

5. Press.
6. Unfermented Wine.
7. County Fairs.
8. S. S. Temperance Work and Juvenile Unions.
9. Presenting the Claims of Temperance to Religious and other Bodies.
10. Scientific Instruction in Temperance.
11. Y. W. C. T. Unions.

President, MRS. ADDIE CHISHOLM, Ottawa.  
Cor.-Secretary, MRS. M. FAWCETT, Scarborough.

The Quebec Provincial Union was organized in Montreal, October 17th, 1883. Starting with 18 auxiliary local Unions and a membership of over 900, this Association bids fair to become a power for good in the land. Although the Provincial Society has been so recently formed, effective work has been done for some time by local Unions, the first W. C. T. U. in this Province having been organized at Stanstead by Mrs. Pierce, of Boston, Mass., in 1877. The education of the children in temperance principles has received the special attention of very many Unions throughout this Province, and, according to the last report, nearly 1,000 children are members of the Bands of Hope. Public meetings have been promoted, literature distributed, free reading rooms and coffee rooms established, petitions circulated against licenses, temperance picnics held, introduction of temperance text books into public schools attempted, cottage and mothers' meetings held, and a great amount of individual work done that has greatly aided and strengthened the cause of temperance in this Province. There is one Y. W. C. T. Union at Point St. Charles, recently formed, which is already doing active work, and will be found to be a social power, whose weight and influence for good cannot be estimated.

#### LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

1. Heredity and Hygiene.
  2. Scientific Instruction.
  3. Sunday School and Juvenile Work.
  4. Temperance Literature and Influencing the Press.
  5. Evangelistic Work among Railroad Employees, Soldiers and Sailors, and to secure the use of the unfermented juice of the grape at the Lord's Table.
  6. Prisons and Police Stations, and Work among Intemperate Women.
  7. Social—including
    1. Y. W. C. T. Unions.
    2. Kitchen Garden.
    3. Flower Mission.
    4. Parlor Meetings.
  8. Legislation and Petitions.
- President, MRS. MIDDLETON, Quebec.  
Cor. Sec'y, MISS LAMB, "

Four years ago a Provincial Union for New Brunswick was organized at Fredericton, in that Province, the first local union having been formed at Moncton in 1875. In 1883 this Provincial Union was merged into a Maritime Union formed at Fredericton, which includes Auxiliary Unions from the three Provinces, N. B., N. S., and P. E. I. The exact number of members is not furnished, but, if we judge by the work accomplished, there must be very many willing workers in behalf of this cause in these eastern provinces. The work done has been:

1. Establishment of coffee and reading rooms, soup kitchens and sewing schools.
2. Formation of Bands of Hope.
3. Holding Temperance news meetings and providing popular lectures and distributing temperance literature.
4. Promoting scientific instruction on temperance.
5. Urging the use of unfermented wine at the Lord's table.
6. House to house visitation.

President, MRS. (Dr.) TODD, St. Stephen.  
Secretary, MISS ELLA THORNE, Fiton.

The Provincial Union of British Columbia was organized in 1883, and comprises two local Unions, one in Victoria and one in New Westminster, with a membership of 140. In addition to the branches of work undertaken by the other Provincial Unions, this society has declared in favor of the ballot for women.

President, MRS. POLLARD, Victoria.  
Cor. Sec'y, MRS. D. A. JENKINS, "

In Manitoba two local Unions have been organized during the last year. One in Winnipeg, of which Mrs. Monk is President, Mrs. Somerset, Cor. Sec'y, and one in Brandon in the same Province. These are just beginning the good work, and at the close of another year will have doubtless a record to give of many useful measures planned and executed, by means of which reformatory, educational, preventative and legislative work will have been effectively accomplished.

#### Selected Articles.

#### A SPECIAL WORD TO IRISHMEN.

I wish to address those of my hearers for whose ears, as for my own, the name of the Isle of Saints is music most sweet. All that I have said on the evils of intemperance assumes in my mind a peculiar depth of meaning, when I view intemperance as among the Irish people. Their more than ever do I feel my heart swelling under the feelings of intense hatred, and my whole soul bending all its energies in war against alcohol. The true Irish patriot must ever signalize alcohol as the chief enemy of the race; when he is alcohol's subject, whether by yielding to it his own appetite, or by obeying in ought its influence, he is a traitor to his country's best interests.

Our misfortune in this country—to speak now but of Irishmen in America—is that so often over the doorways of saloons Irish names are inscribed, and too often do Irishmen visit saloons. Thence derive all the ills which we suffer, and which at times cause us to lower our heads in shame. If there are Irish inmates in jails and alms houses, if Irishmen throng the tenement house and the cellar in the impoverished districts of our cities, if more Irishmen do not attain, in America, the high places in commerce, in statesmanship, in wealth and in fame, to which their strong arm and brilliant mind entitle them—the cause is that they drink. If among other races three-fourths of the crime and pauperism with which they are debited result from the use of alcohol, I do not fear to say that among Irishmen ninety-five per cent. or more would be the correct figure. So good are the Irish people without liquor; so bad are they with it. Their warm blood cannot endure the stimulant, and with but limited draughts they are more subdued by the demon of intemperance than others who would imbibe larger quantities.

No people bury beneath the wreck which alcohol produces, brighter and more valued virtues. Were we all sober we would challenge, for our noble gifts of mind and heart, the admiration of the world; our temporal and social prosperity would be at once assured. The pity! O, the pity! that the great Irish race, amid the wondrous opportunities which America unfolds, should not rise to its full stature in the glory of earth and heaven! What are its hopes? The best—if we number the lessons of Ireland's great benefactor, Rev. Theobald Mathew. What are its hopes? I have none—if we continue to pay tribute to alcohol. Did I not read aright the signs of the times, when I believe that the Irish people are determined to give battle to this inveterate foe, and to honor themselves by their strict adherence to temperance, I would, for my own part, abandon all efforts to raise them upwards, and fold my hands in despair.

As we love our race, as we would gain for Irishmen honor from our fellow-citizens of other nationalities, as we would brighten the sky over the old island home itself, I beg of my Irish hearers to labor with me to hasten the day when no Irishman will keep, and no Irishman will patronize, a saloon.—*Bishop Ireland.*

#### PROHIBITION.

No intelligent man can deny the startling fact that the rum power is more potent in politics than all other powers combined. Politicians are in constant dread of the rum power. No nominations are made and no planks are placed in the party platform until the liquor men have been consulted, for the reason that the liquor men have only one principle in their political creed, and that is the right to live by manu-