United States, the annual consumption of beer is 297,000,000 gallons—22,000,000 of wine, and 73,000,000 of distilled spirits. The value of all this liquor represents \$2,000,000,000, and the amount of capital invested in its production amounts to \$2,000,000,000 more.

QUAINT, BUT TRUE.—Sydney Smith, when writing one of the wrongs of Ireland, and the foolish cries that many people raised, said: "What trash, to be bawling in the streets about the 'Green Isle,' and the 'Isle of the Ocean,' and the bold anthem of 'Erin-go-bragh.' A far better anthem," said he, "would be 'Erin-go-pantaloons without holes in them.'" If workingmen wish to improve their condition, it is no use shouting, "Down with the Government," or "Down with the Ministers." A far better anthem would be "Down with the beer," "Down with the tobacco," "Down with the pawnshop," for these are the hardest taskmasters.

SAM SLICK says, "Whenever a feller is too lazy to work, he gets a license, sticks his name over the door, calls it a tavern, and nine chances to ten but he makes the whole neighborhood as lazy and worthless as himself."

LIQUOR.

ply liquor to the grain. A bushel of flour; this each. The total liquors to Canada of bread. This persons in the they would pave a

re Dame or Great making a trip every Lawrence River, year's distillation do it in one year. power in heaven ity of food; and petration of this

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what do we find:

..... 10,073  
..... 6,392  
..... 3,633

A TAVERN is a true picture of human infirmity. In history we find only one side of the age exhibited to our view ; but in the account of a tavern we see every age equally absurd and equally vicious.—*Goldsmith.*

AGAINST diseases all, the strongest fence  
Is the defensive virtue—Abstinence.

A YOUNG lady having read about a man having invented a stove which consumes its own smoke, hopes he will devise a method whereby tobacco-smokers can be run on the same economical principle.

### SIGN THE PLEDGE.

It is supposed that this song, when sung at the close of Temperance Meetings, has been the means of leading hundreds to sign the pledge. Sing the Chorus over and over again, until all have signed.

TUNE—"Hold the Fort."

Come my comrades, join our number,  
Leave your haunts of sin ;  
In the temperance army battling,  
Victory you shall win.

CHORUS.

Here's the pledge—oh, comrades, sign it !  
Sign, and keep it true ;  
Leave the cup, there's poison in it,  
Misery and woe.

See the temperance banner waving  
Proudly in the sky ;  
Conquering heroes march beneath it,  
Firm to do or die.

CHORUS. Here's the pledge, etc.

Hark, the tramp of many thousand  
Who have joined the band !  
Forward, says the great commander,  
To the promised land.

CHORUS. Here's the pledge, etc.

Then come my comrades, come and join us,  
Take the manly stand ;  
Sign the pledge, and keep it nobly ;  
Come and join our band.

CHORUS. Here's the pledge, etc.



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THOS. COOK, ESQ.,  
*The great Temperance Tourist.*

## THE BONDAGE OF DRINK.

You think I love it? If this nerveless hand  
 Could gain immortal strength, this very hour  
 I'd sweep the hellish traffic from the land,  
 And crush its blighting, maddening, nightmare power.  
 Yea, now, with all my latest dying breath,  
 I'll curse the thing that drags me down to death.

Love it? I loath it! Yet I drink and drink,  
 And hate my bondage with a loathy hate,  
 And hate myself as through the town I slink.  
 The pledge? No, no! Too late - too late!  
 No pledge! I've tried it twice—a waste of breath  
 Too late! There's no release for me but death.

It's bad enough to drink; but *not* to drink  
 Doth such a train of ghastly horrors wake  
 As in one hour would leave me dead, I think.  
 Ah! keep away, ye fiends, for pity's sake!  
 The very thought of them affects my brain;  
 My end will be when they shall come again.

Love rum? I'd love to hold my head up high,  
 And breathe God's air a free and fearless man,  
 And look with undimmed eyes on earth and sky,  
 With steady nerve to do and head to plan.  
 I'd love to grapple trials as they come  
 In manly fashion, brave and strong. Love rum!

If only I could come into some land  
 Where no drink is, God knows how willingly  
 I'd fight those dreadful torments of the damned  
 That clutch the soul of him who would be free.  
 But marshal up those grizzly shapes of woe  
 To fall again, as twice before. No, no!

Ah! if I might have known how it would be,  
 In those old college days, so wild and gay,  
 When first I drank in youthful revelry!  
 How easy then to put the cup away!  
 A mother's hope and joy I was till then;  
 Now see me trembling—ha! those eyes again!

Back, fiery eyes, to hell, where ye belong!  
 I'll drink ye down. What, blood? Drink blood!  
 Help! help! They come, a hideous, devilish throng.  
 Back! get ye back! They'll toss me in the flood!  
 Long, crooked hands are crawling in my hair!  
 Is this the end? Ha, ha! too late for prayer!

Extract from statistical  
 Toronto, in 1869, by Rev. V  
 all be increased by at least o  
 ion, which would give an ar  
 business is the worst possibl  
 Its evils and losses enter in  
 economy. The expenses a  
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 judgment as that adopted

## WASTE OF V

- I. MONEY ANNUALLY SPEN
  1. Of liquors imported
  2. Of liquors manufact
- II. LOSS IN THE PRODUCT
 

DRINK—

  1. Land now used in  
 kinds of grain,  
 food for man a
  2. Loss of capital and
  3. Loss of labor to th  
 servants. ....
- III. ANNUAL EXPENSES A
 

LIQUOR TRAFFIC—

  1. Loss of labor and tim  
 drinking usage
  2. Destruction of prop  
 loss by theft, b  
 drinking. ....
  3. Charges through p  
 sanity and pre  
 strong drink. .
  4. Cost of police, pros  
 criminals, losse

Grand total annu



## WHAT DOES IT COST?

Extract from statistical report presented to Temperance Convention in Toronto, in 1869, by Rev. William Scott. The figures given below should all be increased by at least one-sixth, to give the present cost to the Dominion, which would give an annual waste of over \$50,000,000. "This liquor business is the worst possible speculation that ever any country engaged in. Its evils and losses enter into and permeate the whole fabric of our social economy. The expenses are inevitable, and in a thousand ways we are taxed for its support, and in such various ways that to arrive at a full and correct estimate is utterly impossible. The United Kingdom Alliance has made a declaration that the loss to the British nation is not less than £238,886,280 sterling—i. e., \$1,134,431,400. The friends of Temperance in the United States estimate their liquor bill alone, without calculating collateral losses, at the mighty sum of \$460,000,000. What are the items of expenditure and loss incurred by this Dominion? It is perfectly dreadful to contemplate; but we had better look the facts fairly in the face, and ask how long the ravages of this plague shall continue. Let us take the same rule of judgment as that adopted by our friends in the United Kingdom:"

## WASTE OF WEALTH IN THIS DOMINION.

I. MONEY ANNUALLY SPENT IN INTOXICATING DRINKS—	
1. Of liquors imported .....	\$ 8,100,000
2. Of liquors manufactured.....	10,000,000
II. LOSS IN THE PRODUCTION AND RETAIL SALE OF STRONG DRINK—	
1. Land now used in the cultivation of hops and various kinds of grain, for the distiller, &c., would produce food for man and beast.....	2,500,000
2. Loss of capital and labor worth.....	5,500,000
3. Loss of labor to the State, by retailers, &c., and their servants.....	3,000,000
III. ANNUAL EXPENSES AND BURDENS ARISING FROM THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC—	
1. Loss of labor and time to employers and working men by drinking usages.....	5,500,000
2. Destruction of property on land, on lakes and rivers—loss by theft, bad debts, and various crimes, through drinking.....	3,400,000
3. Charges through pauperism, destitution, sickness, insanity and premature death, traceable to the use of strong drink.....	3,500,000
4. Cost of police, prosecution, courts of justice, support of criminals, losses to jurors and witnesses, at least....	2,000,000
Grand total annual loss to the Dominion.....	\$43,500,000



HON. S. L. TILLEY,  
*Lieutenant-Governor of N. B.*

THE

PL.

If you would save t  
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and its kindred vices"—

If you would save o  
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From the most re  
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churches. Manufactur  
the number of clergy  
lawyers, physicians, te  
there are 5,600,000 dai  
Of these, 100,000 are  
\$90,000,00, and 150,00  
beggared orphans.

There are in the  
tilleries, employing 570  
of ardent spirits.

Can any one tell h  
a week for a good week  
and cigars, and to say

## PLEDGE THE CHILDREN.

If you would save the next generation for God—PLEDGE THE CHILDREN.

If you would have "a generation that will not tolerate the dram-shop and its kindred vices"—PLEDGE THE CHILDREN.

If you would save one billion and a half to the nation annually—PLEDGE THE CHILDREN.

If you would conquer the greatest foe to human happiness—PLEDGE THE CHILDREN.

If you would destroy the greatest barrier to the progress of the Gospel—PLEDGE THE CHILDREN.

If you would rob the gallows, the grave, and perdition of their victims—PLEDGE THE CHILDREN.

If you would empty the asylums, alms-houses, and prisons—PLEDGE THE CHILDREN.

If you would halt for ever the fearful procession of seventy thousand men that march annually to hell—PLEDGE THE CHILDREN.

If you want to do a work that will tell in heaven—PLEDGE THE CHILDREN.

## APPALLING FACTS.

From the most reliable sources available we find there are 146,000 saloons in the United States, against 128,000 schools and only 54,000 churches. Manufacturers and sellers of strong drink, 560,000—*twelve* times the number of clergymen, *four* times the teachers, nearly double all the lawyers, physicians, teachers, and ministers combined. In these saloons there are 5,600,000 daily customers—one in seven of our whole population! Of these, 100,000 are annually imprisoned for crime, at an expense of \$90,000,00, and 150,000 go down to the drunkard's grave, leaving 200,000 beggared orphans.

There are in the United States to-day, and at work, 29,000 liquor distilleries, employing 570,000 persons, which make annually 72,500,000 gallons of ardent spirits.

Can any one tell how it is that a man who is too poor to pay three cents a week for a good weekly paper, is able to pay fifteen cents a day for tobacco and cigars, and to say nothing of an occasional drink.



## THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

In the recess of a converging cave,  
 On a thin margin of the endless sea,  
 The Old year sat—enfeebled, cold and grave ;  
 And with a voice, the treble of old age—  
 Tones still endeared to loving memory—  
 He did their tender sympathies engage,  
 The while some record of his life he gave,  
 A dim light played upon his gilded throne,  
 And at his feet there lay some withered flowers,  
 Plucked by young children in the golden hours,  
 Ere beauty, innocence and youth had flown.  
 He told a vision of his early birth,  
 When dismal darkness circled round the earth :  
 How, in the early morn, his father, Time,  
 Proclaimed from every belfry through the land  
 A replication of his natal chime :  
 And, from that moment, helped him to maintain  
 The dignity and greatness of his reign  
 Upon the earth, and in the sea and air,  
 Endowing him with blessings Nature planned,  
 Then lent to him the Seasons, Months and Days.  
 First he was placed in Winter's rugged care,  
 Until her sway awhile was overthrown,  
 For scarcely had his youth to manhood grown,  
 When, as Old Winter slept, one sunny dawn,  
 He, with her fairy daughter, now his bride,  
 Flew pleasantly upon the wings of morn ;  
 When as they sped athwart the outspread plain  
 Silence grew animate with love again  
 And tender blossoms, wakened by their sighs,  
 Unclosed the silvery lashes of their eyes.  
 While, as through wooded vales they passed along,  
 They turned enamoured voices into song ;  
 And gave to all, save Man, a grateful tongue.  
 At length with choicest flowers he crowned his bride ;  
 When, dropping with the weight, she, smiling, died.  
 The Year then reached the manhood of his days ;  
 As still all beauteous things proclaimed his praise.  
 The Elements in turn their homage paid,  
 And at his feet their varied offerings laid,  
 The bounteous Earth her luscious first fruits brought,  
 The scented Air bore music on each breeze ;  
 Some ripened grain the fire of Phœbus wrought,  
 And Water, cool libations from the seas.  
 Then came a happy time of cheerful toil,  
 Which, in due season, filled his barns with spoil :  
 Until the Summer, on a cloudy night,

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Without one short farewell passed from his sight.  
 Now, gazing on the spot where she had been,  
 Another form, resembling her, was there ;  
 Though of more matron shape—the Autumn Queen.  
 She from Pomona brought him dainties rare.  
 At once he grew enraptured with her dress,  
 Decked with the flowers and fruit of trailing bine ;  
 With gracefulness and fervour she did press  
 On him the fruitage of the fertile vine.  
 His hours again passed pleasantly away,  
 Till in the mist of a November day,  
 From pleasant dreams he, shivering, woke to find  
 She too had gone, and Winter in her stead,  
 Hid in the raiment she had left behind,  
 Tauntingly chilled him with her freezing breath.  
 Alarmed, he fell, then closed his eyes in death.  
 Thus, though his days were bright, they faded fast,  
 And now his spirit fled, his reign had passed.  
 Experience smiled on his withered form :  
 It told of bright visions fled ;  
 Of Hopes that were lost in a worldly storm,  
 And of Love and Promise dead.  
 " Peace to his solemn manes," the New Year said,  
 " As nought in the world could stay him,  
 'Mid revel and rout,  
 A requiem we'll shout,  
 As in the dark grave we lay him."  
 The tomb was closed, a maiden form stood by,  
 A friend of the dead Old Year—sweet Memory,  
 The gentle tribute to his name she paid  
 Was a small gem, which from her downcast eye  
 Fell on the tomb where he was laid ;  
 And on the spot a flower grew,  
 A Heavenly favored sign,  
 They named it Hope, nor pilgrims few,  
 But all, of every caste and hue,  
 Paid homage to that shrine.  
 Still, as its changing leaves unfold,  
 Fresh thoughts and impulses arise ;  
 New plans, new friends men there obtain,  
 New projects, too, for making gain ;  
 And turning all to Love, or Care, or Gold.  
 And when that Flower dies,  
 Though long it holds an earthly resting place,  
 There's nothing left for man to hear,  
 Or learn, or know, or see, or feel,  
 But on the wings of Faith to steal  
 Through the celestial arch of Heaven's space  
 To an effulgent, new and never-ending year.—C. T. Thomason.

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ing box in some conspicuous place in the house, to catch the stray pennies for the like purpose.  
Lay it upon your table by the side of the Bible—it is a better expounder than many  
which claim to be expounders. It is a great labor-saver—it has saved us time enough in  
one year's use to pay for itself; and that must be good property which will clear itself once  
a year."—*Mass. Life Boat.*

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NAME AND NO.	COUNTY.	DEPUTY.	POST OFFICE.	PLACE AND TIME OF MEETING.	NIGHT.
Perseverance, 165	N. Grey	James Fleming	Kilsyth	Temperance Hall, 7.30 p. m.	Sat.
Napier, 397	York	F. B. Hemmingway	Buttonville		
Victoria, 294	N. Grey	David J. Hunter	Clarksburg		Fri.
Battle Hill, 321	W. Middlesex	H. Annett	Glencoe		Fri.
Zion, 258	Simcoe	Sydney Stephens	Glencairn		Fri.
Maple Wreath, 165	Perth	John Anderson	Anderson		Mon.
Flower of Kertch, 125	E. Lambton	P. McPhedrain	Kertch		Mon.
Shamrock, Rose & Thistle, 127	N. Grey	J. A. Platt	Owen Sound		Mon.
Working Men's, 310	W. Northumb'd	J. Saunders	Cobourg	Temperance Hall, Dum-	Fri.
Beaver, 69	N. Grey	Albert Carney	Walter's Falls	ble's Block.	Wed.
Sand Hill, 399	Peel	W. C. Hughes	Sand Hill		Tues.
Protection, 62	Ontario	W. Bougard	Prince Albert		Fri.
Pride of the Valley, 400	N. Middlesex	James Sadler	Sylvan		
Warsaw, 367	Peterboro'	Rev. W. C. Washington	Warsaw		
Amaranth, 57	Dufferin	Thos. West	Laurel		Tues.
Forest Valley, 303	Wellington	Edward Collock	Colbeck	Temperance Hall, Laurel	Fri.
Glennville, 198	York	John E. Sharpe	Newmarket	School-house	Thurs.
Arnow Rose, 230	S. Bruce	James Reekie	Arnow		Thurs.
Golden Wreath, 59	W. N. Northumb'd	Chas. Talling	Fenella	Temperance Hall, 7.30 p. m.	Fri.
Advance, 409	S. Bruce	Joseph McGregor	Arnow		Wed.
Summer Hill Star, 209	S. Huron	Robt. McIlveen	Clinton		Fri.
Champion, 148	Leeds	A. Gilbert	Seely's Bay		Fri.
Hill's Green, 118	S. Huron	John Maxwell	Hill's Green		Sat.
Royal Oak, 281	S. Bruce	Wm. Anderson	Belmore		Thurs.
Tecumseth, 284	Simcoe	W. N. Whiteside, M. B.	Reston		
Beacon, 92, Rev. J. McLean, Pr.	E. Lambton	Geo. Eastman	Alkona	[pub. monthly.	Fri.
Nassau, 6	E. Northumb'd	Peter McPhail	Wooler	Temp. Hall. Beacon Echo	Mon.
				Temperance Hall	Sat.

Fraternity, 97	N. Middlesex	H. G. Ford	Kerwood		Mon.
Star of Kintore, 43	Oxford	E. J. Pierson	Kintore		Tues.
Sanford	York	Joseph Swain	Sanford		Wed.
Star of Markdale, 32	N. Grey	G. S. Bowers	Markdale		Mon.
Long Point, 229	Victoria	Wm. Haggarth	Glenairn		Tues.
Prohibition, 401	Welland	J. E. Anger	Welland		
Loyal Canadian, 318	N. Grey	Robt. Crichton	Owen Sound		Sat.
Crown, 204	York	W. C. Graham	Aurora		Wed.
Faithful, 386	Victoria	Jas. Styles	Fenelon Falls	Temperance Hall	

S. Bruce  
 Simcoe  
 E. Lambton  
 E. Northumb'd  
 Royal Oak, 291  
 Tecumseth, 284  
 Beacon, 92, Rev. J. McLean, Pr.  
 Nassau, 6

Wm. Maxwell  
 W. N. White, M. B.  
 Geo. Eastman  
 Peter McPhail

Hill's Green  
 Belmore  
 Beaton  
 Aikona  
 Wooler

[pub. monthly.  
 Temp. Hall. *Beacon Echo*  
 Mon. Temperance Hall  
 Sat.

Fraternity, 97	N. Middlesex	H. G. Ford	Kerwood	Mon.
Star of Kintore, 43	Oxford	E. J. Pierson	Kintore	Tues.
Sanford	York	Joseph Swain	Sanford	Wed.
Star of Markdale, 32	N. Grey	G. S. Bowers	Markdale	a Mon.
Long Point, 229	Victoria	Wm. Haggarth	Glenora	Tues.
Prohibition, 401	Welland	J. E. Anger	Welland	
Loyal Canadian, 318	N. Grey	Robt. Orichton	Owen Sound	Sat.
Crown, 204	York	W. G. Graham	Aurora	Wed.
Faithful, 386	Victoria	Jas. Styles	Fenelon Falls	
Beaver Valley, 221	E. Grey	Jas. Fawcett	Heathcote	Fri.
Sauble, 328	N. Middlesex	L. McLish	Springbank	a Tues.
Evening Star, 324	N. Middlesex	Richard Irvine	Varney	Tues.
Bethel, 36	Frontenac	Edwin Rose	Kingston	Thurs.
May Flower, 395	N. Huron	John Gordon	St. Helen's	Fri.
Spring Hill, 306	Simcoe	A. McLurey	Glen Huron	Fri.
Silver Leaf, 259	N. Bruce	W. J. Linsdale	Underwood	Tues.
Maple Grove, 111	Dufferin	Walter Scott	Shelburne	Wed.
Queen's Own, 41	Dufferin	T. A. Torrance	Shelburne	Sat.
Lowville, 183	Halton	W. Hardbottle	Lowville	Fri.
Excelsior, 244	Toronto	H. McIsaac	Yorkville	Wed.
Prosperity, 115	Haldimand	Robt. Ford	Tyneside	Fri.
Farmers', 253	Huron	Rufus L. Wilson	Harpley	Thurs.
Gillies' Hill, 353	Bruce	W. A. Stevens	Gillies' Hill	Thurs.
Winchester, 298	Dundas	J. L. Holmes	Cass Bridge	Wed.
East Lambton District Lodge	E. Lambton	J. E. Anderson, Sec.	Wyoming	
Rolling Wave, 394	Middlesex	Thos. James	Adelaide	
Lloydtown, 249	York	W. H. Agnew	Lloydtown	Thurs.
Sparkling Stream, 68	W. North.	John Featherston	Cobourg	Mon.
Rose of Plympton, 90	E. Lambton	J. E. Anderson	Wyoming	Tues.
Huron Star, 10	Huron	J. C. Stevenson,	Clinton	Mon.

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Granville, 141, org. Oct. 19, '75  
 Schemberg, 24, org. May, '69  
 Queen's  
 Queen's  
 Granville  
 Charlottetown  
 Tues.

## DIRECTORY Continued.—U. T. A., NEW BRUNSWICK.

NAME AND NO.	COUNTY.	DEPUTY.	POST OFFICE.	PLACE AND TIME OF MEETING.	NIGHT.
Hammond, 235	King's	James Douglas	Hammond	7:30 p. m.	Sat.
Fountain Head, 383	King's	R. A. Morton	Pegotown		Tues.
Prince Albert, 27	Queen's	A. S. Carey	Freeze's way of c		Wed.
New Salem, 280		Geo. Mercereaux	St. Johns	Temp. Hall, King-st, 8 p.m.	Sat.
St. Johns, 2, org. Sept. 26, '64	St. John	John P. Bell	Rusagorais		Mon.
Lincoln, 135	Sunbury	Samuel Jones	Bosabec		Sat.
Royal Charlotte, 172	Charlotte	R. D. Hanson	New Maryland		Fri.
Valentine, 268	York	J. K. Nason	Waterford	Methodist Church	Thurs.
Essex, 416	King's	James A. Moore	Botestown	Temp. Hall, Bloomfield	Sat.
Bloomfield, 415	York	John Hinchey	Johnston		Sat.
John Bull, 57	Queen's	Thos. Hetherington	Jacksonville		Tues.
Crystal Fount, 197	Carleton	Hamilton Emerery	Cornhill		e a Th.
Princess Louise, 342		Wm. Stockton	Janeville		Sat.
Janeville, 393		H. A. Caie	Armstrong's cor		
Spruce Grove, 428		W. F. Graham			

## NOVA SCOTIA.

St. Andrew, 64	Queen's	D. McDermid	New Glasgow	Temperance Hall	Fri.
May Flower, 12	Colchester	Andrew Urquhart	Tetamagouche		Sat.
Unison, 27	Hants	Robt. P. O'Brien	Walton	Temperance Hall	Sat.
North Star, —	Annapolis	David Bent	Margaretville		Tues.
Brookfield, 99	Colchester	F. Hamilton	Brookfield		
Sparta, —	Guyssboro'	Thomas Campbell	Sherbrook		
Safe Retreat, 73	Shelburne	Jacob Griffin	Lockport		
Polar Star, 68	Pictou	James Murdock	Pictou	Grant's Hall	a. Mon
Dirigo, 1	Hants	Joseph Fish	Newport		Fri.
					Tues.

## QUEBEC.

Frontier Victorious, 82	St. John's	A. Miller	Roxham	School-House	Wed.
Excelsior, —	Chateauguay	Thos. Craik	Allen's Corners		al. Sat.
Duke of Wellington, 39	Shefford	Moses Parker	Granboro		

## MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, 1		Alex. Dunlop, box 158	Winnipeg		
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Brookfield, 99	Coichester	F. Hamilton	Brookfield	Tues.
Sparta, —	Guysboro'	Thomas Campbell	Sherbrook	a. Mon
Safe Retreat, 73	Shelburne	Jacob Griffin	Lockport	Fri.
Polar Star, 68	Pictou	James Murdock	Pictou	Tues.
Dirigo, 1	Hants	Joseph Fish	Newport	Grant's Hall

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Frontier Victorious, 82	St. John's	A. Miller	Roxham	Wed.
Excelsior, —	Chateaugay	Thos. Craik	Allen's Corners	al. Sat.
Duke of Wellington, 39	Shefford	Moses Parker	Granboro	School-House

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## I. O. OF G. T. O. N. T.

Stafford, 423	Leeds	Napoleon B. Howard	Delta, box 50	Sat.
Creemore Vale, 702	Simcoe	James E. Hudson	Creemore	Wed.
Maple Leaf, 226	Glengarry	W. H. Smyth	Williamstown	Fri.
Sweaburg, —	Oxford	John S. Long	Sweaburg	Fri.
Pride of the West, 904	Kent	Alex. Burges	Wallaceburg	Thurs.
Rose, 20	York	James Rennie	Toronto, bx 1355	Cor. Yonge & Louisa-sts.,
Unionville, 91	York	A. B. Crosley	Unionville	Wed.
Rose, 243	Cardwell	Robert Wilson	Relessey	18 p.m.
Northern Star, 139	Middlesex	D. McIntyre	Avon	Wed.
Winchester, 3	Dundas	J. L. Holmes	Cass Bridge	Sat.
			School-House	Thurs.

## SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Winchester, 2	Dundas, Ont.	J. L. Holmes	Cass Bridge, Ont	Mon.
Rising Star, 120		V. Burrill	Upton, Que.	e a Th.
Wolfville, 112		Geo. V. Rand	Wolfville, N. S.	Mon.

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