

Q./T. AND P. L.

JOURNAL of PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Quebec Temperance and Prohibitory League

HELD IN MONTREAL,

ON THE 18th AND 19th OF FEBRUARY, 1874.

Price 10 Cents.

MONTREAL :

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1874.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

1. That the facts and testimonies of ancient and modern history, and all experience in every age, and in every part of the world, teach the same great lessons; that the habitual or frequent use of any kind of intoxicating drinks tends to produce habits of intemperance, and to foster vices, crimes and disorder, which are subversive of social virtue, individual integrity, and national prosperity; and that total abstinence is therefore the only true and secure basis of a permanent temperance reformation.

2. That the drinking usages of society present the most formidable barrier to the progress of education, religion and true civilization, and that it is therefore the imperative duty of the religious community, and especially of all teachers, moralists and ministers, to lend their constant and utmost influence to aid the Temperance Reform, by inculcating the practice of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, as the only safe and effective means of producing national sobriety.

3. That experiments and discoveries of physiological science, confirming observation and experience in all climates, have clearly demonstrated that alcohol has no dietetic value, but that its use as a beverage in any form or to any extent is injurious to the body and mind of man.

4. That the progress of medical science and experiments, have exploded many theories on which the prescription of alcohol has been heretofore based, and has demonstrated not only its non-dietetic character, but also its non-medicinal value in a large range of diseases.

5. That it is neither right nor politic for the State to afford legal protection and sanction to any traffic or system that tends to increase crime, to waste the national resources, to corrupt the social habits, and to destroy the health and lives of the people.

6. That the traffic in intoxicating liquors as common beverages, is inimical to the true interests of individuals, and destructive of the order and welfare of society and ought therefore to be prohibited.

7. That the history and results of all legislation in regard to the Liquor Traffic abundantly prove, that it is impossible satisfactorily to limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in its tendencies.

8. That no consideration of private gain or public revenue can justify the upholding of a system so utterly wrong in principle, suicidal in policy, and disastrous in results, as the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.

9. That the Legislative Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic is perfectly compatible with national liberty, and with the claims of justice and legitimate commerce.

10. That, rising above sectarian and party considerations, all good citizens should combine to procure an enactment, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating beverages, as affording most efficient aid in removing the appalling evils of Intemperance.

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QUEBEC TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITORY LEAGUE.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

HELD IN MONTREAL,

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18th and 19th, 1874.

FIRST SESSION—WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Quebec Temperance and Prohibitory League, assembled on Wednesday the eighteenth day of February at Ten o'clock A.M. In the unavoidable absence of the President, the Rev. R. F. Burns, D.D., Vice-President, occupied the chair.

The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Jas. McCaul.

The Chairman then delivered an able and interesting address, sketching the progress made throughout the Dominion during the year, and describing the condition of society in Great Britain, as observed by him during a recent visit thither. Despite the great progress in wealth, in population, in social improvement, in christian effort, and in the betterment of the working classes, it was a lamentable fact that the consumption of ardent spirits, and the cost of maintaining the police force and the poor houses had increased. The lunatics had increased five or six per cent. in ten years. Was it wonderful that such should be the case, when the houses wherein strong drinks are sold, if placed side by side in a row, would reach seven hundred miles? He also gave a brief *resumé* of British Legislation in regard to the traffic, stated his conviction that the only true remedy was the total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicants, and earnestly hoped that the League would manfully keep the flag of Prohibition aloft.

The Secretary informed the League that the following representative bodies had been pleased to appoint delegates to the present meeting, viz.—

Ontario T. & P. League.....	Rev. J. W. Manning.
Grand Temple I.O.G.T.....	Dr. Oronhyateka & W. E. Jordan.
Grand Division S. of T.....	R. Alcombrack & J. Whitten.
Grand Lodge B.A.O.G.T.....	Wm. Neil and J. Chalmers.
Stanstead, Compton, and Sherbrooke	} S. Lebourveau.
Counties Temple I.O.G.T.....	
Missisquoi County Temple I.O.G.T.	G. Kemp.

It was moved by J. Boutelle, seconded, and

Resolved,—"That we cordially welcome to this meeting Rev. J. W. Manning, delegate from the Ontario League, also the delegates appointed by the various representative bodies, all of whom we invite to participate in our deliberations."

The Rev. J. W. Manning, in responding to the resolution, presented the kindly greetings of the Ontario League, and read a communication from the Secretary, in reference to the work in which that Society is engaged.

The Chairman appointed Robt. Irwin, James Boutelle and the Secretary to strike the necessary committees.

The Secretary read the following

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

In presenting to the members of the Quebec Temperance and Prohibitory League, the Fourth Annual Report, the Executive desire gratefully to recognize the overruling hand of Providence in the widespread interest now manifested in reference to the Temperance reformation, and to express, in view of that interest, a conviction of the increased importance of the special objects of the League, as set forth by the Constitution, viz :

"To unite and concentrate the efforts of all individuals and Societies favorable to the cause of Temperance,—to instruct and arouse the public mind in regard to the great principles and truths of the temperance question, and to co-operate with similar organizations, in the other Provinces of the Dominion, with a view to the entire suppression of the Liquor Traffic."

Whilst convinced of the fact, that much that is important to the cause has been left undone, we have endeavoured to keep the above named objects steadily before the country, and have discharged the duties of office with an earnest desire to secure the permanency and efficiency of the League.

The special efforts put forth in connection with the last Annual Meeting, and the plain and unmistakable utterances of the League on that occasion, not only made our work generally known and afforded great encouragement to our friends, but called forth criticisms of the principles and operations of all Temperance Societies. Our attention was called to some of these criticisms; but as they contained no arguments to which Temperance Reformers have not again and again replied, we need not lengthen this report by a reference to them. Suffice to say that, believing the practice of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating beverages, to be enjoined by the laws of physiology and christian philanthropy, to be of indispensable importance to inebriates, and the great safe-guard of the rising race from the evils of

Intemperance permanent traffic, whilst the order is regulated, and the necessity of these effort, however be, to bring deliverance

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SE held in August at our request friends. They attended, and in reference to the movement and the necessity whether the Union, as representative for the nation with existing policy of prohibition independent majority app

We have J. Spicer, Esq. the employee of the Director of the sale of intoxicating only). This temperance employees, students, that the travelling in connection the support encourage the Prohibitory Municipality laudable effort the indifferen

Intemperance, we recognize it as the only true and secure basis of a permanent temperance reformation. On the other hand, the liquor traffic, whilst inimical to the interests of individuals and destructive to the order and welfare of Society, cannot be satisfactorily limited or regulated, and ought, therefore to be prohibited. Admitting the correctness of these principles, there is no alternative but to put forth every effort, however feeble and (apparently) unsuccessful, those efforts may be, to bring all the powers of moral and legal suasion to bear for the deliverance of humanity from the terrible thralldom of strong drink.

Before entering upon an account of our own work, permit us to refer to some matters of general interest. One of the important occurrences of the year in connection with the Temperance movement on this Continent, was the

SEVENTH NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION

held in August at Saratoga, New York. The Secretary of the League, at our request, attended, and was cordially received by our American friends. The Convention, which was a representative one, was largely attended, and was exceedingly interesting. Those present were a unit in reference to what are understood to be the fundamental principles of the movement—Total Abstinence, Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic, and the necessity for Political Action; the only question being, as to whether the time had arrived for the temperance reformers of the Union, as represented by the convention, to favor a third political party for the nation, or to recommend the friends of Temperance to co-operate with existing party organizations, where such will endorse the legislative policy of prohibition; otherwise to organize and maintain separate independent party action in every State. The Convention by a large majority approved the latter course.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

We have great pleasure in referring to the successful efforts of W. J. Spicer, Esq., to form a Temperance League for the special benefit of the employees of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the subsequent action of the Directors prohibiting in the refreshment-rooms of the Company, the sale of intoxicating drinks (except beer, which is sold to passengers only). This action whilst practically recognizing the importance of temperance principles, must largely promote the well being of the employees, save to the shareholders the financial burden of many accidents, that drink if sold and used would inevitably cause, and furnish the travelling public with a fresh guarantee of safety. These movements in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, commend themselves to the support of all good citizens, who should be earnestly urged to encourage those who have been induced to abstain, and also to carry Prohibitory Law beyond the precincts of the line of railway, into every municipality through which the railway passes, to the end that the laudable efforts of the officials of the Company may not be defeated by the indifference of the people generally.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION.

We notice with pleasure the formation of the Commercial Traveller's Total Abstinence Association, a society designed to interest an influential class of citizens, who, it is hoped will in connection therewith, effect a revolution in circles of business men throughout the country.

MONTREAL TEMPERANCE VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION.

The attention of the citizens of Montreal having been called to the repeated and flagrant violations of the laws, especially those relating to the Sabbath, a society was organized for the purpose of suppressing illicit traffic. Whilst the Vigilance Association does not remove the necessity for the grand work of temperance organizations, its principles and work commend themselves to every temperance reformer, and in fact to every citizen, and the favor with which it has been received encourages us to hope that a more thorough appreciation of the evils of intemperance, and the difficulty of removing them so long as drinking is practiced, and drink selling LEGALIZED will lead many, who have hitherto stood aloof from direct temperance effort, to give society henceforth the benefit of an example that may be safely followed, and earnestly to work for the *entire* suppression of the Liquor Traffic. The object of the Association is all important, the LAW ought to be a *terror to every evil doer!* We therefore recommend that this subject receive the attention of Temperance men everywhere. Each practical assertion of the majesty of the law educates the people to yield, and to demand from others obedience to Prohibitory Law, so soon as it shall be the law of the land.

We now proceed to lay before you an account of the work done by your Executive. During the past year we have held fourteen meetings all of which have been attended by the quorum required by the constitution.

THE REPORT, AND TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.

Realizing the importance of the press, in connection with our work, the League has, from its formation, not only encouraged the circulation of temperance literature, but endeavoured to *create* a literature upon the subject. Each Annual Meeting has been signalized by the reading of essays, every one of which has been of immense value to the student of Temperance. The Reports of each Annual Meeting containing these essays have been replete with valuable facts and suggestions.

Upon entering on our duties, we found the League had referred to us manuscripts more numerous than those published in previous years. We could not see our way clear to withhold any of them, and therefore published a pamphlet of sixty-four pages. No provision having been made, as in previous years, for defraying any part of the expense of publication, we issued a circular, asking temperance organizations

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and individual friends to purchase copies for distribution, which we offered to supply in quantities at \$5 per hundred, \$3 per hundred less than cost price. The amount received for reports exclusive of what has been received for single copies and counted with the collections is \$61 70.

Copies of the report were mailed to members of the League, clergymen and others, and the Agent was authorized to use his judgment in the free distribution of them where they were likely to do good and awaken an interest, which will we hope manifest itself next year in increased financial aid to the League. Two thousand copies of the address delivered at the last annual meeting, by Rev. Dr. Burns, on the Maine Law, and the same number of one on Prohibition, delivered by the Bishop of Ontario, at a meeting in Ottawa, have been distributed.

A communication reached us from the Ontario League, asking co-operation in the matter of circulating literature, especially *The Adviser*, a very excellent juvenile temperance paper published by the Scottish Temperance League. We did not feel at liberty to make any arrangements that would embarrass the operations of this League, but do most strongly urge the circulation of useful literature treating upon the principles of our work. It may be interesting in this connection, for you to know, that since its organization, the League has printed and circulated over 300,000 pages of such literature.

AGENCY AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

This work has been entrusted to the Secretary of the League, who has addressed as many audiences as in former years. The labors of the Agent have been scattered over eighteen counties; he has also attended and addressed meetings of representative temperance bodies, and large gatherings held under the auspices of the various temperance organizations. A larger number of clergymen have taken part in the meetings than hitherto, and whilst in some localities the interest in the temperance cause has not been very satisfactory, there has been a manifest expression in its favor, and a disposition to recognize, sympathize with, and assist the *League*.

Whilst we deem the systematic visitation of the towns, villages, and central localities of the province by the Secretary, of indispensable importance to the work, we recommend that our successors in office endeavour to arrange with prominent and able friends of the cause, to accompany the agent to the most important centres of influence, that, by their united efforts, public attention may be more thoroughly directed, and public interest more decidedly aroused to the work in which the League is engaged.

The Rev. James McCaul, of Three Rivers, at our request, kindly accompanied the Secretary to the city of Quebec, where they met with great kindness and a very encouraging measure of success.

It is important that public temperance meetings be held annually, in the various school districts of the province, and we ask you to urge this matter upon all temperance organizations, that it may be done systematically and efficiently.

BRANCHES.

The propriety of organizing Branches of the League, *i. e.* Societies independent of other local Societies, having their own officers, rules, and finances, has at former meetings been discussed and disapproved of. That some advantages might result therefrom is unquestionable, whilst on the other hand, the existence of a net work of branches would make the League an organization distinct from, and having no special claim upon the sympathy and support of other organizations. To make the League a Bond of Union between the various temperance organizations, we must work with them and through them. Some plan might be adopted in each locality for making arrangements for public meetings, circulating petitions and literature, enrolling members and collecting funds. There can be no objection to the members of the League in each locality constituting themselves into a Committee for the above purposes, and suggesting a suitable person to represent the locality on the General Committee. We recommend that a list of places that should be represented on the General Committee be submitted to this meeting, and that one person be selected from each place, into whose hands the interests of the League in that place, shall be committed for the year, and from whom a report shall be expected at the next meeting.

What has been said in reference to branches, if approved of by this meeting, is not intended to interfere with our successors in office aiding and encouraging the formation of Electoral Associations, for the simple purpose of securing the united vote of temperance men in the municipal and parliamentary elections, if that course should be thought most desirable.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

Our attention having been directed to the importance of holding occasional County Temperance Conventions, we referred the subject to a special committee, who, whilst approving the suggestion, thought best to recommend that no action be taken until the subject had received the attention of the present meeting. Such conventions, well arranged and properly conducted, would give an impetus to the work; but it must rest with you to determine whether they could profitably be undertaken, and if so, in what way. It is proper to state that, a strong reason assigned by our Committee for not taking action in reference to the matter, was the fact that several county organizations already exist and are doing good work.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

It has been the desire of your Executive to sustain the most friendly relations with all temperance bodies, and we are happy to state that, to the best of our knowledge, our efforts in that direction have been successful. The increased activity of the various organizations, and the formation of societies in connection with several religious congregations, are causes for gratitude and hopefulness.

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RELIGIOUS BODIES.

Shortly after the last Annual Meeting, a memorial, of which the following is an extract, was signed by the officers of the Ontario and Quebec Leagues, and transmitted to the religious bodies of both Provinces.

"It is our firm conviction that every facility afforded for the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, tends to the formation and fostering of an unnatural appetite, and that the magnitude of evils arising therefrom, and manifested in the injurious effects upon the social, moral, and spiritual interests of our country, can scarcely be over estimated.

As the result of thorough and careful investigation we are satisfied that, under the Divine blessing, personal abstinence from all intoxicants, organized efforts for promotion of Temperance principles, and combined and hearty church action, both clerical and lay, all uniting to secure the legislative suppression of the Liquor Traffic, are the only successful agencies for the removal of the evils of Intemperance.

Deeply sensible of the importance of our work, and the great need for soliciting the sympathy and co-operation of all Christians, we most respectfully reiterate our appeal to you, and earnestly hope you may see your way clear to urge the subject upon the ministers and members of your communion, recommending them by precept and example, to aid to the utmost of their power, the Temperance Reform, either by co-operating with existing Temperance Societies, or organizing societies in connection with their respective congregations."

The numerical, financial and moral strength, represented in the bodies to which the memorial was sent; the courteous and satisfactory treatment it received at their hands, and the fact that in no previous year has the subject engaged so much of their attention, lead us to believe that the true hearted philanthropy and self sacrificing piety of the land will ere long be fully drawn out, in earnest and unceasing efforts to overthrow the drinking customs, of society and to place the Liquor Traffic under the ban of "Prohibitory Law."

We have only room in this report for the most cursory *resumé* of the action taken by the various religious bodies. In connection with the Synod of the *Church of England*, of the Diocese of Montreal an important temperance conference was held which resulted in the organization of a Diocesan Association, formed for the purpose of encouraging the formation of temperance societies in the various parishes. Similar associations are contemplated in the Dioceses of Ontario and Toronto.

The Synod of Huron, expressed itself strongly in favor of wise, scriptural legislation, whilst the Synod of Quebec

"agrees to the expression of the memorial, relative to the great evils of intemperance, and will at all times use its influence in the promotion of temperance."

The minutes of Synod of Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, contains the following resolution:—

"That the Synod, while rejoicing in the success which has attended the efforts put forth, not only directly by the various sections of the church of Christ, but also by general societies and associations for promoting temperance and suppressing the fearful evils of intemperance, again earnestly urge all under our influence to be diligent and faithful, both in testifying against those usages which foster the evils referred to, and setting such an example as may, with the blessing of God, greatly tend to promote temperance in our land."

The General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church, the Conferences of the Wesleyan, New Connection, and Episcopal Methodists, with the Congregational Union, the Baptist Convention (West), and the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, strongly favored efforts to obtain a Prohibitory Law.

The Baptist Convention (East) reiterates its expression of last year, and the Conference of Advent Churches, willingly and heartily responds to our call for sympathy and co-operation.

ROMAN CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

Early in the year the proposed formation of a Roman Catholic Temperance League was announced through the papers. We at once forwarded a communication to each Roman Catholic Temperance Society in Montreal, expressing our hope that the formation of such a League would be consummated. Although we believe this has not been done, there has been unusual activity amongst the Roman Catholic Temperance Societies, large numbers have taken the total abstinence pledge, and some of the clergy have assisted in procuring signatures to the prohibitory petitions.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER PROVINCES.

We have sustained during the year constant correspondence with the Ontario League. Neither of the delegates appointed to attend their Annual Meeting being able to discharge that duty, we addressed a letter to our Ontario friends, which was recorded in their journal of proceedings. At our request, your Secretary met with the Council of the Ontario League on 25th of November.

We have corresponded with prominent friends of the temperance cause in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, with a view to the establishment of Leagues for each Province, and are happy to state that, on the 4th of September delegates from the different organizations in New Brunswick, met at Moncton, and effected the organization of the "New Brunswick Temperance and Prohibitory League." We have no doubt the new League will advance the cause in that Province, whilst it greatly aids the general interests of the Dominion Temperance work.

The "Sons," and "Templars," in Nova Scotia, at the Meetings of their respective Grand Bodies, approved the suggestion to organize a League, and have jointly issued petitions accompanied by circulars, urging the temperance people in the Province, to unite in petitioning the Dominion Parliament, in favor of Prohibitory Law. We hope that ere long Leagues will be organized in each Province of the Dominion, and, as was originally intended, a council of Leagues uniting the entire, temperance force of the Dominion, for the accomplishment of our common object.

LOCAL PROHIBITION.

One of the indications of a growing interest in the principles of the Temperance Reformation, is the adoption in several municipalities of the Dunkin act. The success or failure of the law in these municipalities and the varied difficulties with which our friends have had to contend, will be laid before you, and will, we hope, receive your careful consideration.

PROHIBITORY PETITIONS TO THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The uncertainty existing at the time of our last meeting, regarding the respective powers of the Provincial and Dominion Parliaments, in reference to the Liquor Traffic, received a quietus by the ruling of the Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, the purport of which was, that whilst each Provincial Parliament can dictate the conditions under which the traffic may exist within its jurisdiction, the Dominion Parliament alone can control a question affecting Dominion revenue, and therefore, to that body we must appeal for a law, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks throughout the Dominion.

The Ontario Legislature memorialized the Dominion Parliament in favor of such a law. All friends of temperance throughout the Dominion should continue to do likewise, until a settlement of the question, as far as Legislative enactment is concerned, is attained.

Through the efforts of the Leagues in Ontario and Quebec, nobly seconded by the various temperance organizations of both Provinces, the question of Prohibition was brought before the country, and introduced into Parliament last spring. The petitions did not by any means represent the feeling that exists in favor of Prohibitory Law, but nevertheless were valuable expressions, and resulted in good. The discussion of the question in all parts of the country, and what is more, the discussion of the question on the floors of both Houses, and the subsequent reports of the Committee greatly strengthened and encouraged temperance reformers. The petitions from this Province were according to your request, forwarded to the Hon. J. Ferrier, and C. C. Colby, Esq., who kindly took charge of them in their respective Houses and to whom our thanks are due. We also record our deep sense of gratitude to Hons. Vidal and Flint, of the Senate, and Messrs Bodwell and Ross, of the Commons for the manner in which they supported the prayer of the petitioners. The able and interesting reports already alluded to, are too important to pass over without further notice. The Senate Committee after referring to the evils alluded to in the petitions, place on record the following truthful and emphatic declaration.

"Your Committee are fully convinced that the traffic in intoxicating liquors, in addition to the evils already mentioned, is detrimental to all the true interests of the Dominion, mercilessly slaying every year hundreds of her most promising citizens; plunging thousands into misery and want; converting her intelligent and industrious sons, who should be her glory and her strength, into feeble inebriates, her burden and her shame; wasting millions of her wealth in the consumption of an article whose use not only imparts no strength, but induces

disease and insanity, suicide and murder, thus diverting into a hurtful channel the capital that should be employed in developing her resources, establishing her manufactures, and expanding her commerce; in short, it is a cancer in the body politic, which, if not speedily eradicated, will mar the bright prospects and blight the patriotic hope of this noble Dominion."

The Committee of the House of Commons, in recommending a compliance with the prayer of the petitioners, assign for their recommendation the following weighty reasons:—

(1.) Although the revenue arising from the traffic is now very large, amounting last year to \$5,034,543.58, yet the expense of the administration of justice, the maintenance of asylums, hospitals, and penitentiaries, consequent upon the habitual use of intoxicating liquors, would be largely diminished, thus furnishing a very considerable offset to the amount lost to the revenue.

(2.) That the capital now invested in the traffic, large as Your Committee believe it to be, would, if diverted to other purposes of trade, add largely, in a very short time, to the general wealth of the country, and open up new and even more profitable sources of industry, which in their turn would contribute to the revenue, without those baneful associations which vitiate the returns accruing from the Liquor Traffic.

(3.) That the effect upon the industrial prosperity of thousands, who are now impoverished by their dissipated habits, would be such as to enable them to consume other dutiable goods—the laws of supply and demand being such that wherever there is a surplus of capital, it will find for itself some field for investment.

(4.) That it is clearly the duty of Government, when the social, moral and civil standing of the subject is imperilled by the existence of any traffic or trade, that, apart from all considerations of gain or profit, the interests of the subject should not be sacrificed even to the expansion or maintenance of the revenue.

(5.) That the principle of protection to the subject against evils which may be and which are sources of revenue is already conceded in Acts passed on former occasions by the Legislature of Canada, such as the Dunkin Act, Sanitary Laws, and other laws of a similar nature."

The Committee of the House of Commons asked for \$500, for the purpose of analyzing the liquors sold in the Dominion. Prof. Croft, of Toronto, to whom the work was entrusted, appears impressed with the fact that the statements often made, regarding adulteration, are over drawn, and that the most dangerous and deadly poison contained in the drinks ordinarily used, is "Alcohol."

The Parliamentary Committee wisely appealed to Governor Perham, of Maine, for information regarding the working of Prohibition in that State, and in reply received permission to publish with his approval the valuable testimonies printed with the proceedings of our last Annual Meeting.

We are pleased to learn, through the public journals, that Mr. Charles Read, M.P., one of the delegates to the Evangelical Alliance, in addressing his constituency, testified to the excellent effect of Temperance Legislation in America, and urged its imitation in England.

We have been led to expect the introduction of a Prohibitory Bill at the coming Session, and in conjunction with the Leagues of Ontario and New Brunswick, have again prepared petitions, some of which have been distributed, and returned well signed. It is hoped that those who have not attended to the work of procuring signatures, will do so without delay.

Whatever may be the immediate results, your Executive have a growing faith in the justice, and therefore the necessity, of our request. We press upon the serious consideration of every member of the League, and every lover of mankind, the declaration of principles adopted in 1872; and, believing them to be correct, we ask you to reiterate your determination to antagonize the liquor traffic until it is overthrown. We would not be misunderstood: Prohibitory Law, simply enacted, will not save our country from the drink curse, but Prohibitory Law enforced will. With a view to obtain and enforce such a law, the people must be educated by means of the pulpit, the press, the platform, and temperance organizations. It is also worth while to remember, that wise and practical laws are in themselves most efficient educators.

POLITICAL ACTION.

To careful observers of the signs of the times in connection with the Temperance Movement, there can be no question that the necessity for political action is becoming more and more recognized.

The United Kingdom Alliance maintains its purpose, to introduce the question of Temperance Reform into the various elections throughout the United Kingdom.

As previously stated, "political action" was the leading question at the Saratoga Convention.

The National Division Sons of Temperance, at its last annual session, adopted the following:—

"That, without wishing to interfere with political opinions, this National Division recommends all members of the order to combine, and express their wishes at the ballot box for the purpose of suppressing the traffic in intoxicating liquor."

And the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., adopted a very able report of a Committee containing the following clauses:—

"That we will employ our privileges of franchise, in electing to civil offices of honor and trust, only such men, as will favor the enactment of laws prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

"That where political parties are composed of opposing elements, on the question of prohibitory legislation, we recommend the support of a political party distinctly and unequivocally committed to such measures."

The bodies just named represent an aggregate membership of over five hundred thousand, comprising many who have long labored in the cause of Temperance, to their decisions we therefore invite your most serious consideration.

We thought best not to allow the General Election to pass without appealing to the candidates for Parliamentary honors, and therefore prepared an address which was forwarded to those of whose candidature we had any knowledge and whose addresses we were able to ascertain. At the next general election the Leagues throughout the Dominion should be in a position to appoint deputations, and make such arrangements as will be likely to result in obtaining from candidates, pledges to support Prohibitory Legislation.

CONFERENCE AT OTTAWA.

According to instructions given at the last Annual Meeting, your Executive entered into correspondence with the Ontario League, in reference to the holding of a Dominion Temperance Meeting at Ottawa, during the Session of Parliament. The meeting, which took the form of a conference in the day time, and public meeting in the evening was held April 22nd. Several members of both houses attended, and freely expressed their views upon the subject of Prohibition. Convinced of the importance of a thorough understanding between temperance men and our representatives in Parliament, we have united with the Ontario and New Brunswick Leagues, in a call for a conference upon a larger scale, to be held during the ensuing Session. We trust the proposed conference will be of advantage to the cause of Prohibition, and we ask you to confirm our action in the premises.

QUESTIONS.

After mature deliberation, we issued a series of questions, designed to elicit information and suggestions from all parts of the Province. The questions were distributed to well known temperance men whose answers will be laid before you.

THE YOUNG.

We have nothing special to report in connection with temperance efforts among the young. Fully impressed with the importance of making this a prominent feature of our work, we suggest the propriety of giving opportunity at each meeting of the League, to those who have devoted their attention particularly to the young, to compare opinions and experiences, with a view to mutual instruction and encouragement. We have also arranged for a children's gathering to be held in connection with the present meeting and recommend that such gatherings be held annually.

BELMONT RETREAT FOR INEBRIATES.

Having received a communication from Mr. George Wakeham, informing us of his intention to apply to Parliament, for a larger grant to enable him to admit a greater number of persons unable to pay the full amount of their board, we memorialized the Legislative Assembly upon the subject, recommending to their favorable consideration the application of Mr. Wakeham. The sum of \$700 has since been voted by the Quebec Legislature. The success of this important Institution has, during the past, year been greater than in any former year.

RAILWAY LIQUOR LICENSES.

Our attention was, by the last Annual Meeting, directed to the question of Railway Liquor Licenses. After giving the matter serious consideration we resolved to petition the Local Legislature, so to amend the Law, that no licenses for the retail sale of intoxicating beverages could

be obtained for municipalities any in violation

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be obtained, without the concurrence of the Council of the municipality for which the licenses are desired, and that, in the event of any municipality deciding against License, there should be no possibility for any individual, or company of individuals, to carry on the traffic without violating the law.

FINANCE.

The last Annual Meeting voted instructions to the Executive to raise the sum of *fifteen hundred dollars* for the work of the year. Owing to the necessary increase of expenditure, we could not carry on the work for less, and were determined not to leave the League in debt at the present meeting. Early in the year our Finance Committee prepared a circular which was mailed to several business men in Montreal. We have the authority of the Committee for bearing testimony to the courteous and liberal manner in which the appeal was met and responded to. Whilst requiring and receiving gratefully the larger subscriptions of the wealthy, we must bear in mind, the League is an organization composed of all abstainers, who contribute at least 50 cts. per annum to the funds. We therefore, recommend that efforts be put forth during the ensuing year to enlarge the roll of members, not only for the purpose of enlarging our resources, but also of increasing the circle directly interested in the operations of the League. To the members of the General Committee, and others, who have assisted us by inducing friends to subscribe to the League, we return our grateful thanks.

Having duly considered the suggestion made last year in reference to the employment of an agent, to make personal appeals to individuals that were not likely to be reached at the meetings held by the General Secretary, in his annual tours, or who had hitherto not contributed to our funds, we secured, through a Committee, the occasional services of Mr. Wm. Morrison, of Melbourne, who, as the result of labors in parts of the district of St. Francis, has awakened fresh interest in the League, and discharged his duties to our perfect satisfaction. We suggest that you recommend this important feature of the work to the careful consideration of our successors in office.

The Temperance cause in this country has now assumed such proportions and the work of the League is so important to its successful carrying on, that we feel fully justified in making an earnest appeal to all lovers of the principles upon which the movement rests, and to all citizens, especially those who owe their position and prospects in life in great measure to temperance lessons, to contribute **LIBERALLY** to the work so auspiciously commenced. Whilst careful not to incur liabilities that we feared would not be met, we are deeply conscious of the fact that a much larger sum than has been at our disposal, might have been expended most profitably, and we urge the League at this Annual Meeting, to guarantee that efforts will be put forth in every part of the Province to raise at least **TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS**, for the work of the coming year. To some who have never put forth any effort to collect the necessary funds, this amount may appear small, and we confess, judged by the importance of the work to be done, it is small;

but as the multiplication of agencies for advancing the cause increase, the number of calls especially upon those friends who conscientiously and liberally subscribe to Temperance work, also increase. It cannot be expected therefore that the financial statement of the League will fairly represent the liberality of the Province in connection with the cause.

The work of the League is unique, and its claims peculiar. If the sympathy of those favorable is withheld or sparingly manifested, its usefulness must be crippled or destroyed; but if, with a united and hearty effort all friends of temperance come to its succor, and, without allowing the finances to depend upon collections and subscriptions at public meetings, assist in raising the required amount, our successors in office will be able to carry on their work with pleasure to themselves, satisfaction to you, and great benefit to the country at large.

The importance of special effort to enlist "Ladies" on behalf of the League, and of urging the formation of a Parliamentary Total Abstinence Society, have been recognized, but we have nothing definite to report. It has also been suggested that the League should consider what steps can be taken to save the large class of beer-drinking emigrants, from falling so easily and rapidly a prey to the terrible temptations that beset them immediately on landing on our shores, and that prove so destructive to their physical and moral well-being.

CONCLUSION.

The operations of the League for another year are now matters of history. It is beyond our power to undo what has been done or to alter the record of the past. What has been done we leave, earnestly hoping that the seed sown and work done, will not be without important results. The necessity for action presses itself more and more upon us. Other agencies are at work corrupting the young, destroying families, scattering disease and crime on every hand, burdening us with burdens grievous to be borne. It is ours to renew our obligations to the sacred cause of Temperance, to show that we are not actuated by unworthy motives, that we possess the truest charity towards those who differ from us, that, having, as the result of careful investigations arrived at certain conclusions in reference to the Drink curse, and being satisfied with the soundness of what are now known as Temperance principles, and cheered by the evidently widening circle of thinking men of all classes, and creeds, who recognize these principles, we resolve to press on, and summon our co-laborers to earnest, patient and persevering effort to the end that all moral, social and legislative power within our reach, may be directed, in a firm determined, manner against the drinking customs and against the drink traffic.

Let us never, never be discouraged, for, in connection with this great question of Temperance Reform,

There's a day about to dawn,
There's a midnight blackness, changing into gray,
Men of thought and men of action, clear the way.

Signed, by order of the Executive Committee,

ROBERT IRWIN, *Sec'y of Exec. Com.*

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The Very Rev. Dean Bond being, through official duty, prevented from attending the meeting to move the adoption of the Report, a letter from him was read by the Chairman expressing the fullest sympathy with the work, and reviewing generally the comprehensive report presented.

It was then moved by Rev. G. T. Colwell, seconded, and

Resolved—That the Report just read be adopted, printed and circulated, and that the several Committees be requested to consider carefully the portions referring to the subjects committed to them respectively.

COUNTY REPORTS.

Several gentlemen, at this and subsequent sessions addressed the League, giving interesting accounts of the Temperance work in their respective counties. The Counties represented were:

Montreal,	Sherbrooke,	Brome,	St. Johns,
St. Maurice,	Compton,	Shefford,	Chateauguay,
Richmond,	Stanstead,	Missisquoi,	Huntingdon.

COMMITTEES.

The Committee appointed to name the Committees presented their report, which was adopted, and the following Committees appointed:

Business—G. W. Weaver and S. B. Scott.

Finance—Rev. James McCaul, G. E. McIndoe and T. H. Schneider.

To Revise the Constitution—Joshua Breadner, Wm. Morrison and J. Chalmers.

Nomination of Officers—Rev. A. Duff, James Boutelle and J. Breadner.

Prohibition—G. W. Weaver, S. Lebourveau and G. A. Sargent.

Correspondence—Rev. S. Jackson, G. Martin and G. S. Denison.

Relation of the Church to the Temperance Movement—Rev. W. English, Rev. D. Nighswander and Rev. J. W. Manning.

Questions—Rev. G. T. Colwell, Dr. Morrison and Dr. Dowlin.

League adjourned at 12.30.

Benediction by the Chairman.

SECOND SESSION—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

League assembled at 3 o'clock.

The President, Hon. Judge Sanborn in the chair.

Prayer by the Rev. G. T. Colwell.

Minutes of preceding session read and confirmed.

The Secretary then read the following letter from Mr. Spicer:

Montreal, February 17, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—I have been absent from Montreal or would have sent a more prompt reply to your letter, to thank you for the accompanying reports in connection with the Quebec Temperance and Prohibitory League.

It must, I think, be admitted, that the Grand Trunk Railway Temperance movement is so far, a great success. Fully two thousand pledges have been signed since August last, and we have every reason to believe that with very few exceptions, they have been faithfully adhered to.

Mr. Rosevear, who has kindly consented to attend your Annual Meeting, as

our representative, will be able to give you any further information you wish, as regards the working of the G. T. R. League.

I have only to add, that we heartily wish your organization every success, and I am sure it will afford us much pleasure to contribute something towards your working expenses for the current year.

We shall start a subscription list for that purpose, with the understanding that the amount collected shall be divided equally between the Ontario and Quebec Leagues.

I am, dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

W. J. SPICER.

There was also read a letter from the Secretary of the New Brunswick Temperance and Prohibitory League, whereupon it was moved by the Secretary, seconded and

Resolved,—"That the letter of Mr. Spicer, with accompanying documents, and the letters from the Secretaries of the Ontario and New Brunswick Leagues be received and referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

The President then addressed the League, advocating the importance of recommending the action of the officials of the Grand Trunk Railway, to the officials of other railways and public companies, and, to large employers, with a view to enlisting in the temperance reform all connected with the great commercial interests of the country.

NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Rev. A. Duff, on behalf of the Committee on Nomination of officers, presented the report of that committee, and their being no other candidates for the offices of President, Treasurer and Secretary; the ballot of the League was cast for the nominees who were declared elected. The Vice-Presidents and General Committee were elected by open vote.

PRESIDENT,—*The Hon. Judge Sanborn, Sherbrooke.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Rev Wm Taylor D D.....	Montreal	Rev A Duff.....	Sherbrooke
Very Rev Dean Bond L L D ..	"	O Moulton.....	Coaticook
Rev H Wilkes D D.....	"	W L Oliver.....	Barnston
*Rev R F Burns D D	"	H Rose.....	Waterloo
Rev Geo Douglas, L L D.....	"	A P Hulburt.....	Farnham
Rev Alex Sutherland.....	"	J W Eaton.....	Phillipsburg
George Young.....	"	Wm Coote.....	St Johns
T S Brown.....	"	Julius Scriver M P.....	Hem'ngford
*G W Weaver.....	"	W W Dalgleish.....	Huntingdon
James Hossack.....	Quebec	Ven Archdeacon Lonsdell.....	St Andrews
G B Houliston.....	Three Rivers	Thos Barron.....	Lachute
W H Lambly.....	Inverness	Geo Cameron.....	Thurso
James Boutelle.....	Danville	Wm King.....	Bristol
G K Foster.....	Richmond.		

TREASURER

*John S. Hall, Montreal.

SECRETARY

*Rev. Thos. Gales.

Rev G H
Rev J T
*Rev J V
J C Beck
*Geo Ma
*Robt Ir
W E Jord
*S B Sc
*G A Sa
*T H Sc
J R Doug
*J K Mac
James Syc
John Thon
* J H Tir
Alex Woo
G Mathiso
J P McEv
P Johnsto
J McLean
J P Plan
* Rev Jam
Rev J W
Rev G T C
R N Webb
Wm Morris
James Mill
Rev L C W
W Hackwe
E Lawrenc
W Bartlett
John Sams
S T Morey
Dr Dowlin.
Rev E H Sh
E S Orr.....
H E Cairns.
Rev C P M
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GENERAL COMMITTEE

Rev G H Wells.....Montreal.	Rev Wm Hansford.....Stanstead
Rev J T Pitcher..... "	E H Lebaron.....Hatley
*Rev J Wilson..... "	Samuel Hoyt.....Magog
J C Becket..... "	W M Keyes M D.....Georgetown
*Geo Martin..... "	J McManus.....S Bolton
*Robt Irwin..... "	B M Martin.....W Bolton
W E Jordan..... "	C Goddard.....Stukely
*S B Scott..... "	Rev D Lindsay.....Waterlow
*G A Sargent..... "	Rev J Smith.....Sutton
*T H Schneider..... "	Rev R Lindsay.....Knowlton
J R Dougall..... "	G E McIndoe.....Granby
*J K Macdonald..... "	James Chalmers.....Granbro
James Symington..... "	L H Lawrence.....West Shefford
John Thompson..... "	Rev J Fowkes.....E Farnham
*J H Timmis..... "	James Burnett.....Farnham Centre
Alex Woods.....Quebec	Rev W Pyke.....W Farnham
G Mathison..... "	Rev C P Watson.....Cowansville
J P McEwan..... "	Rev W English.....Durham
P Johnston..... "	*R v S Jackson.....Stanbridge
J McLean.....Leeds	R Holden.....Frelighsburg
J P Planche.....St Sylvestre	R Alcombrack.....Bedford
*Rev James McCaul.....Three Rivers	W H Vanvliet.....Lacolle
Rev J W Truesdell.....Warwick	J Monaghan.....St Johns
Rev G T Colwell.....Danville	Rev John Borland..... "
R N Webber M D.....Richmond	Rev J C Davidson.....Hemmingford
Wm Morrison.....Melbourne	James Curran.....Covey Hill
James Millar.....Durham	Rev T G Williams.....Franklin Centre
Rev L C Wurtelle.....Acton	Joshua Breadner.....Atheletan
W Hackwell.....Boscobelle	P McFarlane.....Elgin
E Lawrence.....Lawrenceville	F W Sherriff M D.....Huntingdon
W Bartlett.....Ely	Rev Donald Ross.....Dundee
John Samson Jun'r.....Windsor	Wm McNaughton.....Ormstown
S T Morey.....Sherbrooke	Thos Gebbie.....Howick
Dr Dowlin..... "	Wm Robertson.....Terrebonne
Rev E H Sherril.....Eaton	D Dewar.....St Andrews
E S Orr.....Sawyerville	G Edwards.....Thurso
H E Cairns.....Clifton	E W Murray.....Buckingham
Rev C P Mallory.....Huntingville	Wm Hulton.....Templeton
Rev G Purkis.....Waterville	Rev P W Smith.....Aylmer
T McGovern..... "	Capt Findley..... "
Rev T C Brown.....Compton	S Wright M D.....Wakefield
John Wright.....Barfop	Wm Lough.....Onslow
Rev L P Adams.....Fitch Bay	W H Boyle.....Bristol
C Cheney M D.....Beebe Plain	A W Smith.....Bryson
Stephen Foster.....Stanstead	W McFarlane, M D...Pu fort

N. B.—Those marked * are members of the Executive Committee.

The President and Secretary, briefly addressed the League,—

A motion declaring that writers of all Papers read before the League would be held responsible for the religious or political opinions expressed therein, was adopted.

Rev. James Carmichael, read a paper on "Clerical objections to the Total Abstinence movement" (see page 38).

On motion of Rev. James McCaul, the thanks of the League were presented to Mr. Carmichael for his paper, which was also requested for publication.

League adjourned at 5 o'clock. Benediction.

THIRD SESSION—WEDNESDAY EVENING.

League assembled at 7.30.

The President in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. A. Duff.

Minutes of preceding session read and confirmed.

The Secretary read a communication from Guelph anent the circulation of temperance tracts.

Referred to Committee on Correspondence.

Dr. Carpenter being invited to the platform read his essay "Law and an Educator" (see page 30).

The essay was listened to with the deepest interest, and when read elicited well-merited encomiums from many members. On motion of the Secretary the cordial thanks of the League were presented to Dr. Carpenter for his admirable paper, and a request preferred that it be placed in the hands of the Executive for publication. Valuable suggestions, in regard to the best mode of giving the essay a wide circulation were offered, and President Sanborn the Hon. James Ferrier and a number of other members subscribed liberally towards the object.

John S. Hall presented the following

TREASURER'S REPORT.

JOHN S. HALL in Account with the Quebec Temperance and Prohibitory League.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance, cash on hand last year	\$30 36	Paid Rev. T. Gales, salary.....	\$900 00
Cash from contributing societies	99 00	" Travelling expenses.....	199 33
Members fees, donations and collections.....	1414 85	" Rent of hall (Quebec).....	6 00
Cash for Reports.....	61 70	" Stationary and postage.....	69 90
Grand Temple I. O. G. T.....	25 00	" Printing.....	350 75
Grand Division S. of T.....	10 00	" W. Morrison for Agency work.....	47 95
		" Expenses of Meeting.....	32 00
		" Balance.....	34 98
	\$1640 91		\$1640 91

Referred to Finance Committee.

The President read an interesting newspaper extract, setting forth the effort about to be made in the Senate of the United States to secure some very stringent and practical measures, for hampering the traffic and checking its evils. He commended the measure as prudent, and of a most practical nature, and hoped that our law-makers would follow their example.

The Hon. James Ferrier spoke hopefully in relation to the feeling of the Senate of Canada on the question, and promised speedy action on behalf of that body.

This Session of the League was certainly marked by much enthusiasm, great earnestness, and hearty interest in the work.

League adjourned at 9.30. Benediction.

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FOURTH SESSION—THURSDAY MORNING.

League assembled at 10.30 o'clock.

The President in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Wm. English.

Minutes of preceding session read and confirmed.

Rev. J. W. Manning, presented the following, which was adopted.

Resolved.—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the extended circulation of the exhaustive paper read by Dr. Carpenter, would prove of incalculable advantage to our cause, we therefore, recommend the Executive to ask the co-operation of the Ontario and New Brunswick Leagues, in the circulation of the same."

CONFERENCE AT OTTAWA.

The Secretary, having called attention to the clause in the report of the Executive, referring to a "Conference at Ottawa," read a circular signed by the Presidents and Secretaries of the Ontario, New Brunswick, and Quebec Leagues convening said conference.

It was moved by James Boutelle, seconded and

Resolved.—"That this League heartily confirms the action of the late Executive, in uniting with the Executives of the Ontario and New Brunswick Leagues, in calling a conference to be held in the city of Ottawa during the ensuing session of Parliament, and hereby instructs the Executive for the present year, to appoint delegates to represent us at the conference."

NEXT MEETING.

It was agreed to hold the Fifth Annual Meeting in Montreal.

RELATION OF THE CHURCH TO THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Rev. Wm. English, presented the following report.

"Your Committee rejoice to find that the great temperance reformation in general, and the work of the League in particular, are appreciated to so great an extent by the Religious bodies of this Dominion, who have, during the past year given practical evidence thereof in various ways. They are glad to hail, as co-workers in this great social reformation, so many of the most talented and pious of our land, and beg to suggest that the several religious bodies be again memorialized and respectfully requested, to endeavour, during the coming year, in addition to the maintenance and consolidation of their present forms and means by which they severally seek to destroy one of the greatest evils that has ever cursed the world, and threatened the foundation of truth and of virtue in our fair Dominion of Canada, to promote temperance principles in the following directions.

To urge upon the ministry the delivery of sermons against intemperance, at least twice during the year, the holding of temperance meetings quarterly in connection with the membership of their churches, and the delivery of lectures on this subject in all the school houses in the land.

To affectionately entreat the Superintendents and Teachers of Sabbath Schools, in unison with their respected clergymen to establish Juvenile Teetotal Societies in connection with, and under the control of the Sabbath schools, wherever it is practicable.

To specially recommend abstinence on the part of the membership of the church, from all alcoholic drinks under the pretence of their being used for dietary and medicinal purposes, satisfied as we are that under such hollow pretences, much evil is done to the temperance movement.

To sincerely and urgently recommend, that concerts for prayer be held as often as practicable, that God's special blessing may be given to the Temperance movement, that by Almighty aid, the fearful evils of intemperance may be destroyed, and the prohibition of the liquor traffic soon secured for this land.

Respectfully submitted,

Report adopted.

WM. ENGLISH, Chairman

FINANCES.

Rev. James McCaul, on behalf of the finance Committee, presented the following report.

We have examined the books and vouchers of the Secretary and Treasurer, and have pleasure in testifying that the clearness and correctness with which the accounts have been kept, have rendered our task an exceedingly easy one.

It gives us unfeigned pleasure to be able to state, that the sum asked at the last Annual Meeting of the League, has been more than realized, the total revenue for the year amounting to \$1640 91. The disbursements amount to \$1605 93, leaving a balance of \$34 98 in the Treasury, with which to begin the year. This statement cannot be otherwise than gratifying to every member of the League, the more so, when we state, that in addition to this, a number of liberal subscriptions have already been paid for the current year.

In the Report of the Executive, it is recommended that \$2,000 should be the minimum sum aimed at for the prosecution of our work during the year upon which we have now entered; but with the work that lies before us, and the necessity there is for prosecuting it with increased energy and vigor, we feel that this sum will by no means meet our wants. As a Society, we are before the Province, pledged to carry out the work we have begun. The work grows upon us apace; we must not shrink from it. We cannot if we would, we would not if we could. We believe there are hundreds in our province, ready to render us the needed pecuniary assistance, when rightly approached. Only let us shew our merchants and men of wealth, that we are in earnest, and that we mean what we say when we declare that there shall be no cessation of hostilities on our part until we have crushed the hideous traffic, and we are confident that the sinews of war will not be wanting.

We therefore recommend,

1. That this League pledge itself to raise at least \$2,500 for the prosecution of its great work during the present year.
2. That the special attention of all officers and members of the League be called to the necessity for increased liberality, and that, in addition to subscriptions from individuals and societies, a public collection will always be expected to be taken up for the funds of the League, at the close of each temperance sermon preached by the agent, and every public meeting held under its auspices.
3. That the Executive, be instructed to secure, if possible, the services of Mr. W Morrison for the current year, or such a portion of it as he may be able to give, on such terms as they deem best, so that he and the Secretary of the League may thoroughly canvass and stir up the Province during the year.
4. That in the larger centres, such as Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, &c., the Secretary be accompanied by an influential deputation, appointed by the Executive to assist him in the work of presenting the claims of the League and collecting subscriptions.
5. And finally that each member of the League pledge himself to render every assistance in his power to the agents when they visit his locality, by advertising the meetings, fostering a lively interest in the work, and rendering all public meetings numerically and financially successful.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES MCCAUL,
G. S. MCINDOE, } Committee.
T. H. SCHNEIDER, }

Report adopted.

CONSTITUTION.

The Committee on the Constitution, submitted their report, recommending that Article 5 be amended to read as follows:

V. The officers shall be, a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary and a Committee of not less than 30; (7 to form a quorum,) who shall elect 12 members to act with the President, Treasurer and Secretary as an Executive Committee.

A communication was received from the General Committee, stating

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that the following gentlemen had been elected to act with the President Treasurer and Secretary as the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. R. F. Burns, D. D.
 " John Wilson,
 " James McCaul,
 " S. Jackson,
 G. W. Weaver,
 T. H. Schneider,

S. B. Scott,
 G. Martin,
 Robt. Irwin,
 G. A. Sargent,
 J. H. Timmis,
 J. K. Macdonald,

By request the Hon. James Ferrier favored the League with an explanation of the amendments to the License Law, recently adopted by the Quebec Legislature through his instrumentality.

Moved by Rev. S. Jackson, seconded and

Resolved,—"That whereas the powers of granting and controlling licenses is vested in the Local Legislatures, this League authorizes the Executive (if circumstances require,) to prepare an address to be signed by the President and officers of the League and transmitted to the Quebec Legislature, requesting that body to present to the Dominion Parliament, a memorial similar to that presented from the Ontario Legislature, praying for the enactment of a Prohibitory Law for the Dominion."

League adjourned at 12.30. Benediction.

FIFTH SESSION—THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

League assembled at 3 o'clock.

G. W. Weaver, Vice-President, in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. S. Jackson.

Minutes of preceding session read and confirmed.

PROHIBITION.

The Committee on Prohibition presented the following, which was adopted:—

Whereas—In the opinion of this League every effort should be put forth, and ALL means employed, to secure the total suppression of the use of Alcoholic Liquors as beverages, and

Whereas—We recognize in the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all Alcoholic Liquors, not only one of the most powerful and efficient aids, but an absolute necessity to the securing of that end, therefore

Resolved—That this League pledges itself to do all in its power to secure Prohibition for the Dominion of Canada, and the Executive are hereby authorized and instructed, to take such measures as in their wisdom they may deem best suited to obtain that end.

S. LEBOURVEAU, *Chairman*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Committee on Correspondence presented the following report, which was adopted:

Your Committee beg to report that they have examined the documents put into their hands as fully as time would admit, and as all the letters are addressed to

the Secretary of the League as such, they recommend that he briefly acknowledge them and express to the writers our pleasure in receiving the reports of good accomplished by the various bodies they represent, and the strong sympathy felt by us as a League with the Leagues of Ontario and New Brunswick, and the hope that our united action at Ottawa may greatly advance our important work.

Also, that the thanks of the League be conveyed to Mr. Spicer of the Grand Trunk Temperance League for the documents accompanying his letter.

Respectfully submitted,

S. JACKSON, *Chairman.*

QUESTIONS.

The Rev. G. T. Colwell on behalf of the Committee on questions submitted the following which was adopted:—

We the Committee appointed to examine answers to the questions set forth by the Executive, beg to offer the following, viz:—

1st. We find that answers have been returned from fifty-three municipalities, representing twenty-one counties, from which we gather that a large number of Temperance organizations exist throughout the Province, consisting of Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, open temperance societies, Bands of Hope, together with several other juvenile organizations and some temperance associations connected with churches.

2. In very many municipalities no special efforts have been put forth to engage the attention of the young in relation to Temperance principles, still, we deem it right to observe that indirectly many Sabbath Schools are moving in this direction by means of the circulation of the pledge.

3. We are happy to report that Montreal in particular, has vigorous Temperance organizations in connection with her churches, and that not a few rural congregations have made praise-worthy exertions in marshalling their forces against the common foe, the drinking customs.

4. There are four County Temples, I. O. G. T., one County Association Sons of Temperance and one County Temperance Society, these organizations have each held one or more meetings during the year.

5. It is painfully evident that the prohibitory clauses of existing laws are not enforced as they should be. Our present system seems to regard the liquor traffic as an evil, and that whilst conferring upon some, from monetary considerations the right to sell, it attempts to regulate the conditions upon which the sale exists. That this legislation is faulty, the great majority of returns report, and suggest instead, total prohibition.

6. Several municipalities report no license, still the results are far from satisfactory, except in those localities where license has been withheld for a period of years. Where such has been the case the most blessed results have followed.

7. From the testimony presented, it is quite evident that many favor Local Prohibition. Still, it is found that considerable difficulty exist, to its being faithfully executed, for various reasons, among which are the following:—

(First.) A want of sufficient interest in enforcing the existing laws.

(Second.) Very few can be found who are willing to act as detectives, and consequently it is difficult to secure the information necessary for the prosecution of violators of the law.

(Third.) A very strong and unmistakable feeling exists that as long as the present wholesale license system obtains, it is all but impossible to carry out the prohibitory clauses of the Dunkin act, as the facilities for obtaining liquors under such circumstances are very easy: it is felt therefore that the law in relation thereto should be altered as speedily as possible.*

(Fourth.) It is found from actual experience that one year is not sufficient to ascertain the results of the working of Local Prohibition. We recommend therefore that the Executive be requested to seek an extension of the time from one to four years.

8. In answer to the last question in relation to political action, various answers

* At the recent session of the Quebec Legislature the power of granting wholesale licenses (excepts in towns and cities) was abolished, leaving rural municipalities free to prohibit the liquor traffic without the interference of the wholesale license system.

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are at hand. Some say, Agitate the question more and more. Others recommend temperance ratepayers to vote only for men pledged to put down the traffic, by Total Prohibition.

In conclusion, the above is as complete a synopsis of the answers placed in our hands as time permits us to make. Certainly the information obtained is valuable and encouraging. The suggestions are important and practical, and the clear and only conclusion we can reach, from the opportunity of consulting our friends, is, that the Temperance question must not only be pushed as a great moral question, but that legislative action is a necessity, and that action should be the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks in the Dominion.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. T. COLWELL,
J. MORRISON, M. D.
L. W. DOWLIN, L. D. S.

} Committee.

The reading of the Report was followed by an animated conversation, during which, allusion was made to the unwillingness of Revenue Inspectors to act upon information given against illegal liquor sellers, unless the person giving the information deposits a sufficient sum of money to cover all costs. Some testified to their experience of the uncertainty of the law, and the ease with which doubts are raised in the minds of magistrates and judges. Reference was made to the permission to railways to keep bar rooms at their stations, independent of municipal control. One speaker thought Government should enforce their own laws and municipal councils should do the same. Another thought it best to let the present insufficient laws alone, and not try to enforce them, as thereby the need of a law suppressing the whole traffic, would sooner become apparent.

As an organization the League declares,

"That the history and results of all past legislation, in regard to the Liquor Traffic, abundantly prove, that it is impossible satisfactorily to limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in its tendencies."

Aiming at the *Total Prohibition and suppression of the Liquor Traffic demanded and enforced by an enlightened public opinion*, we employ such agencies as are within our reach, to mitigate the evils inflicted upon us; to create a correct public sentiment, and to render it not only *legal*, but *easy* for the several municipalities to prohibit the traffic within their bounds if they so desire.

Rev. Samuel Jackson read an essay on "The Present Position of the Temperance Cause."

The thanks of the League were on motion presented to Mr. Jackson and the paper requested for publication. (See page 40).

ABSENT FRIENDS.

Letters of apology for absence were presented from Rev. D. Ross, Rev. C. P. Watson and Mr. Jordan.

TEMPERANCE WORK AMONG THE YOUNG.

Rev. G. T. Colwell read, some valuable suggestions in reference to Temperance work among the young, which were referred to the Executive for publication. [See page 44].

A paper entitled "Ought temperance principles to be brought to bear in municipal and parliamentary elections, and how?" was read by Rev. John Wilson.

The thanks of the League were presented to Mr. Wilson, and the paper requested for publication. [see page 42]

DELEGATES TO CORRESPONDING BODIES.

The following were appointed delegates from the League to corresponding bodies:—

To the Ontario Temperance and Prohibitory League—Rev. Alex. Sutherland and Rev. T. Gales.

To the New Brunswick T. and P. L.—Rev. T. Gales and T. Robinson.

To the Grand Division S. of T.—Rev. James McCaul and Rev. J. W. Fawkes.

To the Grand Temple I. O. G. T.—Rev. S. Jackson, and Rev. T. C. Brown.

To the Grand Lodge, B. A. O. G. T.—Rev. J. Wilson and George Martin.

To the Church of England Diocesan Temperance Association.—Rev. Dr. Burns and Robert Irwin.

THANKS.

Moved by Rev. James McCaul and

Resolved,—"That we hereby record our thanks to the Rev. J. W. Manning, delegate from the Ontario League, for the valuable assistance he has rendered at this meeting and the able addresses delivered by him at public meetings under the auspices of the League during the present week."

The thanks of the League were passed to the *Montreal Witness* and other papers, for advertising the present meeting and reporting the proceedings; also, to the various Railway companies, for allowing return tickets at reduced rates to persons attending.

Moved by James Boutelle, and

Resolved,—"That the thanks of the League are due to the President, the Hon. Judge Sanborn, for his kind attention to the business of the League during the present meeting, also to the Vice-Presidents, who have occupied the chair during his absence."

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Moved by the Secretary and

Resolved,—"That all business remaining unfinished at the close of the present meeting be referred to the Executive Committee."

The hour for adjournment having arrived, the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Quebec Temperance and Prohibitory League was declared closed.

Benediction by the Rev. James Carmichael.

THOMAS GALES,
Secretary.

The Executive Committee, in disposing of the unfinished business, decided to hold at least one District Convention during the year, and selected Sherbrooke as the place where said Convention should be held, provided such an arrangement proves agreeable to the friends of the cause in Sherbrooke and vicinity.

It was also resolved to place on record the thanks of the League to Mr. G. W. Weaver for valuable services rendered in the capacity of Chairman of the Executive for the past two years.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

In connection with the Fourth Annual Meeting.

The first of a series of public meetings, under the auspices of the League, was held on Monday evening the 16th February, in the Lecture Room of St. George's Church.

The Very Rev. Dean Bond presided and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Burns and Rev. T. Gales.

CHILDREN'S GATHERING.

On Tuesday afternoon the annual children's gathering, under the auspices of the League, was held in the St. James street Wesleyan Church. Principal Dawson presided. Addresses were delivered by Rev. James McCaul and Rev. Dr. Burns.

On Tuesday evening, meetings addressed by deputations from the League, were held as follows:—

St. Joseph Street Presbyterian Church.

Rev. J. Seringer presided. Deputation—Rev. J. W. Manning.

Lagauchetiere Street Wesleyan Church.

Rev. Wm. Galbraith presided. Deputation—Rev. J. McCaul and Rev. T. Gales.

ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING.

The annual public meeting was held in Mechanics' Hall.

Hon. Judge Sanborn, President of the League, occupied the chair.

Prayer by the Very Rev. Dean Bond.

It was moved by Rev. T. Gales, Secretary of the League, seconded by Rev. Alex. Sutherland, V. P. and supported by Very Rev. Dean Bond, V. P. and

Resolved,—That whilst recognizing the activity and usefulness of all associations for the promotion of Temperance Reform, this meeting recognizes the necessity and importance of the work of the League, and earnestly appeals in its behalf to all friends of Temperance in the Province.

Moved by Rev. J. W. Manning (Delegats from the Ontario League), seconded by Rev. G. H. Wells, and

Resolved,—That this meeting hereby expresses its satisfaction at the manner in which the Dominion Parliament, at its last session, responded to the petitions presented through the Ontario and Quebec Temperance and Prohibitory Leagues, and earnestly calls upon all friends of Temperance throughout the province to enter with renewed energy into the work of disseminating the principles of prohibition and the thorough circulation of petitions in favor thereof.

The closing hymn was sung, and the benediction pronounced, after which the meeting separated.

During the meeting a telegram, conveying the hearty congratulations of E. V. Bodwell, Esq., M. P., and G. W. Ross, Esq., M. P., members of the committee on Prohibition, appointed by the late Parliament, was read, and greeted with great applause.

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY CONTRIBUTING SOCIETIES.

Wm Rosevear	Grand Trunk Temperance League	Montreal
J C Becket	Montreal Temperance Society	"
G S Denison	St George's Church Temperance Society	"
G Martin	Howard Division S of T	"
W S Stewart	Rescue " "	"
J Black	Mount Royal Temple I O G T	"
J K Macdonald	Royal Victoria " "	"
J McFarlane	Hope " "	"
Wm Cook	Victoria Lodge B A O G T	"
J Phillips	Prince Arthur " "	"
J. Symington	Rolling Mill Temperance Society	"
Wm Mell	Inspector St Church Temperance Society	"
Rev. Jas McCaul	Tulluvian Temple I O G T	Three Rivers
Rev G T Colwell	Earnest " "	Danville
Dr Dowlin	Faith " "	Sherbrooke
Wm Morrison	Evening Star " "	Capleton
C Mansfield	East Farnham Division S of T	E Farnham
Rev J Fawkes	" " Temperance Society	"
J Whitten	Adamsville Division S of T	Adamsville
C A Goddard	Stukely Division " "	Stukely
L H Lawrence	West Shefford Division " "	West Shefford
G E McIndoe	Granby Division " "	Granby
G D Baker	Albert Temple I O G T	Dunham
Rev S Jackson	Stanbridge " "	Stanbridge
E F Currie	North Stanbridge Division S. of T	"
R Holden	Pinnacle Temple I O G T	Frelighsburg
J Cairns	Bethel Division S of T	Ormstown
Dr Morrison	Perseverance Division S of T	Huntingdon
J Breadner	Union " "	Athelstan
J. Monaghan	Prince of Wales Temple I O G T	St. John's

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Summary of Money received as per Treasurer's Report (see page 20).

ARGENTILE COUNTY.		HUNTINGDON CO.		QUEBEC. \$117 20	
Chatham	\$7 00	Athelstan	\$11 80	RICHMOND COUNTY.	
Dalesville	5 00	Covey Hill	2 50	Brompton	\$5 00
Grenville	3 00	Dewittville	1 75	Danville	23 30
Lachute	7 60	Dundee	8 40	Melbourne	10 00
St. Andrews	10 10	Franklin	9 15	Richmond	16 00
	32 70	Hemmingford	9 65	Windsor	23 25
		Huntingdon	20 00		75 55
		Rockburn	2 00		
		Trout River	3 75		
			67 50		
BAGOT COUNTY.		MEGANTIC COUNTY.		SHEFFORD COUNTY.	
Acton	\$3 05	Inverness	\$1 00	Ely	\$9 25
Upton	1 20			Granby	8 30
	4 25			Granbro	1 50
				Lawrenceville	2 62
BROME COUNTY.		MISSISQUOI COUNTY.		STANSTED COUNTY.	
Adamsville	\$7 50	Bedford	\$6 60	Barford	\$2 50
Bolton	0 50	Cowansville	1 00	Barnston	5 50
East Farnham	10 35	Dunham	4 00	Beebe plain	3 10
Farnham Centra.	2 30	Morgan's Corner	1 06	Coaticook	3 24
Farnham Glen.	1 40	Mystic	2 60	Fitch Bay	4 00
Fulford	0 65	North Stanbridge	4 10	Georgeville	1 00
Iron Hill	1 00	Pearceton	2 00	Hatley	6 05
	23 70	Philipsburg	1 00	Libbys Mills	1 20
		Riceburg	1 08	Magog	1 85
		Stanbridge	6 60	Stanstead	9 50
		Stanbridge Ridge	1 44		37 94
		Stanbury	2 30	THREE RIVERS. \$55 00	
		West Farnham	2 50	Grand Bodies and	
			36 82	various sums and	
				Total	\$97 95
					\$1610 55
CHATEAUGUAY CO.		MONTREAL. \$717 50		ST. JOHN'S COUNTY.	
English River	\$9 60	OTTAWA COUNTY.		Lacolle	\$1 00
Howick	7 30	Aylmer	\$10 97	St. Johns	13 85
Ormstown	14 30	Buckingham	10 57		14 85
	31 20	Chelsea	10 15	STANSTED COUNTY.	
		Eardley	5 00	Barford	\$2 50
COMPTON COUNTY.		Hull	2 50	Barnston	5 50
Burchton	\$1 00	Masham	1 60	Beebe plain	3 10
Capleton	7 00	North Nation Mills	14 00	Coaticook	3 24
Compton	14 50	Templeton	8 00	Fitch Bay	4 00
Cookshire	3 20	Thurso	16 95	Georgeville	1 00
East Clifton	1 25	Wakefield	10 55	Hatley	6 05
Eaton Corner	4 50		90 29	Libbys Mills	1 20
Gould	4 35	PONTIAC COUNTY.		Magog	1 85
Learned Plain	1 50	Bristol	\$11 56	Stanstead	9 50
Martinville	1 55	Bryson	8 85		37 94
Moes River	1 55	Clarendon	8 95	THREE RIVERS. \$55 00	
Robinson	2 00	Litchfield	1 25	Grand Bodies and	
Sawyerville	1 85	Onslow	6 95	various sums and	
Waterville	9 55	Portage du fort	8 85	Total	\$97 95
	53 80		41 41		\$1610 55
DRUMMOND COUNTY.		RICHMOND COUNTY.		WEST SHEFFORD COUNTY.	
Kingsey Falls	\$3 90	Brompton	\$0 50	West Shefford	0 50
South Durham	3 81	Danville	10 00		1 50
Trenholmville	3 30	Kingsbury	4 00	SHERBROOKE. \$10 00	
Ulverton	6 81	Richmond	0 50	STANSTED COUNTY.	
	17 82		15 00	Barnston	\$7 40
				Coaticook	24 35
					31 75
MONTREAL. \$68 00		SHEFFORD COUNTY.		STANSTED COUNTY.	
		Stukely	\$1 00	THREE RIVERS. \$55 00	

Received after the Treasurer's Report was presented.

DRUMMOND COUNTY.		RICHMOND COUNTY.		WEST SHEFFORD COUNTY.	
Ulverton	\$2 00	Brompton	\$0 50	West Shefford	0 50
		Danville	10 00		1 50
MISSISQUOI COUNTY.		Kingsbury	4 00	SHERBROOKE. \$10 00	
Frelighsburg	\$2 00	Richmond	0 50	STANSTED COUNTY.	
Stanbridge	3 00		15 00	Barnston	\$7 40
	5 00	SHEFFORD COUNTY.		Coaticook	24 35
		Stukely	\$1 00		31 75

LAW, AN EDUCATOR.

BY PHILIP F. CARPENTER, B.A., PH.D.

"The Law of the Lord is perfect, CONVERTING THE SOUL."

If so, it is not a cold, dry thing, to pass away in gospel times. In its highest sense, it means God's Truth, God's Will, God's Power; and we know that these are also God's Love and God's Life. Even the poor outward shadow of it, which Moses proclaimed, was the best thing in the world till the coming of Christ; and even of this the Lord Himself declared that not one jot or tittle should fall till all were made full. He did not annul one single precept of self-restraint or holiness; but on the contrary filled them up; made each one more binding, deeper and stricter than it was before, and planted it on the Rock of eternal sanctions. "Whosoever shall break one of the least of these commandments, and shall teach men so, shall be called least in the Kingdom of Heaven." "If any one shall take away from the words of this book, God shall take away his part from the tree of life."

Yet in the early days of the temperance movement, it was common for drinkers to accuse temperance ministers of preaching "all Law and no Gospel." There are many now who separate obedience from religion. They quote Paul's repudiation of the works of the law; not reflecting that he threw away those acts of ceremonial obedience that he might attain the inward obedience which can only be wrought from faith in Christ through love.

The perfect law of the Lord which converts the Christian, is Christ Himself. He is the Truth, the Word, the Light, the Love of God, made flesh; and this Living Word declared, "If thou wouldst enter into Life, keep the commandments." The beloved disciple emphatically says, "This is the Love of God, that we keep His commandments." Any scheme of religion therefore which does not change a man's inward heart from the love of Self to the love of God, and his outward life from obedience to the Prince of this world into obedience to the laws of God, is not worthy of the name of Christianity.

So far all good men are agreed. "The foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, 'Let every man that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity.'" Now, are rum-selling and rum-drinking iniquity or righteousness? are they good or evil? do they end in hell or heaven? If we are in doubt, the Lord gives the sign: "By their fruits ye shall know them."

If rum is a "good creature of God," it will bring forth good fruits. Let a doubting christian spend one day in a saloon, one day in the Recorder's Court, one day questioning the prisoners in goal, one evening at a wine feast, or let him read what drink is doing, in the columns of one newspaper. Unless he is blind, he is forced to confess that its *fruits are evil*. If so, it is not a good creature of God, but a bad creature of the devil. Even natural science teaches that it is a product of decay and death, not found in any living substance, and therefore unfit for the food of man. Experience proves that those who go to it for health and strength lean on a broken reed; and that those who seek it for pleasure are stung and enslaved.

The Law of Christ then thus educates us about the use of liquors. It bids us "*drink to the glory of God*." Now, when we drink water and nourishing liquids in moderation, we make them serviceable to the use and happiness of man, and we may give God thanks. But we cannot drink to the glory of God what Wesley and Channing called "liquid fire, distilled damnation, a type of the fire of hell." If the cup comes to us mixed and disguised, we may indeed not see Satan's image lurking beneath; but if we hold it to the light of Christian science, we can no longer doubt.

The law of Christ further bids us "Put to death the flesh with its affections and lusts." Now, of all the outward lusts of the flesh, this is at the same time the most alluring, the least guarded by shame, the most destructive in the wreck

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it makes of all that is human; and yet the very easiest to conquer, even by outward law. We go to the school of Christ to little purpose if we do not quickly learn to nail this lust to the cross of self-sacrifice; and to give up the drink for our neighbour's sake, if not for our own. It is only the proud man who sees no danger to himself.

The Law of Christ further bids us pray, "Lead us not into temptation." Better were it to be drowned with a millstone round the neck, than to lead the lowest disciple into sin. Who doubts that drink is to myriads the first outward temptation to an unholy life? "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbour drink." What rumseller can knowingly pray the Lord's prayer without a lie?

Satan alas! professes himself a much better law-giver. Most of the mere politicians have studied in his school. Not only his professed followers are loud and powerful in praise of drink; but the enemy of souls has found out the way to persuade Christians that they are at full liberty to make, sell and drink his liquors; and that temperance men are ascetics, fanatics, fools, who would destroy men's freedom, make them hypocrites, and deprive them of the innocent joys of life.

The English alas! have learnt these lessons but too well. The late Premier learned them, and enacted them as laws. Fourteen years ago he licensed the grocers and confectioners to sell wine. The consequence has been a rapid increase of drinking among the ladies and the respectable classes, who now drink liquor without stint or shame. The education of Gladstone's law has been so far more practical than the education of the pulpit. The Government treated with contempt the appeals of the Temperance party, even against the Sunday traffic; and actually dared to bring in a bill giving ten years' tenure to every liquor-seller, and forcing grog-shops even in the parishes where the freeholders had forbidden them. Happily they did not offer to pass such high-handed tyranny. But they are having their reward. One little measure of justice they did dare to pass. One short hour before midnight they did allow the magistrates to wrest from the drunkard-makers, if they choose; and to their honour be it said, very generally the magistrates did choose. In revenge for this command to stop when "the clock strikes, Bruce," the publicans resolved to turn out the then existing government. In the late election, for the first time they have organized themselves as a unit; and have given proof to England and the world that their will rules the country. They have practically unseated the strongest ministry that this generation has seen; a ministry which had the courage to abolish purchase in the army; to alter land tenure; to organize compulsory education; and even to dis-establish a national church. All who choose to open their eyes must now see that henceforth either the English people must rule the drink-sellers, or the drink-sellers will rule them; either the English must put down the drink; or else her days of supremacy, wealth and prosperity are numbered. War is now openly declared; party politics sink into insignificance in view of this great struggle.

As God's law never fails, and declares special woe on those who devise iniquity by a law, it is awful to reflect what judgment must be in store for that mother of nations, unless she repent. She has first corrupted her own sons and daughters: then she has allowed them, in the names of commerce and civilization, to excite and gratify the thirst for drink, wherever her ships have traded and her people settled; aye, with the Bible in her hand, and missionaries in her train; yea, even among the untutored Kaffres and Maories, and the myriads of Hindostan. As though the corruptions of Idolatry were not enough, the English have opened liquor-dens even in the once sober villages of that mighty empire. But there, the very followers of the false prophet have shamed the Christians. The natives testify that the Mohammedans have been educated by their law, and will not drink. The heathens yield to the law of the conquerors. God will bring every work into judgment.

In this truly free country, let us learn from the laws passed by other nations, and from their fruits; they teach us a clear lesson.

There are three courses open, in reference to the liquor traffic. We may either I. permit it with the same freedom that we give to useful trades, or II. we may allow it under various restrictions, or III. we may prohibit it altogether. We have to consider which of these will best educate our people, in accordance with God's perfect law; and which produces the best fruits.

I.—Free Trade is attractive in name, and is idolized by the party of Gladstone, and by a large proportion of the British people. Under free-trade policy, England's exports have increased 500 per cent in 25 years, and its means of wealth have become unrivalled in Europe. Yet neither free-traders nor publicans have ever dared to enact or even to propose this logical course. The Liverpool magistrates made a near approach to it; but the effects were so appalling that the "plague spot on the Mersey" became a proverb. The inhabitants of New York, Chicago and many smaller towns have moved in the same direction, with the like fatal results. The idolators of freedom forget the difference between a *traffic* and a *trade*. *Trade* is the diffusion of things useful to man, and is in accordance with the laws of God. "Freely ye have received; freely give." The Lord gives to all who seek, good measure, pressed and overflowing; and we must be imitators of God. But *traffic* is the bartering away for money, without distinction of good and evil; and all traffickers in the bodies and souls of men see their judgments written in the Word under the names of Tyre and Babylon; and, unless they repent, must inherit their doom.

II.—The instinct of all Christian nations has led them more or less to interfere with free traffic in drink. Many hundreds of laws have been passed by the English parliament, all placing various restrictions upon it. What has been the result of this cumbrous legislation? That the annual consumption has risen to £132,000,000, and the annual loss of wealth to one-third of the national debt; that more than 1,170,000 paupers have to be kept at the public expense in that industrious and prosperous country, at a cost of £14,000,000; that 80,000,000 bushels of grain are destroyed each year, enough to give 190 loaves to every family in the three kingdoms; and that houses are licensed for the sale of drink, which, if laid end to end, would make a street more than 700 miles long, reaching from Montreal to Chicago.

Two noteworthy changes have been made in the English License laws during the present half century. In 1830, Sir R. Peel licensed beer selling, avowedly to lessen the consumption of spirits, what was the consequence? The consumption of malt increased one third in five years, and in the same time the consumption of strong spirits increased in the same proportion. In 1860, Gladstone licensed wine selling, theoretically to teach people to drink weak liquors instead of strong. What has been the consequence? In twelve years the annual value of the liquors sold has increased more than 50 per cent, while the population has only increased 10 per cent.

In England, the licensing system has been tried with all the advantages of a strong government, an energetic police, and a law-abiding community. Its effects have been shown to be, the *steady increase* of drinking, and with it of crime, pauperism, insanity, and all other social evils. In our own city we see the effects of the same system without those advantages; and we need not wonder at the daily records of crime and poverty. License has been weighed in the balance, and everywhere found wanting.

And why? Because it is against the perfect Law of God. It is an attempt to cast out Satan, by Satan; to stop drunkenness, by beginning it; to prevent men from learning to lust after drink, by providing the materials for their lust. The License Laws practically say to every unprincipled corruptor or money-grabber, "Pay us so much out of your profits, and you may tempt the unwary; you may stimulate the worst passions of the worst men; you may kindle and feed the fires of hell amongst us. For decency's sake, you must submit to certain restrictions; but in return we will baptize your work as an honorable calling; * our clergy shall say grace and speak at your dinners; your wealthy men shall gain repute as M.P.'s, founders of colleges, restorers of cathedrals, chairmen at religious meetings; and we will pay the cost of all the evils you produce. We will punish the drunkards, not you who made them; we will support your paupers, your madmen, your police. The whole community shall groan under the burden; homes shall be desolate and hearts broken; but you shall be unpunished and enriched." The Law of God pronounces just condemnation on all who do evil that good may come; and declares that "every tree which bringeth not forth good fruit shall be hewn down and cast into the fire."

* In England it goes by the name of "The Trade."

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in one respect licensing governments called Christian, are worse than the most infernal government that ever usurped God's place as ruling upon earth. The chief priests scorned to receive the price of blood which they gladly paid, when they licensed Judas to betray the Son of Man with a kiss. But now chief priests, clergy, and even bishops join in licensing hell's open mouths, to betray myriads for whom Christ died, with the kiss of promised pleasure!

God be thanked that we have not now to choose between the two evils. A third course is open to us in this free country.

III.—Some twenty years ago, a tanner, living in our winter port, begged a license not to sell drink to a wretched drunkard in his employment. The deacon's reply was, "The State has sold me a license to sell; so long as the man brings money he shall have the drink." The tanner asked himself, By what law of God has the State the right to license a professing Christian to sell misery to that poor drunkard and his family. The answers of both Head and Heart were, "THE STATE HAS NO RIGHT. Man can never make lawful what God's Law forbids." The people of Maine were then as drunken as the people of England are now. Yet so heartily did that tanner believe in the Law of God, and set himself to obey it, that he persuaded our neighbors to enact the "Maine Law;" and when the rum-sellers, by political intrigue, repealed it for one year, it was re-enacted as *part of the Constitution of the State*. It was declared a CRIME to make or sell intoxicants. No wicked dealer can now plead in excuse that he holds a license from the State to ply his unholy traffic.

Now, what have been the results after twenty years of trial? Our own Dominion Government has printed and circulated them for us, in the words of the Governor, Ex-Governors and principal officials in the State; who with one consent give testimony to the marvellous diminution in drinking, pauperism, crime and other social evils; and to the increase in wealth and comfort throughout the community.

And why? Because the people of Maine have, so far, believed in the Perfect Law of God. They have laid the axe to the root of the tree. They have declared that the tempter shall be punished, rather than the tempted; that he shall not merely pay in fine, a minute percentage of his unhallowed gains; but that he shall be sent to prison, like any other thief or evil doer. In Maine, every liquor-seller must hide his face, like the gambler or the brothel keeper. Every traveler who wants to buy drink must go into a secret place; and be taught that what the laws of Old England and of Canada call right, the laws of New England call wrong. The Constitutional law of Maine educates her own sons, and educates the stranger that is within her gates, to feel that there is a difference between good and evil; and that while a man is free to follow all useful callings, and to enjoy the profits of them, he is *not free* to make or sell dangerous and hurtful drugs under the names of food and refreshment.

Have not the English a right to boast that Clarkson, Wilberforce, Buxton and their band taught the nation and the parliament that slave trading and slave holding were sins? and have not their laws educated all Christian nations, even the mighty powers of Russia and the United States, till they followed the example? So will it be written in history that the good Bishop Chevereux taught the Penobscot Indians, and that Neal Dow taught their successors, and that the people of Maine taught and are teaching the world, that rum-selling is a sin against God and a crime against the State, and ought to be immediately abolished.

In answer to this educating law, the enemy of souls raises three strongholds: 1st. Rum-selling is not forbidden in Scripture; 2nd. Prohibition destroys our freedom; 3rd. It would prove a dead letter.

1st. Let it be granted that the Perfect Law of God has not written as the eleventh commandment, Thou shalt not sell intoxicants. So, it was not written as the twelfth, Thou shalt not enslave. Ministers, priests and bishops, in Boston and the North as well as in Charleston and the South, preached openly, "The Bible does not condemn slavery; the law of the land upholds it." American law enacted the horrors of the Fugitive Slave Act, and declared that black men had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; and Satan's ministers in the pulpit, educated the people to obey that law. But the Lord vindicated His Higher and Perfect Law; the slaveholders struggled against Him to the death; but they were forced to yield. No Christian quotes Scripture now against the prohibition.

temporary prostitution, even as a religious act, These men hold up the mirror with just one degree more of distortion, to those christianized nations who would prepare men for Christian sobriety, and for the self restraint of the Kingdom, which they daily pray may come, by turning them loose into the very midst of temptations to intemperance, under pretence of teaching them to use the good creatures of God in moderation. When will Christians learn that the exhilaration, the joviality, the free utterance, the random expenditure, produced by drink, are not things good in themselves; any more than the flashings of the eye, the kindlings of the blood, the hot embrace, which are the incentives of impure desire. As these last are lust in its first stages, so are the excitements of the cup the drunkard's thirst in its first stages. In both cases these are as different from the outcomings of true affection, of Christian gladness, of pure mirth, of hearty joy, as are the hells and the heavens from which they spring.

Once more, the English Prohibitory Nuisance Law has educated us to see that no man has a right to injure another, even in a good cause. We are not free even to do useful things, if our so doing hurts a single neighbor. A notable instance occurred lately in South Lancashire, showing how this law educates the British people. Half way between Manchester and Liverpool there stood a lofty chimney, the pride of the neighborhood. Into it were carefully conveyed the gases from chemical works, usefully employing large capital and labor. But gradually the farmers' crops were blighted, the gentry's trees were withered, over a circle of many miles. The chimney was indited as a nuisance. The case was carried from court to court; but at last it fell. Yet these acid gases were only injuring the neighbors' property. How much more is not every liquor-shop an injury, both to body and soul, wherever it is allowed to pour forth its alcoholic fumes! These licensed nuisances have been repeatedly indited by our own judges, juries, physicians and clergy. The wealthy classes take good care that they be removed from the neighborhood of their own mansions; why do not our law-makers save the poor from pollutions which they will not suffer for themselves?

(3.)—"But," says the enemy of souls and of all good laws, "even granting that prohibition is right, the people are not prepared for it. If passed, it would only be a dead letter." We might well answer to the liquor-seller, If a dead letter, why do you hinder us from passing it? Your very hostility proves that you feel it to have living power. Three of the English bishops, members of the House of Lords, profess great horror at enacting any law which perhaps will be disobeyed. But did the Lord keep back the Second and the Seventh Commandments; though he knew that, when Moses bore them down, he would find the high priest, his own brother, with the people, in the very act of breaking them? Did He keep back the book of the Law, though he knew that for many centuries it would become nationally a dead letter? Did He prevent Solomon from building the outward temple, though He knew that the very greatest (earthly) knowledge would not keep him from worshipping the idols of his thousand wives? And when the long-forgotten Book of the Law was found in a corner of the same temple, and read before Josiah, did that tender-hearted king say the law was a dead letter, and ought to be repealed? No; to the shame of Christian bishops and governors, he forced it to be obeyed, whether men loved their idols or not. If he could not prevent them from worshipping their lusts in their chambers of their imagery, he at least destroyed the outward idolatry, and ground to powder even the sacred type of the crucified Redeemer, calling it an accursed thing (2 Kings, xviii. 4).

The Bible is the great Drama, representing God's dealings with man. In it inwardly are written the histories of all nations, and of each human soul. There we can see how God's perfect Law dealt with men in the childhood of their wickedness. When Christ's Kingdom is established on earth, and now in each human soul where He is enthroned as King, the outward law passes away, as does the still-present moonlight before the sun, being swallowed up in the splendor of the Light of life and love within. There is no need of forbidding a follower of the Lord to tempt his brother into sin. The Spirit of Christ, dwelling in his heart, could never bid him sell the drunkard's cup for money, any more than sell the fruit of his own body for a price. But to all outside the pale, and to all the weak within the pale, comes the outward law; and that law must teach the truth, and must strike terror into the disobedient. Christians have to rule the world. The ten righteous in the city of the ungodly have to save that city. Every one acknowledges that we must declare laws against known crimes; we must also bring the

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of man-stealing. So there is no law in the *words* of Holy Writ against war, against polygamy, against many other crying evils of past and present times. Nay more, there is scarcely a public wickedness enacted, but means have been found to baptize it in the letters of the Book. But happily, men are now beginning to learn that the letter killeth, while the Spirit giveth life. The Perfect Law of God is inscribed in the *fundamental principles* of the Gospel. It is summed up in the two Great Commandments, and in the never-changing Prayer. It converts every believing soul to see that the drunkard-maker *cannot* love God with all his heart; cannot love the drunkard he enslaves and robs, as he does himself; cannot pray, 'thy kingdom come: Lead us not into temptation.'

2nd. Even bishops, as well as liquor-sellers, have dared to assert that it is better to have drunkenness with freedom than sobriety under compulsion. Few idols which men have set up to worship are more dangerous than this tempting one of Liberty. While men worship it, they are becoming slaves of corruption. It is only the yoke and the cross of Christ which can make us free. *Christian freedom comes last*, not first. "If ye continue in my word, ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Man's liberty is the cloak of licentiousness; which Paul throws away, with the other filthy rags, binding himself not to drink wine or anything whereby his brother is made weak. He bids the disciples in love to serve each other; and begins every epistle by declaring himself a "servant [slave] of God."

If every man claims freedom as his birthright in a Christian State, then there is an end to all law, human and divine. The natural freedom of man would fit him to become a devil. Every enactment, all religion, and especially the Perfect Law of God, is a restriction of man's liberty, is a check on his free lusts and passions, is an enslavement to do right by compulsion till he is wise enough and strong enough to do right by choice. Then the kingdom of God draweth near, and the man, being converted, finds the law written in his inward heart.

In many things our own laws have already educated us to believe in prohibition. However eagerly free lusters, free gamblers, free corruptors wish to buy, our law is directed against the seller, and declares "you shall not sell the use of your house or your body for lust, you shall not sell obscene books or pictures; you shall not sell the chances of cards and dice." It matters not that all these things are being done, in spite of our laws; we dare not vote for license, but the prohibitory laws stand forth to educate our people against these crimes. So ought the law to stand forth and educate the people, "You shall not tempt men to drink intoxicants. Be they ever so willing to buy, you shall not sell them the materials for their own destruction."

The lover of natural freedom says, "May I not do what I will with mine own?" The law answers emphatically, NO! Our own statutes already deny man's free right to kill his own body, even though he be a terror to all around. They will not let him even burn down his own house; much less fire his neighbours. He must not sell diseased meat, or weakened milk, or adulterated food. Still further, our laws deny a man's free right to set up a useful steam engine; even to arrange his stove pipes or heat his house in his own fashion. They prohibit him from burying his dead, or even his refuse, in his own land. Have we not a far greater right, nay is it not our bounden duty, to prohibit a man from killing his neighbour's soul for money; from setting fire to his blood and brain; from turning madmen loose upon the streets; from burying in our midst the corrupted body of bright hopes, manly deeds, and all that is noble in human life?

Even the late premier of England, who determinately opposed all temperance legislation, declared that law should make it as easy as possible to do right, as difficult as possible to do wrong. In Maine all law-abiding citizens *easily* keep sober; those who would get drunk must sneak into corners, or openly proclaim themselves criminals. Wherever liquor sellers are licensed, the wicked can indulge their lusts in freedom; and it is terribly *hard* for the weak and unwary to resist the temptations to excess. Just as infants in a Montreal summer have to struggle into life against the poisoned air licensed by *Laissez-faire* to destroy their bodies, so have young men to struggle into sobriety against the temptations licensed to make drink attractive and to destroy their souls.

There have been known civilized heathen nations where fathers, under pretence of preparing their daughters for the sanctities of wedded life, gave them up to

light of science, of experience, of order, of the Gospel, to declare laws against what ought to be regarded as crimes. Thus must we educate the people, and the race, whether they will or no.

Liquor-loving England has itself provided an illustration of educating an unprepared people by good laws. Before the cholera came, the cities were steeped in filth, as they still are in drink. As now in Montreal, the infants died for want of pure air, and infectious diseases were propagated without restraint. A very few men saw the evil, and the remedy. They have already succeeded in forcing on unwilling parliaments, on hostile municipalities, and on the most ignorant of the people, such laws and such executions of the laws, that in many places human life is half as long again as it was before the cholera first taught its lessons. The Sanitary Laws are educating the people into the obedience of health.

Suppose the Dominion Government were to grant the prayer of the Ontario Legislature. Suppose moreover that the Prohibitory Law became outwardly a dead letter, as did the Ten Commandments and the Laws of Moses. Would it then have been passed in vain? Even if not enforced in a single township, it would still be a lesson set before the people of Canada. We send our children to school to learn "the three Rs," and as much more as possible. A good part of the time, the children are trying to prevent the teacher from teaching; and themselves from learning. Are our schools then dead letters? Many parents pay a considerable proportion of their incomes for these dead letters! We do not shut up our schools; but we keep trying to improve them. The lesson is set before the child, day by day, whether he will learn it or not. Very gradually, a tythe of the tythe of the good instruction is forced into the interior of the brain, in spite of the boy's unwillingness. Meanwhile there are some who love instruction, and profit by it.

So, a Prohibitory Law, if passed at once, would send our Canadian people to school, to learn that it was a crime to sell intoxicants. They learned in the old school that they could buy from an indulgent government, who wanted their money, the right to rob houses of happiness, and fill jails and graves with drunkards. Now they are taught a new lesson. They do not like it: they are inattentive; succeed in annoying the teachers; every now and then raise a mutiny. But the very inattention and mutiny prove that they need the teaching; and that they feel its power. All decent householders support the school, even if the teacher has been a little injudicious. Every one declares "How can the free institutions of the country be kept up, unless the people are educated?" The Prohibitory Law might be like many a school in the wilds of early settlers: but schools must be kept open, and their discipline enforced.

Very gradually, it may be, the attentive scholars get the upper hand. Then they control the school. The unwilling learners have to submit; or, if they will not obey, they sink off somewhere else. In old times, those who were determined to hold slaves, moved South. Now, determined distillers can migrate from Maine and Massachusetts to New York and the West. But to one determined enemy, there are (it may be) ten who can be forced to obey the law; a hundred who are reasonably well inclined, and will submit more or less grudgingly; a thousand who feel the benefit of good laws, and give both moral and physical support to their execution.

The British Reform Government begged Fowell Buxton not to divide the House on the slavery question, under pretence that the people were not then prepared for abolition: "Wait a little longer, and at the convenient season we will pass the law." In spite of both friends and enemies that noble man stood firm, and the division forced abolition on the unwilling colonies. Great social evils never cease of their own accord. Satan does not cast out Satan. The lovers of money and of strong drink will not close their own houses of temptation. The Christian sense of the people has to force the community to pass the law: when passed, it has to educate them into enforcing it.

How far laws and institutions educate the people is well seen on comparing New England, Old England, and the intermediate Canada. The inhabitants sprang from the same stock, and believed in the same religion; but they enacted different statutes. You cannot cross the boundaries and live a little in either of the three countries, without perceiving how different their laws have made them. In some things we prefer to follow the example of the dear old country; but where that has been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and where the

example of our neighbours has been manifestly good, as shewn by its good fruits, why should we be slow to join the side of right? Lately an International Railway was opened with great pomp. On the Maine side, the highest dignitaries of the country held their entertainment without drink, and with complete success. On the Canada side, drunkenness was even exhibited at the table, and our sober neighbours were quick to discern the effects of wine in some of the speeches. Our own great railway company went to the school, and have learnt the lesson. To their high honour they have voluntarily relinquished the great profit of rum-selling, and decreed prohibition, with the consent of their high officials and of our government. What is good for the Grand Trunk Railway, is good for the country through which it passes.

The Grand Trunk Prohibitory Law is a grand education of the people; yet it is said to be in some places a "dead letter." Ought it then to be repealed? The New England Prohibitory Laws are in many places dead letters; are they then to be repealed? That would be the same as saying, "Because we cannot do all the good we wish, we will do none." In no places are the Prohibitory Laws more openly violated than are the present license laws, in this city and elsewhere. There are scores of unlicensed groggeries in Montreal, not merely hidden, but known to the police. Liquor is sold continually on Sundays; it is sold openly to drunken men and minors; in spite of judges, police, and vigilance committees. The opponents of prohibition then, who say that Maine laws are a failure, must confess that their own license laws are failures. To the same extent are the laws prohibiting theft, unchastity, filth, and every other crime, failures; for they are constantly and openly broken. In heaven only are the laws of the country faithfully obeyed. But if two schools are equally poor in discipline, let us at any rate send our children to that in which the best lessons are taught. New England, and the Grand Trunk, and some of our own towns and counties, teach that it is a crime to sell dangerous drinks. Old England, and most parts of Canada teach that you may do this evil, if you will pay back a minute percentage of the profits to the government. The Perfect Law of God says, "Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness; but rather reprove them." Can a Christian hesitate which to choose?

Hitherto we have been arguing on the lowest ground. But, if passed, prohibition shall not remain a dead letter. The Maine people were far more drunken than the Canadians are now. Yet they enacted the law, and have kept it (during peaceful times) better perhaps than any other important law of the State. Those who have suffered from the drink are often the most earnest in desiring its removal. They now stand before the people of this continent and the world, and are educating us by their law and by its effects. It is entirely our own fault if such a law is not obeyed. We have the keeping of it in our own hands. The rapid spread of temperance societies in our churches of various denominations, the remarkable unanimity in the petition of the Ontario Legislature, the absence of opposition in the Dominion Parliament, and the report of its Special Committee, all prove that our country is wonderfully prepared for it. We are supported by our Border States to the South, by the well-enforced laws of the Hudson Bay Company to the North, and by the main artery through our midst. If we have faith enough, we may well exclaim, "Now is the accepted time; now is the day of salvation!"

The Governor of Massachusettes, in whom the people have thrice shown their confidence by electing him to the highest office, in his inaugural message last month thus nobly vindicates the prohibitory law of that Commonwealth. He declares that "outside the large cities, in three-fourths of the State, the law has already accomplished all we had reason to believe it could do to this date." "The voters of the Commonwealth have again and again declared for it; and I do not question that they would so declare to-day if brought to the test." "Wherever city authorities favor the enforcement of the law, there is no more difficulty in the city than in the country." And he concludes by saying emphatically, *I stand pledged to it, publicly and privately, now and always, to the extent of my influence, and by the exertion of every faculty I possess.*"

Members of this League, and Inhabitants of Canada,

GO YE AND DO LIKEWISE.

CLERICAL OBJECTIONS TO THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE MOVEMENT.

BY REV. JAMES CARMICHAEL, M.A.

It would be folly to deny, that some of the ablest, most Christian and devoted ministers of God's church and Gospel, are against us on this question, and that efforts should be made to get such men on our side. I would therefore notice a few reasons why such men connected with the Anglican Church are against us, and what we should do to win them over. In this paper I express no personal views on doctrine, I merely state what I believe to be facts.

1st. In the Anglican Church the vast majority of clerical objectors base their objections to our movement on a question of principle. They hold that the Anglican vow of Baptism covers the ground of all temperance pledges, that to ask a man to take a special vow, against a special sin, is to ignore the responsibility of the greater vow registered through a sacrament, and confirmed by an Apostolic rite. What you gain through a Total abstinence vow they say, is more than counterbalanced by the loss caused through depreciating baptism in the eyes of baptised, yet fallen, members of the church.

2nd. Others object on the ground, that total abstinence from intoxicants, is not a biblical command, and that we cast a slur on the conduct of our Saviour, by advocating such a system, when we remember that he turned water into wine at the marriage feast of Cana.

3rd. Others object to any reformation, which starts from any other standpoint, than that of the Holy Spirit operating on the whole man. They do not believe in setting a broken limb, when the whole body needs re-creation.

4th. Others keep apart from us on account of the singularly intemperate manner in which temperance is advocated. They do not care to mix themselves up with Reformers, who make damnatory speeches based (in their minds) on ignorance of the original text of Scripture, who would improve on our Lord's mode of conducting the highest Sacrament, and who practically enunciate the doctrine, that all who are not total abstiners are in the gall of bitterness, and the bonds of iniquity. As scholars and Christians they do not care to mix themselves up with such advocates.

These reasons, with the exception of the last, spring from Religious principle, and as such are deserving of the respect of all thoughtful and religious men. Christian Ministers as a rule keep out of our ranks on *religious* grounds, not on political, social, or personal.

With the greatest respect for the opinions I have stated, I would now endeavor to answer them from a total abstinence standpoint.

BAPTISMAL VOWS.

No one feels more deeply than I do, the sacredness, the value, and solemnity of Baptismal Vows. They are the highest vows that can be offered to man, the holiest he can accept. No moral Society can ever improve on them, they stand alone in Divine dignity.

Yet no one I think can deny that solemn as these vows are, they are broken, and that one of the chief duties of ministerial life is the leading men back to them through Christ.

How am I to lead the confirmed drunkard back? How can I argue with his intellect in a constant state of cloud, on the value of baptism, or the violation of his promises, what am I to do with this wretched wreck once freighted with baptismal blessings (the greater the blessing: the greater the wreck,) rotting to dissolution on the shores of a blasted life? Plainly my first step is to get him sober, my second to keep him sober. When I get and keep him sober, then I can remind him of his baptism, make his broken vows pass before him; point him to Jesus as their mender, and to the Holy Spirit for Divine life. But to do this I must pledge him to abstain for ten days or twenty days. At the end of 10 days, I can accost him as a sane man, and I may save him by and through my ministry, but John the Baptist has prepared my way in the form and shape of a total abstinence pledge. Till I had made the man sober all my ministry would be useless.

To save such a man I am strong in my ministry, but that strength is intensified if I myself do, for his sake, what I ask him to do. If ten clergymen happen to be interested in the case, each ministry is intensified if each of the ten do for his sake

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what each of them ask him to do. The man begins to think religion a real thing, and that Christian Ministers are anxious for the welfare of his soul and body. And if he finds ten men, or the members of a Deanery, or Diocese, resigning what is harmless to them, because dangerous to him, and those men, that Deanery, or Diocese, mourning over his broken vows, and wishing to mend them through Christ, then the man is likely to believe that baptismal vows have a meaning in them deep, powerful and imperative.

“TOTAL ABSTINENCE NOT BIBLICAL.”

The argument that total abstinence from intoxicants is not Biblical, and that our Saviour's action at Cana of Galilee makes against the principle, I would answer in this way. Admit that it is not a Biblical command, may it not be the result of Biblical teaching. We do many things under the general influence of Scripture that is not commanded in Scripture. For instance when Jesus told the woman taken in adultery to go out into the world and sin no more, we may be sure that she was in a position to sin no more, they would starve. And yet the general tenor of Scripture would lead us to reform such characters, and hence we have Houses of Mercy, in which we gather and classify such persons, we have peculiar rules and regulations, although Scripture never said that such houses should exist.

There is no command in Scripture about Hospitals, Reformatories, Ragged Schools, Night Refuges for Paupers, and yet these are the grandest practical triumphs of our common Christianity, as every Anglican clergyman will willingly admit. Well, I look, and I think fairly, on the temperance movement as such a triumph, and springing from the same general principle.

As to the turning the water into wine, it presents no difficulty to my mind. Christ knew what the result of his miracle would be in Cana of Galilee. If Christ were at a common wedding feast in Montreal, and knowing what the result of such a miracle would be, I cannot think he would perform the miracle without a second, preventing the otherwise evil result. There were not corner groceries in every street in Cana, the wine was not the fiery poison of to-day, drunkenness was not the national sin, corporations and governments did not coin money out of the misery of citizens and the nation, delirium tremens was most likely a disease unknown. When Montreal gets on the level of Cana, we can then take up the question of using home made wines.

A PARTIAL REFORM.

As to the argument that it is useless to set a limb, when the whole body needs re-creation, I fall back on my first principle. If by setting a leg I prepare the way for the re-arrangement of the whole system, I do a good work. There are cases where limbs have to be cut off from the trunk to save life. It is a question between gangrene and bodily strength, if the gangrene goes on the man must die, if it is stopped he may live, off comes the leg anyhow. This common case has its reflection in the fine and delicate influences of the Spirit on the souls of men.

UNWISE ADVOCACY.

With regard to rash and unwise advocacy, surely the true mode of reformation is to crowd the rash off our platforms, by the advent of rational advocates, or to reform the rash by showing them a better way, or to so mould public sentiment as to restrain such men from riding their hobby horses before assemblies, who go in for the horse without the hobby. In any case, wise men will not benefit what otherwise they may admit to be a good cause, by giving the ship unto the hands of those unfit to guide it. Let them take a hand at the helm, and when they have made a few voyages let them report progress to the anxious public.

I have now noticed some common clerical objections, and as a clergyman, endeavored to answer them. I thank God the Diocese of Montreal, has fully two thirds of her clergy pledged men, Ontario many, Toronto many, and the cause is spreading every day. In the mother Church of England, no movement for years amongst the clergy has met with such success, and the day is plainly near at hand, when the grand old Apostolic church, will, whilst pointing to Christ alone for salvation, tread in the steps of the Great Apostle, who looked on self denial, as one of the chief evidences of Christ within the Church.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

BY REV. S. JACKSON.

This subject admits of so many opinions, that it requires no small amount of assurance to enable one to announce his convictions before so critical an assembly as the present. Some may be so sanguine as to think we have reached the last barrier, and are just about to put on the laurels of triumph; while others of a less hopeful temperament, see no great achievements in the past, and regard all that has been done as mere experiment, doubting whether we are ever to reach our ideal of a rescued race and a sober world. We are inclined, however, to neither of these views, but rather to the opinion that the foundation of the great temple has been well laid, that the superstructure is in process of building, but it will require a great amount of patient labor and skill before we shall see the "top stone brought in with shoutings of grace unto it."

Every reform, social, political or religious, has to pass three stages of labor before it accomplishes a final deliverance. The first is the ordeal of ridicule, the second, of investigation, and the third, triumph or defeat. This is the process by which was accomplished the overthrow of slavery in our own and other governments of the civilized world, the destruction of despotism and the establishment of responsible government in most of the countries of Europe, and the liberty of conscience now enjoyed by all classes throughout the Christian world.

The temperance reform has passed the first and is now undergoing the second, and looking forward with joyous hope to the third of these stages. The glories of its triumphs depend much upon the thoroughness of the investigation of its claims, and for this reason every effort should be made to bring forth all that can be produced on the importance of the measures at issue.

As was the case with other good seed, so with the seed of Total Abstinence principles, when at first the sowers went out to sow "Some fell by the way-side and the fowls of the air came and devoured it up, some fell on stony ground where it had not much earth, and some fell among thorns, which sprang up and choked it; but other fell on good ground and is yielding fruit, in some thirty, some sixty and some a hundred-fold."

This beautiful parable seems exactly to pre-figure the great work in which we are engaged. In the beginning the words of warning were not heeded by any. At length, the more impressible became affected, but, as is generally the case with such, they were only influenced by the surface arguments and had no deep and lasting conviction of the enormity of the sin of drunkenness, nor of the magnitude of the evils it produces. They could see the direct benefit of temperance in the saving of a shilling, but further than this, they were unable to go; hence their zeal very soon exhausted their force, and like the blade that sprang up in the warm surface soil that covered the rock, when the heat of opposition overtook them, because they had no depth of earth, they withered away.

The next class impressed was the axe grinders who had worldly and selfish ends to further by the temperance movement. Finding that temperance twaddle carried considerable force with a certain class, that had by this time become somewhat numerous, they were ready to espouse the cause and become strong advocates of temperance until their ends were accomplished, and then if circumstances favoured they would "give the other side a trial."

To increase the complications and difficulties with which we had to contend, Satan must instigate his advocates to try and supplant Christianity by temperance, and raise a great hue-and-cry against the church and ministry because they could not adopt all the inconsistent maxims laid down by the misguided zealots who claimed to be leaders of the temperance reform.

Thus through the influence of shallow minded thinkers who weakened their position by poor arguments; political demagogues, and other dishonest and selfish men who sought to ride into positions of power, or emolument, on the hobby-horse of temperance; and wild fanatics who wished to place temperance above Christianity, the cause has been subject to reverses through the entire period of the first and considerable of the second stages of its history.

At length the more thoughtful took up the subject and collected statistics to show the amount of time wasted, money spent, grain destroyed and wretchedness produced,—the number of police and other officials employed, jails and asylums filled, schools and churches emptied,—accidents, murders, suicides, incendiaries,

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assaults, rapes and other evils, caused by the use of ardent spirits. Facts and arguments took the place of declamation and assumption and now, if the prayers of the people may be taken as an index to their minds, the whole community is so convinced of the enormity of the evil, that the one great question of the day is, "how shall we go to work to destroy the destroyer of millions—to conquer the enemy of our race?"

We have now to review the steps taken and position reached, and from thence contemplate the steps yet to be taken before we reach the ultimatum; and, if we are not discouraged by the results of the past nor disheartened by the prospects of the future, we may consider the present the most important period in the history of our work.

In the past we have made an impression on the public mind, even on the mind of those who refuse to acknowledge the agency by which they were awakened. There are some so conservative they never forget anything and never learn anything. When a discovery is made they refuse to be surprised and like the critics of Columbus they say any one might have known the fact. So it is with some who have withstood this reform until opposition to it is no longer safe, and now they begin to feel round for something in the name of a temperance reform with which to identify themselves in order to take away the curse of opposition; virtually acknowledging the right of our position, but hating to espouse the real cause that they have all along opposed.

We have got an expression from a very large and respectable class of Medical gentlemen, both in Europe and America, showing that the use of Alcoholics as a medicine is at least very questionable; and, in most cases, undoubtedly injurious to patients; and ought to be administered with the same care and precision as other deadly poisons.

We have also taken the cause out of its wild state and transplanted it into the fair and fruitful garden of the Christian Church, watered it with the prayers of saints and nurtured it by the word of eternal truth; and to-day nearly every branch of the church is engaged in some way in furthering its interests.

We have brought the subject before the judiciary and executives of the country and opened the eyes of judges, magistrates, coroners, jurors and executive officers in such a way as to cause them to speak out against the traffic in strong drink as a fruitful source of all kinds of crime.

We have even introduced the matter to our legislative halls and compelled inquiry to be made into the relation between intemperance and crime, immorality, pauperism and human misery in general. Committees of both houses have recommended the measures that we ask for.

But ere we reach the desire of our hearts we may have many a hard battle to fight. Legislative action in Canada will be much influenced by the general sentiment in England, and we have been much pained of late to see what a power the beer barrel has in that country to-day.

We are in the very midst of the battle, the enemy is just waking up to the fact that a power worthy of his resistance, is attempting to bind and imprison him: and we may depend he will not give up without a desperate struggle.

Hitherto we have met with indifference and weakness, but hereafter we shall meet with organized and positive opposition. But even though we may have to tear all up and lay the foundation still deeper, the work is the Lord's and it must be prosecuted to a final success.



"OUGHT TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES TO BE BROUGHT TO BEAR IN
MUNICIPAL AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS."

BY REV. J. WILSON.

In attempting to answer this question we remark, that our "principles" should be brought to bear upon elections, on the ground of national economy. In these days of "rings" and "scandals," we are extremely watchful and jealous of the public exchequer. I find, on examining the Second Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, respecting a Prohibitory Liquor Law." Dated 9th May, 1873. The answers received from Sheriffs, Prison Inspectors, Coroners, and Police Magistrates; one hundred and fourteen of whom have voluntarily given evidence that four fifths of the crime committed in the Province of Ontario (answers have not been received from the other Provinces) are directly or indirectly connected with the manufacture, sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors. Also, that on examining the reports of the Prison Inspectors for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, that out of 28,289 commitments to the jails for the three previous years, 21,236 were committed either for drunkenness or for crimes perpetrated while under the influence of drink, thus corroborating the statement of the Magistrates and others above alluded to. This report goes on further to state that the revenue in the fiscal year, 1872-73 amounted to \$5,034,543.58, which (the Committee thinks) would be somewhat diminished by a prohibitory law at first; but the expense of the administration of justice, the maintenance of Asylums, hospitals, and penitentiaries, consequent upon the habitual use of intoxicating liquors would be largely diminished, thus furnishing a very considerable offset to the revenue. Let us look at the facts as compiled by a Temperance Statistician, Rev. W. Scott:—

- I. Money annually spent in intoxicating drinks—
 1. Of liquors imported,—\$3,100,000.
 2. Of liquors manufactured,—\$10,000,000.
- II. Loss in the Production and Retail Sale of Strong Drink.—
 1. Land now used in the cultivation of hops and the various kinds of grain for the distiller &c., would produce food for man and beast,—\$2,500,000.
 2. Loss of Capital and labor worth—\$5,500,000.
 3. Loss of labor to the State, by retailers, etc. and their servants,—\$3,000,000
- III. Annual expenses and burdens arising from the liquor traffic.—
 1. Loss of labor and time to employers and workmen by drinking usages,—\$5,500,000.
 2. Destruction of property on land, on lakes and rivers; loss by theft, bad debts; and various crimes through drinking.—\$3,400,000,
 3. Charges through pauperism, destitution, sickness, insanity and premature death, traceable to strong drink.—\$3,500,000.
 4. Cost of Police, prosecutions, courts of justice, support of criminals, losses to jurors and witnesses, at least,—\$2,000,000.

Grand total annual loss to the Dominion, \$43,500,000. Are not these figures appalling, amounting to \$10.00 a head for every man, woman and child in the Dominion of Canada. I think from this view of the subject, every honest man must see a large margin in favor of our principles, as to the revenue of the country. It is a fact, that a large amount of property is invested in the traffic, but this in course of time, could be devoted to objects, more honest and legitimate and would yield returns more profitable and abiding in the end. Would it not have paid the government of the U. S. to have purchased the slaves from their masters, rather than to have entailed the misery, carnage and cost in life and money of the civil war? Doubtless it would. If need be, would it not pay our Government to purchase the distilleries, breweries, &c., rather than incur the curse of God, and have perpetuated the squalor and premature death of thousands

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of our fellow citizens, through the ravages of this most galling slavery, Intemperance. Apart from all considerations of profit and gain, surely the interests of the subject, for time and eternity, should not be sacrificed to the apparent, or even real, (if it were true,) expansion or maintenance of the revenue. Now I take the strongest possible side that any man can candidly present of the evils that would arise from the abolition of the liquor traffic. Make them as strong as ever you will, set down and catalogue them, add them up, and then I ask any distiller or brewer in Canada, if before God and in his own closet (if he has one) he believes that the evils arising from the abolition of the traffic, would for one moment be comparable with the benefits that would come to Canada from that abolition. Now, within that one single nutshell to my mind, lies the whole of this question, as a practical question. You may tell me of ten thousand objections to the Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Leagues and Teetotalers, on the ground of their interfering with our liberty, and so on. But after all when you put all the evils that you can put together, I say they are nothing compared with the evils that are now existing in our country, and were I obliged to choose between two evils, (if it is put on that ground), then let me choose the less evil and the less evil by far; and let me see the day when the people of Canada were first made free to protect themselves, and when they happily used their freedom to say, "protected we shall be."

"How" our influence is to be brought to bear on elections is somewhat difficult to determine. One has said of England in relation to this subject, "Many interests and many individuals are well represented in parliament, but there is no item of English society half so well represented as the beer barrel." It is thought that the reaction against the Gladstone Ministry is largely on this account, and hence the great number of brewers who have been lately elected. I think we should have a "Temperance Party" in politics to checkmate and overpower the "beer barrel" party. If public opinion will not admit of a thorough Temperance platform, introduce a temperance plank, and support the men who will carry out our views when elected. The "beer barrel" has had a great deal to do with our elections in the past, and the liquor interest wields a powerful influence in controlling public affairs. Let us not forget that we have a "Dunkin Bill," a "Sabbath Law," and "Sanitary Laws" upon our Statute Books, let us see that they are vigorously enforced in our municipalities and corporations, grateful for and using the half loaf, the whole loaf will come. But they say you can't remove mountains. "Yes we can. There is only one way of moving a mountain, and our Master has told us that we may not do it with the ordinary weapons, but we can by faith and the word. Go up to the mountain and bid it be removed. That is what we have been doing. "Well" they say, "it is not in the sea yet." True, but will you say that the mountain has not begun to move? Men may call the bills to which we have referred "little bills," but if it has begun to move even a little way, it is time for those who are living under the shadow of that mountain to get out of the way. Begun to move it has, and it is only for calm men and determined women in simple faith and earnest action to keep at work, bidding the mountain go into the sea, bidding it in the name of God to take itself away and disappear in the depths, and if they so continue, the mountain will be removed and will be cast into the sea. It is a fact that the political parties of this country are pretty evenly divided, why then you ask the signal victories of the late contest? Because it was thought one party had been recreant to the sacred trust reposed in them, and by the press, from the platform and the pulpit were denounced. Thank God, morality has a place in the public conscience. Let us as temperance men learn a lesson from this, and from pulpit, platform and by the press, let this not *Pacific Scandal*, but *roaring scandal* be condemned. Let us educate public opinion up to this point. Use moral suasion. Agitate! Agitate!! Agitate!!! Give no rest to this giant foe, until perfectly routed, until victory is emblazoned on our banners. And then with God's blessing shall we be a prosperous and happy, because a sober people. May heaven speed the day!

TEMPERANCE WORK AMONG THE YOUNG.

BY REV. G. T. COLWELL.

It was intended to afford an opportunity for the discussion of this important subject, but want of time, prevented any thing more than listening to the Rev. G. T. Colwell, who had, as the result of thought and experience, prepared the following statement of difficulties that exist in connection with the work among us, together with suggestions, as to what might prove a remedy for them.

It is hoped, those who have experience in the work, and who take an interest therein, will give the suggestions their serious consideration to the end that practical results may appear.

THE DIFFICULTIES.

Many excellent plans have been devised to inculcate the principles of Temperance in the minds of the young, and through the blessing of Almighty God they have been instrumental in the accomplishment of lasting good to great numbers. Still the question is one of such profound importance, and is so interwoven in the best and future interests of our rapidly growing country, and the world at large, that every pious, thoughtful, earnest worker in this department of the great temperance reform, must, however reluctantly, acknowledge, that to a very considerable extent, they have failed to accomplish all that their projectors had good reason to expect. Not indeed because of any radical defect in the schemes themselves but because they have not been faithfully and generally applied.

LACK OF MINISTERIAL AID.

1st. Pastors, as a rule, have their time so fully taken up in the discharge of their ministerial duties on the Sabbath, that very few of them can give their time and attention to the Sabbath School.

SABBATH SERVICES.

2nd. It is fair to presume that in a majority of instances, two services are held on the Lord's day, so that the exercises of the Sabbath Schools are usually hurried through especially, since the introduction of the international series of lessons, without the possibility of presenting the Temperance cause before them.

COUNTRY CONGREGATIONS.

3rd. Usually in country congregations, distance from the place of worship has much to do with the time allotted for the services of our Sabbath Schools, so that the subject of Temperance is very rarely brought before the minds of the pupils.

EVENING JUVENILE MEETINGS.

4th. Objections of Parents, Guardians and others, to evening meetings, is an insuperable obstacle in the way of reaching these cases.

SUITABLE WORKERS.

5th. The difficulty of securing the services of persons suitable for this work is a greatly felt want, for but few, comparatively are really adapted to it, and without it the young will fail to be interested and conduct themselves with propriety in juvenile meetings.

The question therefore arises, how can we provide for, and overcome these difficulties and meet the imperative necessities of the age in which we live? I therefore suggest,

THE PLEDGE IN SABBATH SCHOOLS.

1st. That each Sabbath School furnish itself with a pledge book, and that the scholars be invited to sign the pledge by the Pastor or Superintendent, each one standing as the name is given. The names to be recorded in classes, with each Teacher's name at the head of the list. To be followed with suitable remarks and the blessing of God invoked.

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JUNIOR CLASSES.

2d. Experience and practice will show that generally, junior classes complete the study of lessons sooner than the senior classes, in which case let each Teacher furnish questions to his or her class on the evils of intemperance, &c. to be answered from Scriptures the following Sabbath.

SERMONS FOR THE YOUNG.

3rd. That each Pastor arrange for a monthly sermon to the young, either by himself, his assistant, or by exchange, instead of the usual discourse. The alternate month, in the evening hold a Temperance concert meeting for the children instead of the usual service, said meeting to be under the supervision of the Pastor and church to be conducted according to their united judgement.

TEMPERANCE PERIODICALS.

4th. That there be an attractive Temperance publication provided for distribution to the children, either semi-monthly or monthly, as may be judged proper, or in accordance with the pecuniary status of the schools. Such publication not to supersede the usual Sabbath School papers of each School.

BANDS OF HOPE.

5th. It is advised that Bands of Hope be organized where the necessary means for conducting them can be secured.

PARENTS.

6th. That parents be requested to attend the monthly juvenile meetings, and urged to keep the subject of Temperance before their families in daily home worship, by suitable Temperance readings, special conversation, Temperance music, Scripture, and short prayer.

OPEN JUVENILE SOCIETIES.

7th. That to reach the entire juvenile community, a society for the young be organized, either under the care of Temples, Divisions of Sons of Temperance, Churches, or suitable persons appointed by each locality, entirely apart from Sabbath Schools, and yet open to all. Meetings to be held Monthly, and to last one hour, at which parents and friends should be invited to attend.

SECRETS.

8th. These meetings to be entirely free from pass-words, tests, or any other ritualistic ceremonies. Suitable singing with music if available, to constitute a considerable portion of the entertainment, with suitable readings, recitations, addresses. Always opening and closing with prayer.

OFFICERS.

9th. These should be selected with special reference to adaptation for the work, consisting of a President, Secretary, Chaplain and Door-keeper.

A JUVENILE TEMPERANCE PAPER.

10th. That a paper be published in the interests of the Juvenile Temperance work, in connection with some publishing house or company in the Province of Quebec; and it is hereby recommended that the Proprietors of the *Montreal Witness* be requested to take charge of and edit the same. Also, that the clergy and others interested in the work, furnish such matter from these societies as will be sufficiently attractive to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of all Temperance men and women in every community in our Province and country at large, and that said paper be published Monthly, at the rate of 25 cents per annum.

COUNTY MEETINGS.

11th. That an Annual County Meeting be organized, to be held at such time and place as will be most central, at which juvenile mass meetings be held, under the control and supervision of an executive, consisting of persons delegated by the local Juvenile Societies.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

12th. To consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, assisted by a committee of the most experienced Temperance men and workers of the county, actually engaged in this particular work.

ROLL OF MEMBERS AND VISITORS

IN ATTENDANCE AT THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The following list is incomplete, owing to some persons having neglected to register their names.

Allis T C..... Montreal

Baker G D..... Dunham
 Becket J C..... Montreal
 Black John..... "
 Bond Dean..... "
 Boutelle James..... Danville
 Breadner Joshua..... Athelstan
 Brown Rev T C..... Compton
 Burns Rev R F..... Montreal

Carmichael Rev. J..... Montreal
 Cairns Joseph..... Ormstown
 Chalmers James..... W Shefford
 Cook Wm..... Montreal
 Colwell Rev E T..... Danville
 Cramer H E..... Windsor
 Currie E F..... N Stanbridge

Dawson Dr..... Montreal
 Denison G S..... "
 Dowlin Dr..... Sherbrooke
 Duff Rev A..... "
 Duff J M M..... "

English Rev Wm..... Dunham

Fawkes Rev J..... Farnham
 Ferrier Hon James..... Montreal

Galbraith Rev Wm..... Montreal
 Gales Rev T..... "
 Gardner John..... "
 Gibbons Joseph..... W Shefford
 Goddard Charles..... Stukely

Hackwell Wm..... Boscobel
 Hall J S..... Montreal
 Hall J M..... "
 Higgins J J..... "
 Hodge George..... "
 Holden R..... Frelighburg
 Hulburt A..... Farnham

Irwin Robt..... Montreal

Jackson Rev S..... Stanbridge
 Jones C G..... Montreal

Kimball John..... Dunham

Lawrence L H..... W Shefford
 Lebourveau S..... Montreal

Mansfield C H..... Farnham
 Martin George..... Montreal
 Martin B M..... Bolton
 Macdonald J K..... Montreal
 Macfarlane J..... "
 McCaul Rev J..... Three Rivers
 McIndoe G E..... Granby
 McNaughton Wm..... Ormstown
 Mell Wm..... Montreal
 Monaghan J..... St Johns
 Morrison Dr..... Huntingdon
 Morrison Wm..... Melbourne

Neil Wm..... Granbro'
 Nighswander Rev DD..... Granby

Orr W H..... Montreal

Peplar Charles..... Melbourne
 Phillips J..... Montreal
 Pitcher Rev J..... "

Robinson Thos..... Montreal
 Rogers George..... "
 Rosevear Wm..... "
 Rugg P N..... Compton

Sanborn Hen Judge..... Sherbrooke
 Sargent G S..... Montreal
 Scott S B..... "
 Schneider T H..... "
 Springer Rev J..... "
 Smith Wm..... Sawyerville
 Stewart Wm..... Montreal
 Sutherland Rev A..... "

Thompson John..... Montreal
 Timmis J. H..... "

Weaver G W..... Montreal
 Wells Rev G H..... "
 Whitten James..... Adamsville
 Wilson Rev John..... Montreal

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The following are the questions sent before the Annual Meeting to prominent temperance men. The answers were referred to a Committee. (See page 24).

1. Name of Municipality.
2. Name of County.
3. What temperance organizations are there in the municipality ?
4. Do you know of any special efforts to enlist the young in the temperance cause ?
5. Have any special efforts been made to advance the cause of temperance in connection with the Churches of the municipality ?
6. Has any county temperance convention been held in the county during the year ?
7. Are the prohibitive clauses of the existing laws relating to the Sabbath, children under 14 years of age, &c., enforced, and are the licensed liquor sellers brought to justice for selling contrary to law ?
8. Do you know of any civil suits having been prosecuted against liquor dealers by relatives of drunkards, or to recover damages in case of accident or death to the drinker ?
9. Is the retail traffic in intoxicating drink licensed or not ?
If licensed, was it at any time prohibited ?
(Questions 10 to 16 refer to Municipalities where no retail liquor licenses are granted.)
10. Are licenses withheld by the Council or by popular vote ?
11. How long has the municipality been without licensed retail liquor dealers ?
12. Is the law enforced ?—If only partially to what extent ?
If it has failed of being enforced what has been the cause ?
13. Which is found most effectual to enforce local prohibition—prosecutions by the Collector of Inland Revenue, or by Councils, or by individuals ?
14. Is provision made for the sale of liquor for medicinal and mechanical purposes ?
15. How are the wants of the travelling public provided for ?
16. Have any persons wholesale licenses in the municipality ?
17. What is your opinion as to the results of local prohibition as compared with the license system in the repression of drunkenness in localities where these laws have come under your observation ?
18. Do you think the laws as they at present exist, require alteration to make them effective for local prohibition.
If so please state what alterations you consider desirable ?
19. Do you think there is a growing feeling in favor of a GENERAL PROHIBITORY LAW ?
20. What Political action do you recommend temperance men to take at the present time ?

Name

Address

Please furnish us with any facts or suggestions that may encourage co-workers, or aid the general interests of the cause.

To the Friends of Temperance and Prohibition.

QUEBEC TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITORY LEAGUE.

In assuming the duties of office the Executive Committee are anxious to secure the sympathy and hearty co-operation of all Temperance organizations, Church Temperance Associations, and individual friends of the cause in the Province.

During the past three years the "League" has been before the country. Its principles and operations are becoming generally known.

As an organization we aim at the *total prohibition and suppression of the liquor traffic*, demanded and enforced by an enlightened public opinion, we seek to create that opinion, by Provincial and Local Conventions; Public meetings for the advocacy of temperance principles in the towns and villages of the Province; The circulation of useful literature treating upon the various aspects of the Temperance question; Memorials to religious bodies, &c., &c. We have asked Parliament to prohibit the traffic, and propose to renew the request.

We note with pleasure the evidently increasing interest in our great work, manifesting itself in social, commercial, religious, and legislative circles.

As is the case with many philanthropic efforts, the work of the League has been sustained by a few. Some have done nobly, by putting forth personal effort or by subscribing to the funds, whilst many have been content to eulogize the work without helping to carry it on. The subscriptions for the past year, from some localities, have been good, whilst other localities have done little or nothing. The Grand and Subordinate Bodies of the various Temperance orders, with many of their members have heartily sympathized with the League and kindly assisted by contributing to the funds. As we do not organize branches or interfere with, but rather encourage and assist all temperance Societies, we confidently rely upon their continued aid. There are also many friends of temperance, not connected with any Society who should contribute towards the work.

We are instructed to ask for at least \$2,500 for the work of the present year, and propose to arrange plans of usefulness with a view to the expenditure of that amount. It rests with those favorable to Temperance and Prohibition to say whether the liabilities incurred in carrying out such plans shall be met. We ask for *Liberal subscriptions*, and need them now.

The General Secretary (Rev. T. Gales,) will again at our request, and under our direction, devote himself to the work of the League. We solicit for him as before, a cordial welcome from temperance friends, and the cheerful assistance of those with whom he meets.

Mr. Gales will be assisted by Mr. Morrison, whose special work will be soliciting subscriptions from persons who have not hitherto contributed to the League.

We also respectfully and earnestly request individuals favorable to the work of the League (especially our lady friends) to canvass their respective neighbourhoods for subscriptions, (if possible) before the annual visit of the Secretary.

The Secretary will gladly furnish collecting books and such information as may be desired.

Signed by order of the Executive Committee,

T. H. SCHNEIDER,

Chairman.

All communications and remittances to be addressed Rev. T. Gales, Box 8924
P. O., Montreal.
Montreal, March 24th, 1874.