

The Committee on Literature reported :

(1) We reiterate and emphasize the necessity for a wide and constant use of the best selected temperance literature as an indispensable adjunct to the progress of our reform. The printed page can be placed where the lecturer cannot possibly gain a hearing. (2) We earnestly recommend that so far as possible literature, pertinent to the particular phases of the temperance question as developed in Canada, be secured for distribution. (3) We recommend to the Council to take into consideration the propriety of adopting some one paper as a specialponent of its principles. In this respect THE CANADA CITIZEN possesses special claims to recognition. The report was submitted, clause by clause, and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Dougall, seconded by Prof. Foster, M. P., the Constitution was referred to the Executive to report upon next year.

A committee, consisting of Prof. Foster, Mr. F. S. Spence, Rev. Dr. Clark, Toronto, and Rev. John Wood, was appointed to prepare and publish the *Alliance Year Book* for 1884—the number of copies being left to their discretion.

The special committee on Mr. I. S. Brown's letter reported :

Your Committee, appointed to deal with the suggestions of Mr. I. S. Brown, regarding the indebtedness of the temperance people of Canada to the family of our late Secretary, Rev. Thomas Gales, reports: In view of the tributes paid to the memory of our late indefatigable co-worker by the resolutions and expressions of the Council, we would but reaffirm the necessity for acknowledging in some practical way the great debt due from the Alliance and the temperance people of the Dominion to the memory and relatives of the late Secretary. The only feasible plan presenting itself to your Committee for carrying into effect such an expression is that of securing a free-will offering testimonial, in which every temperance man and woman, or society, in the Dominion would have opportunity to participate. We recommend that the Executive of the Council prepare a circular and subscription lists for immediate submission to the temperance public, setting forth the claims of the testimonial, and soliciting the aid of all interested in making it creditable to the source from which it emanates; that the necessary machinery for carrying the effort to a successful issue, including the appointment of a treasurer for each Province, and the publication in THE CANADA CITIZEN of all subscriptions received be arranged and provided by the Council's Executive.

The report was adopted, and it was ordered that all sums over \$1 be acknowledged.

On motion of Mr. J. R. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Fee, it was

*Resolved*,—That this Council desires to place on record its appreciation of the active efforts of Temperance people in the various counties in the Dominion in which the Scott Act has been adopted, and is pleased to learn that, notwithstanding the efforts of the Agents of the liquor traffic to prevent the Act from being successfully enforced—notably in Halton in Ontario, that the results in staying the evils of intemperance are highly gratifying, and should induce a concentration of force to prevent a repeal of the Act, wherever such attempt may be made.

It was also

*Resolved*,—That this Alliance recommend the Counties that they have their petitions for the submission of the Canada Temperance Act ready and deposited with the Government by the 1st July, and that the vote be asked for the latter part of October, 1884.

Prof. Foster moved, seconded by Rev. Mr. Kines, and it was

*Resolved*,—That the Executive be authorized to prepare a circular, embodying our action, and have it published in the principal papers, and sent to the Temperance Organizations throughout the Dominion.

It was further

*Resolved*,—That the Deputation to the Government consist of all members of Parliament who have been in attendance at this Council, and the Rev. William Scott; Prof. Foster to act as Convener. And further, that Prof. Foster be requested to bring up the Resolution on Prohibition in the House of Commons, and that Mr. S. A. Fisher, M. P., be requested to second it.

The preparation of a form of prayer, for use at the Sessions of the Council, was remitted to the Executive, to report next year.

On motion the minutes of the afternoon's session were accepted as read, and the Council was declared adjourned.

JOHN WOOD,  
Recording Secretary.

Selected Articles.

BEER DESTROYS BUSINESS.

Let us take an average community in which there are say 1,000 men working for wages. This means that there are altogether in the community 5,000 persons—the other 4,000 being made up of women, children and those incapacitated for daily labor.

It is plain to anyone who will think a minute, that all the money the community can have is what these 1,000 men can earn as the reward of their labor. All the clothing, food, house room, books, etc., that the 4,000 women can have is what can be bought with the proceeds of the day's work of the men.

Consequently all the business that can be done by the dry goods stores, groceries, boot and shoe shops, etc., which supply the various wants of these people, is limited to the amount of money which the men can earn in the course of the year.

Therefore, anything that diminishes or wastes this total sum of wages is a direct blow at the whole community. It is a reduction of every one's means of support.

If a saloon is started in the community, and takes in \$10,000 in the course of a year—a very small estimate of what 1,000 men would spend in one year—the amount of food, clothing, etc., bought is diminished that amount at least, without taking into account the diminished capacity of the wage-earners to earn wages, caused by their consumption of the \$10,000 worth of liquors. The whole community is many thousand dollars poorer because the saloon-keeper prefers to "lead an easy life," rather than support himself by honorable labor.

Just in proportion to the amount of liquor sold anywhere so is all other business injured or even destroyed. The worst enemy to the saloons should be the man who deals in any of the necessities of life, for nothing can be so hurtful to legitimate trade as the destruction of the people's capacity to buy by their indulgence in strong drink.

Considered purely as a business venture the most profitable thing that the merchants of any city could do, would be to provide every saloon-keeper in the city with a good salary, and send him abroad to enjoy himself for the rest of his life. If all saloon-keeping could be stopped in this way, it would pay the merchants to support the saloon keepers in luxurious idleness, in the choicest spots in the world.

It is the business men who should *Pulverize the Rum Power*.—*Toledo Blade*.

LITTLE ADVANTAGE IN THE SUBSTITUTION OF BEER FOR WHISKY.

From the circulars for agents of a New York Life Insurance Company of some time ago, we get the following :

"The fashion of the present day in the United States sets strongly towards the substitution of beer for other stimulating liquors. An idea appears to be gaining ground that it is not only nutritious, but conducive to health; and further, that there does not attach to it that danger of creating intemperate habits which attend the use of other drinks. The subject is one of great magnitude, and deserves the attention of medical men as well as that of the moralist.

"Many years ago, and long before the moral sense of society was awakened to the enormous evils of intemperance, Dr. Astley Cooper, an undisputed authority in his day, denounced habitual beer drinking as noxious to health. Referring to his experience in Guy's Hospital, he declared that the beer-drinkers from beer breweries, though presenting the appearance of most rugged health were the most incapable of all classes to resist disease; that trifling injuries among them were liable to lead to the most serious consequences, and so prone were they to succumb to disease, that they would sometimes die of gangrene in wounds as trifling as the scratch of a pin.

"We apprehend that no great change, either in beer or men, has taken place since the days of the great surgeon.

"It may also be said of beer drinking that there is less limitation to it than to the habitual use of other drinks. It does not produce speedy intoxication. When the drinker becomes accustomed to it, it will scarcely produce active intoxication in any quantity. It makes him heavy, sleepy and stupid. Even in moderate quantities, its tendency is to dullness and sluggishness of body and mind. Beer drinkers are constant drinkers; their capacity becomes unlimited. The swilling of the drink becomes a regular business; it has no arrest or suspension like whisky drinking, to admit of recuperation. The old definition of a regular beer drinker was true: 'Every morning a beer barrel, every night a barrel of beer.'

"Of all intoxicating drinks it is the most animalizing. It dulls the intellectual and moral, and

FEEDS THE SENSUAL AND BEASTLY NATURE.

Beyond all other drinks it qualifies for deliberate and unprovoked crime. In this respect it is much worse than distilled liquors.

"A whisky drinker will commit murder only under the direct excitement of liquor; a beer drinker is capable of doing it in cold blood. Long observation has assured us that a large proportion of murders deliberately planned and executed without passion or malice, with no other motive than the acquisition of property or money—often of trifling value—are perpetrated by beer drinkers.