

enforcement of temperance laws in different localities; encouraging the establishment of temperance hotels and coffee houses; watching *Provincial Legislation* in reference to the liquor traffic, with a view to rendering it as efficient as possible; assisting all practical efforts to restrict the traffic; and co-operating with the Council.

2. MEMBERSHIP.—Any person in the Province of Ontario approving of the objects and principles of the Alliance, and contributing not less than one dollar per year to its funds, is deemed a member.

3. OFFICERS.—The officers of the Ontario Alliance are a President, ten or more elected Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of ten or more. The President, Secretary and Treasurer are *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee. The presiding officer of each Auxiliary, City or County Alliance, and of each Provincial Temperance organization, is *ex-officio* a Vice-President of the Alliance.

4. FUNDS.—(a) All funds raised in the Province for Alliance purposes are to be paid to the Treasurer of the Alliance, to be expended by the Executive in carrying on the work of the Alliance. (b) All officers or agents who receive money for the Alliance funds are to report to the Treasurer at the end of each month. (c) The Treasurer disburses the Funds only on an order signed by the President and Secretary, and deposits in a chartered bank in the Province any balance of cash at any time remaining in his hands.

5. DUTIES OF OFFICERS.—The Executive is to have the management of the work of the Alliance, subject to instructions given by the Alliance at its regular or special meetings.

6. REPRESENTATION.—Auxiliaries may send one delegate to the annual meetings of the Alliance for every \$1 contributed by them to the funds of the Alliance. Temperance societies, churches, ministerial and other associations who vote accord with the aims and objects of the Alliance, may send one delegate to the annual meeting for each dollar contributed to the funds.

7. The Annual Meeting of the Ontario Alliance shall be held in the month of January of each year—time and place to be fixed by the Executive.

8. The Rules shall not be altered or amended except at the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Alliance.

## CONSTITUTION

### OF THE TORONTO AUXILIARY OF THE ONTARIO BRANCH OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

#### ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be known as The Toronto Auxiliary of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic.

#### ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

To promote total abstinence, and to concentrate the efforts of temperance men and prohibitionists, so as to secure such Municipal, Provincial, and Dominion legislative action as may be found necessary for repressing the evil of intemperance, and for the entire legal prohibition of the liquor traffic as a beverage throughout the Dominion.

#### ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

1. This Auxiliary shall be composed of 2 classes of members:—

(1.) *Ordinary*. All persons who agree to advocate and support the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, who sign this constitution, and who contribute at least 50 cents per annum to the funds of the Auxiliary.

(2.) *Electoral*. All persons entitled to vote at either Parliamentary or Municipal elections who are ordinary members of this Auxiliary and who sign the following Declaration of Principles and Basis of Action.

#### "DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES."

Believing that the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages is essential to the vital welfare and prosperity of the Dominion, and feeling that in the past temperance men have not had there due influence in electoral contests for want of concerted and united action, we consider it is now our duty to place the Temperance question first in deciding the claims of candidates for our suffrage, in elections either for the Dominion Parliament, Provincial Legislature or City Council, as shall pledge themselves to support in the House of Commons a bill for the prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, and in the Local Legislature or City Council such means for the prohibition or restriction of the liquor traffic as may be within the power of the bodies named to enact.

To carry out the foregoing declaration of principles the following shall be the basis of action:—

(a) To secure the nomination and return to the House of Commons of men pledged to support a Bill for the prohibition of the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating beverages.

(b) To secure the nomination and return to the Local Legislature and to the City Council of men pledged to support such measures for the prohibition or restriction of the liquor traffic as may be within the power of the bodies named to enact.

(c) The Electoral Members may meet at such times and places as they shall determine, and adopt such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the foregoing declaration of principles, as they may deem proper.

#### ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

The officers of the Auxiliary shall be composed of a President, 7 Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer who shall form the executive and five of them shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

#### ARTICLE V.—ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting shall be held on the 1st Monday of October in each year, at which time the officers shall be elected.

#### ARTICLE VI.—AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present—notice of the proposed amendment to be previously given.

## Selected Articles.

### AMERICAN BEER.

"For some years past a decided inclination has been apparent all over the country to give up the use of whisky and other strong alcohols, using as a substitute beer and other compounds. This is evidently founded on the idea that beer is not harmful, and contains a large amount of nutriment; also that bitters may have some medical quality, which will neutralize the alcohol it conceals, &c. These theories are without confirmation in the observations of physicians' chemists. The use of beer is found to produce a species of degeneration of all the organism, profound and deceptive. Fatty deposits, diminished circulation, conditions of congestion, and perversion of functional activities, local inflammations of both the liver and the kidneys, are constantly present. Intellectually, a stupor amounting almost to paralysis arrests the reason, changing all the higher faculties into a mere animalism, sensual, selfish, sluggish, varied only with paroxysms of anger that are senseless and brutal. In appearance the beer-drinker may be the picture of health, but in reality he is most incapable of resisting disease. A slight injury, a severe cold, or shock to the body or mind, will commonly provoke acute disease, ending fatally. Compared with inebriates who use different kinds of alcohol, he is more incurable, and more generally diseased. The constant use of beer every day gives the system no recuperation but steadily lowers the vital forces. It is our observation that beer-drinking in this country produces the very lowest forms of inebriety, closely allied to criminal insanity. The most dangerous class of ruffians in our large cities are beer-drinkers. It is asserted by competent authority that the evils of heredity are more positive in this class than from other alcoholics. Recourse to beer as a substitute for other forms of alcohol merely increases the danger and fatality. In bitters we have a drink which never can become general; its chief danger will be in strengthening the disordered craving, which later will develop the positive disease. Public sentiment and legislation should comprehend that all forms of alcohol are dangerous when used."—*Scientific American*.

### THE SAFER CHURCH.

A great preacher in London was defending his wine-drinking to me, and I said:—"Suppose John B. Gough were a poor inebriate in London, and were to be converted, which church would it be better for him to join—yours, where you set him the example of moderate drinking, and where you put before him at your own table intoxicating liquor, or would it be better for him to join Mr. Spurgeon's church, where the pastor sets the example of total abstinence?" That argument touched him, although he was invulnerable to every other. That is the argument we are to apply under our free-church system, to the conscience of every man and woman who would belong to the *raucous* section of religious society.—*Joseph Cook*.