

QUEBEC TEMPERANCE & PROHIBITORY  
LEAGUE.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Third Annual Meeting,

HELD IN MONTREAL,

ON THE 19th AND 20th FEBRUARY, 1873.

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*Price 10 Cents.*

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MONTREAL:

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# Quebec Temperance and Prohibitory LEAGUE.

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THIRD ANNUAL MEETING  
HELD IN MONTREAL,  
Wednesday & Thursday, Feb. 19 & 20, 1873

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## FIRST SESSION—WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The Third Annual Meeting of the Quebec Temperance and Prohibitory League, assembled on Wednesday the nineteenth day of Feb., 1873, at Ten o'clock A. M., the Hon. Judge Sanborn, President, in the chair. The Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. S. J. Hunter. The Secretary read some recommendations from the General Committee in reference to the hours of meeting and order of business, which were adopted. The President appointed G. W. Weaver, Rev. James McCaul, and the Secretary, to strike the necessary Committees.

The Secretary then read the following

### REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The difficulties with which Temperance reformers have contended, have often been of so formidable a character, that many of them would have long since abandoned the enterprise had they not been thoroughly convinced of its importance, encouraged from time to time by tokens of good accomplished, and above all, inspired by a firm faith in the Supreme Being, whose blessing they constantly and earnestly sought to rest upon their humble efforts.

To those who interest themselves in the progress of Temperance work in various parts of the world, the past year has been one of great interest and encouragement. Without alluding to many of the important occurrences of the year outside our own country, we may be allowed to direct your attention to one or two facts, bearing upon the particular aspect of the temperance cause declared by our constitution to be the object of the League, "the total suppression of the Liquor Traffic."

Interested and ignorant persons, ever since the passing of the Maine Law, have availed themselves of every opportunity of declaring it to be a failure, their own experience being referred to in proof of their declaration. In opposition to opinion freely expressed and frequently used against the advocates of "Prohibitory Law," the Governor of the State of Maine, members of the Executive Council and others, have, in reply to a letter from the Hon. Neal Dow, and with the understanding that their statement would be published, stated:—"In many parts of Maine the Liquor Traffic has absolutely ceased to exist, liquor shops are unknown; and wherever within the state the trade exists at all, it is carried on secretly and with caution, as other unlawful things are done. One effect of the law has been to render the liquor trade disreputable, and no person who knew Maine as it was before the Maine Law, and has been acquainted with it down to the present time, can doubt that the effect of the law has been most marked and salutary. Poverty and crime have been greatly diminished by it, because vastly less money has been wasted in strong drink. In some places and at some times, the execution of the law has been fitful and capricious, yet with these exceptions, the law has been as well enforced as our criminal laws generally are."

Since signing the above, Gov. Perham has, in his Annual Message, declared Prohibition to be the settled policy of the State.

In Great Britain the United Kingdom Alliance has, after nineteen years of earnest agitation in favor of the legislative suppression of the Liquor Traffic, adopted an electoral policy by which many will be torn from their respective political parties, for the purpose of securing the "Permissive Bill." This bold step necessarily provokes opposition; the "rum party" and timid temperance men stand aghast, and politicians wonder at the audacity of men who declare themselves willing to support principle rather than policy, and to defend the interests of humanity rather than the interests of party.

From this part of the empire we shall watch with great interest the development of the Alliance policy, and endeavour to derive instruction and inspiration from the wise and noble men who shape the course of that organization.

It is now the privilege and duty of your Executive to lay before you an account of their stewardship, and to return into your hands the trust committed to them a year ago.

At our first meeting, Mr. G. W. Weaver was elected Chairman for the year, and to the fidelity and earnestness of that gentleman the League is greatly indebted. It was our intention to meet quarterly, but we have found it necessary to meet much oftener; all our meetings have been attended by a constitutional quorum of members, and our deliberations have been of a very harmonious character.

#### THE REPORT.

We deemed it necessary to publish 3000 copies of the report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the League; these were supplied to

persons who ordered them, at cost price; copies were also sent to members of the League, clergymen, and other prominent persons, or distributed by the agent. We have reason to believe the circulation of the report has in many cases resulted in good; where Temperance Literature is scarce, it has been highly prized. In several Temperance organizations the essays have been read with profit, and we trust the Annual Report of the Proceedings of this League will continue to be a valuable pamphlet affording instruction and encouragement to Temperance workers in every part of the land.

#### AGENCY AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

As experience proves that the Temperance reform cannot be systematically and successfully carried on without a large amount of public platform advocacy, we resolved at the commencement of the year, to request the General Secretary to continue his services as Agent of the League. Mr. Gales has delivered about 250 Temperance addresses during the year, some of which have been to children, and some from the pulpit on the Sabbath; he has met a large number of people in various parts of the Province, and in addition to lecturing upon temperance, has conveyed much valuable information regarding the temperance cause in general and the League in particular. He has usually succeeded in reaching his appointments, and reports having met with a cordial reception almost everywhere. His work in the County of Compton was left undone, owing to sickness in his family, and it was too late to make other arrangements before the Annual Meeting.

#### ONE PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATION.

At the last meeting of the League, the propriety of organizing "Branches" was introduced and discussed, but the majority disapproving of such a step, nothing was done; lest some should still think it desirable, and with a view of answering queries upon the subject, your committee beg to state that, in their opinion, "Branches" could not be organized without defeating some of the important objects of the League. There are at present in the Province of Quebec, 29 Divisions S. of T., with 1500 members; 96 Temples, I. O. G. T., with 5200 members; 12 Lodges of B. A. O. G. T. with 1,100 members; 2 Tents of Rechabites, with 140 members; as well as a few open societies, either on the basis of the Montreal Temperance Society, or in connection with religious congregations. These societies contain the best and most experienced temperance workers in the Province, whose aid is indispensable to the League, and whose sympathy and confidence your Executive must possess, or they cannot possibly carry on an earnest and successful agitation. The formation of "Branches" of the League in localities where the organizations referred to, exist, would be considered rivalry, and would result in alienating many persons whose support the League would otherwise receive.

The various "Orders" are so constituted as to enlist many who, but for them, would stand aloof from the temperance movement. They

are doing a most important work, and we cordially wish them success in all legitimate efforts to increase their numbers and influence; at the same time we are not unmindful of the fact that many good temperance men and women are outside the societies referred to; and, instead of unnecessarily multiplying organizations by creating Branches of the League, we deem it desirable to invite all members of existing societies, and all total abstainers, to rally round the League, as an organization well calculated to act in harmony with all, and to be the exponent of the temperance sentiment of the entire province.

An Address, setting forth the aims, &c., of the League, was prepared and forwarded to the representative temperance bodies, from each of which we have received assurances of sympathy and co-operation; they have also appointed delegates to this meeting. We forwarded to every temperance organization (of whose existence we had any knowledge) a circular inviting co-operation; several have responded either by appointing delegates or by contributing to the funds. An annual contribution of two dollars, from each temperance organization in the Province, would materially aid the finances of the League and evince the confidence reposed in it by the various societies.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER PROVINCES.

Your Committee instructed the General Secretary to address a communication to the Ontario League, asking that body to unite with us in an appeal to the various temperance organizations of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, inviting them to take steps for the formation of Leagues in each province. The action of the Ontario League will be laid before you, and your Committee trust the work now auspiciously commenced may be extended until each province of the dominion has its League, and all acting together upon the legislature of the country.

The Ontario League held its annual meeting in September, and a special meeting in December, at which we were represented by Rev. Alexander Campbell. The proceedings were of a very interesting character. Our Ontario brethren gave a certain sound in reference to prohibition.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL BODIES.

A memorial prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose, and signed by the officers of the Ontario and Quebec Leagues, was transmitted to the various Ecclesiastical Bodies of both Provinces. We have great pleasure in recording the action taken anent the temperance question, in the various bodies whose minutes we have received.

*Church of England*—The Synod of the diocese of Montreal adopted the report of a committee, recommending that, for the ultimate suppression of intemperance, a combined effort should be made throughout the diocese, and further, that Temperance Associations should be formed in every parish and mission of the diocese. The diocese of Toronto published the memorial with the minutes, and referred it to a committee with a view to their reporting thereon at the next meeting of

Synod. We understand that three clergymen, in the diocese of Quebec, have been appointed to consider the subject of temperance and report.

*Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland.*—The memorial was received by the Synod, ministers of the Church were enjoined to preach upon the subject, and to use such other means as they may judge necessary to check the progress of intemperance. The committee, on the life and work of the Church, directed special attention to the sin of intemperance, rejoiced at the growing sensitiveness to the evil in the church and community, and expressed a desire for the legislative suppression of the liquor traffic.

*The Canada Presbyterian Church*, at its General Assembly, referred your memorial to a committee on the state of religion, who in their report say :—“It is pleasing to learn that a growing number, both of the members in full communion, and of the youth, oppose the drinking customs, by abstaining wholly from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage ; and that various congregational associations for this end exist, or are being formed. If the congregations take this matter in hand, and the office-bearers, without making it a term of communion, would only head the movement, our church, (if not our country,) would soon be rid of its most marked reproach.

*The Wesleyan Conference* appointed a special committee to whom our memorial and several resolutions of district meetings, recommending more distinct church action on the subject of temperance reform, were referred. The committee expressed gratification, with the growing conviction in the conference and in the church, of the vast importance of the temperance reformation, and of the duty of using all lawful and scriptural means to diminish the traffic and obtain its legal prohibition.

*The Baptist Convention, (East,)* received the memorial, and recommended the adoption of total abstinence principles to all members of churches connected therewith, and urged them to give their influence and aid to the temperance reformation.

*The Society of Friends*—received and published the memorial in the minutes of the yearly meeting, and promised co-operation. The “Friends” make total abstinence, a condition of membership, and report only two violations of the rules of the Society in that respect last year.

*The Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec* adopted the following resolution.

“That this Union reiterates the expression of its deep conviction as to the well known and wide spread evils resulting from the drinking usages of society, and would respectfully request all the Pastors of our churches, to preach on this subject, on or before the second Sunday in December.”

*The New Connexion Conference* adopted the following resolution :—

“That the Conference reiterates its former sentiments on the subject of intemperance ; we regard the use of intoxicating drinks as the fruitful source of much of the poverty, wretchedness and crime, with which our country is afflicted ; and we would urge upon all our ministers and members, the abso-

lute necessity of total abstinence as the only course of safety ; and also, that every possible means be employed to secure the entire abolition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks."

The Wesleyan Conference and the Baptist Convention held during their last Annual Meetings, (which were in Montreal,) public meetings for the advocacy of temperance principles. We gladly assisted in giving publicity to both meetings, and the League was ably represented at the Wesleyan meeting by Very Rev. Dean Bond, L. L. D., and at the Baptist meeting, by Rev. W. Taylor, D. D. Both meetings were well attended and exerted a salutary influence ; we trust other religious bodies will follow the example set by our Wesleyan and Baptist friends.

Before leaving this part of the report, we desire to bear testimony to the hearty assistance received from ministers of all denominations, and also to the great value of temperance organizations in connection with Christian churches.

It is impossible to over rate the value of the *Pulpit*, in a work like ours. A combination of circumstances may lead to the reformation of inebriates. Bands of Hope or other juvenile temperance societies may induce many of the young to shun the first glass, but our great reform can never be generally and permanently successful, until by appeals to the judgment and conscience, we bring over to our side, the great multitudes that gather sabbath after sabbath in our sanctuaries. To this end, we must rise above all sectarian considerations, and appeal to God's ministers of every creed, to come to the forefront of the battle, and use their position and influence to destroy the destroyer of millions ; when they unitedly respond to our appeal, brighter and happier days will dawn upon the church and the world.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC CO-OPERATION.

We have learned with satisfaction of the earnest and successful efforts made by many of the Roman Catholic Clergy, to promote the cause of temperance among their parishioners. Not a few large total abstinence societies exist in connection with congregations, and in many French parishes the sale of liquor is prohibited. The committee appointed for that purpose corresponded with the societies in this city ; and whilst many of their members are thorough prohibitionists, the societies, as such, appear unwilling to enter into a prohibitory agitation at the present time. The committee prepared a circular setting forth the views of the League, (especially in reference to prohibition,) which was under our direction, printed and sent to the Clergy, throughout the Province. To this circular, replies have been received, indicating the approval of some of the Roman Catholic Clergy of the principles of the League.

#### THE YOUNG.

The finances of the League, have not been in such a condition, as to warrant any effort of a general character to enlist the children of our province under the Temperance Banner. We have, however, pleasure



in recording a renewed interest in this department of temperance work in several localities, and a widespread feeling of its paramount importance. Information regarding the best methods of carrying it on is often sought. Outside our cities and towns, are a very large number of children, who require to be interested and educated in reference to temperance principles. How best to reach these, is a question that should enter into our discussions.

It might be well for this meeting to appoint a committee, whose duty should be to make enquiry concerning juvenile temperance organizations, their membership, modes of working, &c., and report next year.

#### TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.

It is a matter of great importance, that the public be constantly informed of the position and progress of our enterprise, and to this end we recommend the friends of the temperance cause, to use as freely as possible, the columns of our leading journals, many of which are now willing to insert communications upon the subject.

There are also several temperance papers published in the Dominion, which should receive the patronage and support of the friends of the movement.

In the great work of educating ourselves and others, in reference to the truths and principles of the temperance reform, the publications of the United Kingdom Alliance, the Scottish Temperance League, the National Temperance League, (London,) and the National Temperance and Publication House, (N. Y.) will be found invaluable. Men of no ordinary talent, are contributing to the Temperance Literature of the day, their productions should be widely circulated and carefully pursued.

This League should not overlook the value of temperance tracts. "Alliance Leaflets" are being circulated by the million in Great Britain, with the best possible results; will not some of our wealthy friends come to our assistance, and supply funds for the special purpose of scattering broad-cast, silent messengers of warning and instruction?

#### INEBRIATE ASYLUMS.

At the first Annual Meeting of the League, after an address from Mr. Geo. Wakeham, Manager of the Belmont Retreat, Quebec, a committee was appointed to consider the subject of an Inebriate Asylum, and take steps to organize an association for the support and management of such an institution. The committee, after due consideration, did not see their way clear to act as some desired, but applied to the Provincial Legislature for an appropriation to Mr. Wakeham, and the sum of \$400 was granted. Just before the opening of the last session of the Quebec Legislature, we received a communication from Mr. Wakeham, to the effect that he purposed to ask the government to provide for the support of (say) twenty inebriates committed to his asylum under the act for the interdiction and cure of habitual drunkards. Your committee resolved to petition Parliament in favor of Mr.

Wakeham's request, but before anything could be done an appropriation, as before, of \$400, was made, after which a petition from us would have been useless for the session.

The importance of inebriate asylums is becoming more widely recognized; and whilst we regard "prohibition" as the only legislative action that can be finally accepted, or successful, we recognize the duty of an enlightened and Christian people to make present provision whereby many who are now hopeless inebriates may have afforded to them opportunity for reformation; and we recommend the League to take a deep and practical interest in the work so successfully carried on for the past eight years at the Belmont Retreat.

#### PROHIBITION.

Your Committee has not lost sight of the fact that the declaration of principles adopted last year, gave our friends and the country generally, reason to expect an earnest agitation on our part in favor of the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages. Early in the year we addressed the Executive of the Ontario Temperance and Prohibitory League upon the subject. That body approved of the suggestion, and at its meeting in September resolved to unite with us and others in petitioning the Dominion Legislature, praying for an act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks throughout the Dominion. A petition, prepared by the Ontario League, and adopted by us, has been extensively circulated by the various temperance organizations and individual friends of the cause. It has been numerously signed, and we recommend that the League take steps for its presentation to Parliament as soon as possible after the opening of the session. Whatever may be the effect of the petition upon the laws of the land, we are satisfied that it has already done good service by awakening thought and calling forth discussion. The petition movement has satisfied us of the great and growing feeling against the liquor traffic; it has also revealed the great ignorance which exists in the minds of many, of the practical value of "prohibitory law." To endeavor to remove this ignorance by well authenticated facts is one of the most important works in which we can be engaged. It is a work that will take time and money to accomplish, but when accomplished surely every well disposed citizen, of whatever nationality or creed, will rally round our principles and demand the entire prohibition of a traffic that all experience teaches cannot be satisfactorily limited or regulated. It is very encouraging to know that some sections of the province are already ripe for prohibition, and are availing themselves of the provisions of the Dunkin act. The agitation of the past few weeks has encouraged many of our friends who, in their several municipalities, have steadily and honestly set themselves against the license system.

In this connection we have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of twenty-five dollars from the Executive of the Grand Temple I. O. G. T. towards defraying the expenses of printing and circulating the petitions.

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## TEMPERANCE AT THE POLLS.

In a country so extensive as this dominion, with so many varied interests, it must necessarily be difficult to induce electors to support solely those candidates for municipal and parliamentary honors who are the representatives of our principles. Recognizing this difficulty, we record our conviction of the necessity for an agitation that shall keep our principles constantly before the minds of the people, with a view of creating a popular feeling in their favor sufficiently strong to make itself felt in the various elections until our object is attained.

## THE FUTURE OF THE LEAGUE.

Your Executive, a majority of whom are residents of Montreal, have been exceedingly anxious to interest in the operations of the League, the friends of temperance reform in every part of the Province. Our efforts in this direction, whilst not as successful as we desired, have not been without important results. Some there are, who, clamorous for rights, privileges and honors, query the advantages of connection with the League; but in most cases where its claims have been fairly presented and carefully considered the true and tried friends of the temperance cause have realized the importance of its work. During the year the General Secretary has received, privately and publicly, many assurances of sympathy from persons who previously stood aloof from us either from ignorance of our intentions or fear that we should retard the progress of other organizations. If the work can be carried on, and the League made what it ought to be—a bond of union between all individuals and societies favorable to the cause of temperance, a concentration of their thoughts and efforts—it will ere long exert a most powerful influence for good. It must be borne in mind that we have a population of 1,190,000, the great majority of whom speak the French language; to reach and influence this entire population is the important work we have undertaken to accomplish.

*The Executive.*—It is a matter of great importance that a good working majority of the Executive should reside in Montreal, not only on account of the necessity for frequent meetings but also because a large proportion of the funds are expected from this city, the work of collecting which devolves upon the Executive. We recommend the League, to appoint in each county a corresponding member of the Executive, whose duty shall be to arrange the annual or special meetings under the auspices of the League, in the county in which he resides, and furnish the League at its annual meeting, with a report of the state of the temperance cause in his county.

*The General Committee* is too widely scattered to be of much value to the League in its collective capacity; but each individual member can render most important service in the locality in which he resides, by arranging meetings for the agent, collecting funds, and furnishing information and advice.

## FINANCES.

The most perfect organization, with the most efficient officers, will find its work crippled on every hand, if the Treasurer is not supplied with funds to meet the numerous liabilities that must be incurred in the discharge of duties such as are required of the Executive of this League. The various temperance organizations have, by a system of weekly dues, done good service by teaching the necessity of systematic giving for temperance work. In addition to system, thoughtfulness is required. Many temperance men there are who contribute something, and that systematically, but do not give in proportion either to their own ability, or to the importance of the work to be done.

Our agent has occasionally been permitted to leave localities (where the appreciation of his address has been manifested by a vote of thanks,) without receiving a sufficient amount to defray the actual expenses incurred by *us* in sending him there. We are not disposed to charge this to illiberality so much as to a want of thought in reference to the work of the League, and the importance of each locality contributing its share of the amount required to carry on the work. A slight effort to supplement the collection with an explanation of the claims of the League by a *resident*, will generally result in procuring an amount sufficient to relieve the Executive from any pecuniary embarrassment, and supply the means required for the extension of the work. We are glad to say the finances of the League are in a satisfactory condition. We expect to be entirely free from debt before this meeting closes, and hope with an increasing membership, and increasing liberality on the part of our friends, that our successors will have the means for carrying on a vigorous work, placed at their disposal.

## IN MEMORIAM.

We cannot close without paying a tribute of respect to our deceased Vice-President, the late Mr. John B. Lay of Waterloo. Those who were present at our first annual meeting will remember the ability displayed by our departed friend in presiding over our deliberations. In his death the temperance cause has lost an earnest and faithful advocate.

## CONCLUSION.

The record of our work for the year is now before you. We have sought to make the League worthy of the respect and co-operation of all good citizens, with what success, we leave others to decide.

Whilst urging and petitioning for "prohibition," we have endeavored to recognize the necessity for an earnest and persistent educational work. We have a firm conviction that if honest effort for man's good and God's glory, is as bread cast upon the waters, the results will most assuredly appear after many days.

We beg all workers in the temperance cause not to be disheartened by reason of the mighty opposition of interest and appetite, but in view of victories already achieved, and vantage ground already gained,

to press on with renewed determination, and with humble dependence upon God, and believing their work to be in accordance with His gracious will, confidently to expect the time when

“ Might, with the right and truth shall be,  
For come what may, to stand in the way,  
That day the world shall see.”

Signed on behalf of the Executive Committee.

ROBT. IRWIN, *Sec'y.*

Moved by Rev. D. Ross, seconded by Rev. George Douglas, L.L.D. 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.

The President then addressed the League as follows :

I am glad to see that the report covers so much ground. In seeking for the passing of a prohibitory liquor law, the report alludes to the necessity for co-operating in the cause with the French citizens of the Province of Quebec. Religious differences should not prevent a unanimous support of this great social question of temperance reform. The combined action of all classes and creeds is required to effect the revolution. Temperance is not a question of race or creed but of humanity. At present there are many difficulties to be overcome. Our finances are insufficient, and we meet with a strenuous opposition from a certain class of the community. I am glad to see practical efforts being made from the pulpit. The more the nation becomes interested in the good cause, the more do the truths become familiar. There is a great lack of interest on the subject; and one of our objects should be to avail ourselves of all local means of agitation and enlightenment. We can use the Sunday and day schools, the press and the pulpit. All these instrumentalities are more or less at our command, and it is through them we must elevate the standard of public sentiment. The middle classes of the community are those from whom we must expect the largest support; not from the highest or lowest. The middle classes, strong and stalwart in their views of right and wrong, are those who represent and are the exponents of public opinion. They are such as no Governor, or body of rulers, dare for any length of time to set at defiance; for these reasons the efforts of the League should be directed to the middle classes. It is also necessary to raise the leading members of society to a higher standard of rectitude. People look up to those who occupy high official and social positions, from whom goes forth a most powerful influence. These require to be set right. They are on a different plane from the community at large, and for that reason methods must be arranged by which to reach their stations. Neither by ridicule nor by envy, can we as temperance reformers influence them. I am sorry to know that at social gatherings, the majority of the upper circles of society set up a kind of standard to which all are expected to bow. The young say this is a pattern for us, and they err accordingly. Such a state of things must be overturned. The time has come for action. There are strong men of stout hearts following, or yielding to this slavery who will gladly rise above it, if there is a way opened. It rests with temperance men to meet the emergency. Perhaps one mode will be a more open discussion on the subject in the public prints and letting our rulers and friends know the obligations they owe to society, and also in a moral point of view what a responsibility they hold with regard to the morality and prosperity of the nation.

## COUNTY REPORTS.

The following gentlemen then gave interesting accounts of the present position of the temperance cause in the several counties represented, viz :

Rev. James McCaul (Three Rivers) .....	St. Maurice County.
James Boutelle, (Danville) .....	Richmond " "
Wm. Morrison, (Melbourne) .....	" " "
The President. ....	Sherbrooke " "
Rev. G. Purkis, (Waterville) .....	Compton " "
W. L. Oliver, (Barnston) .....	Stanstead " "
A. P. Hulburt (East Farnham) .....	Brome " "
Henry Rose, (Waterloo) .....	Shefford " "
Rev. S. Jackson, (Stanbridge) .....	Missisquoi " "

Moved by Rev. George Douglas, L.L.D., seconded, and

*Resolved*,—That a committee be appointed to devise some means of bringing greater influence to bear upon the upper circles of society, especially those connected with the Legislature.

*Committee*—Rev. Dr. Douglas, Rev. Dr. Burns, and G. W. Weaver.

## COMMITTEES.

The Committee appointed to strike the committees presented their report, which was adopted, and the following committees appointed :

*Business*—G. W. Weaver, G. A. Sargent, and the Secretary.

*Finance*—Rev. J. McCaul, T. H. Schnieder, J. Boutelle, R. Irwin, and George Martin.

*To revise the Constitution*—J. Boutelle, A. P. Hulburt, R. W. Sanborn.

*Nomination of Officers*—H. Rose, W. W. Dalglish, Rev. J. J. Hall.

*Prohibition and Petitions*—W. E. Jordan, J. S. Hall, and S. J. Thompson.

*Inebriate Asylums*—F. W. Sheriff, M.D., T. D. Reed, M.D., and R. Irwin.

*Temperance Literature*—Rev. D. D. Nighswander, Rev. S. J. Hunter, and W. L. Whyte.

*Co-operation with other Provinces*—G. A. Sargent, W. L. Oliver, and J. H. Timmis.

*To name Delegates to Corresponding Bodies*—Rev. J. Howell, Rev. S. Jackson, and J. K. Macdonald.

*To consider how best to secure the co-operation of the Church*—Rev. D. Ross Rev. G. Purkis, and Rev. S. J. Hunter.

League adjourned at 12.30.

Benediction by Rev. James Howell.

## SECOND SESSION—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

League assembled at 2.30.

The President in the Chair.

Prayer by the Rev. G. T. Colwell.

Minutes of preceding session read and confirmed.

The hearing of County reports was then resumed.

William Cote reporting for ..... St. Johns County.  
 F. W. Sherriff, M.D. " ..... Huntingdon "  
 E. W. Murray, (Buckingham) ..... Ottawa "  
 Wm. Robertson, ..... Terrebonne "  
 John Gardner, (Delegate from St. George's Church Temperance Society,)  
 Montreal.

Letters were also received from

William McNaughton, (Ormstown) ..... Chateaugay County.  
 D. Dewar, (St. Andrews) ..... Argenteuil † "

The President then introduced, and invited to the platform one of the delegates from the Ontario Temperance and Prohibitory League, Thomas McNaughton of Cobourg, who briefly addressed the meeting.

H. Rose, on behalf of the committee on nomination of officers, presented the report of that committee, and there being no other candidates for the offices of President, Treasurer, and Secretary, the Rev. James McCaul was requested to cast the ballot for the League 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. .... "	Henry Rose. .... Waterloo
Rev George Douglas, L.L.D. "	A P Hulburt. .... Farnham
*George W Weaver. .... "	J W Eaton. .... Philipsburg
*T S Brown. .... "	Wm Cote. .... St Johns
James Hossack. .... Quebec	W W Dalghesh. .... Huntingdon
G B Houliston. .... Three Rivers	Ven Archdeacon Lonsdell. St Andrews
W H Lambly. .... Inverness	Thos Barron. .... Lachute.
James Boutelle. .... Danville	Geo Cameron. .... Thurso
G K Foster. .... Richmond	Wm King. .... Bristol

### TREASURER.

\*John S. Hall, Montreal.

### SECRETARY.

\*Rev. Thos. Gales.

†Received too late for the meeting a letter from James M. Craeken, of Grand Metis, giving a very interesting account of a Lodge of the B. A. O. of Good Templars in operation there.

## GENERAL COMMITTEE.

*Rev S J Hunter.....	Montreal	Stephen Foster.....	Rock Island
Rev G H Wells.....	"	E H Lebaron.....	Hatley
Rev J T Pitcher.....	"	Samuel Hoyt.....	Magog
J C Becket.....	"	W M Keyes, M D.....	Georgeville
Geo Martin.....	"	J McMannus.....	Bolton
*Robt Irwin.....	"	C R Keach, M D.....	Mansenville
W E Jordan.....	"	Rev J Smith.....	Sutton.
S B Scott.....	"	Rev R Lindsay.....	Knowlton
*G A Sargent.....	"	E L Chandler.....	Brome
*T H Schnieder.....	"	Rev D Lindsay.....	Waterloo
J R Dougall.....	"	Rev James Howell.....	Granby
*J K Macdonald.....	"	Rev W Rowsom.....	"
S J Thompson.....	"	James Chalmers.....	"
James Symington.....	"	Rev J J Hall.....	E Farnham
John Thompson.....	"	James Burnett.....	Farnham Centre
*J H Timmis.....	"	Rev John English.....	West Farnham
Alex Woods.....	Quebec	Rev C P Watson.....	Cowansville
G Mathison.....	"	Rev Wm English.....	Dunham
J P McEwan.....	"	R Holden.....	Freleighsburg
P Johnson.....	"	Rev S Jackson.....	Stanbridge
John McLean.....	Leeds	R Alcombrack.....	Bedford
*Rev James McCaul.....	Three Rivers	W H Vanvliet.....	Lacolle
Rev J W Truesdell.....	Warwick	Rev J C Davidson.....	Hemmingford
Gilbert Crosby.....	Danville	James Curran.....	Covey Hill
Rev G T Colwell.....	"	Rev T G Williams.....	Franklin Centre
R N Webber, M D.....	Richmond	Joshua Breadner.....	Atelstan
Wm Morrison.....	Melbourne	P McFarlane.....	Elgin
James Miller.....	Durham	F W Sheriff, M D.....	Huntingdon
Rev L C Wurtelle.....	Acton	Rev D Ross.....	Dundee
W Hackwell.....	Boscobel	Wm McNaughton.....	Ormstown
ELawrence.....	Lawrenceville	Thos Gebbie.....	Howick
W Bartlett.....	Ely	Wm Robertson.....	Terrebonne
John Samson, jr.....	Windsor	D Dewar.....	St Andrew
S T Morey.....	Sherbrooke	G Edwards.....	Thurso
Rev E H Sherril.....	Eaton	E W Murray.....	Buckingham
E S Orr.....	Sawyerville	Wm Hunton.....	Templeton
H E Cairns.....	Clifton	Rev P W Smith.....	Aylmer
Rev C P Mallory.....	Huntingville	Capt Findley.....	"
Rev G Purkis.....	Waterville	S Wright, M D.....	Wakefield
T McGovern.....	"	Wm Lough.....	Onslow
H C Wilson.....	Compton	W H Boyle.....	Bristol
John Wright.....	Barford	Wm Shaw, jr.....	Clarendon Centre
Rev L P Adams.....	Fitch Bay	A W Smith.....	Hargrave
C Cheney M D.....	Beebe Plain	Wm McFarlane, M D.....	Portage du For

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

Moved by Rev. James McCaul, seconded by H. Rose, and

*Resolved*,—That the thanks of the League are due, and are hereby tendered to the Rev. Thomas Gales for the unremitting activity displayed by him in discharging the duties of Secretary and Agent of the League since its organization.

P. P. Carpenter, B.A Ph. D., then read the following paper on

## TEMPERANCE WORK AMONG CHILDREN.

Last year we gave weighty reasons why every church should have a temperance society among its members, as one among its acknowledged and necessary institutions. There are of course two opinions on the subject; and many excellent Christians cannot see their way clear to giving up their portion in the intox-



icating cup, still less to advocating this course as part of the church work. But well-disposed persons, even if they drink themselves, from habit or as medicine, are generally content, often rejoice, that their children should grow up abstainers. After the plain, strong language in which the great bulk of the M.D.'s of Montreal, from the Dean of Faculty downwards, have condemned the ordinary use of intoxicants, he must be a bold man who asserts that drinking is necessary for his children's health or vigour. And he who counts up the lively, pleasant boys he has known, who are now drunken men, or who have died in the delirium of anticipated hell, must be foolhardy indeed if he does not rejoice when his children voluntarily arm themselves with the shield of abstinence against such an insidious foe.

The course of the Temperance Reformer is still plainer and more urgent. While he thankfully grants that the lowest drunkard may be reformed, and the most confirmed moderate drinker arrested, even at the edge of the precipice; he has seen too many cases of the most earnest converts, after many years of abstinence, returning to their old courses, not to dread the *first formation* of those habits of liquor-loving, which end in the drunkard's death. Especially is this true of all *Christian* abstainers.

Worldly persons may joke carelessly about a young man "sowing his wild oats"; and may say that a reformed rake makes a good husband. But every Christian who has sown such oats, even if now he be happily delivered, shudders at the harvest of evil thoughts and impure desires that has ripened a hundred fold in the deep places of his interior consciousness; and would give all he possessed if his memory only brought up scenes of pure enjoyment and the sanctities of home. A generation ago, gentlemen's sons were deliberately taught and even forced to drink, that their heads and stomachs might be seasoned to bear a daily bottle in maturer life without intoxication. Consistency would have taught the same parents to train their children to use arsenic and strychnine, and read immoral books.

Now, happily, even wilfully blind people cannot entirely resist the influence of the light that has been pouring on our age. What Christian father would wilfully take his wondering son to spend a single hour among the drinkers in a saloon? I have heard so-called gentlemen of rank, in their after-dinner talk at their own tables, utter obscenities—at the thought of which I shudder, and which yet were not reproved by the clergymen present. Debaters may split hairs as to the precise influence on the body of a single glass of wine; and it may be difficult to shew extremely moderate persons the danger of its continuance; but the old saying "*in vino veritas*" ("men speak truth when they drink") applies to the single glass as much as to the debauch. Under its influence the cloak of self-restraint is withdrawn; and man, even woman, gives utterance to words, forgotten perhaps afterwards by themselves, but indelibly fixed in the memory of the wondering youth who now perhaps first learns to distrust the friend or parent he has previously respected. Happy for him if he is not enticed to follow the example! Even the licentious Roman poet begged that all evil sights and words should be kept from the walls which sheltered a (heathen) boy. How much more should not Christians shield the image of God, shined in the sweet forms of their loved children, from hearing and seeing what *must* cloud, and might ultimately efface it!

We hold therefore that children should be carefully trained to eschew intoxicants, not merely to prevent a certain percentage of them from becoming drunkards; not merely to prevent a much larger percentage from injuring their bodily health by their use; not merely that they may carry important truth and practice home, and into we know not what society where otherwise it would find no entrance; but also that these greatest of all God's earthly blessings, the offspring of the purest affections and the centre of the brightest hopes, may be shielded from the corruptions of drinking *company*; from the filthy looks and words and sounds that, out of the abundance of their hearts, evil men bring

forth when alcohol removes the flimsy covering that worldly appearance throws over their usual guarded behaviour.

An angel in man's form might drink the wine, be shielded from its physical evils by the Lord's Holy Breath within him, and from the abundance of his heart bring forth only that which is good; but in how few is the old nature so entirely destroyed that the interiors of their mind will bear display before the young and unsullied.

Let our children then be trained, not only not to drink, but to avoid all company where drink is used. And, if necessarily thrown into such company, let them guard themselves by inward prayer and outward watchfulness against the poison that enters more insidiously even than the alcoholic fumes.

It must not be forgotten that, just as evil attracts and strengthens evil, so does each good thing, taught and practiced from good motives, bring other good things in its train. A wise mother, on her death-bed, gave as her last advice "Learn, my son, early to say No!" It may seem to us a trifling thing to refuse some wine sauce or brandied pudding; yet even that sacrifice may be to the child a greater treasure laid on the Christian altar than many a costly gift praised by the world. Many so-called "advanced Christians" do not struggle against themselves so successfully as does the child who refuses the tempting sweets. If even the Jewish Gideon knew the difference between the courageous and the doubtful soldier merely by the lapping of the water, the Lord may shew us hereafter the difference between the course of an angel and of a fiend *first diverging* when the tender conscience of the child decides whether to drink or refuse the proffered cup. Woe unto him, whether parent or friend, who either wilfully, or even as a joke or in indifference, becomes the occasion of falling to one of these little ones! On the other hand, blessed is that child whose awakened conscience first refuses the tempting delicacy in which he smells the alcoholic fumes; and who goes on, step by step, to refuse every prompting of impure desire within, or evil solicitation from without; and who thus learns to stand firm through life to the inward voice, "How shall I do this great wickedness, and sin against God?"

The quality of all Christian goodness and truth is twice blest. It blesses him that gives and him that takes. The child, bent on obeying what to him is a clear call of duty, even in a little matter, finds his own heavenly house thus built up within him, and is also unconsciously building up the heavenly house around. How many there are, even in our churches, far more among the parents of our scholars, who never see a temperance paper, or hear a temperance sermon, or have their minds specially directed to the duty of abstinence. A favorite child perhaps refuses the glass or sauce; it may be, will not fetch the liquor, or pass the bottle. He is questioned: and the child preaches temperance truth with a plainness which perhaps the very clergyman was too timid to use, and with a persuasiveness which only love can give. Many have been the conversions to temperance truth and practice among the adults, thus brought about through the teaching at the schools.

It is now acknowledged on all hands that the plain laws of health, and the use of the principal organs of our bodies, should be taught in schools. Shall we give lessons about air and food and dress; and not teach the effects of alcohol and tobacco, the most prevalent and attractive of all the unhealthy habits that the young are in danger of forming? Shall we inculcate temperance, caution, and self-restraint in the use of what are really the "good creatures of God," a duty which even heathen philosophers and schoolmasters agreed in urging; and shall we not teach that alcohol and tobacco are *bad* creatures for the human body, to be shunned as we teach children to shun all other poisons? and with immeasurably greater reason, since to one who kills himself by strychnine or arsenic, there are myriads who hug to their hearts the suicidal lust of drink. *Moderation in things good, abstinence from things evil*, ought to be taught in every school, in every family, in every college, and in every nursery. If we had Christian insight, we should dread to send our children to be taught

by men who, with abundant Latin or science, set their scholars an example of using the wine-cup or cigar. It is perhaps a weakness, but most children look up to their teachers with respect, and often imitate them even unconsciously. What teacher, what parent, is willing to face, at the judgment seat of Christ, the men who have died miserable drunkards, and who will then declare, "When a boy I learnt to love drink from you"? In some of the best educated European States, no teacher, however well qualified in other respects, can be appointed unless he can not only sing, but also play on an instrument. With how much more justice might we insist at our normal schools, as some religious bodies are wise enough to do at their colleges, that none should receive diplomas who cannot effectually teach the dangers of strong drink!

It is the duty of all teachers, whether in families or schools, to warn the young against prevailing evils. How much more then is this the duty of the Church! The day school teacher may feel himself bound (erroneously, as I think) to confine himself to physical truths; but the Sunday School teacher, and the minister, is bound always to urge Christian motives. The very prayer "*Lead us not into temptation*" is a lesson of duty to us to warn against one of the most dangerous of temptations; and the woe on him "through whom the offence cometh," should warn every teacher not to approach the holy temple of childhood with the pollution of evil habit. How many teachers there are who think they are interesting their class in some vividly portrayed Scripture scene, or well-worded exhibition of so-called christian doctrine; while the attentive little ones are keen to smell the alcoholic fume from the Sunday dinner, or the nauseous tobacco ingrained in the clothes. The talk after school among these rightfully inquisitive little ones is not "My teacher almost persuaded me to be a Christian;" but "My teacher drinks and smokes; I smelt him!"

Would that all policemen did their duty as effectually as this police of little ones whom the Lord has set to watch each one of us; who notice what we fail to see; and who are storing up for future woe lessons which we afterwards would fain have left untaught!

As to the *mode* in which temperance truth should be taught to the young, and the *form* which Church action should assume, there will be any number of differences of opinion. The main points are:—1. Where there is a will, is a way; and 2. What we know, love, and practice ourselves, we cannot fail to teach somehow.

One of the few hopeful signs in drink-loving England is the rapid extension of Bands of Hope. That name, by almost universal consent, has taken precedence of "Cold water army," "Young earnest teetotalers," and other designations of Juvenile Temperance Societies. They possess a current literature of periodicals, reciters, tracts, &c.; have their annual gatherings at the Crystal Palace or in Provincial Parks; have their regular soirées, processions or festivals; and, especially, hold their stated meetings, each in its own church or school home, or unitedly with kindred institutions elsewhere. Scarcely any one questions the good that has resulted from their labours. They have now been in working order long enough to send out into the world a noble phalanx of young men and women, schooled in true sobriety, and entering life firm in its obligations. Even those who have been members, and afterwards yield to temptation, have their consciences enlightened, and can far more easily be brought back again to safe paths. While the expression is common in Canada, "He has just come from England, and of course he loves his beer," a goodly number of our young immigrants bring with them the habits and the remembrance of the pleasures they shared in the Band of Hope, and wonder to find that such institutions are so rare amongst us, or are managed with so little spirit.

It is important that children should learn to associate their pleasures, as well as their instruction, with the institutions of their church and school. Vocal and instrumental music, and all sorts of innocent social festivities, are well connected with the Band of Hope. But, especially in such a city as Montreal, it is very

necessary to remember that these things are only means to an end, not the end itself. At every meeting, there should be not only something said or done; but that something should be prominent, and should be said or done as well as possible; 1. to teach the audience the truths about the effects of alcohol, and the necessity of abstinence; 2. to answer popular objections; 3. to encourage the members to be faithful; and 4. (most of all) to bring the Christian sanctions, motives and affections to bear on the Christian work. There is nothing incompatible in the mind of a child, and there need not be in ours, between a hearty laugh and afterwards a solemn prayer.

The music should be selected, not to shew off a favourite child's proficiency or the elegance of her dress; but to inculcate temperance truth and any other good things to which sweet melody and harmony can add their attractiveness and impressiveness on the memory. The shew-off songs should always be held subordinate to those in which all can use their voice, and especially to spirited temperance choruses. The patriot who said that others might write the books and make the speeches, if he might write the songs, knew well the power of music in fixing truth and in kindling the pure emotions.

One objection frequently outweighs all other considerations in this age of steam and electrical life:—"Granting all that can be said in favour of this work, I have not time to do it myself, and I do not know who can." In answer we would urge that a clergyman who has not time to work a Temperance Society, can preach a temperance sermon at least once among the hundred that he preaches in the year; and can enforce temperance arguments and motives, and take temperance illustrations, in many another sermon. And so with the Sunday School Teacher. Even in those schools where every lesson for each Sunday is exactly defined, it will be found that at least one of the lessons opens a door for temperance truth; and there are always intervals, or periods before school, in which he can speak of whatever occupies his mind. And as to the difficulty of finding workers to carry on a Band of Hope; if the work be of God, the worker will appear if he be properly searched out, and prayer be rightly offered. It will often be found that young persons are fitted for this work, whose sympathies cannot be enlisted in other more serious occupations. But it is necessary that careful oversight be kept up, lest a holy and useful Christian work degenerate into merely worldly concerns. The heart of all Temperance work must always be in the love of God, and the desire to do good to men. If the branch be severed from the vine, it must needs wither.

Among the indirect advantages arising from the general establishment in schools of Bands of Hope, may be mentioned the share they have in preventing the exclusive, sectarian feeling which too often separates Christians from each other, and (so far) from the Lord. It is natural that there should be an interchange of reciters, speakers, or singers at the different meetings, just as of ministers in the pulpits. Occasional general meetings will unite all together in a common cause. And the young can easily be taught that in a free country, where the law allows a majority of votes in each locality to make the sale of drink illegal, they may have the high honor when arrived at manhood, by the strength of union, of shutting up those open mouths of hell which at present disfigure our fair land.

The following suggestions are offered simply as the result of tolerably long and varied experience.

1. Adults who cannot enlist the sympathies of children by cheerful activity and self sacrificing love, are out of place in working a Band of Hope. Those should (if possible) lead, whose very look and manner makes them general favourites.

2. The older members (called in the North of England "big lads") should by no means engross the operations of the Society; but a due proportion should be allowed to each sex and to the varied ages, so that all should feel themselves represented.

3. In the committees also, there should be gradations of age. Gaps between children and adults should be carefully filled up. It is not desirable to draft all of a certain age into the adult society.

4. The ordinary meetings should be held on week days, generally once a month. But occasionally a portion of the ordinary Sunday School time should be devoted to the more solemn exposition of temperance truth; in order that it may be connected with the ordinary religious exercises; and that the attention of those teachers and scholars may be arrested who do not attend the week-day meetings.

5. The pledge should forbid the use of tobacco, as well as of intoxicating drinks.

6. In all juvenile societies, it is desirable that the postulants should remain on trial for at least a month. Their names should be entered at first in provisional books; and, during the month, the parents should be visited, and their consent obtained, previously to the taking of the permanent pledge.

7. The taking of the pledge should not be the mere signing in a book, which is not the solemn act to a child that it may be to an adult. It should be repeated aloud, in the presence of the audience; the hands may be joined, in token of brotherly union; and it should be followed, or preceded, by brief, earnest prayer. As the old churches make it a solemn part of the regular worship to stand up and repeat the Christian creed; so there is a propriety in all temperance meetings, whether of children or adults, in the members standing up to repeat the pledge which represents the temperance creed.

If a blessing is pronounced, in the Holy Word, even on those who give a cup of cold water in the name of Christ; how much more may not we confidently look for a blessing from the Good Shepherd on all true and loving efforts to protect the lambs we are seeking to gather into His fold, and to shield them from being carried off by the wolves of intemperance and other destructive lusts.

The thanks of the League were presented to Dr. Carpenter, and he was requested to place his paper in the hands of the Executive for publication.

Moved by Rev. James McCaul, seconded, and

*Resolved*,—That the Executive be, and hereby are authorized to publish as many copies of the proceedings of this meeting as they may deem necessary.

The Rev. J. T. Pitcher then read the following paper on

#### THE CHURCH AND THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Never, in the history of the temperance cause, has there been such a loud appeal for the Church's aid as at the present time. And the appeal, in despair of other means to the church, is not more a compliment than a serious charge of dereliction in the actual performance of her duty. For too long a period, and by too many persons, the temperance reformation has been looked upon as a work that does not belong to the church. But now, more plainly than ever, it is felt that the fate of the temperance reform is to be decided here. The advocates of the movement knock at its door, and wait to hear how the case is to be decided. The church has the people, the influence, and the organized machinery necessary for this work, and what is now wanted, is to get the ministers and members of all denominations deeply interested, and thoroughly at work, and soon the victory will be won.

We have no sympathy with that coarse and unfounded accusation which has often been brought against the church—that it has been the bulwark to defend the intemperance of the age. Let it not be forgotten that thoroughly religious men originated the great temperance movement—that religion lay

at its very foundation—that, in point of fact, it was cradled in the church. The vast majority of the men who at the present day are urging forward this good cause, who are the most outspoken in its behalf and the most earnest in denouncing intemperance, are the active men in our churches and Sunday Schools. Besides there is scarcely an ecclesiastical conference held in this country without the subject of temperance being freely discussed, and steps taken to secure more attention to this subject.

Having said this, we must, on the other hand, admit that the church has failed to give that hearty and unanimous support to temperance that its importance demands. In some churches not only have men been regularly accredited members, who have been known to be intemperate, but office-bearers, in positions of trust and honor, who ought to be exemplary in all good, have actually been engaged in the whisky and tobacco trade. So strong and influential has this element been in some churches, that the ministers, in their cowardice, have been afraid to denounce the nefarious God-dishonoring traffic.

The church should be foremost in every great moral enterprise—foremost in all that is for the glory of God and the welfare of man. The church should give no uncertain sound on all duties to be performed, all good to be embraced, and all evil to be avoided. Whatever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report, the church is bound by her high commission to hold and preach. And equally to "have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness."

While it is clear, that in every stage of the temperance movement, the ministers, members, and newspaper organs of the church, have been its most efficient allies, we believe the church is disposed to take enlarged views of her responsibilities, to give herself anew for the work, and thus respond to what is now demanded of her.

It is objected by some that "this will conflict with the spiritual character and object of the church." We answer that the church is for man as he is, adapted to the facts of man's condition as a sinner. It contemplates sin as an evil and a curse. It pours out its sympathies and blessings upon all who come under its influence. Surely it is safe for the church to mould its policy with the example of its Divine Founder, who alleviated the woes of mankind and confronted sin in every form.

We believe it to be the duty of every minister of the gospel, to preach total abstinence from all that can intoxicate as the only *safe* course for young and old—to preach it as a duty to abstain as an example to others,—to preach it, not *before* the gospel, nor *after* it, but *along* with, as *part* of the *gospel message*.

The church has never failed to recognize its duty to the poor and suffering, and in almost every society there is an organization formed to meet these wants, yet no one finds fault with this as inconsistent with the spiritual aims and legitimate work of the church. And what is the difference in principle, between making a sewing society for the poor a part of regular church work and the church establishing a regular temperance meeting? The temperance movement would be more direct and permanent relief for the poor, for it strikes at the root of four fifths of the poverty that Dorcas societies seek to relieve. The true relief of an individual and community is to elevate the character, and turn them from bad habits.

Again the objection is made, "why should the Church make a distinction among the evils and sins of the time?" The objector says, "there are terrible excesses and frauds in business, there is endless corruption in politics and legislation, there are wrongs of the sorest kind in the family relation, and if we follow in the line of prohibition, we must abolish business, shut up our legislative halls, and break up the family." But we answer the cases are different and not amenable to the same laws of procedure. Show us that we can dispense with business, law, and the family as readily as we can dispense with

this woeful traffic. Without these society could not exist, while intemperance is society's *curse* and its complete removal would be an incalculable blessing.

Intoxicants are either good or bad. Here we need not hesitate, we know the fruit to be bad and that continually, and the church should hew down the tree to its very roots. Intemperance is followed by the grossest evils, destroying reason, crippling the exercise of faculties for daily life, draining the vital force of the system, exposing it to every form of disease, to premature and disgraceful death, robbing men of self-respect, hurling them to poverty and disgrace, opening the soul to every kind of criminal solicitation, filling our criminal courts, our prisons, our asylums and poor-houses; destroying the sanctity of our sabbath, so that it has become *the curse* of our time,—the demon of modern society—that the church is called upon to cast out. It is a sad thought that there should be among those who ought to be foremost in the action against this foe, so much apathy in regard to the ruin wrought before their eyes. We are like the dwellers in a lofty mansion built on some dangerous coast where frequent wrecks occur. Darkness and storm are without, we are comfortable within. A ship crowded with passengers is going to pieces among the rocks: we see the red flash of the alarm guns, and hear the booming signal that death is at work and help is needed. *And we rest* while all through the night imploring voices are heard, one after another, men women and innocent children are dropping, dropping from the icy wreck and the busy waves are piling the dead bodies along the shore, under our very windows, and we sleep, or answer "am I my brother's keeper"? Do not Christian integrity and fidelity require that all true men take the ground of total annihilation of so worldly, so selfish, so perilous, so carnal, a foe?

If the church wishes to have the Sabbath day kept holy, then she is bound to do all she can to close all sources of intemperance—the liquor saloon and tobacco store; for the use of tobacco is but another species of intemperance, closely allied to the use of strong drink, in innumerable cases leading to it, costing our country nearly as much,—an evil, unnecessary, injurious and enslaving practice. This evil must be fought on temperance ground, with temperance arguments and temperance weapons. The only radical cure for intemperance is that the church lift up her voice loud and earnest in favor of total abstinence; let her influence be given only to those legislators who favor prohibition of the liquor traffic; let every sunday school be a band of hope; let every church be a temperance society; let our literature be purged of all sentiment favorable to moderate use of intoxicants; let our religious papers and magazines discontinue the advertisements of strong drink and become *consistent*.

" Still our onward course pursuing,  
 God speed the right!  
 Every foe at length subduing,  
 God speed the right!  
 Truth, thy cause, whate're delay it,  
 There's no power on earth can stay it,  
 God speed the right.

The thanks of the League were given to Mr. Pitcher, and his paper requested for publication.

#### PLACE OF NEXT MEETING.

Moved by H. Rose, seconded by A. P. Hulburt,

That the Fourth Annual Meeting of the League be held in "Montreal."

Moved in amendment by Robert Irwin, seconded by J. M. Hall,

That the Fourth Annual Meeting be held in "Sherbrooke."

The vote being taken on the amendment, it was declared lost. The motion was then put and carried, and Montreal was declared to be the place for holding the Fourth Annual Meeting.

League adjourned at 5 o'clock. Benediction.

### THIRD SESSION—WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The League assembled at 7.30 p.m. The President in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. S. Jackson.

Minutes of previous session read and confirmed.

Rev. G. T. Colwell, Chairman of Committee on temperance work among children, presented the following report:—

Having heard the very able and comprehensive paper read by Dr. Carpenter on the importance of temperance work among children, your committee are of opinion that the suggestions therein contained are entirely in keeping with the necessities of the present time, and would therefore strongly recommend their adoption, as the basis of operations in the future juvenile temperance work.

Report adopted.

#### THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Moved by W. E. Jordon, seconded by Joshua Breadner, and

*Resolved*,—That whilst recognizing several important restrictions regarding the hours and conditions of sale of liquor, under existing laws, this League declares that there can be no permanent or satisfactory remedy for the terrible evils of the liquor traffic so long as that traffic is licensed and protected by law.

Moved by Rev. T. Gales, seconded by A. P. Hulburt, supported by Thomas McNaughton, delegate from the Ontario League, and by C. H. Baker, of St. Albans, Vt., and

*Resolved*,—That this League re-affirms its conviction of the necessity of prohibitory law; and, cheered by the testimonies in its favor from various parts of the world, pledges itself to a continued agitation in favor thereof.

During this session the Shaftesbury Temple, I. O. G. T., having adjourned for that purpose, entered the room clothed in the regalia of their order.

The League adjourned at 10 o'clock. Benediction.

### FOURTH SESSION—THURSDAY MORNING.

The League assembled at 10 o'clock.

W. W. Dalglish, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Prayer by Rev. D. D. Nighswander.

Minutes of previous session read and confirmed.

Moved by Rev. A. Campbell, seconded by Joshua Breadner, and

*Resolved*,—That, in the opinion of this meeting, the evils arising from the liquor traffic, in Canada, have assumed such proportions that the existence of that traffic should no longer be permitted by the Dominion Legislature.



Moved by George Martin, seconded, and

*Resolved*,—That until Prohibition become the law of the Dominion, (or of the Province of Quebec) it is most desirable for the friends of temperance to endeavor to avail themselves of the Dunkin Act for the prohibition and suppression of the liquor traffic within their respective municipalities.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER PROVINCES.

The committee on co-operation with other Provinces, presented the following report :—

We recommend the League to authorize the President and Secretary to unite with the President and Secretary of the Ontario League, in signing an address to the friends of temperance in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, inviting them to organize "Leagues" in each Province.

Signed,

G. A. SARGENT, Chairman.

Report adopted.

Moved by Rev. James McCaul, seconded, and

*Resolved*,—That this League record its pleasure at the presence of Thomas McNaughton, one of the delegates appointed by the Ontario Temperance and Prohibitory League. We desire, through him, to assure the body he represents of our interest in the great work in which they are engaged, and our hope that constant fraternal correspondence between us will materially aid the temperance cause in the Dominion.

#### THE CONSTITUTION.

The Committee appointed to revise the Constitution submitted their report, recommending that Article II be amended to read as follows :—

II. The objects of the League shall be : 1st. To unite and concentrate the efforts of all individuals and societies favorable to the cause of Temperance. 2nd. To instruct and arouse the public mind in regard to the great principles and truths of the temperance question. 3rd To co-operate with similar organizations, in the various Provinces of the Dominion, with a view to the entire suppression of the liquor traffic.

That Article VII be amended by adding—

Vacancies in the General or Executive Committees may be filled by the Executive. Report adopted.

#### TEMPERANCE AND THE CHURCH.

The Committee appointed to consider how best to secure the co-operation of the church in the temperance reform, presented the following report :—

We, your committee appointed to recommend some means by which the claims of the temperance cause may be brought before the various churches of our land, would express our unbounded pleasure and gratification at the manner in which the representative bodies connected with the various religious denominations responded to the address sent them last year; and we recommend that the Executive again bring the subject before them at their next annual meetings.

Signed,

G. PURKIS.

D. ROSS.

S. J. HUNTER.

Report adopted.

#### NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Moved by the Secretary, seconded by Rev. S. Jackson, and

*Resolved*,—That in the event of a National Temperance Convention being held during the present year at Saratoga, the Executive be requested to delegate two or more members of the League to meet with and convey our kind wishes to the temperance workers of the United States.\*

\*A National Temperance Convention will be held in Saratoga Springs, N. Y. commencing Tuesday, Aug. 26th, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m.

John S. Hall presented the following

TREASURER'S REPORT.

John S. Hall in account with the Quebec Temperance and Prohibitory League

Dr.	Cr.
To Cash on hand..... 2 12	By amount paid for printing
Life memberships..... 75 00	Reports.....100 00
Contributions from temperance organizations..... 77 00	Petitions, Circulars, &c.. 79 55
Membership fees, donations and collections.....843 89	Postages..... 32 30
Cash for reports..... 50 70	Rev. T. Gales.....860 00
Donation from Grand Temple, I. O. G. T..... 25 00	Balance..... 1 86
\$1073 71	\$1073 71

NOTE.—There is due Rev. T. Gales as balance on salary \$40.00; an amount, however, is subscribed, but not yet paid, sufficient to meet that indebtedness.\*

JOHN S. HALL, Treasurer.

On motion the report was received and referred to the finance committee.

Moved by Rev. James McCaul, seconded, and

*Resolved*,—That the thanks of the League be respectfully tendered to C. J. Brydges, Esq., Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, for his kindness in granting to the Secretary and Agent of the League, Rev. Thos. Gales, a *Free Pass* over the road from the time of the organization of the League until the end of last year, without which favor the League could not have attained its present position and influence.

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE WORK.

The Committee on juvenile temperance work presented a supplement to their report, containing some valuable suggestions, which, on motion, was received and referred to the Executive Committee for consideration, with a view to having plans matured during the year and laid before the next annual meeting of the League.

The Executive respectfully requests the following gentlemen to favor them during the year with information and suggestions in reference to juvenile temperance work:—Dr. Carpenter, Montreal; James Hossack, Quebec; Rev. G. T. Colwell, Danville; Rev. E. J. Sherrill, Eaton; Rev. C. P. Watson, Cowansville; Rev. T. G. Williams of Franklin Centre.

\*At the request of the Executive the Treasurer furnishes the following statement up to Feb. 28 :—

John S. Hall in account with the Quebec Temperance and Prohibitory League.

Dr.	Cr.
To Cash on hand..... 1 86	Paid Rev. T. Gales, balance... 40 00
Membership fees and donations, 51 50	Rent of halls for Third Annual Meeting..... 23 00
Collection at Annual Public Meeting..... 40 00	Balance on hand after discharging all liabilities..... 30 36
\$93 36	\$93 36

JOHN S. HALL, Treasurer

## REPORTS FROM COUNTIES.

Moved by Joshua Breadner, seconded by Rev. James Howell, and

*Resolved*,—That the Executive be requested to prepare a schedule of questions for the guidance of persons who may be requested to furnish the League with reports of the temperance work in the several Counties.

## DOMINION TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Moved by the Secretary, seconded by G. Martin, and

*Resolved*,—That the Executive be requested to enter into correspondence with the Ontario League, with a view of holding, in Ottawa, during the approaching session of Parliament, a Dominion Temperance Meeting, to be addressed by at least one delegate from each Province.

## DELEGATES TO CORRESPONDING BODIES.

The Committee appointed to name delegates to corresponding bodies submitted their report, which was adopted, and the following were appointed :—

*To the Ontario Temperance and Prohibitory League*—Rev. A. Campbell and Rev. T. Gales.

*To Grand Division S. of T.*—A. P. Hulburt and Rev. D. D. Nighswander.

*To Grand Temple I. O. G. T.*—Rev. James McCaul and Rev. G. T. Colwell.

*To Grand Lodge B. A. O. G. T.*—Rev. James Howell and James Boutelle.

## THE PETITIONS.

On motion, a committee consisting of G. W. Weaver, F. W. Sheriff, M.D., E. W. Murray, and James Boutelle, was appointed to select members of Parliament to whom the Petitions from this Province should be entrusted for presentation.

The committee afterward reported, recommending—

In the Senate—the Hon. James Ferrier.

“ House of Commons—C. C. Colby, M.P., and Julius Scriver, M.P.

Report adopted.

## SYMPATHY FOR THE WITNESS.

Moved by G. Martin, seconded, and

*Resolved*,—That whereas the proprietors of the *Montreal Witness* are now being prosecuted on account of their zeal in having denounced the bestowal of intoxicating drinks on a recent public occasion, therefore be it

*Resolved*,—That we take pleasure in recording our approval of the defendants, trusting and believing that the laws of our country will prove sufficient to protect the advocates of moral progress, and the liberty of the press.

Carried unanimously.

League adjourned at 12.30.

Benediction by Rev. James McCaul.

## FIFTH SESSION—THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

League assembled at 2.30.

James Boutelle, Vice-President, in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. John Potts.

Minutes of preceding session read and confirmed.

A communication was received from the General Committee, stating 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.	G. A. Sargent,
“ S. J. Hunter,	T. H. Schneider,
“ James McCaul,	Robert Irwin,
G. W. Weaver,	J. K. Macdonald,
T. S. Brown,	J. H. Timmis.

Moved by G. Martin, seconded and

*Resolved*,—That this meeting earnestly requests the Secretary to continue his services as Agent of the League under the direction of the Executive Committee.

FINANCES.

Rev. James McCaul, on behalf of the Committee on Finance, presented the following report:—

We have examined the books and vouchers of the Treasurer, and are happy to bear testimony to the correct and business like manner in which the accounts have been kept.

The total receipts for the year amount to \$1073.71; the disbursements to \$1071.85, leaving a balance on hand of \$1.86.

There is, however, still due the Secretary and Agent, on account of salary, the sum of \$40, to meet which there remains as yet unpaid, on subscriptions, sufficient to cover the deficiency.

We congratulate the League on this prosperous condition of its finances; and, for meeting the expenditure of the current year, which must of necessity be much greater than during any previous year, we recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

1st. That at least FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS be raised for the prosecution of our work during the present year.

2nd. That the Executive be instructed to issue a circular to each of the members in attendance at this meeting, as early as possible, earnestly urging upon them to secure at least TEN additional subscribers to the League.

3rd. That the special attention of all officers and members 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 its agent, and every public meeting held under its auspices.

4th. That the Executive be requested to consider the propriety of authorizing a suitable person, so soon as such may be found, to devote a portion of his time to the securing of subscriptions, and setting forth, together with our agent, the principles of the League; making such arrangements for the remuneration of the party as in their wisdom they may deem fit.

Report adopted.

INEBRIATE ASYLUMS.

The Committee on Inebriate Asylums presented the following:—

The undersigned beg leave heartily to endorse the portion of the report of the Executive relating to Inebriate Asylums. We are decidedly of opinion that large legislative grants should be given to such institutions. As large sums of money are annually derived from the liquor traffic by the government, it is but fair that a portion of that money should be devoted to the cure of inebriates. Many formerly valued and respected citizens may be restored to a life of usefulness by such institutions as that now conducted by Mr. Wakeham—the “Belmont Retreat.”

In conclusion, your committee would urge the Executive of the League to press strongly on the attention of the Provincial Legislature the propriety of making arrangements with Mr. Wakeham, so that all persons interdicted as habitual drunkards might be committed to his care.

Signed,

F. W. SHERRIF, M.D.  
T. D. REED, M.D.  
ROBT. IRWIN.

Report adopted.

## PAPERS REQUESTED FOR PUBLICATION.

The Rev. Dr. Burns and Rev. T. G. Williams were requested to place the Papers prepared by them in the hands of the Executive for publication.

## TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.

The Committee on Temperance Literature presented the following report:—

Convinced of the necessity of more perfectly educating the public mind as to the position and progress of our enterprise, your Committee recommend the members of the League to take more active interest in the work of introducing temperance publications into the various communities which they represent, particularly those papers published in our own country; and that special efforts be made to procure and distribute Temperance Tracts and "Alliance Leaflets."

Signed,

D. D. NIGHSWANDER.  
S. J. HUNTER.

Adopted.

## THE HIGHER CLASSES.

Rev. Dr. Burns, on behalf of the Committee appointed to consider how best to interest and influence the higher classes of society, in connection with the temperance movement, presented the following report:

1st. That correspondence be entered into, through the Secretary, with the sister association of Ontario, so as to secure concerted action in an endeavor to get established a Parliamentary Total Abstinence Society, similar to that which has been so successful at Washington in connection with the Houses of Congress.

2nd. That an effort be made to obtain a supply of the better order of temperance literature (tracts, small treatises, and the like) wherewith to furnish, through the post or otherwise, members of the legislature and others in prominent positions.

3rd. That, appreciating the power of female influence, the attention of ladies in the higher walks of social life, be directed to this vital question in such ways as the Executive may think best, so as to secure united and concerted action upon it, similar to that recently taken in this city on the matter of cruelty to animals.

Report adopted.

Moved by E. W. Murray, seconded, and

*Resolved*,—That in view of the great benefits to be derived from the Annual Conventions of this League, we request the Executive to issue a circular to every temperance organization in the Province, strongly urging them to send each a representative to the next Annual Meeting, and also to contribute at least two dollars to the funds of the League.

## CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Moved by John Gardner, seconded by Rev. J. T. Pitcher, and

*Resolved*,—That inasmuch as the ultimate success of the cause we advocate is closely allied to the cause of Christ, we recommend all Churches to organize temperance societies in connection with their several congregations.

## TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES IN PLACES OF BUSINESS.

Moved by James Symington, seconded by Robert Irwin, and

*Resolved*,—That the members of this League be requested to endeavor to form total abstinence societies in all places of business where numbers of men are employed, and ask the employers and heads of departments to deny themselves for the sake of the general cause, as well as of the workmen whose interests are identified with their own; and to assist by heading with their own names the abstinence pledge of the society of their own establishment.

## NATIONAL AND OTHER SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Moved by Robert Irwin, seconded by G. W. Weaver, and

*Resolved*,—That a respectful address be prepared and presented to the Presidents and Committees of the various national and other societies, requesting them to

consider the question of their annual gatherings, at which refreshments are provided, and to dispense with the use of wine and other intoxicating liquors whereby many of their members are conscientiously prevented from attending and enjoying their fraternal greetings.

W. E. Bessey, M.D., then read the following paper on the

THE RELATIONS OF ALCOHOL TO VITALITY IN HEALTH AND IN DISEASE.

In the present paper I propose to consider briefly the relations of alcohol to vitality in the human system, in a state of health and in disease, with a view to set forth the true character of alcohol as a negative agent in relation to animal life or vitality; and also its negative character as a *health restorer*, or remedial agent, when introduced into the human system in a state of disease.

That alcoholics are *life destroyers*, and not *life supporters*, will be made clear by a brief review of some of the many instances in which, under intelligent and scientific observation, it has been subjected to a crucial test.

That it is a *health destroyer*, or anti-hygienic agent, common observation should be sufficient to establish. But when we come to a consideration of its value as a remedial agent, we find here, singularly enough, a conflict of medical opinion, furnishing another illustration of "how doctors differ," and also how tenaciously the conservatism of a profession will lead many to cling to time-honoured dogmas, even in the face of the most unanswerable and convincing evidences.

To demonstrate the accuracy of my first proposition, "that alcohol bears a negative relation to vitality, or animal existence," and is a life destroying and not a life supporting, agent, in all its tendencies, it will only be necessary to refer to its uses by persons in health under various external circumstances.

First, however, it is well to observe that alcohol, in its chemical constitution, bears no relation to the tissue of the human body, which might cause it to be regarded as an alimentary substance, capable of feeding and repairing tissue, and therefore of supporting life; nor is it capable of furnishing fuel even for the combustion necessary to the maintenance of animal heat; although this has stoutly been claimed for it, to be abandoned only before the force of overpowering evidence in like manner with its fabulous strength-giving and invigorating properties.

But the snare is not, in my opinion, so much in any charm which alcoholics possess in themselves to lead individuals at the outset to adopt drinking habits, as it is in the fallacious notions which are so universally entertained by the mass of mankind concerning their fancied beneficial properties, and which only those who have applied the test of experiment have discovered to be but a social fraud, a delusion, and a snare.

These fallacies it is our duty, as temperance men, to refute and destroy by disseminating among the people correct information concerning the nature and properties of alcohol. For there is no lever so mighty to work the reform of vicious errors and customs, of whatever nature, or however ingrafted in the daily habits of the people they may be, as an enlightened public opinion. This is the agent which moulds the manners of society, and what it sanctions is certain to assume gigantic proportions, and, *per contra*, what it discourages is certain to dwindle into the insignificant proportions of the pigmy, or become obsolete altogether.

But to our argument. We have now passed mid-winter; the cold has been searching and intense enough. Cold being a negative influence as regards vitality, every artificial aid is brought into requisition to enable the human system to successfully withstand it, such as good food, comfortable and well-warmed houses, warm clothing, &c., a neglect of any of which conditions the most illiterate knows by experience, is certain to impair health and endanger life; while prolonged exposure to cold invariably imperils existence. Added to man's precautions, there is provision made by nature in the purity of the air in winter and the greater relative supply of oxygen which enables animals and man to consume more carbonaceous materials—such as fats and sugars—in the lungs, and thereby

enables them to maintain a more constant and increased supply of animal heat, as a defence against the depressing influence upon the vital powers of the chilling cold.

The destructive energies of physical nature in high latitudes is so great that it has been found necessary, by arctic explorers and commanders of whaling expeditions in the north seas, to positively interdict the use of alcoholics. The experience of all arctic explorers, including Ross, Franklin, Parry, Richardson, Kennedy, and Kane, having emphatically demonstrated the positive perniciousness of alcoholics in the intense cold of the arctic regions, where all the powers of life are needed for its resistance. The reason for this forced abstinence by authority, with a view to the preservation of the health and strength of the men, will appear evident, when it is stated that *whatever* tends to lower the vital activity, or to depress the heat-generating powers of the living frame must be specially avoided under the rigorous climate of the poles. This is clear from the testimony of Sir John Richardson, M.D., and Dr. McRae. The former makes the following statement of his experience with alcoholics in the Arctic regions:—"I am quite satisfied," he says, "that spirituous liquors *diminish* the power of resisting cold; plenty of food and sound digestion are the best sources of heat. We found, in our northern journey, that *tea* was far more refreshing than wine or spirits, which we soon ceased to crave for, while the craving for *Tea* increased." Lebig at one time advanced the idea that spirits were necessary to northern nations, to diminish the waste of the solids of the body, "but," continues Sir J. Richardson, in answer to this,—"*my experience leads me to a contrary conclusion.*"

Dr. McCrae stated at a meeting held in Montreal in 1856, his experience with alcohol, while on an arctic expedition, to have been as follows: "The moment that a man had swallowed a drink of spirits, it was certain that his day's work was nearly at an end. It was absolutely necessary that the rule of total abstinence be rigidly enforced if we would accomplish our day's task. *Its use in that terrific cold was out of the question.*"

The Hudson's Bay Company, too, were obliged to exclude spirits from the fur districts of the far north many years since, and it has been found greatly to the advantage of their servants as regards their health and success.

The Seal Fisheries of Newfoundland and the North East Coast furnish still further evidence of the evil influence of alcoholics in depressing the vital powers of men exposed to severe cold and wet. These men are obliged to leave their vessels in boats and take to the ice to hunt the Seal; but,—as sometimes happens—if one of the number have taken liquor, he will soon become helpless and require to be assisted back to the vessel, in order that his life may be preserved. The part which alcohol plays in the work of destruction, by aiding the depressing action of the cold in our own climate, is only too frequently brought under our notice by the numerous cases of "*freezing to death*" which occur annually; while in almost every such case it is found, upon inquiry, that the action of alcohol has previously prepared the victim to be an easy prey to the influence of cold and exposure. Alcohol depresses the vitality and lowers the temperature of the body, through the nervous system upon which it acts as anæsthetic and narcotic in exact proportion to the dose or quantity taken; in either case lowering the vital powers, and reducing the temperature by depressing, retarding, or wholly intercepting the vital functions.

Much more might be said on this point, but I must be brief. The experiences with alcohol, by persons exposed to extreme cold—under which circumstances every glass taken to "warm," or keep up the heat of the individual, is followed by a still greater lowering of temperature where the exposure is continued,—leads us to infer the dangerous and sedative character of the drug under such circumstances, and prepares us for the assertion that the administration of alcohol is universally followed by a loss of animal heat, or a lowering of the temperature of the body, while Arctic experience teaches us what are the true supporters of heat by combustion in the human body. These we find to be the

carbonaceous or fatty elements of diet, for which there is invariably an increased demand. The Esquimaux and Greenlanders habitually drink *seal oil*, and eat *blubber*, which proves for them the most valuable diet. In the tropics, on the contrary, such diet could not even be tolerated by the system; an attempt to use it would inevitably lead to serious bilious derangements and fever. If then, alcoholics cannot produce vital heat under circumstances of such extreme cold, it is manifestly absurd to use them with such a view under the ordinary circumstances of life.

But alcohol has failed when brought to the touch stone of experiment in more particulars than this. It has been claimed that it gives strength and adds to men's power of endurance; that if it does not enable men to resist cold, it *does* assist them in preserving their vigour under the enervating heat of the tropical regions.

To such assertions we give an emphatic and positive contradiction. It has been found by direct experiment—which any one may try for himself—that a person, even in health, can not take the smallest ordinary glass of ale, wine, or spirits without having the edge taken off both mind and body; mental acuteness, accuracy of perception, and delicacy of sense, are sensibly interfered with, and the relaxation produced in the muscular system is such that the maximum weight which the person could lift is at once diminished, (Dr. Brinton.) His powers of enduring fatigue and resisting disease are also diminished, and we find in the army reports of tropical countries that extreme exertion, under high temperature, is far better borne by abstainers than by drinkers. According to life assurance statistics it can be shewn that the health of teetotalers is one-half better than free drinkers, and one-third better than moderate drinkers.

That alcohol is a life-destroying agent will appear evident when it is stated that from army medical reports it has been found that the percentage mortality rate among the British Troops in India stood thus, abstainers 1; moderate drinkers 2; free drinkers 4. Dr. Lyons again, in his Crimean army medical report, takes occasion to say that "the *porter* rations were injurious while the *rum* rations were simply deadly." The Indian army medical reports, analysed, give the following telling results. "In the Bombay Presidency, where *rum* rations were given, the mortality rate over 20 years experience had been 73 per 1000. In the Bombay Presidency, where *porter* was allowed, the number of deaths during the same period had been 20 per 1000; in Madras 38 per 1000; while among the temperance soldiers the mortality rate was 11 per 1000, or normal. As has been very justly observed by Dr. Lees, the plain English of this is that *Rum* killed 62 soldiers per 1000, while *Porter* only killed 27 per 1000, in one Presidency, and 10 per 1000 in another.

The effects of *excess* in the use of Alcoholic liquors are developed with *far greater rapidity* in tropical climates than in colder regions. Upon this point there is no difference of opinion, either among medical writers, or among any persons who have had adequate opportunities of observation.—The intimate acquaintance of Sir Charles Napier with the habits and wants of the Indian soldier can be doubted by no one; and the following is his testimony on this point (delivered in his own characteristic manner) as contained in his address to the 96th Regiment, when he reviewed it at Calcutta on the 11th of May, 1849:

"Let me give you a bit of advice—that is, don't drink. I know young men do not think much about advice from old men. They put their tongue in their cheek, and think that they know a good deal better than the old cove that is giving them advice. But let me tell you that you are come to a country where, if you drink, you're dead men. If you be sober and steady, you'll get on well; but if you drink, you're done for. You will either be invalidated or die. I knew two regiments in this country, one drank, the other didn't drink. The one that didn't drink is one of the finest regiments, and has got on as well as any regiment in existence. The one that did drink has been all but destroyed. For any regiment for which I have a respect (and there is not one of the British regiments that I don't respect) I should always try and persuade them to keep from

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drinking. I know there are some men who will drink in spite of the devil and their officers; but such men will soon be in hospital, and very few that go in, in this country, ever come out again."

Sir Henry Havelock's statement respecting the use of spirits among soldiers exposed to great hardships, and extreme heat, is worthy of attention: He says, "my own experience, as well as that of a few others in the Bengal Contingent, certainly goes to establish the fact, that water-drinking is the best regimen for a soldier. I may here quote from Wm. B. Carpenter, MD., F.R.S., F.G.S., Mr. Havelock's observations in reference to the wounded after battles in India.—He says: "The medical officers of this army have distinctly attributed to their previous abstinence from strong drink the rapid recovery of the wounded at Ghuznee." And Mr. Atkinson, in his work on Afghanistan, is more explicit, stating that "all the sword cuts, which were very numerous, and many of them very deep, united in the most satisfactory manner; which we decidedly attributed to the men having been without rum for the previous six weeks. In consequence, there was no inflammatory action to produce fever and interrupt the adhesion of the parts." For, as it is justly remarked by Dr. Robertson, "that man only is in good health, who recovers rapidly from the simple accidents incidental to his occupation, and from the simple disorders incidental to his humanity and to the climate he lives in, and who can bear the treatment that those accidents or those disorders demand; and if such be not the case, it is certain that however vigorous the condition of the system may appear, its power is destined to give way at a period much earlier than that of its normal duration." Generals Napier and Russel, and Lord Clyde, bore similar testimony respecting total abstinence among the army in India; and Sir Ramsden Sladen, physician general of Madras, gives the result of his tropical experience as follows: "I find I can go through bodily and mental exercise much better when I abstain altogether from alcoholic or fermented liquors." Now what is true of extremely cold and hot climates is true of this; and I venture to assert that if statistics could be obtained it would be found that in Canada the average duration of life among habitual drinkers does not exceed 30 years: occasionally however, a drinker, by reason of the inheritance of an iron constitution, may attain to a ripe old age. There is a general tendency in alcoholic liquors to shorten life, which cannot be ignored; this they do by directly producing a diseased condition of various organs, or by increasing the susceptibility of the system to other morbid causes, including miasmatic and epidemic influences.\*

That the use of alcoholic beverages does not add to, but on the contrary diminishes men's powers of endurance, has been amply proven by the record of the Sales' Brigade in Afghanistan, where they were accidentally deprived of spirits. The result was no crime! no sickness!! no death!!!

The record also of the Woolsley Brigade, on the Red River expedition, where, by the express command of Col. Woolsley, there was no rum or spirits among the rations; and the men were prohibited from taking alcoholic spirits with them (much against the wishes of the medical staff of the contingent, who entered their formal protest). An abundance of Tea was provided in its stead and a similar result to the last is given. Not a single man was punished for misdemeanor; there was not a solitary case of sickness, and not a single death to record; although the men were exposed to inclement weather, severe toil, hard-

\*It may be interesting here to quote the rate of mortality among persons of intemperate habits, as calculated by the eminent English Actuary, Mr. Neison. From his statement it appears that, during the term of life from 21 to 30, the mortality was upwards of five times that of the general community, and from 30 to 50, it was above four times greater, and gradually becoming less above that age. An intemperate person of 20 years, has a life prospect of 15.6 years; a person of 30 years, 13.3 years; one of 40 years, 11.6 years; while a person of the general English population, of like age, would have a life expectancy of 44.12—36.5, and 28.5, respectively. The influence of the different kinds of drinks on the duration of life:—Beer drinkers average 21 7 years; Spirit drinkers, 16.7 years; and those who drink indiscriminately of Beer, Wine and Spirits, 16.1 years. The average duration of life after the beginning of intemperate habits, was found to be among mechanics and labouring men, 18 years; among traders, dealers and merchants 17 years; among professional men and gentlemen, 16 years; and among females 14 years only.

ship, and privation; were and sometimes without dry clothing for days together. Taken altogether they endured such hardships and performed an amount of labour such as no men of drinking habits could have sustained with a like result.

The experience of the farming community during the severe toil of a summer's harvest, is excellent testimony in favour of total abstinence. Having spent my early life upon a farm, I can speak from personal observation on this point. Oatmeal water is found, by experience, to be the best drink for men in the harvest-field—exposed, as they are, to the broiling sun,—with plenty of *Tea* at their meals.\* Sometimes, during very hot summers, cases of sun-stroke do occur among farm labourers; but these I believe I may safely say—occur almost exclusively among men who have previously been drinking. To this rule there are, however, exceptions. During unusually hot seasons, harvest hands have sometimes been known to give up, exhausted; and in such cases the failure is either due to previous ill health or is directly traceable to the previous use of spirits.

The example afforded by the training of athletes and gymnasts is a very powerful argument in favour of total abstinence, for these men find it imperative to entirely abstain from the use of alcoholics. Indeed it is an accepted axiom that to be successful in physical effort men find, by experience, that they *must* be total abstainers.

Iron Puddlers and men engaged in casting heavy ordnance in the large blast and casting furnaces in England, drink nothing but *oatmeal water* while plying their vocations.

In favor of *oatmeal water* as a drink for persons exposed to fatigue and heat, the *British Medical Journal* gives the following endorsement to the sentiments of an American writer:—"The brose of Auld Scotland is being relished—and we are glad to see this, because we believe it to be a healthy and muscle-forming commodity—by the hunters and trappers of the West, who are substituting oatmeal in this form for parched Indian corn. The same brawny fellows—whose powers of endurance are proverbial, whose scorn of fatigue is known to all readers of travel and natural history—have found out that a very acceptable drink is made by putting about two teaspoonfuls of oatmeal into a tumbler of water. We have often established the excellence of this ourselves. This they—the hunters and trappers—aver to be the best drink they can use, as it is at once nourishing, unstimulating, and satisfying." This drink, we are also assured, is rapidly coming into use in large establishments where men work much in the heat. It has long been used in the large glass factories and iron foundries of Europe, and is coming into use in our own country. A well

\*Dr. Letheby says of Tea and Coffee as beverages:—"Experience has shown that there are certain articles of food which are not particularly nourishing in themselves, but which serve some very important purposes in the animal economy. This is the case with tea and coffee; in fact, the use of a vegetable infusion, containing astringent matter, and an active principle rich in nitrogen, has been almost universal among mankind from the earliest times."

"The physiological action of these beverages, (tea and coffee,) appears to be of a somewhat singular kind; for while they excite the brain, they calm the nervous system generally, and though they produce a state of wakefulness and activity, yet they also induce a species of languor and repose. Lehman has ascertained by experiment, and checks the waste of friction; for those who of the system, it oils the machinery, as it were, the destruction of tissue is prevented, and that there is use it find that during active exercise, the destruction of tissue is prevented, and that there is less demand for food; in fact, with a maximum of work to perform, and a minimum of food to accomplish it, he will best sustain his vital powers who resorts now and then to a cup of tea or coffee. "Hence its value as a means of economizing food, and hence its importance to the poor labouring man." Tea or coffee may therefore with propriety, he termed "the cup that poor labouring man." It is stated on the best authority, that many of the large Merchants leaving the London and Liverpool Docks, now engage their crews on condition that chum Shies leave the place of grog; and those Captains who are careful of the health of the men, give them warm coffee before or after they have been aloft in cold and stormy weather. The Firemen in London are also supplied with hot coffee at great fires, having an apparatus belonging to the brigade, in charge of a person whose duty it is to keep up a plentiful supply. These are practices which cannot be too much valued, and it would be gratifying to see the plan adopted, of applying coffee to the firemen of our Canadian cities."

known medical writer says, 'that from it is obtained power to sustain the exhausting influence of perspiration.' Indeed we have seen it tried with great satisfaction, and we commend it to the attention of our hard-working friends in the harvest-field." Shade of Dr. Johnson! what think you now of your despicable food of men in Scotland.

It is a fact patent to the most casual observer that habitual drinkers, who are obliged to earn their livelihood by hard labor, are early broken down and left in the possession of shattered constitutions, which is followed by premature old age.

With regard to the influence of alcohol in shortening human life, I may quote a remark made to me a day or two since by a manager of an Insurance company in Montreal. Speaking of writing against the use of alcohol among the people, he said: "write it down; do all you can to lessen the use of it among the community; you cannot do too much I have had," said he, "many opportunities of witnessing its sad effects in shortening human life. Every Insurance manager knows what a curse it is." Indeed if I were to quote the statistics of life assurance companies, and benefit societies, it would be found that their experience has shewn the *value of life* among abstainers to be *one-third* better than that of even moderate drinkers; and the *health of teetotals* to be *one-half* better than either.

It will now be necessary to speak of its physiological actions upon the system, and this I will endeavour to reduce within the space of a few comprehensive propositions.

1st. Alcohol and its preparations, by their primary or exciting action upon the nerves, call forth an increased nervous activity, and enable the drinker to increase his power temporarily at the expense of his body. He consumes both interest and capital; hence the flush of strength commonly felt after the use of alcohol is delusory, and is not new strength added to the system, as has been erroneously supposed, but is manifested by arousing into action the latent nervous energy pre-existing. The depression which follows corresponds in degree to the extra demand thus suddenly made upon the vital powers.

2nd. Alcohol, when taken into the system, may be attended or followed by three distinct kinds of action:—In small doses, and primarily in larger doses, it is a stimulant to the nervous system. In larger doses, and secondarily in smaller ones, it is an intoxicant, anaesthetic, and sedative. If taken in still larger quantity, or in smaller doses often repeated, it ultimately becomes a narcotic; while in the smallest stimulating doses it is invariably followed by enervation and prostration.

3rd. There can be no doubt, as experience has determined, that the ultimate exhausting effects of alcohol, owing to its stimulant properties, produce an unnatural susceptibility to morbid action in all the organs, and this, with the plethora superinduced, becomes a fertile source of disease.

4th. Alcohol can give to the body no muscular strength, for chemistry and physiology unmistakably shew that it gives no substance to supply the waste which always results from muscular activity, even from the very pulsations of the heart. It therefore *excites but to exhaust*, and each step in its use is a step downward towards physical bankruptcy.

5th. Flowing from these experiences we have the law—that all unnatural excitement is surely followed by a corresponding depression, and this law absolutely demands a constant and uniform increase in the *quantity* used; such is the law of all narcotics. Drunkenness, delirium tremens, and death, are therefore the legitimate sequence of the unrestrained use of alcoholic beverages.

6th. The more alcohol is had recourse to, for the purpose of removing feelings of debility, the more frequently will it be required, and the larger will be the needed quantity; and by constant repetition a point is reached when disease steps in to complete the wreck and claim its self-slaughtered victim.

7th. Their use is invariably attended with debility or disease of some important organ; and thus, in the whole category of vital organs—brain, lungs, heart, liver, kidneys—not one of them have escaped the destructive and disease-producing influences of this substance when habitually used.

8th. The natural span of human life—three score years and ten—is shortened in those who begin drinking habits at an early age to an average of about 30 years.

It is evident from all this, that the use of alcoholic beverages, by persons in health, is indefensible under any circumstances, and most pernicious; since it lowers vitality, vitiates the secretions, depraves the vital fluid, injures the tissues, favours disease of the vital organs, cultivates a taste for strong drink and a desire for stimulation, which usually eventuates in placing the man under bondage to a tyrannical and depraved appetite, which is more remorseless in its demands, and more degrading in its influence, than the most servile human bondage that human beings have ever been subjected to.

Does alcohol possess any medicinal value or health restoring properties? I maintain it does not; and it is peculiarly gratifying to me to know that the tide of medical opinion which has set in against its use as a medicinal agent, is of a very decided character, and beginning as it has done with some of the most eminent members of our profession in the mother country, it has diffused and is diffusing itself far and wide; and growing with its extension these adverse opinions are now happily—thanks to a healthy public sentiment—being much more generally adopted than at any former period. The profession is being rapidly awakened to the importance of wiping away from its hands the stain which has arisen out of a careless and reckless prescribing of stimulants, attaching to them the double character of alipments and medicines. They are, I am glad to say, becoming rapidly converted, so to speak, on the important question of the alcoholic or non-alcoholic treatment of disease. Prominent among those who have recognised the deleterious effects of alcohol, and the evil effects growing out of its indiscriminate administration as a medicine, and who have pronounced against it, may be mentioned Drs. W. B. Carpenter and F. R. Lees, the eminent physiologists, Dr. Ed. Smith, Dr. W. B. Richardson, Dr. Mussey, Sir A. Carlisle, Sir B. Brodie, Dr. Brinton, Dr. Lankester, the eminent London coroner. Dr. King Chambers, physician to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales Dr. Wilks, Guy's Hospital, Dr. Laycock Kings College Hospital, Dr. Barclay, Drs. Gardner and Russel, Glasgow, Dr. Munroe of Hull, Dr. Balfour, Edin., and, more recently, several eminent gentlemen whose names may not be quite so familiar to many, but who equally deserve an honorable mention. Among these are the names of Drs. Wheelhouse, Leeds infirmary, Dr. McMurtry, Belfast, Dr. Roberts, Manchester Infirmary, Dr. Dixon, Coroner South Oxfordshire, Dr. Richie, Leek, Dr. Edmunds, London, Dr. Baley, and several others who might be mentioned, each and all of whom have expressed themselves with no uncertain sound, not only against its indiscriminate use in medicine, but are also strong in their denunciations of it as a dangerous and pernicious agent, which, when introduced into the system, can only irritate, vitiate, corrode, and destroy.

The fact, however, must not be overlooked that vast numbers of the profession, and among these some very prominent and eminent, are still wedded to this idol, and do not hesitate to wield a pen of mighty influence in its favour. The most prominent among these is Dr. Lionel, S. Beale the now eminent microscopist and physiologist.

Alcoholic beverages were formerly lauded for their imaginary tonic or strengthening properties; but, in the face of invincible contradictory argument, this quality is no longer claimed for it by the more intelligent of our opponents. It is still, however, regarded by them as a valuable and indispensable stimulant, and Dr. Ainstie, in his work on stimulants and narcotics, (a book full of fallacies, by the way) claims for alcohol anæsthetic properties.

Few will now be found bold enough to support the fallacious claim set up for alcohol as a food. It is known also not to supply animal heat, and it has long since been condemned and reduced to the ranks of the corroding irritant poisons, by the coroners and medical jurists of our own, the neighboring, and the mother country.

That alcohol is a stimulant, and might be used in medicine where a stimulant

was required, and none other was obtainable, I readily concede; but alcohol is a narcotic stimulant, and as such must ever be regarded by the prudent practitioner as a treacherous and dangerous remedy, since it is exceedingly liable, when given in the smallest excess of the patient's physical power of resistance, to manifest its intoxicating and narcotic or depressing action. Happily we are possessed of stimulants which are not also intoxicants and narcotics; and when stimulants are demanded, as sometimes they are, the conscientious practitioner will be found making his selection from these, and rejecting alcohol.

That alcohol is an anæsthetic, or nerve deadener, is only too apparent in the case of every drunkard who may have his teeth knocked out, his limbs broken, or be subjected to the severest personal injuries, without evincing any sign of pain or suffering until he has returned to soberness. Indeed so good an anæsthetic is alcohol that it has been recommended by Dr. Ainstie for facial and cranial neuralgia—a disease of which it is a most fruitful cause. But then we have better and less dangerous anæsthetics in ether and chloroform, because unattended by the appetite-producing power.

Alcohol then has been proven, beyond all cavil, not to be a *food*, that is, an agent capable of producing, supporting, or repairing tissue, since by repeated demonstration and experiment it has been proved not to be so chemically constituted as to be able to furnish the necessary chemical elements required to feed the tissue.

Experience has proved it false to its vaunted efficacy in warming the body amid the depressing influences of surrounding cold; and it has also been clearly demonstrated that it does not increase but lessens the powers of physical endurance.

As a medicinal agent it cannot be claimed to possess the specific action necessary to the cure of a single one of the numerous diseases flesh is heir to, while as a poison it stands arraigned as guilty of having produced disease in every important organ of the human body. When taken into the system it inflames the stomach, congests the liver, irritates the bowels, and deranges the whole process of digestion and assimilation, upon the proper performance of which the support of the body entirely depends. It irritates and corrodes the blood-vessels, induces heart and lung diseases, and by its direct action upon the brain (in which organ it is always found in a pure state in the brain of drunkards,) hardening its tissues and changing its structure it destroys the *will* power upon which so much human happiness and prosperity depends, and substitutes a diseased imagination, or a dethroned reason, or it may be the mad frenzy of delirium tremens with the poor victim busily engaged in conjuring up terrific images of

“Most monstrous, most prodigious things.”

Indeed I am constrained to say that there is scarcely a morbid affection to which the human body is liable that has not, in one way or other, been produced by it; there is not a disease but it has aggravated; nor a predisposition to disease that it has not called into action. In short when one sits down calmly and dispassionately reviews the history and doings of alcohol one feels very much like uttering the sentiments of the poet when he indignantly exclaims:

“Oh where shall fancy find a name,  
To call thee by; expression of thy numerous ills,  
Thou pregnant womb of horrors,  
Of temper so transcendently malign,  
That toads and serpents of most deadly kind,  
Compared to thee,—were harmless.”

When alcohol is introduced into the system it begins its work of evil at once by vitiating the saliva of the mouth. The ptyaline, or principle in saliva which is intended, when mixed with the food during mastication, to act upon the starchy matters to effect their digestion, is so vitiated and changed as to be no more capable of performing that office. There is also a great tendency to putridity in consequence of this unnatural change which is the occasion of the foul fetid breath peculiar to spirit drinkers.

Its next action is to produce thirst, so that the first glass having been taken thirst soon follows; more liquid of some kind is demanded, and the choice is always certain to fall on the favourite liquor, unless when none is at hand. A second glass increases the thirst, and so, unless water is resorted to, to satisfy its cravings, the drinker soon drinks himself into a state of beastly intoxication. This thirst-producing quality of alcohol is to be accounted for in this way. The affinity of alcohol for water is so great that it attracts greedily the moisture from the tissues with which it comes in contact, hence the great dryness of the throat and mouth which follows spirit-drinking.

Its next action is upon the stomach which, in the habitual drinker, is kept in a constant state of irritation and congestion. The gastric juice is so modified in character as to be rendered unfit for the work of digestion. Indigestion and its attendant evils follow, and the individual suffers in consequence from sickness and debility; prominent among the symptoms of which is anorexia, or complete loss of appetite. But the spirits taken in the stomach are readily absorbed into the veins; are carried first through the portal circulation to the liver which organ suffers from alternate excitement and depression; this soon leads to permanent congestions, or some worse form of disease. The alcohol is next carried to the right side of the heart, the lining membrane of which it irritates and corrodes, setting up chronic disorder, of which Dr. Latham thus speaks:—"In a multitude of cases where the lining membrane of the heart has been found, after death, beset with cartilaginous or atheromatous deposits, or ossification, the patients have been habitual spirit drinkers for years." Alcohol circulating in the blood is known to produce irregular excitement and contractile action in the walls of the heart and blood vessels, which of itself predisposes their tissues to disease. But from its irritating properties, blood charged with it, kept constantly in contact with their lining membrane, has been frequently productive of acute inflammation of these vessels, which it is established to the entire satisfaction of scientific men that those chronic disorders of the walls of the heart and blood vessels which occasion softening, fatty degeneration, atheromatous and earthy deposits, aneurism, ossification, and other structural changes in the heart itself, all of which predispose to hemorrhage, apoplexy, and sudden death, are absolutely produced by the habitual presence of alcohol in the circulating current.

Contenting myself by merely stating that its injurious action in producing fatal diseases of the lungs and kidneys,—the two great organs of elimination or excretion,—I wish to direct attention to its evil influences upon the brain and nervous system. But while I single out a few more important organs I mean these as examples simply of what is continually going on throughout the system of the habitual drinker. For, as asserted by Dr. King Chambers, Physician to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, "it (alcohol) is simply an acid, irritating poison, corroding every part of the body until it is expelled from the system." Its action upon the nervous system. As before stated alcohol is readily absorbed from the stomach, especially when that viscus is empty. If the dose be small or moderate the effect upon the nervous system is simply that of a stimulant, but if it has been large an opposite effect is produced, namely relaxation of the blood-vessels, with abnormal quickening of the pulse, at the same time symptoms of a paralytic nature are observed. The primary action is upon the central hemispheres, or the seat of intellect, which is manifested by an excited imagination, and a confusion of thought, which gradually becomes more confused until it is succeeded by profound insensibility. That portion of the brain which presides over the special senses is next affected; strange sounds are heard; the eyes are also affected; strange visious pass before them; at first brilliant, then dull, they gradually grow bleared and watery, or becoming dimmed, sink into profound slumber, or become fixed forever in the dull dreamy glare of death.

The nerves of the tongue next become affected, as evidenced in the stammering tongue and difficult speech. The fifth cranial or trifacial nerve now

manifests its disturbing influence by slight numbness, convulsive twitchings, and involuntary quivering of the lips. Its vaso-motor fibres discover their palsied state by flushings of the face, redness and watery condition of the eyes. The spinal nerves have now shown signs of the general malady by a feeling of numbness and general impairment of the muscular sense in the extremities. The muscles lose their subordination to the will; the voluntary acts become vague and indirect, the movements unsteady and uncertain, and the hands are affected with a nervous tremor. The further stages of drunkenness consists in more or less noisy delirium, passing gradually into coma; paralysis of voluntary motion and sensation becoming more and more complete; the medulla-oblongata, or portion of the brain which governs respiration is paralysed, and breathing stops; while, last of all, the organic nerves of the heart lose their power to perform their functions and life ceases.

The changes of structure which alcohol produces in the brain consists essentially of a peculiar atrophic or wasting modification by which the true elements of nervous tissue are partly removed. The total mass of nervous matter wastes, serous fluid is effused into the ventricles (or cavities) and between the membranes (or coverings,) while there is a marked development (according to some observers,) of fibrous tissue, granular fat, and other elements which belong to a low order of vitalised products. The arteries are found in the brain of drinkers to be engorged, inflamed and abnormally distended; their walls often diseased or degenerated; there is effusion into the brain substance, and rupture of a blood vessel is of frequent occurrence in such subjects; followed, of course, by either paralysis, mania or furious delirium.

During life, the brain is kept almost always in a state of congestion, amounting almost to a chronic inflammation; and the delicate structure of brain substance becomes hardened and its texture decidedly altered. To sum up, the morbid influence which alcohol exerts as a poison in the system, may be included under three heads:—1st, upon the digestive organs; it arrests digestion and impairs nutrition; 2nd upon the heart and blood-vessels, it impoverishes the blood and destroys the textures of these organs. 3rd It has a special affinity for the nervous system, in which it produces atrophic or degenerative changes, resulting in morbid or diseased action, mental debility, paralysis, insanity and death. The lungs and kidneys are greatly overtaxed in their efforts to get rid of the alcohol, their structure becomes diseased, and we have Bright's disease of the kidney and, in many individuals, tuberculous consumption, pure and simple, is superinduced. It has lately been accused by Drs Hanfield Jones, and Dr Wilks of Guy's Hospital London, of being a fruitful cause of Paraplegia and Epilepsy. Dr. Wilks has met with numerous cases where the spinal cord being particularly affected by the alcohol, paralysis became the leading symptom, and he combats the notion that it is unsafe to leave off the use of stimulants in a few hours. "No harm but only good," he says—will ensue from its withdrawal, and he considers the same rule should apply to all persons. He mentions some very striking cases also, in which the absolute and instant withdrawal of alcohol snatched the patients from the very jaws of death. My own views upon the treatment of alcoholic poisoning, and delirium tremens, is that we should never continue to administer a single drop of alcoholic spirits to these patients; and as they are already greatly prostrated and debilitated, it seems equally absurd to administer such a powerful arterial sedative as digitalis. Such treatment is invariably attended with great mortality. The remedy, *par excellence*, in all cases of alcoholism, or drunkenness, I believe to be liquor ammonia acetates, antidoting the effects of alcohol, and supplying an innocuous stimulation which prevents collapse, and saves a very large per cent of the patients to whom it is administered.

In conclusion,—there can be no doubt that alcohol is man's greatest enemy; it contents not itself, as we have seen, until it has attacked the citadel, has entered the "dome of thought—the palace of the soul," has dethroned the reason, and has produced hopeless disease, or has sent its victim wandering up

and down the earth a raving maniac. Asylum reports show three-fourths of all the insane to have been the victims of intemperance,\* while one half of all the idiots born in the United States are, according to Dr. Howe, the offspring of drunken parents.

When I pause to contemplate its work; the crime it has occasioned; the disease it has wrought. When I recall to mind the poverty, misery, and wretchedness, solely attributable to drunkenness; when I remember the almshouses, charity hospitals, gaols, mad-houses, inebriate asylums, and penitentiaries, which this alcohol is always filling; when I think of young men with ruined constitutions, it may be the poor victims of delirium tremens, raving in all the mad-man's frenzy; when I see, as I have seen, parents bending over them with blighted hopes, and aching hearts; when I thus contemplate the direful effects of this great evil, I cannot help exclaiming—"accursed fiend, what hast thou done? the blood of murdered millions rises to the Creator's throne against thee."

On motion of Rev. Dr. Burns, seconded by F. W. Sheriff, M. D., and supported by T. D. Reed, M. D., the thanks of the League were presented to Dr. Bessey, and he was requested to place his paper in the hands of the Executive for publication.

The Secretary then announced the arrangements for the public meeting in the Mechanics' Hall, and read a letter from the Right Rev. Bishop of Ontario, regretting his inability to be present.

#### RECEPTION OF DELEGATES.

The Rev. J. J. Hall, one of the delegates from the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, and James Boutelle from the Grand Temple, Independent Order of Good Templars, then addressed the League, as did also T. W. Casey, G. W. Secretary I. O. G. T.

#### RAILROAD LIQUOR LICENSES.

Moved by C. G. Jones, seconded by Rev. J. J. Hall, and

*Resolved*,—That the Executive be instructed to forward a petition to the Lieut. Governor, praying him not to grant Railroad Licenses for the sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

#### UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Moved by the Secretary, and

*Resolved*,—That all business remaining unfinished at the close of this session be referred to the Executive Committee.

#### THANKS.

Moved by Rev. S. J. Hunter, and

*Resolved*,—That the thanks of the League are due, and are heartily tendered to those public journals that have gratuitously granted the use of their columns for the purpose of advertising, &c., and other matters connected with our work; and in this connection we wish to give special prominence to the "Montreal Witness," through which we have been enabled to reach a very large portion of the population of our country free of charge.

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\* On this point I may quote Lord Shaftesbury, who says:—"From my own experience as a Commissioner of Lunacy for the last twenty years, and as chairman of the commission 16 years, fortified by inquiries in America, I find that fully six-tenths of all the cases of insanity to be found in these realms, and in America, arise from no other cause than habits of intemperance." Quoted from Dr. Belcher's "Reformatives for Drunkards," p. 9, Dublin, 1862, and "How to stop drunkenness," Sir Charles Buxton, M. P., London, 1864—North British Review of 1855.



Moved by Rev. G. T. Colwell, and

*Resolved*.—That the thanks of this League are due, and are hereby tendered to the various Railway Companies for allowing return tickets at reduced rates to persons attending this meeting.

Moved by Rev. Dr. Burns, 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.

The Minutes were read, confirmed, and ordered to be signed, and the Third Annual Meeting of the Quebec Temperance and Prohibitory League was declared closed.

Prayer and the benediction by the Secretary.

THOMAS GALES,

Secretary.

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THE BENEFIT OF ORGANIZATION TO THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE,

*By Rev. T. G. Williams.*

The work of temperance men of the present day is of a two-fold character. They have to cultivate a moral sentiment antagonistic to intemperance, and also to utilize the convictions which have already a firm hold on society. Our fathers had a tremendous task to perform. It fell to their lot to assail one of the most widely prevalent and popular social evils. They believed that the trite saying "union is strength," would hold true in reference to this portion of moral work as well as in other spheres in which men toil. They early formed societies for the purpose of more effectually and more speedily accomplishing this work. Their success is before us, and is a proof of the benefit resulting from organization. And were we to permit ourselves to be taught by the doings of men in the various departments of life we would be forced to the conclusion that by organization, and by organization alone, our object can be accomplished. When Ignatius Loyola desired to create a power which would impose its will upon society, and accomplish its ends in the face of every opposition, how did he proceed. He searched for men having a similar will and whose hearts throbbed with one impulse. But he does not stop here. The finding of such men, the knowledge that such spirits exist will never accomplish his purpose, and with the recognition of this very apparent truth he forthwith binds them by the power of a firm and compact organization. As individuals they are as weak as other men, and their influence feeble, but as an organized band, it is immense,—so powerful that the tumultuous wrath, and widely spread indignation of the common people, the mighty power centred in legislative halls, the fiat of Kings, and Emperors, and even the opposition of the Popes have all been powerless either to crush the order, or prevent its growth.

When one nation wishes to subdue another on the field of battle what is the inevitable preparatory process,—an organization of the forces of the nation. The leaders do not think that it is sufficient to ascertain the numerical strength of the Kingdom. It is not simply a census they rely upon. That in a certain sense shows the power of the nation, but it is only the possible, not the actual power, it indicates. It is not till the enlistment roll has the requisite number of names, and the forces thus indicated have been subjected to the necessary

drill, that the wise leader is willing to take the field in the face of an enemy. Were he to lead an undisciplined host forth to face a trained, and organized foe, his wisdom would be simplicity, and his courage foolhardiness.

When Christ left to man the evangelization of the world it was not to scattered, and unconnected laborers he assigned the work, but he bound them in a church, and made them feel they were one in heart and work. A potent bond of sympathy was thus formed from which each worker derived strength to labor. Having these examples before us we cannot think that the efforts to attain a concentration of power, and to institute systematic labors in the place of fugitive efforts, have been expended in a wrong direction, nor can we admit that in all the years of toil past, and in the earnest efforts of the present we have either chosen the wrong method or neglected more potent agencies which were within our reach.

We have temperance societies, and through them we endeavour to concentrate the power, and direct the efforts of those who see their duty in this matter, in the same light we do. We cannot however close our eyes to the fact that many men who desire with their whole heart that the liquor traffic may be suppressed, do not look favorably upon these organizations. It is not even hoped that any human system will be universally acceptable in all its details, but we submit that no objection is inherent in these societies which should cause any Christian man to withhold his support. Some excrescences may occasionally appear, but they are the accidental, not necessary consequences attendant upon these organizations. We will notice briefly two objections which are urged against them.

Men who have objections to what are called secret societies sometimes point to the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars, and object to them as such. It is not our design to discuss here the propriety, or impropriety, of such societies, since it lies beyond our province, inasmuch as the Temperance organizations named, are not of the class properly designated, "Secret Societies." The fundamental truths upon which they are formed, and the object at which they aim, lie open before those who appear, as well as those who aid in the work. Nor do they conceal even the means they employ to further their cause. Their only secret is the power of love for the lost and fallen, their only design, to save them. But signs and passwords are adduced as proofs of secrecy. These are simply means of defence to protect those who are laboring for the good of their fellows from the unseemly intrusion of those who would thwart their efforts. This means to protect cannot by any fair interpretation of our language constitute a secret society, in the popular and commonly received interpretation of the term.

But it is also objected that these societies interfere with the working, and endeavor to supplant the Church of Christ. That they delude men and cause them to believe that faithfulness to the obligations taken will constitute a fitness for heaven. We reply, they make no pretension to supply the place of the christian church, nor is there any such tendency in their teaching. It is true they aim at the inculcation of one of the cardinal christian virtues, a virtue which has a tendency to pave the way to a higher moral and spiritual life, but they assume to do nothing more than is implied in the name by which they are distinguished. These are perhaps the two objections most frequently urged and most warmly pressed, and we think neither will be found valid when an appeal is made to the actual teachings, and workings of the "Orders." But we do not base our claims to the co-operation of christian men and women simply on our ability to refute the charges laid at our door. Our work is positive, and on the practical results which attend the efforts of these organizations we firmly and hopefully take our stand. We most respectfully hold that, apart from the christian church, the various organizations based on the principle of Total Abstinence constitute the most potent agency for good with which the world is blessed. There is a distinct and practical recognition of the various departments of this gigantic work. They provide for prevention, restoration, and prohibition. The child of

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tender years is met at the threshold of his boyhood and the blessings resulting from a life of virtue are vividly pictured before him, and the misery vice entails is uncovered. Kind and sympathetic voices invite him to virtue's paths and cheer him as he enters upon them. But their agencies cease not with boyhood's years. There are humble bands of faithful laborers scattered over our land who are watching with prayerful solicitude the steps of many, around whom the chains of the destroyer have been thrown. Such societies are found throughout our land, and it matters not whether they appear as Divisions, or Temples, or Church Societies, they are doing a grand and noble work. What lover of humanity would detract from, or speak disparagingly of the holy work of restoration and protection which their records show? These societies confine not their efforts to the individual. A new necessity presents itself. It is found that is not enough to wipe up the drops of misery which stain human lives, for as time progresses they fall thicker and faster. We must go back to the fountain of sin from which this evil flows and dry up the burning tide freighted with human wretchedness. But how shall legal prohibition be secured. Can the scattered bands however earnest accomplish this great work. This is impossible, but an outgrowth of these societies springs forth harnessed for battle. Representative men trained in these moral colleges catch the idea and band themselves in Conventions and Leagues to accomplish this more public, but not more Christlike work. And as the result we find systematic efforts put forth which reach every circle of society. Appeals are made to the clergy, and the voice of the pulpit is heard calling the church to array itself on the side of Temperance. Petitions by thousands are scattered over our land and make the mighty power of Christian sentiment felt in our Legislative halls. These conventions are the concentrated power of the Temperance host and direct the energies of the people in the most effective manner. But the benefits here indicated only partially set forth the good resulting from organization. It has garnered and treasured up the wisdom and triumphs of the past. It has handed down a concise and hopeful record of past labors. It has given force, character, and system to this movement which could never have been attained by isolated exertion. A man of tremendous will, of untiring exertion, and great personal influence, such as Father Matthew, may accomplish a vast amount of good, and through his active life bind men to himself by the magnetic power of personal influence, but unless he have recourse to the aid of organization his success will be transient, and the good ephemeral. But organization accumulates, and utilizes power, and experience teaches us that a number of men of medium talent, when united to labor for one purpose, can accomplish more lasting results than will follow the erratic efforts of men of undoubted genius. But organization has written its power in legible characters on society in our Dominion. This is made apparent in the increased moral power swayed by temperance societies, the position of the Church in later years, in regard to Temperance principles, and the legal obstructions placed in the way of the liquor traffic. The past successes, and the present position of the Temperance movement unite in indicating organization thorough, and active, as the human instrumentality by which the triumph which awaits this moral effort is to be attained. Believing this method the most effective, satisfied with the theory and cheered by its success, we will endeavour faithfully to employ the agencies now in use till by the blessing of God a complete success is ours,—till we attain the faithful, and effectual, enforcement of a law which places temptation beyond the reach of the weak, and brands the sale of intoxicating liquors as a legal, as well as moral crime; with man's curse as well as God's.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS

**In connection with the Third Annual Meeting.**

The first of a series of public meetings, under the auspices of the League, was held on Monday evening the 17th of February in the Lecture Room of St. George's Church.

The Very Rev. Dean Bond presided, and addresses were delivered by Rev. J. J. Hall and Rev. T. Gales.

## CHILDREN'S GATHERING.

On Tuesday afternoon a large gathering of children assembled under the auspices of the League, in the Mechanics' Hall. Rev. Dr. Taylor, Vice-President of the League, occupied the chair. On the platform were several clergymen and officers of the League. Addresses were delivered by Rev. S. J. Hunter, Very Rev. Dean Bond, and Rev. G. H. Wells. The singing was led by Principal Barwick, assisted by Principal Dey, Miss Warren presiding at the organ.

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

*Eastern Congregational Church.*

Rev. J. Fraser presided. Deputation—Rev. J. J. Hall, Rev. G. Purkis, and G. A. Sargent.

*Inspector Street Church.*

Rev. S. Massey presided. Deputation—Rev. D. Ross, C. H. Baker and J. R. Dougall.

*Point St. Charles Wesleyan Methodist Church.*

Daniel Hadley presided. Deputation—Rev. James McCaul and Rev. T. Gales.

## ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING.

The interesting series of meetings was brought to an appropriate close by a public meeting in the Mechanics' Hall.

Very Rev. Dean Bond, Vice-President of the League, occupied the chair.

After prayer by Rev. G. Purkis, the chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—

This, as you are aware, is the annual public meeting of the Quebec Temperance and Prohibitory League. A League! what for? We have no concealment, and I have no hesitation in replying. I tell you, frankly and honestly, we intend by God's help to put down intemperance. We intend to try and make and keep all sober. "How will you do this?" one asks. Well, we will use moral suasion, we

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will preach to them, we will get them to sign pledges, we will use all possible means ; but our watchword is "*Prohibition*." We have had some experience in persuasion and all that, and to reach all, for the perfection of our work, we have no confidence in anything short of Prohibition. And my friends, be sure of this, if you carry prohibition, there will go up from this land a shout of praise, of gladness and of congratulation that will make the very welkin ring again: There will be the voice of little children who have never before known joy ; there will be the voice of wives and mothers who rejoice over saved ones ; but loudest, and deepest, and mightiest, and most gladsome, will be the voice of the rescued and emancipated drunkard. "But you will meet with great opposition" another says. Of course we shall be opposed, and what effect will that have ? it will only stimulate us to greater exertion, for who will oppose us in our striving for prohibition ? Not the Magistrates, for they tell us that most of the crimes come from drink ; not the Juries, for they continually present it as a nuisance ; not the Clergy, for they denounce it as the enemy of the Gospel ; not the Doctors, for they have come out with a document on our side ; not the people, for if you go forth with the cry "down with the accursed thing," they will follow you with the loud "amen." Who then will oppose us ? Let them beware, in the collision, they will surely go down before "the League."

It was moved by Rev. T. Gales, Secretary of the League, seconded by Rev. John Potts, supported by Rev. H. Wilkes, D. D., V. P., and

*Resolved*,—That this meeting deeply impressed with the great importance of the temperance reform, and encouraged by the evidence of its progress, hears with satisfaction of the principles and operations of the Quebec Temperance and Prohibitory League, and pledges to that Society its hearty and generous support.

Rev. James McCaul then made a statement in reference to the finances of the League, after which a collection was taken up amounting to \$40, to which amount, a gentleman in the meeting added \$10.

Moved by Rev. J. T. Pitcher, seconded by Thomas McNaughton, (Delegate from the Ontario League,) and

*Resolved*,—That recognizing the value of religious principles, and the power of the Christian ministry, we earnestly appeal to professed Christians of every name, and especially those occupying public positions, to aid in the prosecution of the important work in which the League is engaged.

After singing a hymn, it was moved by Rev. R. F. Burns, D.D., V. P., seconded by Rev. T. G. Williams, and

*Resolved*,—That whilst the great elements of power in the temperance reform are our moral forces, addressing the reason, convincing the conscience and persuading the wills of men, it is in the judgment of this meeting, the duty of all good citizens to endeavour to procure the Legislative suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages.

The closing hymn was sung, and the Rev. J. Potts pronounced the Benediction, after which the meeting separated.

During the meeting the Victoria Lodge, B. A. O. G. T., having adjourned for the purpose, entered the room, headed by their officers in regalia.

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Rev. Dr. Burns, in moving the last resolution, delivered the following Address on

## THE "MAINE LAW."

This law commends itself by its *thoroughness*. It is not a half and half measure, a milk and water affair. It deals a blow at the very heart of the mischief, lays the axe to the root of this Upas tree beneath whose pestilential shadow every noble and generous impulse is stifled, every plant of paradise blighted, every blossom of promise nipped, every principle of humanity and religion dies. Other expedients have been tried but they have been found wanting. We have our license law, but in its most improved form what does it amount to? It does more evil than good; in many respects it would be better to do away with it altogether. Without it as the public mind came to be enlightened, and the public conscience to be aroused, drink might be outlawed the drinker be branded with infamy and the maker and vendors be regarded as an Ishmael or a Cain. With it, humanly speaking, it is impossible for such results to ensue. The license casts the broad shield of law around the dispensers of this poison, elevates them to the status of government officials, furnishes a convenient pillow on which their consciences may repose and blunts the edge of any appliances that may be brought to bear upon them. They will not judge that to be morally wrong which is pronounced to be legally right, "What business have you to find fault with me for doing this which by your representatives you grant me permission to do? How call me to account for the consequences when you supply me with the cause? Do you not to all intents and purposes lend your sanction to the ends by thus granting the means?" It would be difficult to refute this line of argument. The license law gives an air of respectability to the whole business. Let the Philanthropist go to the tavern and begin to remonstrate with the respected gentleman who, at the head of a regiment of bottles, stands behind the bar. Let the wretched wife come, whose heart through his means has been broken, whose home rendered desolate, whose children clad in rags and steeped in wretchedness, let her plead with him with the importunate earnestness of one whose foot skirts the border of the grave, whose eye is on the judgment seat, not to deal out what Robert Hall fitly called "double distilled damnation" to her husband.

The man will meet all the remonstrances and appeals by pointing significantly to the sign above the door and by waving the license in your face. He has regularly paid for it. He has entered into a contract with the public authorities and is bound to fulfil it. And even supposing the principle upon which our licensing system is based to be consistent and correct is it in point of fact successful? Has it restrained or even regulated the traffic? Let Montreal answer. No. The license laws are as the withs of Samson. It is most difficult to get individuals with moral principles and courage enough to brave the odium connected with giving information in the event of their being violated. And when the information is given it is most difficult to make good the charge and to secure a conviction. It is about as easy to convict a dog of stealing sheep by the testimony of the puppies that ate the carcasses.

And even supposing you get individuals courageous enough to inform and a jury faithful enough to convict, the penalty is comparatively so trivial that the culprit goes forth from the court like the strong man of old and shakes himself the same as before. Will he be kept in when the commission of the crime yields him perhaps ten times more than the amount of the punishment? And so all the other remedial schemes that have been proposed; they have this fundamental failing—they do not meet the emergency. But the law or Maine does, so far as human legislation can; whilst these may lop off some rotten branches; it strikes at the root.

II. This law commends itself by its *consistency*. The system at present existing in our Province, is glaringly inconsistent. It pronounces a thing to be wrong and yet patronises it. You will perceive that the granting of a license in this business, proceeds not on the same grounds as in others. It is not

intended so much to swell the coffers of the state as to prevent the evil which an indiscriminate traffic would occasion.

The pecuniary element, of course, comes in, in part, still the principal reason why licenses are made out is to regulate and restrain what is admitted to be a great and growing evil. The public authorities confess the business to be bad, they therefore take it under their fostering care. They cannot rid themselves of the conviction that it is disreputable; they must therefore entrust it to a select company of good moral character. They whitewash the sepulchre, with spots the blackness of which it would be impossible to deepen. "O consistency thou art a jewel!" From all such inconsistency this law is entirely free. Profession and practice correspond. What is judged to be bad is treated accordingly.

III. This law is *impartial* as well as thorough and consistent. To limit this traffic to a certain class merely because they happen to have a greater number of dollars, and consequently the power of doing more mischief than others, is not fair. *Is it be right; then throw it open to all; if it be wrong, why permit it to any?* It should be one of the very last charges brought against the Maine Law that it is at variance with civil liberty and equal rights. The reverse holds true. To this very charge the present system lies open. This law makes no exceptions. It puts all on a par. It deals out equal justice; its motto, in the truest sense, is "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

IV. Another beauty of this law is its *simplicity*. It is simple in its principles and provisions, and it is simple in the mode of its execution. There is no going about the bush. There are no tedious circumlocutions. The sum and substance of it is: "No intoxicating drink made or sold here." A child can understand that.

V. The best feature of this law is its *success*. It is no longer an experiment, it has been fairly tried, and not found wanting. The Maine Law came into force on the 2nd June, 1851. During the nine months previous there were in Portland, the chief city of Maine, between 300 and 400 rum shops; in the alms house 252, in the jail 279, in the watch house 431. Nine months after the passage of the law, not a single rum shop was open. Instead of 252 in the alms house there were 146; instead of 279 in jail there were 135; instead of 431 in the watch house there were 180. And what is the testimony of one of its most distinguished citizens. "In the year during which this law has been in existence, its effects have been more decisive and salutary than the warmest friends had anticipated. The wholesale traffic in strong drink has been entirely annihilated throughout the State. The quantity of spirits now sold in the State cannot be more than *one-tenth* part so great as it was before the enactment of the law, so that the saving to the State is already one million eight hundred thousand dollars a year at least. The result of this can be seen in the improved habits and circumstances of our people. Many men, formerly miserable drunkards, are now perfectly sober, because temptations are removed out of their way. Many families, before miserable or dependent on the public, are now comfortably clothed and lodged. The inmates of our alms houses are greatly diminished. Our jails are almost tenantless. The Father and Founder of the Maine Law (Gen. Neal Dow) testified: "In one street in Portland, there were four saloons nearly side by side. Two of them are now clothing stores; one is a temperance grocery store, and one is a store for the sale of clocks in all their variety, thus illustrating the truth that as men cease to spend their money for rum, they will buy more and better clothes and food, and will have the means to make all purchases necessary to the comfort of themselves and families."

But it may be said that it was a mere spasm, and it has spent itself long ago. Tell us of the living present, not of the dead twenty years since. Is it not notorious that the Maine Law has proved a failure, that it is not kept, that liquor can be got by any who desire it, and that in point of fact, a large quantity is consumed?

To this we reply :

1. That the breaches of the law, however numerous, prove nothing against the principle of the law. God's law is perfect, yet is it broken times without number. Each commandment of the decalogue is holy, just, and good, delivered amid the most sublime accompaniments and enforced by the most solemn sanctions; yet do men daily break them in thought, word and deed. But was Sinai a failure? Has this divine Code which has extorted admiration even from the most outspoken occupants of the scorner's chair, turned out a huge blunder? Because men are chargeable with profanity, idolatry, and Sabbath breaking and disobedience, and countless violations of the tables of the law, should the lips of the Almighty have been sealed instead of giving forth these immortal and immutable "Thou shalt not's."

2. Still further, supposing the breaches of the prohibitory law which have been blazoned abroad, to be well founded, is this the only human law that has ever been broken? What mean our jails and gibbets? What the entire system of human jurisprudence; the administration of law; the infliction of punishment? Are there no thieves, or murderers, or perjurers, or unclean persons? Is it ever heard of as an argument against the laws which forbid stealing or murder, adultery or perjury, that men break them? It simply shows how thoroughly depraved man is, that his evil passions will burst through all such legal restraints. But for their existence and operation, he would be a great deal worse. And these repeated violations, which fill up the world's big Newgate calendar of crime, go but to show, not certainly the propriety of repealing or relaxing these laws, but rather of increasing their stringency, and so, all the cases that can be flaunted before us of the breaking of the Maine Law, go but to show his drink-ward, and so devil-ward tendency, and therefore, the need of his being hedged round the more.

3. The cases mentioned prove only the imperfect administration of the law, not any imperfection in the law itself. The very difficulty experienced in obtaining intoxicating liquor—the mean subterfuges to which those are compelled to have recourse who try at all hazards to obtain it—whenever the law gets anything like fair play, shows convincingly what a power it is.

4. Let it be remembered, too, who chiefly have gathered the instances of failure, and from what quarters they have been got. Strangers and wayfaring men turning aside to tarry for a night, generally prejudiced against the law, and lynx-eyed to detect flaws in it, often men with drinking proclivities, whose information has been obtained from characterless loafers or worthless hangers on upon dens of infamy, where not this law alone, but all laws, human and Divine, are contravened.

These unfavorable reports, too, have been almost entirely connected with cities where it is confessedly most difficult to enforce the law, and so many elements are constantly at work to thwart its enforcers. Many of these adverse reports cannot be relied on.

5. On the other hand we have in our possession "a cloud of witnesses" summoned to testify during the past year, some of them hostile to the principle of the law, whose "uniform testimony is that the Prohibitory Liquor Law of Maine has produced a great and marvellous effect in reducing the quantity of liquor sold and consumed in the State."

These testimonies have come from the most authoritative and unimpeachable quarters, such as His Excellency the Governor of the State, ex-Governors, Mayors of Cities, ex-Mayors, all the Senators, representatives of the State in Congress, the Judge of the Supreme Court of Maine, Judge of the Municipal Court (Portland), Judge of the Probate Court, Dr. Enoch Pond, the representative man of the Colleges and Seminaries, Aldermen and City Clerks of Portland and Bangor, the two leading cities of the State, the Sheriff, the Clerk and Registrar of Cumberland County (which includes Portland), pastors of the leading churches of all denominations, and many others.

The general bearing of this testimony, which the most truth-loving statis-



ticians have diligently collected and carefully collated, is, "that there is not more than *one-tenth* the quantity sold and used in the State of what there was before the Prohibitory Law came into force; that as a general thing, where the trade in liquor is carried on at all, it is with great secrecy and caution, as other unlawful practices are, and that the benefits of this state of things are obvious and very great."

Take one or two specimens of this evidence.

Writing from the Executive Department, Augusta, June 3, 1872, Sidney Perham, the present Governor of Maine, says: "I think it safe to say that it (the liquor trade) is very much less than before the enactment of the law, probably not *one-tenth* as large. In some places liquor is sold secretly in violation of the law, as many other offences are committed against the statutes and the peace and good order of society, but, in large Districts of the State the liquor traffic is nearly or quite unknown, where, formerly it was carried on like any other trade."

E. Y. Blaine, Speaker of the General Congress at Washington who is a Senator from Maine, writing on 29th May last, says: "I am very sure from personal knowledge and observation that the sales are *immeasurably less* in Maine."

Wm. P. Frye, M. C. of Maine and ex-Attorney General of the State, says: "that in the country parts the sale and use have almost entirely ceased, and that a temperance sentiment has been created which is marvellous, and to which opposition is powerless."

Hannibal Hamlin, who was once Vice-President of the United States along with the martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, and who hails also from Maine, says: "I concur in the statements made by Mr. Frye. In the great good produced by the Prohibitory Liquor Law of Maine, no man can doubt, who has seen its result. It has been of *immense value*."

The Mayor and ex-Mayor of Portland declare, on the 28th May, 1872: "that the effects of the policy of Prohibition are manifest to the most casual observer."

Two Congregational ministers, three Baptist, one Episcopalian, two Methodist Episcopals, two Unitarian and two Universalist Ministers testify: "In this City (Portland) the quantity sold now is but a small fraction of what we remember the sales to have been, and we believe the results are the same or nearly so, throughout the State. If the trade exists at all here, it is carried on with secrecy and caution, as other unlawful practices are. All our people must agree that the benefits of this state of things are obvious and very great."

The Register, City Clerk, City Treasurer, and Judge of the Superior Court, say: "We are of the decided opinion that the liquor trade is not *one-tenth* of what it was, prior to the adoption of the Maine Law."

At a Convention of Good Templars held at Cape Elizabeth, last May, a crowded, enthusiastic and influential gathering, it was resolved: "That the Chairman of this Convention certify in the name of the Convention to the friends of Temperance in Great Britain, That by the operation of the Maine Law, in this State, the traffic in intoxicating drink has been greatly diminished and that the happy effects of this change are every where apparent. That, in this town, where formerly the people were great sufferers from strong drink, there are none now sold at all, either openly or secretly; and generally throughout the State, where the liquor traffic yet lingers, it is covertly, as other offences against the law do, and that the quantity of liquor now sold in this State cannot be *one-tenth* as much as it was formerly."

A few of the more prominent objections to this law may be noted.

I. It has been objected that this law is a foreign importation—a "Yankee notion." On this principle the British Constitution itself might be objected to. It is, in the main, a copy. Should we be ashamed to borrow from the land of Washington? But this objection proceeds on an erroneous assumption. Forty years since, the Maine Law, in substance, was sketched in Eng-

land. Its leading features were propounded to the British Parliament as far back as 1834 by an intelligent and influential Parliamentary Committee. In his evidence before that Committee, Mr. Wakely, M.P. for Finsbury, and Coroner of Middlesex (who, prior to being appointed to the latter office, was a determined enemy of total abstinence) suggests a Prohibitory Law. "I have lately (he says) seen so much of the evil effects of gin drinking that I am inclined to become a teetotaller. Gin may be thought the best friend I have. It causes me to hold annually a thousand more inquests than I should otherwise hold. But, besides this, I have reason to believe that from 10,000 to 15,000 persons in this Metropolis die annually from the effects of gin-drinking, upon whom no inquests are held. Since I have been Coroner, I have seen as many murders by drowning, by hanging, by cutting the throat, in consequence of drinking ardent spirits, that *I am astonished the Legislature does not interfere*. I am confident that they will, before long, be obliged to interfere. The gin seller should be made as responsible as the chemist or druggist."

II. "But this law is *unconstitutional*." What principle of our noble constitution does it violate? It is confessedly more difficult to carry out a measure of this kind in the neighbouring Republic than with us. There are difficulties arising from their complex political system which we know nothing of. But even there, is the plea of unconstitutionality considered valid? I appeal to the highest judicial authority. When the Maine Law was framed, the then Chief Justice said: "If any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleness, vice or debauchery, I see nothing in the constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating or restraining the traffic or from *prohibiting it altogether*, if it thinks proper."

III. "Certainly this law is a most tyrannical one—it interferes with private property, it invades personal liberty—it is perfectly intolerable that I am not to be allowed to drink what I choose and that policemen should enter my house to destroy my goods. This is a free country." Friend what is all this tirade about? No one wants to touch what you have honestly got. This law never dreams of forcing an entrance into your house and wresting from you any article of furniture or food. You may drink as much as you have a mind to. You may injure yourself and beggar your family as much as you like, but you must not injure others. You have no right to act the horse leech to your neighbour, to seize on his person and property. Keep within your own private circle and the law will not harm you. It is a fine thing however to hear men speak of liberty being such a precious jewel to themselves, who are busy depriving others of it, making them the slaves of one of the basest of vices revetting chains about them, the iron of which enters into their very soul. This is surely "using liberty for a cloak of maliciousness." One feels disposed to cry out with Madame Roland, the illustrious Girondist, "Oh Liberty! what crimes have been perpetrated in thy name!"

Liberty, like property, has its *duties* as well as its *rights*. It must not degenerate into licentiousness. France did not appreciate this distinction during her first Revolution. You know the consequences. No man has a right to live entirely as he pleases irrespective altogether of the interests of his fellows. As members of Society we are imperatively required to *consult* for its welfare, and to avoid whatsoever would prove injurious. This principle lies at the very basis of the social compact. "No one liveth to himself." You would not approve of indecent pictures being exhibited and grossly immoral publications being circulated. You think it perfectly proper the law should interpose to prevent such a trade. You do not object to legislative interference in regard to brothels, and lotteries and gambling establishments. You think it right to pass a bill forbidding cemeteries and slaughter houses in the center of densely populated districts. You would never dream of preventing the strong hand of the law from seizing on the dies of the

counterfeiter, or the tainted meat of the butcher, or the adulterated food of the grocer. And yet none of these have produced half the amount of evil that strong drink has done. The alarm bell is rung, a fire is pacing its way with rapid strides. If that building be not removed, the entire block will go; orders are given that it be blown up. Can the proprietor reasonably complain or demand compensation? The pestilence is mowing down its victims; the public authorities issue a proclamation that all vegetables and fruits exposed for sale be destroyed; that ships ride at quarantine, and that the most costly freight, if judged to be infected; be summarily thrown overboard. It is warm weather, dogs running wild are seized and shot. In all these cases there is direct interference with private property; far more indeed than the Maine Law sanctions. Would you venture to say, it was wrong? And yet drinking has done far more damage than ever fire, or pestilence, or mad dogs have done. It has been shrewdly asked—"Who would listen to any man" havoring about freedom of trade, when the magistrate was taking means that honest men, who were no soldiers, should not sleep (if sleep they could) above a mine, or make their beds above a powder magazine, neither bomb nor lightning proof; nor be proof against such stupidity as that of the country lass who told her master, on his asking her when she returned from the cellar, what she had done with the candle; that she had left it below, and stuck it into the "caskie with the neep seed," which "caskie with the neep seed" was nothing else than an open keg of gunpowder, sufficient to blow them all into "eternity." Comfortable doctrine assuredly. There are other "kegs" in our own City fully as dangerous. Barnes puts the case very sensibly in another form, "If a man should set up a *Bakery* in this City in which, by the infusion of a deleterious drug into his bread, he will endanger the public health, Society would not hesitate a moment in regarding this as a proper subject for legislation, and would never dream of tolerating it or taxing it, or regulating it, or licensing it. If, from the bakeries of this City, bread of such a character should go forth for a single morning, and there was a general consort and understanding among the bakers, to continue this practice as the regular line of their business—if there was not law enough in the community to put a stop to it, there would not be *patience and forbearance* enough to prevent a storm of public indignation that would in a day lay every such bakery in ruins. There are not as many bakeries in this City as there are houses for selling intoxicating liquors." Blackstone, the great British Law Commentator, lays it expressly down that "be a man ever so abandoned in his principles or vicious in his practice, provided he keep his wickedness to himself, and does not offend against the rules of public decency, he is out of the reach of human laws. But if he makes his vices public, though they be such as seem principally to affect himself (*as drunkenness and the like*) they then become, by the bad example they set, of pernicious effect to Society; and therefore it is then the business of human laws to convict them."

Chancellor Kent, the learned expounder of American law, establishes substantially the same principle. "The Government may, by general regulations, interdict such uses of property, as would create nuisances, and become dangerous to the lives, or health, or peace, or comfort of the citizens. Unwholesome trades operations offensive to the senses, the deposit of powder, the building with combustible material, and the burial of the dead, may be interdicted by law in the midst of dense masses of population on the general and natural principle that every person ought so to use his property as not to injure his neighbours, and that private interest must be made subservient to the general interest of the community."

IV. But some niggardly purse-bearer starts up and tauntingly cries, "To what purpose is this waste?" What waste? Why you, cannot but be aware that this is a remunerative traffic. It puts a great deal every year into the public chest. If your views be carried out all this will be lost. Well, what if it should? Why, friend, you look only to one side of the account. For one

dollar lost to the revenue, there will be at the lowest estimate 20 in hard cash saved to the country at large. And is this a foundation on which to rest our country's prosperity, a foundation of broken hearts, and rifled homes, diseased bodies and lost souls? Can any good come out of money secured at the expense of whatsoever things are true, honest, lovely and of good report? "We have read of savage tribes who adorned the rude palace of their King with strings and pyramids of skulls, the trophies of barbarous war; but, to our eyes, he proposes something more revolting still, who would maintain the splendor of our Crown, out of the miseries of our people."

"But if you have no respect to the interests of the government, pray, have respect to those worthy parties who are engaged in this traffic and whose earthly all depends upon it." Every great public reform demands sacrifice of some kind. In order to its being achieved some parties must suffer. We must not allow a morbid sympathy for the owners of distilleries and dram shops to close our ears to the sighing of the poor and the crying of the needy in their distress. The cancer is spreading; the patient's life is in danger; we must not be prevented by any sentimental whining from grasping the lancet, probing to the quick, and boldly cutting it out.

But will these parties really suffer? For a time they may. In the long run they will not. The really worthy will not stand idly by and cry "Pity the sorrows of, &c," they will apply themselves vigorously to other branches of business, their consciences unburdened by the thought that they are receiving the wages of unrighteousness. They will share in the benefit of that healthy impetus which trade will receive when the crushing incubus of this traffic is removed. They will be the very individuals who in the end will thank us for placing them in a position where they can honorably wring the daily pittance from the sweat of their brow and not from the tears and blood of others. And as for the worthless amongst them, why, if they will not reform, the sooner we are quit of them the better. But even though this were not to be the case, it would assuredly be preferable to repeat that noble act of our illustrious fatherland, when twenty millions sterling was laid on the altar of humanity for the liberation of the West India slaves. It would be preferable to grant a retiring pension to the whole regiment of distillers and dram sellers, than that the present system should continue. Rather let them go about like gentlemen with their hands in their own pockets, than that they should plunge them so deeply into the pockets of the public.

VI. "But you forget the drink; pity to have so much of one of God's good creatures lost; I cannot think of its being poured into the common sewer." One can hardly listen with gravity and patience to this objection which is one of the most common of the lot. It makes me think of the servant Dinah and her mistress down South.

Dinah had been trained up in habits of strict economy. Her mistress was a pious woman (so far as one making human flesh and immortal souls marketable commodities can be.) She instructed her maid regularly to pray that Satan's Kingdom might be destroyed. "I doesn't know bout that," answered Dinah. "What, not pray for the destruction of satan's kingdom?" demanded the Mistress. Dont you desire it? Dinah could not rise above the influence of her ruling passion, "Destroy" seemed a harsh word. It grated on her ear. "I doesn't, Missus, lub to see anything wasted" was her significant rejoinder. So it is with these so called disciples of Joseph Hume. They dont "lub to see anything wasted," when it suits their own purpose and puts money into their own purse.

When the puncheon is pierced and the liquid fire is seen flowing out into the mud these would be economists lift their hands with pious horror, and shout "Waste." But when a living cask is seen rolling in the mud filled with that same liquid fire they cry "drunken beast!" and pass by on the other side; although in the one case only the drink is lost, in other, the

drinker and the drink together. *Better far, surely for a man to throw rum into the ditch than that it should throw him.*

But in this matter the money consideration should be kept out of view. As has been well observed, "We wish to keep, and, were it possible, to get back something far more precious than money. Give that mother back her son as he was on the day when he returned from his father's grave and in all the affection of his uncorrupted boyhood, walked to the house of God, with a widowed, weeping mother leaning on his arm. Give that grieved man back his brother as innocent and happy as in those days when the boys twined in each other's arms, returned from school, bent over the same Bible, slept in the same bed and never thought that the day would come when brother would blush for brother. Give this weeping wife who sits before us, wringing her hands in agony, the tears dripping through her jewelled fingers, and the lines of sorrow prematurely drawn on her beautiful brow, give her back the man she loved, such as he was when her young heart was won, when they stood side by side on the nuptial day, and receiving her from a fond father's hands, he promised his love to one whose heart he has broken, and whose once graceful form now bends in sorrow to the ground. Give me back, as a man, the friends of my youthful days, whose wrecks now lie thick on this wreck strewn shore. Give me back, as a minister, the brethren whom I have seen, dragged from the pulpits they adorned, and driven from the sweet manses, where we have closed in the happy evening with praise and prayer, to stand pale, haggard, at a public bar. Give me back, as a pastor, the lambs which I have lost, give me her who in the days of unsullied innocence, waited on our ministry, and whose unblushing forehead we now shrink to see as she prowls through the street for her prey. Give me back the life of this youth who died the drunkard's death, and dared his doom, and who now, while his mother by the body rocks on the chair in speechless agony, lies laid out in a chamber where we dare not speak of comfort, but are left to weep with those that weep, dumb, not opening the mouth. Relieve us of the fears that lie heavy on our hearts for the character and the souls of some who hold parley with the devil by this forbidden tree, and are floating on the outer edge of that great gulf stream which sweeps its victims onwards to most woeful ruin. Could this be done we would not talk of money."

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### MEDICAL DECLARATION.

The following declaration anent the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, has recently been signed by the medical men of Montreal.

We, the undersigned members of the medical profession in Montreal, are of opinion,

1. That a large proportion of human misery, poverty, disease, and crime is produced by the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage.
2. That total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, whether fermented or distilled, is consistent with, and conducive to, the highest degree of physical and mental health and vigor.
3. That abstinence from intoxicating liquors would greatly promote the health, morality, and happiness of the people.

Signed by

G. W. CAMPBELL, M. D.,

Prof. of Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Dean of Faculty of McGill College.

And ninety others.

## LIFE MEMBERS

OF THE

### QUEBEC TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITORY LEAGUE.

A subscription of twenty-five dollars at one time entitles an absteiner to Life Membership.

G B Houlston ..... Three Rivers.	James Court ..... Montreal.
S B Scott ..... Montreal.	G K Foster ..... Richmond
Rev H Wilkes D D..... "	TS Brown ..... Montreal
Rev Thos Gales..... "	

### RECEIPTS to Feb. 20, 1873, as per Treasurer's Report.

A subscription of 50 cents per annum constitutes an absteiner a member of the League. Temperance Societies contributing \$2.00 per annum are entitled to send one delegate to the Annual Meeting, said delegate to represent the society appointing him for one year.

#### M O N T R E A L .

James Court	\$25 00	W H Orr	4 00	Dr Dawson	1 00
T S Brown	25 00	G B Muir	4 00	Rev J Fraser	1 00
E K Green	10 00	G Stacey	3 00	Dr Dugdale	1 00
James Rankin	10 00	C H Gould	3 00	H Grant	1 00
J A Macpherson	10 00	Robert Irwin	3 00	C G Jones	1 00
James Coristine	10 00	Tees Brothers	3 00	Samuel Trenaman	1 00
S B Scott	10 00	R & J Brodie	2 50	G B Denison	1 00
George Young	10 00	J H Timmis	2 50	Rev James Green	1 00
H McLennan	10 00	John Murphy	2 00	J K Macdonald	1 00
J McLennan	10 00	George Martin	2 00	Dr Carpenter	1 00
J R & Co	10 00	P W Wood	2 00	John S Hall	1 00
E V Mossley	7 50	Robert Wilkes	2 00	J M Hall	1 00
James Ferrier jr	5 00	H Shorey	2 00	Mrs J M Hall	1 00
Wm Muir	5 00	John Galbraith	2 00	Rev. S. J. Hunter	0 50
Charles Alexander	5 00	T Robinson	2 00	W E Jordan	0 50
John Turnbull	5 00	W Notman	2 00	S W Evans	0 50
John Lovell	5 00	Wm McDonnough	2 00	Thomas Lee	0 50
John Wilson	5 00	A Cantin	2 00	Robert Bickerdike	0 50
Robert Campbell	5 00	John Smith	2 00	George Rogers	0 50
H A Nelson	5 00	James Shearer	2 00	J A Ogilvie	0 50
Savage, Lyman & Co	5 00	J A Converse	2 00	Alex Rough	0 50
S L Campbell	5 00	Black & Locke	2 00	Wm Tait	0 50
John McDougall	5 00	W D Stroud	2 00	John K Leggatt	0 50
Ames, Millard & Co	5 00	W Kennedy	2 00	Thomas Akin	0 50
W Ewan	5 00	A A Ayer	2 00	James Milligan	0 50
A well wisher	5 00	H T Green	2 00	J A Woodworth	0 50
Linton & Cooper	5 00	Alex Craig	2 00	Mrs Rogers	0 50
Gill & Green	5 00	Mrs Gales	2 00	Mrs Milne	0 50
George Brush	5 00	Thomas Cushing	2 00	John Thompson	0 50
Ives & Allen	5 00	W V Lawrence	2 00	John Gaidner	0 50
Nelson Davis	5 00	F E Grafton	2 00	John McCallum	0 50
T H Schneider	5 00	G Bishop	2 00	Rev J T Pitcher	0 50
S H May	5 00	J J Higgins	2 00	Rev T Colling	0 50
H Lyman	5 00	Miss Richardson	1 50	G A Sargent	0 50
D K McLaren	5 00	J A Harte	1 00	S A Abbott	0 50
A Savage & Sons	5 00	R Holland	1 00	T C Allis	0 50
N S Whitney	5 00	Rev Dr Burns	1 00	Win Mana	0 50
James Ewan	5 00	A McKergow	1 00	S Bain	0 50
G W Weaver	5 00	S L R	1 00	Anonymous contributions	
A W Ogilvie	5 00	J Findley	1 00	and collections at pub-	
J T Scripture	5 00	Wm Brysdale	1 00	lic meetings	109 00
N B Corse	5 00	James Symington	1 00	Cash for Reports	23 25
P D Browne	5 00	J Robertson	1 00		
Montreal Temperance Society	2 00	Royal Victoria Temple I O G T	2 00		
St George's Church Temperance Society	2 00	Prince Arthur " "	2 00		
Christian Teetotal Society	2 00	Victoria Lodge B A O G T	2 00		
Perseverance Teat I O R	2 00	Prince Arthur " "	2 00		
Howard Division S of T	2 00				
New Era " "	2 00				
Mount Royal Temple I O G T	2 00				
				<b>TOTAL, 572 75</b>	

<b>QUEBEC.</b>		A E Lee	0 50	<b>HAM.</b>	
George Wakeham	2 00	Wm Lynch	0 50	Collection	0 53
Alex Smeaton	0 50	John Greenshields	0 50		
		Reports	3 50		
		Earnest Temple	2 00	<b>EATON.</b>	
		Collection	3 31	Rev A Gillies	0 50
<b>THREE RIVERS.</b>			18 31	Rev E H Sherrill	0 50
James Staveley	1 50	<b>DURHAM.</b>		Dr Powers	0 50
Alex Houliston	1 50	H Leighton	2 00	E S Orr	0 50
Dennis Vial	1 50	James Millar	1 00	Mrs Rogers	0 50
Mrs Alex Baptist	1 00	Mrs Millar	1 00	H Alger	0 50
John Houliston	1 00	Reports	1 70	Mrs H Alger	0 50
Mrs John Houliston	1 00	Collection (Ulverton)	2 00	Levi French	0 50
Mrs G B Houliston	1 00	" (S Durham)	1 25	Collection	2 00
Miss Houliston	1 00		8 95	<b>HUNTINGVILLE.</b>	
John McKelvie	1 00	<b>ACTON.</b>		Rev C P Mallory	0 50
Alex McKelvie	1 00	Rev L C Wartelle	0 50	<b>WATERVILLE.</b>	
Alex McKelvie, jr	1 00	Collection	1 18	Rev G Purkis	0 50
Miss Agnes McKelvie	1 00	<b>RICHMOND.</b>		Rising Star Temple	2 00
Henry McKelvie	1 00	G K Foster	25 00	<b>COMPTON.</b>	
James McPherson	0 50	Levi Cleveland	1 60	W Weston	1 00
Aaron Allan	0 50	Joseph Smith	0 50	Compton Co Temp Union	2 00
Robert Scott jr	0 50	George Dunton	0 50	<b>COATICOOK.</b>	
Charles Louthead	0 50	C P Cleveland	0 50	O M Moulton	1 00
Margaret Louthead	0 50	Mrs C P Cleveland	0 50	John Thornton	0 50
Thomas Trenaman	0 50	Reports	5 50	Johnson Taplin	0 50
Mrs Thos Trenaman	0 50	St Francis Temple, 2 yrs	4 00	Reports	2 00
Miss A K Trenaman	0 50	Collection	2 35	Collection	1 35
Miss Eliza Trenaman	0 50		39 85		5 35
Mrs Alex Houliston	0 50	<b>MELBOURNE.</b>			
Rev James McCaul	0 50	W W Lewis	0 50	<b>BARFORD.</b>	
Mrs McCaul	0 50	P McLeod	0 50	John Wright	0 50
Mrs James Staveley	0 50	Henry Waters	0 50	Mrs Wright	0 50
J T Lambly	0 50	Alex Waters	0 50	G L Wright	0 50
John C Dickson	0 50	Wm Morrison	0 50	J E Wright	0 50
Charles DeMolulpied	0 50	James Maylor	0 50	Collection	2 00
Octavus Skroder	0 50	Collection (Ridge)	1 50		4 00
Rev E E Sweet	0 50	" (Kingsbury)	1 33		
R W Williams	0 50		5 83	<b>BARNSTON.</b>	
Trifluvian Temple	2 00	<b>WINDSOR.</b>		Faithful Temple	2 00
Collection	3 43	A Frye	0 50	Collection	3 25
	29 43	Windsor Temple, 2 yrs	4 00	<b>BEEBE PLAIN.</b>	
<b>LEEDS.</b>		Collection	1 30	Dr Cheney	0 50
Independence Temple	2 00		5 80	<b>FITCH BAY.</b>	
Collection	0 67	<b>SHERBROOKE.</b>		Collection	1 75
<b>INVERNESS.</b>		Hon Judge Sanborn	5 00	<b>GEORGEVILLE.</b>	
Collection	1 00	Miss Farnham	5 00	Collection	1 25
<b>ARTHABASKA.</b>		Rev C A Tanner	2 50	<b>MAGOG.</b>	
Collection	2 50	A Lady	1 00	Collection [Outlet]	3 25
<b>KINGSEY FALLS.</b>		S F Morey	1 00	" [Oliver's Corners]	1 00
Rev J W Truesdell	1 00	F S Morey	1 00		
Collection	2 00	Rev A Duft	0 50		
<b>DANVILLE.</b>		Collection	5 50		
J P Stockwell	2 00		21 50		
James Boutelle	1 00	<b>DUDSWELL.</b>			
Rev G T Colwell	1 00	Collection [Marbleton]	1 72		
Wm Boutelle	0 50				
James Mackay	0 50				
George Leet	0 50				
Wm Smiley	0 50				
Gilbert Crosby	0 50				
J L Goodhue	0 50				
A McCallum	0 50				
James O'Neil	0 50				





Union Division 2 00  
 Reports 1 75  
 Collection 2 38

HUNTINGDON.

F W Sherrif M D 1 00  
 W W Dalgliesh 1 00  
 Rev George Rogers 0 50  
 J R Gibb 0 50  
 Perseverance Division 2 00  
 Reports 3 50  
 Collection 6 00

HENDERSONVILLE.

Collection 2 00

DUNDEE CENTRE.

Rev D. Ross 0 50  
 Dundee Division 2 00  
 Collection 9 00

FORT COVINGTON N Y.

Collection 6 80

WESTVILLE N Y.

Collection 4 60

ORMSTOWN.

W McNaughton 1 50  
 Rev W Clarke 0 50  
 John Gibson 0 50  
 Bethel Division 2 00  
 Collection 2 65

HOWICK.

Thomas Gebbie 1 00  
 Collection 2 50

POINT FORTUNE.

Collection 1 50

ST ANDREWS.

Duncan Dewar 1 00  
 Ven Archdeacon Lonsdall 1 00  
 St Andrews Division 2 00  
 Collection 3 00

LACHUTE.

Thomas Barron 1 00  
 Rev S G Phillips 0 50  
 Victoria Division 2 00  
 Collection 3 30

CHATHAM.

Collection 3 75

GRENVILLE.

Collection 4 40

NORTH NATION MILLS.

Collection 10 35

THURSO.

J A Cameron 4 00  
 George Cameron 1 00  
 George Edwards 1 00  
 Thurso Temple 3 00  
 Collection 2 60

BUCKINGHAM.

E W Murray 1 00  
 J J Higginson 1 00  
 J McLaren 1 00  
 Samuel Gillies 0 50  
 Buckingham Temple 2 00  
 Collection 3 50

EAST TEMPLETON.

W Hunton 0 50  
 E Mason 0 50  
 J Strayer 0 50  
 Collection 9 65

CHELSEA.

Collection 4 60

HULL.

Collection 5 25

AYLMER.

Rev P W Smith 0 50  
 Capt Findley 0 50  
 W J Allen 0 50  
 Collection 4 20

EARDLEY.

Collection 1 85

ONSLow.

Collection—Quio 3 45  
 " —North Omslow 2 00

BRISTOL.

W King 0 50  
 Margaret Laird 0 50  
 Collection 2 50

CLARENDON CENTRE.

Wm Shaw, jr 1 00  
 Refuge Rock Temple 2 00  
 Collection 1 15

LITCHFIELD.

A W Smith 1 00  
 Mrs Lunan 0 50  
 Collection—U L 1 15  
 " —I. Litchfield 1 40  
 " —Hargrave 3 25

STARKE'S CORNER.

Collection 1 00

PORTAGE DU FORT.

G Stevenson 0 50  
 A Boa 0 50  
 Reports 2 25  
 Collection 3 00

TERREBONNE.

Wm Robertson 0 50

ST ALBANS VT

CH Baker 1 00

Grand Temple I O of GT \$25 00

Total.....\$1071 59

## SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

<b>MONTREAL.</b>		George Mathison	1 00	H E Cramer	0 50
J Ritchie	10 00	Alex Wood	1 00	Dr McCulley	0 50
Very Rev Dean Bond	5 00	P Johnson	1 00		
Rev Canon Baldwin	5 00	J P McEwan	1 00		3 50
E Atwater	5 00	W Brodie	1 00		
Rev J Carmichael	1 00		12 00	<b>WATERVILLE.</b>	
Rev J Potts	1 00			Rev G Purkis	0 50
Rev G H Wells	1 00				
J Lutteral	1 00	<b>RICHMOND.</b>		<b>GRANBY.</b>	
Joseph Richards	1 00			Rev James Howell	1 00
John McKergow	0 50	R N Webber M D	1 00		
Rev Robert Mills	0 50			<b>CORNWALL, ONT.</b>	
J J McLaren	0 50			Rev A Campbell	1 00
Rev S Massey	0 50	<b>WINDSOR.</b>			
Collection at annual public meeting	40 00	A Frye	0 50		
	72 50	John Samson	0 50		
<b>QUEBEC.</b>		Mrs Samson	0 50		
James Housack	5 00	Wm Samson	0 50		
W McWilliam	2 00	Wm Wooler	0 50		
				Total,	91 50

## DELEGATES APPOINTED BY CONTRIBUTING SOCIETIES.

John C Becket	Montreal Temperance Society	Montreal
John Gardner	St George's Church Temperance Society	"
Robt Hayes	Christian Testotal Society	"
T D Reed, M D	Perseverance Tent I O R	"
John Galbraith	Howard Division S of T	"
W L Whyte	New Era " "	"
Wm Morrison	Mount Royal Temple I O G T	"
Thos Reeves	Royal Victoria " "	"
Rev Robt Mills	Prince Arthur " "	"
John Thompson	Victoria Lodge B A O G T	"
James Phillips	Prince Arthur " "	"
Rev James McCaul	Tulluvian Temple I O G T	Three Rivers
Rev G T Colwell	Eatnest " "	Danville
J N Greenshields	St Francis " "	Richmond
A Frye	Windsor " "	Windsor
Rev G Purkis	Rising Star " "	Waterville
E S Orr	Compton County Temperance Union	
W L Oliver	Faithful Temple I O G T	Barnston
Wm Egglefield	Iron Hill Division S of T	Iron Hill
R W Sanborn	East Farnham " "	East Farnham
A S Hulbert	" " Total Abstinence Society	"
E A Fordice	Adamsville Division S of T	Adamsville
Rev D D Nighswander	Granby " "	Granby
E M Palmer	West Shefford " "	West Shefford
Rev Samuel Jackson	Stanbridge Temple I O G T	Stanbridge
Joshua Breadner	Union Division S of T	Athelstan
E W Sherrif, M D	Perseverance " "	Huntingdon
Rev Donald Ross	Dundee " "	Dundee Centre
Robt White	Bethel " "	Ormstown
E W Murray	Buckingham Temple I O G T	Buckingham

# THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

SUCCESS OF PROHIBITION.

*From the Alliance News, June 22, 1872.*

We have been favoured with a large batch of testimonies to the working and results of the Prohibitory Liquor Laws of Maine. These have been called forth by the adverse statements recently made in the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and also in the London and provincial press, especially in connection with the recent debate on the motion for the second reading of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Permissive Bill.

*From His Excellency, Sydney Perham, Governor of Maine.*

Executive Department, Augusta, Maine, June 3, 1872.

Dear Sir:—In answer to your enquiry in regard to the effect of the Maine Law upon the liquor trade in this State, I think it is safe to say that it is very much less than before the enactment of the law, probably not one-tenth as large. In some places liquor is sold secretly in violation of law, as many other offences are committed against the statutes, and the peace and good order of society; but in large districts of the state, the traffic is nearly or quite unknown, where formerly it was carried on like any other trade.

Very respectfully yours,

To General Neal Dow.

SYDNEY PERHAM, Governor of Maine.

*From the Mayor, Ex-Mayors, &c., Portland, Maine,*

Portland, May 28, 1872.

As to the diminution of the liquor traffic in the state of Maine and particularly in this city, as the result of the adoption of the policy of prohibition, we have to say that the traffic has fallen off very largely. In relation to that there cannot possibly be any doubt. Many persons with the best means of judging, believe that the liquor trade is not now one-tenth as large as it was formerly. We do not know but such an opinion is correct, but content ourselves with saying that the diminution of the trade is very great, and the favorable effects of the policy of prohibition are manifest to the most casual observer.

BENJ. KINGSBURY, Jr., Mayor.

W. M. THOMAS, Ex-Mayor.

AUG. E. STEVENS, Ex-Mayor.

J. T. MCCOBB, Ex-Mayor.

JACOB M'LELLAN, Ex-Mayor.

*From Ex Mayor Putman.*

Portland, Maine, May 29, 1872.

My Dear Sir:—I have had good opportunities of observing the condition of the state compared with other states where there are no prohibitory laws, and I am certain that the rural portions of Maine are, and

have been, in an infinitely better condition with reference to the sale and use of such liquors than similar portions of other states referred to; and are, and have been, comparatively free from both the sale and use, and this most fairly be considered the result of prohibitory legislation. At the present time, the law is probably enforced even in large towns and cities as thoroughly, at least, as any other penal statute.

WM. S. PUTMAN.

(Mr. Putman was Mayor four years ago—a Democratic Mayor—and the Democratic party always went for license. Hence this testimony is specially valuable and significant.)

*From the Mayor of Bangor.*

Mayor's Office, City of Bangor, Me., May 30, 1872.

The law is being enforced throughout the state as never before, and with wonderful success. It is safe to say that in our city not one-tenth part as much is sold now as in years past, when the law was not enforced.

J. S. WHEELRIGHT, Mayor.

(Concurred in by aldermen, city officers and others.)

*From Gen. Chamberlaine, Ex-Governor of Maine.*

Brunswick, Maine, May 30, 1872.

The declaration made by persons that the Maine law is inoperative, and that liquor is sold freely and in large quantities in this state is not true. The liquor traffic has been greatly repressed and diminished here and throughout the state, and in many places has been entirely swept away. The law is as well executed generally in the state as other criminal laws are. Many persons think that there is not one-tenth so much liquor sold in the State as there was formerly. While we prefer not to certify to any particular degree of repression of the traffic, we say without reserve that if liquors are sold at all, it is in very small quantities compared with the old times, and in a secret way, as other unlawful things are done.

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAINE,  
GEO. C. CRAWFORD, Postmaster.

(General Chamberlaine was governor of the state for four years preceding the term of the present governor. He is now President of Bowdoin College.)

*From Pastors of various Churches in Portland.*

Portland, May 31, 1872.

As to the effect of the Maine Law upon the traffic in strong drinks in this city, the quantity sold now is but a small fraction of what we remember the sales to have been, and we believe the results are the same, or nearly so throughout the State. If the trade exists at all here, it is carried on with secrecy and caution, as other unlawful practices are. All our people must agree that the benefits of this state of things are obvious and very great.

(Signed by 12 Pastors of Churches in Portland.)

*From the Secretary of State, Maine.*

Augusta, June, 1872.

As to the present extent of the liquor traffic in Maine as compared with its condition in former times, there cannot be any difference of opinion among intelligent citizens of the State to the fact that the traffic is greatly less than we remember it to have been. If we were to say that the quantity of liquors sold here is not one-tenth so large as it was it would not be above the truth, and the favorable effects of the change upon all the interests of the state are plainly seen everywhere.

G. G. STACY,

Secretary of State, and other State Officers.

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*The following appeared in the London Times, Sept. 5, 1872.*

Portland, August 12, 1872.

To His Excellency the Governor of Maine and the Hon. the Executive Council.

It is a matter of interest, and importance in Great Britain to know what the effect has really been upon the liquor traffic in Maine of the policy of prohibition.

Interested parties in that country have industriously circulated the report there, that in Maine the law of prohibition has failed to effect any considerable diminution of the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors. It will oblige me very much if you will give me the facts in the matter as you know them to be. I want them for publication in England.

Very respectfully,

NEAL DOW.

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*State of Maine, Council Chamber,*

Augusta, Aug. 15, 1872.

To General Neal Dow.

Your note has just been received, requesting us to give you a statement of our impression as to the effect of the Maine Law upon the liquor traffic in this state, the certificate being wanted for publication in England.

To give a full and accurate account of the operation of the Maine Law in Maine, and of its effect upon the liquor traffic and upon poverty, pauperism and crime, would require much more time than we can devote to the subject, and we therefore confine ourselves to a very brief statement of the facts.

At the time of the enactment of the Maine Law the liquor traffic was carried on in Maine extensively and openly, as it is now in States where the trade is licensed. The effect of the law in diminishing the trade in intoxicating drinks was immediate and very great.

In many parts of Maine the liquor trade has absolutely ceased to exist, liquor shops are unknown; and wherever within the State the trade exists at all, it is carried on secretly and with caution, as other unlawful things

are done. One effect of the law has been to render the liquor trade disreputable, and no person who knew Maine as it was before the Maine Law, and has been acquainted with it down to the present time, can doubt that the effect of the law has been most marked and salutary. Poverty, pauperism, and crime have been greatly diminished by it, because vastly less money has been wasted in strong drink.

In some places and at some times the execution of the law has been fitful and capricious, yet, with these exceptions, the law has been as well enforced as our other criminal laws generally are.

SIDNEY PERHAM, Governor.

JOHN R. PULSIFER,	S. C. HATCH,
GEORGE WEEKS,	M. U. B. CHASE,
E. G. HARLOW,	FRED. N. DOW,
	Executive Council.

Portland, Aug. 10, 1872.

Dear Mr. Frye.—I wish to send to the London *Times* a short article on the effect of the Maine Law upon the liquor traffic in this State, a matter very imperfectly understood in England.

Everywhere in that country I should be regarded as an interested witness, any statements of mine, therefore, might be received with caution. Will it be too much trouble for you to send me a certificate, and, in addition to your own name, to procure those of our senators and other representatives in Congress, and very much oblige,

Yours truly,

NEAL DOW.

Hon. W. P. Frye, M. C., Lewiston, Maine.

August 16.

To General Neal Dow.

We have received your note requesting us to send you, in few words, our impression as to the effect of the Maine Law upon the liquor traffic in this state, the certificate to be sent to England for publication there.

At the time of the enactment of that law, in 1851, the traffic existed openly and everywhere in Maine, as it now does in those states where it is not prohibited. The immediate effect of the statute was to outlaw the trade, declaring it to be inconsistent with the general welfare, and reducing it to very small proportions.

In many parts of the State it is now nearly or quite unknown. There are large districts of country where liquor shops are absolutely unknown; and, everywhere, within our borders, where the trade exists at all, it is carried on secretly and in a very small way.

The favourable effects of this change are great and everywhere apparent to the most casual observer who has any knowledge of the State prior to the year 1851. We do not believe that the people of Maine, for any consideration, would again sanction the policy of licence to drinking houses and tippling shops.

H. HAMLIN,      LOT M. MORILL,  
W. P. FRYE.