

and in the houses themselves. Outside and around the houses, in the sewers and in the waters is to be found the same malodorous filth, illustrating the fact that in life we are in the midst of death.

The facts are before us, and examining a little more closely we shall see wherein they have relations with morals. Development of the bodily organs depends upon the amount and quality of the nutriment which is supplied them. This being accepted, it must be, a plain that not alone are muscle and bone developed poorly or well but the nerve tissue of the brain whose quality is *mind*, as contractility is of muscle, becomes healthy or unhealthy as circumstances may decide. Here, then, we have the preliminary fact; but the next step is to observe the process by which, upon this nerve tissue of a certain physical quality, the impressions which are to give a certain character to mind are made. The child's brain receives the impressions of the surrounding objects and of the acts and words of the home. With exceptions these are indexed by the sanitary conditions. The slattern physically, is too often the same mentally and morally. Taking the latter case the ill-nourished developing brain tissue has its early impressions. Ever the most lasting, likewise, of an unhealthy character. These conditions being repeated through the developmental period, is it necessary to indicate the quality of the morals of the mature individual? If it is common remark that the part of our populations, which are the objects of charity and benevolence, are almost incapable of improvement, are we, with these facts before us, surprised at the statement. We have read during the past months of the harrowing sights amongst a people infected with small-pox, and learn that vaccination, its prophylactic, had been almost wholly neglected. Shall we not continue to expect the sad scenes in the poor homes of our cities if true prophylaxy is neglected: and this moral vaccination, so intimately connected with the physical, must be performed during childhood and youth. Hardly is it necessary to indicate methods. They are plain. They are individual, Christian, benevolent and municipal. If we assert that the individual must practise them, it is just as true that the Christians and philanthropists must teach them, and authorities must order them. Personal cleanliness is of food, of drink, of clothing and of air, which is food; and to indicate that all practical benevolence and Christian charity, with moral and religious ends in view, must incorporate hygienic instructions in their methods and municipal authorities place them in their schemes of public improvement, is becoming every day more manifest as the relations of the physical to the mental and moral are, with advancing science, becoming constantly better understood and appreciated.

The Campaign Everywhere.

TORONTO.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Dominion Alliance was held last evening at the office of THE CANADA CITIZEN, Mr. James Dobson in the chair. Arrangements were completed for the annual convention to be held in Toronto on January 20, 21 and 22. A sub-committee was appointed to arrange and carry out the details of the proceedings. There is to be a reception to the delegates at a supper to be held on the first evening. Prominent professional gentlemen have agreed to open the discussions taken up by the different sub-sections. The committee took up the matter of the petition now in circulation praying for certain amendments to the Scott Act; and it was unanimously resolved to get up counter-petitions praying that the Scott Act be not mutilated, and also asking for a totally prohibitory law. These petitions will at once be put into circulation, and it is expected that they will be numerously signed.

A meeting of the Toronto Temperance Electoral Association was held on the afternoon of the same day. Rev. John Smith presided. The first matter considered was the raising of funds for the prosecution of the Scott Act campaign. A plan for raising a large sum of money by ward assessments was submitted by a committee that had been appointed for that purpose. On motion of H. M. Graham, seconded by C. H. Bishop, the Secretary, Mr. Thomson, was directed

to send the Secretary of each Ward Association, a statement of the amount of money expected to be raised by the branch union for that Ward, with a request that ten per cent. of that amount be paid in to the Executive Committee not later than January 20th. Tenders were received for printing, and on motion of F. S. Spence, seconded by W. H. Orr, it was resolved to accept a proposal of Hunter, Rose & Co. for the publication of 20,000 copies of the first campaign document.

ELGIN.—The petitions for this county were deposited in the office of the Sheriff, at St. Thomas, on Saturday last. The petitions for the city were filed at the same time and place. A victory for the Scott Act is confidently expected here.

YORK.—The campaign in this county is progressing encouragingly. Meetings are being held in different places, and the work of securing signatures to the petitions is nearly completed. The president, Mr. J. Milne, of Agincourt, is indefatigable in working up the different localities. There will probably be a convention held shortly after the New Year, and the final arrangements perfected for pushing the campaign to a speedy issue.

HURON.—It was a subject of remark at the recent meeting of the county council that not within the memory of the oldest member was there ever a meeting when there was so little drinking indulged in by the members of that august body, and various were the reasons assigned for this great and no less marvellous change. At one hotel where a majority of the members board and others of them congregate in the evenings, the landlord was heard to ask, "What has come over the county council this time." He said that at former meetings he had been kept busy every evening carrying them refreshments, but this time not one drink had been called for the whole week, and the most hilarious in olden times were the most abstemious and circumspect on this occasion. The reason of this change was universally attributed to the passage of the Scott Act. A great many, if not a considerable majority, of the county council voted for and supported the Scott Act. These, as if of one mind, determined when they did so, that if it should be carried, it would be their duty to act up to their profession and carry out the law both in spirit and letter, and to their credit, be it said, they are doing so. The meeting at Goderich was, no doubt, a pretty severe test of their good resolution, but the result showed them to be equal to the occasion. If all who voted for the Scott Act, or even the leading men in each municipality who voted for it, will follow the example of those county councillors there is not the least danger but the law will be enforced, and if it is enforced the good results that must follow will amply compensate those who have aided the good work by their self-denial and practice of principle.—*Huron Signal*.

HASTINGS.—The Scott Act meeting was held in the town hall on the 8th inst., as was previously announced. The chair was occupied by Rev. Mr. Wilson and addresses were delivered by Messrs. A. F. Wood, M. P. P., and E. D. O'Flynn, of Madoc, and by Rev. Messrs. Pope and Lambly, of Stirling. The speech of the evening was given by Mr. Wood, who came out boldly and took a strong stand on the side of prohibition, at the risk of losing political influence. The audience was very attentive, and even anti-temperance people were obliged to acknowledge the force of the arguments. At the close of the meeting a committee was formed to assist in working for the Act in and around Marmora. A committee of ladies was also formed.

The Stirling Scott Act committee met at Dr. Boulter's office on the evening of the 16th inst. In the absence of Mr. John H. Thompson, secretary. Mr. L. Meikeljohn was elected secretary, *pro tem*. The chairman, Dr. Boulter, read the "Circular in the interest of the Scott Act," issued by the central committee of the Hastings Scott Act Association, by which circular the committee was requested to raise the sum of \$75 by voluntary subscriptions in the village of Stirling for the purpose of legitimate expenses in submitting the Scott Act to the electors of the county. Messrs. John Ralph and John Graham was appointed canvassers and collectors for said sum, with Mr. Jesse Barlow as alternate, and were requested to commence the canvass of the village for subscription next week. A good start was made by the members of the committee, who subscribed and paid to the treasurer the sum of \$14 before the meeting adjourned.—*Stirling News-Argus*]