

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDICES

TO THE SECOND REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

IN

CANADA

# Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

## APPENDIX No. 1.

The following is a partial statement of the number of prisoners committed to the jails of the province, and those remaining therein at the end of each year:

### NOVA SCOTIA.

	Population.	No. ad- mitted.	Ratio per M.	No. re- maining at end of year.	Ratio per M.
1880.....	435,000	692	1.59	9	0.02
1881.....	440,572	913	2.07	76	0.17
1882.....	441,545	959	2.17	56	0.12
1883.....	442,521	812	1.83	44	0.09
1884.....	443,499	1,155	2.60	70	0.15
1885.....	444,478	1,078	2.42	71	0.16
1886.....	445,460	812	1.82	69	0.15
1887.....	446,446	854	1.91	89	0.19
1888.....	447,432	856	1.91	76	0.17
1889.....	448,420	1,006	2.24	83	0.18
1890.....	449,408	1,088	2.42	76	0.17
1891.....	450,396	1,011	2.24	89	0.19
1892.....	451,389	1,039	2.30	63	0.13
1893.....	452,383	1,073	2.28	67	0.14

No returns have been obtained from the counties of Annapolis, Inverness, Kings. No proper record kept in Pictou county.

Shelburne: Three persons said to have been jailed in last eleven years for breach of liquor laws, and one for drunkenness.

Victoria: No record obtainable; said that there was an absence of crime during the last decade. Not under the Scott Act.

## APPENDIX No. 2.

THE following is a partial statement of the number of prisoners committed to the jails of the province, and of those remaining therein at the end of each year:—

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

	Population.	No. ad- mitted.	Ratio per M.	No. re- maining at end of year.	Ratio per M.
1880.....	317,479	820	2.58	64	0.20
1881.....	321,233	1,040	3.23	73	0.23
1882.....	321,235	1,182	3.67	61	0.19
1883.....	321,238	1,114	3.46	64	0.20
1884.....	321,241	1,039	3.42	38	0.12
1885.....	321,244	963	2.99	59	0.18
1886.....	321,247	974	3.03	54	0.17
1887.....	321,250	830	2.58	40	0.12
1888.....	321,253	816	2.54	58	0.18
1889.....	321,256	907	2.82	59	0.18
1890.....	321,259	1,030	3.20	70	0.21
1891.....	321,263	1,330	4.13	64	0.19
1892.....	321,267	1,364	4.24	72	0.22
1893.....	321,271	1,336	4.15	51	0.15

Three counties made returns for the years 1880 to 1892; others from 1883 to 1892, and from 1888 to 1892 only. Three counties reported the number committed only, and only two reported the number remaining at end of the year.

No return from Victoria county.

In a statement furnished by the sheriff of the county of Charlotte the number of commitments to the jail of that county for seven years prior to the adoption of the Scott Act, and for seven years ending 1891, when the Act was in force, with the number of days for which the offenders were sentenced, is given. The figures are as under:—

	Prisoners.	Days.
7 years ending 1884.....	293	7,217
7 do 1891.....	252	8,712

The population of the electoral district of Charlotte was—in 1881 26,087, and in 1891 23,752.

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## APPENDIX No. 3.

STATEMENT showing the number of prisoners committed to the jails of the province and those remaining therein at the close of each year:—

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Year.	Population.	No. com- mitted to jail.	Ratio per 1,000	No. re- maining at end of year.	Ratio per 1,000
1880.....	107,290	341	3.18	32	0.30
1881.....	108,891	246	2.25	27	0.25
1882.....	108,909	217	1.98	24	0.22
1883.....	108,927	184	1.68	19	0.17
1884.....	108,945	202	1.85	14	0.13
1885.....	108,964	249	2.28	24	0.22
1886.....	108,983	252	2.31	29	0.27
1887.....	109,002	206	1.88	30	0.27
1888.....	109,021	219	2.00	23	0.21
1889.....	109,040	281	2.57	30	0.27
1890.....	109,059	196	1.79	30	0.27
1891.....	109,080	269	2.46	24	0.22
1892.....	109,100	189	1.73	24	0.22
1893.....	109,118	161	1.47	18	0.16

## APPENDIX No. 4.

RETURN of prisoners committed to the county jails and the number remaining therein at the end of each year.

### QUEBEC.

Year.	Population.	No. ad- mitted.	Ratio per M.	No. re- maining at end of year.	Ratio per M.
1880.....	1,341,250	3,801	2.83	.....	.....
1881.....	1,359,027	3,340	2.45	.....	.....
1882.....	1,371,449	3,261	2.37	.....	.....
1883.....	1,383,985	3,044	2.19	505	0.36
1884.....	1,396,035	3,559	2.54	564	0.40
1885.....	1,409,400	3,397	2.41	493	0.35
1886.....	1,422,282	3,383	2.37	428	0.30
1887.....	1,435,282	3,483	2.42	557	0.39
1888.....	1,448,401	3,973	2.74	541	0.37
1889.....	1,461,639	4,683	3.20	572	0.39
1890.....	1,474,098	3,653	2.47	503	0.34
1891.....	1,488,635	4,175	2.80	567	0.38
1892.....	1,502,140	3,478	2.31	451	0.30
1893.....	1,515,870	3,626	2.39	451	0.30

## APPENDIX No. 5.

RETURN of prisoners committed to the county jails and the Central Prison, and the number remaining therein at the close of each year.

## ONTARIO.

Year.	Population.	No. ad- mitted.	Ratio per M.	No. re- maining at end of year	Ratio per M.
1870.....	1,893,719	11,300	5.90	901	0.47
1881.....	1,926,922	9,239	4.82	770	0.40
1882.....	1,944,889	9,620	4.94	844	0.43
1883.....	1,963,016	9,880	5.03	796	0.40
1884.....	1,981,311	12,081	6.09	952	0.48
1885.....	1,999,777	11,426	5.71	983	0.49
1886.....	2,018,415	10,645	5.27	853	0.42
1887.....	2,037,227	11,017	5.40	971	0.48
1888.....	2,056,214	12,454	6.05	1,076	0.52
1889.....	2,075,378	12,731	6.03	1,027	0.49
1890.....	2,094,721	11,810	5.63	979	0.47
1891.....	2,114,321	10,423	4.92	805	0.42
1892.....	2,134,026	9,011	4.22	810	0.38
1893.....	2,153,915	8,619	4.00	814	0.37

## APPENDIX No. 6

THE following is a statement of the number of prisoners committed to the jails of the province and those remaining therein at the end of each year:—

## MANITOBA.

Year.	Population.	No. ad- mitted.	Ratio per M.	No. re- maining at end of year.	Ratio per M.
1870.....	56,843	48	0.84	14	0.25
1881.....	62,260	96	1.54	12	0.19
1882.....	69,592	216	3.10	35	0.50
1883.....	77,788	207	2.66	30	0.38
1884.....	86,951	231	2.65	42	0.48
1885.....	97,194	259	2.66	31	0.32
1886.....	108,640	210	1.93	41	0.38
1887.....	116,267	180	1.54	19	0.16
1888.....	124,429	134	1.07	30	0.24
1889.....	133,164	225	1.68	30	0.22
1890.....	142,511	165	1.15	25	0.17
1891.....	152,506	198	1.29	35	0.23
1892.....	163,213	246	1.50	52	0.32
1893.....	174,669	322	1.84	64	0.36

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## APPENDIX No. 7.

STATEMENT showing the number of prisoners remaining in the Regina jail and in the guard rooms of the Mounted Police at the end of each year for the under-mentioned period:—

### N. W. TERRITORIES.

Year.	Population.	No. remain- ing at end of each year.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1883.....	65,748	8	0.12
1884.....	70,957	9	0.12
1885.....	76,585	13	0.17
1886.....	79,939	7	0.08
1887.....	83,429	13	0.15
1888.....	87,071	22	0.25
1889.....	90,872	30	0.33
1890.....	94,839	43	0.45
1891.....	98,967	47	0.47
1892.....	103,288	59	0.57
1893.....	107,797	80	0.74

## APPENDIX No. 8.

THE following is a partial statement of the number of prisoners committed to the jails of the province and of those remaining therein at the end of each year.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Year.	Population.	No. ad- mitted.	Ratio per M.	No. re- main- ing at end of year.	Ratio per M.
1880.....	47,986	421	8.94	59	1.23
1881.....	49,459	641	12.96	65	1.31
1882.....	53,067	709	13.37	104	1.96
1883.....	56,769	829	14.60	113	1.99
1884.....	60,797	1,395	22.94	113	1.85
1885.....	65,111	1,773	27.23	172	2.64
1886.....	69,732	1,107	15.87	118	1.69
1887.....	74,681	834	11.16	158	2.11
1888.....	79,980	1,093	13.66	109	1.36
1889.....	86,656	*	*	74	0.85
1890.....	91,733	836	9.11	110	1.20
1891.....	98,173	1,175	11.96	138	1.40
1892.....	105,141	1,144	10.88	144	1.37
1893.....	112,604	1,104	9.81	153	1.36

\* NOTE.—No returns for the year 1889.

This return includes the statistics of the three provincial jails, but does not include prisoners in city and county jails, if there are any. The Assistant Attorney General of the province who was appealed to for information, wrote,—

"In reply to your communication asking for further returns in respect to the number of prisoners confined in municipal or other lock-ups, between 1885 and 1893, I beg to inform you that no such returns are available." (July 20, 1894.)

## APPENDIX No. 9.

The following is a statement of the number of inmates admitted to the provincial insane asylum, and of those remaining therein at the end of each year:—

## NOVA SCOTIA.

	Population.	No. ad- mitted.	Ratio per M.	No. re- maining at end of year.	Ratio per M.
1873	397,822	74	0.18	268	0.67
1874	402,930	67	0.16	279	0.69
1875	408,104	114	0.27	318	0.77
1876	413,365	88	0.21	337	0.81
1877	418,673	94	0.22	351	0.83
1878	424,049	93	0.21	362	0.85
1879	429,494	74	0.17	364	0.84
1880	435,009	89	0.20	361	0.82
1881	440,572	80	0.18	382	0.86
1882	441,545	91	0.20	399	0.90
1883	442,521	96	0.21	400	0.90
1884	443,499	86	0.19	384	0.86
1885	444,478	112	0.25	419	0.94
1886	445,460	114	0.25	396	0.88
1887	446,446	112	0.25	407	0.91
1888	447,432	104	0.23	395	0.88
1889	448,420	76	0.16	372	0.82
1890	449,408	94	0.20	348	0.77
1891	450,396	111	0.24	354	0.78
1892	451,389	101	0.22	363	0.80

NOTE.—The municipalities having to pay a part of the cost of those sent to the asylum, have in some instances removed the harmless insane to their local almshouses. The total number of the "amount of mind" in the province according to the census returns was, in 1871, 1,254; in 1881, 1,445; and in 1891, 1373.

## APPENDIX No. 10.

The following is a statement of the number of those admitted to the insane asylum of the province, and of the number remaining in the same at the end of each year:—

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Year.	Population.	No. ad- mitted.	Ratio per 1,000.	No. re- maining at end of year.	Ratio per 1,000.
1881	321,233	.....	.....	325	1.01
1882	321,235	146	0.45	357	1.11
1883	321,238	137	0.42	367	1.14
1884	321,241	123	0.38	380	1.18
1885	321,244	131	0.40	405	1.26
1886	321,247	151	0.47	435	1.35
1887	321,250	125	0.38	455	1.41
1888	321,253	115	0.35	449	1.39
1889	321,256	112	0.34	442	1.37
1890	321,259	148	0.46	455	1.41
1891	321,263	147	0.45	466	1.45
1892	321,267	103	0.32	451	1.40

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## APPENDIX No. 11.

THE following is a statement of the number of those admitted to the insane asylums of the province, and of the number remaining in the same at the end of each year:—

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Year.	Population.	No. ad- mitted.	Ratio per 1,000.	No. re- maining at end of year.	Ratio per 1,000.
1877.....	102,763	35	0.34	78	0.75
1878.....	104,192	21	0.20	78	0.74
1879.....	105,734	26	0.25	86	0.81
1880.....	107,299	33	0.30	97	0.90
Average.....	104,997	29	0.27	85	0.80
1881.....	108,891	21	0.19	97	0.89
1882.....	108,909	40	0.36	104	0.95
1883.....	108,927	23	0.21	100	0.91
1884.....	108,945	37	0.33	114	1.04
1885.....	108,964	37	0.33	115	1.05
1886.....	108,983	46	0.42	122	1.11
1887.....	109,002	31	0.28	120	1.10
1888.....	109,021	40	0.36	122	1.11
1889.....	109,040	53	0.48	138	1.26
1890.....	109,059	44	0.40	129	1.18
Average.....	108,974	37	0.33	116	1.06
1891.....	109,080	43	0.39	137	1.25
1892.....	109,100	32	0.29	137	1.25
Average.....	109,090	37	0.33	137	1.25



## APPENDIX No. 12.

STATEMENT of the number of insane persons in the asylums of the province of Quebec.

Year.	Population.	No. ad- mitted.	Ratio per M.	No. re- maining at end of year.	Ratio per M.
1875	1,272,513	436	0.34	1,409	1.13
1876	1,289,362	391	0.33	1,531	1.18
1877	1,306,434	397	0.30	1,668	1.27
1878	1,323,732	305	2.23	1,616	1.22
1879	1,341,250	286	0.21	1,694	1.11
1880	1,359,027	282	0.20	1,758	1.29
1881	1,371,449	239	0.18	1,734	1.25
1882	1,383,985	277	0.20	1,758	1.27
1883	1,396,635	391	0.27	1,876	1.34
1884	1,409,400	421	0.29	1,917	1.36
1885	1,422,282	389	0.27	1,958	1.37
1886	1,435,282	431	0.30	2,018	1.40
1887	1,448,401	402	0.27	2,113	1.46
1888	1,461,639	604	0.41	2,374	1.62
1889	1,474,998	728	0.49	2,355	1.59
1890	1,488,535	679	0.45	2,532	1.70
1891	1,502,140	497	0.33	2,530	1.68
1892	1,515,870	387	0.26	2,531	1.67

N.B.— These figures include only the inmates in respect of whom the Provincial Government make payments.

## APPENDIX No. 13.

THE following is a statement of the number of those admitted to the insane asylums of the province, and of the number remaining in the same at the end of each year:—

## ONTARIO.

Year.	Population.	No. ad- mitted.	Ratio per M.	No. re- maining at end of year.	Ratio per M.
1877	1,798,137	437	0.24	1,859	1.03
1878	1,820,510	479	0.26	2,003	1.09
1879	1,861,435	461	0.24	2,143	1.15
1880	1,893,719	507	0.26	2,298	1.21
1881	1,926,922	502	0.25	2,416	1.25
1882	1,944,889	493	0.25	2,508	1.28
1883	1,963,016	519	0.26	2,594	1.32
1884	1,981,311	493	0.24	2,671	1.34
1885	1,999,777	457	0.22	2,705	1.35
1886	2,018,415	519	0.25	2,899	1.43
1887	2,037,227	425	0.20	2,927	1.43
1888	2,056,214	566	0.27	3,110	1.51
1889	2,075,378	514	0.24	3,181	1.53
1890	2,094,721	666	0.31	3,318	1.58
1891	2,114,321	928	0.43	3,468	1.64
1892	2,134,026	792	0.37	3,587	1.68
1893	2,153,915	753	0.34	3,727	1.73

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### APPENDIX No. 14.

The following is a statement of the number of those admitted to the insane asylums of the province, and of the number remaining at the end of each year:—

#### MANITOBA.

Year.	Population.	No. ad- mitted.	Ratio per M.	No. re- maining at end of year.	Ratio per M.
1885.....	97,194	*	.....	47	.48
1886.....	108,640	*	.....	67	.61
1887.....	116,267	*	.....	86	.73
1888.....	124,429	*	.....	95	.68
1889.....	133,164	*	.....	97	.72
1890.....	142,511	*	.....	103	.72
1891.....	152,506	60	.39	135	.88
1892.....	163,213	88	.53	176	1.07
1893.....	174,679	101	.57	231	1.32

NOTE.—No information for years prior to 1885.

\* No information.

There were probably some insane persons in addition to those included in the foregoing statement confined temporarily in the common jails.

(Letter from Mr. Phelps, April 14, 1894.)

### APPENDIX No. 15.

The following is a statement of the number of those admitted to the insane asylums of the province, and of the number remaining in the same at the end of each year:—

#### NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Year.	Population.	No. ad- mitted.	Rate per 1,000.	No. re- maining at end of year.	Ratio per 1,000.
1880.....	55,538	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	56,446	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	60,920	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	65,748	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	70,967	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	76,585	1	.....	1	0.01
1886.....	79,939	3	.....	2	0.02
1886.....	83,429	9	0.11	8	0.09
1887.....	87,071	12	.....	18	0.20
1888.....	90,872	16	.....	24	0.26
1889.....	94,839	20	.....	32	0.33
1890.....	98,967	20	.....	41	0.41
1891.....	103,288	21	0.20	48	0.46
1892.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## APPENDIX No. 16.

THE following is a statement of the number of those admitted to the insane asylums of the province, and of the number remaining in the same at the end of each year:—

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Year.	Population.	No. ad- mitted.	Ratio per M.	No. re- main- ing at end of year.	Ratio per M.
1872.....	37,412	18	0.48	16	0.42
1873.....	38,594	15	0.38	14	0.36
1874.....	39,813	12	0.30	19	0.47
1875.....	41,071	29	0.70	32	0.77
1876.....	42,371	22	0.51	35	0.82
1877.....	43,710	14	0.32	37	0.84
1878.....	45,091	17	0.37	36	0.79
1879.....	46,516	18	0.38	41	0.88
1880.....	47,986	17	0.35	48	1.00
1881.....	49,459	13	0.26	48	0.97
1882.....	53,007	7	0.13	49	0.92
1883.....	56,769	8	0.14	49	0.86
1884.....	60,797	11	0.18	51	0.83
1885.....	65,111	21	0.32	61	0.93
1886.....	69,732	27	0.38	65	0.93
1887.....	74,681	39	0.52	77	1.03
1888.....	79,980	29	0.36	82	1.02
1889.....	86,656	41	0.47	100	1.15
1890.....	91,733	57	0.62	117	1.27
1891.....	98,173	54	0.55	123	1.25
1892.....	105,141	64	0.60	135	1.28
1893.....	112,604	49	0.43	133	1.18

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## APPENDIX No. 17.

### MEMORANDUM

PREPARED BY MR. GEO. JOHNSON, DOMINION STATISTICIAN, ON THE CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF THE DOMINION AND THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

JULY 7, 1892.

DEAR MR. FOSTER,—Much attention has been given by the Commission on the Liquor Traffic to the criminal statistics of the Dominion and some interesting facts have already been developed. I have been able to have worked out from the reports laid before Parliament the total annual convictions for all offences in the Dominion and the offences for drunkenness, and breaches of the liquor laws from 1880 to 1891, and for the provinces from 1882 to 1890. There is no report for 1881,\* therefore the details for that year cannot be obtained, and the report for 1891 is not yet printed.

In order to judge of the effects of the adoption of the "Scott Act," so called, it is necessary in the matter of statistics to get at the facts as they have been reported from time to time in regard to the places where it has been in operation. I have in a rough sort of way had this done, but it is very important to get the statistics in as complete and reliable a form as possible. I have therefore, to ask that the Government will be so good as to supply a return giving the following information from 1882 to 1891, in respect of all counties, districts, or places, in which the "Dunkin Act" or the "Scott Act" has been in force:—

1. The population.
2. The total number of convictions for all offences.
3. Number of such per 1,000 of the population.
4. Number of convictions for offences against the liquor laws.
6. Number of convictions for drunkenness and offences against the liquor laws per 1,000 of the population.
7. The periods the Acts were in force in each district.

This information can be so much more expeditiously and economically compiled by a large staff than it can by two or three clerks working under the direction of the Commissioners that it has been deemed better to ask the Government to supply it than to attempt to get the work done in that way.

It is regrettable that it is not possible to get at the quantities of liquor consumed in the various districts in which either the Scott Act or the Dunkin Act has been in force.

I am, dear Mr. Foster,

Yours very truly,  
(Sgd.) J. HICKSON.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster,  
Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CANADA,  
OTTAWA, September 19, 1892.

DEAR SIR.—Some time ago Hon. Mr. Foster transferred to me a communication from yourself to him, asking for an analysis of the criminal statistics of Canada, in relation to the Canada Temperance Act. The results of my investigation are sent herewith. I trust the examination will be of service to the Commission.

I remain, yours respectfully,  
GEORGE JOHNSON.

SIR JOSEPH HICKSON,  
Chairman, Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic,  
Montreal, Quebec.

\*NOTE.—The figures for 1881 were subsequently obtained.

## CRIMINAL STATISTICS AND THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

## PART I.

The statistics branch of the Department of Agriculture has compiled the returns made to it by the functionaries of the courts or tribunals administering criminal justice for eleven years.

During the ten years, 1882-91, there have been recorded for the Dominion 348 460 convictions. By years these convictions are as under:—

1882.....	31,305
1883.....	33,388
1884.....	29,536
1885.....	33,869
1886.....	33,874
1887.....	34,453
1888.....	37,649
1889.....	38,431
1890.....	38,540
1891.....	37,415
Total.....	<u>348,460</u>

By provinces these convictions are divided as follows:—

	10 Years.	Annual average.
Ontario.....	197,549	19,754
Quebec.....	82,909	8,290
Nova Scotia.....	14,203	1,420
New Brunswick.....	22,840	2,284
Prince Edward Island.....	5,473	547
Manitoba.....	15,934	1,593
British Columbia.....	8,193	819
The Territories.....	1,359	135
Total.....	<u>348,460</u>	<u>34,846</u>

See Table "A," appendix, for analysis of criminal convictions.

According to classes of crime these 348,460 convictions are divided as follows:—

Murder, manslaughter, and attempts at.....	265
Offences against females.....	847
Other offences against the person.....	47,826
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop breaking	2,283
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	421
Other offences against property.....	30,530
Other felonies and misdemeanors.....	1,435
Breaches of municipal by-laws and other minor misde- meanors.....	142,897
Drunkenness.....	121,956
Total.....	<u>348,460</u>

Reduced to four classes, these 348,460 convictions are divided as follows:—

Offences against the person.....	48,938
Offences against property.....	33,234
Drunkenness.....	121,956
Other felonies and misdemeanors.....	144,332

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By provinces the convictions for crime in the ten years were:—

	Offences against		Drunken- ness.	Other offences.
	Person.	Property.		
Ontario.....	20,344	19,249	59,067	89,880
Quebec.....	11,281	9,345	27,589	34,094
Nova Scotia.....	2,546	1,482	6,086	4,089
New Brunswick.....	3,279	927	13,596	6,038
Prince Edward Island.....	546	187	2,913	1,826
Manitoba.....	965	856	3,793	5,322
British Columbia.....	725	761	3,696	3,012
North-west Territories.....	252	427	216	462
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>48,938</b>	<b>33,234</b>	<b>121,956</b>	<b>143,332</b>

Taking the Dominion at large and the convictions and population for 1881 and 1891, the results are:—

	Inhabitants.	
	1881.	1891.
Convictions for murder, one to every .....	196,582	254,351
Convictions for offences against females, one to every.....	94,018	145,165
Convictions for other offences against the person, one to every.....	1,009	1,037
Convictions for robbery with violence, etc., one to every.....	30,033	17,076
Convictions for horse, cattle and sheep stealing, one to every .....	70,898	102,823
Convictions for other offences against property, one to every.....	1,708	1,461
Convictions for breaches of municipal laws and other minor offences, one to every.....	15,017	20,741
Convictions for breaches of municipal laws and other minor offences, one to every.....	352	309
Convictions for drunkenness, one to every.....	451	372
Total convictions for crimes as recorded for Canada, one to every.....	148	129

Crime on the whole appears to have increased, so that in 1891 there was one conviction to 129 inhabitants against one to every 148 in 1881.

There has been a decrease in crimes against the person, an increase in crimes against property with the trifling exception of cattle stealing; a decrease in other felonies and misdemeanors, and an increase in breaches of municipal law and in drunkenness.

In order to locate these increases and decreases we give by provinces convictions to inhabitants.

	Murder.		Offences against females.		Other offences against persons.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Ontario.....	488,407	302,046	64,107	54,213	668	823
Quebec.....	194,147	372,134	113,252	31,671	1,829	1,176
Nova Scotia.....	146,857	225,198	440,572	75,066	1,859	1,941
New Brunswick.....			160,616	160,631	1,367	1,127
Prince Edward Island.....				18,179	1,512	2,272
Manitoba.....			65,954	152,506	1,099	1,622
British Columbia.....	6,182	19,522		24,403	1,124	904
North-west Territories.....		98,967		49,483	4,032	1,677

  

	Robbery, &c.		Horse and cattle stealing.		Other offences against property.		Total offences against property.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Ontario.....	23,743	13,729	68,686	72,908	1,315	1,173		
Quebec.....	30,200	18,842	67,951	165,393	1,927	1,386		
Nova Scotia.....	220,286	32,171			2,842	4,132		
New Brunswick.....	35,692	107,087		321,233	4,066	3,530		
Prince Edward Island.....		27,269			3,755	7,791		
Manitoba.....	32,977	25,417	32,977	38,126	1,649	2,210		
British Columbia.....	9,892	6,101			1,236	1,205		
North-west Territories.....		14,138	5,644	19,793	2,565	1,499		

  

	Other felonies and misdemeanours.		Breaches of municipal law, &c.		Drunkenness.			
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.		
Ontario.....		10,509		20,527		267	367	425
Quebec.....		26,647		21,880		400	372	354
Nova Scotia.....		23,188		56,299		1,010	954	709
New Brunswick.....		30,308		15,298		805	630	197
Prince Edward Island.....		108,891		21,815		664	653	417
Manitoba.....		16,488		76,253		157	503	125
British Columbia.....		1,978		5,423		475	205	219
North-west Territories.....		56,446		12,371		381	305	1,207

Taking the province of Ontario, offences against the person have increased, having been one in 184,400 of the people in 1881 against one in 119,000 in 1891; offences against property have increased, having been one in every 31,250 inhabitants in 1881 against one in every 29,270 in 1891; other felonies and misdemeanours and breaches of municipal law have decreased having been one in every 5,388 in 1881 against one in every 10,372 in 1891; drunkenness has decreased by over one-eighth in 1891 compared with 1881.

Taking the province of Quebec, offences against the person have increased, having been one in 103,000 in 1881 against one in 23,387 in 1891; offences against property have decreased having been one in 33,360 in 1881 against one in 61,874 in 1891; other felonies and misdemeanours and breaches of municipal law have increased,

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having been one in 13,457 in 1881 and one in 11,054 in 1891; drunkenness has increased by 164 per cent.

In Nova Scotia, offences against the person have increased; offences against property have increased; other offences and misdemeanours and breaches of municipal law have decreased, drunkenness decreased.

In New Brunswick, offences against the person have increased; offences against property in the form of robbery, etc., have decreased and in other forms have increased; other felonies and misdemeanours and breaches of municipal law have increased; convictions for drunkenness have increased.

Taking all the convictions at 100 in 1881, the corresponding figures in 1891 are as follows:—

		Increase of population.
Ontario convictions in . . . . .	1881	100
do do . . . . .	1891	113
Quebec convictions in . . . . .	1881	100
do do . . . . .	1891	167
Nova Scotia convictions in . . . . .	1881	100
do do . . . . .	1891	93
New Brunswick convictions in . . . . .	1881	100
do do . . . . .	1891	136
Prince Edward Island convictions in . . . . .	1881	100
do do do . . . . .	1891	105
Manitoba convictions in . . . . .	1881	100
do do . . . . .	1891	95
British Columbia convictions in . . . . .	1881	100
do do . . . . .	1891	301
North-West Territories convictions in . . . . .	1881	100
do do do . . . . .	1891	173

It appears from these tables, first, that convictions for crimes have increased faster than population in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, and not as fast as population in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and the North-west Territories. Second, that offences against the person have increased in Ontario and Nova Scotia, and have decreased in Quebec and New Brunswick (the older provinces). Convictions for drunkenness have decreased in Ontario, Nova Scotia and Manitoba, and have increased in all the other provinces.

An appended table will show the general result by classes of crime for the whole Dominion of a comparison between 1881 and 1891.

Total convictions per million of inhabitants. See Table "B" Appendix.

If now we take the returns by three years period, in order to eliminate any accidental causes which might vitiate the comparison of 1891 with 1881, we have the following results:—

Convictions total per million of the people, 1883-84-85 . . . . .	7206.6
" " " 1886-87-88 . . . . .	7617.0
" " " 1889-90-91 . . . . .	7992.0

### Analysis of above.

Convictions for offences against the person, per million of the people . . . . .	1883-84-85 . . . . . 1058.2
" " " . . . . .	1886-87-88 . . . . . 1072.8
" " " . . . . .	1889-90-91 . . . . . 1059.6
Convictions for offences against property, per million of the people . . . . .	1883-84-85 . . . . . 734.4
" " " . . . . .	1886-87-88 . . . . . 678.7
" " " . . . . .	1889-90-91 . . . . . 762.9

\* Increase in Prince Edward Island population. 0.17



Other offences, breaches of municipal law, &c., per million of the people . . .	1883-84-85.....	2888.1
“ “ “	1886-87-88.....	3310.3
“ “ “	1889-90-91.....	3312.9
Drunkenness, per million of the people,	1883-84-85.....	2525.9
“ “ “	1886-87-88.....	2555.3
“ “ “	1889-90-91.....	2853.3

We have a general corroboration of the conclusions arrived at by comparison of 1891 with 1881, an increase in criminal convictions in the 1889-90 and 91 period as compared with each of the preceding three year periods. That increase follows the same general lines as shown in the comparisons of 1891 with 1881.

Comparing the period 1886-7-8 with the period antecedent and with that subsequent we note that convictions for crimes against the person were greatest in the central period and that convictions for drunkenness were greater than in the preceding, but less than in the following period.

It seems to be a settled fact that the period 1886-7-8 was, as regards serious crimes, the worst of all three of the periods into which the nine years' record of crime has been divided.

## PART II.

With respect to the Scott Act, Canada Temperance Act, it may be said that during the ten years 1882-91 it has been in operation for longer or shorter terms in 66 counties, cities and towns. In 36 counties, etc., it has been in force from 1881 to 1889 and from 1885 to 1889 it was in force in 54 places.

During those four years, 1885-89, the convictions for crimes throughout Canada were 139,845, of which for drunkenness there were 46,903 convictions. During four years, 1881-84, the total convictions for crime were 123,454, of which 30,863 were for drunkenness. During three years, 1889-91 there were 114,386 convictions for crime, of which 40,863 were for drunkenness.

The averages per annum are:—

	1881-4.	1885-8.	1889-91.
Total convictions.....	30,803	34,961	38,128
Drunkenness.....	10,436	11,726	13,628
Per cent of drunkenness.....	33.8	33.5	35.7
Convictions for drunkenness per million inhabitants.....	2,371	2,561	2,844
Convictions all others per million inhabitants.....	4,640	5,074	5,151
Scott Act in operation in places.....	36	54	33
Mean of population.....	4,400,900	4,578,745	4,756,500

It would appear from this that there was less crime in 1881-4 when there were but 36 places under the Canada Temperance Act, than in 1885-8 when there were 50 per cent more places under the Act. It would also appear that there was a reaction in favour of drinking when the Scott Act counties became reduced in number as also in favour of crimes generally.

The crime returns for the province of Ontario are made to the statistics Branch at Ottawa in accordance with divisions of the country provided by the Provincial Government. The population in 1891 is given according to divisions provided by the Federal authorities. As these two sets of divisions do not coincide it becomes difficult to designate the Scott Act counties so that comparisons may be made as to the growth of population and other points.

There is however, in the province of New Brunswick a group of nine counties whose territorial division have remained the same. These nine counties have been under the Scott Act for more than ten years. They are all connected geographically.

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They contain 61 per cent of the whole population of the province. They have within their borders several flourishing cities and towns, as Fredericton, Marysville, Woodstock, St. Stephen, Milltown, Chatham, Moncton. They seem in every respect a group fairly representative of the whole country, in industries, in religious beliefs, in racial and in general conditions.

In respect to crimes the statistics show that in the 10 years 1882-91 (both years included) there were 22,841 convictions in the province of New Brunswick. (See Appendix, table "C.") In the whole Dominion there were 348,460 convictions, making the mean of population 4, 578,810. We have the average of 7,800 convictions per annum for every million of the inhabitants of Canada. In the province of New Brunswick the average is at the rate of 7,112 per million. So that the average during the 10 years was about 9 per cent less than the general average of the Dominion.

We have seen that there were 22,841 convictions in the Province during ten years. Divided according to Scott Act counties and non-Scott Act counties, there were 8,738 (see Appendix, table "D") in the 9 Scott Act counties and 14,102 in the other counties, or 38.4 per cent in the 9 counties and 61.6 per cent in the non-Scott Act counties, judged by the criminal statistics. That is to say 61 per cent of the population had 38½ per cent of the criminal convictions and 39 per cent of the population had 61½ per cent of the crime as indicated by the convictions.

The position of affairs as respects population is as follows: The 9 counties show during the decade 1881-91 a decrease of 4,869 in population. The others show an increase of 4,900 in population during the same period. (See Appendix, table "E.")

Tested by manufacturing development the counties show an increase per head as follows:

In Capital:—		
Nine Scott Act Counties.....		\$24 15
The other do .....		27 56
	Difference per head in favour of the other.....	\$ 3 41
In Employes:—		
Nine Scott Act Counties—Increase per 1,000 inhabitants...		18 0
The others do do .....		24 4
	Difference per 1,000 inhabitants in number of employes...	6 4
In Wages:—		
The 9 Scott Act Counties increased per head of population	\$ 5 28	
The other do do do do .....	8 27	
	Difference per head in favour of the other.....	\$ 2 99
In products.—		
The 9 Scott Act counties increased per head.....	\$11 84	
The others.... ..	22 80	
	Difference per head in favour of the "Others".....	\$10 96

See Appendix, table "F".

In 1881 there were 5,921 births and 2,856 deaths in the 9 Scott Act counties.

(See Appendix, table "G".)

In the other counties the births were 3,858 and the deaths 1,971.

The birth rate in the Scott Act counties was 29.4 per 1,000 of people and the death rate was 14.1 per 1,000.

In the non-Scott Act counties the birth rate was 32.1 and the death rate 16.4 per thousand.

In 1891 there were 5,129 births in Scott Act counties and 2,550 deaths.

In the other counties there were 3,723 births and 1,744 deaths.

The birth rate in the Scott Act counties was 26·1 per 1,000 of the people and the death rate 13 per 1,000.

In the other counties the birth rate was 29·8 per 1,000 and the death rate 14 per 1,000.

In the Scott Act counties	birth rate for 1881	.....	29·4
“	“	“	1891.....
“	“	death “	1881.....
“	“	“	1891.....
In the non-Scott Act counties	birth rate 1881	.....	32·1
“	“	“	1891.....
“	“	death rate 1881	.....
“	“	“	1891.....

Birth rate in Scott Act counties	decreased	11.2	per cent.
Death	“	8	“
Birth rate in non-Scott Act	“	7.1	“
Death	“	14.6	“

It would appear from this that the non-Scott Act counties are the best nurseries for population.

Testing the counties by the number of persons of the useful working age-period 10 to 45 in them, we find that the Scott Act counties have 32·62 per cent of their population between 10 and 25 years of age, and 23·32 per cent between 25 to 45; while the non-Scott Act counties have 33·7 per cent of their population between 10 and 25 years and 23·61 per cent between 25 and 45. (See Appendix, table “H”.)

During ten year the Scott Act counties have retrograded in respect to their population between 10 and 25 years by 1·8 per cent, and have increased with respect to population between 25 and 45 by 4·3 per cent; while the non-Scott Act counties have increased their 10 to 25 years population by 0·5 per cent, and their 25 and 45 by 5·4 per cent. There has evidently been a larger movement of population of the useful working age period outward from the Scott Act counties than from the non-Scott Act counties. This is the more remarkable because, taking the Dominion through, the increase in the population between the ages of 10 to 45 is 70 per cent of the whole increase of the population between 1881 and 1891. (See table “K”.)

It would seem that the result of the investigation is to show that in a general way the Canada Temperance Act has not reduced crime, but that where it has been under the most favourable conditions imaginable these criminal convictions have materially decreased.

2nd. That in other respects, for instance, industrial prosperity, population, character of population as to age periods, etc., the New Brunswick illustration fails to prove that the Canada Temperance Act carries in its train other material blessings.

(Signed.) GEORGE JOHNSON.

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TABLE "A."—Crimes in Canada.

	Population, 1872, 4,373,397	Population, 1883, 4,477,171	Population, 1888, 4,527,938	Population, 1886, 4,572,745	Population, 1887, 4,629,322	Population, 1888, 4,680,319	Population, 1889, 4,731,100	Population, 1890, 4,781,823	Population, 1891, 4,830,511	Total 10 years.
1	24	26	30	33	26	24	32	28	19	265
Rate per million inhabitants.	5.5	5.1	6.6	7.2	5.6	5.1	6.8	5.9	3.9	
2	50	74	113	105	78	89	87	104	107	847
Rate and other offences against females.	11.4	16.6	24.9	22.9	16.9	19.0	18.4	21.7	22.3	
Rate per million inhabitants.	4.383	4.822	4.914	5.004	4.798	4.677	5.165	4.961	4.661	47,826
3	1,049.8	931.1	1,085.5	1,103.9	1,036.4	990.3	1,091.7	1,037.5	970.9	
Other offences against the person.	4,697	4,288	5,057	5,207	4,902	4,730	5,284	5,093	4,787	48,938
Rate per million inhabitants.	1,066.6	1,069.9	1,117.0	1,136.1	1,038.9	1,023.5	1,116.9	1,063.0	996.9	
4	173	132	222	253	208	225	283	276	283	2,283
Total offences against the person.	39.5	29.8	49.0	35.9	44.9	48.0	59.8	57.8	58.7	
Rate per million inhabitants.	45	37	57	29	43	34	41	33	47	421
5	10.3	12.8	12.6	5.7	9.3	7.3	8.7	6.9	9.8	
Rate per million inhabitants.	2,800	2,530	3,100	2,917	2,516	3,263	3,415	3,234	3,306	30,530
6	631.9	571.6	684.6	637.7	543.4	684.4	721.8	675.3	688.7	
Other offences against property.	3,018	2,719	3,373	3,108	2,707	3,482	3,739	3,543	3,636	33,234
Rate per million inhabitants.	689.7	614.3	746.3	686.3	597.7	740.0	740.3	740.9	737.4	
7	106	128	188	133	124	145	118	116	223	1,435
Other, felonies and misdemeanours.	24.2	28.9	41.5	29.0	26.8	30.9	24.9	24.3	48.5	
Rate per million inhabitants.	12,005	12,889	13,990	14,183	14,966	16,445	15,449	15,743	15,762	142,807
8	2,743.6	2,911.8	3,091.7	3,068.0	3,252.7	3,513.6	3,265.4	3,252.2	3,283.4	
Preaches of municipal laws and other minor offences.	12.111	11,398	14,187	14,318	15,090	16,590	15,567	15,859	15,915	144,352
Rate per million inhabitants.	2,707.8	2,930.7	3,133.2	3,127.0	3,259.5	3,544.5	3,290.3	3,316.5	3,331.9	
9	11,569	12,784	11,246	11,156	11,694	12,897	13,841	14,045	12,997	121,956
Total offences under 7 and 8.	2,630.2	2,888.1	2,883.6	2,683.6	2,525.9	2,796.3	2,925.5	2,937.1	2,707.4	
Rate per million inhabitants.	31,305	33,388	33,863	33,874	34,453	37,649	38,431	38,540	37,415	348,490
Total criminal conviction.	7,154.4	7,542.9	7,480.1	7,365.2	7,442.0	8,044.1	8,123.0	8,059.5	7,793.9	
Rate per million inhabitants.										

TABLE "B."—Criminal Convictions, Canada.

	Per million inhabitants.	
	1881.	1881.
Murder, attempts at, and manslaughter.....	5.08	3.93
Rape and other offences against females.....	10.6	22.14
Other offences against the person.....	990.79	964.47
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop-breaking.....	39.32	58.56
Horse, cattle and sheep-stealing.....	14.15	9.73
Other offences against property.....	585.46	684.10
Other felonies and misdemeanours.....	66.60	48.17
Breaches of municipal by-laws and other minor offences.....	3,000.00	3,261.00
Drunkenness.....	2,214.00	2,680.00

TABLE "C."—Crime in New Brunswick.

1882-1891 (both inclusive.)

	10 years.
Murders.....	11
Rape and other offences against females.....	26
Other offences against the person.....	3,241
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.....	67
Horse, cattle and sheep-stealing.....	2
Other offences against property.....	858
Other felonies and misdemeanours.....	45
Breaches of municipal law and minor offences.....	4,993
Drunkenness.....	13,598
Total.....	22,841

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TABLE D.—Convictions for crime in the Scott Act counties of New Brunswick.

Year.	Albert.	Carleton.	Charlotte.	Kings.	Northumberland.	Queens.	Sunbury.	Westmoreland.	York.	Total.	Against person.	Against property.	Drunkennes.	Balance.	Total.
1882	1	92	140	12	25	1		252	249	896	7	6	402	373	13
1883	4	65	140	14	115			290	235	896	75	46	312	312	896
1884	2	71	85	11	201	5		284	281	1,297	83	31	841	11	1,297
1885		104	72	12	171		3	298	271	98	64	23	743	3	93
1886		134	148	7	203		1	221	335	1,412	312	92	265	3	1,412
1887		71	139	15	108			232	215	7	2	1	3	3	7
1888		74	185	11	125			228	268	5	386	94	1,511	4	5
1889	1	77	133	3	168	1		214	268	2,453	386	133	1,480	512	2,453
1890	1	123	202	2	147			277	236	2,587	389	133	1,480	566	2,587
1891	1	85	163	11	149			307	199						
Total...	13	896	1,297	98	1,412	7	5	2,453	2,587	8,738					8,738

TABLE "E."—New Brunswick.

Population.	1881.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Albert.....	12,320	10,971		1,358
Carleton.....	23,365	25,529		836
Charlotte.....	26,087	23,752		2,335
Kings.....	25,617	23,087		2,530
Northumberland.....	25,109	25,713	604	
Queens.....	14,017	12,152		1,865
Sunbury.....	6,651	5,762		889
Westmoreland.....	37,719	41,477	3,758	
York.....	30,397	30,979	582	
	201,291	196,422	4,944	9,813

Decrease..... 4,869  
 Increase in other counties..... 4,899

Total population of New Brunswick, 1891..... 321,263  
 Scott Act counties..... 196,422  
 Other counties..... 124,841

Total population in 1881..... 321,233  
 Scott Act counties..... 201,291  
 Other counties..... 119,942

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TABLE "F."—Census Returns.

County.	Capital.		Employees.		Wages.		Products.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Albert.	\$ 301,735	\$ 438,455	665	748	\$ 113,952	\$ 156,299	\$ 395,140	\$ 493,176
Charleston.	270,374	498,748	599	957	148,389	253,300	624,960	822,118
Charlotte.	310,875	1,973,756	1,011	2,648	257,299	593,325	880,815	1,944,211
Kings.	329,053	333,033	897	767	128,466	193,318	562,348	692,245
Northumberland.	874,457	1,252,291	2,513	2,237	497,192	374,365	2,052,781	1,753,404
Queens.	49,332	110,404	226	382	22,997	70,942	58,287	233,679
Stamford.	33,510	28,213	106	68	13,869	8,693	46,290	35,737
Westchester.	1,011,883	2,047,395	2,316	3,542	537,143	714,372	2,900,735	3,880,818
York.	383,100	1,878,243	1,287	2,670	286,796	633,047	1,224,717	2,074,569
Totals.	3,865,531	8,698,518	9,820	13,389	1,933,483	2,972,971	9,104,223	11,431,457
Total New Brunswick.	8,425,282	16,608,755	19,922	26,699	3,866,011	5,936,921	18,512,658	23,685,636
The other counties.	4,550,151	8,000,107	10,102	13,270	1,939,228	2,963,659	9,467,835	12,254,179
		\$ cts.						\$ cts.
In capital the increase per head in the nine counties is.	24 15							5 28
" " " other	27 56							8 27
Per head gain over the Scott Act counties.	3 41							2 99
For employees the gain in number per 1,000 of the people in the Scott Act counties.	18 0							11 84
For employees the gain in number per 1,000 of the people in the other counties.	24 4							22 80
Per 1,000 gain over the Scott Act counties.	6 4							10 96

In wages the gain per head in the Scott Act counties is.....  
" " " other.....  
Per head gain over the Scott Act counties.....

In products the gain per head in the Scott Act counties is.....  
" " " other.....  
Per head gain over Scott Act counties.....



TABLE "G."—New Brunswick.

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

*Scott Act Counties.*

	1881.		1891.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
Albert.....	404	178	346	160
Carleton.....	605	314	616	276
Charlotte.....	606	372	492	340
Kings.....	672	283	548	336
Northumberland.....	848	420	704	305
Queens.....	360	182	279	135
Sunbury.....	157	89	121	95
Westmoreland.....	1,246	572	1,301	558
York.....	873	446	722	345
Totals.....	5,921	2,856	5,129	2,550

*Other Counties.*

Gloucester.....	781	359	927	272
Kent.....	847	301	781	345
Restigouche.....	213	79	255	62
St. John city.....	602	372	519	308
St. John county.....	757	432	631	377
Victoria.....	658	428	610	290
Totals.....	3,858	1,971	3,723	1,744
Total in province.....	9,779	4,827	8,852	4,294

TABLE "H."—Ages of the People.

	1881.		1891.	
	10 to 25.	25 to 45.	10 to 25.	25 to 45.
Albert.....	4,135	2,673	3,390	2,498
Carleton.....	7,762	5,302	7,669	5,416
Charlotte.....	8,699	5,338	7,591	5,606
King's.....	8,493	5,490	7,505	5,171
Northumberland.....	8,078	5,005	8,495	5,877
Queen's.....	4,647	2,824	3,998	2,723
Sunbury.....	2,211	1,436	1,944	1,284
Westmoreland.....	12,659	8,543	13,142	10,044
York.....	10,135	6,906	10,351	7,190
	66,819	44,917	64,085	43,809
Proportion to total population of above counties.....	33·10	22·36	32·62	23·32
Other counties.....	33·01	22·40	33·17	23·61

# Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

## TABLE "K."—Ages of the Living.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Years.	1881.	1891.
10 to 24.....	1,412,804	1,584,524
24 to 44.....	979,664	1,209,060
	2,392,558	2,743,584
		2,392,558
Increase.....		351,026

## APPENDIX No. 18.

STATEMENT of the total arrest for drunkenness of the City of Halifax, N. S., for the undermentioned years

Years.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
	1881 (36,100.)				
1874.....	37,066	1,330	35.88	627	16.91
1875.....	37,388	1,537	41.10	589	15.75
1876.....	37,710	1,552	41.15	582	14.10
1877.....	38,032	1,329	34.96	472	12.41
1878.....	38,354	1,218	31.75	514	13.40
1879.....	38,676	1,244	32.16	509	13.16
1880.....	38,850	1,376	35.41	599	15.41
1881.....	39,000	1,273	32.64	557	14.28
1882.....	39,100	1,378	35.24	762	19.48
1883.....	39,225	1,544	39.36	762	19.42

## APPENDIX No. 19.

STATEMENT showing the number of convictions, and of acquittals for drunkenness, and for other offences in the town of Dartmouth, N.S., for the undermentioned years:

Year.	Population (1881, 3,786.)	Drunk and disorderly.			Other offences.		
		No. of convictions.	No. of acquittals.	Convictions per 1,000 of population.	No. of convictions.	No. of acquittals.	Convictions per 1,000 of population.
1887	5,034	5	3	0.99	40	47	7.94
1888	5,310	15	5	2.82	37	27	6.96
1889	5,602	18	6	3.21	29	54	5.17
1890	5,915	30	3	5.07	43	28	7.26
1891	6,249	25	11	4.00	60	48	9.60
1892	6,592	23	11	3.38	105	35	15.92
1893	6,954	27	12	3.88	101	73	14.52

NOTE.—These are said to be convictions, no record of arrests having been kept.

## APPENDIX No. 20.

STATEMENT of total convictions, and of convictions for drunkenness, with the ratio per 1,000 of the population, from 1875 to 1891, for the town of Truro, N.S.

Year.	Population.	Total convictions.	Ratio per 1,000.	Convictions for drunkenness	Ratio per 1,000
1875	2,477	85	34.31	50	20.18
1876	2,640	191	72.34	135	51.13
1877	2,805	90	32.08	61	21.74
1878	2,970	120	40.40	60	20.20
1879	3,133	79	25.21	41	13.08
1880	3,297	71	21.53	35	10.61
1881	3,461	82	23.69	40	11.55
1882	3,625	135	37.24	43	11.86
1883	3,889	80	21.11	36	9.50
1884	3,953	108	27.32	33	8.34
1885	4,117	50	12.14	30	7.28
1886	4,281	67	15.65	22	5.13
1887	4,445	49	11.02	16	3.59
1888	4,609	60	13.01	21	4.55
1889	4,773	90	18.85	46	9.63
1890	4,937	91	18.43	57	11.54
1891	5,102	60	11.76	39	7.64

N. B.—No statement of arrests could be obtained.

# Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

## APPENDIX No. 21.

STATEMENT of total arrests for all offences and total arrests for drunkenness in the city of Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Per 1,000 of population.
1880.....	11,490	480	41.77	258	22.45
1881.....	11,485	385	33.52	197	17.15
1882.....	11,483	383	33.35	218	18.98
1883.....	11,480	449	39.11	250	22.64
1884.....	11,475	370	32.24	230	20.91
Average.....	57,413	2,067	34.78	1,153	20.08
1885.....	11,469	588	51.26	285	24.84
1886.....	11,460	349	30.45	300	27.05
1887.....	11,448	268	23.41	224	19.56
1888.....	11,435	330	28.85	262	22.91
1889.....	11,420	458	31.34	312	27.32
Average.....	57,232	1,893	33.07	1,383	24.16
1890.....	11,400	285	25.00	248	21.75
1891.....	11,374	386	33.93	322	28.31
1892.....	11,350	249	21.93	235	20.70
1893.....	11,325	293	25.87	198	17.48
Average.....	45,449	1,213	26.68	1,003	22.06

The Scott Act in force in Charlottetown from June, 1879 to 1891. From July, 1891, to July, 1892, there was practically unregulated sale. From July, 1892, there was free sale in the city under police regulations.

## APPENDIX No. 22.

STATEMENT of total arrests for all offences and total arrests for drunkenness in the city of St. John, N.B. :

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per M of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per M of population.
1880.....	26,200	1,053	40.19	606	23.13
1881.....	*26,127	1,224	46.84	738	28.24
1882.....	25,900	1,414	54.59	840	32.43
1883.....	25,600	1,272	49.29	783	30.58
1884.....	25,300	1,294	51.14	776	30.67
1885.....	25,000	1,030	41.20	591	23.64
1886.....	24,700	977	39.55	562	22.75
1887.....	24,400	889	36.43	493	20.20
1888.....	24,000	735	30.62	445	18.54
1889.....	24,000	735	30.62	445	18.54
1889.....	†39,170	1,187	30.30	883	22.54
1890.....	39,170	1,725	44.03	1,041	26.57
1891.....	*39,179	1,678	42.82	1,030	26.28
1892.....	39,190	1,592	40.62	914	23.32
1893.....	39,200	1,548	39.48	917	24.15

\*Census figures ; other years estimated.

†In 1889 Portland, with population of 15,226, was added.

Note. - In St. John proper there was a decrease in population of 2,174 indicated between the years 1881 to 1891.

## APPENDIX No. 23.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Fredericton, N.B., for the undermentioned years :

Years.	Population. (1881, 6,218)	Total arrests.	Ratio per M of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per M of population.
1884.....	6,275	295	47.01	138	21.99
1885.....	6,290	367	58.34	156	24.80
1886.....	6,320	425	67.24	123	19.46
1887.....	6,348	253	39.85	111	17.48
1888.....	6,380	340	53.29	153	23.98
1889.....	6,415	361	56.27	153	23.85
1890.....	6,455	245	37.95	93	14.40
1890.....	6,502	255	39.21	83	12.76
1891.....	6,550	251	38.32	108	16.48
1892.....	6,610	306	46.29	140	21.18
1893.....	6,610	306	46.29	140	21.18

The Scott Act has been in force in Fredericton since 1879.

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

### APPENDIX No. 24.

STATEMENT of the total number of persons arrested during the undermentioned periods in the city of Moncton, N.B., and of the number arrested for drunkenness.

Year.	Population. (1881, 5,032)	Total arrests.	Ratio per M of popu- lation.	Arrests for drunk- ness.	Ratio per M of popu- lation.
1885.....	6,524	335	51.19	224	34.18
1886.....	6,904	311	45.04	206	29.83
1887.....	7,289	265	28.12	136	18.65
1888.....	7,680	216	28.12	144	18.75
1889.....	8,079	309	38.24	206	25.49
1890.....	8,488	278	32.75	184	21.67
1891.....	8,765	263	29.00	174	19.85
1892*.....	9,145	123	13.45	82	8.96

\*To end of July, 1892.

NOTE.—This place is under the Scott Act, which Act was brought into force in the county of Westmoreland in 1879, has been twice voted upon since, and sustained on each occasion.

### APPENDIX No. 25.

STATEMENT of total arrests for all offences and total arrests for drunkenness in the city of Quebec, P. Q.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Per 1,000 of popu- lation.	Arrests for drunk- ness.	Per 1,000 of popu- lation.
1880.....	62,370	1,560	25.01	766	12.28
1881.....	62,446	1,540	24.66	764	12.23
1882.....	62,508	1,511	24.18	732	11.71
1883.....	62,570	1,269	20.28	678	10.83
1884.....	63,673	1,110	17.71	567	9.04
1885.....	62,694	1,119	17.84	715	11.40
1886.....	62,756	986	15.71	536	8.54
1887.....	62,818	958	15.25	580	9.23
1888.....	62,880	957	15.21	581	9.24
1889.....	62,942	1,019	16.19	660	10.48
1890.....	62,980	1,073	17.03	687	10.90
1891.....	63,000	890	14.12	487	7.73
1892.....	63,600	757	12.90	469	7.68
1893.....	63,650	730	11.46	430	6.75

## APPENDIX No. 26.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Lévis, Province of Quebec, for the undermentioned years.

Years.	Population, 1881-7,597	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of popu- lation.	Arrests for drunk- ness.	Ratio per 1,000 of popu- lation.
1888.....	7,390	137	18.53	97	13.12
1889.....	7,360	151	21.87	112	15.21
1890.....	7,330	133	18.14	92	12.55
1891.....	7,301	106	14.51	76	10.40
1892.....	7,286	134	17.03	82	11.26
1893.....	7,260	82	11.29	55	7.57

## APPENDIX No. 27.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, for the undermentioned years.

Years.	Population, 1881-7,227	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of popu- lation.	Arrests for drunk- ness.	Ratio per 1,000 of popu- lation.
1888.....	9,177	308	33.54	219	23.86
1889.....	9,460	297	31.39	174	18.39
1890.....	9,923	314	31.64	185	18.64
1891.....	10,110	271	26.80	165	16.32
1892.....	10,000	289	28.90	165	16.50
1893.....	10,000	266	26.60	203	20.30

# Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

## APPENDIX No. 28.

STATEMENT of total arrests for all offences and arrest for drunkenness in the city of Montreal, P. Q.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per M of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per M of population.
1880.....	149,000	6,410	43.02	2,868	19.24
1881.....	155,237	6,535	42.09	2,753	17.73
1882.....	161,378	7,977	43.85	3,177	19.68
1883.....	167,519	7,376	44.03	3,620	21.60
1884.....	173,660	6,419	36.96	2,126	12.24
1885.....	179,801	5,828	32.41	1,718	9.55
1886.....	185,942	6,590	35.44	2,192	11.62
1887.....	192,083	7,597	39.55	2,597	13.52
1888.....	198,224	8,255	41.64	3,274	16.51
1889.....	204,365	8,878	43.44	3,153	15.42
1890.....	210,506	9,187	43.64	2,991	14.20
1891.....	216,650	8,496	39.21	2,803	12.93
1892.....	225,000	6,244	32.17	2,556	11.36
1893.....	235,000	6,279	29.20	2,440	10.38

NOTE.—In 1892, to arrests made by the police, are added 244, and in 1893, 279; for cases of breaches of the Quebec license act, taken by the provincial revenue police, before the police court. It has not been practicable to obtain particulars of these cases prior to 1892.

To the arrests made by the police, one hundred annually are added for arrests estimated to be made by the officers of the recorder's court, under both heads.

## APPENDIX No. 29

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Hull, in the Province of Quebec, for the undermentioned years.

Years.	Population. 1881-6,830	Total arrests.	Ratio per M of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per M of population.
1888.....	9,800	185	18.87	75	7.65
1889.....	10,250	295	28.78	146	*14.24
1890.....	10,700	172	16.07	66	6.16
1891.....	11,265	128	11.36	53	4.70
1892.....	11,850	130	10.97	40	3.37
1893.....	22,500	223	17.84	86	6.88

\*No explanation has been received of the large increase in this year. Mr. John F. Boulton says, "I know of no causes for the increase or excess of that year over the others."



## APPENDIX No. 30.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Ottawa, Ont., for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per M of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per M of population.
1880	30,400	979	32.17	431	14.17
1881	31,307	1,089	34.78	545	17.40
1882	32,250	1,173	36.37	536	16.62
1883	33,375	995	29.81	461	13.81
1884	34,650	975	28.13	457	13.19
1885	35,850	931	25.96	423	11.80
1886	37,100	1,020	27.49	477	12.86
1887	38,340	944	20.62	456	11.89
1888	39,680	1,147	28.90	610	15.37
1889	41,000	1,134	27.66	618	15.00
1890	42,380	1,009	23.80	539	12.71
1891	44,154	833	18.86	405	9.17
1892	45,950	753	16.38	369	8.03
1893	47,850	579	12.10	261	5.45

## APPENDIX No. 31.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Brockville, Ont., for the undermentioned years.

Years.	Population. 1881-7,609	Total arrests.	Ratio per M. of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per M. of population.
1888	8,430	249	29.53	107	19.81
1889	8,550	219	25.61	133	15.55
1890	8,670	226	26.06	139	16.03
1891	8,793	186	21.15	124	14.10
1892	8,920	217	24.32	128	14.34
1893	9,100	282	30.98	164	18.02

# Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

## APPENDIX No. 32.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Peterborough, Ont., in the undermentioned years.

Years.	Population. (1881-6,812)	Total arrests.	Ratio per M of popu- lation.	Arrests for drunk- eness.	Ratio per M of popu- lation.
1890.....	9,425	387	41.06	149	15.80
1891.....	9,717	415	42.70	106	10.90
1892.....	10,000	381	38.10	82	8.20
1893.....	10,300	380	36.89	96	9.32

## APPENDIX No. 33.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Kingston, Ont., for the undermentioned years.

Years.	Population. (1881-14,001)	Total arrests.	Ratio per M of popu- lation.	Arrests for drunk- eness.	Ratio per M of popu- lation.
1888.....	17,550	683	38.91	495	28.20
1889.....	18,100	552	30.49	379	20.93
1890.....	18,650	593	31.77	400	21.91
1891.....	19,264	507	26.31	352	18.27
1892.....	19,880	430	21.68	273	13.73
1893.....	20,520	449	21.88	322	15.69

## APPENDIX No. 34.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Belleville, Ont., for the undermentioned years.

Years.	Population. 1881—9,516	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of popu- lation.	Arrests for drunk- ness.	Ratio per 1,000 of popu- lation.
1877.....	9,794	860	87.80	226	23.07
1879.....	9,834	685	69.65	241	24.50
1880.....	9,874	637	64.51	246	24.91
1881.....	*9,914	577	58.20	183	18.45
1882.....	9,955	512	51.43	129	12.95
1893.....	10,000	507	50.70	118	11.80

\* Census returns.—other years estimated.

## APPENDIX No. 35.

STATEMENT of total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Toronto, Ont., for the undermentioned years.

Years.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per M. of popu- lation.	Arrests for drunk- ness.	Ratio per M. of popu- lation.
1880.....	86,700	5,939	68.50	2,873	33.13
1881.....	96,196	5,646	58.69	2,908	30.22
1882.....	105,618	5,851	55.40	2,974	28.15
1883.....	115,040	6,636	57.68	3,407	29.61
1884.....	124,462	7,388	59.35	3,644	29.27
1885.....	133,884	7,954	51.94	3,864	28.86
1886.....	143,306	8,570	59.81	4,283	29.88
1887.....	152,728	10,597	69.38	5,209	34.06
1888.....	162,150	10,905	67.25	4,882	30.11
1889.....	171,572	11,587	67.53	5,441	31.13
1890.....	180,994	11,194	61.84	5,203	28.74
1891.....	181,000	9,884	54.60	3,758	20.76
1892.....	190,500	8,991	47.19	3,657	19.19
1893.....	200,000	9,397	46.98	3,644	18.22

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## APPENDIX No. 36.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Guelph, Ontario, for the undermentioned years.

Years.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per M of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per M of population.
1881	9,800	248	25.07	110	11.12
1882	9,930	300	30.21	151	15.20
1883	9,975	373	37.41	236	23.65
1884	10,025	234	23.34	136	13.56
1885	10,080	270	26.78	126	12.50
1886	10,145	200	19.71	96	9.46
1887	10,208	260	25.47	93	9.11
1888	10,275	267	25.98	165	16.05
1889	10,350	280	27.05	129	12.46
1890	10,440	169	16.14	77	7.37
1891	10,539	131	12.43	65	6.16
1892	10,644	162	15.21	74	6.95
1893	10,755	149	13.85	103	9.57

## APPENDIX No. 37.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Berlin, Ont., for the undermentioned years.

Years.	Population. (1881-4,054)	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888	6,400	12	1.87	1	0.15
1889	6,700	39	5.82	3	0.44
1890	7,100	18	2.53	2	0.29
1891	7,425	9	1.21	.....	.....
1892	7,750	6	0.77	.....	.....
1893	8,000	13	1.62	1	0.12

NOTE.—The mayor said an unusually large proportion of these arrests were for vagrancy, "of persons coming here from other parts of Canada and the United States and not belonging to Berlin."

## APPENDIX No. 38.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Owen Sound, Ontario, for the undermentioned years.

Years.	Population. — (1881-4,426.)	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunken- ness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888.....	6,575	445	67·68	172	26·15
1889.....	6,882	354	51·43	137	19·90
1890.....	7,189	348	48·40	75	10·43
1891.....	7,497	285	38·01	60	8·02
1892.....	7,803	330	42·29	52	6·66
1893.....	8,110	276	34·03	42	5·17

## REMARKS.

The total arrests include all cases, whether arrested and brought in by the police, or on summons.

Under the head of "arrests for drunkenness" are entered those brought in by the police.

The mayor of Owen Sound, in a letter to the Commission on 25th April, 1894, says:—

"The explanation as to why arrests for drunkenness in 1888 and 1889 are so much greater than subsequent years, I may say during those years the Polson iron and ship-building works were then in operation in Owen Sound, and among the workmen a large number were foreigners, who spent their earnings in liquor. These works are closed, and the decrease since has been due to general influences, efficiency of police, education and better observance of temperate habits generally."

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

### APPENDIX No. 39.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Hamilton, Ontario, for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1000 of population.
1880.....	34,820	2,511	72.11	579	16.62
1881.....	35,960	2,834	78.80	624	17.46
1882.....	37,110	2,926	78.84	670	18.05
1883.....	38,275	2,731	71.35	600	15.67
1884.....	39,450	2,686	68.09	482	12.22
1885.....	40,700	2,871	70.54	602	14.79
1886.....	41,900	2,435	58.11	733	17.49
1887.....	43,100	3,048	70.72	904	20.97
1888.....	44,380	2,709	63.07	850	19.15
1889.....	45,800	2,901	63.34	936	20.43
1890.....	47,400	2,575	54.32	834	17.59
1891.....	48,980	2,075	42.37	428	8.73
1892.....	50,460	1,920	38.05	360	7.13
1893.....	52,000	1,910	36.73	335	6.83

### APPENDIX No. 40.

STATEMENT of the arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of London, Ontario, for the undermentioned years:—

Year.	Population.	Total Arrests.	Ratio Per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1881.....	26,266				
1888.....	28,050	1,961	69.91	1,006	35.86
1889.....	28,290	1,855	65.57	1,123	39.69
1890.....	31,550	1,662	52.67	1,066	33.78
1891.....	31,977	1,222	38.21	671	20.98
1892.....	32,330	1,376	42.56	705	21.80
1893.....	32,760	1,326	40.48	710	21.68

NOTE.—In 1890 Ward No. 6 was added, increasing the population by about 3,000.

## APPENDIX No. 41.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Brantford, Ontario, for the undermentioned years:—

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1881.....	9,616				
1888.....	12,080	1,128	93.37	380	31.45
1889.....	12,300	1,050	85.36	290	23.57
1890.....	12,510	874	69.86	200	15.98
1891.....	12,753	749	58.73	166	13.01
1892.....	13,030	816	62.62	223	17.11
1893.....	13,340	915	68.59	217	16.26

## APPENDIX No. 42.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Woodstock, Ontario, for the undermentioned years:—

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1881.....	5,373				
1885.....	6,665	478	71.71	24	3.60
1886.....	6,988	510	72.98	57	8.15
1887.....	7,311	362	49.51	83	11.35
1888.....	7,634	275	36.02	42	5.50
1889.....	7,957	290	25.13	38	4.77
1890.....	8,280	250	30.19	90	10.86
1891.....	8,612	200	23.22	36	4.18
1892.....	8,940	200	22.30	38	4.25
1893.....	9,275	200	21.56	42	4.52

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

### APPENDIX No. 43.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of St. Thomas, Ontario, for the undermentioned years:—

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1881.....	8,367	435	44.84	136	14.02
1882.....	9,700	385	38.88	102	10.30
1883.....	10,100	347	34.35	70	6.93
1884.....	10,370	217	20.92	57	5.49
1891.....	10,600	257	24.24	32	3.01
1892.....	10,800	275	25.46	66	6.11
1893.....					

### APPENDIX No. 44.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of St. Catharines, Ontario, for the undermentioned years:—

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of the population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of the population.
1881.....	9,631				
1882.....	9,320	323	34.65	143	15.34
1883.....	9,275	283	30.51	150	16.17
1884.....	9,225	271	30.67	144	15.60
1890.....	9,170	207	22.57	93	10.14
1891.....	9,120	239	26.20	110	12.06
1892.....	9,065	318	35.08	82	9.70
1893.....					



## APPENDIX No. 45.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba, for the undermentioned years:—

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
.....	7,985				
.....	19,000	747	38.11	499	25.45
1889.....	21,550	978	45.38	558	25.89
1890.....	23,550	786	33.37	528	22.42
1891.....	25,642	795	31.00	505	19.69
1892.....	27,800	947	34.06	639	22.98
1893.....	30,100	968	32.15	592	19.66

## APPENDIX No. 46.

STATEMENT showing the number of convictions for all offences and for drunkenness during the year 1891, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, and the ratio of the same to the population per thousand.

Year.	Population.	Convictions for all offences.	Ratio per 1000 to population.	Convictions for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1000 to population.
1891.....	16,841	1,104	65.55	582	34.56

Of the total offences 221 were committed by Indians or twenty per cent. Of these 175 were for drunkenness or thirty per cent of the total cases of drunkenness. Of the total offences 79 were committed by Chinese, and of these only one was for drunkenness.

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

### APPENDIX No. 47.

STATEMENT showing the number of convictions for all offences, the convictions for drunkenness, and the ratio of the same to the population per thousand, in the city of New Westminster, British Columbia, for the undermentioned years:—

Year.	Population.	Convictions for all offences.	Ratio per 1000 of population.	Convictions for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1000 of population.
1880*	1,300†	230	176.92	96	73.84
1881	1,590	186	124.00	95	63.33
1882	1,750†	236	134.88	117	66.85
1883	2,041†	229	112.19	112	54.87
1884	2,381†	351	147.41	160	67.20

†Estimated.

\*Supposed to be only eleven months.



# Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

## CUSTOMS DUTIES ON WINES.

1868	<p><i>Wines of all kinds.</i>  <i>In wood</i> containing not over 26 per cent of spirits, 10cts per gal.  do do over 26 per cent and not more than 42 per cent  25cts. per gal.  <i>In bottles</i> containing not more than 42 per cent of spirit:—  Quarts—\$1.50 per doz;  Pints—75cts. per doz.  And an additional duty of 3cts. per gallon for every degree beyond 42  degrees whether in wood or bottle.</p>																								
1868	<p><i>Sparkling wines.</i>  Quarts—\$3.00 per doz.  Pints—\$1.50 per doz.</p>																								
1869	<p><i>Wines of all kinds.</i>  20 per cent <i>ad val.</i> and a specific duty of 10cts per gal.</p>																								
1870	<p><i>Wines of all kinds.</i>  25 per cent <i>ad val.</i> and a specific duty of 10cts. per gal.</p>																								
1874	<p><i>Wine in wood</i>:—Containing less than 20 per cent of alcohol, 30cts. per gal.  <i>Bottles, not sparkling</i>:—\$1.50 per doz., quart bottles.  <i>Bottles sparkling</i>:—\$3.00 per doz., quart bottles.  All other except sparkling imported in wood—60cts. per gal.</p>																								
1875	<p><i>Wine in bottles, sparkling</i>:—\$1.25 per doz., pint bottles.</p>																								
1877	<p><i>Wines of all kinds</i>:—Containing less than 20 per cent of alcohol and not  worth more than 48cts. per gal., 36cts. per gal.  All other (except sparkling) in wood, 72cts per gal.</p>																								
1879	<p><i>Wines, not sparkling</i>:—25cts per gal. and 3cts per gal. for each degree from  26 up to 40, and 30 per cent.  <i>Wines sparkling</i>:—  \$3.00 per doz. for quarts.  \$1.50 per doz. for pints.  75cts. per doz. for <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> pints.  And 30 per cent.</p>																								
1883	<p><i>Wines sparkling</i>:—\$1.50 per Imp. gal. for all over 1 quart per bottle, and in  addition thereto 30 per cent.</p>																								
1891	<p><i>Vermouth and Ginger wine</i>:—Containing not more than 40 per cent of  proof spirits, 75cts. per gal.</p>																								
1891	<p><i>Wines and Champagne.</i>  <i>Up to June 24th.</i></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Per doz. for quarts,.....</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">\$3.00</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 5%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>do pints.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1.50</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>do half pints.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">75</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">\$1.50 per gal. for all over 1 quart per bottle and in addition thereto 30 per cent <i>ad val.</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Per doz. for quarts,.....	\$3.00					do pints.....	1.50					do half pints.....	75					\$1.50 per gal. for all over 1 quart per bottle and in addition thereto 30 per cent <i>ad val.</i>					
Per doz. for quarts,.....	\$3.00																								
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	<p><i>From June 24th.</i></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Per doz. for quarts.....</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">\$3.30</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 5%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>do pints.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1.65</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>do half pints.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">82</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">\$1.65 per gal for all over 1 quart per bottle and in addition thereto 30 per cent <i>ad val.</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Per doz. for quarts.....	\$3.30					do pints.....	1.65					do half pints.....	82					\$1.65 per gal for all over 1 quart per bottle and in addition thereto 30 per cent <i>ad val.</i>					
Per doz. for quarts.....	\$3.30																								
do pints.....	1.65																								
do half pints.....	82																								
\$1.65 per gal for all over 1 quart per bottle and in addition thereto 30 per cent <i>ad val.</i>																									

## Customs duties on imported ale, beer and porter:

	1868.	1877.	1879.	1891.
	Per gall.	Per gall.	Per gall.	Per gall.
Ale, beer and porter, in bottles.....	7 cts.	18 cts.		18 cts. June 24. 24 cts.
Ale, beer and porter, in casks.....	5 cts.	12 cts.	10 cts.	10 cts. June 24. 16 cts.

## Excise duties on spirits, malt and malt liquor from 1867 to 1894 :

Year.	Spirits.	Malt.	Malt liquors.
	Per gall.	Per lb.	Per gall.
1867.....	60 cts.	1 ct.	3½ cts.
1868.....	63 cts.	1 ct.	3½ cts.
1874.....	75 cts.	1 ct.	3½ cts.
1875.....	*80 cts.	1 ct.	3½ cts.
1877.....		2 cts.	8 cts.
1879.....	\$1 00	1 ct.	8 cts.
1883.....	\$1 00	1 ct.	4 cts.
1885.....	\$1 30	1 ct.	4 cts.
1891.....	\$1 50	2 cts.	10 cts.
1894.....		1½ cts.	

\*The change from wine to imperial measure came into force July 1st, 1875.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

## LICENSE FEES.

The license fees in this province established by the Provincial Act of 1886, were as follows:—

Hotel license.....	\$150 00
Shop license .....	100 00
Brewer's wholesale license.....	150 00
Wholesale license.....	300 00

The fees collected go to the municipalities.

Prior to this enactment the fees varied in almost every county. They were practically fixed by the courts of Quarter Sessions, and it has not been found practicable to get any reliable statement of what they were.

The fees above quoted apply to the whole province.

# Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

### LICENSE FEES.

	1835 to 1852.	1854.	1887.
Tavern keepers and retailers			8 cts.
Not exceeding.....	£10 - \$40	£25 - \$100	
Not less than.....	£2 - 88	£5 - \$20	
In remote places where accommodation is afforded.....	£1 - 84		
St. John city, not exceeding*.....	£4 - \$16		
In 1835 a prohibitory liquor law was enacted in New Brunswick.			
In 1856 the prohibitory liquor law was repealed and the law of 1854 revived.			
There does not appear to have been from that date any legislation affecting license fees until 1887; but in 1884 the McCarthy Act was put in force in several counties, and continued until declared <i>ultra vires</i> .			
Under the law of 1887 licenses were			
For taverns in cities and incorporated towns not less than.....			50 00
And not exceeding.....			200 00
<i>Wholesale</i> —Not less than.....			100 00
And not exceeding.....			400 00
Other districts—Taverns, not less than.....			25 00
And not exceeding.....			200 00
<i>Wholesale</i> —Not less than.....			50 00
And not exceeding.....			200 00
Transfers.....			10 00
<i>N.B.</i> Councils fix amount and take the fees.			

\*May be increased at the discretion of the mayor.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

### LICENSE FEES.

	1833.	1856.	1876.
Charlottetown.....	£5 5s. - \$21		
County.....	£2 - 88		
Other tavern-keepers selling not less than one quart.....	£3 10s. - \$14		
Retail.....	£12 - \$48		
Distillers.....		£5 - \$20	
Tavern.....			\$30 00
Other retailers.....			75 00

From 1880 to 1891 the Canada Temperance Act was in operation over the whole of Prince Edward Island. In 1891 the city of Charlottetown voted in favour of repealing the Act.

Licenses for the sale of liquors were not granted [in the city of Charlottetown after the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act. There was uncontrolled sale up to July, 1892, and from July, 1892, sale under police regulations. In 1894 the Canada Temperance Act was again voted upon and adopted.

AMOUNT OF DUTIES IMPORTED ON THE KINDS OF LICENSES MENTIONED, IN THE YEARS NAMED, FOR THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS, IN THE PROVINCES OF QUEBEC (OUTSIDE THE CITIES OF QUEBEC AND MONTREAL).

	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Inn Licenses (general).</i>												
In cities.....	80 00	80 00			80 00	60 00			55 00	55 00		25 00
Incorporated towns.....	70 00	70 00			70 00	50 00			44 00	44 00		25 00
Villages.....	60 00	60 00			60 00	45 00			30 00	30 00		25 00
Organized territory outside of city, town or village.....	50 00	50 00			50 00	45 00			30 00	30 00		25 00
Non-organized territory.....	35 00	35 00			35 00	25 00			19 00	19 00		25 00
<i>Inn Licenses (beer and wine).</i>												
In cities.....		50 00			50 00	25 00			21 00	21 00		12 50
Incorporated towns.....		40 00			40 00	25 00			21 00	21 00		12 50
Villages.....		40 00			40 00	25 00			21 00	21 00		12 50
Organized territory outside of city, town or village.....		40 00			40 00	22 00			21 00	21 00		12 50
Non-organized territory.....		30 00			30 00	19 00			19 00	19 00		12 50
<i>Retail shop licenses.</i>												
In cities.....		50 00			50 00	30 00			24 00	24 00		15 00
Incorporated towns.....		50 00			50 00	30 00			24 00	24 00		15 00
Villages.....		50 00			50 00	30 00			24 00	24 00		15 00
Organized territory outside of city, town or village.....		50 00			50 00	30 00			24 00	24 00		15 00
Non-organized territory.....		20 00			20 00	12 00			24 00	24 00		15 00
<i>Wholesale Shop Licenses.</i>												
In cities.....		{ Min. \$100 Max. \$150 }			{ Min. \$100 Max. \$150 }	50 00			30 00	30 00		30 00
Incorporated towns.....		{ Min. \$100 Max. \$150 }			{ Min. \$100 Max. \$150 }	50 00			30 00	30 00		30 00
Every other part of organized territory.....		{ Min. \$100 Max. \$150 }			{ Min. \$100 Max. \$150 }	50 00			30 00	30 00		30 00
<i>Restaurant Licenses.</i>												
In cities.....		80 00			80 00							
Incorporated towns.....		60 00			60 00							
Every other part of organized territory.....		50 00			50 00							

# Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

<i>Steamboat Bar Licenses (general)</i> .....	100 00	150 00	Same rates as in 1873.	150 00	45 00	Same rates as in 1870.	Same rates as in 1870.	39 00	25 00
<i>Steamboat Bar Licenses (beer and wine)</i> .....					25 00			21 00	12 50
<i>Railway Buffet Licenses.</i>									
<i>In cities</i> .....		80 00							
<i>Incorporated towns</i> .....		60 00							
<i>Every other part of organized territory</i> .....		50 00							
<i>Inn Licenses (mining district)</i> .....		\$5.00 per month.							

\* Based on rental or annual value.

**Revenue Branch of the Treasury Department,  
Quebec, June 5, 1894.**



AMOUNT OF DUTIES IMPOSED ON THE KINDS OF LICENSES MENTIONED IN THE YEARS NAMED, FOR THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (OUTSIDE OF THE CITIES OF QUEBEC AND MONTREAL).

	1882.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.
<i>Inn Licenses (General).</i>			\$ cts.			\$ cts.							\$ cts.
In Cities.....			200 00			137 50							100 00
Incorporated towns.....			180 00			118 75							82 00
Villages.....			150 00			100 00							70 00
Organized territory outside city, town or village.....			125 00			81 25							55 00
Non-organized territory.....			90 00			56 25							35 00
<i>Inn Licenses (beer and wine).</i>			150 00										
In Cities.....			135 00										
Incorporated towns.....			112 50										
Villages.....			93 75										
Organized territory outside city, town or village.....			67 50										
Non-organized territory.....													
<i>Restaurant Licenses (beer and wine).</i>			150 00										
In Cities.....			112 50										
Incorporated towns.....			90 00										
Every other part of organized territory.....													
<i>Retail Liquor Shop Licenses.</i>			200 00			100 00							70 00
In Cities.....			160 00			87 50							60 00
Incorporated towns.....			125 00			75 00							50 00
Organized territory outside, etc.			70 00			43 75							25 00
Non-organized territory.....													
<i>Wholesale Liquor Shop Licenses.</i>			225 00			112 50							80 00
In Cities.....			200 00			100 00							70 00
Incorporated towns.....			160 00			87 50							60 00
Every other part of organized territory.....													90 00
<i>Restaurant Licenses (general).</i>			200 00			125 00							70 00
In Cities.....			150 00			100 00							55 00
Incorporated towns.....			130 00			81 25							55 00
Every other part of organized territory.....			300 00			200 00							150 00
<i>Steamboat Bar Licenses.</i>			200 00			125 00							90 00
<i>Railway Buffet Licenses.</i>			150 00			100 00							70 00
In Cities.....			120 00			81 25							55 00
Incorporated towns.....													
Every other part of organized territory.....													

Same rates as in 1880.

Same rates as in 1880.

Same rates as in 1890.

# Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

	Same rates as in 1890	Same rates as in 1890	Same rates as in 1890	Same rates as in 1890	Same rates as in 1890	Same rates as in 1890	Same rates as in 1890	Same rates as in 1890	Same rates as in 1890
<i>Inn Licenses (mining district)</i> .....									50 00
<i>Cider Licenses</i> Every part of organized territory.....	10 00								40 00
<i>Bottlers' Licenses</i> In all cities and municipalities outside Quebec and Montreal.....	90 00	62 50	50 00						20 00 10 00 2 00 1 00
<i>Medicinal and Religious Purposes</i> In municipalities where prohibitory by-law is in force.....	200 00	75 00	50 00						
In Cities.....	160 00	75 00	50 00						
Incorporated towns.....	125 00	40 00	20 00						
Villages.....	125 00	30 00							
Every other part of organized territory.....	70 00								
Non-organized territory.....									
<i>Vendors (retail) under Canada Temperance Act</i> In Cities.....	200 00	87 50	70 00						} License rates first established by 49-50 Vic., cap. 3.
Towns.....	160 00	62 50	50 00						
Townships and parishes.....	125 00	31 25	25 00						
Non-organized territory.....	50 00								
<i>Vendors (wholesale) under Canada Temp. Act</i> In Cities.....	225 00	100 00	80 00						} License rates first established by 49-50 Vic., cap. 3.
Towns.....	200 00	87 50	70 00						
Townships and parishes.....	160 00	75 00	60 00						
<b>NEW LICENSES IMPROVED, 1892.</b>									
<i>Dining Car Licenses</i> To sell beer and wine on railway trains.....									50 00
<i>Sample and Commission Licenses</i> To sell intoxicating liquors by sample or commission.....									200 00
<i>Native Wine Licenses</i> To sell native wines manufactured by the vendor.....									10 00
<i>Druggists' Licenses</i> Outside of Montreal and Quebec.....									100 00

Revenue Branch of the Treasury Department,  
Quebec, June 5th, 1894

AMOUNT of duties imposed on the kinds of licenses mentioned, in the years named, for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the cities of Montreal and Quebec.

	1880.	Maximum.	Minimum.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Inn Licenses—		
Montreal.....	Rate varies with rental.....	400 00	200 00
Quebec.....	" " " ".....	300 00	125 00
	Restaurant Licenses—		
Montreal.....	Rate varies with rental.....	400 00	200 00
Quebec.....	" " " ".....	250 00	150 00
	Retail Shop Licenses—		
Montreal.....	Rate varies with rental.....	150 00	70 00
Quebec.....	" " " ".....	150 00	70 00
	Wholesale Liquor Shop Licenses—		
Montreal.....	Rate varies with rental.....	200 00	100 00
Quebec.....	" " " ".....	200 00	100 00
	Fermented Liquors—		
Montreal.....	Rate.....	50 00	.....
Quebec.....	".....	50 00	.....
	1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886.		
Montreal.....	Same rates as in 1880.		
Quebec.....	" " " ".....		
	1887.		
	Inn Licenses—		
Montreal.....	Rate varies with rental.....	410 00	210 00
Quebec.....	" " " ".....	310 00	135 00
	Restaurant Licenses—		
Montreal.....	Rate varies with rental.....	410 00	210 00
Quebec.....	" " " ".....	260 00	160 00
	Retail Liquor Shop Licenses—		
Montreal.....	Rate varies with rental.....	160 00	80 00
Quebec.....	" " " ".....	160 00	80 00
	Wholesale Liquor Shop Licenses—		
Montreal.....	Rate varies with rental.....	210 00	110 00
Quebec.....	" " " ".....	210 00	110 00
	Fermented Liquors—		
Montreal.....	Rate.....	60 00	.....
Quebec.....	".....	60 00	.....
	1888.		
	Inn Licenses—		
Montreal.....	Rate varies with rental.....	512 50	262 50
Quebec.....	" " " ".....	387 50	168 75
	Restaurant Licenses—		
Montreal.....	Rate varies with rental.....	512 50	262 50
Quebec.....	" " " ".....	325 00	200 00
	Retail Liquor Shop Licenses—		
Montreal.....	Rate varies with rental.....	200 00	100 00
Quebec.....	" " " ".....	200 00	100 00
	Wholesale Liquor Shop Licenses—		
Montreal.....	Rate varies with rental.....	262 50	137 50
Quebec.....	" " " ".....	262 50	137 00
	Fermented Liquors—		
Montreal.....	Rate.....	75 00	.....
Quebec.....	".....	75 00	.....
	1889.		
Montreal.....	Same rates as in 1888.		
Quebec.....	" " " ".....		
	1890.		
	Inn Licenses—		
Montreal.....	Rate varies with rental.....	800 00	400 00
Quebec.....	" " " ".....	650 00	250 00

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

AMOUNT of duties imposed on the kinds of Licenses, &c.—Continued.

	1890.	Maximum.	Minimum.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Restaurant Licenses—		
Montreal.....	Rate varies with rental.....	800 00	400 00
Quebec.....	" " " ".....	500 00	300 00
	Retail Liquor Shop Licenses—		
Montreal.....	Rate varies with rental.....	400 00	200 00
Quebec.....	" " " ".....	400 00	200 00
	Wholesale Liquor Shop Licenses—		
Montreal.....	Rate varies with rental.....	520 00	280 00
Quebec.....	" " " ".....	520 00	280 00
	Fermented Liquors—		
Montreal.....	Rate.....	125 00	
Quebec.....	".....	125 00	
	1891.		
Montreal.....	Same rates as in 1890.		
Quebec.....	" " " ".....		
	1892.		
	Fermented Liquors—		
Montreal.....	If a Brewer.....	200 00	
Quebec.....	If not a Brewer.....	125 00	
	For each vehicle.....	10 00	
	Druggist's Licenses—		
Montreal.....	Rate.....	150 00	
Quebec.....	".....	150 00	
	Same rates as in 1891 on all other licenses.		

REVENUE BRANCH, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
 QUEBEC, 30th June, 1892.

STATEMENT of fees payable for liquor licenses in the Province of Ontario.

	Tavern.		Shop.		Saloon.		Wholesale.		Vessels.	
	By the province.	By the municipality	By the province.	By the municipality	By the province.	By the municipality	By the province.	By the municipality	By the province.	By the municipality
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1867.										
City.....	12 00	Such amount had been imposed by law.								
Town.....	10 00									
Other municipality.....	5 00									
1868.										
City.....	20 00	\$ cts.	12 00	38 00	25 00	95 00			20 00	
Town.....	17 00	60 00				75 00				
Other municipality.....	10 00	20 00								
1873-4.										
City.....	30 00	50 00	Minimum 25 00	25 00	35 00	85 00			30 00	
Town.....	25 00	35 00	25 00	25 00		25 00				
Other municipality.....	15 00	15 00	Village, 25 00 Township, 15 00	15 00		15 00				
1875.										
City.....	30 00	50 00	Minimum 30 00	50 00	35 00	65 00			30 00	
Town.....	25 00	35 00	25 00	35 00		45 00				
Other municipality.....	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00						
Province and municipalities combined:—										
Province and municipalities combined:— to province, \$ to municipality, with power to increase their share to \$200.										
Province and municipality same as 1875.										
City.....	\$100 00		Province and municipality						Prov. & mun.	
Town.....	80 00		100 00							100 00
Other municipality.....	60 00		80 00							
1876-7 to 1884.										
City.....			60 00	Prov. & mun.						
Town.....			30 00	100 00						
Other municipality.....			20 00	80 00						
1884.										
City.....			12 00	Prov. & mun.						
Town.....			30 00	100 00						
Other municipality.....			20 00	80 00						
Province and municipality same as 1876.										
City.....			60 00	Prov. & mun.						
Town.....			30 00	100 00						
Other municipality.....			20 00	80 00						
Province and municipality same as 1876.										
City.....			60 00	Prov. & mun.						
Town.....			30 00	100 00						
Other municipality.....			20 00	80 00						
Province and municipality same as 1876.										
City.....			60 00	Prov. & mun.						
Town.....			30 00	100 00						
Other municipality.....			20 00	80 00						
Province and municipality same as 1876.										
City.....			60 00	Prov. & mun.						
Town.....			30 00	100 00						
Other municipality.....			20 00	80 00						
Province and municipality same as 1876.										
City.....			60 00	Prov. & mun.						
Town.....			30 00	100 00						
Other municipality.....			20 00	80 00						



## MANITOBA.

## LIQUOR LICENSE FEES.

*License Fees payable to the Province.*

Each restaurant in cities.....	\$250
Each hotel in cities. ....	150
In towns of less than 2,000 inhabitants. Each hotel.....	100
Wholesale licenses in cities and towns of over 2,000 inhabitants.....	200
In towns of less than 2,000 inhabitants, villages and rural municipalities . ....	100

Bottling ale and beer (one or both) one half payable for wholesale licenses.

Municipalities may by by-law impose a fee equal to the provincial fee or less. Commissioners cannot issue a license until they have evidence that such fees as are imposed by the municipalities have been paid.

All fines, under the Act, go to the province.

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

## LIQUOR LICENSE ORDINANCE 1891-92.

*Territorial License Fees: Sec 32.*

Each hotel.....	\$200
Each wholesale.....	200

Provided in case of bottling works, where ale and lager beer only, is bottled, the fee shall be one half of the fee payable for the wholesale license.

Applicants for licenses to pay a fee of \$10 when handing in their applications and an additional sum of 5% as a prosecution fund.

Municipalities have power to fix rates of license fees within their boundaries.

# Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

### LICENSE FEES.

	1872.	1873.	1876.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1884.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Municipalities :	12 mo.				6 mos.		6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.
Retail—Cities.....	200				100		500	100	100	100	100	100
										to	to	to
										200	200	200
do Townships...	12 mo.				6 mos.		6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.
	60				30		125	30	30	30	50	50
										to	to	to
										100	100	100
Wholesale (2 gall.) ...	12 mo.				6 mos.		6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.		6 mos.	
	50				25		100	25	50		up to	
											50	
Towns with popula- tion of not less than fifty:		6 mos.	6 mos.					6 mos.				
Retailers not less than.....		30	30					100				
Rural districts, 6 mos.		6 mos.	6 mos.					6 mos.				
		10	10					30				
Wholesale, 6 mos.....		6 mos.	6 mos.					12 mo.				
		10	10					100				
Restaurant :								6 mos.	6 mos.			
Beer with meals.....								25	50			
Private clubs.....				12 mo.		12 mo.		12 mo.	12 mo.		12 mo.	
				200		100		100	100		100	
Pint bottles off premi- ses—Cities.....									6 mos.		6 mos.	6 mos.
											up to	up to
									75		75	75
Hotels with at least 30 rooms.....												6 mos.
												100
												to
												200



## APPENDIX No. 49.

## THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT

passed by the Dominion parliament in 1878, 41 Victoria, chapter 16, is based on the principle of local option, being enforced only in those localities where the electors, by a majority of the votes polled at a poll specially held, have declared their preference for the Act.

## PROCEEDINGS FOR BRINGING THE ACT INTO FORCE.

Section 2. The expression "county" includes every town, township, parish and other division or municipality, except a city, with the territorial limits of the county and also a union of counties united for municipal purposes; and in Manitoba it means the electoral districts therein, as designated by "The Representation Act."

Sections 4 and 9. On a petition to his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, signed by one-fourth of the electors in any county or city, qualified to vote in the Dominion elections, and accompanied by satisfactory evidence of the genuineness of the signatures and the publicity of the proceedings, the Governor in Council issues a proclamation appointing a returning officer and fixing a day for polling, etc. The proclamation is published in the *Canada Gazette* and the *Official Gazette* of the province.

Sections 10 and 58. Only one day allowed for voting. The returning officer appoints a deputy for each polling place. At the close of the poll, the deputy counts the ballots in the presence of the agents on each side, and declares the result. He then replaces the ballots in the box with voters' list, etc., relocks and seals the ballot box and delivers it to the returning officer, who at the time and place fixed by the proclamation opens all the boxes and counts all the ballots in the presence of the agents or three electors. If more than half the votes polled are for the petition, it is considered adopted; otherwise it is not.

Section 61. Within a week after the summing up of the votes any elector may apply for a scrutiny to any judge of the superior or supreme or county court, but he must support his petition by affidavit, give such notice as the judge may direct, and either deposit a hundred dollars as security for costs, or furnish two sureties in a like sum.

Sections 62 and 63. On the day fixed by him the judge makes a recount, hears the evidence, and decides summarily whether the majority of votes was for or against the petition. His decision is final.

Sections 58 and 59. Within two weeks after the summing up of the votes or, in the case of a scrutiny, immediately after the judge has given his decision, the returning officer shall transmit his return to the Secretary of State. This return shall include the voters' lists and any other documents used in the election.

Sections 64 and 93 are clauses providing for secrecy in voting, preservation of peace and good order, prevention of corrupt and other illegal acts, and the procedure relating therefor.

Section 94—When half or more of the votes polled are against the petition, no similar petition shall be entertained for a period of three years.

## PROCLAIMING THE ACT.

Section 95. At any time after sixty days from the adoption of the petition, the Governor in Council may declare, by order in council, this Act in force from the day on which the licenses for the sale of liquor in the county or city in question will expire, provided such day is not less than ninety days from the date of the order-in-council. Otherwise the Act shall take effect only in one year from such day.

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

### REVOCATION.

Section 96 and amendment. No order in council, issued under this Act, shall be revoked for three years from the coming into force under it of the Act, and no petition for the revocation of the order in council shall be submitted to a vote more than thirty days before the expiration of the three years.

Sections 97 and 98 relate to the repeal of by-laws passed under the Temperance Act of 1864.

### PROHIBITION OF TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Section 99 and section 5 of Amendment Act of 1888, chap. 34. The Act prohibits the selling or keeping for sale intoxicating liquors, subject to the following exceptions:—

1st. Wines, exclusively for sacramental purposes, may be sold on the certificate of a clergyman.

2nd. Liquors, exclusively for medicinal purposes, may be sold on the certificate of a medical man, in quantities of not less than one pint, to be removed from the premises.

3rd. Liquors, exclusively for the use of some art, trade or manufacture, may be sold on the certificate of two justices of the peace and the affirmation of the applicant. Only druggists and vendors, thereto specially licensed, may sell the above, and their number is limited to one in each township or parish, two in each town, or one for every four thousand inhabitants in each city. Each druggist or vendor shall file the certificates, keep a register of such sales, indicating the name of the purchaser and the quantity sold, and make an annual return to the collector of inland revenue of his division.

4th. Cider may be sold by the producer at his premises.

5th. Liquor, manufactured by a brewer or distiller, may be sold at his brewery or distillery.

6th. Incorporated companies, authorized to cultivate grapes and make and sell liquor produced therefrom, may sell the same at their manufactories.

7th. Manufacturers of pure native wine from grapes grown in Canada, may, when licensed by the municipal council or other proper authority, sell the same at the place of manufacture.

8th. Traders, exclusively in wholesale trade, and duly licensed, may sell liquor by wholesale.

The exceptions in paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are subject to certain restrictions. Sales cannot be made in a locality where the Act is in force, save to druggists and vendors specially licensed to sell for particular purposes, or to persons who will forthwith carry the liquor beyond the limits, and not less than ten gallons may be sold at one time except in case of beer or all, the minimum of which is fixed at eight gallons.

Section 11 of Amendment Act, 1888, chap. 35.—Nothing shall be held to interfere with the purchase or sale, by legally qualified physicians, chemists or druggists, of the following articles:—

(a) The official preparations of the authorized pharmacopoeas when made of full medicinal strength, and sold only for medicinal purposes.

(b) Physicians' prescriptions containing spirituous liquors, if sold in quantities of not more than ten ounces at any one time.

(c) Any patent medicine, unless such patent medicine is known to the vendor to be capable of being used as a beverage, the sale of which is a violation of "The Canada Temperance Act."

(d) Eau de Cologne, bay rum, or other articles of perfumery lotions, extracts, varnishes, tinctures or other pharmaceutical preparations containing alcohol, but not intended for use as beverages.

(e) Alcohol or methylated spirits, for pharmaceutical, chemical or mechanical uses.

2. Each such sale shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, giving the name and address of the purchaser, quantity and name of liquor, medical man prescribing the same, and the purpose for which it is required; and the said book shall be kept open for inspection by the proper county inspector at all times.

## PENALTIES.

100. Every one who, directly or indirectly, violates the Act shall be punished as follows:—

First offence, fine of not less than \$50.

Second offence, fine of not less than \$100.

Third and subsequent offences, imprisonment not exceeding two months.

Employees are equally guilty with principals and liable to same penalty.

Section 5, Amendment Act, chap. 34.—Every medical man giving a false certificate is liable to a fine of \$20 for first, and \$40 for every subsequent offence, but he has the right to appeal, which is not allowed to other offenders.

Sections 100, 108 and 109.—All intoxicating liquors, in respect of which this Act has been violated, and their packages, shall be forfeited and the convicting magistrate may order that they be destroyed.

## PROSECUTION AND PROCEDURE.

Sections 101 and 105.—Any prosecution under the Act may be brought by or in the name of the collector of inland revenue within whose official division the offence was committed, or by or in the name of any other person, before any judge of the sessions of the peace, recorder, police magistrate, commissioner of a parish court, two justices of the peace or magistrates having the power or authority of two or more justices of the peace having jurisdiction where the offence was committed.

Section 106 and 107.—Every prosecution shall be commenced within three months after the alleged offence was committed, and be conducted according to the "Act respecting summary procedures and before justice of the peace."

## PROOF.

Section 110 describes what it shall suffice to state in describing offences.

Section 111.—When intoxicating liquor is found in a place containing a bar or other fitting usually found in taverns, the burthen of proof is on the defendant.

Section 112.—It is not necessary to show that money actually passed or that liquor was actually consumed, if the court is satisfied that any unlawful disposal actually took place.

Section 113.—The witness need not depose directly to the precise description of the liquor, or the precise consideration therefor, or to his personal and certain knowledge. As soon as it appears to the magistrate that the circumstances in evidence sufficiently establish the violation of the law, he shall put the defendant on his defence, and in default of the defendant's rebuttal of such evidence, shall convict him accordingly.

Section 114.—The wife or husband of the defendant shall be competent and compellable to give evidence.

Section 115 deals with subsequent offences.

Sections 116 and 118.—No variance between the information and the evidence shall prejudice the proceedings, and any application to quash convictions shall be decided on the merits alone.

Section 119.—No appeal allowed by certiorari or otherwise, except in the case of medical men fined for giving false certificates, under section 5 of the amended Act.

## COMPOUNDING OFFENCES.

Section 120.—Penalty, imprisonment with hard labour for a term not exceeding three months, to the violator of the Act who compounds or settles or attempts to compound or settle. Similar imprisonment, but without hard labour, to anyone else who is concerned in, or is a party to, such compromise.

## TAMPERING WITH WITNESSES.

Section 121.—Tampering with a witness, either before or after he is summoned, or inducing him to absent himself, punishable by a fine of \$50 for each offence.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDIX No. 50.

STATEMENT of the counties and places in which the "Canada Temperance Act" has been voted upon since 1878, the number of votes cast for and against the same, and the total number of voters in each of such Counties and Places.

Year.	Place.	Total Number of Voters.	Total Number voting.	Voting	
				For.	Against.
1879.	Albert, N.B.	2,264	832	718	114
1881.	Annapolis, N.S.	3,078	1,225	1,111	114
1884.	Arthabaska, Que.	3,122	1,722	1,487	235
1888.	do		685	230	455
1885.	Argenteuil, Que.	2,090	1,127	526	601
1884.	Bruce, Ont.	12,241	7,690	4,501	3,189
1888.	do	14,633	9,778	3,693	5,085
1884.	Brant, Ont.	5,600	2,778	1,690	1,088
1889.	do	8,774	3,730	1,289	1,441
1884.	Brantford (City), Ont.	2,403	1,458	646	812
1885.	Brome, Que.	3,383	1,963	1,224	739
1893.	do		2,280	1,207	1,073
1879.	Charlotte, N.B.	4,217	1,016	867	149
1891.	do	5,246	2,640	1,785	855
1879.	Carleton, N.B.	3,856	1,284	1,215	69
1879.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1,879	1,090	837	253
1884.	do		1,470	755	715
1887.	do	1,811	1,358	689	669
1891.	do	1,754	1,386	686	700
1894.	do		1,446	734	712
1881.	Colchester, N.S.	3,914	1,692	1,418	184
1889.	do	5,010	1,150	43	1,107
1881.	Cape Breton, N.S.	3,702	955	739	216
1883.	Cumberland, N.S.	4,101	1,822	1,560	262
1884.	Compton, Que.	4,231	2,754	1,132	1,620
1885.	Carleton, Ont.	4,196	4,187	2,440	1,747
1889.	do	4,695	4,089	1,682	2,407
1885.	Chicoutimi, Que.	3,256	1,786	1,157	529
1894.	do				
1880.	Digby, N.S.	2,747	986	944	42
1884.	Dufferin, Ont.		3,013	1,904	1,109
1888.	do		3,115	1,451	1,664
1885.	Drummond, Que.	2,987	1,360	1,190	170
1889.	do		1,339	739	600
1892.	do	4,608	1,515	605	1,010
1885.	Elgin, Ont.	9,970	4,814	3,335	1,479
1889.	do	10,726	2,317	547	1,770
1878.	Fredericton, (City), N.B.	1,030	606	463	293
1882.	do	1,012	545	293	252
1885.	do	893	583	298	285
1889.	do	989	672	370	302
1885.	Frontenac, Ont.	3,890	2,027	1,334	693
1889.	do	3,090	2,867	1,177	1,690
1885.	Guelph (City), Ont.	1,929	1,220	694	526
1889.	do	2,909	1,409	480	929
1885.	Guysboro', N.S.	2,212	494	463	31
1881.	Hamilton (City), Ont.	6,436	4,472	1,661	2,811
1881.	Halton, Ont.	5,275	2,885	1,483	1,402
1884.	do	5,025	3,714	1,947	1,767
1888.	do	5,670	3,903	1,853	2,050
1881.	Hants, N.S.	3,769	1,174	1,082	92
1884.	Huron, Ont.	13,810	10,291	5,957	4,304
1888.	do	15,963	10,700	4,695	6,005
1885.	Hastings, Ont.	7,122	4,745	2,369	2,376
1885.	Haldimand, Ont.	4,522	3,818	1,755	2,306

STATEMENT of the counties and places in which the "Canada Temperance Act," had been voted upon, &c.—Continued.

Year.	Place.	Total Number of Voters.	Total Number voting.	Voting	
				For.	Against.
1882.	Inverness, N.S.	3,996	1,066	960	106
1885.	Kent, Ont.	6,432	6,343	4,368	1,975
1889.	do	9,373	7,290	2,855	4,435
1879.	King's, P. E. I.	3,390	1,135	1,076	59
1879.	King's, N. B.	4,415	1,043	798	245
1881.	do N. S.	3,496	1,586	1,478	108
1885.	Kingston (City), Ont.	2,851	1,627	785	842
1881.	Lisgar, Man.		367	247	120
1879.	Lambton, Ont.	7,695	4,919	2,567	2,352
1881.	do	7,695	5,819	2,857	2,962
1885.	do	8,615	6,011	4,465	1,546
1889.	do	11,616	5,418	2,044	3,374
1884.	Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	11,000	9,442	5,058	4,384
1889.	do	12,000	8,598	3,660	4,938
1885.	Lanark, Ont.	8,101	4,460	2,433	2,027
1889.	do	8,832	3,847	1,538	2,309
1885.	Lennox and Addington, Ont.	9,733	4,058	2,047	2,011
1889.	do	9,433	3,528	1,402	2,066
1885.	Lincoln, Ont.	5,282	3,550	2,060	1,490
1889.	do	6,905	3,583	1,493	2,090
1879.	Megantic, Que.	3,668	1,216	372	844
1880.	Marquette, Man.		807	612	195
1885.	Missisquoi, Que.	4,055	2,319	1,142	1,167
1885.	Middlesex, Ont.	20,134	8,115	5,745	2,370
1889.	do	22,836	8,522	2,992	5,530
1880.	Northumberland, N. B.	3,321	1,548	875	673
1892.	do		3,341	1,780	1,561
1844.	Norfolk, Ont.	9,277	4,475	2,781	1,694
1888.	do	10,165	4,886	2,082	2,804
1885.	Northumberland and Durham, Ont.	16,184	9,913	6,050	3,863
1889.	do do	21,873	9,237	4,305	4,932
1884.	Oxford, Ont.	11,682	7,371	4,073	3,298
1889.	do	11,890	4,998	1,538	3,460
1885.	Ontario, Ont.	14,490	5,473	3,412	2,061
1889.	do	15,890	6,653	2,866	3,787
1878.	Prince County, P. E. I.	5,434	2,033	1,762	271
1884.	do		4,004	2,939	1,065
1882.	Pictou, N. S.	6,052	2,008	1,555	453
1884.	Peel, Ont.	3,793	3,804	1,805	1,999
1884.	Prince Edward, Ont.	5,144	3,181	1,528	1,653
1885.	Perth, Ont.	10,597	6,904	3,368	3,536
1886.	Pontiac, Que.	4,300	1,468	533	935
1885.	Peterboro', Ont.	5,157	3,512	1,915	1,597
1889.	do	5,885	3,490	1,564	1,926
1885.	Prescott and Russell, Ont.	8,057	4,666	1,535	3,131
1885.	Portland, N. B.	2,434	1,187	667	520
1890.	do	7,189	682	124	558
1879.	Queen's, Ont.	3,387	496	315	181
1880.	do P. E. I.	3,387	1,416	1,317	99
1881.	do N. S.	1,712	845	763	82
1884.	Renfrew, Ont.	5,113	2,766	1,748	1,018
1888.	do	6,815	4,250	1,670	2,580
1888.	do	3,657	1,952	1,231	721
1888.	Richmond, Que.	1,382	215	176	41
1881.	Sunbury, N. B.	2,462	961	807	154
1881.	Shelburne, N. S.	2,929	2,150	1,074	1,076
1882.	St. John (City) N. B.	5,632	3,297	1,610	1,687
1886.	do	13,915	10,241	5,712	4,529
1884.	Simcoe, Ont.	18,652	10,890	3,894	6,996
1888.	do	3,235	1,701	760	941
1890.	Stanstead, Que.	3,460	2,275	1,300	975
1884.	do	4,593	2,516	1,187	1,329
1888.	do	1,893	1,497	754	743
1885.	St. Thomas, Ont.	2,922	1,430	429	1,001
1889.	do				

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

STATEMENT of the counties and places in which the "Canada Temperance Act," had been voted upon, &c.—*Concluded.*

Year.	Place.	Total Number of Voters.	Total Number vot- ing.	Voting	
				For.	Against.
1886.	St. John (County) N.B.	4,497	891	467	424
1892.	do		1,271	556	715
1884.	Stormont and Dundas, Ont.	8,833	7,474	4,590	2,884
1888.	do do	10,642	8,453	3,155	5,298
1885.	Victoria, Ont.	7,881	3,969	2,467	1,502
1889.	do	8,910	4,112	1,569	2,552
1881.	Wentworth, Ont.	6,754	3,829	1,611	2,209
1879.	Westmoreland, N.B.	5,548	1,381	1,082	299
1884.	do	5,979	3,475	1,774	1,701
1888.	do	7,377	4,162	2,464	1,698
1885.	Wellington, Ont.	15,939	7,602	4,516	3,086
1889.	do	16,736	6,028	2,084	3,944
1881.	Welland, Ont.	5,451	3,988	1,610	2,378
1884.	Yarmouth, N.S.	3,102	1,383	1,287	96
1878.	York, N.S.	4,699	1,443	1,229	214
1884.	do	4,932	1,832	1,178	655

APPENDIX No. 50.

STATEMENT showing the number of counties &c., in, and number of times on, which the "Canada Temperance Act" has been voted upon since 1878, and the result.

Years in which the Act was voted upon.		Counties, &c.	Result.														
1878	1879		1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
1		Albert, N. B.															
		Annapolis, N. S.															
		Arthabaska, Que.															
		Argenteuil, Que.															
		Bruce, Ont.															
		Brant, Ont.															
		Brantford (City), Ont.															
		Brome, Que.															
		Charlotte, N. B.															
		Carleton, N. B.															
		Charlottetown, P. E. I.															
		Colchester, N. S.															
		Cape Breton, N. S.															
		Cumberland, N. S.															
		Compton, Que.															
		Carleton, Ont.															
		Chicoutimi, Que.															
		Digby, N. S.															
		Dufferin, Ont.															
		Drummond, Que.															
		Elgin, Ont.															
		Fredericton, N. B. (city)															
		Frontenac, Ont.															
		Gloucester, Ont. (city)															
		Guysboro, N. S.															
		Hamilton, Ont. (city)															
		Haldon, Ont.															
		Hants, N. S.															

# Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

Huron, Ont.	1
Hastings, Ont.	1
Haldimand, Ont.	1
Inverness, N. S.	1
Kent, Ont.	1
King's, N. B.	1
King's, P. E. I.	1
Kingston, Ont. (city).	1
King's, N. S.	1
Lambton, Ont.	1
Lisgar, Man.	1
Leeds & Grenville, Ont.	1
Lanark, Ont.	1
Lennox & Addington, Ont.	1
Lincoln, Ont.	1
Magnatic, Que.	1
Marquette, Man.	1
Missisquoi, Que.	1
Middlesex, Ont.	1
Norfolk, Ont.	1
Northumberland, N. B.	1
Northumberland and Northampton, Ont.	1
Durham, Ont.	1
Oxford, Ont.	1
Ontario, Ont.	1
Peterboro', Ont.	1
Prince, P. E. I.	1
Pictou, N. S.	1
Prince Edward, Ont.	1
Perth, Ont.	1
Pontiac, Que.	1
Prescott & Russell, Ont.	1
Portland, N. B.	1
Peel, Ont.	1
Queen's, N. B.	1
Queen's, P. E. I.	1
Queen's, N. S.	1
Renfrew, Ont.	1
Richmond, Que.	1
Sunbury, N. B.	1
Shelburne, N. S.	1
St. John (city), N. B.	1
Simcoe, Ont.	1
Stanstead, Que.	1
St. Thomas, Ont.	1
St. John (county), N. B.	1
Stormont and Dundas, Ont.	1
Victoria, Ont.	1
Wentworth, Ont.	1



STATEMENTS showing the number of counties, &c.—*Con.*

YEARS in which the Act was voted upon.		Result.		Counties, &c.	
1878	3	10	1	For	Wellington, Ont.
1879	1	1	1	Against	Westmoreland, N.B.
1880	5	14	4	For	Welland, Ont.
1881	4	1	1	Against	Yarmouth, N.S.
1882	4	1	1	For	York, N.B.
1883	4	1	1	Against	For. Ag't. Total.
1884	1	22	28	For	80
1885	1	22	28	Against	55
1886	1	112	22	For	135
1887	1	1	1	Against	
1888	1	1	1	For	
1889	1	1	1	Against	
1890	1	2	3	For	
1891	2	2	3	Against	
1892	3	1	1	For	
1893	1	1	1	Against	
1894	2	1	2	For	
				Against	
1878	9	1	4	For	
1879	1	4	1	Against	
1880	4	1	1	For	
1881	4	3	1	Against	
1882	3	1	1	For	
1883	18	4	1	Against	
1884	18	4	21	For	
1885	7	2	2	Against	
1886	2	1	1	For	
1887	2	10	2	Against	
1888	2	10	2	For	
1889	2	20	2	Against	
1890	1	1	1	For	
1891	1	1	1	Against	
1892	2	1	2	For	
1893	1	1	1	Against	
1894	1	1	1	For	
				Against	
				In force.	

# Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

## APPENDIX No. 51.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE SCOTT ACT IS IN FORCE.

Albert.....	N.B.	King's.....	P.E.I.
Annapolis.....	N.S.	King's.....	N.S.
Brome.....	Que.	Northumberland.....	N.B.
Charlotte .....	N.B.	Prince .....	P.E.I.
Carleton.....	N.B.	Pictou.....	N.S.
Charlottetown.....	P.E.I.	Queen's .....	N.B.
Cape Breton.....	N.S.	Queen's.....	P.E.I.
Cumberland.....	N.S.	Queen's.....	N.S.
Digby.....	N.S.	Richmond.....	Que. (Dunkin Act.)
Fredericton.....	N.B.	Sunbury.....	N.B.
Guysboro' .....	N.S.	Shelburne.....	N.S.
Hants.....	N.S.	Westmoreland.....	N.B.
Inverness.....	N.S.	Yarmouth.....	N.S.
Kings's.....	N.B.	York.....	N.B.

## APPENDIX No. 52.

### ONTARIO.

TOTAL Number of persons committed to the Common Gaols of the province in each year from the 1st of October, 1868, to the 30th September, 1892. (Page 8.)

Year ending	Year ending
30th September, 1876 .....	30th September, 1885.....
11,236	11,426
“ “ 1877.....	“ “ 1886.....
13,481	10,646
“ “ 1878 .....	“ “ 1887.....
12,030	11,017
“ “ 1879 .....	“ “ 1888.....
11,220	12,454
“ “ 1880 .....	“ “ 1889.....
11,300	12,531
“ “ 1881.....	“ “ 1890.....
9,229	11,810
“ “ 1882.....	“ “ 1891.....
9,620	10,423
“ “ 1883.....	“ “ 1892.....
9,880	9,001
“ “ 1884.....	“ “ 1893.....
12,081	8,619

APPENDIX No. 53.

ONTARIO.

COMPARATIVE Statement showing the number of Prisoners committed to the County Gaols for Drunkenness, during the years 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893.

County or District.	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Algoma.....	8	4	4	24	19	17	24	21	15	12	1	85	128	64	69	77	55	34
Brant.....	97	84	75	63	81	64	80	75	58	28	91	112	147	218	182	112	89	120
Bruce.....	1	2	17	8	2	14	4	10	3		2	6	22	8	6	7	3	13
Carleton.....	387	319	283	272	222	269	265	261	314	205	280	286	297	296	336	303	182	105
Dufferin.....						1			1	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	2	
Elgin.....	31	41	47	54	59	45	61	92	82	57	30	25	29	23	20	32	12	15
Essex.....	87	85	60	59	71	51	91	121	103	47	31	45	46	47	35	57	38	21
Frontenac.....	143	137	139	126	102	53	25	46	75	74	58	108	107	139	129	125	87	102
Grey.....	15	13	14	35	40	23	23	19	28	36	20	21	29	27	17	13	14	11
Haldimand.....	7	2	6	10	15	6	4	7	7	18	15	17	24	25	15	22	7	
Halton.....	21	15	6	1	6	5	4	7	6	9	13	5	19	13	9	9	6	4
Hastings.....	20	13	43	34	16	35	67	57	50	45	34	51	67	39	49	34	18	24
Huron.....	24	29	22	15	22	18	8	5	4	3	4		4	2	5	5	2	3
Kent.....	24	20	20	33	24	13	28	23	26	18	14	7	9	61	71	47	26	28
Lambton.....	123	84	142	115	120	77	77	75	106	130	32	38	64	99	108	95	27	36
Lanark.....	7	6	10	8	7	10	4	9	7	6	4	9	4	2	5	5	3	2
Leeds and Grenville.....	81	69	84	71	72	56	67	19	135	80	36	24	31	52	58	44	44	77
Lennox and Addington.....	6	4	5	9	11	14	11	18	20	6	3	8	7	4	22	23	12	9
Lincoln.....	56	98	68	51	44	55	41	65	39	29	21	21	28	33	24	12	9	21
Middlesex.....	155	106	211	193	235	210	242	269	445	277	338	404	408	540	332	213	150	218
Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	2	9	8	6	8	3	13	8	16	84	39	8	6	45	28	19	9	14
Nipissing.....				1	1		2	10	17	6		13	32	81	97	96	28	156
Norfolk.....	11	35	21	15	26	14	18	18	17	4	6	5	3	17	3	10	5	3
Northumberland and Durham.....	56	67	38	24	25	20	10	21	26	26	15	6	12	28	38	22	25	11
Ontario.....	10	10	12	11	6	2	5	10	1	4				5	2		1	2
Oxford.....	57	30	45	55	54	47	32	28	51	21	28	50	64	55	51	34	24	38
Peel.....	32	45	22	27	14	9	14	4	10	24	10	8	24	28	30	17	10	9
Perth.....	54	75	56	35	39	26	20	37	14	17	15	12	9	16	14	4	7	9
Peterborough.....	5	11	5	5	27	27	38	71	30	27	13	11	26	20	45	24	22	16
Prescott and Russell.....	2	6			1	1	2	2		3	1			2		5	1	2
Prince Edward.....	31	29	22	46	75	60	76	70	46	41	54	20	45	38	33	19	11	11
Renfrew.....	2	3	2	5	10	10	24	17	27	11	2	2		4	1		5	7
Simcoe.....	66	91	133	82	407	62	56	87	99	31	35	16	28	46	34	34	19	10
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	7	33	18	17	3	4	7	8	9	3	1	4	7	29	25	14	22	27
Thunder Bay.....	78	105	95	81	83	126	88	296	706	153	119	148	148	135	125	120	135	109
Victoria and Haliburton.....	22	32	25	10	7	8	14	7	20	13	1	2	4	4	7	1	9	3
Waterloo.....	13	19	4	28	11	11	10	14	11	7	4	8	12	20	17	13	4	6
Welland.....	69	101	321	188	186	145	50	34	23	33	40	32	12	21	16	7	13	12
Wellington.....	41	36	26	23	40	30	51	93	49	32	12	22	21	10	10	4	14	9
Wentworth.....	259	396	382	382	447	339	396	376	295	368	365	373	429	401	418	251	142	148
York.....	1753	1807	1293	1359	1453	1342	1445	1485	1661	1707	1705	2166	2098	2096	2085	1783	1444	1207
Total.....	3868	4032	3785	3561	3795	3328	3497	3895	4650	3606	3555	4181	4451	4797	4573	3614	2736	2652

# Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

## APPENDIX No. 54.

### ONTARIO.

NUMBER of persons committed to County Jails for all offences and for drunkenness.

Year.	Population.	All offences.	Per 1,000 of population.	Drunken- ness.	Per 1,000 of population.
1881.....	1,926,922	9,229		3,328	
1882.....	1,944,889	9,620		3,497	
1883.....	1,963,016	9,880		3,895	
1884.....	1,981,311	12,081		4,650	
Average.....	1,954,034	10,202	5.22	3,840	1.96
1885.....	1,999,777	11,426		3,696	
1886.....	2,018,415	10,645		3,555	
1887.....	2,037,227	11,017		4,181	
1888.....	2,056,214	12,454		4,451	
Average.....	2,027,908	11,385	5.61	3,958	1.95
1889.....	2,075,378	12,531		4,797	
1890.....	2,094,721	11,810		4,573	
1891.....	2,114,321	10,423		3,614	
1892.....	2,134,026	9,011		2,736	
Average.....	2,104,612	10,944	5.19	3,930	1.86
1892.....	2,134,026	9,011	4.22	2,736	1.28
1893.....	2,153,915	8,619	4.00	2,652	1.23

APPENDIX No. 55.

ONTARIO.

TOTAL prisoners committed to Gaol in Scott Act Counties in the undermentioned periods, prepared from the Ontario Official Returns.

County.	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	
Halton.....	60	470	44	389	245	131	147	97	140	252	373	255	493	332	327	358	274	225	
Average.....	1,330						1,264						2,000						
	223½						210½						334½						
Oxford.....							305	201	198	341	367	296	570	448	397	230	205	159	167
Average.....							1,045						1,681						
							261½						420½						
													982						
													245½						
Bruce.....							54	47	58	67	88	79	101	104	85	88	79	76	
Dufferin.....							35	43	56	63	57	57	60	71	65	66	54	44	
Huron.....							87	58	90	61	62	70	130	74	84	72	51	51	
Norfolk.....							96	108	81	74	95	56	77	108	61	70	68	61	
Renfrew.....							74	78	113	131	72	57	60	75	54	68	54	56	
Simcoe.....							248	255	348	406	236	157	174	219	196	187	172	150	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....							50	53	68	43	50	56	61	87	100	64	78	83	
Average.....							644						642						
							814						844						
							2,100						2,036						
							700						678½						
													2,046						
													1,692						
							564												
*Brant.....							216	175	157	233	292	346	405	343	204	224	237		
*Carleton.....							710	713	637	712	632	715	641	717	551	488	359		
Elgin.....							193	267	208	126	171	148	181	132	131	106	118		
*Frontenac.....							153	178	184	157	216	209	254	231	221	188	173		
Kent.....							117	153	121	103	112	143	208	225	199	147	197		
Lambton.....							227	295	342	278	231	215	261	236	284	148	128		
Lanark.....							68	70	86	82	77	82	78	88	83	63	66		
Leeds and Grenville							215	245	214	160	119	131	179	178	164	160	188		
Lennox and Add- ington.....							64	72	59	48	49	45	44	74	80	44	52		
*Lincoln.....							132	97	99	117	86	79	99	80	66	59	73		
*Middlesex.....							806	1004	788	801	841	883	1042	754	579	497	537		
Northumberland and Durham.....							121	127	137	96	71	103	133	129	103	108	85		
Ontario.....							116	101	112	70	67	96	87	67	56	43	55		
Peterborough.....							181	148	120	106	100	154	111	161	162	174	150		
Victoria.....							39	75	71	54	62	69	63	71	70	61	57		
Wellington.....							187	147	118	87	106	130	87	89	74	84	83		
Average.....							3,545						3,867						
							3,453						3,230						
							3,232						3,548						
							10,865						10,010						
							3,621½						3,336½						
													10,555						
													3,518½						

\* In these counties the Act was not in force in the cities of Brantford, Ottawa, Kingston, St. Catharines and London. The years 1886, 1887 and 1888 were Scott Act years in Brant, &c.; 1882 to 1887 in Halton; 1885 to 1888 in Oxford; and 1885 to 1887 in Bruce, &c.

# Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

## APPENDIX No. 56.

### ONTARIO.

COMMITMENTS for Drunkenness to County Gaols in Scott Act Counties in the under-mentioned periods.

Counties.	'76.	'77.	'78.	'79.	'80.	'81.	Scott Act Years.						'88.	'89.	'90.	'91.	'92.	'93.
							'82.	'83.	'84.	'85.	'86.	'87.						
Halton.....	21	15	6	1	6	5	4	7	6	9	13	5	19	13	9	9	6	4
Average.....	54						44						60					
	9						7½						10					

Counties.	'76.	'77.	'78.	'79.	'80.	'81.	Scott Act Years.						'88.	'89.	'90.	'91.	'92.	'93.	
							'81.	'82.	'83.	'84.	'85.	'86.							'87.
Oxford.....							47	32	28	51	21	28	50	64	55	51	34	24	38
Average.....	158						163						164						
	39½						40½						41						

Counties.	'76.	'77.	'78.	'79.	'80.	'81.	Scott Act Yrs						'88.	'89.	'90.	'91.	'92.	'93.
							'82.	'83.	'84.	'85.	'86.	'87.						
Bruce.....							4	10	3	2	6	22	8	6	7	3	13	
Dufferin.....									1	3	3	1	4	2	1	2		
Huron.....							8	5	4	3	4	4	2	5	5	2	3	
Norfolk.....							18	18	17	4	6	5	3	17	3	10	5	3
Renfrew.....							24	17	27	11	2	2	4	1		5	7	
Simcoe.....							56	87	90	31	35	16	28	46	34	34	19	10
Stormont.....																		
Dundas.....							7	8	9	3	1	4	7	29	25	14	22	27
Glengarry.....																		
Average.....	422						142						251					
	140½						47½						83½					
													64					

APPENDIX No. 57.

ONTARIO.

PRISONERS committed for Drunkenness to County Gaols in Scott Act Counties.

Counties.	'83.	'84.	'85.	'86.	'87.	'88.	'89.	'90.	'91.	'92.	'93.
*Brant.....	75	58	28	91	112	147	218	182	112	89	129
*Carleton.....	261	314	205	280	286	297	290	396	204	182	105
Elgin.....	92	82	57	30	25	29	23	20	32	12	15
*Frontenac.....	46	75	74	58	108	107	139	129	125	87	102
Kent.....	23	26	18	14	7	9	61	71	47	26	28
Lambton.....	75	105	130	72	38	64	99	108	95	27	36
Lanark.....	9	7	6	4	9	4	2	5	5	3	2
Leeds and Grenville.....	19	135	80	36	24	31	52	58	44	44	77
Lennox and Addington.....	18	20	6	3	8	7	4	22	23	12	9
*Lincoln.....	65	39	29	21	21	28	33	24	12	9	21
*Middlesex.....	269	445	277	338	404	408	540	332	213	150	218
Northumberland and Durham.....	21	26	26	15	6	12	28	38	22	25	11
Ontario.....	10	1	4				5	2		1	2
Peterborough.....	71	30	27	13	11	26	20	45	24	22	16
Victoria.....	7	20	13	1	2	4	4	7	1	9	3
Wellington.....	93	49	32	12	22	21	10	10	4	14	9
	1,154	1,432	1,012	988	1,083	1,194	1,534	1,389	963	712	774
		3,598		3,265		3,886					
Average.....		1,199½		1,088½		1,295½					

\*In these counties the Act was not in force in the cities of Brantford, Ottawa, Kingston, St. Catharines, London.

The years 1882 to 1887 in Halton, 1885 to 1887 in Oxford, 1885 to 1887 in Bruce, &c., 1886 to 1888 in Brant, &c., were the Scott Act years.

# Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

## APPENDIX No. 58.

PARTIAL Statement of Expenditure incurred on Penitentiaries, Gaols, Insane Asylums, Almshouses, Reformatories, &c., in the year 1891.

	Dominion.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Penitentiaries .....	365,077									365,077
Gaols .....		10,082	9,386	4,906	140,290	216,791	8,149		27,941	417,555
Insane Asylums .....		70,851	51,624	17,605	251,356	544,634	31,073		21,317	988,460
Reformatories .....		8,244			64,450	67,680				139,774
Almshouses .....		27,280	39,321	7,285		45,440				119,406
Charitable Institutions .....					77,383	150,957				228,340
Totals .....	365,077	116,447	100,331	29,886	538,479	1,024,922	39,222		49,258	2,258,612

\* Includes \$29,453 paid to Industrial Schools.  
 The returns for Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island are believed to be accurate; those from the other provinces are incomplete, only a few counties having in some instances made returns. The returns are mainly provided for in charitable institutions supported by voluntary subscription.



## APPENDIX No. 59.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax was founded in 1749, under a Governor and Council, in whom all legislative powers were vested, and in that year seventeen licenses were granted to sell intoxicating liquors, subject to a poor tax of one guinea per month. In 1751, several orders in council were passed affecting the traffic. One of them prevented recovery by tavern keepers in any suit under five shillings and by other liquor sellers in suits for quantities under three gallons. By another order in council a duty of sixpence a gallon was imposed on rum and other spirits sold by retail, and license holders had to account for their sales under oath. Some months later a duty of three pence per gallon was imposed on all rum and spirits except the produce of Great Britain and the British West Indies. In October, 1758, the first Parliament of the Province met in Halifax. One of its first acts prohibited the erection of distilleries or stills within the town of Halifax under a penalty of £100. In 1759, an act was passed preventing the distilling from grain in the province, owing to the great scarcity of corn, under a penalty of £50, and forfeiture of the spirits so distilled. An additional duty of three pence per gallon on all rum and other distilled liquors imported was also imposed, and an excise duty of three pence per gallon on all distilled liquors. In 1760, an act was passed for the more effectual suppression of unlicensed houses, and providing for an excise tax on spirits sold by retail. In 1761, the sale on Sundays was forbidden under a penalty of ten shillings fine on the tavern-keeper, and five shillings on the consumer. In 1762, the sale of liquors by retailers, upon credit exceeding five shillings, was forbidden, and any person accepting a pledge for payment of any sum exceeding five shillings incurred a penalty of twenty shillings. In 1773, an act was passed, under which the collecting of excise and import duties was farmed out to the highest bidder in the island of Cape Breton, and this act was afterwards extended to other districts. In the subsequent years, many amendments were made increasing the license taxes, and providing for stricter enforcement of the liquor laws. One of these acts, passed in 1808, imposed an additional duty of six pence per gallon on all wine imported, in order to provide a pension of £500 sterling, during his natural life, to Sir John Wentworth, on his retirement from the office of Lieutenant-Governor. In 1829, the sale of liquor to Indians was forbidden under a penalty of twenty shillings for each offence.

In 1832, a very voluminous act was passed, repealing all the others, and establishing new regulations. Licenses, under it, were divided into tavern, shop and general licenses. A new tariff of duties on imports was also provided. By an act passed in 1855, the sale to minors entailed forfeiture of license and disqualification thereafter.

By the act of 1859, the sale to Indians entailed forfeiture of license. In 1863, the customs duties were again altered. It was further provided that in counties where a majority of the ratepayers in any polling district shall petition against the granting of licenses, no licenses shall be granted by the sessions until such decision is reversed by a majority of the ratepayers. In 1864, power was given to the mayor of Halifax and any three aldermen to grant licenses for that city, and to make rules for the regulation and restriction of the sale by retail; the Council to fix the amount of duty to be paid by each class of license. In 1866, customs duties were again altered. In 1869, the sale after 9 o'clock in the evening was forbidden except to regular boarders and travellers, and licenses were prohibited in any proclaimed gold district. In 1874, it was provided that licenses in the city of Halifax were to be granted only by the city council, on the recommendation of the license committee.

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

In 1876 the keeper of a tavern and those acting for him were jointly and severally liable for damages, not exceeding \$1,000, in the case of death by suicide, drowning or other accident caused by drinking to excess in such tavern. In the same year it was provided that in incorporated towns no license should be granted except on presentation of a petition signed by two-thirds of the ratepayers, and that bar-rooms should have but one entrance, namely, from the public street.

In 1877, licensed places were ordered to be closed before 10 p.m. under penalty of \$20. In 1878 the Canadian Temperance Act or "Scott Act" establishing the principle of local option was passed by the Dominion Parliament and went into force in the localities which adopted it, and in 1883 the Dominion License Act, applicable to all places which did not adopt the Scott Act, became law; but this Act, being afterwards declared *ultra vires*, the Provincial Acts revived and continued in force until replaced in Nova Scotia by the

### LIQUOR LICENSE ACT OF 1886.

The chief provisions of this Act are the following:—

1st. The appointment by municipal councils of chief and assistant inspectors, who shall be members of temperance societies.

2nd. Licenses divided into hotel, shop and wholesale licenses, signed by the mayor or warden and chief inspector.

3rd. Licenses limited to one year.

4th. Hotel licenses authorized sale to *bona fide* guests or lodgers, to be drunk at their meals or in their rooms. No bars allowed. Shop licenses authorized sale in quantities not less than one pint, and not to be drunk on the premises.

5th. Hotel license, \$150; shop license, \$100; wholesale license, \$300; brewers' wholesale license, \$150.

6th. Every application for license must be made to the municipal council and accompanied by a certificate signed by two-thirds of the ratepayers. A deposit of ten dollars must be also made to cover cost of inspection and advertising. Any one in the district may file objections to the granting of the licenses.

7th. Every hotel to be licensed must have a certain number of furnished bedrooms and a well appointed eating house. In country places it must have also stabling for at least six horses besides those of the proprietors.

8th. If the first application be refused on the ground of non-fitness, a second application shall not be entertained for two years.

9th. No license shall be granted to a member of the council or an inspector.

10th. Each license holder must furnish two sureties to be approved by the chief inspector, for \$150 each, and enter into a bond for \$500, to guarantee payment of all fines and penalties.

11th. Death puts an end to the license, but the legal representatives of the deceased license-holder may obtain consent of the chief inspector, countersigned by the mayor or warden, to continue the business. Or they may obtain repayment of the portion of the license fee for the unexpired term.

12th. A register of licenses must be kept by the chief inspector.

13th. The municipal council must report annually to the Provincial Secretary.

14th. The revenue from licenses belongs to the municipality.

15th. Hours of closing, nine o'clock at night and from six o'clock Saturday night until seven o'clock Monday morning. Liquor may be sold on Sundays to lodgers during meals to be used at table but not to be drunk in their rooms.

16th. Penalty for infraction \$100 first offence; \$100 and 2 months gaol every subsequent offence.

17th. No payment except in money or by cheque to be taken for liquor by a hotel keeper, under a penalty of \$20. Any pledge given may be recovered or any payment made in advance, even if the liquor be afterwards supplied.

18th. Penalty not exceeding \$50 for sale to any drunken person or for allowing gambling on the premises, or for supplying liquor to a constable on duty, or to a minor.



APPENDIX No. 61.

TEMPERANCE EFFORT IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The town of Halifax in Nova Scotia was founded by Lord Cornwallis, on June 8, 1749. Within one month thereafter a license was granted by the Governor in Council, for the sale of intoxicating liquor, subject to the payment of a "Poor tax" of one guinea a month. Sixteen other licenses were granted on the same conditions between July 19, and December 1, in the same year. At this period the population of the town and vicinity was less than three thousand.

That there was a considerable consumption of intoxicating liquors in the first three years after the settlement of the town is apparent:—

1. In 1751 the Governor and Council ordered that sellers of liquors could not recover in any suit under five shillings; and other persons could not sue for liquors sold in quantities under three gallons.

2. On memorial of merchants, the Governor and Council, on April 29, 1751, imposed a duty of sixpence a gallon on rum and other spirits sold by retail, under three gallons, license holders to account for their sales under oath,—said duty to be applied to the paying of a bounty of sixpence a quintal on fish salted and dried within the province, fit for exportation.

3. On July 31, in the same year, a duty of three pence a gallon was imposed on all rum and spirits imported after August 14, except the product of Great Britain and the British West Indies.

The wars between Great Britain and the United States requiring the maintenance of a large army and navy, for which Halifax was the principal rendezvous, there was necessarily an expenditure of large sums of money, which unfortunately resulted in a great increase of drunkenness. So prevalent was the evil of intemperance among the townspeople and the military, it attracted the attention of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, shortly after he assumed the command of the troops in Nova Scotia in 1794. In a letter addressed to Sir John Harvey in 1849, (he being then Lieut. Governor of the province and commander of the troops,) the late Chief Justice Haliburton thus referred to the habits of the higher circles of society towards the close of the last century:—

"At the time of his (the Duke of Kent) arrival the habits of the garrison were very dissipated. The dissipation was not, indeed, confined to the military; the civil society partook of it largely. It was no unusual thing to see gentlemen join a company of ladies in a state of intoxication, which would now be deemed very disgraceful, but which was then merely laughed at by the ladies themselves. His Royal Highness at once discountenanced such conduct. Among the military he soon put an end to it..... The improvement which thus soon took place among the military gradually extended to their civil acquaintances; and His Royal Highness thus became instrumental in improving both. Gambling also prevailed to a great extent, but His Royal Highness never touched a card, and as the early parades compelled its former military votaries to retire early to bed, gambling as well as drinking, fell into disuse."

Within sixty years after the founding of Halifax, other settlements were formed in the vicinity as well as in other parts of the province; and as the inhabitants increased in numbers, intemperance seems to have kept pace with their growth. So prevalent had become "the evil effects of intemperance" about the beginning of the present century, the "best method of bringing about a change for the better," engaged the attention of thoughtful men in several sections of the province. In the effort to suppress drunkenness the following copy of a document signed by residents

of Windsor, Falmouth and vicinity (in Hants county,) will indicate some of the earlier methods adopted:—

“ We, whose names are hereto subscribed, sensible of the great obstruction to agriculture and to the well being of the province in general, which have arisen from the excessive use of spirituous liquors among the labouring poor, to the ruin of their morals and health;—

“ And sensible also that much of the unfortunate attachment to such drinks, that prevails among them, proceeds from spirituous liquors being given by their employers as rewards for extraordinary exertions in labour;—

“ Convinced moreover that such a practice if continued under the present enormous price of rum, will prove ruinous to the former;—

“ Do hereby bind ourselves to the public and each other that we will not, after the first day of November next, give any sort of spirituous liquors to any servant or labourer in our employment, nor suffer any to be given with our knowledge;—

“ And we do severally agree that if we act contrary to the true intent of this association, our names may be published to the world as regardless of good faith and the public interest.”

WM. COCHRAN,  
J. EMERSON,  
GEO. DESCHAMPS,  
RICHARD CUNNINGHAM,  
JOHN CLARK,  
NATHL. THOMAS,

BENJ. WIER,  
SHUBAEL DIMOCK,  
DANIEL HAMMILL,  
W. H. SHEY,  
JOHN VAN NORDEN,  
JOHN McLATCHY.

The first temperance society in the province was instituted in the county of Pictou. At the close of a meeting of the agricultural society, held at West River, in October, 1827, “the subject of forming a temperance society” was discussed, a pledge was drawn up, three signatures were appended, “and the meeting adjourned for three months, at which time the total membership was seven; but additions were made at subsequent meetings.”

The first temperance society in Pictou town was organized in 1831. It culminated in the “The Total Abstinence Society” formed on January 26th, 1847, and continued working up to June, 1864.

A few months later the second society was formed in the western part of the province, at a meeting held on 25th April 1828, in a school house “located on the corner on north side of the county line in Digby county (between Yarmouth and Digby.)” The society adopted the principles of total abstinence by a pledge of which the following is a copy:—

BEAVER RIVER, 25th April, 1828.

“ We the undersigned firmly believe that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is injurious to the bodies and souls of mankind in general, both spiritual and temporal;

“ And to remedy this great and spreading evil, we whose names are hereunto annexed do forever renounce the use of such, except when proscribed by a physician as a medicine in case of sickness. And we pray Almighty God to establish our hearts and strengthen our serious resolutions.”

On its adoption the following named appended their names:—

JOSIAH PORTER,  
WILLIAM PERRY,  
DAVID CORNING,  
JOSEPH CORNING,

JONATHAN RAYMOND,  
DANIEL P. CORNING,  
EBENEZER CORNING,  
DAVID CORNING, JR.

Several months elapsed before additions were made to the first eight names. This society continues actively at work (in 1892), a very large number of the inhabitants, old and young being enrolled as members. Beer and cider have never been manufactured or used as a beverage in the neighbourhood.

From 1828 to 1834 the number of temperance societies increased so rapidly there were soon several in each county of the province. At a meeting held in the town of

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

Halifax in January 1831, it was decided that "a temperance organization should be formed," which resulted in the establishment of "The Halifax Temperance Society." This body had two pledges, one being known as the "Partial Pledge," those adopting it being privileged to partake of wine to a limited extent; the second was the "Total Abstinence Pledge." Many prominent citizens became members under the partial pledge, the greater number of whom withdrew from the society when total abstinence was adopted as the pledge for all members. The society held two public meetings in each month, and continued working for upwards of thirty years during which time much good was done.

In the year 1834 a convention comprising delegates from all the temperance societies in the province was held at Halifax. The meeting was one of much interest. A resolution was passed recommending the members of temperance societies to refrain entirely from the use of all intoxicating liquors. (This referred to societies having the partial pledge.) The convention which continued several days, presented an address to the Lieut. Governor—Sir Colin Campbell—soliciting his patronage, and stating that they represented over 14,000 persons. The address contained the following passage, referring to the cholera which had been prevalent in the town during the summer (1834):—

"Were it necessary to urge anything further on your Excellency's attentions, we might advert to the direful effects of intemperance so fearfully developed during the prevalence of the cholera in this town, and the universally acknowledged fact that its influence is strong in perpetuating and cherishing the existence of that dreadful scourge where it has once appeared.

In his reply, Sir Colin said that he "would consider himself unworthy of the position to which His Majesty had appointed him if he did not, by every means in his power, give his support and countenance in forwarding the laudable objects of the temperance societies represented by the delegates."

The following resolution was passed by the convention:—

"*Resolved*,—That the legislature should be applied to to give up all regard to the amount of revenue derived from the duty on ardent spirits, or from their sale, but should raise a revenue from a more worthy source than the vices of the people."

A second convention was held at Halifax in 1835, at which a *Total Abstinence Pledge* for all the societies was proposed. The motion provoked a long discussion which ended in the adoption of the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*,—That as the wines imported into and manufactured in this province are found to contain a very large proportion of alcohol; and as their habitual use has an injurious effect on the temperance reformation, the convention recommend to the societies connected with it to take the subject into consideration, and, as soon as they may deem it practicable, to adopt the principle of total abstinence from them as a common beverage."

A third convention was held in 1836, at which it was shown that there had "been a great advance in temperance principles throughout the province." The following resolution was adopted:—

"*Resolved*,—That this convention consider it desirable that the following pledge should be recommended as one well calculated to promote the temperance reform:—

"We agree to abstain from drinking ardent spirits, and all intoxicating liquors (except the use of wine in the Lord's Supper), and to discountenance the causes and practices of intemperance."

The pledge suggested was soon almost universally adopted by the societies, and the temperance cause continued to advance. Up to this time the movement was promoted principally by Protestants.

In the year 1838, the Very Rev. Theobald Mathew commenced his great temperance work in Ireland. He adopted the total abstinence pledge. A society on the same principle was established among the Roman Catholics in Montreal in 1840. This example was followed by their co-religionists in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where the "St. Mary's total abstinence society," was founded by the Very Rev. John

Loughnan, V. G., on Sunday, January 24th, 1841—*five hundred persons* taking the pledge on that day, and about the same number on January 31st.

The interest in this movement continued for several years, during which between 4,000 and 5,000 enrolled themselves as members. The pledge of the society was:—

“I promise to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, &c., except used medicinally and by order of a medical man, and to discountenance the cause and practice of intemperance.”

This society ceased work, practically, in June, 1849. A second society, “The St. Mary's and St. Patrick's” was organized in 1844 and ceased operations in a few years. In February, 1857, a third society was formed which continued to work for a few years. Out of this latter organization sprung three “Total abstinence and benevolent societies,” connected with the congregation of St. Mary's, St. Patrick's and St. Joseph's, all of which are active in the promotion of temperance. There is a juvenile society connected with each church, and each society has recently erected a hall at a large cost.

Between the years 1856 and 1866 denominational temperance societies were organized in connection with the congregations of Protestant churches in Halifax, viz: Trinity, Church of England; St. John and Chalmer's, Presbyterian; Brunswick and Grafton streets, Methodist; Grenville street, Baptist; Starr street, Universalists, and others.

The operations of these societies, together with those of the Roman Catholics, were so successful they had a beneficial influence on their co-religionists throughout the province. As a consequence many church temperance societies were found in country districts.

In 1848 a young men's temperance society was formed in Halifax. From it much good was expected. The members were the right kind of material to carry on the work—they possessed good abilities. Internal dissensions caused the society's dissolution, much to the disappointment of its friends.

The temperance aid association of Halifax, formed in 1856, was one of the best missionary temperance institutions organized in the province. It did excellent work for a number of years. Its operations ceased, not through lack of interest or want of funds, but on account of its very active members, nearly 200, being all connected with the Sons of Temperance, which order required their services.

Much work was done for many years by county leagues, which comprised representatives from all the local societies in each county.

From about the year 1850 to 1860 the Order of Watchmen existed in the province, its operations being principally in the eastern counties. This body worked quietly but well, using its funds in the enforcement of the license laws. Its work ceased on account of its members being absorbed by other organizations.

It may be here mentioned that for many years special temperance efforts were made in behalf of the men of the various imperial regiments quartered in Halifax. These efforts were originated and conducted by the late Wm. M. Brown—whose name deserves to be placed on record—assisted by a number of friends. He proved to be a devoted friend to the soldier, and his work was eminently successful, as generals in command of the garrison and other officers have testified. A large number of soldiers joined the Sons of Temperance, and, although they did not all continue their membership, a large percentage did. In promoting temperance among the men of the army the Sons met with success, but the Good Templars were more successful with the sailors, many of whom became members of the lodges. The good results of this particular work in Halifax are evident, comparing the habits of the men in both services at the present time with 35 years ago.

Cadets of Temperance, Cold Water Armies, Bands of Hope and other organizations have been eminently successful in inculcating the principles of temperance in the young. Protestant clergymen have devoted much time to and taken much interest in this work. And it may be here added that in Nova Scotia the Roman Catholic Archbishops have for many years, when administering the rite of confirmation, induced the young who presented themselves to take the total abstinence

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pledge until they reached the age of 21 years. Good results have followed the practice.

About twenty years ago the "Binks-McKenzie" movement gave a spasmodic impulse to the temperance work in the province. That some good was done must be admitted. Although many clubs were formed, two or three only are said to be in existence at the present time.

In recent years the Woman's Christian Temperance Union here made fair progress in the promotion of temperance.

The occasional introduction of able lecturers from abroad, at large expense, tended, at times to revive the interest in temperance work.

Literature has been made use of, to a large extent, in the dissemination of temperance principles. Occasional newspapers were published between the years 1831 and 1854. None of them existed for a longer time than three to four years. One made its appearance in October, 1856, and continued until June, 1874. It was the official organ of the Sons of Temperance. Its receipts never paid expenses, and was discontinued after entailing a heavy loss on the publishers. Several papers have endeavoured to continue the work, but with what success remains to be seen.

A convention of clergymen was held at Halifax in 1859, and another in 1860. Circulars were ordered to be addressed to the clergy of the province, with a request that they append their names to the following:—

### "DECLARATION.

"The undersigned ministers of the gospel in the province of Nova Scotia hereby declare their firm convictions that the traffic in intoxicating liquor, as a beverage, is highly injurious to society, and ought to be abolished, and they pledge themselves to exert all the influence they may possess in order to secure the effectual administration of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks for beverage purposes, whenever such law shall be passed by the legislature."

Copies of the circular were sent to 380 clergymen; replies were received from 180, 150 of whom appended their names; 10 declared themselves fully for prohibition, but for reasons declined to append their names; 20 declared themselves advocates, from pulpit and platform, of total abstinence, but feared prohibition would be impracticable.

In the year 1860, a circular letter was addressed to the medical men in the province—128 in all—requesting the signature to a declaration, of which the following is a copy:—

### "DECLARATION.

"We are of opinion: First—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.

"Secondly—That the most perfect health is compatible with total abstinence from all such intoxicating beverages.

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

"Answers were received as follows:—

"Signed by medical men in Halifax city.. .. .	8
Signed by medical men in country districts... .. .	77
Total .....	85

Did not reply .....

In addition to the provincial temperance conventions mentioned elsewhere, others were held in later years, the delegates representing provincial, county and local



organizations. All these gatherings declared in favour of the principle of prohibition; but failing to obtain such an enactment, would favour the incorporation of stringent amendments in the license laws, and enforcement of the same. A large number favoured the enactment of permissive prohibitory legislation in preference to a license law.

The most important convention held was that convened at Halifax—at the call of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance—in February 1854. At that date the population of the province was estimated to be about 300,000. There was a large number of organizations throughout the county. Temperance sentiment was strong and advancing and the feeling in favour of prohibition increasing. 30,000, or more, signatures had been obtained to petitions to the legislature in favour of prohibition. The draft of an act had been proposed. The House of Assembly was requested to grant permission to the chairman to appear at the Bar of the House to address the members and present to them reasons why a prohibitory law should be enacted. The request was acceded to by the House; but by a subsequent arrangement both Houses of Parliament adjourned, and the member returned to the temperance hall, where they listened to an eloquent address repaired by Rev. D. Cramp, chairman of the convention. The petitions prepared were presented to the legislature but nothing was done.

At the instance of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance or of conventions called by that body, petitions were presented, with the following results:—

1852. A bill founded on a resolution adopted by the Grand Division in 1851:—  
“That if instances occur of grand juries and sessions granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, the power to veto such granting of licenses be given to town and district meetings, composed of persons qualified to vote for members of assembly.” Did not pass.

1854. A petition in favour of prohibition. Nothing done.

1855. A prohibitory act was passed in the Lower House, but was rejected in the legislative council.

1856. A prohibitory bill passed a second reading in the Assembly, but nothing further was done.

1858. The prohibitory bill was defeated.

1859. The bill passed the Lower House, but was defeated in the council.

In other years efforts were made by the Sons of Temperance, with assistance from other organizations, to have the license laws improved by amendments. The most important change was secured in 18—, when power was given to electors to prevent the granting of licenses in their respective districts, by securing a majority of signatures to a petition to that effect.

The next important change was the enactment of the Liquor License Act, 1886, the principal provisions in which are: There are to be no bars; no liquor to be drunk on the premises; not less than one pint to be sold at one time, and not to be consumed on the premises; to be one entrance, and that from the street; no communication by door, &c., between the licensed place and other premises. The credit of this act is due principally to members of the Order of Good Templars.

There are permissive clauses in the act which can be brought into operation by a majority of electors opposed to the granting of licenses.

Previous to the passing of the municipal act, the power of granting licenses was vested in the city council of Halifax, and the county sessions—on recommendation of grand jurors. The county and other municipalities have now the power to grant or refuse licenses, excepting where the Scott Act is in force, or where a majority of electors in a district avail themselves of the prohibitory clauses of the Act.

Prior to 1880 a number of counties, notably Yarmouth, Shelburne and Guysborough had refused for many years to grant licenses. In other counties licenses had been withheld for a series of years; granted for a year or two, then refused again. To avoid “the annual trouble” of considering the granting or repeal of licenses a number of the counties decided to adopt the Scott Act, which after adoption would remain in force for at least three years.

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

Thirteen counties voted in favour of the Act in the years 1880 to 1885, in twelve of which it is now in operation.

In 1889 one county voted in favour of repealing the Act, the supreme court having decided that it was not legally in force, because no time could be named for bringing it into operation when adopted (in 1881).

So far the methods adopted to promote temperance in the province have been stated. The work of the two most prominent provincial temperance organizations would require much space to refer to it in detail. On the efforts of these societies the opponents of the liquor traffic rely to a great extent for the suppression of intemperance.

The order of the Sons of Temperance was instituted in the city of New York on September 29, 1842. It was introduced into Nova Scotia in 1847,—Acadia Division No. 1, organized at Yarmouth in November of that year. The divisions increased rapidly in numbers and in membership. On April 22, 1848, the Provincial Grand Division was instituted. Excepting two or three years, when there was a fear of a possible declension, the order has had a remarkably prosperous career. Subordinate divisions are the primary branches of the order. They receive members who take the pledge of total abstinence, and have control of their own funds. They pay a per capita tax, quarterly, to the grand division. The grand division is composed of the presiding and past presiding officers of the subordinate divisions. Its funds are derived from the per capita tax from subordinates, and occasional contributions from members and friends. Its work is legislative in principle; it considers and decides on appeals, etc. Soon after its organization divisions and the membership continued to increase. About 1858 or 1859, the grand division engaged many of its county officials to lecture on temperance and visit the divisions. Good results followed. Subsequently a lecturer was employed to lecture through the province. After a year or two, two lecturers were employed and continue in the field up to the present. One or two seasons there were three lecturers. By this system the order thrived and temperance was promoted. Its newspaper organ (to which a small annual subsidy was granted) was a great help, so long as it was published. Many of the amendments to the license laws of the province, from 1848 to 1878, were promoted by the grand division.

From the introduction of the order in 1847 to December, 1891, 771 divisions have been organized, the number of working divisions on March 31, 1892, being 253. Total members admitted 136,602; present membership, about 14,000. Working Bands of Hope, 153; membership, about 7,000. Halls owned by the order, 162; approximate value of halls, \$87,000.

Aggregate expenditure of grand division from 1848 to 1892, about \$130,000; proportion expended in propagation work, \$80,000 to \$90,000. The expenditure by all the divisions in the period named will be in the neighbourhood of \$750,000 to \$800,000.

The order of Good Templars was introduced into the province in 1856. For a few years there were three distinct orders: The Independent; the British; and the British American. Injurious clashing with the Sons was happily prevented. At present what was known as the Independent is the only branch of the Templars working in the province. It has done much good work, and has been successful in its efforts among the sailors of the royal navy.

Particulars relating to the detailed work of this order were solicited but have not been supplied.

In conclusion it may be stated that a great deal is due to the Bishop and the clergy for the kind words they have spoken in behalf of temperance and the encouragement they have given to them who have laboured for its promotion.

The efforts of the Salvation Army in inducing many to abandon habits of intemperance, are worthy of commendation.

May, 1892.

## APPENDIX No. 62.

## NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATION.

- In 1786 an Act was passed entitled: "An Act regulating Inn-holders, Tavern-keepers and Retailers of Spirituous Liquors."
- Sale on credit.** It prohibited sale of quantities exceeding the value of five shillings on credit.
- Pawns, etc.** It prohibited taking pledges or pawns as security for amounts above five shillings. Penalty, five pounds.
- Sale to apprentices and servants.** It prohibited sale to apprentices or servants, harbouring them, permitting to sit in taverns drinking, or giving them drink, without special order from their respective masters or mistresses. Penalty, five pounds.
- Nothing in the Act shall debar from furnishing drinks to travellers or boarders on credit.
- Use of penalties.** Penalties collected to be appropriated to the support of the poor. Of subsequent Acts till 1833, each of which in turn expired or was repealed, nothing appears in the printed statistics but the titles. Their provisions were simple, and the restrictions few and apparently ineffective.
- Distilleries.** In 1829 an act was passed putting a duty of one shilling and sixpence upon rum and other spirituous liquors distilled within the province. It provided also that distillers pay a yearly license of ten pounds.
- In 1833, it was "deemed expedient that the number of licenses in the city and county of St. John" to tavern-keepers, which up to that time had been at the discretion of the justices of the peace, should be regulated and limited by law."
- The number was fixed not to exceed thirty-five—twenty-five for the city and seven for Lancaster, and three for St. Martin's. Drinking in a tavern, except by the keeper, a member of his family, or a boarder in the house, was forbidden. Drunken persons were made liable to a fine of five to twenty shillings.
- "An Act to regulate Tavern-keepers and Retailers. 5 W. IV., Cap., 3, (1835-1852).
- By whom granted.** Courts of General Session of the Peace for the several counties given power to issue licenses.
- To whom.** Persons of good name, fame and character, and of sober habits.
- Quantity.** Under five gallons, and not less than one pint.
- Fee.** Not exceeding ten pounds, not less than forty shillings. The Clerk of the Sessions to receive two shillings and sixpence for issuing the license.
- Special license.** Licenses may be granted for twenty shillings in remote places, where they shall appear to be absolutely necessary for the accommodation of travellers.
- Credit pawns.** Inn-keepers selling on credit cannot recover more than five shillings. Pawns left as security with tavern-keepers may be recovered, and the holder be fined.
- Sale to minors, servants or apprentices.** Sale to minors, servants and apprentices forbidden, except by order of parents, guardians or masters. Penalty for each offence not exceeding five pounds.
- Not to be used on the premises.** Liquors not to be consumed on the licensed premises.
- unday.** Sunday selling forbidden. Penalty for sale eight shillings to five pounds.

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

Having and selling liquor not legally imported, punished by fine of **Illegalliquors.**  
 five pounds, the forfeiture of license and ineligibility to have license for  
 two years.

Tavern-keepers enticing, seducing, harbouring or concealing an  
 articulated seaman or apprentice, punishable by forfeiture of license, and  
 disqualification from having license for one year.

The fee for license in St. John not to exceed four pounds. Licenses **St. John.**  
 to be issued at the discretion of the mayor.

Grand jury to enquire into violations of law and make presentment. **Collection of**  
 Imprisonment in jail not exceeding forty days the alternative of non- **penalties.**  
 payment of fine.

(In 1852 the law was re-enacted with slight amendments, and con-  
 tinued in force till 1854.)

“An Act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors.”—17 Vic., cap. 15  
 (1854).

No liquors to be sold without license, either wholesale or retail. **Licenses.**  
 General sessions of the several counties. No license in force more **By whom**  
 than one year. **granted.**

Not less than five pounds, not exceeding twenty-five pounds. **Fees.**  
 Persons of good character, of orderly and sober habits. **To whom.**  
 For selling without license, two pounds to ten pounds. **Penalties.**

No tavern-keeper, having sold upon credit, shall have any remedy **Selling on**  
 against the person to whom sale was made; and any bill, bond, note or **credit.**  
 mortgage or other security taken shall be deemed fraudulent and void.

Sale to servants, and to persons under the age of 16 years punishable **Servants and**  
 by fine not exceeding five pounds. **minors.**

Sunday sale punishable by fine not exceeding five pounds. An in- **Sunday.**  
 toxicated person leaving premises of tavern-keeper on Sabbath *prima*  
*facie* evidence of sale.

Having or selling illegally imported liquors punishable by fine of five **Illegalliquors.**  
 pounds, annulling of license and ineligibility to receive license for two  
 years.

Concealing soldier and helping him to desert, receiving from him **Soldiers, sail-**  
 arms, clothing, etc., punishable by annulling of license and disqualifica- **ors and ap-**  
 tion from holding license for two years. Harbouring or concealing a **prentices.**  
 sailor or apprentice punishable by annulling license and disqualification  
 for one year.

One-half of every penalty paid to persons by whose means the con- **Appropriation**  
 viction was obtained. **of penalties.**

No liquors permitted to be sold in booth or shed, or in any place **No sale at**  
 where public meeting or gathering of people is being held, or within a **public gather-**  
 mile of the same—unless in a city or town—under a penalty of five **ings.**  
 pounds.

Proof that any person has been found intoxicated on or coming out **Intoxication.**  
 of premises where liquors are permitted to be sold, shall throw burden  
 of proof on the party prosecuted.

An Act to prevent the Importation, Manufacture and Traffic in  
 Intoxicating Liquors. 18 Vic., cap. 36 (1855).

The manufacture, importation or sale, or keeping for sale, any liquors **Prohibition.**  
 commonly known as being alcoholic, spirituous or intoxicating.

The right and duty of search and seizure given to revenue officers **Search and**  
 and justices of the peace. Vessels and other conveyances containing **seizure.**  
 liquors forfeited and sold. Liquors destroyed.

First conviction for importing, selling or keeping for sale, ten **Penalties.**  
 pounds; every subsequent conviction, twenty pounds, or imprisonment  
 three to twelve months.

- Permissions.** Any chemist, artist or manufacturer permitted to keep, at his place of business, such reasonable quantity of distilled liquor as he may need in his trade or art. The sessions in each county to appoint annually an agent in each parish to import, buy and sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical or sacramental purposes.
- Act, 1856 repealed the preceding Act. License Act 1854 revived.** The Act came into operation January 1st, 1856; in July, 1856, at a special session of the Legislature, it was repealed, and the License Act of 1854 was revived.
- Amendments to License Act.—33 Vic., cap. 13 (1870).**
- Petition against license.** No license to be granted within any parish when two-thirds of the ratepayers of such parish petition against issuing license.
- Penalties.** Increases penalties for selling without license. First offence, fine of \$10 to \$40, or thirty to fifty days' imprisonment; second offence, \$20 to \$50, or forty to eighty days' imprisonment; every subsequent offence \$60 or three months' imprisonment.
- Interference with witnesses.** Attempt to bribe or intimidate any person, to prevent him from giving testimony on any violation of this Act, punishable by fine of not less than \$20.
- Repeal.** All parts of the Act of 1854 which are not in accord with the foregoing sections repealed.
- Amendment to License Act 34 Vic., cap. 6, (1871).**
- When licenses not granted.** No license granted within any parish or municipality when a majority of the ratepayers in such parish or municipality petition against issuing such license.
- Duty of constables.** Constables and policemen are required to search out and prosecute offenders against the liquor laws. Any such officer failing to perform this duty, liable to a penalty of \$8.00, and dismissal from office.
- To whom not granted.** No license granted to any constable, special constable or policeman.
- 34 Vic., cap. 17, (1871.) Act relating to sale of spirituous liquors in St. John.**
- Preamble.** States that the provisions of the law for prevention of sale of liquors on Sunday are continually violated with impunity, and that more effective measures are required to prevent such violations.
- Prohibited hours.** No sale shall take place, or place of sale be kept open, between 11 o'clock Saturday night and sunrise Monday morning.
- The right to enter.** Any officer of the peace is authorized to enter any place of any person who is suspected of violating the law. Refusal of admittance, or attempt to obstruct an officer in the exercise of this power, punishable by fine of \$10 to \$50.
- Proof of sale.** Liquors or vessels commonly used to contain liquors, showing recent use, deemed sufficient for conviction.
- The buyer.** Any person buying liquors contrary to the intention of this Act, subject to a fine of \$10 to \$50.
- Posting the Act.** A copy of this Act shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the place where liquor is sold. Neglect to so post the Act is punishable by fine of \$1.00 for every day of such neglect.
- 36 Vic., cap. 10, (1873): An Act to amend and consolidate the laws to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors.**
- Not granted.** No retail or tavern license granted to any justice of the peace, constable or policeman.
- Selling to the intoxicated.** Selling or giving liquors to an intoxicated person, punishable by fine of \$4 to \$20.
- Steamboat, etc.** Selling liquors on steamboat or other vessel without license, punishable as other cases of unlicensed sale.

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

Licensed places shall be closed at ten o'clock in the evening of each week day, and be kept closed till six o'clock in the morning of the week day following. Violation of this provision punishable by fine of \$8 to \$20. Hours of closing and opening.

The other sections of this Act are the same as those in the Act of 1854, and amendments thereto, except such as are repugnant to and inconsistent with the foregoing sections.

### *The Canada Temperance Act, 1878.*

The Canada Temperance Act is in force in the following districts of the province:—Fredericton city, York, Carleton, Charlotte, Sunbury, Queen's, Kings, Westmoreland, Albert and Northumberland counties.

In the counties named are the following incorporated towns:—St. Stephen, Woodstock and Chatham, and the city of Moncton, all under the provisions of the Act.

The Act was in force in St. John county, which included the city of Portland. The city of Portland having become united to the city of St. John, the Act was repealed so far as it related to Portland, and in 1892 it was repealed in the county of St. John.

Other repeal votes have been had as follows:—Fredericton, three; York county, one; Charlotte county, one; Westmoreland county, two; all of which were unsuccessful.

### *The Liquor License Act, 1887.*

"Liquors" or "liquor," as used in this Act, means and includes all spirituous and malt liquors, and all combinations of drinks which are intoxicating, and lager beer. Definition.

Provides for appointment of inspectors of licenses by municipal and city councils. Inspectors.

Licenses of two classes, tavern and wholesale. Taverns not to sell in greater quantities than one quart; wholesale dealers not less than one pint. Licenses.

The license fees to be fixed by the council; but cannot be less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for taverns, and not less than \$100 nor more than \$400 for wholesale in towns and cities; in other districts \$25 to \$200, and \$50 to \$200, for taverns and wholesale respectively. Fees.

Application for license to be accompanied by certificate signed by one-third the ratepayers of the polling division in which place of sale is situate. Certificates.

The genuineness of the signatures and the qualification of signers to be established on oath. The names of applicants and description of place to be occupied, to be posted by inspector in his office, and except in St. John, on the outer door of the building in which council is to meet, 14 days before meeting of council.

Any person in the ward or parish for which license is asked may file objections to the granting of it; objection to character of applicant, and the premises; that premises to be occupied are in vicinity of place of worship, school-house, or hospital; that quiet of the place will be disturbed; that license is not required in neighbourhood. Objections.

No tavern shall have communication by any entrance with a shop or store in which any goods are kept for sale. Taverns must have a front entrance, in addition to the entrance to the place where liquor is sold. Limitations.

License shall not be granted to a member of a council or an inspector, or for his benefit, nor for premises of which an inspector is owner or part owner.

License not to be granted if a majority of ratepayers in a city, town or district petition against it.

- The number of licenses not to exceed, in towns and cities, one for each 250 of the first thousand in a ward and one for each full 500 over 1,000 population; in parishes, one for each 400 up to 1,200 population, and one each full 1,000 beyond 1,200 population.
- Local option.** Any council may, by by-law, still further limit the number of licenses to be issued, or may ordain that no license be issued.
- License fund.** All money received for licenses and for fines and penalties for violation of the license law shall form the license fund of the district. The license fund shall be applied for payment of salary of inspector and expenses incurred in carrying out the law, the balance to be paid to the treasurer of municipality for public uses.
- Regulations and prohibition.** Licenses must be conspicuously exposed in premises licensed, the penalty for not exposing being \$5 for each day. The words "Licensed to sell spirituous or fermented liquors," in large letters, to be placed over the door of each tavern, the penalty for disregard of this provision being \$5 for each day.
- Lamp over tavern door.** Every tavern keeper must keep a lamp over the door of his premises or within 20 ft. thereof, lighted after sunset and during the time his tavern shall remain open, the penalty for non-compliance being \$5 for each night.
- Only one bar.** No more than one bar shall be in any licensed place.
- Hours of restriction.** No sale is allowed after 7 p.m. Saturday till 6 a.m. Monday, nor after 10 p.m. until 6 a.m. on the following morning on all other nights of the week.
- Sale of liquor forbidden on election days.** No sale or other disposal of liquor is allowed within the limits of a polling subdivision on any day in which a vote of any kind is being taken.
- Selling to intoxicated persons.** Selling or giving liquors to intoxicated persons, drunkenness, violent or disorderly conduct on the premises, subjects the licensee to a fine of \$50.
- Sale to constables when on duty.** Harboring or permitting a constable to remain on premises during any part of the time appointed for such constable to be on duty, or supplying him with liquors by gift or sale, is punishable by a fine of \$50.
- Refuse to admit and right to turn out intoxicated person.** A licensee may refuse to admit an intoxicated person to his premises, and may turn out of the premises any intoxicated or disorderly person; and constables are requested to assist in expelling such persons.
- Internal communication between licensed and unlicensed premises.** To make or use any internal communication between any licensed and unlicensed premises is punishable by a penalty of \$50 for every day during which such communication remains open.
- Sale to minors.** To sell or give liquors to a minor either for himself or any other person, punishable by a fine of \$20.
- Separated from groceries.** License cannot be granted to sell liquor in any place where groceries or other merchandise are sold, or in any place connected with such store.
- Unlicensed places.** Liquor kept for sale in unlicensed places may be seized and destroyed.
- Wholesale license.** Brewers and distillers required to obtain wholesale licenses.
- Not to be carried in same which as H. M. mail.** Mail carriers not permitted to carry liquors in the same vehicle with Her Majesty's mails.
- Tavern-keeper barred from holding any municipal office.** Tavern-keeper cannot be appointed to or hold office as justice of the peace, or be elected to serve in any town, city or municipal council, or hold any office in the appointment of any town, city, or municipal council, or be elected to, appointed or serve as a trustee of schools.

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

The penalties for selling without license are: First \$50 offence; second offence, \$80; third offence, \$80 and three months imprisonment, with hard labour.

Magistrates may forbid sales for one year to persons who have been convicted of a sale to certain persons. Sale to certain persons.  
open court been shown to be wasting their property, injuring their health, or endangering the peace of their families.

Any husband, wife, father, mother, guardian, tutor, or person in charge of asylum, hospital or other charitable institution may require the inspector to give notice to any licensed dealer that he is not to sell to such persons connected with them, or under their control, as have become addicted to excessive drinking.

Whenever, in any place where liquors are sold, whether legally or illegally, any person has drunk to excess, and while in a state of intoxication, has come to his death by suicide or drowning, or from cold or other accident occasioned by such intoxication, the keeper of such place, and also any person or persons who delivered to such person liquor, shall be liable to an action as for personal wrong at the suit of the legal representatives of the deceased person, if such action be brought within three months after such decease, and may recover not less than one hundred or not more than one thousand dollars. Damages.

It is made the duty of constables and policemen, as well as inspectors, to search out and prosecute offenders against the laws. Constables.

Convictions for several offences may be made, though such offences have been committed on the same day. Any person may be a prosecutor. Evidence and witnesses.

It is not necessary, in proving the sale or disposal of liquor, to show that any money actually passed or any liquor was consumed, if the magistrate is satisfied that a transaction in the nature of a sale or other disposal took place or was about to take place.

A witness neglecting to obey a summons may be arrested on a warrant.

A witness must answer all questions pertinent to the issue, even though his answers tend to subject him to a penalty imposed by this Act.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect or impair in any respect the Canada Temperance Act. Canada Temperance Act.

No license shall be issued to have effect within any district in which the Canada Temperance Act is in force.

By this Act every municipality in which the Canada Temperance Act is or may hereafter be in force, is authorized to appoint an inspector, whose duty shall be to search out and prosecute offenders against the Canada Temperance Act.

All acts and all amendments thereto, heretofore in force in the province, are, by this Act, repealed. Repeal.

This Act went into operation 1st Nov., 1887.



## APPENDIX No. 63.

## TEMPERANCE WORK IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Temperance work, in various forms, has been done in New Brunswick for many years. About sixty years ago, 1832-33, it assumed more definite form than previously.

Total abstinence societies were organized, some religious denominations participating actively in the work. The movement became quite wide spread; the enrolment reaching probably 8,000 or 10,000. This movement included many organizations of children under the name of "The Cold Water Army." For twelve or fourteen years the temperance reform was carried on almost entirely by these societies. Their influence did much to mould public opinion concerning the drink habit and traffic, and increased greatly the numbers of total abstainers pledged and unpledged.

In 1847 the Sons of Temperance society was introduced into the province. It spread rapidly and organizations were established in almost every part of the province. It was an active and aggressive body, embracing in its membership many of the most promising young men in the country. For several years the temperance reform was carried on principally by it, and with marked effect. The old total abstinence societies and the sons of temperance, chiefly the latter, created the temperance sentiment which was strong enough to secure the enactment, in 1855, of a prohibitory law for the province, which, however, was repealed in 1856.

Later, the work of propagating and strengthening temperance sentiment has been shared by other organizations; as the Temple of Honour and Temperance, the British Templars, the Good Templars, the Royal Templars. All these societies have juvenile organizations. By their earnest efforts great good has been done; the intemperate have been reformed, the weak have been protected, the young have been taught, and generally, there has been created a stronger and better temperance feeling.

In 1877-78 what is known as the "Blue Ribbon" movement was introduced. It was particularly in the interest of those addicted to drink. Reform clubs were organized in many places, enrolling thousands of members, many of them men whom it had been impossible to induce to join any other temperance society. A percentage of the drinkers who signed the pledge remained faithful to it. The Blue Ribbon movement did its share towards creating the sentiment that soon after found expression in the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act in many parts of the province.

The W. C. T. Union was introduced into the province in 1875, but the first organization—that in Moncton—remained alone till 1877, since which time it has steadily progressed. There are now 36 local organizations, with a large aggregate membership. Organizations for younger people and for children, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., are in several places. It is impossible to accurately estimate the strength and extent of the influence exerted by these organizations, or to tabulate the good accomplished by it. The effect has been very marked.

The several denominations of the Christian Church, have, some of them for many years, and all of them in late years, manifested deep and increasing interests in temperance reform. There is a Catholic total abstinence union, and a Church of England temperance society, while the Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches are strongly committed to temperance work, and, by their pulpits, their Sabbath schools and their publications, have done much, and are increasingly active and influential in promoting total abstinence, and in opposing the liquor traffic, and in endeavouring to create a feeling and purpose to further restrict it:

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

Some denominations make total abstinence a condition of church membership, and will not receive as a communicant any one engaged in the liquor traffic. Other denominations require the use of unfermented wine in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

The Salvation Army has done good work in behalf of temperance.

The School's law of the province provides for scientific temperance instruction in the public schools.

Sir Leonard Tilley, during more than twelve years he was Lieutenant-Governor, gave the province the example of a total abstinence Government House.

It is claimed that the results of these various efforts by societies, churches and individuals, are apparent in the changed social customs of the people, in the strong temperance sentiments amongst the young, in the decreased consumption of liquors, in the steadily severer restrictions placed upon the traffic, and in the adoption of the Scott Act by so many districts.

In this connection it may be stated that the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Legislature of the Province, April 7th, 1893:—

"WHEREAS, In the opinion of this Legislative Assembly, the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law would conduce to the general benefit of the people of the province, and meet with the approval of the majority of the electorate; and

"WHEREAS, Legislative power in respect of the enactment of such law rests in the Parliament of Canada; therefore,

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

## APPENDIX No. 64.

## MEMORANDUM RESPECTING LEGISLATION IN THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

September 19th, 1770, the first governor of the island of St. John (now Prince Edward Island) was sworn in.

September 24th, 1770, proclamation was made of separate government for the Island from Nova Scotia.

November 7th, 1770, Governor Patterson brought to the notice of the council that "he has been informed that the drinking of spirituous liquors is become very common among the lower order of the people, the constant and excessive use thereof tends to the destruction of their health, rendering them unfit for useful labour, besides debauching their morals."

At the first session of the first general assembly of the province in 1773 an Act was passed to restrict the trade and prevent the evils which the governor had brought to the attention of his council.

1773.—13 George III., cap. XII.

"An Act prohibiting the sale (by retail) of rum, or other distilled spirituous liquors, without first having a license for that purpose and for the due regulation of such as shall be licensed."

"Whereas, the practice of drinking rum, or other distilled spirituous liquors, has become very prevalent and common, especially among artificers, servants, labourers, soldiers and sailors, sojourning in and belonging to this island; the constant and excessive use whereof tends greatly to the prejudice of their health; renders them incapable of discharging the duties of their respective occupations; debauches their morals, and incites them to practice of various other vices.—For remedy whereof:—

Section I.—Provides that no one shall retail rum, etc., directly or indirectly, in less quantities than 20 gallons, without license from governor. Penalty, first offence, £2 sterling, and for second and each subsequent offence £5 or six months' imprisonment; mode of recovery and application, one-half to informer on conviction and one-half to treasury. In case of no goods to levy on, one month's imprisonment for first offence and six months for every subsequent offence.

Section II.—A person paying a debt due to artificer, etc., in liquor (except the supplies to fishermen actually employed with them) to be guilty of an offence against the Act.

Section III.—No retailer to collect debt for more than five shillings.

Section IV.—Pledges for payment of any sum for liquor to be restored.

Section V.—Retailer allowing customer to intoxicate himself, or selling on Lord's Day to forfeit license.

Section VI.—Penalty on witness refusing to give evidence, fine of five pounds.

Section VII.—Any justice neglecting duty, under this Act, to forfeit ten pounds, one-half to informer, one-half to treasury.

Section VIII.—Mode of recovery of fine.

Section IX.—Appeal to Supreme Court.

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

1774.—14 George III., cap. 5.

An Act laying an imposition upon retailers of rum and other distilled spirituous liquors.

Repealed, and re-enacted by 25 George III, cap. 4, an Act to amend and render more effectual, and to reduce into one act, the several laws made by the general assembly of this island relative to the duties of import on wines, rum, brandy and other distilled spirituous liquors, and for allowing a drawback upon all wines, rum, brandy and other distilled spirituous liquors exported from this island.

Section I.—Import duty, wine 6d. per gallon; rum, brandy or other distilled spirituous liquors, in lieu of all former duties, the said sum of 6d. (pence).

Section II.—All duties under ten pounds to be paid on the landing of the goods. Where the duty amounts to 10 and not exceeding 50 pounds (at the rate of 5 shillings to the Spanish Milled dollar) 3 months credit to be given; between 50 and 100 pounds, 6 months credit; over 100 pounds, 9 months credit.

Section III.—Security to be given for payment of said duties.

Section IV.—Masters of vessels to report cargo and take oath.

Section V.—All wine, etc., not duly entered, to be forfeited. Other sections refer to appointment of collectors and penalties for breach of the act.

Section XX.—Allows drawback of 4d. per gallon on all exports.

Section XXVII.—No drawback for less quantity than 30 gallons.

1779.—19 George III., cap. 2.

An Act intituled an Act for imposing a duty of 4 pence per gallon on rum and other spirituous liquors, etc., for regulating the conduct of tavern-keepers, and for altering and amending an Act made and passed in the 13 George III., imposing a duty on retailers of rum and other distilled spirituous liquors.

Continued for four years and until the end of the then next General Assembly, when it was repealed by 21 George III, Cap. 7 intituled, An Act for granting to His Majesty an additional duty on all rum, brandy and other distilled spirituous liquors, and a duty on all wines imported into this island.

This Act for was repealed, and re-enacted by 20 George III, cap. 4 already stated.

1781.—21 George III., cap. 8.

An Act for allowing a drawback on all rum, brandy and other distilled spirituous liquors and all wines exported from this island, as likewise for exempting all spirituous liquors and wines from paying a duty, that may be imported into the Island on purpose to be re-exported.

(Repealed and re-enacted by 25 George III., cap. 4, above.)

1785.—25 George III., cap. 8.

An Act in addition to an amendment of the Act of 1773 and subsequent Acts.

Sets forth that previous Acts have been ineffectual.

Unlicensed sellers made liable to penalties whether sale is by themselves or by their wives, children, servants or substitutes anywhere in house, shop or street; whether selling, or only offering or exposing for sale, any spirituous or fermented liquors, by whatever name called.

Preamble.

Unlicensed sales.

Imprisonment.	Imprisonments of the Act of 1773, said to be disproportionate to the nature of the offences, and might induce certain persons, from motives of compassion, to assist offenders in escaping; therefore the imprisonment for first offence is made twenty days; for second and each subsequent offence, sixty days.
Selling in more than one place two gallons.	Selling in more than one place by virtue of one license prohibited. Any merchant, shopkeeper or other person may sell any quantity, not less than two gallons, to be delivered at one time, without license.
License commission.	Judges of the supreme court, the speaker of the house of assembly, the senior justices of the peace attending court, and the foreman of the grand jury, constituted a commission to consider and fix the amount to be paid in any case for license.
Free license.	The governor empowered to grant licenses gratis, as an encouragement to keepers of houses of entertainment on public roads distant from the town; also to keepers of ferries for the benefit of the public.
License to be sued for.	Licenses neglecting or refusing to pay the amount fixed by the commission, to be sued for it by the provincial treasurer.
Half fine to informer.	Half the fines for illegal sale to go to the informer, who might sue for it.

1825.—6 Geo. IV., cap. 8.

An Act in addition to, and in further amendment of, the Act of 1773, and amendments thereto.

1830.—11 Geo. IV., cap. 18.

An Act for granting licenses to tavern-keepers and store-keepers, and for regulating persons licensed; and to suspend the operations of the Acts therein mentioned.

The two foregoing Acts could not be found, except their titles.

1832.—2 William IV., cap. 11.

An Act to prevent tavern-keepers from harbouring or entertaining sailors at improper hours (after 8 p. m. from October 1st to April 30th, and after 9 p. m. from May 1st to September 30th), without a written pass from their commanding officer. Penalty, twenty shillings; half the fine to go to the informer.

1833.—3 William IV., cap. 33.

An Act to repeal the several Acts relating to licenses for retailing liquors, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Conditions of tavern licenses.	No license granted unless the person to be licensed shall keep in his tavern (if it be in Charlottetown) four good feather beds and bedding, and also good stalled stabling and wholesome provender for six horses; or (if in the country), two such beds and like stabling, etc., for horses.
Certificate and oath.	The applicant for license to have a certificate from two neighboring justices that he has the required accommodation; and also himself to make oath that he has the necessary accommodation.
Penalty for neglect.	Neglect to keep the required accommodation, or refusing to entertain travellers, punishable by fine of forty shillings.
By whom granted.	The Governor authorized to grant licenses. He had power to grant free licenses.
License fees.	Tavern license, in Charlottetown, five pounds; in the country, forty shillings. To other than tavern keepers, license to sell not less than one quart, three pounds ten shillings; to sell at retail, twelve pounds.

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

Licenses might be granted to storekeepers for six months in every year.

Selling less quantities than two gallons without license, punishable by Penalties. fine of five pounds for first offence; ten pounds for each succeeding offence.

Much inconvenience and loss of property having been sustained by Pigs, etc. travellers by having their carriages and other vehicles injured by pigs and other animals running at large about houses of entertainment, every tavern-keeper was required, on pain of a fine of twenty shillings, to have a place enclosed for the exclusion of all such animals, etc.

Sale or furnishing on Sunday, except to boarders and lodgers, prohibited. Sunday prohibition. Penalty, twenty shillings.

Every licensed tavern-keeper required to keep a sign board in a conspicuous place, with his name and the words "Licensed Tavern Keeper" painted thereon. Signs.

Penalty for neglect, twenty shillings.

### 1836.—6 William IV., cap. 19.

Act of 1833 amended.

Applicant for license to give bond that he will keep order in his premises. To keep order.

Permitting card or dice playing, raffling, shuffleboard, skittles or any other game of chance; furnishing liquors to one in a state of intoxication; being himself openly and repeatedly intoxicated; keeping his tavern open at late and unreasonable hours; permitting guests to quarrel and fight or become otherwise riotous, are within the meaning of the Act, disorderly conduct. Disorder defined.

License to sell in quantities less than one quart confined to tavern keepers. Less than one quart.

### 1836.—6 William IV., cap. 24.

No candidate for election to the Legislature shall either by himself or others, directly or indirectly, supply rum or other liquors to any elector during the continuance of the election, within five miles of the place of such election.

Penalty, five pounds.

### 1838.—1 Victoria, cap. 12.

No tap allowed in any prison; and no wine or other liquors admitted for use of prisoners except by written order of the visiting magistrates or surgeon, specifying the quantity, and for whose use.

### 1846.—9 Victoria, cap. 26.

The provisions of the Act of 1836, re-enacted, except in so far as they are inconsistent with the following amendments:—

A list of tavern-keepers to be delivered to the grand jury at the opening of each sitting of Supreme Court; the grand jury to make diligent inquiry as to the observance of the law by licensees and to make presentments of every one guilty of any breach of the law. A list to grand jury.

Every licensed store or tavern-keeper to keep a copy of his license posted in a conspicuous place in his store or tavern. Copy of license posted.

Penalty of neglect, 40 shillings.

Selling or exposing for sale out of doors, or in booth or tent, at fair, market, race ground or other place other than the constant residence place of the licensee illegal. Prohibitions.

Liquors may  
be destroyed.

Magistrates or constables may, upon view of the fact, destroy or cause to be destroyed, the liquors so exposed for sale.

Constables  
sworn.

All constables sworn, in addition to the usual oath of office, to enforce the provisions of the license law.

1847.—10 Victoria, cap. 16.

Sale in market  
prohibited.

The market clerk in Charlottetown, empowered and required and enjoined to seize and destroy all spirituous liquors which, on market days, shall be sold by retail, or offered or exposed for sale within the market house, or within the exterior limits thereof, or which shall be brought into the market house or placed upon the public street or square within view of the market house, contrary to the license law.

Penalty for neglect of duty by market clerk, five pounds.

1848.—11 Victoria, Cap. 21.

Further relating to elections.

Any candidate furnishing or permitting to be furnished at his expense, or by any means, to any elector or person who may claim to be an elector, any wine or other spirituous or malt liquors punishable by a fine of one hundred pounds.

1849.—12 Victoria, cap. 12.

Further relating to prisons, &c.

Any keeper of prisons selling, giving away or permitting to be sold or given any liquors in contravention of the rule of the province, to be fined five pounds, or in default, to be dismissed from office.

Any person taking or endeavouring to take liquors into a prison or house of correction, to be fined five pounds, or imprisoned two months.

Liquors  
seized.

Liquors unlawfully kept in a jail to be seized and disposed of as the magistrates direct.

1856.—19 Victoria, cap. 1.

Distilleries.

The governor empowered to grant licenses to distil, extract or manufacture spirituous liquors.

Fee.

Five pounds annually.

Penalty.

Distilling without license unlawful. Penalty, fifty pounds.

1856 —19 Victoria, cap 2.

Consolidation and amendment of License Laws.

Contains the provisions of the Act of 1846 and amendments thereto, with these additions.

Unlawfully  
imported liq-  
uors.

A tavern-keeper having for sale, or in his possession, liquors illegally imported, liable to penalty of five pounds.

Sale on credit.

No sale on credit of a less quantity than one pint.

Constables,  
etc.

A constable refusing or neglecting his duty in enforcement of license law; and any person interfering with a constable in performance of his duty, liable to penalty of one to two pounds for each offence.

Lending beds.

Any person lending beds or bedding to an applicant for license, for the purpose of enabling the applicant to get a certificate that he has the required accommodation, is punishable by a fine of five pounds, and the forfeiture of the beds and bedding loaned.

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

1860.—23 Victoria, cap. 12.

An Act to amend the Act of 1856.

No tavern license to be granted within the bounds of any school district (the city of Charlottetown excepted) unless the applicant present a certificate of his moral character, and declaring the necessity for an inn, signed by two neighbouring magistrates and a majority of the householders resident in and entitled to vote for trustees of schools for the district within which the proposed tavern shall be situate. Conditions upon which licenses should be granted.

If the husband, wife, parent, child, brother, sister, master or guardian of any person addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors, or any justice of the peace or minister of the gospel residing in the county wherein such intemperate person resides, shall give notice in writing to any person engaged in the sale of liquors that such person is addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicants, it shall be unlawful, under any pretence, to sell or give any liquors to such intemperate person, to be used on the premises, or any quantity less than five gallons to be removed from the premises at one time. Not to sell to intemperate persons after having been notified.

Penalty for first offence five pounds; for second or subsequent offence, ten pounds and imprisonment for thirty days. Penalties.

1862.—25 Victoria, cap. 5.

An Act to further amend the license laws.

Applicant for renewal of license must present certificate signed by two magistrates, setting forth that he has heretofore conducted his tavern in an orderly manner and in all respects according to law. Renewal of license.

No license to be granted in Charlottetown unless, in addition to the other certificates required by the law, the application for license shall have been approved by a majority of the city council. Charlottetown.

In any case where by habitual intoxication, any person has, in a great measure, lost self-control and become incapable of managing his affairs, thereby entailing ruin on his family, or loss of property, any three persons acquainted with his character and circumstances may petition the Master of the Rolls, stating the circumstances whereupon a writ may be issued directing the sheriff to summon a jury of twelve persons, which jury shall inquire into the case. Habitual drunkards, etc.

If the intemperate person is found to be as represented the Master of the Rolls shall appoint one or two persons to stand in the same relation to him and have the same powers as a committee of a lunatic's case.

Any person taking any of the oaths required by the license law, falsely, shall be held guilty of perjury, as in any other case, and be subject to all the penalties for perjury. False swearing.

The words "spirituous liquors" and the like, as used in the Act, are held to mean and include, wine, brandy, rum, gin, whisky, and all compounds of the same of which alcohol is an ingredient, and also malt liquors, ale, porter and lager beer. Definition of "liquors."

Sale to Indians prohibited. Indians.

1865.—28 Victoria, cap. 8.

An Act to further amend, etc.

No license granted or renewed if two-thirds of the male inhabitants of any school district petition that a tavern is unnecessary and objectionable. Two-thirds petition against.



Majority consent required. No license to sell in quantities less than two gallons granted, without the consent in writing of the majority of inhabitants of the district in which the place of sale is proposed to be.

Charlottetown. Charlottetown exempt from the provisions of this Act.

1868.—31 Victoria, cap. 2.

An Act to further amend, etc.

Public meeting to determine about license. A public meeting of ratepayers to be called, at which the question of consent to the issue of tavern license shall be determined by a majority vote of those present.

A prohibition. No government office shall be kept or held in any licensed tavern or place licensed to sell liquors.

1869.—32 Victoria, cap. 1.

The penalties for unlicensed distilling were increased.

1870.—33 Victoria, cap. 9.

An Act to amend, etc.

Annulling license. The grand jury for any county empowered to annul the license of any retailer guilty of infraction of any provisions of the law.

An annulled license not to be renewed by the council without the consent of the Governor.

Sale to minors. Selling or furnishing liquor to minors prohibited. Drinking by minors on the premises also prohibited.

Penalties. The penalty for sale or furnishing to minors: first offence, five pounds and license suspended six months; second offence, ten pounds, and license cancelled.

1876.—39 Victoria, cap. 2.

An Act to further amend, etc.

Notice of meeting to consider license. The applicant for license to give notice, signed by the nearest justice of the peace, two weeks, in a paper published in the county, also posted on the school-house of the district, and copies served on school-teachers or trustees of schools, of a meeting to consider his application. When the meeting is held, the question shall not be put for at least a half-hour after the hour at which the meeting was called.

Applicant's oath. The applicant must make oath that all these requirements were observed.

License fees. Tavern, \$30; other retailers, \$75.

Penalties. Selling without license: first offence, \$20; second offence, \$40.

Inspector. The Governor in Council may appoint an inspector of licensed taverns, whose duty it shall be to oversee taverns and prosecute violations of the law.

Salary, etc. The inspector to receive not less than \$400, not more than \$600 a year. He may enter any premises he suspects of infraction of the law. Required to report quarterly.

Charlottetown. The city of Charlottetown empowered to grant licenses under such regulations as the city council may ordain.

Hours of sale. No sale permitted between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., except that travellers who may call at taverns for refreshment, and boarders, may be served.

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

1877—40 Victoria, cap. 14.

The power of the city council respecting the granting of licenses to be hereafter vested in a licensing board.

The licensing board to consist of three persons to be elected by the voters of the city.

Persons directly or indirectly engaged or interested in the liquor trade in any way, ineligible for election as members of the board. If any member of the board during his term of office becomes interested in the liquor trade, his seat becomes immediately vacant.

When the board has determined that license may be granted in any case, the application must be submitted to the ratepayers in the block where the place proposed to be licensed is situate, and also to those on the opposite side of the street; and if a majority signify in writing their desire that the license be granted it shall issue; otherwise it shall be refused.

1878.—41 Victoria, cap. 13.

An Act to amend, etc.

An application for renewal of license to be accompanied by all the required certificates, as in the first application.

Any person voting at a meeting to determine about license, under any bribe of any kind, from an applicant or in his behalf, liable to a penalty of \$20.

Games of chance for money, liquor, etc., in licensed premises prohibited. Penalty, \$20.

1879.—42 Victoria, cap. 6

Expiration of licenses.

All licenses in the province to expire on the 2nd day of August in each year.

All Acts of the P. E. I. legislature to be suspended in every county or city which adopts the Canada Temperance Act, and no license to be granted therein so long as the C. T. A. remains in force.

1880.—43 Victoria, cap. 13.

Seizures by inspectors, etc.

Inspectors empowered to seize liquors had for illegal sale, and to destroy them.

1878-1881.—The Canada Temperance Act.

In 1878 Prince county adopted the C. T. Act, King's county, Queen's county, and the city of Charlottetown followed, and up to 1891 all parts of the island were under the operations of the Act.

In 1891 the city of Charlottetown repealed the Act by a majority of fourteen votes.

From the repeal of the Act till 1892 the drink traffic in Charlottetown was without any restrictions.

In 1892 the legislature passed certain police regulations applicable to the drink traffic in Charlottetown, viz., the place in which liquor is sold to have but one door, and that to open on the public street; no screen or curtain at the window; no stalls or other partitions within; and fixing the hours of opening and closing.

There is, however, no license, and whoever chooses may sell, subject to the above police regulations.

## APPENDIX No. 65.

## TEMPERANCE WORK IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

About 1830 temperance work in Prince Edward Island began to take definite form. Societies were organized in some places. The members were pledged to temperance, as it was then understood, but not to total abstinence. They might drink wine and malt liquors, but not the stronger liquors, so called.

Very soon after, total abstinence societies began to be organized, and, doubtless, did much good, more especially amongst the young. They prepared the way for the introduction of more carefully organized temperance work.

In 1848 the Sons of Temperance organization was introduced into the Island. From that date to the present time temperance endeavour has been systematic, increasing, and with marked effect. The Sons of Temperance have a large number of divisions in the Island, have enrolled a large membership, and have, as is conceded by all, exerted a strong influence.

The British Templars for several years had a considerable membership, and were active and successful in prosecuting their work. During late years they have disbanded; their members becoming absorbed in other organizations having the same end in view.

In 1863 the Good Templars Order was introduced, and has since been active in promoting temperance. There are lodges of the organization in many parts of the Island, the aggregate membership of which is large. They have juvenile societies, in which is a large number of boys and girls being trained for a sober and useful life.

For several years the Woman Christian Temperance Union has been active in temperance and other Christian work. With great diligence its work, of many branches, has been prosecuted, and with effect that cannot be tabulated. Not women alone have been reached and helped, but men and children have come within the beneficent influence of the organization. It has done its full share in moulding public opinion.

Besides what has been done by these societies, the churches of all denominations are more or less active in promoting total abstinence and the things that contribute thereto. In the churches the interest in the subject, and activity in advancing it, have increased year by year. The Roman Catholics have a temperance society. The Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal and Disciple Churches are, by their ministers and official members, and in their Sabbath Schools, doing much to create and strengthen temperance sentiment.

It is claimed that the fruit of these organized efforts by churches and societies, and of earnest individual efforts, is manifest in many ways:—

- (a.) The large number of total abstainers;
- (b.) The changed thought and feeling of the people about drinking and the drink traffic;
- (c.) The increase of restrictions, which, by legal enactment, have been put about the liquor traffic;
- (d.) The adoption of the C. T. Act in every part of the province.

# Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

## APPENDIX No. 66.

Statement of the cost to the Province of Prince Edward Island of maintaining jails, houses for the poor, asylums for lunatics, etc., for the years 1867 to 1891 inclusive. (Each year separately.)

Year.	Population.	Number of prisoners committed to jail.	Number of lunatics.	Number of poor receiving relief in poor-house only.*	Number of jails and asylums for lunatics.	Number of homes and almshouses for the poor.	Cost of maintaining jails.	Cost per head of prisoners committed to jail.	Number committed for drunkenness.	Number committed for offences against liquor law.	Cost per head of those committed for drunkenness and offences against liquor laws.	Cost of arresting and committing to jail prisoners arrested for drunkenness and offences against liquor laws.	Have no data from which this information can be obtained.	Have no data from which this information can be obtained.	Cost of maintaining lunatics.	Cost of maintaining the poor, i. e., poor-house from 1869 and pauper grants from 1867.
1861	90,857	255		Not established till 1868.	3	1	3,997 75	15 67	125	1	1	1	1	5,249 35	3,291 48	
1867		269			3	1	3,520 47	13 08	64	3	3	3	3	4,801 86	3,619 81	
1868		416			3	1	3,990 63	9 61	88	0	0	0	0	4,588 16	4,750 41	
1869		228			3	1	2,886 58	10 46	67	0	0	0	0	4,704 44	5,431 00	
1870		291			3	1	4,625 45	15 89	124	0	0	0	0	4,869 67	5,582 48	
1871	94,021	358			3	1	3,482 26	10 30	104	0	0	0	0	5,103 44	7,829 37	
1872		346			3	1	5,164 56	14 51	109	0	0	0	0	7,462 82	7,276 61	
1873		324			3	1	3,887 97	11 90	74	4	4	4	4	4,542 00	7,072 70	
1874		428			3	1	4,069 62	9 51	74	4	4	4	4	9,457 00	7,567 87	
1875		810			3	1	4,069 62	8 00	272	0	0	0	0	11,781 14	8,330 27	
1876		749			3	1	7,563 41	16 10	243	0	0	0	0	9,647 40	7,752 14	
1877		486			3	1	6,411 01	13 19	149	10	10	10	10	10,187 26	6,838 66	
1878		417			3	1	6,919 35	16 59	85	8	8	8	8	11,758 12	6,220 99	
1879		341			3	1	5,178 35	15 18	91	12	12	12	12	15,630 96	6,555 98	
1880		246			3	1	5,298 52	21 42	53	10	10	10	10	14,280 88	7,289 24	
1881	108,391	246			3	1	4,672 05	19 73	52	10	10	10	10	18,508 67	7,732 25	
1882		217			3	1	3,629 95	15 15	59	9	9	9	9	16,828 40	7,867 13	
1883		184			3	1	4,580 81	22 71	52	34	34	34	34	19,634 25	6,855 07	
1884		202			3	1	4,041 03	16 23	80	33	33	33	33	18,068 85	6,846 92	
1885		249			3	1	4,508 63	17 80	101	27	27	27	27	16,971 77	7,545 82	
1886		252			3	1	4,441 11	21 56	93	32	32	32	32	16,971 77	7,545 82	
1887		206			3	1	4,075 94	18 63	120	49	49	49	49	16,971 77	7,545 82	
1888		219			3	1	4,369 90	15 32	135	41	41	41	41	17,344 43	7,360 52	
1889		196			3	1	3,926 83	20 63	88	41	41	41	41	17,344 43	8,075 02	
1890		169			3	1	4,965 71	29 63	72	41	41	41	41	16,630 71	8,197 81	
1891	109,680	169			3	1	4,965 71	29 63	72	41	41	41	41	17,064 71	7,385 55	

\*The number of poor receiving government pauper money, placed at the disposal of eleven and others annually, cannot be ascertained.

ARTHUR NEWBERRY, Assistant Provincial Secretary.

## APPENDIX No. 67.

## QUEBEC LICENSE LAW.

Unless a license has been previously obtained from the government, it is forbidden to keep within the limits of this province:

1. A tavern or temperance hotel;
2. A restaurant or bar on a steamer, a dining car or buffet;
3. A wholesale or retail liquor store;
4. A railway or lunch counter or a tavern in the mines, or
5. To sell intoxicating liquors, by sample, on commission or otherwise;
- 5a. To sell wine, ale, beer, lager beer, porter and cider;
- 5b. To sell apple cider and domestic wines the product of the vendor;
6. To follow the trade of bottler, or, in the case of a druggist, to sell intoxicating liquors without the certificate of a physician, or in quantities exceeding a pint (imperial measure) at one time.

Each license is issued by one of the revenue collectors.

The license is good only for the person designated, and is valid as long as that party occupies the establishment for which it has been obtained and that said person duly remains proprietor of the business therein carried on.

Previous to obtaining a license in all organized territory, the applicant must furnish to the collector of revenue a certificate signed by one-quarter of the resident municipal electors, if they number less than fifty, of the parish, township, village town, or city ward within the limits of which is situated the house for which the license is asked. The certificate declares that the applicant is sober, honest and of good repute, that the house referred to contains all the accommodation required by law, and that a house of public entertainment is needed.

In the cities of Quebec and Montreal a certificate cannot be obtained if an absolute majority of the electors of the ward manifest their opposition in writing to the granting of such license, or if it is proven to the satisfaction of the parties entrusted with the confirmation of the certificates that the applicant has a bad reputation, that he has already tolerated drunkenness or disorder in his house; that he has already been fined twice for selling liquors without a license, or has been found guilty of illicit trading in intoxicating liquors.

Every licensee of the city of Montreal or Quebec enjoying a good reputation, having had a license and having conformed to all the requirements of the law during the previous twelve months, and who produces an affidavit to that effect can apply for a similar license for the ensuing year, without having to produce a certificate signed by municipal electors.

The authorities entrusted with the confirmation of certificates must refuse all certificates wherever the majority of the municipal electors of the division file an opposition.

Outside the cities of Montreal and Quebec the certificates must be confirmed by a decision of the municipal council within the limits of which the house is situated. The certificate must be refused if it is proven to the satisfaction of the council: 1; that the applicant is a man of bad reputation, having already allowed or tolerated disorder in his house; or 2; that said applicant has already been fined twice for selling liquors without a license; or 3, that his application for a license is opposed by an absolute majority of the electors; or 4, if he has been found guilty of illicit trading in intoxicating liquors.

At Quebec the confirmation of the certificate is granted in the police court by the judge of the sessions of the peace, or the recorder, and, for the city of Montreal, at the police court at Montreal, by the two judges of the sessions of the peace and recorder, or any two of them.

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

Any person may oppose the confirmation of a certificate; the competent authority, may at all times, when it deems proper, proceed to an enquiry under oath on said opposition, and for that purpose summon any person and have him sworn.

The confirmation or the refusal of a certificate lies at the discretion of the authority, and its decision is final.

In the city of Montreal, for the year commencing the 1st May, 1894, the number of licensed hotels and restaurants is fixed at 440, and for the year commencing 1st May, 1895, at 400; and this number cannot be exceeded in any subsequent year.

For the confirmation of certificates in the cities of Montreal and Quebec the sum of \$8 is paid to the corporation of each of those cities, and as regards other municipal corporations, a sum not exceeding \$20 can be enacted for a similar purpose.

Before obtaining his license the applicant must furnish two sureties for a sum of \$200 each.

In the cities of Montreal and Quebec a license is only transferrable to the heirs of the licensee in the event of the decease of the latter before the expiry of said license. In exceptional cases, however, such transfer can be made under a special authorization of the treasurer of this province.

In all other parts of the province, except those above mentioned, if the bearer of the license leaves the house or dies before the expiry thereof, his representatives or himself, as the case may be, can transfer it to another person. The assignee must furnish the security to which the bearer of the license is held.

No license for a restaurant can be granted except in cities and towns.

In unorganized territories license applications must be submitted to the provincial treasurer and are subject to his approval.

The licenses for bars on steamers are granted solely on payment of the requisite fees and charges to the proper revenue collector.

Dining car licenses are granted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The company obtaining such a license can sell only wine or beer. These sales are restricted to the *bona fide* passengers on the train to which the dining car or buffet is attached. No sale can be made when the train is at or within the limits of a station.

The conditions and formalities required for tavern licenses are equally applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, in order to obtain a license to retail intoxicating liquors in stores, with the exception that the number of electors' signatures is limited to 25.

Licenses to sell by sample or on commission are granted simply on payment of the requisite fees and charges.

Before a club can obtain a license a copy of its constitution and by-laws must be submitted to the provincial treasurer.

A special license may be granted by the provincial treasurer for the sale of intoxicating liquors at agricultural and industrial expositions, at pic-nics of national and commercial associations, and at races. However, no intoxicating liquors can be sold or given, either in villages or rural municipalities, at auction sales, ploughing matches, fairs or political meetings, nor during municipal or school elections, except wine or beer, and that at table during meals.

The formalities required for obtaining a tavern license apply to licenses for temperance hotels. Licenses for the sale of cider, the product of the vendor, and for the sale of domestic wines are granted on payment to the provincial collector of revenue of the requisite fees and charges.

The manufacturers of domestic wines may add to the native grape 25 per cent of imported grapes (*raisin en grappes*), dry raisins or imported currants.

On receipt of a petition from a railway company the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may grant it a license to sell at a specified station intoxicating liquors to passengers on said railway.

Whenever a municipal council adopts a by-law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of its jurisdiction the collector cannot grant any license for the municipality governed by said council.

In municipalities where the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited the sale thereof may be allowed, by a specially authorized person, for medicinal or religious purposes only, on the certificate of a physician or of a member of the clergy, and not otherwise. This person must be appointed by a motion of the municipal council, and a certified copy thereof deposited with the collector of revenue.

The person obtaining said license is obliged to make a sworn statement before a justice of the peace and deliver same on the first day of each month to the collector of revenue, giving the names of the parties to whom he has sold liquors, the quantity sold, and on the certificate of whom the sale was made. Said certificate must accompany the report.

#### TARIFF OF LICENSE FEES.

For each hotel license in the city of Montreal the charges are \$400 if the rental or annual value of the place for which the license is asked is less than \$400; \$600 if the rental or annual value is \$400 and less than \$800; and \$800 if the annual rental or value is \$800 or more. In the city of Quebec these charges vary from \$250 to \$650; in all other cities \$200; in all incorporated towns \$180; in villages \$150; in organized territories \$125; in all unorganized territory \$90.

For each license for the sale of intoxicating liquor in a club in the city of Montreal \$300; in the city of Quebec \$200; in any other part \$100.

For restaurant licenses, railway buffets, the charges vary from \$120 to \$800, according to the locality for which the license is granted.

For each dining car license \$50.

For each license to sell wine and cider exclusively 75 per cent of the amount of charges enacted for an inn or restaurant.

For each steamboat bar license \$300.

For each license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in mines such charges as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may fix, provided that same be not less than \$125.

For each retail store liquor license in the cities of Montreal and Quebec \$25 and 125 per cent of the annual value of the store for which the license is asked: provided that in no case the charges shall be less than \$200 and shall not exceed \$400. In every other city \$200; in incorporated towns \$160; in all other organized territory \$125; in unorganized territories \$70.

For each wholesale liquor license in the cities of Montreal and Quebec \$25.00 and 125 per cent of the annual rental value of the store, provided that in no case the charges shall be less than \$280, and shall not exceed \$520. In all other cities \$225; in incorporated towns \$200; in any other portion of organized territory \$160.

For each bottler's license the charges vary from \$150 to \$200; and, if not a brewer, from \$90 to \$125.

For each license to sell liquors for medicinal purposes the charges vary from \$70 to \$200.

For each license to sell apple cider \$10.

For each license to sell liquors by sample or on commission \$200.

For each license to sell native wines \$10.

Druggist licenses from \$100 to \$150

In counties or municipalities where the sale of liquors is forbidden, in accordance with the Canada Temperance Act, no person can sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal or manufacturing purposes without paying for each license charges varying from \$50 to \$225.

Whoever sells intoxicating liquors without a license is liable for each contravention to a penalty of \$150, if the contravention is committed in the city of Montreal, of \$120 if committed in any other organized territory, and of \$60 if the contravention is committed in any portion of unorganized territory.

If the bearer of a license purchases or receives from another person clothing, tools, goods, or agricultural implements, fishing tackle, furniture, household effects or provisions, either by sale or in exchange directly or indirectly, giving as price

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of the whole or of part of these goods, intoxicating liquors, any Judge of the Sessions or two Justices of the Peace, may, on satisfactory proof thereof, issue his or their warrant for the restitution of the property and payment of all costs. The court before which a complaint has been laid, may, on satisfactory proof to that effect, cancel the license of an inn-keeper who allows any one to get intoxicated in his tavern or tolerates any disorder therein.

Every temperance hotel in a village or in the country should contain 3 bedrooms, with a good bed in each, for the accommodation of travellers.

The proprietor of said inn or hotel must keep in a barn, adjacent to the house, stabling for at least four horses.

Every inn or temperance hotel in a city or town must contain a kitchen of a sufficient size, and all the requisite utensils, for preparing meals for at least ten persons, a dining hall, and at least five bedrooms.

Every restaurant must be furnished so as to be capable of supplying meals to at least ten persons at a time.

Every inn, temperance hotel, restaurant, tavern and steamboat bar must be kept in a quiet and orderly manner. No games of chance must be allowed; and there must be only one bar, and at no time must liquor be sold willingly to intoxicated people or minors.

No intoxicating liquor must be sold in an inn or restaurant any week day between midnight and 5 a. m. and during the whole of Sunday the year round, except on a special demand for medicinal purposes, signed by a practising physician or a justice of the peace. The liquors so sold on special order must not be consumed on the premises.

Whoever being bearer of a "beer and wine" license, or of a license to sell cider and native wines, sells other liquors than those authorized by said licenses, is liable to a fine of \$150; moreover, the license of the party so contravening must be cancelled, and cannot be renewed during that year.

Every person authorized to sell intoxicating liquors who has been found guilty of keeping a disorderly house, or has been condemned to the penitentiary, incurs the loss of his license.

Municipal councils have the right to make by-laws ordering the closing at 7 p. m. on Saturdays and at 10 p. m. every other night of the week, of all establishments where intoxicating liquors are sold, and of imposing a penalty not exceeding \$50 for each offence.

Municipal councils cannot collect by by-law, resolution or otherwise a tax or charge exceeding in any year the sum of \$200 in cities and towns, and \$50 in all other municipalities.

The husband, wife, father, mother, brother, sister, curator or patron of any person in the habit of drinking to excess intoxicating liquors may give notice in writing to any licensed person not to sell or deliver intoxicating liquors to the person who has the habit of drinking to excess.

If the party so notified sells or delivers such liquors, they may be prosecuted by the person who gave the notice with an action for personal damages.

The proprietor of a hotel, restaurant, or of any other house where intoxicating liquors are sold, is liable to an action for damages in favor of the representatives of a person who has become intoxicated in his establishment, and who, in consequence of his intoxication committed suicide, or died through the effects of an accident caused by said intoxication.

If a person authorized to sell intoxicating liquors incurs condemnation for a contravention of the law, the tribunal may cancel the certificate by virtue of which the license was obtained, and in the case of a third contravention the certificate must be cancelled.

No suit can be maintained owing to, and on account of, the delivery of liquors sold in contravention of the law.

Any member of the police may enter all public establishments, not under license, where there is reason to suspect that intoxicating liquors are kept for sale, and seize all intoxicating liquors which he may find therein.



Any member of the revenue police, wearing the uniform, may enter at all times the establishment of any person having a license.

The fines collected in the case of suits are generally divided in the following manner:—Quarter to the municipality, quarter to the collector, quarter to the informer, and the balance to the provincial treasurer.

#### HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.

Habitual drunkards who run through their property or manage same badly, or cause trouble or hardship to their families, by conducting their business in a manner prejudicial to their family, their relatives, or creditors, or use intoxicating liquors in such quantities that they are in danger of ruining their health and shortening their life, may be interdicted.

The petition for interdiction is presented to one of the judges of the superior court.

The judgment pronouncing the interdiction may also order, if a request has been made to that effect, the committal of the interdict, for such period as may be deemed necessary, to an establishment intended for the reception of habitual drunkards. This order, if not obtained at the time of the judgment, may be asked for and obtained at any subsequent time, on giving satisfactory proof.

The wife and the son (who is of age) of a person so interdicted may be appointed his curator.

#### ASYLUMS FOR DRUNKARDS.

Any person wishing to maintain a private asylum (retreat) intended for the treatment of habitual drunkards must forward an application to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. This asylum is subject at all times to the control of the government and subject to the visits and orders (ordonnances) of the inspectors of prisons and asylums approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

No person can be kept or retained against his will by the director of one of these asylums, unless he is authorized thereto by order of one of the judges of the superior court.

Any person, on his own personal application to a judge of the superior court, may be admitted to a retreat for the period of time which a judge may determine.

In the event of an inmate escaping from one of those asylums, it is the duty of the director or of the visiting physician to arrest or order the arrest of such inmate, without a warrant, within 48 hours of his escape and of returning him to the asylum.

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

### APPENDIX No. 68.

LIST OF STATUTES ON THE SUBJECT OF INTOXICANTS, LICENSES, ETC.

MEMO.—Province of Quebec divided into Upper and Lower Canada by 31 George III, cap. 31 (1791).

*Upper Canada Statutes, 1791 to 1841.*

32 George III., cap. 8 (1792), sec. 15.

No license to be granted to retail spirituous liquors within any gaol or prison under penalty of £20 for each offence. (Sec. 3 Vict., cap. 14.)

33 George III., cap. 13 (1793).

Chief provisions of this Act were:

A duty of 20 shillings currency to be levied on all licenses for sale of wines or spirituous liquors after 5th April, 1794, in addition to duty of £1 16s. sterling, imposed by 14 George III, cap. 87, sec. 5, but retailers not keeping a house of entertainment exempted from additional duty after expiration of two years; persons licensed to enter into bonds to keep a decent and orderly house, and the words "licensed to sell wines and other spirituous liquors," were to be painted over the door of the house of entertainment; also fees of 2s. 6d. for issuing the license, and 2s. 6d. for drawing the bond.

34 George III., cap. 11 (1794).

"An Act to levy and collect a duty upon stills."

The chief provisions of this Act were:—

Duty not to exceed 1s. 3d. for every gallon which the body of the still should be capable of containing; licenses not to be issued for the working of a still unless the body thereof should be capable of containing not less than ten gallons, wine measure; person working a licensed still not to sell or barter any quantity of distilled liquor less than three gallons; no license to be granted to a person licensed at same time to retail spirituous liquors, and no license for retailing spirituous liquors to be granted to a person licensed at same time to distil spirituous liquors.

34 George III., cap. 12 (1794).

"An Act for regulating the manner of licensing public houses and for the more easy convicting of persons selling spirituous liquors without license."

Before license granted to keep an inn or public house for purpose of selling spirituous liquors, a certificate had to be obtained from the magistrates of the division, and no certificate was to be granted to a person not licensed the year preceding, unless he produced a testimonial under the hand of the parson and church or town wardens, or of four respectable and substantial householders and inhabitants of the division wherein the inn or public house was intended to be kept, setting forth that he was of good name, sober life and conversation, and that he had taken the oath of allegiance. He was also required to enter into a bond with sufficient sureties to keep an orderly and decent house, and in case of breach thereof, the cognizance was to be retreated, and the offender debarred from selling liquors for three years.

Provision was also made whereby the number of inns might be limited by the magistrates; for an annual meeting in March to determine on application for licenses, &c., but these were repealed by 59 George III, cap. 2 (1818). Provision was also made for advertising names of licensed persons, and of those under recognizance.

36 George III., cap. 3 (1796).

Provided for a penalty of £20 on any person keeping an inn or public house and selling liquor without being licensed as provided by the Act last above quoted. (See 6 Wm. IV., c. 4.)

37 George III., cap. 2 (1797.)

Provided that no person whether keeping a house of public entertainment or not was to sell liquors in quantities of less than three gallons without license, under penalty of £20.

40 George III., cap. 4 (1800).

“An Act for the summary conviction of persons selling spirituous liquors by retail without license.”

In this Act it was provided among other things that no shop keeper was to sell a less quantity of liquor than one quart under £20 penalty, but information must be laid within six calendar months from time of committing of offence. It also provided for the manner of conviction.

41 George III., cap. 8 (1801).

No person to sell or barter rum, &c., within the tract occupied by the Moravian Indians. This Act was superseded by Act 5 William IV., cap. 9, which was amended and made permanent by Act 3 Vic., cap. 13, which see.

43 George III., cap. 9 (1803).

By this Act inspectors were to be appointed in the several districts of the province to collect revenues, proceed against offenders, &c., &c., &c. This Act was in force for two years and was continued by 46 George III., cap. 6, and made perpetual by 48 George III., cap. 8. It was also explained and amended by 44 George III., cap. 7.

45 George III., cap. 1 (1805).

By this Act the date of issuing licenses was changed from the 5th April to 5th January.

54 George III., cap. 10 (1814).

“An Act to grant to His Majesty an additional duty on shop and tavern licenses.”

This Act was continued by 56 George III., cap. 10, which was repealed by 59 George III., cap. 2, sec. 1.

58 George III., cap. 1 (1818).

“An Act to impose a duty upon persons selling wine, brandy and other spirituous liquors, by wholesale.”

The chief provisions of this Act were:—

Five pounds for each yearly license to sell liquors by wholesale, that is, three gallons and upwards, besides 2s. 6d. fee to inspector for issuing licenses; £15 penalty for selling liquors by wholesale without license; complaint to be made within six months from time of committing of offence. This Act remained in force for two years. Expired with 59 George III., cap. 17. (see 4 George IV., cap. 19, (sess. 2.))

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

59 George III., cap. 2 (1818).

This Act regulated at what time and in what manner tavern licenses were to be applied for; the character of the applicant was to be enquired into, and the justices of the peace in general quarter sessions assembled were to grant certificates on which the inspector on payment of duties, &c., was to grant license. The justices were also empowered when granting certificates, to apportion the duties to be paid for licenses according to situation of the inn, being not more than £12 10s. nor less than £4 currency.

The magistrates were also to frame rules and regulations for the conduct of tavern-keepers.

This Act continued in force for two years. It was continued by 2 George IV., cap. 18; amended and continued by 4 George IV., cap. 18; and expired in 1829. It was revived in part and continued by 2 George IV., cap. 9, (1830), the amount to be paid for licenses being fixed at not more than £10 nor less than £1 16s sterling, and the additional sum of 20 shillings currency. It was further continued by 2 Victoria, cap. 25, and made perpetual by 3 Victoria, cap. 21.

59 George III., cap. 6 (1819).

"An Act to continue the laws now in force for granting an additional duty on shop licenses."

This Act directed that in addition to £1 16s. sterling an additional 20 shillings currency required to be paid before the passing of 54 George III., cap. 10, upon every license to shop-keepers for retailing liquors which were to be continued, there should be paid the further sum of £5 currency. This Act was to remain in force for five years and was continued by 4 George IV., cap. 19 (Session 2) which see.

59 George III., cap. 6 (1819).

An additional duty of 1s. 3d. was granted on stills. This Act apparently remained in force two years.

59 George III., cap. 17 (1819).

Provided that nothing in 58 George III., cap. 1, should prevent persons from selling liquors distilled from grains raised on their own farms, or persons who had taken out licenses to distil from selling the liquors they might distil, without a license under the Act. Expired with 58 George III., cap. 1. (See 4 George IV., cap. 19, Session 2.)

2 George IV., cap. 8 (1821).

"An Act to explain doubts which have arisen respecting the right of persons holding a license to keep a house of public entertainment to retail spirituous liquors to be consumed out of their houses, without any additional license."

Provided that any person licensed to keep a house of public entertainment for retailing spirituous liquors might sell by retail, liquors to be consumed out of his house without additional license.

4 George IV., cap. 13 (1823).

An Act prescribing the mode of measuring the contents of wooden stills; also fixing the rate of duty on all stills used for distillation of spirituous liquors. This Act was to remain in force until the end of the session of 1827. It was continued by 9 George IV., cap. 9 (1828), and was revived and continued by 4 William IV., cap. 49, and was evidently intended to be made permanent by 2 Victoria, cap. 24 (See 3 Victoria, cap. 19.)

## 4 George IV., cap. 15 (1823).

An Act to restrain the selling of beer, ale, cider and other liquors, not spirituous, in towns and villages, and to regulate the manner of licensing ale houses within the same. This Act to remain in force two years and was continued by 7 George IV., cap. 11 and 2 William IV., cap. 21. It was amended by 8 George IV., cap. 11. The Act 2 William IV., cap. 21 was further continued for four years by 7 William IV., cap. 28 (1837). It was partly repealed by 3 Victoria, cap. 20.

## 4 George IV., cap. 19. (sess. 2) (1824).

This Act continued for four years 59 George III., cap. 6, and it further provided that after 1st June, 1824, and 5th January in every ensuing year, every shop-keeper, &c., selling spirituous liquors by wholesale, and not having taken out a license to retail, should take out a license and pay £5 therefor. It also provided that shop licenses should not authorize the person taking out the same to retail in more than one shop, the shop being described in the license. The Act was not to prohibit persons selling by wholesale liquor distilled from grain raised on their own farms, or to prohibit a person who was licensed to distil liquors from selling such liquors by wholesale in his distillery only.

## 2 William IV., cap. 20 (1832).

“An Act to impose an additional duty on licenses to vend wines, brandy and spirituous liquors.”

In addition to additional duty this Act provided for the taking out of licenses by persons selling spirituous liquors on board steamboats or other vessels. It was made permanent by 4 William IV., cap. 50, but was superseded by 3 Victoria cap. 20, though not expressly repealed.

## 4 William IV., cap. 18 (1834).

“An Act to prevent the consumption of spirituous liquors in shops.”

No licensed shop-keeper to allow liquors to be consumed within his shop or building under penalty, the purchaser being liable to same penalty, but prosecution must be within six months. Act to continue in force for 4 years; made perpetual by 2 Victoria, cap. 26.

## 6 William IV, cap. 4 (1836).

Repealed 36 George III, cap. 3, so far as related to penalties for selling without license, and substituted penalties not to exceed £20 nor less than £5 in the discretion of the magistrates. No part to be paid to the informer, and the proceeds of the fines to be expended on highways. It also made provisions with regard to the licensing of inns in Toronto, etc. It also provided that brewers were not to sell less than three gallons without a license, and for the furnishing of lists of licenses annually. It was to remain in force for four years, and was made perpetual by 3 Victoria, cap. 21 and 22.

## 3 Victoria, cap. 13 (1840).

Forbade selling liquor to an Indian, under penalty not to exceed £20 for each offence.

## 8 Victoria, cap. 14 (1840).

Provided for fine of £5 upon any person supplying spirits to a prisoner in jail; one month's imprisonment in case of non-payment of fine.

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

### 3 Victoria, cap. 19 (1840).

"An Act to authorize certain duties to be imposed and collected on wooden stills within this province, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

Authorized duty of 1s. 6d. a gallon on stills; directed how licenses were to be obtained, and duties calculated; and provided for inspection of distilleries and penalties for distilling without license, etc. It also subjected each distillery to an annual district rate, or assessment, of 5s.

### 3 Victoria, cap. 20 (1840).

"An Act for further regulating the manner of granting licenses to innkeepers and to the keepers of ale and beer houses within this province."

This Act made further provisions for granting of licenses to innkeepers, licenses to sell liquors on board of steamboats; and license for selling beer, etc.: it repealed that portion of 6 William IV. cap. 4, which directed that no portion of the fines should be given to the informers, and directed one-half to be so given; and it provided that no justice of the peace concerned in any way in brewing, distilling or retailing liquors should act in granting certificates for licenses; and that no justice should act in the case of the license of a house whereof he was the owner.

### 3 Victoria, cap. 21 (1840).

Made perpetual 59 George III. cap. 2, and 6 William IV., cap. 4. It appropriated for general use of province and support of civil government thereof, all moneys arising from granting of licenses to innkeepers and all fines and penalties. (These had been applied for improvement of highways under several Acts.)

### 3 Victoria, cap. 22 (1840).

6 William IV, cap. 4, made perpetual, and duty of £7 10s. imposed on licenses to sell liquor by retail in shops.

### *Lower Canada Statutes (1791 to 1841).*

("The references are to the Revised Statutes of Lower Canada issued in 1845.)

#### Class C. 10 (45 George III., cap. 10).

Sale of wine, spirits or strong liquors prohibited on Sunday, under penalty (one-half to informers), except for the use of sick persons or to travellers at their meals.

#### Class F. 3, (35 George III., cap. 8.)

##### Licenses for taverns, etc.

Licenses to be taken out and renewed annually for keeping a house of public entertainment, or for retailing liquors in less quantity of three gallons at a time; duty of £2 currency, in addition to fees for licenses and on bonds; persons keeping houses of public entertainment to be approved by two justices of the peace and to give bonds to keep an orderly house; penalties imposed for trading without license, refusing to produce it, etc.

#### Class G. (39 George III., cap. 5).

Keepers of public house within cities and parishes of Quebec and Montreal were required to pay to road treasurers for keeping in repair the streets, etc., within those cities the sum of £2 currency over and above all duties they were bound to pay.

## Class K. 19 (17 George III., cap. 7.)

No strong liquors to be sold or distributed to Indians, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, besides forfeiture of license, if a publican.

## Class K. 39 (2-3 Vict., cap. 14.)

Amended 35 George III, cap. 8, as to the persons obtaining licenses and the mode of obtaining such licenses. Among other provisions it required a notice to be conspicuously placed on the house of every licensed tavern-keeper, and it also provided that on conviction of keeping a disorderly house the license should be forfeited and the offender rendered incapable of again holding a license. Persons selling malt liquors, cider, spruce and ginger beer, or other fermented liquors, without license, were subject to penalty.

## Class K. 39, 3-4 Vict., cap. 42.

Grocers not to retail spirituous liquors in less quantities than three half-pints under penalty.

## Class K. 39 (3-4 Vict., cap. 28.)

Gave governor of province power to grant tavern licenses to persons who had failed to obtain certificates required, if it should appear to his satisfaction that such licenses ought to be granted.

*Province of Canada (1841 to 1867).*

Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada reunited under name of province of Canada by Imperial Act 3-4 Vict., cap. 35.

## 4-5 Vict., cap. 14 (1841.)

Customs duties on spirits.

## 4-5 Vict., cap. 31 (1842.)

"An Act to impose a duty upon distilleries in that part of the province hitherto called Lower Canada."

(Duty 1s. 6d. currency per gallon still is capable of containing.) Repealed by 9 Vict., cap. 2.

## 8 Vict., cap. 2 (1845).

Licenses for stills to be issued for three months instead of a year, and to be renewed quarterly, one-half duties then imposed for a year to be paid for quarterly licenses. This Act was repealed by cap. 29, passed in the same session, which revived the old law as to duties and licenses.

Cap. 29 also provided for a duty of £40 currency on any still constructed on the plan or principle of those known as "Riley's Patent," and it also provided that if the duty for a license amounted to or exceeded £100, it might be paid in quarterly instalments. Repealed by 9 Vict. cap. 2.

## 8 Vict., cap. 8 (1845).

Customs duties on liquor changed.

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

9 Vict., cap. 2 (1846).

By this Act the following Acts were repealed:—Canada—45 Vict., cap. 31; 8 Vict., cap. 29. Upper Canada—34 George III., cap. 11; 43 George III., cap. 9; 44 George III., cap. 7; 4 George IV., cap. 13; 3 Vict., cap. 19.

It then made provisions for the issue of licenses to persons to act as distillers, inspection of their premises, etc., etc. The Act to remain in force until the end of the next session after 1st January, 1848.

10 and 11 Vict., cap. 81 (1847).

Customs tariff.

11 Vict., cap. 3 (1848).

Continued 9 Vict., cap. 2, till end of session after 1st July, 1848.

12 Vict., cap. 1 (1849).

Customs duties.

12 Vict., cap. 14 (1849).

9 Vict., cap. 2, amended and continued.

13 and 14 Vict., cap. 17 (1850).

“An act for the more effectual suppression of intemperance.”

By this act Lower Canada statutes, 35 George III., cap. 8; 23 Vict., cap. 14; 3-4 Vict., cap. 42; 4 Vict., cap. 28, and part of Upper Canada, 59 George III., cap. 2 repealed, and other provisions made.

Among the provisions of this Act, tavern keepers in Lower or Upper Canada were subject to imprisonment and fine for accidents to intoxicated persons, fine to be paid to heirs, legal representatives or surviving relations of deceased; licenses to keep temperance hotels; accommodation to be given by taverns or temperance hotels in Lower Canada,—no persons not licensed as apothecaries or temperance hotel-keepers to sell temperance drinks; fine for drunkenness; merchants not to sell intoxicating liquors in less quantity than one gallon, or in case of wine of a bottle, to be taken from premises; vendors of fruit in Lower Canada not to sell liquors or temperance drinks; inspectors of revenue to visit breweries, etc.

13-14 Vict., cap. 65 (1850).

An Act to amend the laws relative to tavern licenses in Upper Canada.

Certain parts of Upper Canada, 59 George III., cap. 2; 6 William IV., cap. 4; 3 Vict., cap. 20; 3 Vict., cap. 21, repealed on passing of Act and remainder from 1st March, 1851, shop licenses not to be affected. Municipal corporations to make by-laws for certain purposes relative to taverns, beer-houses, etc. Inspectors of houses of public entertainment to be elected, and to be subject to by-laws as other municipal officers, and duties, etc., defined.

13-14 Vict., cap. 74 (1850).

No spirituous liquors to be furnished to Indians, and pawns not to be taken for liquor.



14-15 Vict., cap. 63 (1851).

Duties for tavern licenses in the counties of Kamouraska and Rimouski appropriated towards cost of court-house and jail at Kamouraska, and from tavern licenses in Ottawa county towards cost of court-house and jail at Aylmer.

14-15 Vict., cap. 100 (1851).

Repealed that 13-14 Vict., cap. 27, had been found defective, and that it was accordingly repealed, and new provisions were made as to the issue of licenses, accommodation at inns, retailing of liquors in shops, keeping of temperance hotels, selling liquors in steamboats, etc., etc. This Act applied to Lower Canada only.

14-15 Vict., cap. 120 (1851).

Explained 13-14 Vict., cap. 65.

16 Vict., cap. 85 (1853).

Customs duties on wine.

16 Vict., cap. 164 (1853).

"An Act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on or near the line of public works in this province."

16 Vict., cap. 184 (1853).

Repealed all Acts or parts of Acts in force imposing any duty in Upper Canada on persons selling wine, brandy, or spirituous liquors, ale or beer, by retail in any place, or on keepers of houses of public entertainment, or requiring that any person should take out a license to sell spirituous liquors, ale or beer by retail, and in lieu thereof it enacted that the municipal councils might make by-laws with reference to selling spirituous liquors, etc., by retail, all sums for licenses under these by-laws or for keeping houses of public entertainment to go to the municipalities. By-laws made under 13-14 Vict., cap. 65, were not affected.

16 Vict., cap. 214 (1853).

14-15 Vict., cap. 100, amended so as to provide that a license was not to be granted in Quebec or Montreal except on certificate signed by 50 municipal electors of the ward.

18 Vict., cap. 5 (1854).

Changes in customs tariff.

18 Vict., cap. 81 (1855).

Duty on overproof of spirits.

19 Vict., cap. 10 (1856).

Changes in customs tariff.

19 Vict., cap. 42 (1856).

Additional excise duty on spirits.

20 Vict., cap. 46 (1857).

14-15 Vict., cap. 100, amended as to prosecutions.

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

22 Vict., cap. 76 (1858).

Changes in customs tariff; increase in excise duty on spirits; and imposed duty on brewers and on beer and other malt liquors; and duty on licenses for taverns, etc.

22 Vict., cap. 2 (1859).

Customs duties changed.

22 Vict., cap. 6 (1859).

No liquors to be sold from 7 p.m. Saturday to 8 a.m. Monday. Applied to Upper Canada only.

The foregoing statutes were consolidated in 1859, as follows:—

### *Consolidated Statutes of Canada.*

Chapter 9, sec. 3.—Sale of liquors to Indians.

Chapter 17.—Customs duties.

Chapter 19.—Duties of excise on distillers and brewers, and spirits and beer made by them.

Chapter 20.—Duty on tavern keepers.

Chapter 30.—Sale of liquors near public works.

### *Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.*

Chapter 54, secs. 246 to 264 and sec. 282.—Powers of municipal councils.

Chap. 127, sec. 6.—Liquors not to be supplied to persons in jails.

### *Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada.*

Chapter 6.—Respecting tavern keepers and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Chapter 14, sec. 1.—Sale to Indians.

Chapter 23.—Sale on Sundays.

Chapter 24, sec. 26.—County council to make by-laws regulating sale of liquors.

Sec. 27.—Local councils may make by-laws in certain cases.

Chapter 109, sec. 9.—No liquors to be sold in jails.

22 Vict., cap. 6 (1860).

“An Act to prevent the unlicensed sale of intoxicating liquors in the unorganized tracts in this province.”

23 Vict., cap. 38 (1860).

Repealed sec. 3 of chapter 9 of Consolidated Statutes of Canada and substituted new section—forbidding selling, etc., of spirituous liquors to Indians in any part of Canada under penalty.

23 Vict., cap. 53 (1860).

“An Act to diminish the number of licenses issued for the sale of intoxicating liquors by retail.”

This Act provided that no tavern license be issued unless upon petition therefor signed by at least 30 resident municipal electors; no licenses were to be granted in a proportion greater than one for every 250 residents; each tavern must have certain accommodation for travellers and a certain amount of stabling. This Act applied only to Upper Canada.

25 Vict., cap. 5 (1862).

“An Act to amend the Act respecting duties of excise on distillers and brewers, and spirits and beer made by them, and to increase the said duties.”

25 Vict., cap. 6 (1862).

"An Act to amend the Act respecting provincial duty on tavern license." (Chap. 20, C. S. C.)

25 Vict., cap. 23 (1862).

"An Act to amend the Act respecting the municipal institutions of Upper Canada as to the issue of shop and tavern licenses in cities."

This Act repealed the five subsections of section 246 of chapter 54 of the Consolidated Statutes, Upper Canada, and the whole of Act 23 Vict., cap. 53, and made other provisions. It applied to Upper Canada only.

27-28 Vict., cap. 2 (1864).

Additional duties on spirits.

27-28 Vict., cap. 3 (1864).

Excise Acts consolidated and certain new duties imposed. (Chap. 19 of Consolidated Statutes, Canada, and cap. 5, of 25 Vict., repealed.)

27-28 Vict., cap. 18 (1864).

"An Act to amend the laws in force respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the issue of licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale."

(Temperance Act of 1864.) This Act made provisions as to local prohibition. (Dunkin Act.)

27-28 Vict., cap. 48 (1864).

Amended chapter 6 of Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and applied only to Lower Canada. The amendment was that local municipal councils might impose on certificate for license a tax not exceeding \$8.

28 Vict., cap. 22 (1865).

Imposed penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, or in default of payment imprisonment in jail for not less than 10 nor more than 30 days, for selling liquor, beer, etc., without license. Applied to Upper Canada only.

29 Vict., cap. 3 (1865).

"An Act to amend the Act respecting duties of excise." (27-28 Vict., cap. 3).

29 Vict., cap. 54 (1865).

"An Act to facilitate prosecutions under the Act respecting tavern-keepers and the sale of intoxicating liquors."

29-30 Vict., cap. 6 (1866)

New customs tariff.

29-30 Vict., cap. 7 (1866).

Excise Acts amended.

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

29-30 Vict., cap. 32 (1866).

Amendment of municipal Act of Lower Canada.

Local council may pass by-laws prohibiting sale of spirituous liquors; also relating to license and sale of liquors.

29-30 Vic., cap. 35 (1866).

Amended sec. 9 of chapter 6, Statutes of Lower Canada.

29-30 Vict., cap. 5 (1866).

Consolidation and amendment of laws relating to the municipal institutions in upper Canada, the sections referring to liquor licenses, etc., were 249 to 267 (inclusive).

*Dominion of Canada (1867 to 1891).*

British North America Act, sec. 92, subsection 9, "shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses, in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local or municipal purposes," placed among classes of subjects to be dealt with exclusively by provincial legislatures.

31 Vict., cap. 7 (1867).

New customs duties.

31 Vict., cap. 8 (1867).

Inland Revenue Act (repealed Canada 27-28 Vict., cap. 3; 29 Vict., cap. 3; 29-30 Vict., cap. 7; Nova Scotia revised statutes, cap. 9; 30 Vict., cap. 14; New Brunswick, 23 Vict., cap. 20).

31 Vict., cap. 42 (1868).

Section 12.—Penalty for giving or selling liquor to Indians.

Section 13.—No pawn to be taken of any Indian for any spirituous liquors.

31 Vict., cap. 44 (1868).

Customs duties changed.

31 Vict., cap. 50 (1868).

Excise duties on spirits increased.

32-33 Vict., cap. 6., sec. 3 (1869).

Penalty on persons selling liquor to Indians (to be read with 31 Vict., cap. 42).

32-33 Vict., cap. 24, sec. 11 to 16 (1869).

Sale of liquors near public works prohibited.

33 Vict., cap. 9 (1870).

Customs and Inland Revenue duties altered.

34 Vict., cap. 15 (1871).

Excise duties may be reduced in Manitoba for three years, but duties on liquors may with consent of legislature of Manitoba be increased by Governor in Council to rates not exceeding those levied in rest of Dominion.

36 Vict., cap. 39 (1873).

Customs duties on spirits in Manitoba to be the same as in other provinces.  
Importation of spirits into North-west Territories prohibited.

37 Vict., cap. 6 (1874).

Customs and excise duties charged.

37 Vict., cap. 7 (1874).

Subsection 2 of section 1 of 36 Vict., cap. 39, repealed, and new provisions made prohibiting importation or making of intoxicating liquors into or in North-west Territories. At expiration of licenses then issued, license to manufacture spirits to be issued only at Victoria and New Westminster in British Columbia, and Fort Garry, Winnipeg, Manitoba, and such other places as may from time to time be named by the Governor in Council.

37 Vict., cap. 8 (1874).

Imposed license duties on compounders of spirits.

37 Vict., cap. 21 (1874).

31 Vict., cap. 42, sec. 12, and 32-33 Vict., cap. 6, sec. 3, repealed, and new provisions made to prevent the supplying of intoxicating liquors to Indians.

38 Vict., cap. 49 (1875).

Consolidation of laws respecting North-west Territories. Section 74,—Prohibition of intoxicants.

39 Vict., cap. 18 (1876).

Consolidation of laws respecting Indians. Section 27—Prohibition of intoxicants to be permitted at council of Indians; sections 79 to 85—prohibition of intoxicants.

39 Vict., cap. 22, (1876).

Section 2 of 37 Vict., cap. 7, and section 74 of 38 Vict., cap. 49, amended.

40 Vict., cap. 11 (1877).

Changes in excise and customs duties.

40 Vict., cap. 12 (1877).

Amendment of Inland Revenue Act.—31 Vict., cap. 8.

41 Vict., cap. 9 (1878).

Customs duties on malt repealed—malt to be immediately bonded and under excise regulations, and if not bonded to be forfeited.

41 Vict., cap. 16 (1878).

Canada Temperance Act, 1878 (Scott Act).

42 Vict., cap. 15 (1879).

Duties of customs and excise altered (N. P. tariff).

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

42 Vict., cap. 50 (1879).

To explain certain provisions in "Canada Temperance Act, 1878," and to make certain amendments thereto so far as Act relates to Manitoba.

43 Vict., cap. 18 (1880).

Customs duties on "champagnes and sparkling wines"—words added. Duty on malt changed.

43 Vict., cap. 19 (1880).

Consolidation and amendment of Inland Revenue Acts.

43 Vict., cap. 25 (1880).

Consolidation and amendment of North-west Territories Act. Section 90—prohibition of intoxicants.

43 Vict., cap. 28 (1880).

Amendment and consolidation of Indian Acts. Sections 38, 79, 90 to 94 *re* intoxicants.

44 Vict., cap. 10 (1881).

Customs duties—words added under heading "Spirits and strong waters."

45 Vict., cap. 6 (1882).

Changes in customs duties.

45 Vict., cap. 8 (1882).

Amendment of Inland Revenue Act, 1880.

46 Vict., cap. 15 (1883).

Consolidation and amendment of Inland Revenue Acts.

46 Vict., cap. 30 (1883).

Liquor License Act (McCarthy Act).

47 Vict., cap. 27 (1884).

Section 13.—Punishment on persons supplying intoxicants to Indians; or found drunk or gambling in Indian houses.

47 Vict., cap. 31 (1884).

An Act to amend "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878."

47 Vict., cap. 32 (1884).

An Act to amend "The Liquor License Act, 1883."

48-49 Vict., cap. 61 (1885).

Customs and excise duties altered.

48-49 Vict., cap. 62 (1885).

Amendment of Consolidated Inland Revenue Acts (1883).

48-49 Vict., cap. 74 (1885).

An Act respecting "The Liquor License Act, 1883."

49 Vict., cap. 37 (1886).

Customs duties altered.

49 Vict., cap. 39 (1886).

Inland Revenue Act further amended.

*Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886.*

(Consolidation of foregoing Acts.)

Chapter 49, section 83.—Taverns to be closed and no liquors to be sold on election days (37 Vict., cap. 9, sec. 91).

Chapter 33.—Duties of Customs.

Chapter 34.—Inland Revenue Act.

Chapter 43.—Indian Act.

Chapter 50.—North-west Territories.

Chapter 53.—Keewatin Act. The provisions of this Act with regard to intoxicants are similar to those contained in sections 92, 94, 95 (as it then stood), 97, 98, 99 and 100 of the North-west Territories Act.

Chapter 106.—Canada Temperance Act.

Chapter 151.—Peace near public works, sec. 13 to 19, sale of liquors prohibited.

MEMO.—The Liquor License Act, 1883 (46 Vict., cap. 30), is not included in the Revised Statutes of Canada, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council having decided that the Act was *ultra vires* the Parliament of Canada. Section 124 of "The Canada, Temperance Act, 1878" (41 Vic. cap. 16), which provided for the application of the penalty in Ontario, and the formation of a fund to enforce the Act, and which repealed section 34 of 27-28 Vict., cap. 16, was not consolidated in chapter 106 of the Revised Statutes, as it was doubtful whether it was within the legislative powers of the Parliament of Canada.

*Acts passed since the Revised Statutes.*

50-51 Vict., cap. 33 (1881).

An Act to amend "The Indian Act."

50-51 Vict., cap. 46 (1887).

Penalties etc., for conveying or attempting to convey liquor on board Her Majesty's ships without previous consent of the officer in command.

51 Vict., cap. 16 (1888).

Inland Revenue Act amended.

51 Vict., cap. 19 (1888).

North-west Territories Act amended.

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

51 Vict., cap. 22 (1888).

Indian Act amended,

51 Vict., cap. 34 and 35 (1888).

"Canada Temperance Act" amended.

52 Vict., cap. 15 (1889).

Inland Revenue Act amended.

53 Vict., cap. 20 (1890).

Customs duties altered.

53 Vict., cap. 27 (1890).

"Canada Temperance Act" further amended.

54-55 Vict., cap. 22 (1891).

Section 16 substitutes new section for section 95 of the North-west Territories Act. The new section is marked in one of copies of N. W. T. Act sent herewith.

54-55 Vict., cap. 45 (1891).

Customs duties altered.

54-55 Vict., cap. 46 (1891).

Inland Revenue Act further amended.





## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

### APPENDIX No. 71.

#### TEMPERANCE WORK IN QUEBEC.

Very early in the present century something was done to promote temperance. The clergy, both Catholic and Protestant, sought to check and control habits of intemperance. These efforts were not wholly in vain, but the reform made slow progress. The evils resulting from intemperance became so widespread and so marked that it was found necessary to form organizations devoted especially to the promotion of temperance. About 1836 the Montreal Temperance Society was organized. For several years it did a work which was felt in every direction. Under its auspices the publication of the *Temperance Advocate* was begun, which paper, and the *Montreal Witness*, did much in disseminating total abstinence principles. About the same time, 1836, the Quebec Total Abstinence Society was doing much the same work in that city. In 1850 the Order of the Sons of Temperance was introduced, and was from the first an effective organization. The Rechabites, a temperance society, was very active about this time.

During the same period the churches became more interested and active in the work; frequent temperance meetings were held by them, and many persons, old and young, were induced to sign the abstinence pledge. Rev. C. Chiniquy, Roman Catholic priest, was a most earnest and successful advocate of temperance, and his addresses, delivered in every part of the province, led many people to see the danger of intemperance; large numbers signed the pledge presented by him. The effects of his work as a temperance reformer remain to this day.

In the last half century there has been a steady growth of agencies for temperance reform. The church, in every branch of it, has become more pronounced in condemnation of the evils of the drink traffic, and increasingly zealous to minimize these evils. Societies for the promotion of temperance have multiplied. The work of these various agencies has been done with much patience, and with a degree of self-sacrifice which could have been dictated only by a strong desire for the public welfare. It is not possible to tabulate fully the effects of their efforts.

The form of activity employed by churches, societies and individuals have been many, including the rescue of drunkards, efforts to restrict the sale of intoxicants, endeavours to compel the authorities to enforce existing laws, the establishment of cafés for the sale of temperance drinks at moderate prices, the instruction of the young as to the dangers of indulgence in the use of intoxicants, and attempts to create a public opinion favourable to the more stringent restriction of the liquor traffic. The different religious denominations condemn intemperance; some of them declaring in favour of the delegatization of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicants, in their pulpits, their Sabbath schools and their publications working to create and strengthen a feeling favourable to such legislation. The Anglican and Roman Catholic bodies have declared in favour of temperance, and in various ways seek to promote it. Roman Catholic priests from time to time preach against the evils of indulgence in strong drink, and hold "missions," by means of which many of their people are induced to abandon drinking habits, some of them for a short time, and some of them for life.

There are total abstinence societies in connection with many Roman Catholic churches in the province. The St. Patrick's, in Montreal, the St. Anne's, and other bearing the names of the churches under whose auspices they are organized, have done and are doing excellent service in the temperance cause.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was introduced in 1877, and has a well defined plan of work, embracing several departments of moral reform, by which it seeks not only to reclaim those who have gone astray, but to protect the

young and others from forming drinking habits and falling into the other evil ways which so generally attend upon intemperance.

The Salvation Army is a new and quite powerful agency for the spread of temperance. Wherever established it works definitely and zealously, and with good effect.

The Order of Sons of Temperance, introduced about 50 years ago, has not changed its attitude towards the drink traffic, except to become more pronounced in opposition to it, and is a vigorous promoter of total abstinence and advocates prohibition. The Independent Order of Good Templars, introduced in 1859, is an organization which, in all its activities, aims in co-operation with other societies, to bring about a condition of public feeling which, "will, in the near future, cripple and finally exterminate the liquor traffic."

The Royal Templars of Temperance is one of the most recent large organizations for the promotion of temperance, and the suppression of the liquor traffic. Its growth, since its introduction into the province in 1883, is said to have been quite rapid. It seeks to make itself felt in political action.

The Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance is a temperance organization which has been in existence since 1878. Its principles and aims are set forth thus:—

1. "That it is neither right nor politic for the state to afford legal protection and sanction to any traffic or system that tends to increase crime, to waste the national resources, to corrupt the social habits and to destroy the health and lives of the people.

2. "That the history and results of all past legislation in regard to the liquor traffic abundantly proved that it is impossible to satisfactorily limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in its tendencies.

3. "That, rising above sectarian and party considerations, all good citizens should combine to procure an enactment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, as affording most efficient aid in removing the appalling evil of intemperance."

The alliance employs a secretary, and is at considerable expense yearly, all of which is provided by voluntary contributions. It keeps a careful watch on legislation concerning the liquor traffic, seeks to secure additional restrictions introduced into the license law, to have existing laws properly enforced, and to create and strengthen prohibitory sentiment in the province.

The law and order league of Montreal, the members of which are not necessarily total abstainers, is an active temperance agent. Its chief object is to insist upon and aid in the enforcement of the liquor law. It not only endeavours to compel the licensees to observe the liquor license law, but it seeks, also, to have the number of licensees reduced. The funds for the prosecution of its objects are supplied by voluntary contributions.

The effects of this agitation by the churches and various societies in favour of temperance are manifest in the lessening of drinking throughout the province; the greater restrictions put upon the liquor traffic, and the large number of districts in which the sale of liquors for beverage purposes is prohibited or curtailed.

# Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

## APPENDIX No. 72.

### VANCOUVER ISLAND.

#### ACTS RELATING TO THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

1853.—Ordinance of Council dated 27th March 1853, authorising the levying of certain duties on licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors.

1858.—An Act dated 15th November, 1858, to amend the law relating to the licensing of inns, public and beer houses.

An Act, of same date, to amend the laws relating to inns and beer houses.

1859.—An Act dated 18th July, 1859 to authorize and regulate the sale of wines, spirits and other liquors.

1861.—An Act dated 18th July, 1861, entitled the "Liquor License Act, 1861," repealed the four Acts above mentioned.

All licenses under this Act to be granted by justices of the peace, licenses to be granted for one year; justices authorised from time to time to grant licenses for a shorter period, but not less than three months, and to persons not before licensed for same year, provided that it appear to the magistrate that it be necessary to the interests of the public. All licenses to terminate on 21st July. A licensee desiring to surrender his license to notify the colonial treasurer before date on which the quarterly payment becomes due.

The holder of a wholesale license entitled to sell wines, spirits, ale, beer, porter, cider or perry, in quantities of not less than two gallons, imperial measure, or twelve reputed quart bottles, or twenty-four reputed pint bottles, at one time.

The holder of a retail license entitled to sell the same description of liquors, but in quantities not to exceed those above mentioned.

#### FEES FOR LICENSES.

Wholesale.....	£ 25 stg., per annum
Retail.....	60 stg., " "
Retail, for places distant not less than three miles from any town.....	12 stg., " "

All fees to be paid in quarterly instalments. Manufacturers of ale, beer, port, cider, or perry, exempt from provisions of the Act, as regards the sale of their products by wholesale.

Auctioneers precluded from selling the liquors named without prescribed license, unless selling them for a party holding a license.

The selling of liquors without a license, or under cover of a license granted to another person, on conviction, subjects the offender to a fine of not less than £10, and not more than £100, for every offence, with costs.

1866.—An Act dated 8th June, 1866, entitled "The Liquor License Act, 1866."

The Act repealed the section of the Act of 1861 fixing the amount of fee to be paid for a license granted in places three miles distant from any town, and prescribed that the fee for a license granted outside the boundaries of the city of Victoria and towns of Esquimalt or Nanaimo should be sixty (\$60) dollars, to be paid in advance in quarterly instalments.

Licenses to sell liquors not to be refused on account of previous occupant of house having failed to pay license fees.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## License Act, 1859.

1859.—The proclamation of the governor, dated Victoria, 10th August, 1859, fixed the fees to be paid for selling liquors, as follows:—

By each person vending spirituous liquors, or fermented liquors, by retail, for each house or place in the colony, where such vending is carried on, if in a town, £25 for one year.

In a rural district, not forming part of a town, £10 for one year.

Persons vending by wholesale, and not having a retail license, for each house or place in the colony, £10 for one year.

“An ordinance for the amendment of the License Act, 1859,” dated 10th March, 1864.

1864.—Provided that every infraction or evasion of any of the provisions of the Act amended should be punishable, upon conviction in a summary manner, before any magistrate, by any fine not exceeding £50, for every offence, in addition to the amount of license, and in default of payment, by imprisonment for any time not exceeding three months, at the discretion of magistrate.

*British Columbia and Vancouver Island.*

“An ordinance to assimilate and amend the laws relating to licenses, etc., dated 22nd March, 1867.

1867.—Licenses to be granted on certificate of a justice of the peace, due regard being had to the requirements and convenience of the public; licensees not to sell in any other premises except those named in the license or certificate, under a penalty not exceeding \$200 for every such offence; licenses to terminate on 30th June and 31st December.

**LICENSE FEES.**—Retail for each house or place in the colony, if in a town of not less than fifty (50) inhabitants, \$100 for every six (6) months.

Retail in a rural district not forming part of a town, \$30 for every six months.

Wholesale—by persons not having a retail license—vending in quantities of not less than two gallons, for each house or place in the colony, \$25 for every six months.

# Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

## APPENDIX No. 73.

### ABSTRACT OF THE LIQUOR LAW OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Municipalities empowered to pass by-laws relating to saloons, taverns, etc., also to impose fees for retail licenses as follows:—In cities, up to \$200 a year, townships to \$60, wholesale (2 gr... ) to \$50.

Municipal Act, 1872, No. 35, municipalities may regulate licenses and impose fees.

License fees allowed to municipalities. Fees on retail license in towns of not less than 50, up to \$30, for six months; rural districts, to \$10, for six months; wholesale to \$10, six months.

Amending Act, 1873, No. 5, license fees charged and allowed to municipalities.

Licenses in towns and rural districts. A petition signed by two thirds of residents (exclusive of Chinese or Indians) of township, village or settlement, required before a retail license can be granted. This does not apply to Victoria or New Westminster, or to existing licenses elsewhere.

Licenses amendment Act, 1874, signatures to petitions.

Applications for retail licenses, in addition to other requirements, to be accompanied by a certificate of two justices of the peace, as to qualifications of applicants. One month's notice required. Licenses apply to premises named only, and terminate half yearly.

Licenses Amendment Act, 1875, applications, certificates and notices.

Special retail licenses allowable, viz.: for fairs for 48 hours, fee \$10. Steamboats for six months, \$30. Nanaimo is excepted, and above does not apply to municipalities enforcing a special by-law.

Special licenses.

License fees fixed as in 1873. Licensing courts established, to consist of mayor, or warden, police magistrate and justice of the peace, not less than three. Applications for new licenses to be published 14 days in a newspaper, or if none published, by notice in two public places. Application for transfers to be referred to a bench of magistrates with 14 days' notice. Applications for renewals not needed.

Municipal Amendment Act, No. 1, 1876, license fees.

License board in organized or municipal territory.

Retailer can recover value of liquor sold in bottle and carried off premises, notwithstanding Act 24 Geo. II., cap. 40. Wholesale or retail dealers convicted of selling or giving to youth under sixteen liable to a fine up to \$50, in default up to one month in prison; allowing any youth to remain where liquors are sold, liable to same penalty. A third conviction forfeits license.

Recovering price of liquor, 1877, No. 29.

Selling to minors: penalties.

Youth's protection Act, No. 30.

In certain districts retailers entitled to renewal every six months from superintendent of police. If superintendent objects to renewal, applicant can appeal to county court judge, who can grant or refuse. Applicants for new licenses or transfers, if refused a certificate from justices of the peace, can appeal to county court judge, who can grant or refuse. Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo are excepted.

Liquor Amendment Act, 1878, No. 27, renewals, transfers, appeals, etc.

Exceptions.

Private clubs where liquors are sold subject to a fee of \$200 per annum.

Municipal Amendment Act, 1880, No. 18, private clubs.

Municipal councils may fix hours of closing of all houses.

Hours of closing.

- Municipal Amendment Act, 1881, chap. 16. Act repeals previous municipal acts.
- Licenses and fees. Municipal councils may pass by-laws regulating shops, saloons and taverns and re-licenses for six months, viz., for retailers in cities, up to \$100; retailers in towns, \$30; wholesale dealers, up to \$25. Clubs where liquor is sold to pay \$100 every year on 31st December.
- Municipal Amendment Act, 1883, No. 21, clubs. Amends Municipal Act 1881, No. 21. License fees:—Retailers in cities may be charged up to \$500, in townships up to \$125, all for six months. To take effect after notice.
- Municipal Amendment Act, 1884, No. 21, license fees. Inn-keepers have not a right to renewal of license; have a lien on baggage, etc., of guests, but not for money loaned or for liquor.
- Innkeepers Act, 1885, No. 14, innkeepers license. Superintendent provincial police may grant licenses where no licensing court exists, and may require bonds up to \$500. Judge of superior or county court may cancel license if near Indian settlement or not required by the public. Vancouver Island is excepted.
- Licenses may be granted where no licensing court exists. Liquor Amendment Act, No. 18. Exceptions. Stipendiary magistrates have similar powers to superintendent of provincial police. Objections to a license to be made by petition, verified by affidavits, and copy to be sent to licensee seven days before the trial. Vancouver Island is included.
- Liquor Amendment Act, 1886, No. 12, powers of stipendiary magistrates, objections, etc. Included. Penalty for selling in other than licensed places up to \$250 each offence. Any extension of or addition to licensed premises to be endorsed by licensing court.
- Liquor Amendment Act, 1886, No. 13, penalty, extensions. Vancouver city empowered to pass by-laws to regulate the granting of licenses for the sale of liquors, including the number to be granted, amount of fees, defining conditions and requirements of hotels; also the appointment of inspectors, and preventing the sale or gift of liquor to minors, etc.
- Vancouver City Act, No. 16, Vancouver may pass by-laws re licenses, etc. Provides for the interdiction of drunkards incapable of managing their estates, etc., the mode of procedure therefor, etc.
- Habitual Drunkard's Act, 1887, No. 11, Interdictions of drunkards. Licenses to be taken out regularly and payment made in advance; penalty for breach of law up to \$250 with fee and costs.
- License Act, 1888, chap. 73. License fees payable in advance. Penalty. Fees. Retailers (over 50 inhabitants), \$100 for six months; in rural districts, \$30 for six months; wholesale dealers, \$100 a year.
- Fees. Wholesale licenses. Wholesale licenses (except in municipalities) require to give notice to government agent, and to present certificate of majority of resident voters being householders, within five miles. No license can be issued unless there are twenty resident householders. License to apply to sales of not less than two gallons, to be taken away; penalty \$20 to \$30.

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Government agent may demand bonds up to \$500, and may refuse renewal, subject to appeal to county court judge.

Applications for retail licenses require a certificate of character from two justices of the peace, also a petition signed by two-thirds of residents (other than Chinese or Indians), being adults, and of one month's residence. Petition to be presented 15 days before sitting of license court, which is composed of two justices of the peace, and one month's written notice to be sent to two justices of the peace, and posted on the court house—court sits on 15th June and 15th December—of intention to apply.

Applications for retail licenses. Who signed by. Certificate as to character of applicant.

Applicants must have resided in British Columbia twelve months, and license applies only to the premises named. Any one may oppose a license.

Applicants.

Special licenses for booths and steamers may be granted as in Act of 1875. Retail licenses to be controlled by municipal by-laws. Retail licenses also require a petition of two-thirds of residents, being adults, of one month's residence, except in Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo.

Special licenses. Retail licenses.

Superintendent of provincial police and stipendiary magistrates given same power re retail licenses for one year as in Acts of 1885 and 1886. Such retailers are not entitled as of right to renewal, but should the superintendent or proper officer refuse a renewal, the licensees are entitled to appeal to the county court judge who may order certificate to be granted, or grant the license without certificate. If proved to judge of supreme or county court that license is near Indian settlement, or not required, the judge can cancel license.

Stipendiary magistrates and superintendent of provincial police. No renewal. Appeal. New licenses. Appeal.

Objections to a license verified by affidavit to be presented to court and copy served on licensee before the case is heard.

Objections to be verified.

A retailer convicted of selling or giving liquors to Indians is liable to forfeit his license; if so, he cannot obtain a renewal in British Columbia for two years.

Retailers convicted liable to lose license.

Retailers may sue for and obtain price of liquor sold in bottles and taken off the premises (notwithstanding Act 24 George II., cap. 40).

Liquor in bottles, chap. 76, 1888.

Applies to Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo. License fees the same as in chapter 16 of 1881. Restaurants licensed to sell beer with meals: \$26 for six months; penalty for breach, up to \$250, with fees and costs for each offence. Retail licenses to be granted in open court, said court consisting of the mayor (or reeve), police magistrate and one or two justices of the peace—not less than three in all. Court to sit 15th March, June, September and December; no justice of the peace to sit who is interested in the license. Municipalities have power to pass by-laws relating to saloons and taverns, and in regard to the hours of closing saloons at night and on Sunday.

Municipal Act, 1888, chap. 88, restaurants.

License board.

Applications for licenses or transfers to be left with the clerk of the municipal council 14 days before sitting of the court; applications for a new license must also be advertised in newspaper (or posted in two places) for 14 days. Complaints against licensees to be laid before licensing court, which has power to revoke or suspend a license. Holders of retail licenses need not apply for renewal.

Applications for license or transfer.

The sale of licensed premises does not include the transfer of the license; the purchaser must obtain certificate of the government agent or two justices of the peace. This does not apply to any municipality.

License Amendment Act, 1889, chap. 10, sale of licensed premises not to include a transfer of license.



Municipal Act, 1880, chap. 18.	Applies to all cities, including New Westminster and Vancouver, except where act of incorporation is different. Municipalities have power to make by-laws relating to licensed places, etc. License fees fixed as follows:—Retailers in cities, up to \$100; in townships, to \$30; in cities, selling pint bottles off premises, to \$75; restaurants (beer with meals), \$50; wholesalers (two gallons), \$50; all for six months. Clubs where liquor is sold, \$100 for twelve months. License fees are payable in advance. Penalty for breach up to \$250, with fee and costs.
License fees.	
Clubs.	
Penalty.	
Of whom licensing board formed.	In city municipalities licenses to be granted in open court, consisting of mayor (or substitute), police magistrate, one alderman elected by the council, and two justices of the peace (worth \$1,000 in land). In township or district municipalities court to consist of the reeve (or substitute), two councillors elected by the council, and two justices of the peace (worth \$500 in land). The court to number not less than three, and to sit on the second Wednesday in March, June, September and December. Mayor or reeve to preside, and an equal vote to negative the question.
Applications for new licenses.	Applications for new licenses to be deposited 14 days prior to the sitting of the court, and to be published in newspaper (or on court house and two other places) 30 days previous. Applications for a transfer to be deposited with the clerk 14 days before the sitting of the court.
Notices.	
Transfers.	
Petitions for new licenses, cities.	In cities new licenses require a petition of two-thirds of lot owners and resident householders in same block and in the block opposite, and if on corner, of the blocks opposite each side, but the board may refuse any application. Petition must give approximate distance of each signor's residence from the premises for which license is sought.
Petitions in townships.	In township municipalities applications for new licenses require petition of two-thirds of resident electors, and premises must accommodate six travellers and six horses.
Renewals.	Holders of retail licenses need not apply for renewal.
Complaints.	Complaints against a license to be lodged with the court, which has power to suspend or revoke licenses.
Judge of peace not to sit on court if interested.	Any justice of the peace interested in any license may not act on court; penalty, \$50. Any interested person may petition against a license and may oppose the granting thereof.
1880, chap. 33, licenses in New Westminster.	In New Westminster liquor licenses are to be issued by the licensing board, consisting of the mayor, two persons appointed by the council, and two appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.
1890, Municipal Amendment Act, license fees.	License fees for retailers fixed in cities from \$100 to \$200, townships \$30 to \$100—both for six months.
New licenses in cities.	New licenses in cities require petition to be signed by the requisite number of lot owners and householders, and by the wives of requisite number of lot owners and of resident householders.
In municipalities.	Applications for licenses in municipalities require to be signed by requisite number of lot owners and resident householders and their wives.
Transfers.	Applications for transfers must be published for 30 days in a newspaper or on court house and two other places.
1891, Liquor License Regulation Act, chap. 21.	A stipendiary magistrate may prohibit any licensed person from selling liquor to a drunkard for one year. Penalty—first offence up to \$50, second and subsequent offences \$20 to \$100; anyone knowing of such prohibition, giving or selling to or procuring liquor for such drunkard, except under direction of a clergyman or doctor, incurs a penalty of \$20 to \$100. Drunkard may, on seven days' notice, apply to county court judge to set aside the prohibition, which the judge may do if the husband or wife consents thereto. A drunkard may apply for prohibition.
Prohibition of selling liquor to drunkard.	
Penalties.	
Drunkard may apply for prohibition.	

## Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

Any one furnishing drink to an intoxicated person incurs a penalty of \$20 to \$50.

Penalty for furnishing drink to intoxicated person.

In all places where liquor is or may be sold by wholesale or retail, no sale or other disposal of the said liquor shall take place therein, or on the premises thereof, or out of or from the same, to any person or persons whomsoever, from or after the hour of eleven of the clock on Saturday night till one of the clock on Monday morning thereafter, nor during any further time on the said days, nor any hours or other days during which, by any statute in force in this province, or by any by-law in force in the municipality wherein such place or places may be situated, the same, or the bar-room or bar-rooms thereof, ought to be kept closed, save and except in cases where a requisition for medicinal purposes, signed by a licensed medical practitioner or by a justice of the peace, is produced by the vendor or his agent; nor shall any liquor, whether sold or not, be permitted to be drunk in any such places during the time prohibited by this Act for the sale of the same, except by the occupant or some member of his family: " (Section 4).

Sunday closing hours for licensed places, came into force January 1, 1892.

(1). "Any infraction of this section shall be punishable for a first offence by a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and for a second offence by a fine of not less than thirty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recoverable in either case with costs upon summary conviction: "

(2). "The provisions of this section shall not apply to the furnishing of liquor to *bona fide* travellers, nor to the case of hotel and restaurant keepers supplying liquor to their guests with meals."

License fees fixed at,—retailers in cities, \$100 to \$200, for six months. Retailers in townships, \$50 to \$100, for six months. Retailers in cities selling in pint bottles to be taken off the premises, up to \$75, for six months. Wholesale, up to \$50, for six months. Restaurants, beer with meals, up to \$50, for six months. Clubs, where liquor is sold, \$100, for twelve months. Penalty for breach, up to \$250, with fee and costs. Cap. 73, 1888, not now to apply to municipalities. License courts composed as set forth in cap. 18, 1889. The mode of application for new licenses or transfers, notices, complaints, etc., the same as in cap. 18, 1889. The wives of lotholders and resident householders have to sign petitions. If the application for a new license should be refused, the applicant cannot apply again in respect of the same premises for twelve months.

Municipal Act, 1891, chap. 29. License fees. Chap. 73, 1888, not to apply. License courts. License transfers, etc. If license refused.

New licenses not saleable or transferrable; renewals have to be applied for. Complaints against licensees to be heard by the board. A licensee convicted of a criminal offence forfeits his license. Municipal council may pass by-laws regulating the granting or renewing of licenses, limiting the number, fixing hours for closing, etc. Municipal Act, 1889, and Municipal Amendment Act, 1890, repealed.

The penalty for selling without a license is up to the sum of \$250, for every violation, with amount of license fee and costs. Penalties may be levied by distress, and in case of non-payment imprisonment up to three months may be inflicted.

Municipal Act, 1892, chap. 33. Penalty for violation.

License boards are appointed as provided for by chapter 18, Act of 1889.

License boards.

Licenses granted prior to the passing of the Municipal Act, 20th April, 1891, apply only to premises named therein, but may be transferred at the option of the licensing board.

Transfer of licenses issued prior to 1891.

Applications to transfer licenses must be deposited with the council fourteen days, and notice of intended application be published in a newspaper and posted on court house and two other places, for thirty days before the meeting of the board. The mayor or reeve may grant a tem-

- porary transfer of license subject to approval of the board at its next meeting. (Sections 217-221).
- Opposition to transfer, etc., licenses. Any one may oppose the granting of a transfer, or renewal of these licenses. (Section 222.)
- Complaints. Any complaint against the holder of any of these license is to be heard by the licensing board, which has power to revoke or suspend such license for any period in the discretion of the court. (Sec. 224.)
- Renewal of licenses. "Unless and until the council shall pass a by-law to the contrary, under the power conferred upon them by section 242 of this Act, it shall not be requisite for any person holding a license granted before the passing of the Municipal Act of 1891 (April 20th) to make any application for the renewal of the same." (Sec. 223). "Every person to whom has been granted a new license shall if he or she desire a renewal of the same make application to the board of licensing commissioners for such renewal, and the said board may grant or refuse a renewal at their discretion." (Sec. 236).
- Renewal of licenses granted subsequently. "No new license shall be granted or renewed for a longer period than six months."
- Notices and applications. The Act provides for notice being given to the clerk of the municipal council, publication in a newspaper for thirty days, and where no newspaper is published the posting of notice on the door of the court-house or the place where the meetings of the council are usually held, of intention to apply for a license or a renewal of the same.
- Application of new licenses. New licenses apply to the premises named therein only.
- Transfers. A new license granted after 20th April, 1891, is not saleable or transferrable under any conditions. (Section 235.)
- Renewals. Every holder of such a license must apply for a renewal, which the board may grant or refuse, but no renewal can be for a longer period than six months. (Sections 236-37.)
- Hotel licenses. Applicants for a hotel license, for a house with thirty rooms, do not require to obtain signatures of owners or residents in locality. Their application is to be made direct to the board and notice of intention to apply is to be published in a newspaper and posted up on the premises sought to be licensed for thirty days before the meeting of the board. The board has power to grant such a license for twelve months, and to grant a renewal thereof, if they think such is in the public interest. (Section 228).
- Distance of signatories. Petitions for a new license shall have stated upon them the approximate distance of the property or residence of each signatory from the premises sought to be licensed. An applicant who has been refused a license cannot apply again for another license within twelve months. No license shall be granted in any township or district municipality unless there is accommodation for six travellers and six horses in the premises sought to be licensed.
- If refused. Any complaint against the holder of any license granted and issued under the powers conferred by sub-sections 1 to 4, section 104 of this act is to be heard by the board of licensing commissioners, and such board have the power to revoke or suspend such license for any period in the discretion of the board. (Section 240.)
- Accommodation in district, etc., horses. "Whenever the holder of a license shall be convicted of any criminal offence, the board of licensing commissioners may, upon proof of the fact of conviction of such license holder being furnished to them, cancel and revoke the said license." (Sec. 241.) "The board shall have power, upon cancellation of a license under this and the preceding section, to re-issue such license to a suitable person." (Sec. 241, ss. a.) "The council of every municipality may pass by-laws, not however contrary to or inconsistent with the conditions of this Act.
- Powers of the board of licensing commissioners.
- Cancellation of license.
- Powers of the council.

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For regulating the manner and conditions under which the board of licensing commissioners may authorize and grant renewals of a license, or withhold a renewal of a license, to or from any person to whom a license may hereafter be granted:

For limiting the number of licenses for hotels, saloons, stores and restaurants to be issued or granted in the municipality

For prescribing the forms and conditions of the license to be granted by the board of licensing commissioners, or issued by their authority, and the days and the hours upon which the authority to sell liquor may be exercised:

For regulating and cancelling of licenses by the board of licensing commissioners, before the expiry of the time for which such licenses were issued." (Section 242, sub-sections *a, b, c, d.*)

## APPENDIX No. 74.

REPORT ON THE COMMISSIONS OF INVESTIGATION APPOINTED IN FRANCE, AS WELL AS ON THE LEGISLATIVE MEASURES PROPOSED OR ENACTED IN THAT COUNTRY, WITH RESPECT TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY MR. G. A. GIGAULT.

My colleagues having asked me to give them a summary of the reports of the commissions of investigation appointed in France, and of the legislative measures proposed or enacted in that country, with respect to the liquor traffic, I fulfil the task, by making as far as possible, textual extracts from the reports of those commissions, and from the bills or laws which I have just alluded to.

COMMISSION ON THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL IN FRANCE, APPOINTED IN 1886.

On the 15th day of March, 1886, the French Senate organized a commission on the consumption of alcohol; it was composed of eighteen members. Its first sitting was held on the 22nd March, 1886, and the report was submitted to the senate by the chairman, M. Claude, on the 7th of February, 1887.

In that report allusion is made to two former commissions, one of 1849 and the other of 1880, on the same subject, presided over one by M. Thiers and the other by M. Pascal Duprat.

The commission of 1886 observes that in 1873 l'Assemblée Nationale passed a law for the repression of drunkenness. That measure gave a new impetus to the anti-alcoholic propaganda, and has helped on the creation of temperance societies. Amongst these the French temperance society, an association taking active steps against the abuse of alcoholic liquors, has been recognized as an institution of public usefulness (*établissement d'utilité publique*).

The commission proceeds to say:—

"The odium at first, the phylloxera afterwards, the requirements of the domestic consumption and those of the foreign trade, the scientific progress brought about by that state of things and realized by chemistry and distillery, have determined for liquors an industrial and economical revolution.

"The evil would have been less if we had not ceased finding ourselves in presence of the wine alcohol; but the latter disappeared gradually, even rapidly, to give its place to a new product, the commercial alcohol (*alcool d'industrie*) whose noxiousness, unless it be prepared with minute care, is acknowledged by science, and constitutes a real social danger, a danger which is aggravating itself every day and which manifests itself chiefly by an annual loss of income, by cases of mental alienation, of nervous diseases, of accidental deaths, of suicides, by the weakening of natality and by the increase of criminality.

"The incessant increase of the numbers of liquor-selling places (*débits*) and the privileges granted by the law of 1875 to the distillers of the fruits of their own growth (*bouilleurs de cru*) have also contributed towards the development of alcoholism. The official consumption of alcohol has increased by one-half in twelve years, from 1874 to 1885: 970,599 hectolitres in 1874, the first year in which was collected the duty now in force of 156 frs. 25, to 1,444,342 hectolitres in 1885."

## THE DUTY UPON ALCOHOL IN FRANCE.

Alcohol, as soon as it passed out of the domain of medicine to enter into the common consumption, has been considered as an eminently dutiable article. It appeared as a drink in the 17th century.

From 1816 the ministers of finance, in accord with the legislators, have, almost without interruption, worked towards an increase of the taxes upon liquors.

The commission expressed regret that, on the occasion of every increase, the duty on wine was also increased in an excessive manner. The increase of the tax

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having had, as an invariable consequence, the effect of stimulating an increase of fraud, it became necessary, in order to more safely secure the collection of taxes, to multiply formalities, the measures of repression and the number of agents.

In France liquors are subject to different taxes: droit de license, droit de dénaturation, droit de circulation, droit général de consommation, droit d'entrée, droit de détail, droit d'octroi, droit de remplacement, taxe unique, droit de fabrication, droit sur les manquants, droits de douanes.

### ALCOHOL FROM THE CHEMICAL AND HYGIENIC STANDPOINT.

The commissioners observe that in order to obtain ethylic alcohol  $C^2 H^6 O$ , whose purity is claimed by the Académie de Médecine to be absolute, it is not sufficient to proceed to one simple distillation, we must resort to successive refinements (épurations).

That épuration must be made with the most minute care. Therefore, when we have to deal with the eaux-de-vie of the trade, the fabrication of which has been always very imperfect, not from want of means, but because the trade does not want to incur an expense which the consumer does not demand, we are in presence of a very complex liquid.

The substance which we find naturally in the commercial alcohols are:—The aldehyde  $C^2 H^4 O$ , the acetic ether, the propylic alcohol  $C^3 H^8 O$ , the butylic alcohol  $C^4 H^{10} O$ , and the amylic alcohol of  $C^5 H^{12} O$ .

The aldehyde is a suffocatory substance like sulphurous acid; a person may be instantly prostrated by inhaling it.

The acetic ether is a powerful anesthetic.

The amylic alcohol has a most deplorable effect on the organs of respiration.

To those impurities, always eliminable by a proper process, must be added others of a graver nature. We wish to speak of adulterations. One which is becoming more and more general is the addition to wine alcohol of a certain quantity of méthylène. At present the commercial alcohols all contain impurities, even the alcohol of wine.

If it is impossible to know scientifically the composition of the trade eaux-de-vie, that recognition is not yet, unfortunately, practically possible, viz., in a manner to obtain with the present regime a serious interdiction of the circulation of all alcohol other than the ethylic alcohol.

### TOXICAL POWER OF ALCOHOLS.

The commissioners proceed to remark that all alcohols are endowed with toxic properties. The average toxic (toxique) dose for a kilogram of the weight of the subject's body is eight grammes with the ethylic or wine alcohol  $C^2 H^6 O$ , while it is only one gramme 70, if we use amylic alcohol  $C^5 H^{12} O$ .

"The toxic lesions bear: 1st, on the digestive apparatus; 2nd, on the vocal and respiratory organs; 3rd, on the nervous system; 4th, on the kidneys.

"All the alcohols of commerce are poisonous and their malignity is in relation: 1st, with the origin of these alcohols; 2nd, with their degree of purity." "From the point of view of their increasing noxiousness, the different products experimented on are classified as follows: 1st, alcohol of wine; 2nd, alcohol of pears; 3rd, alcohol of the residum of grapes and cider; 4th, alcohols of cereals; 5th, alcohol of beets and the molasses of beets; 6th, alcohol of potatoes." So that the alcohol of wine is the least noxious of all the alcohols of commerce.

M. Lunier has shown, by his maps, that offences and crimes resulting from the abuse of alcoholic liquors, were in direct relation to the use of alcohols other than that of wine. It is an established fact that drunkenness is most prevalent in the non-vine growing countries.

In Scandinavian countries, where they make an exclusive use of potato alcohols, alcoholism has reached its greatest intensity; the writings of Magnus Huss confirm this.

## DECREASE OF THE POPULATION.

On this subject the commission remarks:—

“ If we throw a glance at our map with respect to the variations of the population, we can ascertain that the regions where the population tends to decrease are precisely those where the greatest quantity of alcohol is consumed.” (A copy of the map is annexed.)

“ Normandy, where they distill a large quantity of alcohols from cider, pears and beets, is one of the places where alcoholism is making the greatest ravages. Their reigns the prejudice that it is necessary to give wine and liquors to young children in order to strengthen them. That bad habit of providing children with another food than milk, coupled with the alcoholic excesses of the adults, is undoubtedly one of the chief sources of the depopulation of that wealthy province.” “ Nations, like individuals,” says the commission, “ can live long only if they are sober and virtuous; as soon as they become intemperate and vicious they are destined to perish.”

It has been noticed that the tendency to make use of alcoholic liquors was, in many cases, the effect of an organic hereditary inclination.

“ Another cause,” says Doctor Lancereaux, “ of the evil which is every day gaining ground, is the bad quality of the liquors given for consumption.”

“ And to remedy such a state of things,” says Doctor Lancereaux, “ the greatest care should be taken to give to consumers only liquors of a good quality. Therein lies the prevention of alcoholism,—to inspect seriously the making and sale of alcoholic liquors; to enact the severest penalties against adulterators and to oppose the multiplication of inns.”

## PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOLS IN FRANCE.

The names of *eaux-de-vie*, alcohols or spirits, are given to the products of distillation either of different alcoholic liquors, wine, ciders, pears, beers or of grape residuums, wine dregs, barley or potato worts, fruit juices, stalks (sugar canes), and sugar roots (beer) which have undergone alcoholic fermentation. Commercially the *eaux-de-vie* are such of those products as contain from 38 to 61 per cent of pure alcohol, and which are obtained directly by distillation, or simply by the addition of a certain proportion of water to alcohols more or less rectified. The latter mode is chiefly employed for the *eaux-de-vie* other than those of wine, cider or grape residue.

Alcohols or spirits are those which contain more than 61 per cent of pure alcohol, or alcohol considered or reputed pure. The *eaux-de-vie* are the only ones which for a long time have been consumed in France. In order to properly prepare the fine and pure *eaux-de-vie*, we cannot indiscriminately employ all the wines.

Old wines are preferable to new ones, and white wines to red ones.

The most commonly used wines contain from 8 to 10 degrees of alcohol,—that is to say, from 16 to 20 per cent of *eaux-de-vie* at 50 degrees.

In 1876 wine alcohols gave 545,994 hectolitres and only 23,240 in 1885.

In France the manufacture of grain alcohols, for a long time unimportant, suddenly expanded in 1885; it was, in 1873, 86,700 hectolitres, in 1885 it reached 564,000.

There is obtained by the distillation of cider, a product which contains, besides the wine alcohol, some aldehyde, some propylic alcohol, and some traces of amylic alcohol and butylic alcohol.

There are distilled also cherries and plums (*kirsch* and *couetsche*), white mulberries, juniper berries (*juniper*, *gin*) and other fruits.

The *kirsch*, the *couetsche eau-de-vie*, the *noyau eau-de-vie*, owe their aroma to traces of cyanhydric or prussic acid, the effect of which is really stupefactive.

It is to Doctor Libavius of Hallein Saxe, that we owe the discovery, towards the end of the sixteenth century, of the means of extracting alcohol from grain and sweet or amylaceous fruits first submitted to fermentation.

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The grain alcohol contains, in addition to wine alcohol, the aldehyde  $C^2 H^4 O$ , the acetic ether, the alcohols propylic  $C^3 H^8 O$ , butylic  $C^4 H^{10} O$ , and amylic  $C^5 H^{12} O$ , as well as a very odoriferous oil  $C^{24} H^{34} O$ , (mulder) some margaric, caprylic and capric acids.

Corn produces for each 100 kil. 28 to 31 litres of alcohol, at  $100^\circ$ ; oats 19 to 22.

The figures above given show on one part the progressive decrease of the production of wines and on the other part the increase of that of alcohols.

### CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLS IN FRANCE.

La Normandie and La Bretagne consume chiefly cider eau-de-vie, and the region of the east chiefly fruit and grape residuums eaux-de-vie.

In 1830, the mean consumption of France, per head, of alcohol, calculated on the total of the population, without distinction of age or sex, was 1 litre 12; the duty then of 55 frs. 50<sup>rs</sup>, which was less than the purchase price of the material, was levied on 365,182 hectolitres and produced 20,241,000 francs. In 1885 the consumption reached 3 litres 85, the duty now of 156 frs. 25, more than three times higher than the purchase price, was levied on 1,444,342 hectolitres and produced 238,333,000 frs.

It must be observed that the valuation of consumption per head represents but very imperfectly the real proportion. Firstly, no account is kept of the production of the distillers of the fruits of their own growth (bouilleurs de cru), which is duty free, nor of the production diverted by fraud. The tables annexed to the report show the consumption of pure alcohol and that of the chief other alcoholic drinks wine, cider and beer. They establish, as a fact, the more wine a region makes, and consequently consumes, the less alcohol it absorbs. In those, on the contrary, which are without wine and which resort to beer and cider (less alcoholic drinks), the consumption of alcohol acquires a great importance. We could say, observe the commissioners, that man seeks in the eau-de-vie the quantity of alcohol which he has not been able to find in beer and cider, and which he would have found in wine.

### CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL BASED ON THE ALCOHOLIC CAPACITY OF ALL THE DRINKS.

Admitting on the one part, that the alcoholic mean of wine in France is  $10^\circ$ , that of beer is  $3^\circ$ , and that of cider is  $5^\circ$ , basing our calculations for liquors and spirituous drinks upon the quantities of alcohol indirectly taxed by the administration, the total individual consumption of France, in 1885, was 12 litres 96.

From table annexed to the report, it appears that the individual share of the tax was in 1885, 3 frs 61 for wine and 6 frs. 32 for alcohol.

### THE DISTILLERS OF FRUITS OF THEIR OWN GROWTH (BOUILLEURS DE CRU.)

In 1875 the privilege of bouilleurs de cru was created by a law thus worded:

“Unique article.—The landlords and tenants who distill wines, mulberries, cider, plums and cherries of their own growth are exempted from all previous declaration and are free from all inspection.”

The consequences of that privilege have been: expansion of the fraud and development of alcoholism. The commission demands the suppression of that privilege.

### LIQUOR-SELLING PLACES (DÉBITS).

If the bouilleurs de cru are the scourge of the rural districts, the dealers in liquors are undeniably the plague of the cities; at the present time they burst forth in the smallest villages. Their increasing numbers become a universal ground of anxiety and are one of the recognized causes of drunkenness. We know how readily, even when his inclination does not point in that direction, the workingman who is addicted to drink suffers himself to be drawn into the saloon.



In 1885 there was, at a medium, 94 inhabitants for ever saloon (débit). The French Temperance Society has asked that there should be not more than one débit for each two hundred inhabitants.

The commission believes that it would be preferable to increase the license duties and thinks such a line of action would hinder the development of the number of saloons and give an increased revenue to the treasury.

#### ALCOHOLISM-DRUNKENNESS.

In order to repress drunkenness the law of 1873 was enacted, the chief article of which is the following:—

“Shall be liable to a fine from one to five francs, all persons who shall be found in a state of manifest drunkenness in the streets, roads, taverns, saloons, or other public places.”

The reports with respect to the effects of that law have been generally favourable; however, in rural districts, for want of proper means to secure its enforcement, the law is not all that could be desired. From a table annexed to the report it appears that cases of drunkenness are met with chiefly in non-wine growing regions.

#### CRIMINALITY.

By consulting a table relating to criminality, we ascertain that the departments the most addicted to the consumption of eau-de-vie, supply to the criminal classes a more considerable contingent than others.

#### THE VITAL FORCE OF MAN.

The excessive consumption of alcohol, chiefly of the trade alcohol, has an influence upon the human constitution, and the health of children has, almost always, to suffer from the alcoholic excesses of the father. In Normandy chiefly, in that fine province which a map annexed to the report shows in a clear manner, the mortality of infant children is frightful, though not enumerated in the official statistics, which only record the deaths of children many months old.

If we consult the table No. 26, annexed to the report, we ascertain that the increased consumption of alcohol has had no action upon the stature and height of the conscripts.

—In consulting a table published at page 236, we cannot help being struck with the relatively large number of cases of accidental deaths, through excesses in drink, in the departments which consume the greatest quantity of alcohol, principally trade alcohol, and of their diminished number in those which consume the larger quantity of wine. The departments which are great consumers of beer, appeared to be more favoured than those where cider is the ordinary drink; the latter are in every respect more ill-treated by alcoholism (a result to be attributed to the effects of the privilege granted to the bouilleurs de cru).

#### SUICIDE.

From the beginning of this century there has been a progressive increase of suicides.

#### MENTAL ALIENATION.

By the tables published by the government, we see that the asylums which have the most numerous alcoholic contingent are precisely those situated where alcoholic consumption is the greatest.

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## ALCOHOL IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

### ALSACE-LORRAINE.

In presence of the ravages of alcoholism, a law was enacted in 1880, increasing the duties on licenses to liquor dealers, an increase which brought about the disappearance of one-quarter of the 13,000 taverns which existed in 1880.

In Prussia the number of alcoholic insane persons reaches 15 per cent for men and 1 per cent for women. The deaths caused through excess in drink reach 4 per cent; suicides attributable to alcoholism reach 8 per cent in Prussia.

### ENGLAND.

Penalties against public drunkenness run up to 50 francs and one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

### SWEDEN.

In certain cities, societies for the sale of liquors, called bolag, have organized themselves in order to monopolize the trade in liquors. One of them which has become famous was founded in 1865 in Gothenburg. Those societies retain only the interest on their outlay. The surplus of their profits is given to the treasury, or for public purposes. They have greatly diminished the number of taverns and saloons and seen to the good quality of the liquors consumed.

### NORWAY.

Some societies for the sale of liquors called samlag, similar to the Swedish bolag, exist equally in Norway, but they have the full disposal of their benefits, provided they are applied to works of public utility approved of by the state.

The situation of Norway from the alcoholic standpoint seems satisfactory.

### SWITZERLAND.

The Helvetian Republic has just realized an important reform the preparation of which has taken many years. She has adopted the general monopoly of alcohols with the reconveyance to home manufacturers of the manufacture of one-fourth of the liquors consumed, and has ordered, by special provision, the rectification of all the spirituous liquors intended for consumption.

The following tables are published by the commission:—

#### CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO THE RATE OF DUTY PER HECTOLITRE.

	Frs.	c.
1. England .....	477	19
2. Russia .....	260	54
3. Netherlands .....	252	00
4. United States .....	245	36
5. Canada .....	240	00
6. Norway .....	187	40
7. France .....	156	25
8. Italy .....	150	00
9. Sweden .....	145	00
10. Finland .....	92	00
11. Belgium .....	74	25
12. Germany .....	33	91
13. Bavaria .....	32	75
14. Wurtemberg .....	32	75
15. Denmark .....	26	80
16. Austria-Hungary .....	26	75
17. Baden .....	23	12

## CLASSIFICATION SHOWING THE CONTRIBUTION OF EACH INHABITANT TO THE DUTY.

	Frs.	c.
1. England.....	12	60
2. Netherlands .....	11	80
3. United States.....	7	50
4. Russia.....	6	32
5. France.....	6	32
6. Canada.....	5	42
7. Sweden.....	4	30
8. Belgium.....	3	48
9. Norway.....	2	50
10. Denmark.....	2	30
11. Switzerland .....	1	90
12. Germany.....	1	78
13. Finland.....	1	19
14. Austria-Hungary..	1	11
15. Italy.....	...	64
16. Bavaria.....	...	57
17. Baden.....	...	50
18. Wurtemberg.....	...	40

## CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION.

	Litres.
1. Denmark.....	8 86
2. Germany.....	8 25
3. Switzerland .....	5 00
4. Netherlands.....	4 58
5. Belgium.....	4 20
6. Sweden.....	4 15
7. France.....	3 85
8. Baden.....	3 77
9. Austria-Hungary. ....	3 50
10. Russia.....	3 32
11. Finland .....	2 60
12. Wurtemberg.....	2 50
13. United States .....	2 50
14. England .....	2 49
15. Bavaria.....	2 45
16. Canada.....	1 95
17. Norway.....	1 75
18. Italy .....	1 04

## GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

## CONCLUSIONS.

The commissioners proceed to say:—

"We have during this long report studied the liquor traffic in France and in foreign countries. We have examined the numerous transformations which the legislation in regard to it has undergone.

"We have been able to ascertain that no legislation or combination has stopped the continuous progressive growth of consumption." And the commissioners add, "to-day the situation is graver than ever. A certain number of our departments are threatened with a rapid degeneration of the race. Alcoholism is a generator of poverty; it has already disturbed the whole social economy. On the other part,

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why should we not acknowledge it? Our finances are not what we would desire them to be, and the equilibriums of our budgets can be maintained only by new taxes. What then must be done in order to protect at the same time the rules of hygiene, the laws of public morals, and the interests of the treasury?"

The commission goes on to say that many modifications have been proposed.

Mr. Laur proposed, on the 10th November, 1886, a bill containing a general reform of the duty on liquors. It abolishes duties on wines, beers, ciders, perries and vinegars. By way of compensation, it raises the duty upon alcohol to 200 francs an hectolitre. A bonding house would be erected in every district for alcohol which would enter there. Declaration would be made of all the distilleries and bonding houses, which would all be under the supervision of the government. Article five of that bill suppresses the privilege of the bouilleurs de cru.

Another measure was proposed to prevent adding to wine alcohols not rectified, and not having the hygeian conditions ordered by the government.

Those different bills which we have enumerated formed one of the most constant preoccupations of the legislator.

Another proposition is due to the inventive mind and scientific attainments of Mr. Emile Alglave, professor of financial science at the law faculty of Paris. The system of Mr. Alglave has appeared so worthy of attention that the commission has asked the eminent professor to condense it into a bill.

That bill is published in the Appendix XII. of the commissioner's report.

We see by its preamble, it tends not only to the suppression of alcoholism and to reform of the mode of levying the tax on alcohols, but also to suppress the taxes upon wines, cider and beer.

The first chapter treats of the hygiene control; it gives ample satisfaction to the desires of the friends of hygiene, of the moralists and of the savants called upon to deliberate on the subject. Consequently it responds to the wishes of the commission.

Mr. Alglave pronounces himself in favour of the monopoly.

The commissioners observe:—

"It (the monopoly) would be the ruin of the wholesale merchants, unless the state indemnifies them. Does that mean that when the great moral interests which form the object of this investigation are at stake, and the vitality itself of France is imperilled, the commission should repel all idea of monopoly? By no means. The monopoly of alcohol, which can easily be justified, can be established as easily as that of tobacco."

"Though putting aside the scheme of Mr. Alglave, the commission does not disregard the great services rendered by that learned professor to the good cause by solving the question as it should be (viz): To cause the tax to be borne by the alcohol consumed; To allow only chemically pure alcohol to be consumed.

"The ground of the investigation pursued by the commission is entirely in that form."

Then comes Mr. Victor Turquan's proposition. He wants an analysis of samples of the spirituous liquors prepared by distillers.

All liquors to be rectified so as to be chemically pure.

Rigid penalties to be enacted against the distillers who give for consumption impure eaux-de-vie, and liquors.

The commission insists on the necessity of stopping fraud.

Dr. Lunier has estimated the fraudulent selling of alcohol at one-fourth of the total production. A great distiller, Mr. Luget, deems that it reaches 1,072,000 hectolitres of pure alcohol, representing more than 167 millions of francs.

Often the repression of fraud is, if not rendered impossible, at least partly paralyzed by politics. The consequences of that situation are the perversion of morals and having fraud looked upon as a thing quite natural, transformed into a habit; it is at the same time prejudicial to the treasury and the ruin of the manufacturers who submit to law and who cannot compete with the perpetrators of fraud, and the commission adds:

"France cannot remain a stranger to the move carrying all nations towards the reform of their legislation upon alcohol. She is only the seventh nation from the

standpoint of elevation in the rate of duty. Before her came England, Netherlands, Canada, the United States, Russia and Norway. But France is also the seventh of the nations in which the consumption of alcohol per head has most spread. She is surpassed in that direction only by Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Netherlands, Belgium and Sweden.

Almost all the states pursue at the same time both a fiscal and a hygeian purpose. Belgium, which has been ravaged by alcoholism, distinguishes herself among all by her vigorous struggle against the scourge. In the sitting of the chamber of the 18th January, 1887, the minister of justice has not only introduced a bill for the repression of drunkenness, but has also announced that he will propose a bill having for its object to restrict the consumption of alcoholic liquors.

"In Switzerland the federal law of the 23rd December, 1886, has instituted a monopoly of the traffic in alcohol by the state.

"The German government, after a first check before the Reichstag pursues with tenacity the establishment of a similar monopoly."

"In one of his lectures M. Alglave has shown us the monopoly of alcohol in the republic of Venezuela."

"England is combatting alcoholism by increasing duties, by most severe measures against frauds, and by favouring the sale of hygeian drinks."

"The Scandinavian states, as well as the United States of America, distinguish themselves in that struggle. Everywhere the action of the governments is supported by that of individuals, societies, leagues, such as the Belgian patriotic league, against alcoholism."

"The commission has, however, paid less attention to restrictive measures in consumption than to the quality and harmlessness of the products to be consumed."

"The commissioners have not for one moment forgotten that alcoholism has developed itself in France only after the disasters which have destroyed a large portion of the vines."

"The scourge would disappear for the most part should wine-growing become again prosperous."

"But that prosperity is yet remote and trade alcohols, as well as the phlegms of occult distilleries, would accomplish their work of social disorganization, if the governments did not oppose it."

"Therefore, the commission invites, in the most pressing way, the government and the legislative assemblies to take the necessary measures to enact the laws which the different nations to-day consider measures of national security, and as laws of public safety. The monopoly of alcohol by the state will be, perhaps, the extreme term and the definite formula. Why then not adopt it, if monopoly protects the vital interests which are at stake? Monopoly alone will allow complete control of the absolute product; the product without fraud or leakage. It is with such an organized system that we will be in a position, according to the formula of Pascal Duprat, to free entirely hygeian liquors, wines, beers, ciders, by causing their ransom to be paid by alcohol. Who, then, would criticize such a regime?"

"But the commission, while pronouncing in favour of monopoly and inviting the government to refer the study of that great question to an extra parliamentary commission, has adopted a series of conclusions sanctioning the principle, the application of which is considered pressing. It is those conclusions which they submit to the sanction of the Senate:—

- 1st. "Suppression of the privilege of bouilleurs de cru."
- 2nd. ....
- 3rd. "Interdiction of the circulation of all alcohols, eaux-de-vie liquors recognized by chemical analysis to be injurious to public health."
- "Toxic alcohol, called 'supérieur' (other than ethylic alcohol), should be absolutely eliminated in the making of spirituous liquors in general."
- 4th. ....
- 5th. "Organization of bonding houses or rectification establishments, with the power of giving transferable acknowledgements of receipt."
- 6th. "The hygeian control of manufactured alcohols is obligatory."

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7th. "Alcoholization of wines can be operated by no other alcohol but chemically pure alcohol. The normal degree of wines cannot go beyond 12°."

8th. "The sweetening of wines should be preferred to alcoholization (vinage) even where the latter is made with chemically pure alcohol."

9th. "A duty should be imposed upon dry grapes (raisins) used in making wines."

10th. "The actual rate of duty upon licenses should be increased fourfold (majoré jusqu'au quadruplement)."

NOTE:—1 hectolitre is equal to 22 English gallons.  
1 hectolitre is equal to 100 litres.  
1 English (imperial) gallon is equal to 4.543 litres.

### STATEMENT of the consumption of Alcohol per head, in France

Year.	Mean consumption per head.	Year.	Mean consumption per head.
	Litres.		Litres.
1830.....	1.12	1861.....	2.23
1831.....	1.09	1862.....	2.29
1832.....	1.13	1863.....	2.33
1833.....	1.16	1864.....	2.32
1834.....	1.13	1865.....	2.34
1835.....	1.10	1866.....	2.53
1836.....	1.14	1867.....	2.47
1837.....	1.22	1868.....	2.55
1838.....	1.39	1869.....	2.63
1839.....	1.59	1870.....	2.32
1840.....	1.55	1871.....	2.81
1841.....	1.49	1872.....	2.09
1842.....	1.61	1873.....	2.59
1843.....	1.64	1874.....	2.69
1844.....	1.78	1875.....	2.82
1845.....	1.81	1876.....	2.71
1846.....	1.70	1877.....	2.79
1847.....	1.71	1878.....	2.98
1848.....	1.58	1879.....	3.22
1849.....	1.56	1880.....	3.64
1850.....	1.46	1881.....	3.91
1851.....	1.74	1882.....	3.85
1852.....	1.81	1883.....	3.96
1853.....	1.80	1884.....	3.98
1854.....	1.68	1885.....	3.86
1855.....	2.00	1886.....	3.84
1856.....	2.13	1887.....	3.87
1857.....	2.29	1888.....	4.00
1858.....	2.34	1889.....	4.35
1859.....	2.28	1890.....	4.35
1860.....	2.27		

## STATEMENT of the importation into France of beer from 1884 to 1889, with totals.

Countries.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
	Hect.	Hect.	Hect.	Hect.	Hect.	Hect.
England.....	20,539	14,745	19,353	23,887	10,555	19,078
Germany.....	172,736	146,712	187,123	233,807	272,345	325,488
Austria.....	766	703	1,946	2,837	4,743	5,588
Other countries.....	30,280	26,146	26,217	32,032	35,773	31,197
Total.....	224,321	188,306	234,639	292,563	323,416	381,351

## STATISTICS of the manufacture, importation and exportation of beer in France from 1867 to 1889.

	Manufacture.	Importations "commerce special."	Exportations "commerce special."
	Hectolitres.	Hectolitres.	Hectolitres.
1867.....	7,001,611	64,989	27,202
1868.....	7,322,618	76,456	37,264
1869.....	4,523,032	79,365	39,008
1870.....	4,523,032	60,197	28,778
1871.....	4,523,032	76,971	26,647
1872.....	7,131,313	279,598	25,165
1873.....	7,413,190	270,592	23,984
1874.....	7,339,990	249,882	28,810
1875.....	7,355,514	281,100	31,233
1876.....	7,604,005	297,039	23,608
1877.....	7,743,118	318,416	27,918
1878.....	7,565,474	351,246	27,802
1879.....	7,375,114	310,727	28,166
1880.....	8,227,005	378,752	29,267
1881.....	8,624,786	413,684	26,762
1882.....	8,365,703	414,703	26,976
1883.....	8,410,650	413,837	25,721
1884.....	8,492,853	381,354	39,264
1885.....	8,009,922	333,416	27,432
1886.....	7,978,860	292,563	34,119
1887.....	8,233,647	234,639	31,773
1888.....	7,952,470	188,306	39,624
1889.....	8,382,954	224,321	38,628

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STATEMENT showing the annual production of wine, cider and alcohol in France from 1850 to 1890.

Year.	Wine.	Cider.	Alcohol.
	Millions d'hect.	Millions d'hect.	Millions d'hect.
1850.....	45,266	16,181	940
1851.....	39,429	2,512	1,036
1852.....	28,686	18,428	697
1853.....	22,662	8,444	726
1854.....	10,824	8,615	914
1855.....	15,175	2,946	702
1856.....	21,294	3,782	704
1857.....	35,410	3,047	853
1858.....	53,919	4,297	958
1859.....	29,891	11,613	1,632
1860.....	30,558	14,593	873
1861.....	29,738	8,859	1,031
1862.....	37,110	7,937	1,018
1863.....	51,372	9,910	1,227
1864.....	50,653	11,644	1,353
1865.....	68,943	2,784	1,541
1866.....	63,838	14,675	1,391
1867.....	39,128	11,642	1,088
1868.....	52,098	11,696	1,292
1869.....	70,000	4,280	1,411
1870.....	54,535	19,194	1,237
1871.....	56,901	2,128	1,601
1872.....	50,155	4,597	1,891
1873.....	35,716	13,635	1,424
1874.....	63,146	13,312	1,532
1875.....	83,836	18,257	1,849
1876.....	41,847	7,036	1,709
1877.....	56,405	13,345	1,309
1878.....	48,720	11,936	1,417
1879.....	25,770	7,738	1,488
1880.....	29,977	5,465	1,581
1881.....	34,139	17,122	1,822
1882.....	30,886	8,921	1,767
1883.....	36,029	23,492	2,011
1884.....	34,781	11,907	1,935
1885.....	28,536	19,955	1,864
1886.....	25,063	8,300	*
1887.....	24,333	13,437	*
1888.....	30,102	9,767	*
1889.....	23,224	3,711	*
1890.....	27,416	11,095	*

\*No information.

STATEMENT of the number of liquor shops and the proportion of inhabitants to each shop.

Year.	Liquor shops.	Proportion.
1875.....	342,622	109 to each shop.
1876.....	343,139	108 " "
1877.....	346,598	107 " "
1878.....	350,697	106 " "
1879.....	354,852	105 " "
1880.....	356,863	104 " "
1881.....	367,825	103 " "
1882.....	372,587	101 " "
1883.....	377,514	100 " "
1884.....	386,855	96 " "
1885.....	399,145	94 " "

From 1878 we have calculated the proportion of inhabitants to each shop.



STATISTICS showing number of persons charged with public drunkenness in violation of the law of 23rd January, 1873.

	Contraventions tried.					Contraventions in connection with shops.					Shops second offence.					Total per annum.					Average total for five years.	Proportion per 1,000 inhabitants.	
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.			
Total for France.	54,185	59,229	56,110	54,943	50,892	10,255	10,265	9,967	9,335	8,903	2,939	2,370	3,429	3,594	3,258	67,379	68,934	69,506	68,072	62,753	336,641	67,328	178

STATISTICS of Criminal Justice Court of Assizes and Correctional Tribunal.

	Cases brought before the Judge of the Court of the Assizes.					Cases brought before the Correctional Tribunal.					Total per annum.					Total for 5 years.	Mean total for five years.	Proportion per 1,000 inhabi-
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.			
Totals.	4,320	4,814	4,313	4,277	4,184	210,657	202,307	260,409	217,960	224,372	214,377	267,121	213,812	222,237	228,506	1,086,103	217,220	57

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STATEMENT of the number of conscripts for the army rejected for defects.

Years.	Total number of conscripts.	Numbers rejected.	Proportion per cent.
1872.....	303,810	6,940	2.29
1873.....	296,487	7,973	2.39
1874.....	283,768	6,339	2.24
1875.....	279,846	5,728	2.60
1876.....	294,382	6,553	2.23
1877.....	286,107	6,410	2.14
1878.....	295,924	6,536	2.22
1879.....	316,662	7,828	2.48
1880.....	306,833	7,192	2.35
1881.....	309,689	6,560	2.13
1882.....	312,924	6,939	2.23
1883.....	313,951	7,158	2.28
1884.....	309,057	6,826	2.21
Total.....	3,909,480	87,802	2.25