

there, although by no means lacking workers, no great popular demonstrations have helped on the cause. But under Father Mathew, in the short time allotted him for work, all Ireland was renovated. Wherever he turned thousands came flocking to his standard. Of all temperance efforts his was the most brilliant and successful.

Spreading beyond the scenes of his labours, the movement took root among his countrymen in Canada, and through them extended to the French-speaking part of our population. Afterwards under Father Chiniquy great results for the latter and by them were achieved.

And while this reformation has left an enduring impression on our time; much of its story remains unrecorded. No high sounding praises tell on the pages of history, of the wonderful deeds of many who first battled with that mighty giant, custom and indulgence. But all has not so perished. Then let us not mourn over the irretrievably lost, searching rather the more eagerly for what may yet be found. The history of the movement has not altogether sunk into oblivion with those who were first actively engaged in its promotion. Do not the praises of some of its heroes still ring in our ears.

It is not of the story of the movement nor of its great men, but of its medallic history, telling in indelible characters of its influence and of their deeds in this country, upon which it is intended that this paper should more particularly dwell.

It was usual with the early temperance reformers to give some token or badge of membership to those joining their ranks. These tokens often took the more convenient form of medals. So far, eleven of these medals, relating to Canadian temperance societies, have come under my observation. There may be others of the existence of which I am ignorant; but leaving such to a more worthy pen, those that