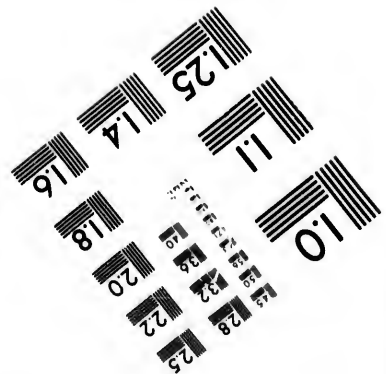
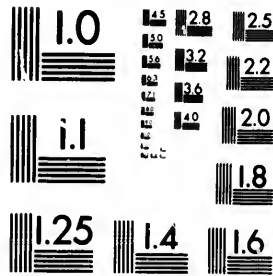


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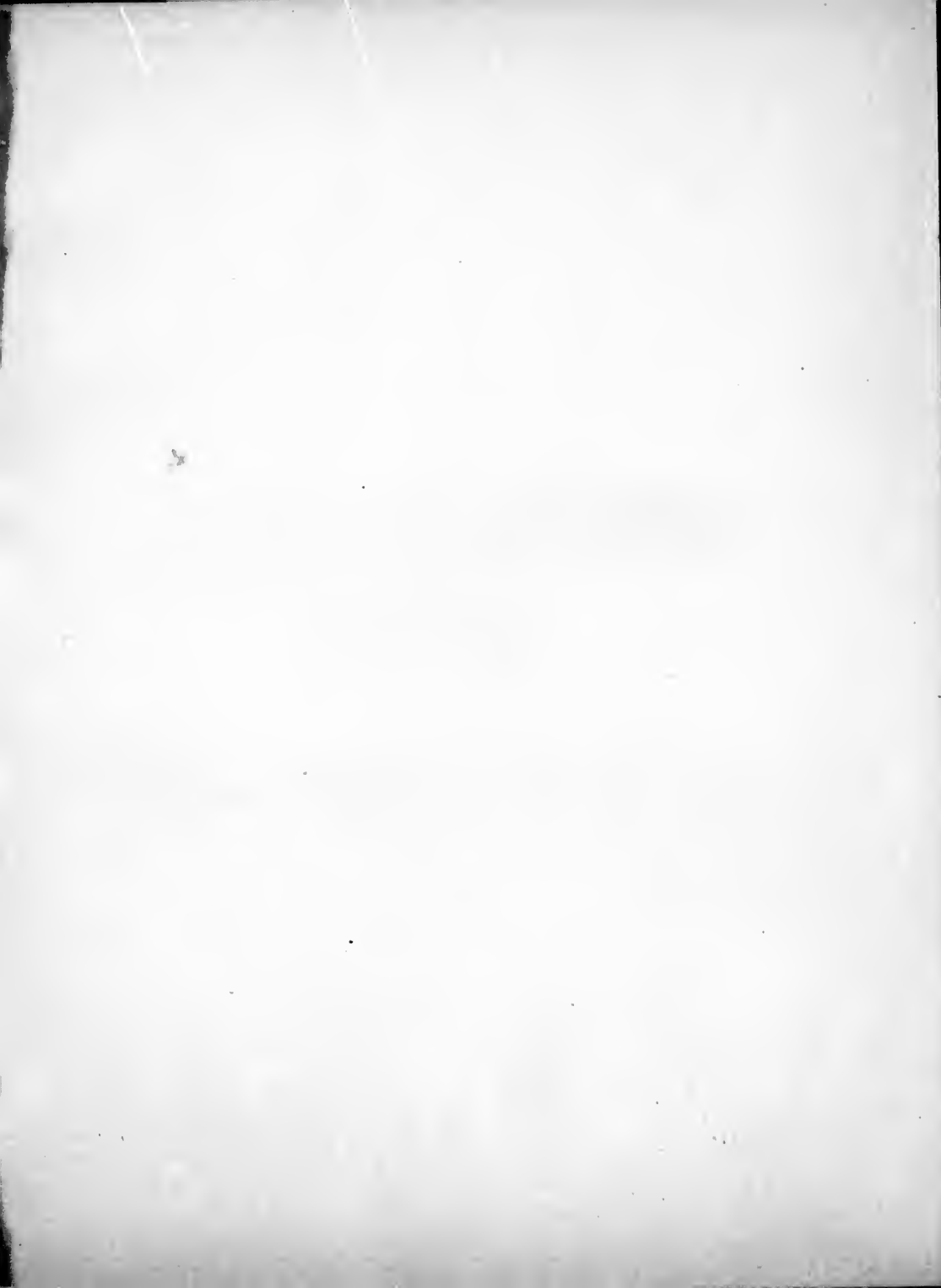
FACTS AND FIGURES
REGARDING
THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Nov. or Dec.

1896

1897 sur 8

{ after 1896
U.S.A. Election
in Nov.





FACTS AND FIGURES

REGARDING

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

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THE Statistics quoted are all taken from official records and can be
verified by anyone.

Consumption of Liquors.

A comparison of the statistics of the consumption of liquors in the Dominion of Canada for a term of years shows :

A considerable decrease in the amount of spirits consumed ;

A great increase in the consumption of malt liquors ;

And practically li tle change with regard to wines, in which however there are no returns of the large and constantly increasing native product.

The figures for the period 1881 to 1891 are as follows :—

Year.	Spirits.	Malt Liquors.	Wine :
1881 .. .. .	.922	2.293	.099
1882	1.009	2.747	.120
1883	1.090	2.882	.135
1884 .. .. .	.998	2.924	.117
1885	1.126	2.639	.109
1886 .. .. .	.711	2.839	.110
1887 .. .. .	.746	3.084	.095
1888 .. .. .	.645	3.247	.094
1889 .. .. .	.776	3.263	.097
1890 .. .. .	.883	3.360	.104
1891 .. .. .	.743	3.790	.111

The consumption of liquors by the people of the different nations is given in Mulhall's " Dictionary of Statistics " as follows : (gallons per inhabitant reduced to alcohol).

	Gallons.
United Kingdom	1.9
France	3.5
Germany	2.2
Russia	0.6
Austria	1.6
Italy	1.9
Spain	1.7
Portugal	1.5
Sweden	2.3
Norway	2.0

	Gallons.
	2.5
Denmark	1.8
Holland	2.0
Belgium	2.0
Switzerland	1.0
Roumania	1.5
Servia	1.2
United States	1.0
Canada	1.2
Australia	

It will be seen that with the exception of Russia, Canada and Roumania stand lowest on the list.

Alleged "Growing" Evils of Intemperance.

The allegation is made that intemperance in the use of liquor is a "growing" evil in Canada; the object being to impress upon the minds of the people the idea that under a licence law drunkenness is constantly upon the increase, whereas should prohibition prevail this offence would be wiped out. Statistics prove exactly the contrary. The following table shows the total convictions for drunkenness, for the Dominion of Canada from 1881 to 1893, per 1,000 of population :

Year.	Convictions.
1881	2.21
1882	2.63
1883	2.89
1884	2.22
1885	2.49
1886	2.45
1887	2.53
1888	2.74
1889	2.94
1890	2.94
1891	2.69
1892	2.35
1893	2.35

The average for the first five years was 2.49, for the second five years, (which includes the great Scott Act period) 2.72, for the ten years 2.61, and for the last three years 2.46.

Portions of the Dominion however are, or have been, under prohibition enactments. A comparison between Ontario under licence law, and New Brunswick almost entirely under prohibition will give an accurate statement of the results as between the two policies. The figures (convictions for drunkenness per 1,000 of population) are :—

Year.	Ontario.	New Brunswick.
1881	2.77	3.51
1882	2.85	4.21
1883	3.10	4.75
1884	2.36	4.36
1885	2.93	4.04
1886	2.70	4.01
1887	3.00	3.14
1888	3.22	3.55
1889	3.40	4.34
1890	3.12	4.85
1891	2.35	5.06
1892	1.85	4.01
1893	1.75	4.24

The average for Ontario for the first five years was 2.79, for the second five years (which included the Scott Act period for that province) 3.10, and for the last three years 1.98.

The average for New Brunswick for the first five years was 4.18, for the second five years 3.97, for the last three years 4.44.

Prince Edward Island totally under prohibition had an average, taking the same term of 2.43 for the first five years, 2.81 for the second five years, and 2.57 for the last three years, considerably in excess of Ontario under licence law.

Finally a comparison between the Dominion of Canada mainly under licence law, and the State of Maine under prohibition, will prove a fruitful source of information. Complete returns, though available for Canada are not to be had from Maine, but the figures for certain cities and towns in the two territories are to hand and are sufficient for the purpose. Those given below are for the year 1892, the latest available, and are the arrests for drunkenness per 1000 of population :-

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Place.	Population.	Arrests for Drunkenness per 1000 of population.
Montreal	225,000	11.36
Toronto	190,000	19.19
Quebec	64,000	7.68
Hamilton	50,000	7.13

Place.	Population.	Arrests for Drunkenness per 1000 of Population.
Ottawa	46,000	8.03
Guelph	11,000	6.95
St. Thomas	11,000	3.01
Peterboro	10,000	8.20
Woodstock	9,000	4.25
Owen Sound	8,000	6.66
Berlin	8,000	0.00

STATE OF MAINE.

Portland	37,000	23.58
Lewiston	22,000	11.89
Bangor	20,000	48.50
Biddeford	15,000	22.74
Auburn	12,000	10.96
Augusta	11,000	10.27
Bath	9,000	21.60
Rockland	8,000	35.35
Waterville	8,000	6.98
Saco	6,000	9.62
Gardiner	6,000	46.07

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Criminal Statistics.

Speaking in the Pavilion, Toronto, on Sunday afternoon, January 17th, 1897, with Hon. Senator George A. Cox in the chair, Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, missionary secretary of the M. E. Church South, made the statement that the liquor traffic was responsible for 90 per cent. of the crime committed, and that Prohibition, by doing away with the liquor traffic would abolish 90 per cent. of the criminal population. The official records amply disprove Dr. Leonard's wild statement.

Prince Edward Island, off by herself in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, under total prohibition for the Island, increased her convictions for breach of the liquor laws from 4 in 1880 to 90 in 1891, and increased the committals for drunkenness from 260 in 1880 to 311 in 1891. The only thing P.E.I. did not increase was her population, which practically remained stationary. Nova Scotia, with Prohibition everywhere outside the city of Halifax, but with open sale in many of the counties, increased the convictions for breach of the liquor law from 55 in 1880 to 118 in 1891, drunkenness 677 to 635. New Brunswick, the banner Prohibition province, increased the convictions for breach of the liquor laws from 36 in 1880 to 245 in 1891, and the convictions for drunkenness from 850 to 1628 in the same period. Quebec which is claimed to be from one-third to one-half under Prohibition, had 339 convictions for breach of the liquor law in 1880 and 434 in 1891; drunkenness 1,348 in 1880 and 4,199 in 1891. Now take Ontario, which is all under license law. In this province the convictions for breach of the liquor law were 1,089 in 1880 and 1,220 in 1891, but in 1886 under the Scott Act they were 1646, in 1887 under the Scott Act 2,664, and in 1888 under the Scott Act 3,108, dropping to 1,982 in 1889 when the Scott Act went out, and to 1,131 the following year. Convictions for drunkenness in Ontario were 5,282 in 1880 and decreased to 4,973 in 1891, but in the Scott Act

years the figures were: 1884—4,694; 1885—5,868; 1886—5,453; 1887—6,200; 1888—6,633; 1889—7,059. Manitoba convictions for breach of the liquor license laws decreased from sixty-two in 1880 to eleven in 1891, and convictions for drunkenness from 525 in 1881 to 518 in 1891.

Now to be specific. The following tables give the total convictions for all offences and crimes in the provinces of the Dominion from which accurate statistics are obtainable and between which comparisons can be instituted. The figures are for the years 1881 to 1893 inclusive, and are the per centages of convictions per 1,000 of population:—

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Year.	Convictions.
1881	8.87
1882	8.97
1883	9.00
1884	8.21
*1885	10.04
*1886	9.49
*1887	10.12
*1888	11.19
*1889	10.85
1890	10.16
1891	9.17
1892	8.00
1893	8.06

* Scott Act period.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

1881	4.73
1882	4.88
1883	4.81
1884	4.43
1885	5.12
1886	5.52
1887	5.94
1888	6.34
1889	6.51
1890	6.98
1891	7.22

Year.	Convictors.
1892	6.98
1893	6.43

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

1881	3.60
1882	2.93
1883	3.27
1884	3.19
1885	3.82
1886	3.46
1887	2.83
1888	2.68
1889	3.06
1890	3.29
1891	3.28
1892	3.58
1893	4.31

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

1881	5.78
1882	7.09
1883	8.00
1884	7.63
1885	6.97
1886	6.77
1887	5.78
1888	6.44
1889	6.99
1890	8.08
1891	7.90
1892	7.05
1893	7.54

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1881	4.83
1882	4.71
1883	4.86
1884	4.83
1885	6.40
1886	6.03
1887	4.67
1888	4.30
1889	4.90

Year.	Convictions.
1890	4.37
1891	5.08
1892	5.28
1883	5.25

MAINE AND ONTARIO

The following table gives the total commitments for crime per 1000 of population, in the State of Maine and the Province of Ontario for a term of years :—

Year.	Maine.	Ontario.
1888	5.17	6.05
1889	6.00	6.03
1890	5.73	5.63
1891	5.53	4.92
1892	5.62	4.22

The ratio per 1,000 of population of the prisoners in common jails in Ontario and Maine at the end of the years given was :—

Year.	Maine.	Ontario.
1891	0.57	0.42
1892	0.60	0.37
1893	0.86	0.37

Inmates of Reformatories were :—

Year.	Maine.	Ontario.
1891	0.255	0.145
1892	0.244	0.130

These statistics not only show the absurdity of Dr. Leonard's statement, but they prove that where a liberal licence law prevails criminality decreases, whereas under a law such as that of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick or Maine, criminality increases, and that the ratio of crime is greater in the prohibition territories and states than it is in the licence province of Ontario.

Pauperism.

Rev. Dr. Leonard on the occasion previously alluded to, charged the Liquor Traffic with being responsible for 75 per cent of the paupers, and claimed that Prohibition by doing away with the Liquor Traffic would reduce pauperism 75 per cent.

Let us see how far the known facts warrant the Rev. Gentleman's assertion :—

ONTARIO'S STATISTICS.

The committals for vagrancy in the Province of Ontario for the years mentioned were as follows :—

Year.	Committals.
1881	1,580
1882	1,449
1883	1,554
1884	2,130
1885	2,445
1886	2,243
1887	2,192
1888	2,301
1889	2,164
1890	1,958
1891	1,877
1892	1,775
1893	1,665
1894	2,125
1895	2,261

The Scott Act period from 1884 to 1889 tells its own story. Prior to that measure of Prohibition the pauperism was comparatively light, during its continuance there was a startling increase, when it went out a constant and marked decrease, until the business stagnation of the last two years sent many a person to the alms-house who otherwise would have been a producing citizen.

UNITED STATES STATISTICS.

The last United States census returns, for the North Atlantic group of States, gives the following ratio of paupers per 1000 of population :—

Maine	1.75
New Hampshire .. .	3.03
Vermont .. .	1.63
Massachusetts .. .	2.11
Rhode Island .. .	1.41
Connecticut .. .	1.92
New York .. .	1.71
New Jersey .. .	1.88
Pennsylvania .. .	1.64

The first three states are under Prohibition, and the fourth under partial Prohibition. These should, according to Dr. Leonard, have 75 per cent. less paupers than the remaining five states.

Taking the seven Prohibition States that existed as such at the time of the taking of the census, and seven license states as nearly as possible, similar in population and situation; the first group comprising Kansas, North Dakota, Iowa, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Vermont and Maine; and the second group: Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Mississippi, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and Nebraska, the ratio of paupers in almshouses shows as follows :—

Prohibition States .. .	0.986
License States .. .	0.818

In Kansas the proportion of paupers in almshouses per million of population was in 1880—356; in 1890—416. Prohibition was adopted in 1880.

In Iowa the proportion of paupers in almshouses per million of population was, in 1880—717; in 1890—848. Prohibition was adopted in 1883.

REGARDING POPULATION.

The poverty or wealth of a State or Province can be tested by its increase of population as compared with surrounding States or Provinces. Men do not flock to a poverty stricken district nor do they remain at home to starve.

The increases in population in the eastern Canadian Provinces, during the last census decade were :—

	Per Cent.
Prince Edward Island	0.18
Nova Scotia	2.25
New Brunswick	0.02
Quebec	9.53
Ontario	9.65

The population of Maine increased in the decade exactly 2 per cent., New Hampshire, a fraction less than 2 per cent., and Vermont had the magnificent total increase of exactly 136 living persons. These are the smallest increases of any of the States.

Kansas increased her population between 1870 and 1880, 173 per cent., between 1880 and 1890 but 43 per cent., and according to the State returns there was an actual falling off in the last two years of 91,456.

Iowa increased her population between 1870 and 1880, 36.06 per cent., in the last census decade only 17.68 per cent. Not only so but twenty-seven counties considerably decreased between 1880 and 1890. Illinois increased three times as much as Iowa, Wisconsin went ahead of her by nearly 100,000, Minnesota's increase was about double that of Iowa, wicked Missouri's more than double, while 600,000 people travelled across Prohibition Iowa to get into licensed Nebraska.

INCREASE OF INDUSTRIES.

The industrial side of the question has its bearing upon the poverty of a people, and indicates very clearly whether or not the Liquor Traffic has an adverse influence upon the possibility of a man earning a living. The census returns show the position of the Provinces toward each other in respect to industrial establishments and employees for 1881 and 1891 as follows :—

	No of Establishments	
	1881.	1891.
Ontario	23,058	32,028
Quebec	15,848	23,110
Nova Scotia	5,459	10,372
New Brunswick	3,117	5,419
Other Provinces	2,441	4,836

	Employees.	
	1881	1891
Ontario.....	118,308	165,335
Quebec.....	85,673	116,467
Nova Scotia.....	20,390	34,250
New Brunswick.....	19,922	26,609
Prince Edward Island.....	5,767	7,906
Manitoba.....	1,921	4,375
British Columbia.....	2,871	11,473

The increases in the number given employment were :—

Ontario	47,027
Québec	30,794
Nova Scotia	13,860
New Brunswick	6,687
Prince Edward Island	2,139
Manitoba	3,454
British Columbia	8,602

How comes it that no Prohibition State has within its borders a city worthy of the name? This is a fact. No State or Province in North America enjoying the blessings of Prohibition has a city of 40,000 inhabitants except in Nova Scotia, Halifax, which was built up under license law. St. John, New Brunswick, much as that bright little city has struggled, lost in population instead of gaining during the last census decade. Fredericton has been stationary ever since she has had Prohibition, and even Moncton, which grew while openly defying the law, has now been struck by the general stagnation. Meanwhile, Toronto doubled her population in ten years, Montreal added about 100,000 to hers in the same length of time, and big cities are growing up in the west. Maine has Portland with less than 40,000, but when a license State is struck, there is Boston with 450,000. The most striking example is Iowa, with such paltry towns as Des Moines, Dubuque, Council Bluffs, etc. Bordering this State are Illinois, with Chicago, 1,098,000; Wisconsin with Milwaukee, 204,000; Minnesota with St. Paul, 133,000, and Minneapolis, 164,000; Nebraska with Omaha, 140,000, and Missouri with St. Louis, 450,000, and Kansas City, 132,000. The same is true of Kansas with Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and other large cities in the bordering States, but no industrial centre worthy of the name within her own borders. Now, why is this?

Insanity.

Rev. Dr. Leonard (and his statements are considered simply because they are the stock arguments used everywhere by prohibitionists) made the further charge that the liquor traffic was responsible for 50 per cent. of the insanity of the country and that prohibition, by wiping out the liquor traffic, would reduce the number of insane by 50 per cent. Here are the facts :—

The Classification of Insane per thousand of population in the Dominion of Canada is as follows :

British Columbia	1.32
Manitoba	1.20
New Brunswick	2.70
Nova Scotia	3.00
Ontario	2.80
Prince Edward Island	3.00
Quebec	3.00
Territories	0.50

Prince Edward Island under total prohibition, and Nova Scotia under prohibition except in the City of Halifax, instead of being 50 per cent. lower are more than 50 per cent higher than British Columbia, altogether under licence, or Manitoba under licence, and are considerably higher than Ontario also under licence. As showing the absurdity of the Rev. Gentleman's contention it may be further pointed out that British Columbia with the highest ratio of drunkenness in all Canada is nearly the lowest in point of insanity while Nova Scotia, second lowest in point of drunkenness is in the front rank as regards insanity.

The ratio of insane per thousand of population in different countries is

Canada	2.80
England	3.20

Scotland	3.20
Ireland	3.70
France	2.50
Germany	2.40
Scandinavia	2.90
United States	2.30
Australia	3.30

The report of the Canadian Royal Commission on the liquor traffic says in this connection :—

“The Commissioners have not been able to find any substantial evidence proving that the insane population has been to any considerable extent increased through the drinking habits of the people of the Dominion, and yet it may be observed that whilst the insane of the country have, as between 1871 and 1891, increased in a greater ratio than the population, the consumption of liquor PER CAPITA has in the same period materially decreased.”

IN NOVA SCOTIA

In 1886 the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia passed a law which has had the practical result of prohibiting the sale of liquor outside the City of Halifax. The result should have been a decrease of 50 per cent. in the insane population of the county. The facts are shown in the following table of those admitted to the insane asylum of the Province from the year 1882 to 1892 :—

1882	91
1883	96
1884	86
1885	112
1886	114
1887	112
1888	104
1889	76
1890	94
1891	111
1892	101

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick is the banner prohibition province. Here are

the figures of the daily average of patients in the insane asylum for the years mentioned :—

1877	277
1878	287
1879	301
1880	309
1881	316
1882	345
1883	369
1884	363
1885	394
1886	424
1887	445
1888	443
1889	447
1890	445
1891	465
1892	602

IN THE STATE OF MAINE.

Surely if prohibition were to have the effect of reducing insanity by any per centage it would be shown in the State of Maine. Here are the figures giving the number of inmates in the Maine insane hospital for the years mentioned :—

1881	450
1882	461
1883	464
1884	460
1885	486
1886	528
1887	552
1888	578
1889	580
1890	626
1891	673
1892	685

Maine's yearly average increased from 75 in 1850 to 685 in 1892.

IOWA AND KANSAS.

The State of Iowa adopted prohibition in 1882, and the law came into effect in 1883. At that date there were 1070 patients in the

asylum for

State insane asylums. In 1891 these had increased to 1912, and including County asylums, established after 1883, the total was 2,761.

Kansas adopted prohibition in 1880. For the ten years prior to the enactment of the prohibitory law, the number of insane patients received at the State asylums was 761, or one to each 1301 of the population. For the ten years succeeding the passage of the prohibitory law, the number of patients received was 3,301 or one for each 443 of the population.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.

Rev. Dr. Leonard says that the abolition of the liquor traffic would decrease insanity 50 per cent., which means that according to his knowledge 50 per cent. of the insanity of this country is caused by the use of intoxicants. On the other hand 623 Canadian physicians reported that in their opinion less than 10 per cent of the insanity of the country was to be attributed to the use of liquor while 38 thought the figures should be somewhere between 20 and 50 per cent.

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Dr. Daniel Clark, superintendant of the insane asylum at Toronto, and the leading authority in Canada estimates the number of cases caused by the use of intoxicants, including intoxication as a "predisposing cause" at $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole.

Dr. Edwin S. Blanchard, superintendant of the insane asylum at Charlottetown, P.E.I., gave an estimate of not above 5 per cent.

Dr. Gordon Bell, superintendant of the Manitoba asylum stated that of 47 cases only one could be proven to have been caused by drink.

Dr. Burgess, superintendant of the Montreal insane asylum reported 24 out of 377 cases caused by the use of intoxicants.

5 in 1892.

Dr. James P. Steevens, superintendant of the New Brunswick insane asylum believed that one-eighth of the insanity was due to drinking habits.

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Three of the Provinces give in their statistical reports the causes of insanity. They are as follows :—

NOVA SCOTIA.

Year.	No. of Committals.	No. of Cases caused by Intemperance.
1880	89	9
1881	80	2
1882	91	5
1883	96	6
1884	86	6
1885	112	8
1886	114	3
1887	112	4
1888	104	7
1889	76	1
1890	94	2
1891	111	0

ONTARIO.

1880	507	10
1881	502	15
1882	493	15
1883	519	16
1884	493	19
1885	457	16
1886	519	7
1887	425	14
1888	566	23
1889	514	14
1890	676	12
1891	928	15

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1882	7	0
1883	8	1
1884	11	0
1885	21	4
1886	27	8
1887	39	1
1888	29	6
1889	41	0
1890	57	7
1891	54	5

Reduction of Licenses.

The agitation for a reduction in the number of licenses, with the idea that a reduction in the number of licenses would mean a corresponding reduction in the amount of drunkenness is amply proven by the statistics to be based upon entirely false premises.

For instance the Fleming by-law came into effect in the city of Toronto on May 1st 1887, and it cut off 74 hotel and 16 shop licences. Three months were allowed to dispose of the stocks, so that the by-law actually went into operation on 1st August. Here is a statement of the arrests for drunkenness in the five months following, and the corresponding term of the preceeding year—viz. five months before the licenses were reduced and five months after :—

	1886,	1887.
August	336	472
September	366	463
October	312	469
November	331	366
December	302	375
Total	1,647	2,145

Increase 1887 over 1886 498, or nearly one third more under the reduced licences.

The following table gives the total arrests for drunkenness in the city of Toronto for the years mentioned :—

1880	2,873
1881	2,908
1882	2,974
1883	3,407
1884	3,644
1885	3,864
1886	4,283
1887	5,209
1888	4,882

1889	.. . . . .	5,441
1890	.. . . . .	5,023
1891	.. . . . .	3,758
1892	.. . . . .	3,657
1893	.. . . . .	3,644
1894	.. . . . .	3,392
1895	.. . . . .	2,773

It will be observed that the arrests for drunkenness took a large upward leap in 1887, and the evil effect that thus arose from unduly decreasing the houses of public entertainment continued for years.

COUNTY OF HALTON.

Another striking example is the County of Halton prior to and under the Scott Act. Taking the average of the last three years prior to the Scott Act, and the last three years of the Scott Act, the figures are

	Before Scott Act.	Under Scott Act.
Drunkenness	9½	13½
Violation Liquor Laws	3	31
Total Convictions	53	107½

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Take again a comparison between Toronto and Montreal in the matter of drunkenness. Montreal has nearly a thousand licensed places, to be exact one for 234 of population, while Toronto has only one for 860 of population. The figures are arrests for drunkenness per thousand of population :--

	Toronto.	Montreal.
1880	33.13	19.24
1881	30.32	17.73
1882	28.15	19.68
1883	29.61	21.60
1884	29.27	12.24
1885	28.86	9.55
1886	29.88	11.62
1887	34.06	13.52
1888	30.11	16.51
1889	31.13	15.42
1890	28.74	14.20
1891	20.76	12.93
1892	19.19	11.36
1893	18.22	10.38

DIFFERENT CITIES.

A comparison for 1893, the last year for which official records are to hand, in the different cities mentioned shows as follows ; the figures being arrests for drunkenness per thousand of population :—

Montreal, unlimited licences	10.38
Toronto, limited licences	18.22
St. John, limited licences	24.15
Halifax, licence	19.42
Fredricton, prohibition	21.18
Portland, Me., prohibition	39.14
Burlington, Vt., prohibition	10.37
Portsmouth, N. H., (1892) prohibition ..	48.74
Atchison, Kansas, prohibition	23.78
Des Moines, Iowa, prohibition	18.32

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

A witness before the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic gave the following official statistics and his conclusions thereon. He said :

“Coming to the statistics, these in each case show most gratifying results since the adoption of the Crooks Act in 1876. I take it that no more accurate test can be had than the committals for drunkenness year by year. I have a table showing the number of licenses of all kinds granted year by year since 1876, and the committals to jail in each of these years. This table reads :—

Year.	No. of Licences of all Kinds.	Committed to Prison for Drunk- enness.
1876-7	3,936	4,032
1877-8	3,754	3,785
1878-9	3,760	3,581
1879-80	4,068	3,795
1880-1	4,195	3,328
1881-2	4,760	3,497
1882-3	4,903	3,895
1883-4	4,940	4,650
1884-5	4,516	3,696
1885-6	3,608	3,555
1886-7	2,326	4,130

Year	No. of Licenses of all Kinds.	Committed to Prison for Drunk- enness.
1887-8	2,290	4,551
1888-9	2,935	4,797
1889-90	4,246	4,573
1890-91	4,256	3,614
1891-92	4,189	2,736

"It will be observed that while the number of licenses has increased with the growth of population, the committals for drunkenness have decreased over one-third, a most gratifying circumstance. Lest it may be said that under a prohibitive system still better results might have been obtained, I wish to point out that during this period we had the Scott Act, for a time, over three-fourths of the Province, and that during that prohibitive period the committals for drunkenness largely INCREASED. Allow me to point out as strongly as possible that under the license law the committals for drunkenness were largely below the number of licenses issued—that is that there was nothing like the proportion of one committal for one license, but that under the Scott Act the committals for drunkenness quickly exceeded the number of licenses issued, that while one went down the other went up, until in 1887-8 there were twice as many committals as there were licenses, and in the following year, the last year of the Scott Act, the committals for drunkenness reached the highest point they have ever attained in Ontario. No amount of explanation or excuse can alter these facts."

IN ENGLAND.

The same results are found in England, and the figures quoted by Mr. W. Gurney Benham are very interesting. Summarized they are as follows :—

In 1880 there were in England and Wales 110,590 drinking houses, and the convictions for drunkenness were 127,664. Between 1880 and 1890 nearly 10,000 of these houses were closed up. Yet

there was an increase of over 17,000 in the convictions for drunkenness 1891 as compared with 1880. The police returns, which are very carefully kept in England, show undoubtedly the startling result that in districts with an excessive amount of drunkenness, the number of licenses were, as a rule, especially small, whilst in the districts comparatively free from drunkenness there were, as a rule, large numbers of licensed houses.

ON THE CONTINENT.

Again, in 1884, the Federal Legislature of Switzerland appointed a Commission to act jointly with the Federal Bureau of Statistics in regard to an inquiry into the liquor traffic. The report deals at length with this subject, and arrives at the conclusion that this favorite idea of realizing the objects of temperance is not sustained by practical experience. On this point the report reads as follows :

“ In the course of our investigation we have not found any data warranting the assumption, now become almost a dogma in many places, that the reduction of the number of drinking places tends to restrict the consumption of ardent spirits. On the contrary we are constrained to state that we have frequently found the evil effects of alcoholism most prevalent in the very localities where the number of drinking places was smallest, an apparent anomaly which finds its explanation in the fact that in the absence of a sufficient number of conveniently located public bar-rooms the people of the localities in question become accustomed to tipping at home, laying in store greater or smaller quantities of spirits according to their means. The number of saloons is not a criterion of the consumption of spirits. We hold that a much more effective temperance measure than the reduction of saloons is to be found in all these rules and regulations which, by exacting certain securities from persons licensed to retail ardent spirits, render the retailers as a class more respectable, and improve the condition and the management of drinking places.”

Growth of Prohibition Sentiment.

It is claimed that the growth of public sentiment in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic has been enormous. Assuming that we have to deal with matters on this continent, because it will hardly be claimed that in any other part of the world, excepting New Zealand, where the prohibitionists have within the last few months been disastrously defeated, prohibition can passibly be an issue—What are the facts?

In Canada the nearest approach to prohibition has been, in recent times, the Scott Act. It has been tried in Prince Edward Island and has been retained, because there is no license law.

In Nova Scotia about one-half of the Province is under the Scott Act, because the license law is practically prohibitive.

In New Brunswick a large proportion of the Province is under the Scott Act from the same cause.

In Quebec, where the alternative of a licence law prevails, only three counties have, after fair trial, retained the Scott Act. (One of these is actually the old Dunkin Act.)

In Ontario, at one time having three-fourths of the constituencies under the Scott Act, it is not retained anywhere.

In Manitoba the Act was nominally carried in two constituencies, Lisgar and Selkirk, but was never enforced and consequently there was no occasion to repeal.

In British Columbia it has never been submitted.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

The United States is the only country in the world that has attempted to prohibit the liquor traffic, aside from the partial attempt in Canada. Consequently that country supplies the only experience of prohibitory laws on a scale sufficiently extensive to be considered as an efficient trial of the system.

The States now under prohibition are Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Kansas, and the Dakotas. A point to be remembered is that each dealer in liquor, whether it be in a licence or prohibited state, whether to sell legally or illegally, must take out a vendor's licence from the Federal Government, or be prosecuted by the Federal authorities. He pays for this license \$25, and all but the smaller peddlars in prohibition states do so. In the prohibition states the number of those who took out these licences were as follows (1893):--

Maine	1,087
Vermont	456
New Hampshire	1,936
Kansas	2,839
Dakotas	1,834

Maine, under prohibition has a greater proportion of licences per head of population than has Ontario under licence.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS REPORT.

The Royal Commission on the liquor traffic reported that the general statistics show:—

(1) That there has been a steady increase in the production of both spirituous and malt liquors in the United States.

(2) That there has been, including all descriptions, an increase in the aggregate consumption, and the consumption PER CAPITA of the population.

(3) That there has been an increase in the number of those paying taxes for the right to make, and to deal in spirituous and malt liquors.

(4) That in those States where sale is prohibited the number of those paying the Federal tax for the right to deal in liquors has increased.

RECORD OF THE STATES.

Kansas adopted prohibition in 1880, and retains it.

Iowa adopted prohibition in 1855, partially repealed it in 1858, totally repealed it in 1862, readopted it in 1882, and repealed it in 1894.

Maine adopted prohibition in 1851, repealed it in 1855, re-enacted it in 1857 and has continued it to the present time.

Massachusetts passed a prohibitory law in 1852 which was declared unconstitutional. A general prohibitory law was passed in 1855, which lasted until 1868, when it was repealed but restored in the following year. In 1870 a "free beer" amendment was adopted but repealed in 1873. The law was finally repealed in 1875, a constitutional amendment submitted in 1889 being overwhelmingly defeated.

Rhode Island passed a prohibitory law in 1852, repealed it in 1863. Passed another prohibitory law in 1874 and repealed it the following year. Passed a constitutional amendment in favor of prohibition in 1886 and repealed it in 1889.

Delaware passed a prohibitory law in 1848, which was declared unconstitutional and was not re enacted.

Minnesota passed a prohibitory law in 1852 which was repealed three years later.

New York passed a prohibitory law in 1853 which Gov. Seymour vetoed. Another law was passed in 1855 but was declared unconstitutional. Not been tried since.

Connecticut passed a prohibitory law in 1853 and repealed it in 1874.

Indiana passed a prohibitory law in 1855, the Courts were equally divided as to its constitutionality and it became a dead letter.

Nebraska passed a prohibitory law in 1855 and repealed it a few years later.

Illinois passed a prohibitory law in 1855 which was also repealed after a few years trial.

Ohio passed a prohibitory law in 1883 but never put it in operation.

THE LATER VOTES.

In 1880 the idea of submitting to the people of a State an amendment to the constitution declaring in favor of prohibition was put into practice.

These votes which were discontinued in 1890 resulted as follows :

	Majority For	Majority Against.
Kansas	7,837	.....
Iowa	29,749	.....
Ohio	82,214	.....
Maine	46,972	.....
Rhode Island	5,833	.....
Michigan .. . . .	.....	5,645
Texas .. . . .	.....	91,357
Tennessee .. . . .	.....	27,693
Oregon .. . . .	.....	7,985
West Virginia .. . . .	.....	34,887
New Hampshire .. . . .	.....	5,290
Massachusetts .. . . .	.....	45,820
Pennsylvania .. . . .	.....	188,027
Rhode Island .. . . .	.....	10,359
South Dakota	6,053	.....
North Dakota	1,159	.....
Washington .. . . .	.....	11,943
Connecticut .. . . .	.....	27,595
Nebraska .. . . .	.....	29,432
	<hr/> 179,817	<hr/> 486,033

From this statement it will be seen that in the ten years 7 states adopted the prohibitive amendment with combined majorities of 179,817 while 12 states rejected the same with 486,033 combined majority. Of the seven, Ohio's majority of 82,214, Rhode Island's surplus majority of 1,307, and Iowa's majority of 29,749, these three having returned to licence or its equivalent, must be subtracted from the total prohibition majority, leaving only 66,724 nett as against 486,033.

The population of the States that in the ten years voted in favor of prohibition is 4,511,605. The population of the States which voted against prohibition is 17,201,536. This does not include Ohio and Rhode Island with a combined population of 4,107,822.

Twenty-seven states (not including Territories) have not in recent years seen fit to vote on the subject at all. Their combined population is 37,945,465.

In all 17 states have at one time or another, by vote of the people adopted prohibition, and of these 11 have either repealed the law or allowed it to fall into disuse.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.

In the last five elections for President of the United States the Prohibitionists have had candidates in the field. The strength they have shown is as follows :--

Year.	Total Vote.	Prohibition Vote.
1880	9,218,251	10,305
1884	10,052,706	150,369
1888	11,373,498	249,665
1892	12,041,298	269,299
1896	13,898,802	125,485

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Vote.

Cost of Prohibition.

The report of the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic (and conditions have not changed since that report was made) gives the cost of Prohibition as follows :

Revenue derived by the Dominion Government, taking an average of five years, \$7,101,557.

Revenue derived by the Provincial Governments (year 1890-91):

Quebec	\$ 552,318
Ontario	308,200
Manitoba	27,550
North West	20,790
British Columbia	15,500
Total	\$ 924,358

Revenue derived by the municipalities in the same year :—

Nova Scotia	\$ 17,659
New Brunswick	21,980
Prince Edward Island	600
Quebec	21,964
Ontario	294,968
Manitoba	18,507
North West	7,675
British Columbia	45,754
Total	\$ 429,107

There is paid by brewers and distillers annually for the following articles :

Product of the farm	\$ 2,382,765
Wages	1,194,046
Fuel	170,000
Transportation	450,000
Casks, bottles, cases	206,455
Capsules, corks, etc.	76,186

Printing, advertising, etc.	79,897
Repairs, etc.	47,005
Insurance	151,685
Gas, taxes, water supply	123,118
Ice	36,757
Sundries	121,992

Total \$ 5,039,906

Capital invested, as shown by the census returns is :—

Distilleries	\$ 7,054,000
Breweries	8,311,453
Malt Houses	223,500
Cider Mills	136,795
Wine Presses	396,475

Total \$16,122,223

The Commissioners fix the value of the retail houses in the Dominion at \$38,000,000 ; fixtures, stock, etc , \$21,000,000 ; number of employees vending liquors at 25,000 to 30,000, with wages amounting annually to \$10,500,000.

There are in round figures 14,000,000 gallons of spirits held in bond, the duty upon which would amount to \$21,000,000.

The distillery and brewery properties would be a total loss, the retail houses would depreciate one-half in value, all other items would be total loss.

The cost then of prohibition would be for the the first year :—

Value of Manufactories	\$ 15,588,953
On retail houses	19,000,000
Stocks, fixtures, etc.	21,000,000
Wages, taxes, etc.	15,539,906
Duty on spirits in bond	21,000,000
Federal Revenue	7,101,557
Provincial and Municipal Revenue	1,353,465

Total \$100,583,881

Together with above 30,000 workmen thrown out of employment.

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