

On Resolutions—Rev. Messrs. C. R. Morrow, Henry Gracey, T. L. Wilkinson and E. Barrass, Messrs. T. W. Casey, J. Dobson, J. Spence and J. A. Dean.
On Literature—Rev. Messrs. R. Wallace, T. L. Wilkinson, and M. C. Cameron, Messrs. W. McGuire, F. S. Spence and W. Burgess.
On Nominations—Rev. M. C. Cameron, Messrs. F. S. Spence, T. H. James, James Thompson and J. H. McMullen.
On Scott Act Works—Rev. Messrs. J. Smith, T. L. Wilkinson, G. J. Bishop, Brown, J. Robbins and A. Talmie; Messrs. Johnson Harrison, J. McMillan, E. Beckett, Freeman Britton, R. Snelling, LL.D., and Mrs. Fawcett (cor. sec. W. C. T. U).

The report was adopted.

Mr. W. G. Fee, late Secretary, presented the following
ANNUAL REPORT.

It becomes my duty to present a short account of the operations of this branch during my term of office.

ORGANIZATION.

In order to receive thorough organization and also unite the temperance element of Ontario for a vigorous and successful assault upon the legal strongholds of the liquor traffic, an effort was made in the early part of the year to plant auxiliary branches in every county and city in the province. With this object in view I visited the counties of Essex, Kent, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Brant, Perth, Wellington, Wentworth, Lincoln, Welland, Peel, York, Ontario, East and West Durham, Northumberland, Hastings, Lennox, Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Carleton, and the cities of Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Brantford, Guelph and London. At all these points the aims and methods of the Alliance received a hearty endorsement. Auxiliary Alliances have been formed in Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, London, Stratford, Lincoln, Welland, Norfolk, Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex, Huron, Kent, Halton, Prince Edward's, Brant, Ontario, Durham, Dundas and Stormont. In some of the counties and cities these organizations are doing work, but by far too many have an existence only in name. Until we have a live, active organization in each county and city in Ontario our work can never be thoroughly and efficiently done.

LITERATURE AND STATISTICS.

The great success which has attended the temperance movement in Great Britain is largely owing to the distribution from time to time of carefully prepared statistics. Early in the year your Executive appointed a committee to gather reliable statistics of the fruits of the traffic in this country. The result of their labors was the publication, by the Rev. R. Wallace, of a valuable pamphlet, giving a large number of facts and figures showing the extent and expense of the liquor not only in Great Britain and the United States, but also in Canada. Five thousand copies of this work have been placed in the hands of the clergy of Ontario. Over fifty per cent. of the arrests made in this city last year were for drunkenness, and nearly two-thirds of the whole crime of the city can be traced to the drinking usages of society. The most serious crime committed in this city last year, the murder of young Maroney, on York Street, on the night of the 7th of August, by Charles Andrews, was the direct result of drink.

FINANCES.

The whole question of finances is one demanding your serious and careful consideration. Our cause languishes for want of funds to carry on the work. In England men of means give their hundreds, and in some instances thousands of pounds annually. Surely in this, the richest Province in the Dominion, we have many men who are able and willing to contribute five hundred or one thousand dollars annually to assist in carrying on this great work. Until some means is derived by which this branch is placed on a sound financial footing its work and influence must be limited.

TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

In compliance with the resolution passed at the last annual meeting of this Alliance, circulars were addressed to over three thousand Ministers of the Gospel in this Province, asking their co-operation in bringing the temperance question as a special subject before their congregations on the third Sabbath in October. One of the most encouraging features of our movement is that the Church is everywhere awakening to the subject.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

Since our last meeting this Act has been voted upon and adopted by the electors of Oxford County by a majority of over eight hundred. The opponents of the law have been loud and persistent in their declarations that the Act could not be enforced, even if it were adopted. The United States, from Maine to Kansas, have been ransacked for instances of the non-enforcement of partial or total prohibitory laws. Every failure of enforcement,

real or imaginary, has been paraded with the continually reiterated refrain, "The law cannot be enforced; the law cannot be enforced." This is a Canadian, not an American Act; evidence as to how it is enforced here is of far more importance than any amount of assertions as to how similar laws work in the United States. This law has, in addition to machinery provided by the Act itself, also the machinery of the Crooks' Act placed behind it. The success which has attended the enforcement of the law in the only county in which it has been tried in Ontario is in no small degree to be attributed to the substantial aid and assistance rendered to the temperance electors of that county by the Ontario Government.

That such a law, with such facilities for its execution, can be enforced, we have from Halton evidence *real*, genuine and strong.

R. Little, Esq., Public School Inspector, whose visits take him to every part of the county, says:—"From personal observation, I honestly and conscientiously believe that drinking has *greatly* decreased."

William Kearns, M.P.P. for the county, says:—"I would advise the electors in every county in Ontario to adopt the Scott Act. Its adoption in Halton has to a great extent prevented the sale and use of liquor. It has not injured business."

William McCraney, M.P. for the county, says:—"The Scott Act works well in Halton. It has not injured business. Drinking has been greatly reduced. The law is well administered and respected."

Johnson Harrison, Esq., Milton, says:—"I approve of the Scott Act, because it separates Temperance men from the traffic more thoroughly than any other law we have, and independent of party, gives all an opportunity to declare their principles, thereby branding the traffic with 'evil and only evil.'"

H. P. Moore, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the Acton *Free Press*, says:—"It is a fact patent to all that drinking has very largely diminished since the Act came into force here. Since the 1st of May, 1882 (nearly two years) I have seen but two men under the influence of liquor in Acton, and they came from Rockwood, in Wellington county, and I occupy as good a point for observation as any one. I have it upon official authority that not a single shipment of liquor has been received at Acton station from the firm of Gooderham & Worts, Toronto, during the past year. There is not the slightest suspicion that liquor is sold any place in Acton outside the hotels and drug stores."

N. Lindsay, Esq., Reeve of the Municipality of Esquesing, writes:—"The Canada Temperance Act has done all that the most sanguine among us expected. Any person with the least observation can readily see the marked difference between the number of intoxicated persons who used formerly to be seen about the streets of our villages, and the number now to be met with in that condition. The principal benefit in my estimation is the fact that temptation is removed from the young. Whatever drinking is done has to be done secretly, where none but those who can be trusted to keep silence are present. As regards the business cry I find that those business men who are opposed to temperance principles in general, are the only ones who say that business has been injured by it."

G. H. Kennedy, Georgetown, writes: "I have no hesitation in saying the Act has fully met my expectation in this county, and is being very well enforced. Notwithstanding the continued efforts of the liquor interests the Act is gaining favor in this county and would not be repealed."

The following declaration signed by upwards of one hundred of the leading men of the County shows that the Act is anything but a failure in Halton.

"We, the undersigned, certify that business has not been injured by the Scott Act—that the amount of drinking has been greatly reduced. We believe the Act would be sustained if a repeal vote were taken; and we would recommend the electors of Oxford county to pass the Act:

D. L. Brethour,	Wm. C. Thompson,	Wm. Sloan, jr.,
John Wales,	Wm. Cromwell,	A. C. McMillan,
W. H. Lindsay,	D. Liddle,	D. McKay,
J. Hollinrake,	Alex. Robinson,	James Menzies, Reeve,
T. J. Starret,	James Erwin,	S. R. Lister,
E. Dickson,	Peter Chisholm,	C. E. Ravin,
M. Garbutt,	James Reid,	G. Currie,
Wm. Bewes,	Neil McMillan,	D. Wheelihan, Dep'y Reeve
R. Pearson,	James Moore,	R. S. Porter,
L. Lowe,	J. A. Speight,	W. Shingler,
M. Clements, Sheriff,	D. Henderson,	J. Hartley,
Wm. Smiley,	W. P. Brown,	J. H. Shields,
John Kuddy,	James Matthews,	E. T. Earl,
A. E. Cummer,	J. C. Hill,	E. G. Page,
A. Willmott,	John Cameron,	C. R. Vanfleet,
H. C. Foster,	J. Harrison,	Robert Simpson,