

unselfish effort or enlisted so enormous a body of helpers. The meetings held in the cause of temperance alone have exceeded the aggregate of those held for all other social and political purposes, and from them has proceeded enlightenment upon many evils of our body politic. But these good people undoubtedly depreciate the value of their own efforts and paint their country to the outside world in blacker colours than she deserves. For example, some years ago a distinguished English publicist in discussing the prevalence of political corruption in Canada declared that the manner in which she had tackled her liquor problem, gave him every confidence that she would some day face the wider problem of political corruption with equal success. The truth is that among the Anglo-Saxon peoples Canada has a high reputation as a temperate country. Her chief danger is that fanatics and extremists may fasten upon her a repute for bigotry and hypocrisy.

In the past our temperance reformers have failed to win the keen sympathy of the more enlightened elements of our community in as much as they have concentrated upon one small fraction of a vast problem and neglected the other equally important issues and causes. "A. E.," the great genius of modern Ireland, in his book, "The National Being," declares