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THE DOMINION ALLIANCE

the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic.

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ALLIANCE YEAR BOOK

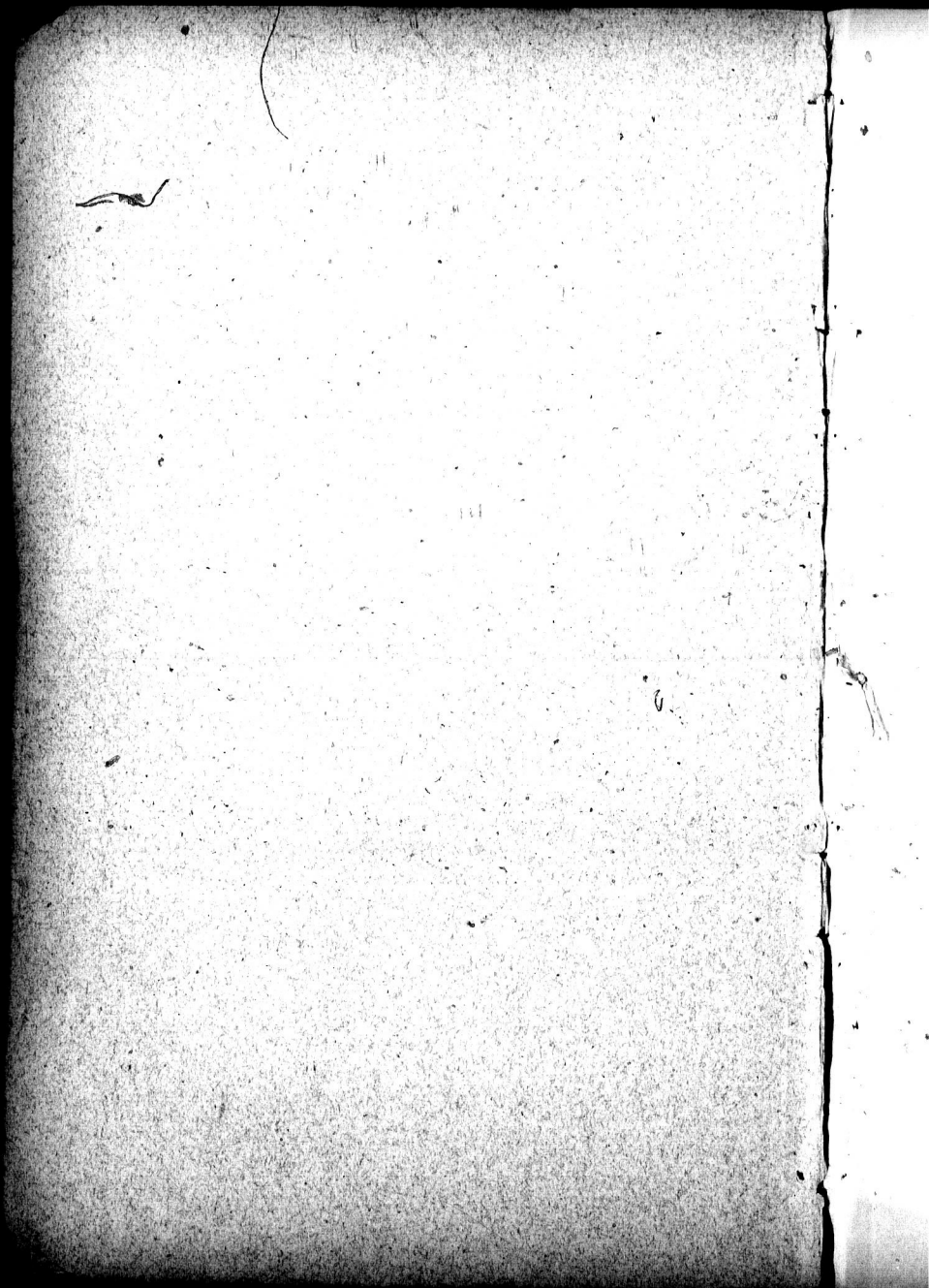
1883.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF
THE COUNCIL OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

MONTREAL:

"WITNESS" PRINTING HOUSE, ST. JAMES STREET WEST.

1883.



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INTRODUCTORY.

This is the second issue of a book that is intended as an Annual. It contains, however, much more than was given to the public in the Year Book of 1882. An earnest effort has been made to collect the most important facts of the year on the subject of Temperance, to bring the information down to the latest possible date, and in general to provide a manual that will be welcome and indispensable to the friends of Temperance in Canada. The difficulties have been considerable, and the Committee cannot claim that they have all been overcome. The success of such a publication is dependent upon the prompt and efficient co-operation of a large number of persons, scattered through the entire country, and it has not yet been possible to enlist them all as thoroughly as might be desired. Sincere thanks are hereby returned to the many friends who have given their help, and it is the hope of the Committee that the Alliance Year Book may become a permanent institution, so useful and so warmly recognized that no needed hand will be withheld from the work of making it perfect.

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THE DOMINION ALLIANCE

For the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL,

Held in Ottawa, Wednesday and Thursday,

February 14th and 15th, 1883.

FIRST SESSION.

Within the City Hall, Ottawa, the Council of the Dominion Alliance convened on Wednesday, the 14th of February, 1883, at 10 a.m., and was called to order by the President of the Alliance, Hon. Alexander Vidal, who appointed as a Business Committee: Messrs. G. E. Foster, M.P., (N.B.); W. McCraney, M.P., (Ont.); Walter Paul, (Que.); T. Robertson, M.P., (N.S.); N. Shakespeare, M.P., (B.C.)

The President made an opening address, after which the Business Committee reported the following Committees, which were duly appointed:

COMMITTEES.

Legislation—Hon. A. Vidal, Hon. R. W. Scott, Messrs. W. McCraney, M.P., J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., S. A. Lebourveau, N. Shakespeare, M.P., Thomas Robertson, M.P., G. E. Foster, M.P., and A. C. Macdonald, M.P.

Nominations—Messrs. J. R. Dougall, Chas. Burpee, M.P., and Rev. Dr. Moore.

State of the Work—Bishop Wilson, Rev. D. Paterson, and S. J. Moore.

Literature—Revs. Dr. Clarke, James Kines, M. L. Brethour, and Messrs. W. H. Allison, M.P., G. E. Foster, M.P., and N. Shakespeare, M.P.

Finance—Messrs. G. G. King, M.P., James Baylis and W. G. Fee.

Resolutions—Rev. Wm. Scott, Messrs. James A. Cayford and G. M. Rose.

The Corresponding Secretary read a cordial invitation from the Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Ottawa, to the Council, to luncheon in the Dominion Methodist Church at one o'clock.

On motion of Mr. J. J. Maclaren, seconded by Prof. Foster, M.P., the invitation was accepted with hearty thanks.

The Corresponding Secretary then read the following

ANNUAL REPORT.

The rapid flight of time has again brought the representatives of the Dominion Alliance together in Council to review the past, to take such immediate action as the present position of the movement may require, and to strengthen and encourage each other for future work.

Your Secretary has not the material out of which to prepare a report covering the entire work of the Alliance, and can only glean from the documents in his possession a few general statements regarding each Provincial Branch, which will doubtless be supplemented by verbal reports from representatives here assembled.

THE PROVINCIAL BRANCHES.

ONTARIO.—During the year the Secretary of the Ontario Branch, Prof. George E. Foster, resigned his position and the duties of that important office have since been carried on by his successor, Mr. W. G. Fee, who has devoted considerable time to promoting the organization of county and local Alliances and opening the way for the submission of the Canada Temperance Act. The Executive of the Branch has petitioned the Local Legislature so to amend the law as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors, to prevent the granting of licenses to shops and hotels without the required accommodation and to enforce higher penalties for drunkenness. It has also sought by petition to secure the introduction of scientific temperance text books into the schools.

The Executive published a call to ministers of all denominations to preach temperance sermons on the third Sunday in December, which was responded to by many.

The county of Halton is the only county in Ontario in which the Canada Temperance Act is in force, and there, as might be expected, the power of the liquor party has been concentrated to render it inoperative. The reports received by your Secretary indicate the failure of these efforts. The testimony of persons best qualified to judge is that the Act in Halton is doing good service and that it has already effected great improvement in the county.

The counties of Carleton, Middlesex, Elgin and Oxford and the city of St. Thomas are preparing for the submission of the Act.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Branch, recently held in Toronto, was one of unusual interest and the decisions reached indicate an earnest and aggressive spirit in that Province. The

Branch defined its position in reference to measures of a restrictive character, gladly accepting the same in so far as they are calculated to lessen the evils resulting from the liquor traffic, but recognizing them only as steps toward prohibition. The Branch further declared in favor of granting the ballot to women as a weapon of defence against the liquor traffic. It also called upon this Council to consider the institution of a Dominion Temperance Publishing House, from which would issue a paper to be the express exponent of the principles of the Alliance, and further to consider the propriety of introducing a prohibitory liquor law for the Dominion of Canada at as early date as possible.

QUEBEC.—The Quebec Branch of the Alliance has sustained a vigorous work during the year under the leadership of its aged and blind President, Mr. T. S. Brown. Early in the year a series of public meetings and conventions was held, resulting in the organization of ten county Alliances. The annual Alliance picnic, under the auspices of this Branch, held on the 1st of September, was a most successful gathering and produced a most favorable impression. The Executive of the Branch has been in constant communication with the Archbishop, Bishops and Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, and whilst they do not in any large numbers join the Alliance they evidently approve of much of its work and are prepared to support aggressive action towards improved legislation.

A literature fund has been established, and a special fund commenced to enable the committee to offer prizes for essays on various temperance topics.

Petitions have been prepared and presented by influential deputations to the Government, but the Province derives \$250,000 revenue from licenses, and the Government turns a deaf ear to all propositions, that if adopted, would tend to diminish the revenue.

Temperance sermons were called for by the Quebec Branch in the month of December and were delivered in many pulpits.

The last annual meeting held in Montreal, January 20th, was the largest, most thoroughly representative earnest and harmonious meeting of the Alliance ever held in the Province of Quebec. The following epitome of a report on the "State of the Work" defines the views of the Branch:—Absolute dissent from the position taken by the Government of the Province of Quebec that the liquor traffic is to be regarded chiefly in reference to the revenue that it may yield. That the burden of labor should not be placed upon those who wish to restrict it. Absolute prohibition of the sale of liquor at public exhibitions, or parks and public grounds, on trains or vessels carrying excursion parties, in railway stations and to

minors. Separation of the sale of liquors from that of groceries. Improvements in the license law only to be intended as steps towards a state of things in which prohibition is possible.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Province of Nova Scotia occupies an honorable position on the temperance question, but its Branch of the Dominion Alliance has not carried on its work with the energy that might have been expected. Several county organizations, formed on a basis very similar to that of the Alliance, have not yet become officially connected with the Branch, and for want of such a regular system as a Provincial organization should provide, the information that has reached this office is too meagre to enable your Secretary to do justice to that Province. There is certainly material for an efficient Branch of the Alliance, with a valuable network of County Alliances in Nova Scotia, and it is to be hoped the annual meeting of the Branch to be held during the present month will take steps to secure the organized and harmonious co-operation of all the counties under the banner of the Alliance.

The Canada Temperance Act is now in operation in nine counties in Nova Scotia, viz., Digby, Queens, Shelburne, Annapolis, Kings, Hants, Cape Breton, Inverness and Pictou. In a few weeks it will be in operation in Colchester. Pictou upon a second vote sustained the Act by a large majority. It is expected that Yarmouth and Cumberland will soon circulate petitions.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The chief work of the Prince Edward Island Branch is the enforcement of the C. T. Act, which is now law in the whole of that Province. In this they have met with only partial success. Their report says, "the trade is becoming more and more disreputable, and any one who buys illegally does so at the risk of his character." There is an appeal now pending regarding a search warrant. A question has arisen in P. E. I. in reference to the disposition of fines as there appears to be no provision for private prosecutors receiving a portion of the fines.

The Executive of the Branch meets from time to time, as occasion requires, in Charlottetown, and there is an auxiliary in Summerside.

Two important communications in reference to the requirements of P. E. Island are hereby submitted for your consideration.

MANITOBA.—The energies of the Manitoba Branch have been devoted to fighting law suits. Their report complains of the want of proper machinery to enforce the Canada Temperance Act in the two counties (Lisgar and Marquette) in which it has been adopted. An important appeal was taken on the ground that the

provisions of the Canada Temperance Act were not adhered to in the notices before holding the polling in the county of Marquette. The late Chief Justice held that the Court could not go behind the Order in Council, but a majority of the Court decided that the Act was not in force. The Manitoba Branch desire to carry an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada and asks this Council to assume part of the responsibility therefor. The officers of the Branch have corresponded with the Minister of Education on the subject of introducing temperance in the schools.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The Branch in this distant Province has found it difficult to get in New Westminster enough members to carry on the work. The work of the Branch consists in opposing the granting of additional liquor licenses, trying to secure Sunday closing, holding public meetings, etc. It is claimed the Canada Temperance Act cannot be made available for British Columbia until amended, and the Council is referred to the representatives from that Province for information as to what legislation by the Dominion Parliament is needed.

THE ALLIANCE AND THE CHURCHES.

One of the most encouraging features of our work is the evidently increasing interest taken therein by the various representative church gatherings of Canada, whilst many others are true to our principles, and earnest in their support, it must be admitted that no church is now doing more to reach its entire membership on the temperance question than the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The General Assembly for some years past has appointed a committee from which has emanated a series of questions in reference to temperance which have gone down to the Synods, Presbyteries and Kirk sessions throughout the land, calling forth a large amount of valuable information and awakening much practical interest. The assembly at its last session specially recommended the members of the Presbyterian Church "to unite with other temperance workers, organizing in our counties and townships branches of the Dominion Alliance or any other well conducted associations having for their object the Legislative Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic." Whilst this is as it should be, the best means of securing and maintaining the actual co-operation of the churches is a question of great importance. Resolutions on this subject adopted by Church Courts, or by the Alliance, will not accomplish much unless some practical plan can be devised by which they can be carried out. With this end in view it has been in one Province suggested to ask every church or congregation

within which a County Alliance is formed to appoint one of its number as a representative member of such Alliance. Properly approached many of our churches will, without doubt, respond to such a request. Several clergymen have informed your Secretary that even where it would be impossible to secure formal appointment of a representative, the object can be practically attained, and a bond of union established provided the Alliance takes necessary steps therefor. The advantages to be derived from such action would be immeasurable to the Alliance, whilst it would, also benefit the churches by drawing them into closer connection with the work in which the Alliance is engaged. Of course it would be necessary that every church delegate should be personally a member of the Alliance, otherwise an element of discord might easily be introduced.

A TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

An effort was made during the past year to secure the delivery of temperance sermons in some of the Provinces, and it is known that many ministers of different denominations responded to this request. The Ontario Branch proposes to establish a Temperance Sunday. Cannot similar action be taken by this body with a view to uniformity in reference thereto throughout the Dominion?

LITERATURE.

The evident necessity for the general dissemination of sound literature, by which the people can be more thoroughly indoctrinated in our principles, is being recognized in many quarters. Able men have written upon various aspects of the temperance question, selections of whose works are exhibited within this room to-day. Last year the Council discussed at some length the question of establishing a monthly organ for the Alliance, but without reaching any conclusion, except that "the time is not far distant when it will be necessary to establish an organ of communication between the Dominion Alliance and the various branches.

The publishers of the Montreal *Witness*, so widely known for their advocacy of temperance and prohibition principles, have recently decided to publish weekly a paper to be known as "The Temperance Worker." It is proposed to offer space in this paper for the Dominion Alliance, its branches, and the various temperance organizations throughout the Dominion to report their doings, and to make it what has long been needed, practically an organ for the promotion of their work. The thoroughly established reputation of the firm and the facilities they possess for collecting

whatever is necessary to make a paper interesting and valuable, and their purpose to push its circulation on business principles in every part of Canada, appear to indicate that it will be well adapted to meet the circumstances and wants of the country and to deserve the hearty support of the Alliance.

Last year the proceedings of the Council were published with a few other items of information in what was called "The Alliance Year Book." A little effort in this direction can furnish us from year to year with a creditable, interesting and useful manual which may be very serviceable to our movement. Your Secretary commends this subject to your serious consideration.

APPEAL.

The most important event of the year has been the appeal to the Privy Council of Great Britain in reference to the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act, which appeal was dismissed by Her Majesty at Windsor Castle on the 29th day of June. The power of the Parliament of Canada to legislate in the direction of prohibition has thus been set for ever at rest, and the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act established beyond all possible dispute. The proceedings in this case will be brought before you by the Special Committee, to whom the defence of the Canada Temperance Act was referred.

LEGISLATION.

His Excellency the Governor-General at the opening of the present session of Parliament said :

"I am advised that the judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, delivered last June on the appeal of *Russell vs. the Queen*, goes to show that in order to prevent the unrestrained sale of intoxicating liquors and for that purpose to regulate the granting of shop, saloon and tavern licenses, legislation by the Dominion Parliament will be necessary."

In this connection it is desirable for this Council at its present session to press for legislation in the direction of the principles and objects of the Alliance.

FINANCE.

The question of finance is one that demands the serious and constant attention of those upon whom devolves the responsibility of carrying on the Alliance work in the several Provinces. There should be, by this time, a sufficient number of persons interested in the principles of our movement to furnish an adequate and regular financial support to each of our Provincial Branches. If such support is not forthcoming, it is probably because our

Branches have not yet ascertained the best way of collecting what their friends are quite able and willing to give. In forming financial plans, it will be well to appeal to men of means for subscriptions somewhat in proportion to what they give to other philanthropic and benevolent institutions, but there are thousands on whom the permanency and efficiency of the work largely depends who can only be expected to give comparatively small sums. To provide for the thorough and regular collection of contributions both large and small, in order that the widest possible paying constituency may be secured, is one of the great duties of every Branch of the Alliance. The right of each Provincial Branch to raise and disburse funds independently of the Council does not relieve each from the duty and responsibility of doing its best to promote the interests of the Dominion Alliance within its own jurisdiction. It must ever be borne in mind, that each Branch must establish and maintain its claim for financial support by earnest, unceasing and practical efforts to advance the work the Alliance has in hand.

DELEGATES TO THE COUNCIL.

It will be observed that the Provincial Branches are the only bodies entitled to send delegates to this Council. In the judgment of your Secretary there is no occasion for alteration in this respect. A suggestion has, however, been made with a view to creating a more general interest in the Council on the part of the county and local Alliances; the suggestion is for each Provincial Branch to invite all county or local Alliances to nominate persons whose names, together with others nominated by the Provincial Executive, shall make up a list out of which the delegates from the Branch should be chosen.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Your Secretary has, during the year, received a large number of letters of enquiry on various topics, some of which should have been addressed to the Secretary of one of the Provincial Branches. The letters that related to points of law have been referred to our Solicitor, Mr. Maclaren, to whose constant kindness and courtesy your Secretary and the Alliance are greatly indebted.

One gentleman, speaking of temperance men who do not support the Canada Temperance Act, says: "We want facts to satisfy them of the good of the Act: please furnish me with all the particulars you can." The demand is a reasonable one, and there should be some well-understood plan of collecting and collating facts to be used whenever required. Your Secretary, whilst en-

deavoring to reply to all correspondents, has not had time to do so as fully as circumstances appeared to demand or as he might have been expected to do.

WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE UNIONS.

Your Secretary has great pleasure in referring to the continued activity and success of Women's Christian Temperance Unions in different parts of Canada. These organizations are valuable helpers to the Alliance and have again and again proved themselves most efficient in the prosecution of such work as we have in hand.

CLOSING.

In closing your Secretary can but refer to the hopeful and encouraging outlook. Mistakes have without doubt been made, and methods adopted have not always been the wisest, but the Alliance has become a recognized power in the land, its principles are taking hold of the people, and its work goes on. The liquor traffic is evidently recognized by thousands as a foe to national progress and prosperity. Its effects upon social, moral and religious interests are evil and only evil. In the not far distant future its power must be broken and the great curse that has blasted the hopes and blighted the prospects of so many must fall before the advance of Christian civilization. The day of victory must come, as said that noble man Ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, immediately after his defeat, "Thousands of our bravest and truest workers may go down in the struggle for prohibition, but the principle will live on for ever and eventually, if we but do our whole duty, will crown the homes of this nation with the blessings of peace, sobriety, morality and good government."

So may it be in this Dominion.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS GALES,

Corresponding Secretary.

OTTAWA, February 14th, 1883.

On motion of Rev. James Kines the report was received, and referred to the several appropriate Committees.

The reports of the Provincial Branches were read and referred to the Committee on the State of the Work.

Communications from the Ontario Branch and from the Royal Templars of Temperance were read and referred to the Committee on Legislation.

The Secretary then read the following
 REPORT OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT
 DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Your Committee entrusted with the defence of the Canada Temperance Act, beg to submit the following as their report :

As soon as notified to do so by the Solicitors, Messrs. Simpson and Hammond, of London, Mr. J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., whose services had been retained and approved by the Council at its last meeting, proceeded to England. After an unexpected delay the case *Russell vs. the Queen* was heard by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the second and third days of May, 1882. There were present Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Montague E. Smith, Sir Robert P. Collier, Sir James Hannen and Sir Richard Couch. The appellants were represented by J. P. Benjamin, Q. C., and Reginald Brown, and the respondent by J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., and R. W. N. Fullarton. The judgment was delivered on the 23rd of June, and the appeal was dismissed by Her Majesty at Windsor Castle on the 29th of June, 1882. The points brought out by the judgment of their lordships may be summarised as follows :—

1. Parliament has general authority to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada, as well as for the regulation of trade and commerce.
2. The powers assumed by the Canada Temperance Act are not assigned to the local legislatures. The Act is not a fiscal one. Its powers cannot be claimed by the local legislatures as coming within the class of subjects—"Property and Civil Rights," nor are the matters referred to of a local or private nature.
3. The granting to cities and counties of the power to adopt or refuse the Act does not imply the delegation of any legislative power.

The following extracts from the judgment of their lordships of the Privy Council are, in the opinion of your committee, specially worthy of permanent record, in view of their relation to the broad question of prohibitory legislation :—

"Laws which make it a criminal offence for a man wilfully to set fire to his own house, on the ground that such an act endangers the public safety, or to overwork his horse, on the ground of cruelty to the animal, though affecting in some sense property and the right of a man to do as he pleases with his own, cannot be regarded as legislation in relation to property or to civil rights ; nor could a law which prohibited or restricted the sale or exposure of cattle having a contagious disease be so regarded. Laws of this nature designed for the promotion of public order, safety or morals, and which subject those who contravene them to criminal procedure and punishment, belong to the subject of *public wrongs rather than to that of civil rights.*"

"The declared object of Parliament in passing the Act is that there should be some uniform legislation in all the Provinces respecting the traffic in intoxicating liquors, with a view to promote temperance in the Dominion. Parliament does not treat the promotion of temperance as desirable in one Province more than in another, but as desirable throughout the Dominion."

"There is no ground or pretence for saying that the evil or vice struck at by the Act in question is local or exists in only one Province, and that Parliament, under color of general legislation, is dealing with a Provincial matter only. It is, therefore, unnecessary to discuss the considerations which a state of circumstances of this kind might present. The present legislation is clearly meant to apply a remedy to an evil which is assumed to exist throughout the Dominion."

The judgment compelled the appellants to pay £214 10s. 10d. costs, which has been done, but your Committee regret that Mr. Maclaren has not yet received from the solicitors in London the bill of the respondent, which was to have been taxed by the Registrar of the Privy Council on the 8th inst., and consequently your Committee has nothing official to submit to the Government, by whom costs will be paid. After the meeting of the Council last year your Committee found it necessary to obtain a loan of \$200 in addition to what had previously been advanced by the branches of the Alliance. The account stands as follows:—

Receipts acknowledged last year.....	\$942 50	
Loan as above.....	200 00	
		\$1142 50
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Reported last year.....	\$838 00	
Cash paid Mr. Maclaren on account.....	300 00	
		\$1138 00
Cash on hand.....		\$4 50

Your Committee desire delegates from the Provincial Branches to understand and to explain to their constituencies that the delay in the settlement of this case is not to be charged to them or to the Dominion Government.

So soon as the necessary documents from England are received an official statement of expenses incurred in the case by the Alliance will be submitted to the Government, and without doubt, will be promptly paid.

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. DOUGALL,
Chairman.

OTTAWA, February 14, 1883.

On motion the report was adopted, and the thanks of the Council were tendered to the Committee for their work.

The Council then resolved itself into a free conference on Temperance Legislation, in which many of the members took part. Mr. Dougall submitted a draft of a petition to Parliament, which was referred to the appropriate Committee.

Adjourned for lunch.

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

SECOND SESSION.

The Council re-assembled, Rev. Wm. Scott, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

Mr. Dougall presented report of Committee on Nominations, and the officers for 1883 and 1884 were elected.

FINANCE.

Mr. Baylis presented the following report of the Finance Committee:—

The Finance Committee assume that they have only to deal with the expenses of the Council. They find due on unpaid accounts, \$174.33; and unpaid assessments as levied last year, \$300. They find an amount to be returned by the Government on account of Defence Fund. They therefore recommend that the assessments now unpaid be deducted from the said returns before they are returned *pro rata* to the branches; that the accounts be paid, and that an assessment be made on the branches for 1883-4 for \$300, as follows:—Ontario, \$100; Quebec, \$75; New Brunswick, \$40; Nova Scotia, \$40; Prince Edward Island, \$15; Manitoba, \$15; British Columbia, \$15. Total, \$300.

The report was adopted.

A free discussion again took place as to the course to be taken by the Alliance with regard to legislative measures to be proposed by the Dominion Government, after which the Council adjourned till 8 p.m.

THIRD SESSION.

The Council re-assembled, the President in the chair.

Prof. Foster, M. P., submitted the report of the Committee on Legislation, which was, on motion, discussed clause by clause.

Section 1.—Clauses *a, b, c, d* and *e* adopted.

Section 2.—Clause A adopted.

Clause B having been read, Mr. Robertson, M. P., moved, seconded by Mr. McCraney, M. P., That the following be inserted as clause B:—

That the Dominion Alliance respectfully urges that it was the evident intention of the framers of the British North America Act that the sole authority for regulating the license and sale of intoxicating liquors, and all matters relating thereto, rest with the local legislatures, and that as all legislation for years past has been secured with that object, and as the case of *Russell vs. the Queen* has raised a doubt in some quarters upon this point, therefore we, as an Alliance, urge that the Dominion Government and Parliament take steps to obtain from the Imperial Parliament such an amendment to the B. N. A. Act as will place this legislation wholly under the control of the local legislatures.

After protracted discussion the motion was laid over till the next session, and the Council adjourned until 10 a.m. on Thursday.

THURSDAY—FOURTH SESSION.

The Council met at 10 a.m.

The minutes were read and approved.
Bishop Wilson presented the report of the Committee on the

STATE OF THE WORK

as follows :—

The Committee on the state of the work notice with much pleasure the gratifying evidence of progress in the work of the Dominion Alliance generally. This is specially the case in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, where the advantages accruing to the work from its prosecution by those enabled to give their whole attention to it, is clearly manifest.

Your Committee would here express the hope that at an early day the Alliance may be able to secure the services of some gentleman who can devote his undivided time to the general work, especially to the visitation of those Provinces where it is impracticable for them to secure the formation of County and local Alliances without such aid.

The Committee cannot refrain from calling attention to the self-denying and valuable services rendered to the Alliance by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Thos. Gales, as deserving some special and kindly recognition. These labors have been rendered more arduous during the past year, owing to the appeal to the Privy Council, as well as the increasing necessities of the work generally.

It would be advantageous to other localities could a few more particulars respecting the operations of the Vigilance Committees be embodied in the reports of branches where they are in operation. And whilst it is very important our adversaries should not be in possession of the details of the work, a little further information would be valuable to country districts and other cities besides Montreal where this method is adopted.

It is hoped that the proposal for a Dominion Temperance Sunday will receive the action thereon it deserves. This, they believe, would aid the Alliance in their efforts to secure the co-operation of the churches in their work. Especially would this be the case if the attention of pastors was called to it, and Alliance information furnished previously. It is also very desirable that the suggestion of the Secretary respecting the co-operation referred to, be acted upon. The noble example to the Dominion set by Nova Scotia in the temperance movement is still maintained, and two more counties have been added recently, making ten in all where the Scott Act is in operation. The Committee believe that the work in that Province would be greatly strengthened by a cordial affiliation of the local Associations with the Branch.

It is gratifying to learn that the Canada Temperance Act has been proclaimed as in force in Prince Edward Island. The report from that Province, however, refers to the importations of liquors as still existing, though the disteputable character of the traffic is gaining ground in the public opinion. It is hoped the friends in Prince Edward Island will see their way clear to the establishing of wise and judicious vigilance committees, so valuable in other places in diminishing breaches of the law.

It is with regret that the Committee find the report from the Province of New Brunswick has not been received. It is extremely desirable that these returns should be rendered punctually, not only for the completion of information, but for the encouragement of other fields of labor.

Their report would be incomplete were your Committee to allow the noble work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union to pass without observation. It has been of marked assistance in the temperance movement, has elicited information and support in unsuspected quarters, stirred up other languid associations, and brought a cheery, blessed, and stimulating influence wherever organized. Could the aid of the ladies be secured in collecting funds for the Alliance, a successful move in the progress of our work would be the result.

The general outlook is encouraging, but the Council will have to take some action in connection with the appeal cases in Manitoba.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee.

EDWARD WILSON,
Chairman.

The Report was adopted with the exception of the clause relating to Manitoba, which was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Maclaren, Bulmer and Gales.

On motion, the President named a Special Committee, consisting of Bishop Wilson, Messrs. S. J. Moore and J. R. Dougall to report on the clause referring to the services of the Corresponding Secretary.

Messrs. Geo. May, Rev. Dr. Moore, Dougall, Stewart and Fee were appointed a Committee to arrange for the public meeting.

LEGISLATION.

The discussion on the report of the Committee on Legislation, and Mr. Robertson's motion was resumed, when Mr. Robertson obtained leave to substitute the following, which was adopted :

"Doubts having been raised in some quarters as to the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislatures to license and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, in the event of the Dominion Parliament refusing to pass a Prohibitory Law, this Alliance earnestly urges upon the Dominion Government to take the necessary steps to remove such doubts, and to confirm in the Provincial Legislatures the powers which they have exercised since Confederation."

The remaining sections and clauses of the report were adopted, and the report as amended adopted as follows :—

Report of the Committee on Legislation.

Your Committee on Legislation beg leave to report :—

I. That they have received and considered certain memorials and suggestions with relation to amendments necessary to remove doubts as to the meaning of some clauses of the Canada Temperance Act, and recommend the following :—

a. That section 108 be so amended as to make it clear that a warrant for search may issue in the case of one *charged* with violation of the law.

b. That sub-section 4, section 99, be amended by omitting the words "In quantities not less than one pint."

c. That section 96 be amended by adding "And in cases when no such licenses exist, then in 90 days from the day of the date of the Order in Council"

d. That section 119 be amended by substituting "where" instead of "of" in the words "or of this Act."

e. That Messrs. Vidal, Ferrier, Foster, Colby, Shakespeare, Allison, Macdonald and Auger be a Committee to wait upon the Government and urge them to introduce these amendments.

II. In relation to the Legislation alluded to in the speech from the throne, the Alliance declares :—

A. Its unalterable opinion is that the only righteous and expedient Legislation for our Dominion is that which would prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

B. Doubts having been raised in some quarters as to the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislatures to license and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, in the event of the Dominion Parliament refusing to pass a prohibitory law, this

Alliance earnestly urges on the Dominion Government to take necessary steps to remove such doubts and to confirm in the Provincial Legislatures the powers which they have exercised since confederation.

C. In the event of the Government determining to introduce a Bill for the regulation of the traffic in Canada, the Alliance respectfully but earnestly urges that no restrictions at present put upon the traffic in any Province be relaxed, and that in addition we specially urge the following provisions be embodied:—

1. That no applicant shall be granted a license unless he produces a petition signed by two-thirds of the resident electors in the district, asking that the application be granted.
2. That the license be not granted to the house or premises.
3. That the sale of liquors be prohibited in any premises where other merchandise is sold.
4. That for the third conviction the license be forfeited and the licensee be disqualified from holding a license for a period of from one to five years at the discretion of the court, and that no person be granted a license on the same premises for the remainder of the license term.
5. That no sale of liquors be allowed to minors under 16 years of age.
6. That no sale of liquors be permitted on steamboats, railroads, or on railway grounds.
7. That no license be granted for the sale of liquors to be drunk on the premises except to hotels and to taverns.
8. In cities, towns and villages the licenses be not more than (1) two for the first thousand inhabitants; (2) one for each additional one thousand, and in rural districts one for each one thousand inhabitants.

III. In regard to the memorial of the Royal Templars of Temperance, that Parliament be asked to give such legislation as will provide for the submission of Provincial local option law to the legislature of each Province. Your Committee have considered the same and do not deem it advisable to recommend the prayer of the petition, as, in the opinion of the Committee, Parliament has no such power.

IV. We recommend that Parliament be asked to grant a commission of enquiry as to the relation of the sale of alcoholic liquors to the industry, trade, health and morals of the people of Canada.

On motion of Mr. Manning a Permanent Committee on Legislation was appointed, consisting of all members of Parliament who are members of the Council, together with the officers of the Alliance.

A memorial from the Ontario Branch of the Alliance in regard to petitioning for a Prohibitory Law, was referred to the Committee on Legislation.

REV. THOMAS GALES.

Bishop Wilson then read the report of the special committee regarding the proposed expression of gratitude to the Corresponding Secretary, as follows:—

“The committee, to which was referred that paragraph of the report recommending a special and kindly recognition of the services of Mr. Gales, would respectfully submit that not only during the past year but during the whole history of the organization and existence of this Alliance the services of that gentleman have been of paramount importance to it; that such services have been rendered at great cost of labor, thought and time, and have been hitherto entirely unrecognized except by cordial resolution of acknowledgment. Your committee suggests

that the Finance Committee be requested to report what appropriation they can see their way clear to make towards the more substantial acknowledgment of those services."

The report was unanimously adopted and the Finance Committee requested to take the suggestion therein into consideration. Rev. Mr. Kines presented the following report of the committee on

LITERATURE.

Your Committee on Literature beg leave to report :—

1. In our judgment the most strenuous efforts should be employed in the circulating of Temperance Literature. One of our chief objects as an Alliance is to furnish temperance information to the people and especially such information as method than that of enlarging our work in the line of Native Literature ;

2. We recommend that a Year Book be compiled for the Dominion, embodying the reports of each Provincial Branch, giving all possible details of our work and question, receipts and expenditures and all other information which in the judgment of the compilers would aid in helping on the work ;

3. We further recommend the following a committee to compile said Year Book :—Rev. Dr. Clarke, Rev. Thos. Gales, Jas. Baylis, Geo. May, A. Longley, Geo. Foster, M.P., Rev. G. H. Hodgson, W. G. Fee and Rev. John Wood ;

4. Touching the publishing of a Paper in the interest of the Alliance, we beg to report the following :—Two plans have been submitted to your committee, 1. The *Temperance Worker*, published by John Dougall & Son at 75 cents a year, giving space to all the temperance organizations, four pages devoted to temperance, asks no financial guarantee. 2. The formation of a Joint Stock Company on the basis of the *Citizen*, capital \$10,000, shares \$10 each, 10 per cent. first call and 5 per cent. monthly thereafter till paid up. The company to publish 5,000 weekly papers at \$1 per year, with our own distinctive name and objects ; to run in connection therewith a publishing department which may take in Temperance Literature, Sabbath School Temperance paper, Temperance Almanac, Year Book, &c. Asks no financial guarantee, but it is desirable that the members and friends of Alliance take stock and give it their influence. The paper shall be run in connection with subscriptions to Provincial Alliances, so that a subscriber to funds of the Alliance of a certain amount shall have the paper for the year. We recommend these two plans to the earnest attention of this Council and add our opinion that for the purposes of the Alliance in its general work the second offers special advantages.

J. KINES,
Secretary.

After discussion the Council adjourned.

FIFTH SESSION.

The Council re-assembled at 2.15, the President in the chair. Rev. Mr. Kines moved, seconded by Rev. Mr. Jamieson, and it was resolved,

"That in opinion of the Council the time has come for the establishment of an organ especially devoted to the advocacy of the work of the Alliance."

Mr. Robertson, M.P., moved, seconded by Mr. Paul,

"That the *Temperance Worker*, proposed to be published by John Dougall & Son, be adopted as the organ of the Alliance."

An amendment was moved by Mr. Fee, seconded by Mr. Bulmer, and it was resolved,

"That the matter of an organ be placed in the hands of a committee to report to the Council composed as follows:—Senator Vidal, Prof. Foster, M.P., Rev. Dr. Clarke, Rev. Thos. Gales and Mr. W. G. Fee, the committee to prepare a plan.

It was further moved by Prof. Foster, seconded by Mr. Rose and resolved,

"That the Alliance gives its hearty endorsement to the *Citizen* of Toronto and the *Temperance Worker* of Montreal."

It was moved by Rev. D. L. Brethour seconded by S. A. Lebourveau,

"That whereas, we the Council of the Dominion Alliance believe the time has fully come when steps in advance on the question of prohibition should be taken; and whereas the rapidly growing sentiment of the people of this country in the direction of total prohibition is looking to the hour when there will be a total prohibitory liquor law for the whole Dominion:—

Be it therefore resolved that we recommend that the question of Prohibition be submitted to the Parliament of Canada, that a vote may be taken upon the principle, and this resolution be given to the Permanent Committee on Legislation." Carried.

The Manitoba Defence Committee submitted the following report:—

That the Committee, while sympathizing with the Manitoba Branch in the efforts for the enforcement of the Act, and regretting the adverse decision of the Provincial Court, are unable to recommend the Council to assume the liability asked for, for the following reasons:

1. That the Council has no funds to devote to such an object.
2. That in the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, where the Act has been extensively enforced, the difficulty experienced in Manitoba has apparently not arisen, from which the Committee would infer that it is not likely to be one of general importance or one to the defence of which the Provincial Branches would be willing to contribute.

Your Committee desire it to be understood that this decision is reached purely on general principles which, in their judgment, should guide the Alliance in reference to similar cases. Report adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions reported, through the Rev. W. Scott, the following series of resolutions:—

1. That the sincere and hearty thanks of the Council are hereby presented to the Hon. Senator Vidal, for his continued and faithful attention to the business of the Alliance, and his courteous intercourse with its members; trusting his life and health may long be preserved, and that he may yet see the beneficial results of his constant devotion to the cause of prohibition.
2. That the thanks of the Council are hereby given to the Rev. Thos. Gales, for his continued zeal and care in the discharge of his duties as Corresponding Secretary, and to George May, Esq., for his valuable services as Treasurer.
3. That the cordial thanks of this Council are hereby presented to the Rev. John Wood for his valuable services as Recording Secretary of the Alliance.
4. That the cordial and special thanks of this Council are justly due, and are hereby presented to J. J. Maclaren, Esq., Q.C., for the diligence, fidelity and success with which he has discharged the important duty assigned to him in the defence of the Canada Temperance Act, before the Privy Council of the Empire.
5. That the most sincere thanks of the Council are hereby given to the Mayor

and Council of Ottawa for the free use of the City Council Chamber for the several sessions of this Council, and to W. P. Lett, Esq., the city Clerk, for his care and attention in arranging for the convenience of the Council.

6. That this Council reiterates its conviction of the great importance and usefulness of the Women's Christian Temperance Unions wherever formed, and recommends their formation wherever practicable, as eminently calculated to promote the great work in which the Council is engaged.

7. That the cordial thanks of this Council are hereby tendered to the members of the W. C. T. U. of this city, for the magnificent entertainment at luncheon kindly given to the members and friends of the Council on the first day of its sessions, as affording a pleasing opportunity of free and friendly exchange of opinion and sentiment.

The Finance Committee reported :

"That Mr. Gales has devoted a large portion of his time and zeal for years, to the interests of the Dominion Alliance, without any remuneration for the same. We, therefore, cordially recommend that the Treasurer be ordered to pay to Mr. Gales, as soon as the funds of the past assessments are in his hands, the sum of one hundred dollars, as a slight recognition of his services to us." Carried unanimously.

TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

Rev. Mr. Gales moved, seconded by Mr. Fee,

"That the Council respectfully request the clergymen of all denominations to present the subject of temperance to their respective congregations on the third Sunday in October, or on some Sunday as near that day as possible, and that the religious bodies throughout the Dominion be requested to bring this matter before the clergymen of their respective churches." Carried.

THE DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Gales the following were appointed to close up the work connected with the defence of the Canada Temperance Act :—

Mr. George May, Chairman ; Hon. A. Vidal, Messrs. J. R. Dougall, G. E. Foster, M. P., Thomas Robertson, M. P., G. W. Ross, M. P., Rev. W. Moore, D. D., Rev. W. Scott, Rev. John Wood and the mover.

TEMPERANCE TEACHING IN THE SCHOOLS.

Prof. Foster moved, seconded by Rev. W. Scott,

"That the Alliance strongly recommends the introduction of elementary temperance education into the schools of our country, and commends the efforts of the Women's Christian Temperance Union now being made in that direction." Carried.

BANDS OF HOPE.

Rev. J. McKillican moved, seconded by Mr. S. A. Abbott,

"That the Alliance earnestly recommends the organization of Bands of Hope in connection with the Sabbath Schools of our country.

On motion Mr. J. R. Dougall was appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

The minutes of the afternoon's session were then read and confirmed, and the Council adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN WOOD,
Recording Secretary.

Roll of members of the Council of the Dominion Alliance
present at the annual meeting, February 14th and 15th, 1883:—

ONTARIO.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office Address.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office Address.</i>
Hon. A. Vidal	Sarnia.	J. W. Manning	Almonte.
Thomas Bengough	Toronto.	Wm. McCraney, M.P. ...	Oakville.
Rev. D. L. Brethour	Milton.	Rev. Wm. Moore, D.D. ...	Ottawa.
T. W. Casey	Napanee.	S. J. Moore	Toronto.
W. G. Fee	Toronto.	G. M. Rose	"
J. B. Halkett	Ottawa.	Hon. R. W. Scott	Ottawa.
J. M. T. Hannum	"	Rev. W. Scott	"
Rev. Leroy Hooker	"	J. K. Stewart	"
J. G. Howe	"	E. Storr	"
R. E. Jamieson	"	Bishop Wilson	"
Rev. James Kines	Morrisburg.	Rev. John Wood	"
George May	Ottawa.		

QUEBEC.

S. A. Abbott	Montreal.	Rev. G. Jamieson	Aylmer.
M. Auger, M.P.	Roxton.	S. A. Lebourveau	Montreal.
James Baylis	Montreal.	J. J. Maclaren, Q.C. ...	"
Rev. W. G. Bayne	Wakefield.	Rev. J. McKillican	"
Rev. W. N. Clarke, D.D. ...	Montreal.	Rev. J. A. Newnham	"
J. H. Cayford	"	Rev. D. Paterson	St. Andrews.
C. C. Colby, M.P.	Stanstead.	Walter Paul	Montreal.
J. R. Dougall	Montreal.	Rev. Wm. Ryan	Aylmer.
Wm. Drysdale	"	J. Scriver, M.P.	Hemmingford.
Hon. James Ferrier	"	Rev. M. H. Scott	Bristol.
S. Fisher, M.P.	Knowlton.	Rev. E. A. Stafford	Montreal.
Rev. Thomas Gales	Montreal.	Hon. G. G. Stevens	Waterloo.
F. E. Grafton	"	A. Waters	Hull.
E. H. Holton, M.P.	"		

NEW BRUNSWICK.

C. Burpee, M.P.	Sheffield.	Hon. A. R. McClelan. ...	Hopewell.
G. E. Foster, M.P.	Apoahqui.	Hon. D. Wark	Fredericton.
G. G. King, M.P.	Chipman.		

NOVA SCOTIA.

W. H. Allison, M.P. ...	Newport.	J. A. Kirk, M.P.	Glenelg.
J. T. Bulmer	Halifax.	Thos. Robertson, M.P. ...	Barrington.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

A. C. Macdonald, M.P. ...	Montagu Bridge.
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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Noah Shakespeare, M.P. ...	Victoria.
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THE LUNCHEON.

The luncheon kindly provided by the members of the Ottawa Women's Christian Temperance Union was served in the lecture room of the Dominion Methodist Church. After the repast had been partaken of the company was called to order by J. Johnson,

Esq., Deputy Minister of Customs, who, on behalf of the ladies, offered a kindly welcome to the guests and introduced the following representatives, by each of whom brief addresses were delivered :—

Hon. A. Vidal, President; Rev. Thomas Gales, Secretary; Prof. G. E. Foster, M. P., (N.B.); N. Shakespeare, Esq., M. P., (B.C.); J. T. Bulmer, Esq., (N.S.); Rev. Dr. Clarke, (Que.); G. M. Rose, Esq., (Ont.)

The pleasant service was brought to a close with a few appropriate remarks from Sir Leonard Tilley.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

The annual public meeting was held on Friday evening in the Bank Street Presbyterian Church. The Hon. Alexander Vidal, President of the Alliance, occupied the chair.

Addresses were delivered by the President, the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. E. A. Stafford (Que.), Prof. G. E. Foster, M. P. (N.B.), W. H. Allison, Esq., M.P. (N.S.), Rev. W. Scott (Ont.)

QUEBEC BRANCH.

Montreal, Jany. 26, 1883.

The fourth annual meeting of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance was held this day in the Hope Coffee House, Montreal. There was a large attendance including representatives of the following County Alliances: Argenteuil, Richmond, Missisquoi, Brome, Shefford, Ottawa, Chateauguay and Huntingdon, as well as delegates from several local organizations.

The President being absent, Mr. J. R. Dougall, one of the Vice-Presidents, occupied the chair. After the appointment of necessary committees, the Secretary read the following:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE.

At the close of another year's labors the Executive Committee of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance have the pleasure of submitting to the supporters of the Alliance a résumé of the work that has occupied their attention since the last annual meeting.

Before entering upon our duties a year ago, a circular indicating a plan of work was issued, and each department entrusted to a standing committee, of which there have been six, and through which encouraging progress has been made.

THE SECRETARY.

At our first monthly meeting the Secretary of the Alliance, the Rev. Thomas Gales, was again instructed to devote himself to the work of the Branch and suitable arrangements were made for his remuneration. A very pleasant incident took place in connection with the twentieth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Gales'

wedding, which was celebrated on the 7th of December, and on which occasion several members of the Alliance assisted by liberal citizens presented to Mr. and Mrs. Gales substantial tokens of the appreciation and respect with which they are regarded by the community.

OUTSIDE WORK.

Early in the year our Committee on outside work organized a campaign, including several public meetings and County Conventions in various parts of the Province for the purpose of awakening a more general interest in the work of the Alliance, and the subsequent organization of "County Alliances." These meetings and Conventions were attended by deputations from the Executive as well as by a large number of earnest friends of Temperance in the several districts.

The Committee had also the pleasure of presenting through the Secretary and others, the work and claims of the Alliance at five pic-nics held in various parts of the country.

The second annual Alliance pic-nic was held at Beebe Plain, Stanstead, on Friday Sept. 1st. A delegation of about fifty left Montreal on the previous day and were hospitably entertained by the citizens of Stanstead. The pic-nic was largely attended. Rev. Dr. Duff, of Sherbrooke, presided, and interesting addresses were delivered by the Hon. Neal Dow, of Portland, Maine; Dr. Rae, of London, and others. The gathering was eminently successful and produced a most satisfactory impression. The Rev. Mr. Willet, of Cowansville, at the request of the Missisquoi County Alliance, invited us to hold our third annual pic-nic in the county of Missisquoi.

The meetings, conventions and pic-nics referred to prepared the way for the formation of ten County Alliances, all of which your Committee hope will prove valuable allies in our work.

Argenteuil County was the first to organize a County Alliance, at a meeting held in Lachute, May 31st. Steps have been taken to hold public meetings, distribute temperance literature, and enrol members.

Richmond County Alliance was organized at Richmond, June 5th, and at once took measures for the enforcement of the Dunkin Act in various parts of the county. Several prosecutions were brought and convictions obtained. A very important test case involving the right of the Revenue Inspector to issue licenses in the newly formed town of Richmond, the Dunkin Act not having been repealed, was undertaken by the County Alliance, Mr. Maclaren representing them in the case, which was taken *en délibéré*.

The Missisquoi County Alliance was organized at Bedford, July 5th. An appeal to the people of Missisquoi was prepared and circulated. The appeal contains the following important declaration:—

"A few years ago Missisquoi County placed itself under a prohibitory law, and, notwithstanding an inadequate machinery and an imperfect organization to attend to its enforcement, the law was reasonably successful for the purpose for which it was intended. In 1877, in consequence of the apathy of many citizens who might have been expected to rally to its support, the law was repealed and a licensed liquor traffic was again opened in our midst. Experience has satisfied many of our best men that the repeal of the Dunkin Act was a blunder, the consequences of which it will take years to undo."

Brome County Alliance was organized	Sept. 28
Shefford " "	" 29
Stanstead " "	Oct. 3
Ottawa " "	" 11
Compton " "	" 16

Chateauguay County Alliance was organized at Ormstown, Oct. 19th. Almost immediately thereafter a proposition was made in the Council of St. Malachie d'Ormstown, to repeal a by-law by which the number of licenses in the

municipality was limited. This proposition was vigorously opposed by the County Alliance, and especially by its energetic secretary, Rev. D. W. Morison, through whose exertions and advocacy the attempt was defeated and the by-law allowed to remain in force.

Huntingdon County Alliance was organized September 20th. It was expected that Sherbrooke and Pontiac Counties would have been organized ere this, but it has not yet been convenient to attend to the matter.

In the organization of these Alliances, the securing of the assistance of the religious congregations and the temperance societies, has been made a fundamental principle. We have urged County Alliances to seek the appointment by the churches and temperance societies of official representatives, so as to bring into actual co-operation with our work the large force already organized for religious and temperance purposes. To a considerable extent this has been done.

This work of organization is most hopeful; it widens the sphere of Alliance influence and enlists a large number of citizens who would not be likely to have much direct connection with a provincial body.

With a view to still further advances in this direction, we recommend the adoption of a uniform constitution for County Alliances, and a uniform card of membership for their use.

The County Alliances may be expected to relieve the executive of the Branch from much of the responsibility hitherto resting upon them. It will, however, be necessary to exercise a watchful care over these new organizations, and to render assistance from time to time with a view to strengthening and encouraging the movement and securing united and harmonious progress throughout the Province.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

It was not deemed necessary to approach the religious bodies of Canada with a memorial from the Alliance last year. There have, however, been several interesting and important deliverances by some of those bodies, and in some cases (without any special effort on our part to call forth such recognition) the Alliance has been named as worthy of the sympathy and support of the churches. Such expressions from the large representative gatherings may be regarded as of great value to the movement, especially in the encouragement they give us to persevere in the plan of County organizations already referred to.

TEMPERANCE SERMONS.

Your Executive prepared and mailed to every Protestant clergyman in this Province a circular asking him to preach a temperance sermon during the month of December. Similar action was taken by the Ontario and Prince Edward Island Branches. A large number of temperance sermons have been preached in response to these requests, and we hope great good has been done thereby.

LITERATURE.

Our Committee on Temperance Literature, after fully considering the subject referred to them, decided to recommend the County Alliances and the friends of temperance generally to procure and circulate the publications of the National Temperance Society (New York), and of the Revolution Temperance Publication House, Chicago. A legacy of \$400 from the late Joseph Mackay was placed at the disposal of the Literature Committee and deposited in the City and District Savings Bank, to be expended in procuring a stock of literature, which it was understood would be sold as cheap as possible, with a view to promoting its general distribution and the preservation of the fund.

Our stock of literature includes the writings of Dr. Richardson, Dr. Lees, Dr. Hargreaves, Judge Pitman, Canon Farrar, Prof. Foster, &c., as well as many first-class temperance stories for which large prizes were awarded by the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union.

The value of this effort to the temperance work of the Province cannot be over-estimated, and we earnestly call upon all members and friends of the Alliance to devise methods for the systematic distribution of literature in their respective localities.

PRIZES.

The Literature Committee, with a view to interesting the young, and especially students, have resolved, if necessary funds can be obtained, to offer prizes for the best essays on various temperance subjects. These essays to be competed for by the students in the Theological, Medical, Law and Normal schools; the fund to enable the Committee to offer these prizes will be distinct from our "Literature Fund," and from the ordinary funds of the Alliance.

VIGILANCE.

The Alliance Vigilance Committee for Montreal met every week last spring, gave close attention to the applications for license and opposed in the public interest :—

1. All new applicants, or applicants for new places;
2. All applicants against whom complaints were lodged with the Committee, by the several Auxiliary Committees;
3. All applicants against whom the people of any locality were willing to work.

Mr. S. A. Lebourveau, chairman of the Committee, attended every session of the License Commissioners.

The Committee were surprised at the indifference of many citizens from whom they felt they had a right to expect hearty co-operation.

It was clearly shown in the Meakins case that applications for licenses can be successfully opposed if the resident voters of any locality so desire.

For various reasons the French Vigilance Committee did not display the activity that was manifested by them during the previous year, and the results that might have followed a general effort were not apparent.

In view of the necessity for general action, a deputation from the Alliance Vigilance Committee waited upon His Lordship, Bishop Fabre, with a communication on the subject, and in reply received a kind invitation to meet the Bishop and several of his clergy at the palace. Subsequent conferences were held, at which a plan for united vigilance work was prepared, and a petition to the Quebec Government again praying for alterations in the license law was drafted.

We hope the conferences that have been held under the presidency of the Bishop will result in the formation of a strong and efficient Central Board of Vigilance that will be able to exert an important influence in the city.

ENFORCEMENT OF LAW.

The question of the enforcement of laws against the liquor traffic is one that demands most serious consideration. In the judgment of your Committee it is evidently the duty of the Government to provide an efficient machinery for the proper enforcement of the laws and for the protection of the people from the evils resulting from a traffic from which it derives so large a revenue. The proposition heretofore made should be repeated and urged, viz. :—That all money received for liquor licenses and fines for violation of liquor laws should constitute a license fund, the first charge upon which should be the payment of proper officers to enforce the law.

The appointment of a Government police is a step in the right direction, but the force is too small to cope with the requirements of this Province.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION.

Just before the opening of the Provincial Legislature in 1882, a large and respectable deputation waited upon the newly appointed Provincial Treasurer and presented to him the views of the Alliance in reference to legislation. The deputa-

tion was politely received, and the Treasurer promised to the suggestions made his serious consideration. Before the session closed Mr. Wurtele, in answer to a question by Mr. Spencer, said :—" It is the intention of the Government to amend the Quebec License Law of 1878, but as the license year commences on the first day of May, and as any amendments which might be made during the present session could only have effect for the license year which will commence in May, 1883, the Government will not introduce any measure for the purpose until the next session, and will take advantage of the interval to examine the subject, and prepare such amendments as may be considered necessary." In view of this promise a second delegation waited upon Mr. Wurtele on the 8th of January, and presented to him a petition that had been prepared at the Conference already referred to as being held at the palace of Bishop Fabre, and which had been submitted to and approved by the Archbishop and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Wurtele, whilst again promising to give the subject serious consideration, proposed action precisely the reverse of what the petition recommended, in reference to the necessity of getting signatures to applications. He also assumed that the License Law existed simply for the purpose of raising a revenue and not for the suppression of a mischievous traffic, and stated that some points urged by the deputation might be outside the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature.

DOMINION LEGISLATION.

During the session of the Dominion Parliament in 1882, no amendment or alteration to the Canada Temperance Act was introduced. It is now generally supposed that some legislation will be brought before Parliament at its next session. We have no definite information in reference to the character of the legislation that will be proposed, and can only call upon the Council of the Alliance to watch whatever is introduced, and to endeavor to secure such provisions as will tend to place greater restrictions upon the liquor traffic, and especially to oppose the propositions now generally known as the Almon and Boulthec Amendments.

THE APPEAL.

The Appeal of the Canada Temperance Act was heard before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the 2nd and 3rd of May, Mr. Maclaren appearing for the Alliance against the Appeal. The Appeal was dismissed by Her Majesty on the 29th of June, and the power of Parliament to pass the Act was upheld by the highest Court in the realm.

The Alliance has rendered important service to the country in following this Appeal to England and the friends of temperance and good order may be congratulated on the result.

An unexpected delay in England has prevented the officers of the Alliance from obtaining the taxed bill of costs from the Privy Council, and consequently they have not been able to present an account to the Government of Canada, by whom the expenses of the case will be ultimately paid.

This Branch advanced \$300 to the Defence Fund.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

The last meeting of the General Council of the Dominion Alliance was well attended and of great interest. The next meeting will be held in Ottawa, February 14th and 15th, when, it is hoped, there will be a good representation from the several provinces, as important questions of legislative policy will probably be discussed.

This Branch is entitled to elect 30 representatives.

STATISTICS.

The only department of our work that has not been taken up as we desired is the collection and collation of statistics. This important subject should not be

overlooked by our successors in office, and we suggest the publication of short leaflets, containing an array of the most telling facts and figures within reach.

FINANCE.

The financial position of this Branch of the Alliance demands the constant and earnest consideration of your Executive. Like many other organizations of a philanthropic character, the Alliance has no source of income, except the voluntary contributions of friends, many of whom whilst interested in, and sympathizing with our work, have not yet learnt to contribute from a deep and genuine devotion thereto, or from an overwhelming sense of the necessity for such efforts as we are constantly putting forth for the public good. Our receipts therefore from year to year are uncertain and fluctuating; we have, however, pleasure in bearing testimony to the increasingly appreciative liberality of many of our friends. Several subscribers of former years have generously doubled their subscriptions, and the conviction grows upon us that our present position before the public is such that nothing is now needed but a complete and systematic canvass to ensure the receipt of funds sufficient for the work of the Alliance.

Last year it was proposed to raise \$5,000 and it was thought that by the system then recommended a large amount could be raised outside of Montreal. The organization of County Alliances and the desire to encourage local effort induced your committee to decide that "In the organization of County Alliances it be understood that money raised by these organizations be administered by them under the Provincial Branch and reported in detail to the Treasurer of the Branch to appear in its accounts and to be acknowledged in its reports." This was practically relinquishing a large territory from which, under other circumstances, we should have received a considerable amount. It is therefore necessary to modify our plans to some extent. The amount named last year, \$5,000, is not too much to raise and expend in this Province for Alliance work. Suppose Montreal raised \$2,500 or \$3,000 and the County Alliances \$200 each, the sum required would be obtained and the whole movement placed in a strong position. Before leaving the question of finance we would refer to the importance of securing a large and regularly paying membership. Without a membership composed of thousands whose circumstances do not allow them to give large sums, the United Kingdom Alliance could not, even with the princely liberality of many of its members, and the undoubted zeal and ability of its officers and advocates, have maintained the position and influence that now make it a terror to licensed victuallers, and a constant and wholesome check upon public men in Great Britain.

We must follow British example in this respect. Our business men may properly be asked to furnish a considerable share of the funds required, but we must enlist and organize hundreds, yea, thousands of people, young and old, if we desire our organization to become strong and efficient, and to push forward to more resolute and more successful efforts.

We commend this question of Alliance membership to your most serious consideration, and we urge immediate and systematic action by all our County Alliances.

The executors of the late Joseph Mackay having indicated their intention of giving to the Alliance the sum of \$400, left as a legacy for temperance work, your Executive decided, in view of the special circumstances under which this amount was received, to devote it to some special purpose, and after due consideration, it was resolved to set it apart for the promotion of the circulation of good literature. This action will, we trust, commend itself to all, and will encourage other philanthropic citizens to leave legacies to assist the important work we have in hand.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

With a view to fostering the kindly feeling which happily exists between the various temperance societies and the Alliance, we instructed our Secretary to

attend the Annual Meeting of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, held in Quebec, and the Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge, I.O.G.T., held in Three Rivers, at both of which gatherings he was heartily received, and resolutions expressive of interest and confidence in the Alliance were passed. Such assurances from fellow-workers encourage your Committee to persevere in efforts to make the Alliance a centre of temperance power and influence in the Province.

The work we have in hand grows in magnitude and importance. The Alliance is now a recognized institution, whose influence is felt in various circles. It is a centre around which good men of all creeds and parties can rally. It cannot honorably relinquish its high mission. Its members may have made mistakes, or may have entered with too little zest into its work, and, as a result, valuable time has often been lost, and the movement it represents is not as far advanced as it should be, but there is no real need for discouragement. Calls to action are loud and come to us from many quarters. Let us hear those calls, and go forward doing what we can, everywhere and always, to advance the principles of national sobriety, and to benefit and bless our Country.

After a few appropriate remarks by several members the report was referred to the Committee on the State of the Work.

Mr. S. A. Abbott read a most interesting paper on "Temperance in the Schools."

The meeting then adjourned for luncheon, which was served by lady friends of the Alliance, in the basement of the Central Methodist Church.

On re-assembling the officers and committee for the ensuing year were elected.

Rev. James McCaul moved, and it was unanimously resolved, "That we place on record our grateful acknowledgements for the most efficient services rendered by our venerable and esteemed President, T. S. Brown, Esq., during the past year, and would earnestly urge upon him to accept the office of President in compliance with his unanimous and enthusiastic election."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer's Report was presented as follows :—

DR.		
Balance, January 27, 1882.....		\$5 32
Subscriptions in Montreal.....	\$1817 58	
" elsewhere.....	149 65	
Legacy Joseph Mackay.....	400 00	
	2367 23	
		\$2372 55
CR.		
Rev. Thos. Gales salary to Nov. 30, 1882.....	\$1250 00	
Loans repaid.....	200 00	
Travelling expenses of Secretary and deputations, postage, stationery, anniversary expenses 1882,	411 38	
Annual Picnic, &c.....	94 80	
Legal expenses.....	400 00	
Paid to Literature Committee.....	\$2356 18	
Balance on hand.....		\$16 37
	J. M. M. DUFF,	
	Treasurer.	

The report was received and referred to Messrs. Grafton and Abbott to be audited.

Rev. Dr. Clarke, Treasurer of the Literature Fund, presented the following report :—

Received from the Treasurer of the Quebec Branch of the Alliance.....	\$400 00
Cash for Literature sold.....	52 83
Interest.....	85
	<hr/>
	\$453 68

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for Literature.....	\$178 65
" Duties.....	24 25
" Printing.....	9 00
" Freight, Postage, &c.....	8 14
	<hr/>
	\$220 04
Cash from Mr. Brown on account of Prize Fund.....	\$233 64
	35 00
	<hr/>
	\$268 64

B. R. Jewell, Esq., of Boston, Most Worthy Patriarch, Sons of Temperance, was introduced, and delivered an interesting address in reference to the work in Massachusetts, and especially the efforts there made to introduce temperance into the schools, after which, it was moved by Rev. G. Jamieson, and

Resolved :—“ That this meeting is sensible of the honor conferred upon it by the presence of B. R. Jewell, Esq., Most Worthy Patriarch, Sons of Temperance, and that we have heard with pleasure his words of cordial cheer.”

T. W. Casey, Esq., of Napanee, Grand Worthy Secretary of the I.O.G.T., of Ontario, was introduced, and briefly addressed the meeting.

Rev. Dr. Clarke presented the report of the Committee on the State of the Work, which was discussed, clause by clause, and adopted as follows :—

We recognize with gratitude the evident signs of genuine progress in temperance work within the last year. In the establishment of the ten County Alliances, in the founding of a fund for the circulation of literature, the opening of friendly relations in temperance work with the Archbishop, Bishops and clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, in the decision of the highest court as to the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act, in the steadily growing interest in the subject among all classes of the people, in the thoroughly representative, earnest and harmonious meeting of to-day, we recognize grounds for strong encouragement, and reasons for renewed energy in the prosecution of our work.

We dissent absolutely from the position that seems to be taken by the Government of the Province of Quebec, that the liquor traffic is to be regarded chiefly in reference to the revenue that it may yield to the Province, maintaining that a traffic so fraught with sanitary, economic and moral consequences of evil ought to be viewed from quite another standpoint than that of pecuniary profit.

In our judgment the law should place the burden of labor upon those who seek to extend the liquor traffic, instead of upon those who wish to restrict it; and that therefore a majority of signatures in a polling district, ward or municipality should be required in favor of granting a license, instead of against it.

The sale of liquor at public exhibitions, on parks and public grounds, on trains or vessels carrying excursion parties, in railway stations and to minors, should be absolutely prohibited.

We strongly insist that the sale of liquors ought to be separated from that of groceries, and that the presumption should always be in favor of restriction instead of extension of the practice of licensing the traffic.

Any suggestion that we may make of improvements in the license law are intended as steps towards a state of things in which prohibition is possible.

We recommend County Alliances to agitate in their respective communities with reference to the introduction of instruction on temperance into the schools.

The Committee appointed to nominate delegates to the meeting of the Alliance Council to be held in Ottawa on 14th and 15th of February, reported the names of 30 persons who were duly elected delegates from the Quebec Branch.

Moved by Rev. J. W. Sparling, seconded and

Resolved.—That this meeting hails with delight the progress of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in many parts of Canada, and, believing such societies to be most valuable allies to us in the work in which we are engaged, welcomes Mrs. Youmans, ex-President of the Ontario Women's Christian Temperance Union, and commends her work to the earnest co-operation of the Christian women of the Province of Quebec.

Moved by Mr. Grafton, seconded and

Resolved.—That this meeting wishes to express its very great obligations to the ladies for their kind interest in the Alliance as shown by their generous entertainment of the members at luncheon at the Central Methodist Church, and recognizes the very great value of such efforts in the promotion of our work.

Moved by Mr. Haney, seconded and

Resolved.—That this Branch of the Alliance notes with satisfaction the carrying out of one of its constitutional objects in the establishment of a Coffee House in Montreal, and has pleasure in holding the present meeting in the rooms of this institution.

Rev. James McCaul presented the following report on Finance:

Your Finance Committee beg leave to report that they find the total receipts of this Branch of the Alliance for the past year, including the legacy of \$400 from the late Joseph Mackay, have been \$2,367.55; of this amount, exclusive of the Mackay legacy, Montreal contributed \$1,817.58, outside of the city \$149.65. Your Committee is of opinion that this sum comes fully one-half short of our requirements, and fully one-half short of the disposition of our constituency to give; we therefore recommend that the sum aimed at for the current year be at least \$5,000. It is confidently believed that of this sum \$3,000 can be secured in Montreal, and it is as confidently believed that \$2,000 can be collected within the outlying limits of the Province. Your Committee would suggest that the County Alliances be recommended and urged to contribute at least five per cent. of the total amount of their annual revenues to the funds of the Provincial Branch. It is felt that this will not prove burdensome, and would serve as a bond of union between the Provincial and the County Alliances.

In regard to the deficit of \$500 on the receipts of the year, your Committee are pleased to know that of this amount \$300 are expected from the Dominion

Government *in re* appeal case, and it is believed that the balance, \$200, is awaiting a competent collector in this city.

At a moderate estimate, it is believed, that there can be enrolled under the jurisdiction of the different County Alliances, a membership of at least 3,000. There are now in operation ten County Alliances, one of which has a membership of 130, with the work only begun.

Mr. S. A. Lebourveau then read an interesting paper on "The Enforcement of Law."

The Dean of Montreal then briefly addressed the meeting, after which the fourth Annual Meeting of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance was brought to a close.

THOMAS GALES,
Secretary.

THE LUNCHEON.

A few lady friends of the Alliance invited those in attendance at the annual meeting to luncheon in the Central Methodist church. After refreshments had been partaken of, the Rev. Dr. Potts called the assembly to order, and addresses were delivered by the Secretary, the Hon. James Ferrier, Rev. G. Jamieson, Rev. R. Lindsay, Mr. B. R. Jewell, of Boston, Most Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance, Rev. James McCaul, Mrs. Youmans and Mr. J. R. Dougall. The occasion was one of great interest.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The Anniversary Temperance Meeting under the auspices of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance was held in the St. James Street Methodist Church. There was a large audience. The Rev. Dr. Stevenson presided. Addresses were delivered by Rev. G. H. Wells, Rev. Dr. Clarke, Rev. Dr. Potts and Mrs. Letitia Youmans.

NOVA SCOTIA BRANCH.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Branch was to have been held in Feb., 1883, but was unavoidably postponed. The Secretary has forwarded the following Report, which he intended to submit at that time:—

In presenting my fourth annual report, it is pleasing to record the fact that there is considerable activity in the temperance movement in this Province. The Sons of Temperance have now two Agents in the field, and with the co-operation of their G. W. P. and the *Watchman* newspaper, good work is being done in extending our principles, as is evident by the large numbers who have joined new branches and assisted in re-organizing old Divisions of that influential organization. The Templars are deserving of praise for the work they are doing. In a number

of places local Temperance Societies have been instituted. The branch of the Church of England Temperance Society in Halifax is doing a good work, worthy of commendation. Their Patron, Bishop Binney, is interested in the spread of Temperance, and has expressed himself in favor of the Total Abstinence Pledge. The various Roman Catholic Societies are working vigorously. The new Archbishop of Halifax, Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, has given his hearty approval to the objects of the last mentioned bodies, and given the members good advice and encouragement. It may not be out of place here to mention that just before the close of the year 1882, one of the Roman Catholic priests in Antigonish requested as many of the people under his charge who felt disposed to do so to take the Temperance Pledge from him. The interesting sight was witnessed of the entire congregation repeating the words of the Pledge after their respected pastor. This very pleasing incident recalls to mind the year 1841, when, in the month of January, the late Father John Laughnan commenced the Temperance movement in Halifax, at St. Mary's Chapel. Much credit is due to a large number of Protestant clergymen for the deep interest they take in the movement, and in laboring for its advancement. A Temperance Society in connection with the Methodist body in Halifax is in active operation. The pastor of the Brunswick Street Baptist Church (the Tabernacle) is doing an excellent work in enrolling numbers under the banner of Temperance. The young are not forgotten by the reverend gentleman referred to. Cadets of Temperance, Bands of Hope, Catholic Juvenile Temperance Societies and other Temperance organizations for the young are working in the right direction.

Since the last annual meeting the "Canada Temperance Act, 1878," has been voted upon and adopted in Inverness County, January 26th, 1882, the vote being 960 in favor of and 106 against.

During the past year the Act was submitted to the electors of Pictou County for the second time, when it was re-adopted by a large majority.

The Act is now in operation in nine counties in Nova Scotia—Digby, Queens, Shelburne, Kings, Annapolis, Cape Breton, Hants, Pictou and Inverness. It will go into force in Colchester County on or about March 24th, 1883.

The friends of the measure in the various counties of this Province where it has been adopted, have met with numerous difficulties in securing the enforcement of its provisions. To some extent the operation of the Act was in abeyance pending the decision of the Privy Council of England on its constitutionality.

Since the announcement of the judgment of the Privy Council more activity has prevailed in securing the enforcement of the law in Nova Scotia. Quite a number of convictions have been made and fines imposed; but a large number of appeals have been taken to higher courts on mere technical grounds, and several cases are now waiting their turn for argument before the Judges of the Provincial Supreme Court—some of them from three to fifteen months. This has proved discouraging to friends in several counties who have endeavored to enforce the law practically and have spent large sums of money in such endeavors. A letter received from the Secretary of the Cape Breton County Alliance, which I here submit, will give you a fair idea of the difficulties experienced there and in other parts of the Province.

A few weeks since I requested friends of Temperance in the several Counties to furnish me with replies to the following queries:—

1. When did the "Scott Act" go into operation in the County?
2. How has the law operated since the decision of the Privy Council of Great Britain?
3. How many convictions under the Act, and how many for a second violation of the Act?
4. What amount of fines were imposed, and what amount of fines collected?
5. Do the people, generally, assist in carrying out the provisions of the law?

6. What are the results of the Act in reference to the liquor traffic ?

In a letter addressed to the friends of Temperance on August 9th, 1882, through the columns of the *Watchman*, I made the following suggestions, with the hope that this Provincial Branch would thereby become a live organization with numerous affiliated auxiliaries :—

“The Canada Temperance Act having been declared constitutional by the highest court in the realm, its friends will feel encouraged to have its provisions effectually carried out wherever adopted by the votes of the people. It is necessary, however, that they be watchful and active. * * * * * The law can be properly enforced without Temperance men becoming subject to the epithets the supporters of the liquor traffic will be ready to apply to them, viz. :—“Spy,” “Informer,” &c. Every friend of Temperance should be firm to his principles and see that infringements of the law are promptly and properly dealt with. No doubt the officers of the law in some districts will not perform their duty faithfully. Let all derelictions of duty on the part of officials be duly noted and reported. As in the case of Provincial License Laws, so will it be with the Scott Act—it cannot work of itself; the burden of its proper enforcement will probably fall to Temperance men; and unless they are watchful, active and prompt in having offenders brought to justice, the enemies of Temperance will boast that the law is inoperative.

“It is apparent that for the proper enforcement of the law in Nova Scotia, there is too much isolation in the Province. A more compact organization for putting it in thorough operation is required. There are a few Divisions of Sons of Temperance and Lodges of Templars, the members of which would be active, and also willing to bear the necessary expense. But the districts in which these are located are very few, and it would be too expensive an undertaking for them.

“It would not be fair to the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars, as organizations, that they should bear the burden of expense in operating the law. Their funds are required for other (internal) legitimate purposes.

“Law questions will arise in many districts of every County where the people have voted to adopt the Act. The same question may arise in several localities or Counties, and each County will be at the expense of obtaining legal advice. This would make it very costly. For instance :—The writer received a letter a few weeks since in which the inquiry was made :—‘A person was convicted of violating the law for the first time; the penalty of \$50 was inflicted; the convicted party was unable, or unwilling, to pay the fine. Can the offender be imprisoned for non-payment of the fine?’

“Legal opinion obtained on this point might cost, say, \$5. Suppose eight other localities acted independently in obtaining advice on the same point; that would be an expense of \$40 to \$45, instead of \$5. Other technical questions might arise and expenses increase in the same way. The liquor dealers' association prevents such cumulative expenses. Temperance men in the various Counties where the law has been put in operation, and where it may be adopted, should be equally economical.

“The *modus operandi* I would suggest whereby concerted and effective action may be had, and economy secured, would be :—

“1. There is the Nova Scotia Branch of the Dominion Alliance, organized in 1878.

“2. A County Alliance should be formed in every County, and become affiliated with the Provincial Branch.

“3. Local branches, or auxiliaries, should be instituted in every city, town, and as many electoral districts as possible, such organizations to be affiliated with the County branches, and through them with the Provincial Body.

“4. Each County should raise a sufficient sum of money to enable the County Alliance to prosecute necessary local work, and to contribute a portion thereof to

the funds of the Provincial Branch. The latter organization should have at least \$2,000 to \$3,000 with which to operate during the ensuing year.

"5. The Provincial Branch, in addition to having a general oversight of the Province, disseminating information, sending out necessary help from time to time, &c., should engage the services of a barrister of good standing in his profession and well qualified to give correct advice on all legal questions arising in connection with the enforcement of the law. The Provincial Branch bearing this expense, its chief officers will always be in a position to answer questions that may be received from the different Counties. By adopting this mode the Temperance people of the Province will save ten to fifteen per cent. of the amount they will probably have to pay on account of their present isolated condition in connection with the enforcement of the 'Canada Temperance Act, 1878.'

"I would strongly urge the friends in every County to adopt the plan suggested, and to organize without delay. The voting to adopt the law does not complete your work. There is hard labor to be performed during the three years in which it is to be in operation. The liquor dealers will work hard to render the law inoperative. Will Temperance men be less active in the performance of the duty incumbent upon them? It is to be hoped that they will be found at their post well equipped for their work."

I would solicit your earnest consideration of the various suggestions I have made, by which this Provincial Branch could be made a live organization in connection with eighteen County Alliances and many local auxiliaries.

Again it is with regret I have to announce the death of a valuable member of this branch. William H. Taylor, Esq., corresponding member for Digby County, died in January, 1882. As an earnest, active and faithful Temperance man, his loss has been felt in Digby. We want many such men as he was in our ranks to help us onward with our Temperance work.

Respectfully submitted.

HALIFAX, N. S., February, 1883.

PATRICK MONAGHAN,
Secretary.

ONTARIO BRANCH.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance was held in January, the attendance was good and the interest manifested encouraging. For some reason unknown to the Committee entrusted with preparing the Year Book, the report of the proceedings and the list of subscriptions and donations in Ontario have not come to hand. This the Committee regrets more particularly as they have been informed that the Executive of the Ontario Branch consented to furnish them.

For references to Ontario, see the report of the Corresponding-Secretary, page 6, and also the article entitled "Working of the Canada Temperance Act," page 52.

The other Provinces, whose reports do not appear, have not held annual meetings, or they have been merely formal meetings, and their proceedings have not been furnished for publication.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

AMOUNTS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS.
1882.

QUEBEC BRANCH.

MONTREAL.

A. A. Ayer.....	\$100 00	John McKergow.....	\$10 00
James Court.....	100 00	John McLean.....	10 00
McLachlan Bros.....	100 00	Mills & Hutchinson.....	10 00
D. Morrice.....	100 00	Henry Morton.....	10 00
Hon. D. A. Smith.....	100 00	Montreal Rolling Mills.....	10 00
Geo. Stephen.....	100 00	Robertson, Linton & Co.....	10 00
Robt. Anderson.....	50 00	A. Savage & Sons.....	10 00
Hon. James Ferrier.....	50 00	Shaw Bros. & Cassils.....	10 00
T. H. Hodgson.....	50 00	G. T. Slater.....	10 00
H. Mackenzie.....	50 00	St. Lawrence Sugar Rf'g Co.....	10 00
H. McLennan.....	50 00	Tees, Costigan & Wilson.....	10 00
Windsor Hotel Co.....	50 00	J. W. Tester.....	10 00
O. S. Wood.....	50 00	Rev. G. H. Wells.....	10 00
R. B. Angus.....	25 00	S. A. Abbott.....	5 00
T. S. Brown.....	25 00	John Bell.....	5 00
Crathern & Caverhill.....	25 00	D. Bentley.....	5 00
Wm. Johnson.....	25 00	J. Benning.....	5 00
Alex. Murray.....	25 00	James Benny.....	5 00
H. A. Nelson.....	25 00	Black & Lock.....	5 00
Rev. Thomas Gales.....	20 00	Bishop Bond.....	5 00
Warden King.....	20 00	Alfred Brown.....	5 00
Ames, Holden & Co.....	10 00	G. Cheney.....	5 00
Wm. Angus.....	10 00	G. Childs.....	5 00
Dean Baldwin.....	10 00	James Coristine.....	5 00
T. M. Bryson.....	10 00	Evans Bros.....	5 00
Rev. Dr. Clarke.....	10 00	S. H. & F. S. Ewing.....	5 00
Cochrane & Cassils.....	10 00	Rev. James Fleck.....	5 00
J. D. Dougall.....	10 00	James Gill.....	5 00
P. D. Dods.....	10 00	G. A. Greene.....	5 00
Wm. Drysdale.....	10 00	G. T. Hartt.....	5 00
John Duncan.....	10 00	H. Haswell.....	5 00
H. S. Evans & Co.....	10 00	J. H. Jones.....	5 00
Frothingham & Workman.....	10 00	R. W. Kerr.....	5 00
E. K. Greene.....	10 00	Kirk, Lockerby & Co.....	5 00
S. Greenshields, Son & Co.....	10 00	S. A. Lebourveau.....	5 00
Ira Gould & Sons.....	10 00	Perry Davis & Co.....	5 00
Geo. Hague.....	10 00	C. S. J. Phillips.....	5 00
H. R. Ives.....	10 00	John Rankin.....	5 00
James Johnstone.....	10 00	G. W. Reed.....	5 00
Lyman & Son.....	10 00	Lonsdale, Reid & Co.....	5 00
J. A. Mathewson.....	10 00	Joseph Richards.....	5 00
Thomas May & Co.....	10 00	J. Mackedie & Co.....	5 00
McB.....	10 00	Rev. James McCaul.....	5 00

MONTREAL (Continued).

H. E. Murray	\$5 00
John Murphy	5 00
L. H. Packard	5 00
A. M. Perkins	5 00
Geo. Prowse	5 00
E. Rawlings	5 00
H. Shorey	5 00
R. A. Smith	5 00
John Stirling	5 00
Sutherland, Lindsay & Co.	5 00
John Taylor & Bros.	5 00
Tees & Co.	5 00
A. Walker	5 00
Whitley Bros.	5 00
James Whitham	5 00
W. K. Graftey	2 75
G. A. Campbell	2 00
G. W. Moss	2 00
Chas. Stinson	2 00
H. H. Bellamy	1 00
Rev. Wm. Galbraith	1 00
C. G. Jones	1 00
D. L. McDougall	1 00

NOTE.—The following list of subscriptions of \$1 or more received outside of Montreal does not include the receipts of the several County Alliances.

QUEBEC.

Robert Craig	5 00
Geo. Mathieson	2 00
St. Lawrence Div. S. of T.	2 00

INVERNESS.

Golden Rule Lodge I. O. G. T.	2 00
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THREE RIVERS.

R. W. Williams	2 00
Trifluvian Lodge I. O. G. T.	2 00

SOREL.

J. F. Armstrong	1 00
J. H. Wright	1 00

KINGSEY FALLS.

Resolution Lodge I. O. G. T.	2 00
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DURHAM.

Rising Star Lodge U. T. A.	2 00
Thistle Lodge I. O. G. T.	2 00

SHERBROOKE.

Rev. A. Campbell	1 50
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COMPTON.

The Cornet Band	6 00
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MILBY.

C. Blodget	\$4 00
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STANSTEAD.

W. C. T. U.	3 62
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FITCH BAY.

Wm. Dolloff	2 00
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COWANVILLE.

Rev. G. Willet	1 00
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MYSTIC.

A. S. Wallbridge	5 00
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STANBRIDGE.

Rev. S. Jackson	1 00
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WATERLOO.

E. D. Lawrence	2 00
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Waterloo Div. S. of T.	2 00
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Rev. A. Pheneuf	1 00
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H. L. Robinson	1 00
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W. A. Taylor	1 00
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Truman Lawrence	1 00
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Rev. R. Whiting	1 00
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GRANBY.

G. E. McIndoe	5 00
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ST. ANDREWS.

Duncan Dewar	2 00
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CARILLON.

W. B. Forbes	5 00
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LACHUTE.

Dr. Christie	4 00
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HULL.

Abel Waters	5 00
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John Angus	1 00
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Geo. Allard	1 00
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R. G. Nesbitt	1 00
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Rev. Joseph White	1 00
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CHELSEA.

H. B. Prentiss	1 00
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John Hudson	1 00
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A. Dewar	1 00
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FORT COLOGNE.

Forest Lily Lodge I. O. G. T.	2 00
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HOWICK.

Thistle Lodge U. T. A.	5 00
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ORMSTOWN.

Rev. D. W. Morison	2 00
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Wm. McNaughton	2 00
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ATHELSTANE.

Union Division S. of T.	5 00
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ANNALS OF TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION IN CANADA.

There has in Canada been no lack of organizations for promoting the Temperance reform. The Sons of Temperance, the Good Templars, and similar bodies, being thoroughly organized, have maintained their existence for many years, and in many sections of the country have exerted important influence for good. There has long been, however, a growing sense of the necessity for organized effort of a broader and more general character than such organizations were able to undertake. Efforts to secure such wider work have been generally supported by the Sons of Temperance and the Good Templars, while they have also enlisted the sympathy and cooperation of many others. This is especially true in reference to the legislative aspects of the Temperance movement, a department of the subject that has long received attention. By the steps detailed below, the various parties interested were at length drawn together in an association known as the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic.

The leading events in the history of general Temperance Organization in Canada may be arranged as follows :—

For many years the temperance work of Canada was largely carried on by the Montreal Temperance Society, to whose labors much of the earlier indoctrination of the people in temperance principles is due. Agents were employed, the "Temperance Advocate" was published and good seed sown, the extent and influence of which upon subsequent effort it would be impossible to estimate.

1863. April 17, there was formed in what was then known as the Province of Canada a society called the United Canadian Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic.

1864. The Alliance was instrumental in securing the passage of the Dunkin Act, for what are now the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

1868. The earlier organization became merged into the Canada Temperance Union.

1870. The annual meeting of the Canada Temperance Union was held, September 8 and 9, in Montreal. At this meeting each Province, in what had then become the Dominion of Canada, was requested to form a Provincial Union, or League, with a view to the creation of a national representative body. In consequence of this proposition, the existing society became the Ontario Temperance and Prohibitory League; on the 10th of November the Quebec Temperance and Prohibitory League was organized.

1871. March 27, the original Montreal Temperance Society held its thirty-eighth annual meeting, after which the Quebec League practically took its place and carried on its work.

1873. Until this time the work of each League was local, and the two bodies were bound together only by correspondence; but now, April 22nd, a conference was held at Ottawa, in which the Leagues of Ontario and Quebec were represented. The New Brunswick Temperance and Prohibitory League was organized September 4.

1874. A second conference was held at Ottawa, April 22 and 23, in which the New Brunswick League also took part.

1875. September 15, 16 and 17, a convention was held in Montreal, attended by 280 accredited delegates, representing five Provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. By this convention was appointed a Dominion Prohibitory Council, which proved to be a step toward permanent national organization.

1876. The Dominion Prohibitory Council met in Ottawa February 16 and 17, and after seriously considering the position of the Temperance movement in Canada, and more especially the need of a central body to influence both Parliament and people with reference to legislation, it was decided that a national organization should be formed. The name adopted was "The Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic." The sympathy of the existing Temperance organizations was sought, and the aid of the friends of Temperance throughout the Dominion was invoked for the new effort. November 29, the Committee of the Alliance met in Ottawa, and adopted a resolution in favor of a local option law for the Dominion.

1877. In order to identify the work in the Province of Quebec with that of the Alliance, the Quebec League, at its seventh annual meeting, January 24, formally dissolved. February 14, the first annual meeting of the Alliance was held in Ottawa, when it was clear that the Dominion Alliance and the Provincial Leagues could not satisfactorily carry on work in the same districts, and it was

therefore resolved to correspond with the then existing Leagues, with a view to securing a union of all, under one name and head. September 18 and 19, a special meeting of the Alliance was held in Toronto. The Ontario League met at the same time, formally dissolved, and its work was merged in that of the Alliance. The New Brunswick League dissolved shortly afterward.

1878. February 20, a most important meeting of the Council of the Alliance was held in Ottawa, at which the basis of what is now The Canada Temperance Act was drafted and submitted to the Government. September 25, the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance was formed at Sherbrooke. November 28, the Nova Scotia Branch was formed at Halifax.

1879. January 14 and 15, the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance was formed at Toronto. February 13, the annual meeting of the Alliance was held in Ottawa, at which the present plan of organization was adopted. This plan, which as will be seen from the foregoing statement had been gradually developed, includes :

1. A central representative Council, meeting annually in Ottawa, and charged with the direction of matters of general and inter-provincial interest.
2. Branches in the several Provinces, each Branch being essentially an independent body, perfectly free to raise and disburse funds, and to carry on its work within the bounds of its Province according to its own judgment.
3. County and City Alliances in their own localities, having a definite relation to their Provincial Branch, and all working together on a general plan.

1879. March 11, the Manitoba Branch was formed at Winnipeg.

1880. April 7, the annual meeting of the Council of the Alliance was held in Ottawa.

1881. February 9, the annual meeting of the Council of the Alliance was held in Ottawa. July 15, the New Brunswick Branch was formed at St. John, and July 19, the Prince Edward Island Branch was formed at Charlottetown. October 5, the British Columbia Branch was formed at New Westminster, thus completing the organization of Branches in the seven Provinces of the Dominion.

1882. February 16 and 17, the annual meeting of the Council was held in Ottawa.

1883. February 14 and 15, the annual meeting of the Council was held in Ottawa.

WHAT THE DOMINION ALLIANCE HAS DONE.

The Dominion Alliance, acting through its Council as a national organization, has accomplished the following important works :—

1. It was the chief agent in securing the Canada Temperance Act in 1878.
2. It defended the Canada Temperance Act before the Supreme Court of Canada in 1880.
3. It called forth and directed opposition to certain retrogressive propositions regarding the Canada Temperance Act in 1881.
4. It defended the Canada Temperance Act before the Privy Council of Great Britain in 1882, whereby the constitutionality of the Act was finally settled.
5. In 1883 it made recommendations which in its judgment should be incorporated in a Bill for the regulation of the Liquor Traffic, in case the Dominion Government should assume the responsibility of introducing one.
6. Through its officers the Alliance has frequently memorialized Church Courts on the subject of Temperance with excellent results.

PROVINCIAL BRANCHES.

Provincial Branches of the Dominion Alliance mark out their own work, the general line thereof being as follows :—

1. Organizing County and City Alliances.
2. Memorializing Provincial Governments on various questions affecting Provincial legislation.
3. Taking steps to enforce laws in reference to the liquor traffic.
4. Endeavoring to secure the introduction of temperance teaching into the schools.
3. Circulating temperance literature.
6. Offering prizes for essays on temperance subjects.
7. Sustaining a general agitation by means of public meetings, lectures, etc.

For the effective carrying on of such work the services of a paid Secretary in each Province are absolutely necessary.

County and City Alliances are expected to carry out in detail such work as the above, and to strengthen and co-operate with the Provincial Branches.

COUNTY ALLIANCES.

With a view to promoting uniformity and efficiency of action on the part of County Alliances the following suggestions are respectfully submitted for the consideration of interested parties :—

A County Alliance should endeavor to secure at each of its meetings at least one representative from each Church, Congregation and Temperance Society within the County, thus ensuring for its deliberations and decisions an influence it could not otherwise secure.

County Alliance Committees should meet once in three months. These meetings to be held alternately at different points in the County. Each meeting of a County Committee should be made locally interesting and important. A bright, cheerful and well arranged room, a social tea and a public meeting in the evening, music, and speakers from a distance would be means to this end.

An established order of business (such as the following) for County Alliances would be serviceable :—

- I. Reading of the minutes.
- II. Reception of communications.
- III. Subjects for discussion :—

1. *The Canada Temperance Act.*—Has the time come to call for a vote of the electors? If so, what steps shall be taken? If not, how can the matter be best brought before the County?

2. *The Enforcement of Law.*—Are the laws against liquor selling properly enforced? What is being done in reference thereto? What action by the County Alliance is necessary?

3. *The License Law.*—Can anything be done in the direction of our principles through the provisions of the License Law.

4. *Temperance Literature.*—What steps are being taken to circulate temperance literature in the County? What more can be done?

5. *Public Meetings.*—Have any public Alliance meetings been held? What can be done in this direction? and how can such meetings be made effective?

6. *Temperance in Schools.*—Has anything been done to introduce Temperance into the schools of the County? Could suitable persons be secured to deliver a series of lectures or addresses before the pupils of each school? Can anything be done to introduce the subject of text books?

7. *Enrolment of Members and Collection of Funds.*—How far has this work been prosecuted? Is the membership steadily increasing? Have we given opportunity to all in the County to contribute to Alliance work?

8. Has any member anything to offer by way of information or suggestion?

9. Can we, as an Alliance, suggest to the Provincial Branch anything that may tend to promote the general efficiency of Alliance work in the Province?

It would be well to have some person prepared at each meeting to open the discussion on at least one of the above named topics.

- IV. Treasurer's Report.
- V. Reports of Committees.
- VI. New business.
- VII. Adjournment.

Secretaries of County Alliances are respectfully and earnestly recommended to keep up constant communication with the Executive of the Provincial Branch, furnishing all information necessary to place that body in possession of the exact state of the work in various parts of the Province.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Order of the Sons of Temperance was organized in the city of New York September 29th, 1842, and was introduced into Canada in the year 1850, when the Howard Division No. 1 was organized in Montreal. The Grand Division of Canada East (Quebec) was organized January 7th, 1852. The first Division in Upper Canada (Ontario) was organized June 21st, 1848, at Brockville, and the Grand Division was organized April 12th, 1849. There are also Grand Divisions in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The membership of each, as reported at the 38th Annual Session of the National Division, held at Concord, N. H., July, 1882, is as follows:—

Nova Scotia	7,113
Ontario	5,020
New Brunswick	1,674
P. E. Island	1,053
Quebec	742
Total in Canada	15,602

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Independent Order of Good Templars originated in New York in the year 1851, and was introduced into Canada October 28, 1853, at Merrickville, Ont. There are Grand Lodges in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The memberships reported at the 29th Annual Session, held at Chicago, Ill., May 1883, is as follows:—

Ontario	10,501
Quebec	2,208
Nova Scotia	1,980
New Brunswick	1,253
Total in Canada	15,942

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNIONS.

The work of Christian women in behalf of temperance has already become very important in the United States, and promises to become so in Canada.

A Provincial Union was organized in Ontario, October, 1877, which now includes 37 local Unions, with 650 members. The Union has sought to do a general educational work in favor of total abstinence and prohibition, by means of literature, correspondence and petitions. It sent to the Dominion Parliament a petition bearing 17,000 signatures, asking for some of the chief provisions that have been adopted in the recent License Law. It has also petitioned local educational authorities for the introduction of instruction upon Temperance in Public and High Schools. The President is Mrs. Addie Chisholm, Hamilton, Ont.

A Provincial Union was organized in New Brunswick, October, 1879, which now includes 8 local Unions, in the principal towns of the Province. The Union is agitating the question of communion-wine, and is otherwise seeking to further the cause of temperance. A drinking-fountain in the city of St. John will stand as a monument of its public spirit. The Secretary is Miss Ella Thome, Fredericton, N. B.

In the Province of Quebec, 18 local Unions have been formed, all since January 1, 1883, except those in Stanstead and Huntingdon, which have had a vigorous existence for several years. It is hoped that a Provincial Union will be organized in the coming autumn.

In Prince Edward Island there is one local Union, at Charlottetown. There are Unions in Nova Scotia, but from these, and from any that may exist in Manitoba, no reports have been received for the Year Book. It will be seen that besides these which are unreported, 64 local Unions now exist in Canada, with probably not less than 1,000 members.

PROHIBITION ON THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

As soon as the work of constructing the Canadian Pacific Railway was commenced in the region named below, the Government of Canada issued a proclamation, bringing into force the Act for the Preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of public works, with the exception of certain sections of the same, from the first day of November, 1882, within "all those portions of the Province of Ontario, lying within ten miles on each side of the located line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, including the line itself, as are comprised between a point one mile east from the eastern boundary line of the village of Prince Arthur's Landing and the River Pic." The portions of the Act proclaimed to be in force are those which prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors within the stated bounds. The penalty for a first offence is a fine of twenty dollars; for a second, forty dollars, and for a third and subsequent offences, forty dollars' fine and imprisonment for not more than six months. A person keeping liquor intended for sale is liable to a fine of forty dollars or three months' imprisonment, and the liquor may be seized and destroyed. All payment or compensation for liquor sold or bartered in contravention of the Act is held to have been criminally received and may be recovered, and all transactions made, in which liquor is a factor, are null and void.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

[Copy of letter addressed to each of the refreshment room keepers on the Intercolonial Railway, 22nd February, 1883.]

DEAR SIR,—

On and after the 1st March you must discontinue the sale of spirituous liquors of every kind, including beer; and if after that date you are known to furnish such liquors to any one, the privilege of keeping the dining room and lunch room will be at once withdrawn from you.

Yours truly,

[Signed,] D. POTTINGER.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

BY PROF. GEORGE E. FOSTER, M.P.

I.—ITS HISTORY.

The Canada Temperance Act marks an important era in the history of our Temperance Reform; and the date of its passage will forever stand out as a memorable transition period in the attitude of Canadian legislation towards the sale of alcoholic liquors.

Previous to 1878, Canada, as a whole, had taken no decided Parliamentary stand upon this question. The various Provinces dealt with it, each in its own chosen way, and, in the main, in about the same spirit as before the Confederation. License was the rule in all the Provinces, conditioned, it is true, with greater or less strictness of provision and severity of penalty.

Ontario and Quebec had, in addition, the "Dunkin" Act, by which, upon a majority vote of any Municipality, the retail trade could be prohibited in quantities of five gallons and under. Nova Scotia required a two-third ratepayers' petition before a license could issue, and this had driven the traffic to a large extent from many of her Counties. New Brunswick had passed a Prohibitory Law in 1855, which, however, owing to political complications, was but of short duration, and thereafter license was the rule.

After the Union in 1867 a strong and wide agitation was set on foot for the enactment of a Prohibitory Law by the Dominion Parliament, and petitions praying for this object were, in 1873-4, presented, representing a total of five hundred thousand names. Parliament went so far as to appoint a Commission, which, in 1874, made a personal investigation into the working of Prohibition in countries which had adopted it. Their report was thoroughly sifted by Parliamentary Committees, and resolutions recommending the passage of a Prohibitory Law were adopted by both Senate and Commons.

Then arose the mixed questions as to whether the Dominion or Provincial Legislatures had the right to prohibit; a question to solve which many and ineffectual steps were proposed or taken.

At last, in the Session of 1878, "The Canada Temperance Act" was submitted by the Mackenzie Government, and after a full discussion was passed on its second reading without a division. It received the assent of the Governor-General, and in May, 1878, became law.

Three attempts have since been made in Parliament to impair the efficiency of the Act. In 1880 the Boulton Amendment, which provided that before the Act can be adopted it shall receive the majority of the whole number of votes on the voters' lists, was carried through the House of Commons, but defeated in the Senate. In 1881 it was again introduced into the Commons, but thrown out by the significant vote of 82 to 54. In 1881, the Almon Amendment, which proposed to exempt from the operation of the Act, malts and wines having less than 10 per cent of alcohol, passed the Senate by a vote of 28 to 26, but was not suffered to come to a vote in the Commons. No attempt was made in 1882 to tamper with its provisions.

The constitutionality of the Act had to be tested in the Courts. It went into operation in Fredericton May 1st, 1879, and a test case was taken to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. On August 12, 1879, the Court decided the Act unconstitutional—Judge Palmer alone dissenting. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada, when in April 1880, the judgment of the New Brunswick Court was reversed, and the Act declared to be constitutional, only one Judge (Henry) dissenting.

The enemies of the Act were not, however, content to abide by the decision of the Highest Court of Appeal in Canada, but determined to carry their contention to the Privy Council of Great Britain. This was done in the case of Russell vs. Woodward, and Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., was retained by them. The Dominion Alliance sent Mr. Maclaren, Q.C., of Montreal, to plead the Act.

On the 22nd of June, 1882, judgment was given by the Law Lords, affirming the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, and placing the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act beyond all doubt.

Thus, after a struggle of fifteen years, from 1867 to 1882, the Temperance people of Canada succeeded in forcing the question of Prohibition to a successful issue in the Parliament of Canada, and settling beyond all dispute the absolute right of that Parliament to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors.

It is true that the Act is a local option one; but it is a prohibitory in principle, and may be extended as widely as Canadian territory reaches. Its enactment may justly be looked upon with pride, and its adoption and enforcement in a large part of our territory may be fairly anticipated.

The following is a statement of the constituencies in which the Act has been submitted, and the vote upon the same:—

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For.	Against.	
Fredericton (city), N.B.	403	203	October 31, 1878.
York, N. B.	1229	214	Dec'r 28, "
Prince, P.E.I.	2062	271	" 28, "
Charlotte, N.B.	867	149	March 14, 1879.
Carleton, N.B.	1215	96	April 21, "
Charlottetown (city), P.E.I.	827	253	April 21, "
Albert, N.B.	718	114	April 24, "
King's, P.E.I.	1076	59	May 29, "
Lambton, Ont.	2567	2352	May 29, "
King's, N.B.	798	245	June 23, "
Queen's, N.B.	500	315	July 3, "
Westmoreland, N.B.	1082	299	Sept. 11, "
Megantic, Que.	372	841	Sept. 11, "
Northumberland, N.B.	875	673	Sept. 2, 1880.
Stanstead, Que.	760	941	June 21, "
Queen's, P.E.I.	1317	99	Sept. 22, "
Marquette, Man.	612	195	Sept. 27, "
Digby, N.S.	965	42	Nov. 8, "
Queen's, N.S.	750	82	January 3, 1881.
Sunbury, N.B.	176	41	Febr'y 17, "
Shelburne, N.S.	807	154	March 17, "
Lisgar, Man.	247	120	April 7, "
Hamilton (city), Ont.	1661	2811	" 13, "
King's, N.S.	1477	108	" 14, "
Halton, Ont.	1483	1402	" 19, "
Annapolis, N.S.	1111	114	" 19, "
Wentworth, Ont.	1611	2202	" 22, "
Colchester, N.S.	1416	184	May 13, "
Cape Breton, N.S.	739	216	August 11, "
Hants, N.S.	1028	92	Sept. 15, "
Welland, Ont.	1610	2378	Nov. 10, "
Lambton, Ont.	2988	3073	Nov. 29, "
Inverness, N.S.	960	106	January 6, 1882.
Pictou, N.S.	1555	453	January 9, "
St. John, N.B.	1074	1074	Febr'y 23, "
Fredericton, N.B.	293	252	October 26, "

In all there have been 36 contests. The Act has been carried in 29; lost in 6, and in 1 the vote resulted in a tie.

The enforcement of the Act has been sadly interfered with on account of the various test cases carried to the Higher Courts involving the constitutionality of the Act, and other points. The other points have been chiefly these:

1st. As to whether an appeal could be taken from the judgment of a Police Magistrate; decided in the negative.

2nd. As to whether Moncton and other places were Cities or Towns under the Act; decided in the negative.

3rd. As to whether Summerside, P. E. I., was a City under the Act, and Charlottetown a Town under the Act; decided in the negative in each case.

Notwithstanding all the difficulties encountered, the law has abundantly proved its capacity for enforcement; and now that the decision of the Privy Council has established its constitutional character, we may look for a fair and impartial enforcement of its provisions.

And whenever this is done, its beneficial effects in lessening the public sale, and consequent drunkenness and crime, will establish it in favor, and lead in the coming years to the enactment of a full measure of complete Prohibition.

II.—ITS PROVISIONS.

1. It is an Act passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1878, and may be applied to any city or county in Canada, upon a majority vote of the electors therein qualified to vote at a Dominion election. The object, as stated in its preamble, is to promote temperance and secure in all the Provinces uniform legislation respecting the traffic in intoxicating liquors. It was passed in answer to the petitions and prayers of hundreds of thousands of men and women in the Dominion, for some effective measure to diminish drunkenness and promote the sobriety and happiness of our people.

2. In order to bring the Act to a vote, a petition must be signed by at least one-fourth of the legal voters in a municipality, which petition, after being deposited for ten days in the office of the Sheriff or Registrar, is forwarded to the Dominion Government, and thereupon the Governor and Council examine the petition, and, if they approve it, give official notice of a day upon which the electors may vote for or against the adoption of the Act.

3. When the Act has been adopted and proclaimed in force, the retail sale of all intoxicating liquors for use as beverages is at once and entirely stopped; all bars are closed, and no licenses can be issued.

The sale of alcoholic compounds is allowed for three purposes—medical, sacramental and mechanical; and vendors not to exceed one in each township, two in each town, or one for each 4000 inhabitants in cities, are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor for this purpose. The conditions of sale for each of these purposes are very strict and such as to effectually guard against any abuse.

4. The following parties are allowed to sell by *wholesale*, and then only to the vendors mentioned in above paragraph, or to such persons as shall forthwith carry the same beyond the limits of the county or city, or of any adjoining county or city which is under the Act, viz.:—manufacturers of cider, licensed distillers or brewers, companies incorporated to carry on the business of cultivating grapes and manufacturing wine therefrom, and persons exclusively engaged in a wholesale trade, and licensed by the county or municipality.

The smallest quantity which can be sold by wholesale is:—for beer, 8 gallons, for all other liquors, 10 gallons. Whenever cider, distilled, or malt liquors are sold by those producing them, it must be only at the place of manufacture, and in all the above cases the burden of proof lies with the sellers to furnish satisfactory evidence that the liquors sold were to be carried forthwith outside the limits of the city, or county, or of an adjoining city or county under the Act. Manufac-

turers of pure native wines made from grapes grown by them in Canada, may also sell their wines at the place of making, but only in quantities of not less than 10 gallons, and only when duly licensed by the municipality.

5. The adoption of the Act, therefore, entirely precludes the retail of all intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. All bars, shops, tipping places and shebeens are to be closed—temptations are removed; it allows the sale, under strict regulations, for medical, sacramental and mechanical purposes; it limits the wholesale traffic to customers who shall forthwith carry the liquor outside the limits of the city or county, or of an adjoining city or county which may be under the Act.

The Act cannot be repealed under three years; has heavy and increasing penalties; and with some exceptions allows of no appeal from the decision of the first court.

The convictions are summary, and the penalties adequate. For the first offence not less than \$50 fine and costs. For second offence not less than \$100 and costs. For each subsequent offence, imprisonment.

When tried before a Stipendiary or Police Magistrate, a Parish Commissioner, Sheriff or Recorder, the decision of the Court is summary and final. There is no long harassment of appeal.

The precise description of the liquor, the actual passing of money, or consumption of liquors, has not necessarily to be proved; if the Court is satisfied from the evidence that a transaction in the nature of barter or sale has taken place, conviction may follow.

The person charged with unlawful sale may be called upon to testify under oath.

Apparatus for the sale found along with liquors are *prima facie* evidence of guilt, and unless satisfactorily explained will cause conviction.

Prosecutions may be brought by or in the name of any persons, or by or in the name of the Collector of Inland Revenue, and it shall be the duty of the latter officer to prosecute upon reasonable evidence. One-third of the fines resulting to the municipality are to be put aside as a fund for prosecuting illegal sales under the Act.

In Ontario the three Commissioners, and an Inspector appointed and paid by the Government, are charged with the oversight and enforcement of the law. Any county or city may appoint any additional officers and appropriate funds for the better carrying out of the Act.

PROHIBITION IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Statutes of Dominion of Canada, 43 Vic., chap. 25, sec. 90.

"The sale, manufacture or possession of intoxication in the North-West Territories is prohibited, except with the special written permission of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Territories."

THE WORKING OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

The collection of complete and reliable information regarding the working of the Canada Temperance Act has been attended with considerable difficulty, owing mainly to the fact that many counties where the Act is in force are not properly organized for Alliance purposes, and there is consequently no person from whom official information can be obtained. The Committee has therefore sent a number of questions to well known persons, from only a part of whom answers have been received. The result has been a number of answers, some of which are incomplete and fragmentary, of which the following is a résumé :—

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton.—The Act was submitted for repeal on the 26th of October, 1882, with the following result : For repeal 252, against 293 ; majority in favor of the Act, 41. This vote was taken after years of continual litigation, which had done much to weary out the friends of temperance.

The following information was kindly furnished by the Police Magistrate April 16th, 1883 :—

1st Question. Length of time the Canada Temperance Act 1878 has been in force in Fredericton. Answer. Since decision of Dominion Supreme Court in April 1880.

2nd Question. Number of prosecutions under the Act. Answer. 141.

3rd Question. Number successful prosecutions. Answer. 95.

4th Question. Amount of fines paid in under the Act. Answer. \$3,150.00.

5th Question. Number of persons imprisoned for violation of the Act. Answer. 23.

6th Question. Number of cases appealed. Answer. 8.

7th Question. Number of appeals sustained. Answer. 1.

Remarks. Only one of the appeals has been sustained—two have been dismissed—the remaining five are still before the Court, no doubt they will be dismissed when they come up.

Charlotte County.—Pending the decision of the Supreme Court of the Province as to whether certain places in the Province are cities within the meaning of the Act, no action has been taken to enforce the law since March, 1881. Prior to that, several convictions were obtained, and \$800 fines imposed, of which \$600 were collected. The better class of people favor the enforcement of the law. Results of the Act while enforced satisfactory, traffic largely stopped. The Court has now decided that the word "City," as used in the Canada Temperance Act, means such a municipality as has that title given it or conferred upon it by its Charter or Act of Incorporation (Vol. XXI, No. 3, of New Brunswick Reports, p. 315, published by Carswell & Co., Toronto). Hence the only cities in New Brunswick are Fredericton, St. John and Portland. This decision is most favorable to the enforcement of the Act.

Westmoreland.—The town of Moncton, in Westmoreland county, was one of the places interested in the above mentioned decision. The enforcement of the Act was embarrassed in Moncton by the dispute as to whether the place was a town or a city, by the opposition of the Town Council and by the refusal of

constables to collect fines. A recent law of New Brunswick, however, (Laws of 1882, chap. 23,) expressly requires constables and policemen to search out and prosecute offenders against the Canada Temperance Act, under penalty of dismissal from office.

Albert.—The enforcement of the Act was interrupted by the appeal of the Privy Council, and public sentiment has not yet risen to the point of resuming it.

Queens and Kings.—But little interest in the Act on the part of the people is reported in these counties. Attempts to enforce the law have been only occasional and not largely successful. In Kings, however, some improvement is reported since the decision of the Privy Council.

Carleton.—About 23 convictions have been obtained, and appeals were made, but in every case the conviction was affirmed. "The friends of the Act have had to fight for every inch of ground that they have gained," but many obstructions have been successfully overcome; about \$1,300 fines collected. There has recently been quite a vigorous attempt to enforce the law in the County.

York.—A few complaints have been made and parties brought to trial, occasionally fined, but convictions often appealed from and upset.

Far less liquor sold in the Country than before the law was adopted. The very fact that liquor selling is illegal prevents many from carrying on the business, and the law is a terror to evil doers. There is however far too much sold in the Country.

Sunbury and Northumberland.—Little or nothing has yet been done to enforce the Law.

The new Dominion License Law is mentioned by friends of Temperance in New Brunswick as specially welcome to them, because it provides certain valuable agencies for enforcement, which are available in support of the Canada Temperance Act.

NOVA SCOTIA.

There appears to have been some attempt to enforce the Act in nearly every county where it has been adopted, but the results have been various.

Digby.—Enforcement has been resumed since the decision, and there have been several successful prosecutions. Two cases have been carried by *certiorari* to the Supreme Court. The law is generally approved, and its efficiency is recognized by those who have reason to fear it.

Annapolis.—The County Temperance League has employed a public prosecutor, who brings prosecution as evidence is furnished, the League providing the necessary funds. A considerable number of convictions is reported, and most of the fines have been paid. There have been two or three cases of *certiorari*. The law is generally regarded with favor. It has had a fair measure of success, and gives good promise of efficiency in future.

Queens.—No enforcement of the Act has been reported.

Cape Breton.—Earnest work has been done, but without large results. Fifteen convictions have been obtained, but appeals have been taken, and only one conviction, at the date of the report (February 2, 1883), had been finally affirmed. Several cases were at that time waiting to be argued before the Supreme Court at Halifax, and points of great importance regarding enforcement of the Act throughout the Province were involved in them. On account of these delays, the liquor dealers have grown bold, and many friends of the law have become discouraged. The most determined temperance men, however, do not blame the law, but the liquor sellers and the lawyers, for the disappointment.

Hants.—A good committee has the work in hand, but it has been difficult to secure a suitable prosecutor. The law is regarded with favor. In the eastern part of the county some action has been taken, of which no report has been made.

Inverness.—The Act has worked fairly, and in some places there has been a decrease of the liquor traffic. There have been eight convictions, and it is

noticeable that no appeals have been taken, the convictions having been made before the Stipendiary Magistrate.

Shelburne.—Work has been barely begun, and no great results are as yet apparent.

Pictou.—The Act came into force December, 1882 :—Since which time to June 16, 1883,

Fifty three suits have been brought. There have been twenty two convictions, two persons have been fined and six sent to jail. There have been five certiorari's quashed, and are now four in progress.

In addition to the above there have been three convictions in Pictou Town. *Kings.*—The Act was carried by a large majority and a large committee was appointed to enforce it. There have been a number of prosecutions. As in other Counties legal questions have been raised. Convictions have been appealed and quashed. No fines have been collected.

Colchester.—A scrutiny of votes was applied for and an order granted therefor. Owing to the alleged disqualification of the County Judge the scrutiny was never entered into, nor was the order therefor ever discharged. The returning officer made a return in which he set forth the facts, and an Order in Council declared the Act in force upon the expiry of licences. Several prosecutions have been instituted at the instance of the County Alliance. Certiorari has been taken on the grounds, 1st. That the Act is not in force because the Order in Council and proclamation were irregularly issued. 2nd. That there being no licences to expire the Act cannot come into force.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Act is enforced with partial success, and with the effect of rendering the liquor traffic more and more disreputable. Important difficulties have arisen, but the friends of the law are not discouraged, and the outlook is generally hopeful.

ONTARIO.

The only county in Ontario in which the Act is in force is Halton. Since May, 1882, when it came into effect, there have been 78 prosecutions, all but one against hotel-keepers, and 37 of them successful. Eight cases have been appealed, and three of the appeals have been sustained. One person has been imprisoned under the Act, and the amount of fines collected under the Act is \$2,364.00. The Act has not cost the county a dollar, but has paid its own way, and left a balance of some \$500 on the right side. The law is constantly gaining in favor, and open opposition is steadily dying out, while the liquor party are brought more and more into disgrace with their neighbors.

MANITOBA.

The Act is in force in Lisgar and Marquette counties. Convictions have been made, but appeals have been taken on the ground of informalities. The important question is before the Court, whether informality in the adoption of the law can be pleaded against it after the Governor-General has by proclamation declared it in force. The uncertainties of a legal contest have delayed action under the law, and have tended to discourage its friends.

LICQUOR LEGISLATION IN CANADA, 1883.

[Synopsis prepared for the Alliance Year Book.]

During the session just closed the Parliament of Canada passed an Act respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and for the better preservation of peace and order. The Act is to be known as the "Liquor License Act, 1883," and will come into force on the 1st of January, 1884, but the licenses issued thereunder do not come into operation until the 1st of May following (Sec. 147). Meanwhile all the laws of the Provincial Legislatures in the Dominion now in force are declared to be valid and effective (Sec. 146). The following synopsis of the Act is designed to be as free from technical phrases as possible, with a view to conveying to the general reader a fair idea of what has been enacted:—

Sections.

DISTRICTS.

4. For the purpose of the Act the Dominion will be divided into "License Districts," which as far as possible will have the limits of (1) Counties or (2) Electoral Districts or (3) Cities.

COMMISSIONERS.

5. For each license district there will be a Board of Commissioners, consisting of a Judge, Warden or Mayor, and one appointed by the Dominion Government. Provision is also made for appointing other persons in certain cases, the number of the Commissioners in all cases not to exceed three, two of whom constitute a quorum.

DUTIES OF COMMISSIONERS.

Among the duties and powers of the Board of Commissioners, the following are of the most general interest and importance :

6. (1) To appoint License Inspectors.
9. (2) To meet in February, 1884, when they may define conditions for obtaining a license in addition to those contained in the Act ; limit the number of hotel, saloon and shop licenses ; fix the duties, powers and privileges of License Inspectors, &c.
10. (3) To meet annually in the month of March to receive applications.
20. (4) To ascertain that applicants have complied with regulations imposed upon them.
- (5) To hear and determine all applications and objections. The Board may take notice of anything bearing upon the case, and has full power, except when specially provided to the contrary, to grant or refuse all applications.

INSPECTORS.

6. The Inspectors are appointed by the Board of Commissioners, the Chief Inspector being *ex-officio* Secretary of the Board.

60. The Chief Inspector is required to keep a register of licenses, containing particulars of all licenses granted, list of all forfeitures, disqualifications, convictions, etc., record of all applications, with particulars.
23. Inspectors are required to report on all applications.
87. Inspectors are to visit every licensed place within the district once in every three months, report every case of infraction of provisions of the Act, prosecute any person so offending and without unnecessary delay. Inspectors are required to prosecute when they have reason to believe that the Act has been violated and that prosecution can be successfully maintained and at least the costs recovered; but they may exact a deposit from the person asking for the prosecution if the recovery of costs is a matter of doubt.

NUMBER OF LICENSES.

Limitations, Objections and Prohibitions.

42. The aggregate number of *Hotel* and *Saloon* licenses in cities, towns and incorporated villages is not to exceed one for each 250 of the first thousand of the population, and one for each 500 over one thousand. Each incorporated village with a population of less than 500 being allowed two. No saloon licenses to be issued in incorporated villages, townships or parishes.
43. The number of *shop licenses* is not to exceed one for each 400 up to 1200 of the population, and one for each 1000 over 1200.
- The numbers given above may be further reduced :—
- 9—b. (1) By the Commissioners.
44. (2) By the Council of any city, town or village.
17. Power to object by petition to the granting of a license can be exercised by 10 or more electors in a polling division on grounds of bad character, conviction of selling liquor without a license within the past three years, the vicinity of a place of worship, hospital or school, or the probability of disturbing the quiet of the locality.
29. This petition does not necessarily prevent the granting of a license, but the Board is compelled to examine and consider the objections preferred.
32. A petition signed by two-thirds of the electors in the sub-division prevents the granting of a license.
45. In the Province of Quebec Municipal Councils have power to restrict or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors. The by-law should be passed before the second Wednesday in March, to take effect on the 1st of May following. See 29-30 Vic., Chap. 32, Sec. 2.
47. In any municipality (except cities and counties) three-fifths of the electors can pass a local prohibitory by-law, the following procedure being necessary :—
- (a) A petition addressed to a Commissioner, signed by one-fifth of the qualified voters.
- (b) The Commissioner appoints a day and place for taking a vote, and a person to preside.
- (c) The vote to be taken in January or February after the petition is presented.
- (d) The vote to be taken under the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, except that the voting shall be at one place and continue for two days.

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES.

- An applicant for a license must
- (1) Apply by petition before the first of March.

- (2) Obtain a certificate signed by one-third of the electors in the sub-division, setting forth among other things the fitness of the applicant. This certificate is not required to be renewed year by year, nor is it required from a person at present holding a license.
41. (3) Furnish security for \$500, with two securities of \$150 each for payment of all fines and penalties incurred under the Act.
25. (4) Hotels must have six bedrooms in cities and towns and three elsewhere, with bedding, and (except in cities and towns) stabling for six horses.
31. Hotels must have a front entrance in addition to the entrance to the bar.
26. Hotels and saloons must have appliances for serving meals to travellers, and must not have any entrance into any shop or store.
27. Councils may prescribe additional requirements.
A license cannot be granted
29. (1) To an applicant refused a license twice within two years.
125. (2) To a disqualified person, *i. e.*, one who has been three times convicted; the disqualification lasts for three years.
32. (3) To an applicant opposed by a petition signed by two-thirds of the electors in the sub-division.

PROHIBITORY CLAUSES.

66. The sale of liquor in licensed places, and at bars or places where usually sold, is prohibited from seven o'clock Saturday evening until six o'clock Monday morning, except to guests during meals between 1 and 3 p.m. and between 5 and 7 p.m., to be drunk and used only at the table.
74. The sale or supply of liquor to boys or girls under 16 years of age is prohibited.
75. Giving or treating to liquor on premises where the sale by shop license is permitted is prohibited.

SHOP LICENSES.

75. Licenses to sell liquor in stores, shops or places where groceries or other merchandise are sold, are not to be issued, except to those at present holding such licenses, and in no case after
1st of May, 1890, in cities and towns.
1st of May, 1887, elsewhere.

PERMITS TO SELL ON CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

59. Where the Canada Temperance Act is not in force, and where no licenses are issued for the sale of liquor by retail, sale is permitted in quantities of not more than a pint for
- (1) Medicinal or sacramental purposes on a certificate of a physician or clergyman residing in the municipality.
- (2) Use in some art, trade or manufacture, on certificates of two Justices. A physician only to give certificate to a patient under his care, and a clergyman only to a person whose spiritual adviser he is.
- Justices to demand a declaration that the liquor is only to be used for purposes set forth.
- The person selling liquor as above must first obtain from the Commissioners a "permit to sell for medicinal purposes, or for use in divine worship only, or for use in any art, trade or manufacture."
- The person holding such permit to report monthly to the Chief Inspector.

DRUGGISTS.

89. A registered druggist may keep and sell for strictly medicinal purposes in packages of not more than six ounces at any one time (except under certificate of a registered medical practitioner.)
The druggist to record every sale, showing the time when, the person to whom, the quantity sold, and the certificate of the medical practitioner.
- Liquors sold by druggists not to be consumed on the premises.

PROSECUTIONS.

87. Inspectors are required to prosecute persons selling illegally or otherwise violating the provisions of the Act.
To prosecute on information if there is reason to believe the Act has been violated, that prosecution can be successfully maintained and costs recovered. May exact from persons asking for prosecution a reasonable amount to cover costs.
117. Any person may be prosecutor or complainant under the Act.
105. Prosecutions may be brought
In Quebec and Montreal, before Recorder or Judge of Sessions, and in other parts of Province of Quebec, before Stipendiary Magistrate or any two Justices.
In Province of Ontario, before Stipendiary Magistrate, two Justices, Police Magistrate or Mayor.
In Province of Nova Scotia, before Stipendiary Magistrate or two Justices.
In Province of New Brunswick, before Stipendiary or Sitting Magistrates, or Commissioner of Parish Court, or two Justices.
In Manitoba, before Police Magistrate or any two Justices.
In British Columbia, before Stipendiary or two Justices.
In Prince Edward Island, before Stipendiary in city, or two Justices in rural districts.
106. When a prosecution is brought before any Stipendiary Magistrate, Recorder, Judge of Session, Sheriff, Police Magistrate, Sitting Magistrate, Commissioner or Mayor, no other Magistrate shall sit or take part therein.
110. In describing offences it is not necessary to state the name of the liquor, or the price, or name of the person to whom sold, nor quantity sold.
120. A record of a conviction to be endorsed on the license of the person convicted.
121. When a license is forfeited the magistrate to keep the license and notify the Chief Inspector.

EVIDENCE.

127. Certificate of Chief Inspector to be *prima facie* proof of existence of a license.
128. Signature of Chairman of Commissioners proof of any resolution passed by the Board.
129. A place where it is proved that there is a bar, counter, beer pumps, kegs, jars, decanters, tumblers, glasses, or any other appliances or preparations similar to those usually found in places where liquors are sold, is to be deemed a place in which liquors are kept for sale, unless the contrary is proved by the defendant.

132. The occupant of a house in which illicit sale of liquor takes place is deemed to be the person who keeps such liquor for sale.
133. A witness is not required to depose to the precise description of the liquor sold, or the precise consideration paid therefore ; but if circumstances in evidence appear to the Magistrate to establish infraction of law, the defendant shall be put on his defence.
131. If persons, not members of the family, are found to frequent a bar-room of an hotel or saloon in any city, town or incorporated village, or if a light is seen burning in the bar, at any time during which sale or disposal of liquor is prohibited, it shall be *prima facie* evidence of sale contrary to the Act.
137. A witness can be compelled to attend, and may be arrested and imprisoned for refusal or neglect to do so.
138. Books and papers required for evidence must be produced when required.
139. A witness is bound to answer all questions put to him, pertinent to the issue, such evidence not to be used against him in any prosecution.
140. The person charged, or husband of such person, is competent or compellable to give evidence.

PENALTIES.

The most important penalties imposed by the Act are :

91. For selling liquor without license,
1st offence, \$20 to \$50 and costs.
2nd " imprisonment in common gaol.
88. For selling liquor between seven o'clock Saturday evening and six o'clock Monday morning,
1st offence, not less than \$20 and costs.
2nd " " \$50 "
- Imprisonment in default of payment of fines.
74. For selling or supplying liquor to minors under 16, the licensed person and the person who actually supplied the liquor, a fine not exceeding \$20 for each offence.
75. For allowing liquor to be consumed in shops or adjoining building, a fine not exceeding \$50.
- For treating in shops, a fine not exceeding \$50.
102. For a person having a wholesale license to allow liquor to be consumed on the premises, a fine not exceeding \$20.
79. For selling liquor adulterated with injurious ingredient, a fine not exceeding \$50.
95. For taking money for a license other than what the law allows, a fine not exceeding \$200 and imprisonment.
96. For issuing a false license, \$50 to \$100 fine ; imprisonment in default of payment.
97. For compromising and compounding, a fine not exceeding \$50.
98. For being a party to compromising and compounding, a fine not exceeding \$50.
99. For preventing the arrest of a defendant, a penalty of \$50.
137. For neglecting to appear as a witness, imprisonment.
126. For third conviction of a license holder, forfeiture of license and disqualification from obtaining a license for three years.
100. Tampering with a witness is deemed a misdemeanor.

103. "No Magistrate, License Commissioner, Inspector, Municipal Council, or Municipal Officer shall have any power or authority to remit, suspend or compromise any penalty or punishment inflicted under this Act."

APPEALS.

123. Appeals are allowed in certain cases, provided notice in writing is given to the prosecutor or complainant within 5 days.

LICENSE FUND.

56. The sums received on applications (\$10) and on the issue of licenses (\$5), or received by the Inspector for fines and penalties, constitute a License Fund for the district.
The License Fund is for payment of salary and expenses of Commissioners and Inspectors and expenses of office of the Board, or otherwise incurred in carrying the provisions of the law into effect. The residue on 30th of June to be paid over to the municipality.
57. Two-thirds of penalty recovered in case in which Inspector is prosecutor or complainant, to be paid to the credit of the License Fund Account.
If an Inspector obtains a conviction, but cannot recover costs, they are to be paid out of the License Fund.
If an Inspector fails to get a conviction he shall be indemnified against all costs out of the License Fund, providing that the Magistrate certifies that he had reasonable cause for instituting such prosecution.

RELATION OF THIS ACT TO OTHER ACTS.

- 141-145 No license to be issued under this Act where the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, the Temperance Act, 1864, or any other Act prohibiting the sale of liquor is in force.
Commissioners under the License Act to be named where Prohibitory Acts are in force, and with the Inspectors are required to act for preventing the sale of liquor contrary to said Acts, and enforcing the law in reference thereto.
The sale of liquors in Counties where Prohibitory Acts are in force is declared to be a violation of this Act.
A wholesale liquor license under this Act is necessary to make lawful the sale of liquor in quantities allowed under the Canada Temperance Act.

Attached to the Act are a number of schedules for the guidance of persons who may require them.



CANADA'S DRINK BILL.

STATEMENT of Spirits and Malt Liquor manufactured, and the quantity of Grain and other substances used in the production thereof, from 1868 to 1882, both years inclusive.

YEARS.	SPIRITS.					MALT LIQUOR.				
	Grain used.	Molasses.	Sugar, &c.	Manufactured.	Duty Collected.	Malt used.	Sugar and other Substances.	Malt Liquor Produced.	Duty collected on Malt Liquor.	
	Lbs.	Gallons.	Lbs.	Imp. Gall.	\$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Imp. Gall.	\$	
1868	67,685,511	1,085	.....	3,400,000	2,309,592	22,681,749	380,787	6,194,738	116,297
1869	63,359,595	1,085	.....	3,151,695	1,760,277	21,915,137	174,449	6,336,290	13,732
1870	58,901,557	12,364	.....	2,903,823	2,700,886	20,403,38	147,352	6,075,451	10,280
1871	86,788,405	23,609	.....	4,419,311	2,658,274	23,707,258	21,654	7,047,580	2,127
1872	79,324,538	16,942	2,006,030	4,038,605	2,879,007	26,108,073	285,328	7,964,441	18,173	
1873	91,452,558	.....	5,502	4,622,932	2,820,641	30,309,789	Bsh com 349	.....	19,248
1874	87,539,173	4,520	162,398	4,528,118	3,498,989	28,685,003	Bsh com 343	9,217,102	17,420	
1875	99,094,381	8,642	14,992	4,682,924	2,972,972	30,377,039	Corn 12,600	8,976,268	.....
1876	59,472,129	.....	.....	3,111,346	3,679,018	27,980,256	215,004	9,653,525	21,976
1877	68,498,295	.....	.....	3,546,877	3,644,118	27,471,797	68,560	9,319,190	6,363
1878	67,594,902	.....	.....	3,520,084	2,707,085	25,180,327	89	9,115,258	.....
1879	66,749,856	.....	.....	3,664,131	3,297,880	25,450,803	2,410	8,578,075	11
1880	53,394,258	8,201	2,413	3,206,087	3,290,349	26,419,244	450	8,848,208	565	
1881	53,667,108	592	9,674	3,048,145	3,228,068	28,395,987	.....	9,201,213	160
1882	70,402,810	.....	.....	4,028,847	3,552,990	34,775,986	.....	12,036,979	.....
	1,063,925,006	74,965	2,201,029	54,993,866	42,130,423	399,927,788	1,785,819	128,495,494	226,352	
							Bsh com 692			

STATEMENT showing the quantity of distilled and fermented liquors imported into Canada, from 1868 to 1882, and the duty thereon.

ARTICLES.	YEAR.	IMPORTED.			ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.			DUTY.
		Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.	
		Dozens.	Imp. Galls.	\$	Dozens.	Imp. Galls.	\$	
Spirits and Fermented Liquors and Wines of all kinds.	1868	8,744	2,139,646	1,765,861	7,163	1,964,130	1,698,211	1,307,403 73
	1869	.....	1,825,248	1,513,064	.....	1,460,023	1,181,849	970,592 13
	1870	.....	2,171,501	1,857,733	.....	1,691,944	1,369,307	1,099,700 99
	1871	.....	2,520,805	2,053,688	.....	1,938,446	1,496,431	1,257,164 58
	1872	.....	2,658,188	2,009,708	.....	2,406,469	1,995,437	1,580,186 67
	1873	.....	2,693,166	2,512,106	.....	2,475,373	2,142,619	1,582,142 39
	1874	20,048	2,693,189	2,479,451	7,267	2,849,946	2,374,601	1,622,346 02
	1875	27,535	2,386,066	2,278,276	21,419	1,916,757	1,831,095	1,629,346 11
	1876	20,466	1,776,695	1,518,899	25,751	2,209,884	2,087,619	1,895,157 06
	1877	24,035	1,693,442	1,498,040	22,070	1,448,274	1,368,619	1,356,884 05
	1878	21,908	1,657,873	1,507,223	20,042	1,463,466	1,370,702	1,244,289 05
	1879	13,715	1,316,758	1,280,200	17,574	1,559,910	1,519,702	1,395,098 07
	1880	13,584	1,522,325	1,375,735	12,072	1,450,099	1,352,092	1,444,416 39
	1881	13,355	1,971,167	1,838,576	10,557	1,672,580	1,662,435	1,656,718 57
	1882	23,409	1,995,924	1,897,732	19,483	1,666,173	1,667,008	1,661,900 52
Total for fifteen years....	189,019	31,337,633	27,766,308	163,398	28,173,414	25,067,803	22,003,350 23	

DETAILED STATEMENT, 1881-1882.

ARTICLES.	IMPORTED.			ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.			DUTY. COLLECTED.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.	
1881.	Imp. Gall.	Dozens.	\$	Imp. Gall.	Dozens.	\$	\$ cts.
Spirits.....	1,088,050	.....	984,727	891,467	.....	903,279	1,216,362 09
Ale, Beer and Porter.....	251,125	.....	159,754	248,391	.....	158,876	38,453 68
Wines.....	632,012	.....	637,049	532,722	.....	536,280	366,876 55
Wines, Sparkling.....	.....	13,555	76,940	.....	10,552	62,000	35,026 25
.....
1882.	1,971,187	13,555	1,858,576	1,672,580	10,552	1,662,435	1,656,718 57
Spirits.....	1,091,254	.....	993,097	892,298	.....	906,120	1,217,941 74
Ale, Beer and Porter.....	251,125	.....	159,254	248,391	.....	158,876	38,453 68
Wines.....	620,545	.....	513,684	525,484	.....	443,474	314,719 89
Wines, Sparkling.....	.....	25,409	201,697	.....	19,483	158,538	90,785 21
.....
.....	1,965,924	.....	1,867,732	1,666,173	19,483	1,667,008	1,661,900 52

TEMPERANCE WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The temperance work in Great Britain is carried on by numerous organizations, national and local.

THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

First on the list in the greatness of its work, the influence that it exerts upon the people and the politicians, and the enthusiasm and liberality with which it is supported, is the "United Kingdom Alliance," founded in Manchester, 1st of June, 1853. The Alliance was founded upon the basis of CITIZENSHIP, so as to embrace in its membership the wise and good of all classes, creeds and parties, whether pledged abstainers or not, provided they approved its main object :

"To call forth and direct an enlightened public opinion to procure the total and immediate legislative suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as beverages."

The methods of agitation are :

1. Lectures and public meetings.
2. Essays, tracts, leaflets, placards and publications, including the "Alliance News."
3. Memorials and petitions to Parliament, to the Government, to various local authorities, and to religious bodies.
4. House to house canvass.
5. Conference of electors, ministers of religion, Sunday-school teachers, the medical profession and other influential public men.

In 1863 the General Council of the Alliance adopted the draft of a permissive prohibitory liquor bill, and in the following session a bill of a similar character was submitted to the House of Commons. Nine divisions have since been taken at different sessions, resulting in majorities ranging from 31 to 285 against the measure. After mature deliberations, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., (now President of the Alliance), decided to cease submitting the Permissive Bill to the House, and in lieu thereof to submit what has become generally known as "The Local Option Resolution."

Upon this resolution, slightly modified in its wording, five divisions have taken place, three of which have resulted in increasing majorities in its favor, viz. : June 18, 1880, majority 26 ; June 14, 1881, majority 42 ; April 27, 1883, majority 87.

This resolution is based upon the principle that the inhabitants should be allowed to exercise a direct popular veto upon the issue

and renewal of licenses, and has been accepted by the Government as a basis for future, early and practical legislation. At the beginning of June, 1883, nineteen bills affecting the sale of liquors were in various stages before Parliament.

The last annual report of the Alliance was most hopeful in the general outlook. The balance sheet showed that £19,034 19 2 had been received by that organization during the year.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

This subject is engaging wide attention, Parliament having had before it bills for Sunday closing in all England, and in at least six counties separately, and for the extension of the existing law in Ireland to the five cities that are now exempted from its operation. These bills have had to meet opposition by parliamentary tactics of every kind, but on 30th of May, 1883, the bill for the county of Durham obtained a majority of 96 in the House of Commons. The popular interest in the subject may be seen in such fact as that 12 members from Durham out of 13 supported the bill, and the thirteenth refrained from voting, while the county sent up a petition in its favor, bearing 139,985 signatures; that a petition signed by 87,000 persons came from Northumberland in support of a similar bill; that in behalf of the bill for all England a petition was signed by 20,000 Scotch, Irish and Welsh women, and another by 177,000 English women, and that the Wesleyans sent in a petition bearing 590,332 signatures, the largest petition offered on any subject since 1848. Delegations on both sides have visited the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and he has called their attention to a fact that he himself had noticed, namely, that in 1878, the year after the adoption of the existing law, the arrests for drunkenness in the parts of Ireland affected by it fell to less than half the former number, and has remained ever since about the same.

VARIOUS TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

Among other organizations in Great Britain may be noticed the British Temperance League, the National Temperance League, the United Kingdom Band of Union, the Medical Temperance Association, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and recently the Blue Ribbon movement. In each department there is life, activity and progress.

RELIGIOUS BODIES AND TEMPERANCE.

The interest taken by the religious bodies is a source of great encouragement, the Church of England Temperance Society under the patronage of the Queen and the Archbishops having nobly taken the lead.

The Roman Catholic body is also increasing in zeal and activity, year by year. The League of the Cross founded by Cardinal Manning and the Bishop of Salford has rendered good service in Manchester, London, and many other large towns.

Excellent work for Temperance is being done in the British Army and Navy.

One of the most valuable temperance efforts in England is the Temperance Provident Institution. The following extract in reference thereto will be of interest.

SUPERIOR LONGEVITY OF TOTAL ABSTAINERS.

(From a Letter by Mr. S. N. Williams in *Alliance News*, January 1883.)

By the Temperance Provident Institution, the same rates of premium are charged to all Policy holders, but the Abstainers are kept in a "Temperance Section," entirely separate from the moderate drinkers. The "expectation" of life is the same in both Sections; that is, a man aged (say) 30, is "expected" to live a certain number of years; but 16 years' figures point plainly to the fact that the Abstainers live considerably longer than they were "expected" to do, while the "moderators" die with almost mathematical precision. The result of this is, that the profits made by the Abstainers greatly exceed those made by their neighbours, and the "bonuses" given are accordingly very much more liberal. The following is the Table referred to, from which it will be seen that every year is telling the same tale, namely, that the man who wishes to live his full span should take "Adam's ale" for his beverage:—

TEMPERANCE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Year.	TEMPERANCE SECTION.			GENERAL SECTION			Excess Per Cent. in General Section.
	Expected Deaths.	Actual Deaths.	Per Cent.	Expected Deaths.	Actual Deaths.	Per Cent.	
1866-70	549	411	.74	1008	944	.94	.20
1871	127	72	.57	234	217	.93	.36
1872	137	90	.66	244	282	1.16	.50
1873	144	118	.82	253	246	.97	.15
1874	153	110	.72	263	288	1.10	.38
1875	162	121	.75	273	297	1.09	.34
1876	168	102	.60	279	253	.90	.30
1877	179	132	.73	291	280	.96	.23
1878	187	117	.63	299	317	1.06	.43
1879	196	164	.84	305	326	1.07	.23
1880	203	136	.67	311	304	.98	.31
1881	213	131	.61	320	290	.90	.29
Total for 16 years, 1866-81.	2418	1704	.70	4080	4044	.99	.29

This table shows the somewhat astounding fact that, in the Temperance Section, out of every 100 men who should have died, no less than 30 have survived and

persisted in living on; whereas, in the General Section, among the same number, only one solitary individual keeps his head above the ground. And, when we view the question from its financial aspect, the same deplorable state of things is shown among the moderate drinkers. Their widows and other legatees were expected to have put in claims amounting to £833,792 in the sixteen years, whereas, as a matter of fact, they claimed £869,058 or £35,266 more than the Company might have been expected to lay aside for them. But, turning to the bright side of the picture, we find that the Temperance men's relatives, if their departed friends had died at the time they were "expected" to do so, would have been entitled to claim a sum of £481,000, whereas, they claimed only £321,840, leaving still in the hands of the Company the enormous sum of £159,160. Your readers will not, therefore, be surprised to know that the bonuses received by the Temperance men greatly exceed those paid to their friends in the other Section.

From these indisputable facts, we are legitimately entitled to argue that the man who desires to enjoy "length of days" should practise the salutary and rapidly-spreading habit of total abstinence from all intoxicants.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DRINK BILL.

The following table shows that the amount of money spent upon intoxicating liquors in Great Britain in 1882, great as it was, was less than in 1881:—

	1882.	1881.
British Spirits.....	£28,554,264	£28,730,719
Foreign Spirits.....	9,950,425	9,954,318
Wine.....	12,998,154	14,080,282
Beer.....	73,258,516	72,809,142
British Wines, &c. (estimated)	1,500,000	1,500,000
	<u>£126,251,359</u>	<u>£127,074,471</u>

SIR ALEXANDER GALT ON VESTED INTERESTS.

[From a speech delivered at Sherbrooke, P. Q., September, 1878.]

"Another objection is often raised, on the ground that the nation has no right to interfere with vested interests. In reply, I affirm that there is nothing in the manufacture or sale of liquor which in any respect differs from any other branch of commercial industry. We see sugar refineries, cotton and woollen factories, and all other mechanical industries, exposed to hazard and loss by changes in the fiscal system of the country, but no one ever dreams of their owners having any claim for indemnity; and I wholly fail to discover anything in the cause of a distiller which entitles him to different and more generous treatment. His investment must share the same risks that are encountered by every other member of the community."

TEMPERANCE WORK IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Prepared from Various Sources for the Alliance Year Book.]

The most casual observer of the progress of Temperance in the United States cannot but see that a mighty revolution is taking place. The Temperance movement is no longer confined to a few; the public conscience has been aroused, and latent moral forces have been developed. Whole States have been stirred and an agitation, deep and radical in its character, has commenced, the object of which is nothing less than the entire prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages by constitutional enactment. To this latest phase of the temperance movement the various organizations and agencies for the promotion of temperance are devoting themselves with an energy that arrests the attention of friends and foes, whilst it perplexes and worries the political leaders, most of whom cannot fully estimate the value and power of the mighty force that is concentrating for the overthrow of the liquor traffic. This movement is but in its infancy; popular votes cannot be obtained without Legislative sanction, and this has up to the present time been refused in more cases than it has been granted. But the friends of Temperance in every case of unsuccessful trial will probably renew and increase their efforts.

A brief reference to what has been done in the several States will be of interest to the readers of the Alliance Year Book.

KANSAS.

On the 2nd of November, 1880, Kansas, by a majority of 8000, adopted the following *Constitutional Amendment* :—

“Article 15 shall be amended by adding section 10 thereto, which shall read as follows :—‘The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this State, except for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes.’”

This was followed in 1881 by a law for enforcement of the amendment. As has been the case elsewhere, the cry of “Unconstitutional” was raised. The Supreme Court of the State declared the law constitutional and the means used for its adoption perfectly legal. Every kind of attack was made upon the law, and futile attempts were made to show its unreasonable severity.

In order to show that prohibition has not injuriously affected the material interests of Kansas, ex-Governor St. John makes the following statements :—

For 1880, assessed value of real and personal property in Kansas was, in round numbers, \$160,000,000.

For 1881, assessed value of real and personal property was, in round numbers, \$170,000,000.

For 1882 (to March 1st), assessed value of real and personal property was \$185,000,000.

In 1881 the State built 225 miles of railroad.

In 1880, under LICENSE, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R'y earned \$8,556,975.94.

In 1881, under PROHIBITION, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R'y earned \$12,384,549.51.

In 1880, under LICENSE, average number of acres for School Lands sold per day, 151.

In 1881, under PROHIBITION, average number of acres for School Lands sold per day, 196.

In 1881, with the shortest crop for many years, the people were able to pay their taxes, and did pay them up more closely than for any previous year.

Outside of a few distillers, brewers and saloon keepers we have lost no population on account of Prohibition.

In the State Penitentiary in 1878 the average number of prisoners for a month was 17; in 1879, 23; in 1880, 24 2/12; in 1881, 15 3/12."

From the various newspaper comments, the following from the *Oswego Independent* may be taken as a sample :—

"There are those favoring the prohibition who were opposed to it, because they see the good results. We have heard several business men in Oswego this week say it has helped their business already; that men who used to spend their money at saloons are now buying things they need; that others are paying up better; that they feel safer in selling their goods to sober men. Thus good is seen from a business standpoint. We have just as much money, just as much business, except the saloon business, and that had so little connection with legitimate business that its absence is unfelt in trade."

The Senate of the State of Kansas at its recent session refused to re-submit the amendment, the vote being :—For re-submission, 13; against, 25.

IOWA.

On the 27th of June, 1882, Iowa, by the splendid majority of 29,438, followed the example of Kansas, adopting a Constitutional Amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages. The victory was the result of earnest and systematic work. Two thousand addresses per week were delivered during the month preceding the voting. The amendment was officially proclaimed July 29th, and good results were quickly manifest. The Secretary of the Iowa Brewers' Association complained of being compelled to close his retail store, finding it useless to fight against the law. An appeal against the constitution-

ality of the amendment was brought before the Supreme Court, and the amendment was declared invalid on account of technical irregularity in its adoption. Earnest temperance men and women are already taking measures to inaugurate a second campaign, and there is no doubt of ultimate success.

MAINE.

The State of Maine remains true to Prohibition. The evidence obtained by the Commissioners of the Government of Canada in 1874, as well as that obtained by the correspondents of the *Toronto Globe* in 1881, should satisfy any Canadian that Prohibition does prohibit in Maine.

The following deliverances of the Republican State Convention are quoted by the Hon. Neal Dow in answer to statements in the *Kingston Whig*, and are worthy of permanent record as showing the opinions of politicians on the subject :—

1878. "Temperance among the people may be greatly promoted by wise prohibitory legislation, as well as by all those moral agencies which have secured us beneficent results; and it is a source of congratulation that the principle of prohibition, which has always been upheld by Republicans, is now concurred in by so large a majority of the people that it is no longer a party question, the Democrats having for several years declined to contest and dispute it."

1879. "We recognize temperance as a cause which has conferred the greatest benefit on the State, and we sustain the principle of prohibition, which in its operation has so largely suppressed liquor selling, and added incalculably to the sum of virtue and prosperity among the people."

1880. "Experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the policy of prohibition as an auxiliary of temperance, and as contributing to the material wealth, happiness and prosperity of the State; and we refer with confidence and pride to an undeviating support of the same as one of the cardinal principles of the Republican party of Maine."

In 1881 there was no election and no State Republican Convention, and no resolution. That of 1882 is as follows :—

"We refer with confidence and pride to the general record of the Republican party in support of the policy of prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, the wisdom and efficiency of which legislation in promoting the moral and material interests of Maine have been demonstrated through the practical annihilation of that traffic in a large portion of the State, and we favor such legislation and such enforcement of the law as will secure to every portion of our territory freedom from that traffic. We further recommend a submission to the people of a constitutional prohibitory amendment."

The convention which unanimously adopted the last resolve was the largest of any kind ever held in Maine, containing more than 1300 delegates, from every county in the State.

If more is needed, and in compliance with the recommendation of the Convention in 1882, a vote to submit a constitutional prohibitory amendment has recently been taken in both branches of the Maine Legislature, with the following result :—

In the House.—Yeas, 91; Nays, 30.

In the Senate.—Yeas, 22; Nays, 2.

The vote is to be taken on the second Monday in September, 1884.

OHIO.

The Legislature has passed two propositions and submitted them to a vote of the people at the next State election. One is for license regulation and the other for constitutional prohibitory amendment.

Efforts to submit constitutional prohibitory amendment to the electors of the following States have, upon the first trial, proved unsuccessful:—

Minnesota, Missouri, Texas, New Jersey, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Nebraska.

Indiana.—Nearly 100,000 legal voters petitioned for submission; adopted by the House; thrown out by the Senate.

Oregon.—A constitutional amendment passed both branches of the Legislature by a vote of 52 to 6 in the Lower House and 18 to 10 in the Senate. The Bill must pass another Legislature before it is submitted to the people.

Among other recent efforts in the direction of suppressing the liquor traffic, the following may be noted:

West Virginia.—42 counties out of 74 refuse license.

Georgia.—57 counties voted on local option; 47 of them outlawed the dram shops.

Vermont.—Special Acts have been passed relating to the liquor traffic, in order to make the prohibitory law more effective.

Massachusetts.—A prohibitory law was lost in the last Legislature by a tie vote.

No liquor shop can be located on any street within four hundred feet of a school house.

Alabama.—Several local prohibitory bills have been passed, and a general bill requiring applicants for license to procure recommendations of twenty freeholders and householders residing in the election district, passed the House 51 to 31.

Florida.—A law requiring an applicant to secure the signatures of a majority of voters secures prohibition in a very large portion of the State.

Arkansas.—Several local prohibitory bills were passed.

Tennessee.—Effort to repeal four mile law failed. A law passed to prevent sale of liquor to minors without consent of their parents, or to habitual drunkards without written consent of their wives.

Kentucky.—Passed 91 different local prohibitory laws.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

Foremost of all the Temperance organizations in the United States is the

National Temperance Society.

The last report of this Society was full of encouragement. Their great work is the publication of *Temperance Literature*. There are now over 1000 different publications on their catalogue, including the writings of the ablest and best writers on the subject in England and America. These publications are doing much to create intelligent views on the subject of Temperance. The prominence given to Temperance Literature in every part of the Union is one of the most hopeful signs of progress.

The Society is doing a grand missionary work among the freedmen, and is generally sustaining a vigorous and efficient agitation in all parts of the Union.

One of the most potent forces in connection with Temperance work in the United States is the

National Women's Christian Temperance Union,

with thirty-one auxiliary State and two Territorial Unions, associated with which are about 3000 local Unions and a membership of about 50,000.

The following classification, taken from the Women's Christian Temperance Union annual leaflet, will indicate the character and scope of their work. Each department has a superintendent who devotes special attention to its work.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

I.—PREVENTIVE.

1, Heredity ; 2, Hygiene.

II.—EDUCATIONAL.

1, Scientific Instruction ; 2, Sunday School Work ; 3, Juvenile Work ; 4, Temperance Literature ; 5, Influencing the Press ; 6, Conference with Ecclesiastical, Sabbath School, Educational, Medical and other Associations ; 7, Relative Statistics ; 8, Training Schools.

III.—EVANGELISTIC.

1, Evangelistic ; 2, Evangelistic Work among the Germans ; 3, Prisons and Police Stations ; 4, Work among Intemperate Women ; 5, Work among R. R. Employees ; 6, Soldiers and Sailors ; 7, to Secure the use of Unfermented Juice of the Grape at the Lord's Table ; 8, Securing a Day in Week of Prayer.

IV.—SOCIAL.

1, Young Women's Temperance Work ; 2, Parlor Meetings ; 3, Kitchen Garden ; 4, Flower Mission ; 5, State and County Fairs ; 6, Relation of Intemperance to Capital and Labor.

V.—LEGAL.

1, Legislation and Petitions ; 2, Franchise.

VI.—DEPARTMENT OF ORGANIZATION.

1, Southern Work ; 2, Work among the Germans ; 3, Work among the Scandinavians ; 4, Work among the Colored People of the North.

There are also many other Temperance organizations, and the Temperance work in the United States is earnest, aggressive and successful.

UNITED STATES DRINK BILL.

For the Year ending June 30, 1882.

<i>Spirits.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Taxes Paid.</i>
Number of gallons of spirits distilled from fruit...	1,216,850	\$ 1,095,164.60
“ “ “ “ distilled from other materials.....	70,759,584	63,683,592.37
	71,976,434	\$64,778,756.97
<i>Fermented Liquors.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	
Ale, beer, lager beer and porter.....	16,952,085	\$13,237,700.63
Total taxes.....		\$78,016,457.60

The above table represents only the liquor bill paid by the people of the United States to the Government, which, of course, is only a small part of the whole cost of liquors. Concerning the grand total, more is given in the extract from an address by Joseph Cook, on page 76.

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

TEMPERANCE TEACHING IN SCHOOLS.

BY S. A. ABBOTT.

For some time there has been a growing impression among temperance reformers that they need to enlarge their basis of action. The evil they seek to eradicate is the growth of centuries. It has become so firmly implanted in our traditions, in our literature, in the medical profession, and even in the Church, that a few years will not suffice to uproot it, and it seems probable that a period extending over several generations will be required before the common error of belief in regard to alcohol shall have entirely disappeared. Nearly two generations have already passed (counting three to a century) since the temperance reformation began, and even in Anglo-Saxon countries, where it has made most progress, the number of men who have enlightened convictions of temperance truth is in a small minority.

Twenty-three years ago thirteen States of the American Republic had adopted prohibition; at the present time total prohibition prevails in only five States. Massachusetts has been jumping back and forth between prohibition and license in a most ridiculous fashion. The time has been when, in Ontario and Quebec, three or four times more area was under prohibition than there is now. In Father Mathew's time three-fifths of the Irish people had taken the pledge, but now the Irish follow closely upon the English as the hardest drinkers in the world. Under Father Chiquy's preaching a large proportion of the French Canadians had espoused the temperance cause; at the present time very few of the results of his work are to be seen amongst them. Evidently these great movements were the product of enthusiasm rather than of knowledge, and, as Dr. Lees long ago pointed out, enthusiasm is not the normal state of any people, and temperance legislation, to be effectual and permanent, must rest upon enlightened conviction.

What the people need, therefore, is more light, and the kind of light they most need on the temperance question is scientific light. The tendency of the age is rapidly towards materialism. Men are becoming less regardful of the welfare of their fellows, less amenable to a sense of duty, and less willing to sacrifice the gratification of appetite for the benefit of others. It must be so when such great numbers of intelligent and cultured men can look with equanimity upon the abominations of a licensed liquor traffic, and see the public crime and private sin and suffering to which it gives rise, without ever lifting a finger against it. To offset this tendency we must pay increasing attention to the scientific side of the temperance question, while not neglecting its moral and religious aspects.

The position, which is ultimately to be assigned to alcohol in society and legislation, will be determined chiefly by the verdict of medical science upon the character of that article. For, even were the Church universally to teach that the use of alcoholic beverages is not compatible with a Christian life, and political economy were to demonstrate to the satisfaction of every one that the public sale of those liquors is highly prejudicial to the financial and material welfare of the body politic, still, so long as men believe that they may safely indulge in a moderate use of those liquors, alcohol will have a recognized place in legislation. The majority of men are far more sensible to demonstrations in physics than to doctrines in ethics, and they yield much more readily to arguments *ad hominem* than to those derived from considerations of the public weal.

The great fundamental fact of scientific temperance is this: that men cannot indulge without physical injury in even the conventional moderate use of alcohol, that it is bad in itself in nearly all the circumstances in which men ordinarily use it. Multitudes even of temperance men ignore this fact; they have a vague idea that if every one used alcohol as prudently as the Rev. Dr. A. and the Hon. Mr. B., for instance, no appreciable harm would be done, that there would be no need of temperance societies and no need of prohibitory liquor laws. Hence another reason for spreading scientific light on this question if we would make the temperance reform permanent.

These considerations, and others of a moral nature, have led temperance reformers to turn their attention to the teaching of temperance in schools. The object is two-fold; first, to ensure the individual safety of coming men and women; and second, to lay a solid foundation for further political action against the liquor traffic. Objection will doubtless be made to a party of social reformers trying to introduce their hobby into the schools, but we believe that the transcendent importance of the end will justify the innovation. At the Forestry Congress held in Montreal last September, some of the speakers advocated the teaching of forestry in the schools, and the idea seemed to meet with approval. Now, if the culture of trees may be taught in schools, why may not the physical culture of men? We shall also be told that our school and university curriculums are already too full, and that it would be cruel to the children to crowd on another subject. There is, unfortunately, too much truth in this, and the remedy is to revise the curriculums. At present we compel our youth to spend some of the most receptive years of their life in the study of languages that are spoken nowhere on earth, and in the study of some branches of mathematics that can be of no conceivable utility to the most of them except, theoretically, as a sort of intellectual gymnastics, nor is it pretended that they have any other. The teaching of these things in schools is mere pedantry, and has nothing but tradition to recommend it. Compare these doubtful benefits with those substantial and enduring ones arising from a knowledge of those great physiological laws to which we are subject every moment of our lives, by which we learn how to secure the greatest degree of physical and mental strength and efficiency, and how to avoid those errors in eating and drinking which have been so fatal to humanity in the past—for all this is involved in the teaching of scientific temperance. A young man who is well acquainted with the physiological reasons for abstaining from alcohol has a better chance of success in life than he who, lacking this knowledge, is able to translate correctly a page of Virgil or to prove the Binomial Theorem in Algebra, and I think there are very few parents who would not feel more confidence in his future. How true it is that "The proper study of mankind is man," yet how generally is the maxim ignored!

Several temperance text books have been prepared for the use of schools. Among them are three by Julia Colman, entitled "Juvenile Temperance Manual," "The Catechism on Alcohol," and "Alcohol and Hygiene." These works are very highly spoken of, and the "Alcohol and Hygiene" has much popularity in the States. But decidedly the best publication of this kind yet issued is the "Temperance Lesson Book" by Dr. B. W. Richardson, of England. This little book contains fifty-two short lessons, in language remarkably lucid, simple, and yet scientifically accurate. It first explains some of the most important general laws of physiology in respect to food and drink, and then builds thereon the structure of scientific temperance in relation to alcohol.

It is in the United States that temperance teaching in schools has made the most progress. The Women's National Christian Temperance Union seem to have been the pioneers in this movement, for which they have created a special department under the superintendency of Mrs. M. H. Hunt. Mr. J. N. Stearns, Secretary of the National Temperance Society, New York, writes me:

"There is quite an interest in this country in the use of temperance text books in schools. Dr. Richardson's Lesson Book has been used a great deal. The New York City Schools have put it on their list as a reading book. Normal Schools in Connecticut, Indiana and other States are using it, and thousands of copies have gone into various towns and cities all over our country."

In Massachusetts twenty per cent. of the cities and towns have introduced temperance text books into the schools. The question of the introduction of temperance teaching is left to the school committee of the city or town. Mr. Benj. R. Jewell, Secretary and General Agent of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, writes me :

"Where the text book is used the instruction is imparted either by reading or by committing the lesson, as from any other text book, making it a regular lesson. Where the pledge is circulated in the schools an address is given by one of our agents, the consent of the School Committee being first obtained. Our State Society solicits this permission from the School Committee, and we pay the speakers or agents. Sometimes when I address schools I use diagrams, but not often. With each year the use of a text book is becoming more general in the State. The permission to address the school or circulate the pledge is given by the School Committee; the State has nothing to do with it."

The Society above mentioned also offers money prizes for the best essays on "The Evils of Intemperance and its Remedy," open to competition in the High Schools, Grammar Schools, or ungraded schools.

In Minnesota the State Legislature last year enacted a provision by which the schools of the State are allowed to teach "temperance, sobriety, good manners, &c." The Superintendent of Education writes that Minneapolis and two or three other cities have commenced temperance teaching in the public schools.

In Connecticut the State Legislature, in March, 1882, enacted the following :

"Section 1. If in any town twelve persons of adult years shall petition the Board of School Visitors to order instruction in the public schools concerning the effects of intoxicating beverages on individuals and on the community, the Board of School Visitors shall consider this petition, and by a formal vote decide whether or not to grant its request.

"Section 2. If any persons feel aggrieved by the decision thus made by the Board of School Visitors, then, upon the petition of twenty legal voters of the town, the question shall be submitted to the next annual town meeting, which shall have power to finally decide it for one year."

In Vermont the Legislature has just passed an Act relating to the study of physiology and hygiene in the public schools, which says that "special prominence" shall be given "to the effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system," and that "text-book committees shall select and recommend a text-book on elementary physiology and hygiene for use in their respective towns."

In Colorado the citizens are petitioning the Legislature to enact a law similar to that of Connecticut, providing for temperance instruction in schools.

In Canada initiatory steps have been taken in most of the Provinces to introduce the subject into schools.

Respecting the instruction given in the Normal School of New Brunswick to the teachers in training, the Board of Education has specially provided as follows :

"With a view of securing the most efficient carrying out in the schools of the Province of the requirements of the course of instruction respecting lessons on the conditions of health, it is ordered by the Board of Education that the instruction given in Hygiene in the Provincial Normal School shall, among other things, emphasize the importance of temperance (including the chemistry applicable to this subject) as set forth in the prescribed texts of Dr. B. W. Richardson (Temperance Lesson Book) and Dr. Brown (Physiology and Hygiene)."

In Nova Scotia the Board of Public Instruction has ordered, "That the "Temperance Lesson Book" of Dr. B. W. Richardson be placed on the list of works recommended for the use of teachers; that trustees of schools be requested, as far as practicable, to place a copy of this manual on the teachers' desk with other books of reference, and that teachers be instructed to give to their pupils orally, according to their age and capacity, the substance of the lessons contained therein."

In Great Britain a good deal has been done in this direction, but so far I have not been able to gather much definite information on the point. In the *Journal of the Scottish Temperance League* I observe a report of a conference between the Directors of the Edinburgh Band of Hope Union and upwards of fifty of the public school teachers, upon the subject of temperance teaching in the public schools. The prevailing idea was that public school teachers should be abstainers, and that they should teach abstinence by precept.

The *Scottish Temperance League* has adopted the excellent plan of yearly entertaining the students of one or more of the universities at a conversazione where amusement is mingled with temperance instruction by addresses by eminent physicians and divines.

Now, what is the most feasible and effective mode of teaching scientific temperance in our schools? In my opinion it is by oral instruction accompanied by object lessons. Having first obtained permission from the proper school authorities or by legislation, let a properly qualified person, gifted with the tact of presenting physiological truths to young persons in a manner at once interesting and instructive, visit the schools, the teacher arranging to give him an hour or more in which to address the assembled pupils. He should be provided with illustrated diagrams showing the stomach and liver of drinkers in various stages of alcoholism. He should also be provided with a simple apparatus for distilling alcohol from beer, or wine, or cider. Then he could show them that this same alcohol which produces such disastrous effects, in the organism of the drinker, is the essential ingredient in the vaunted beer and light wines, that men only take these drinks for the alcohol they contain, and after the alcohol is extracted there remains only a nauseous or insipid liquid which no one would ever think of tasting. Then let him analyze this beer or wine, and let the spectators have ocular demonstration of how infinitesimal is the quantity of nutritive substances they contain, and how false and absurd is the pretence that these drinks are nourishing and strengthening. He might then take this same alcohol which he has distilled and show by simple experiments that might be devised how it interferes with or arrests digestion, how it burns and shrivels the human tissues, and how it paralyzes the nerves and renders them insensible to cold. With this basis of demonstrated fact it would be easy for the lecturer to go on and show how alcohol rushes to the brain and overturns the will power, how it benumbs the moral sense while it inflames the animal passions, and the general result that follows when men "put an enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains."

All this, of course, is only indicative of the line of oral and visible instruction a lecturer might take to render his address useful and entertaining. One or two such lessons as this would prove an almost infallible preservative of youth from contracting drinking habits, and in their minds, at least, would forever dispose of the sophistries with which moderate drinkers defend their practice.

THE TWO WINGS.

[*Extract from an Address delivered in Boston by Joseph Cook.*]

" At present we are fanning the air with the legal wing of the temperance reform, and seem to have forgotten the moral wing in large degree. . . . I wish to lift a note of warning against trying to fly the temperance cause with one wing. Whenever we have used only the legal wing, or only the moral wing, the flight of the temperance cause has been a sorry spiral. It always must be such under similar circumstances.

" I had thought of putting upon this board [referring to a blackboard in front of the speaker's desk], and perhaps I had better do so, a graphic illustration of what I mean by two wings. [Taking the chalk, Mr. Cook drew a representation of two wings, saying as he did so:] If that is the right wing, or legal wing, I should call the lower feather of it the civil damage law; then I should say, above that we have local option; and above that we have legislative prohibition; and above that we have woman's temperance vote. And now, if on the other side, I must outline, in reverse order, the five feathers of the moral wing, I should put, first of all, at the top, church temperance organizations; I should put next the effort of secular temperance societies of all kinds; I should put next temperance instruction in schools; and next, the example of what we call the leading classes, among the highly educated or the very wealthy; and I should put last business prudence, or your desire to be relieved from taxes caused by the ravages of intemperance. What I assert is, that we cannot fly without the use of all the feathers in each of these wings, and that it is suicidal policy to try to fly without a fair and bold balancing of both these vans at once. The temperance cause cannot make the circuit of the earth unless both the moral and the legal wings are used together and constantly in the atmosphere of free institutions.

" Look for an instant at the smallest lower feather of the moral wing—business prudence. I put in one hand all the money we spend for our civil service. It is an enormous amount—about four hundred millions a year. Will that weigh down what we spend for liquor? I put in this right hand scale the liquor bill of the United States, and the left hand scale goes up. I add to what we pay for the civil service all we pay for the army; the left hand goes up yet. All we pay for the navy; it goes up yet. All we pay

to Congress, including the river and harbor appropriation bills ; it goes up yet. All we pay to State governments ; it goes up yet. All we pay to county governments and to city governments ; this scale, with all these weights in it, goes up yet. I add all we pay to town governments and for common school education out of the taxes on school districts, and yet this scale goes up. The National Census Bureau informs us that about seven hundred millions is the amount put into the left hand scale under the circumstances I have named ; but the most careful statisticians say, and the New York *Tribune* brought these facts before the public not long ago, that at least eight hundred millions is the annual liquor bill of the United States. That is one feather of this mighty wing. I undertake to maintain unflinchingly what Mr. Gladstone has said, that the intemperance of the Anglo-Saxon race, especially of Englishmen, Scotchmen and Americans, has injured us more than war, pestilence and famine. We are the most drunken nations on earth. It is not too much to say that if we could shake off intemperance as thoroughly as the Hindoos and Turks have done we should probably double the income of the United States and of the United Kingdom. I am not declaiming. I insist upon it that these are carefully verified statistical results of our recent investigation. The Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics has affirmed solemnly in an official document that intemperance enters as a leading cause into eighty-four per cent of the crimes brought to the notice of the law in this State."

At a meeting of liquor dealers in Montreal, held in 'order to see what could be done to influence the Dominion Parliament with regard to the License Act of 1883, it was asserted that the temperance sentiment in Canada had come to be a force that the liquor interest could not afford to ignore. An official, high in position in Canada, is reported to have said to a similar company about the same time, that whenever the churches of Canada should become thoroughly awake to the subject of temperance, and should declare that the liquor traffic must go, and should refuse to take the money of liquor sellers for the furtherance of their schemes, the question would be settled, and the licensed victuallers might take down their signs and go into other business.

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE

For the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic.

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The Executive meets on the last Tuesday in each month when the Committees are expected to report progress.

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LIST OF COUNTY ALLIANCES.

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Secretary : Rev. G. H. HODGSON, Charlottetown.*Treasurer :* H. J. CUNDALL, Charlottetown.

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COUNTY ALLIANCES.

ONTARIO, 1882.

Name of Alliance.	President.	Secretary.	Secy's Address.
Hamilton City...	Dr. McDonald.....	J. W. Jones.....	Hamilton.
Wentworth County...	Rev. J. H. Ratcliff.....	Jas. McElroy.....	Ancaster.
Halton ".....	Johnson Harrison.....	W. George Fee.....	Milton.
Lincoln ".....	Abishai Morse.....	M. Youmans, M.D.....	St. Catharines.
Welland ".....	Jas. Beaty.....	W. H. Bone.....	Thorold.
Brantford City.....	.....	John Orchard.....	Brantford.
Guelph City.....	Rev. W. S. Ball.....	Joseph Ryan.....	Guelph.
Stratford.....	.....	Rev. H. Hughes.....	Stratford.
Middlesex County.....	Rev. J. VanWyck.....	W. S. Dingman.....	Strathroy.
Lambton ".....	Hon. A. Vidal.....	J. G. McCrae.....	Sarnia.
Elgin ".....	Rev. A. M. Phillips.....	W. E. Youmans.....	St. Thomas.
Prince Edward County.....	.....	G. D. Platt.....	Picton.
Kent County.....	R. S. Wood, Q.C.....	W. R. Dobbryn.....	Chatham.
Huron ".....	A. Worthington, M.D.....	J. C. Stevenson.....	Clinton.
Norfolk ".....	Rev. Mr. Athoe.....	Geo. Werrett.....	Simcoe.
Brant ".....	Rev. R. E. Cooper.....	W. D. Richards.....	Paris.
Perth ".....	J. H. Flagg.....	Rev. Chas. Walker.....	Stratford.

QUEBEC, 1883.

Name of Alliance.	President.	Secretary.	Secy's Address.
Argenteuil.....	Dr. Christie.....	Thomas Haney.....	Lachute.
Richmond.....	J. L. Goodhue.....	A. D. G. Hazle.....	Richmond.
Missisquoi.....	R. Alcombrach.....	John Gough.....	Bedford.
Brome.....	Rev. Wm. Adams.....	M. B. Jewell.....	East Farnham.
Sheffield.....	H. L. Robinson.....	Rev. W. B. Longhurst.....	Granby.
Stanstead.....	Rev. L. P. Adams.....	Dr. Jones.....	Hatley.
Ottawa.....	Rev. G. Jamieson.....	Rev. W. W. Ryan.....	Aylmer.
Compton.....	Rev. A. Gillies.....	C. W. Drew.....	Sawyerville.
Chateauguay.....	Rev. E. Shorey.....	Rev. D. W. Morison.....	Ormstown.
Huntingdon.....	A. Somerville.....	Rev. Thos. Haslam.....	Huntingdon.
Pontiac.....	Rev. W. H. Naylor.....	Rev. M. H. Scott.....	Bristol.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Name of Alliance.	President.	Secretary.	Secy's Address.
Cape Breton.....	Stewart Burns.....	Rev. John Murray.....	Sydney.
Lunenburg.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester.....	.....	.....	.....

MANITOBA.

There are four County and six local Alliances in Manitoba.



THE SINEWS OF WAR.

The temperance movement has legitimate claims not only upon social and moral reformers, but upon business men and men of wealth, whose interests and property are largely protected and benefited by the influence it exerts. Many such men see the value of the temperance reform, and are willing to contribute liberally in its aid. Nevertheless there is constant complaint of want of funds* to support a vigorous campaign. The various Branches of the Alliance feel their financial weakness, and only two of them engage paid officers who devote themselves wholly to the work. Hence, while there is reason to rejoice over the life and progress reported in the Year Book, there is equal reason to regret the feebleness of the Alliance as an organization, and the comparative inefficiency of its service. Furnished, as are our friends in England, with liberal and yet reasonable gifts from business men, each Branch could employ a competent Secretary and Agents, publish and circulate a vast amount of useful literature, submit and carry the Canada Temperance Act in many counties, and render important aid to County Alliances in the enforcement of the law. There are a few faithful laborers who give much time to the work of the various Branches of the Alliance; and as for those who are not called upon to do the work, it is certainly fair to ask them to furnish the sinews of war.

Surely there must be in the Dominion of Canada:

10	persons able and willing to give \$100 a year.
20	" " " " " 50 "
40	" " " " " 25 "
50	" " " " " 20 "
400	" " " " " 10 "
800	" " " " " 5 "
1000	" " " " " 4 "
2000	" " " " " 1 or 2 "

Experience shows that when proper efforts are made by well-known members of the Alliance, who themselves contribute liberally, there is no lack of money and no unwillingness to give, if only real work is done and wise methods are used to inform and interest the people.

Each Branch collects its own funds, but the work is one, and the Alliance throughout the Dominion is interested in every part.

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SUPPLEMENT.

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

ONTARIO BRANCH.

After the YEAR BOOK was in type a portion of the proceedings of the Ontario Branch of the Alliance was received (July 3rd, 1883). The Committee, anxious that the original purpose to include in the YEAR BOOK the reports of all the Provincial Branches may be fulfilled, inserts as a supplement the following.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

[Submitted at Toronto, January 30, 1883.]

ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE ONTARIO BRANCH OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE:—

It becomes my duty as Secretary to present a plain and short account of the operations of this Branch during the year. Your Secretary assumed the duties of his office on the 1st day of September, 1882, and so far as other duties would permit, has devoted his time to the organizing of County and City Alliances in connection with the Provincial Branch. It is of the first importance to the future success of the Alliance movement in Ontario that there should be planted in each county and city in the Province an auxiliary branch, with branch organizations in each municipality. To this end, and with this object in view, your Secretary has during the past few months visited upwards of thirty counties and cities, and taken the initiatory steps whereby live, active and representative Alliances may be organized in nearly all at an early day. Until such an organization has been formed in every county and city, our work can never be thoroughly and efficiently carried on.

PETITIONS.

In compliance with resolutions passed at the Prohibitory Convention, held in the city of Hamilton, on the 15th and 16th of September, 1881, and also at the Convention held in this city during the month of January, 1882, the following petitions were prepared and circulated throughout the Province:

(a) *To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario:*

The petition of the undersigned ratepayers
of
in the Province of Ontario,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

Whereas one of the most effective means for diminishing the evils of Intemperance is to be found in the general instruction of the people in the nature and effects of Alcoholic Liquors:

And whereas, this instruction can be most effectively applied to the children of the country in the common schools:

And whereas, such instruction has been introduced into many of the common schools of Great Britain and the United States, and with the best practical results:

That therefore your petitioners humbly pray that legal provision may be made for the introduction of Scientific Temperance Text Books and Elementary Manuals into the common schools of Ontario, to the end that the children may be instructed in the nature and physiological effects of Alcoholic Liquors.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(b) *To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario :*

The petition of the undersigned ratepayers
of
in the Province of Ontario,

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That in the opinion of your Petitioners the present License Law for the regulation of the sale of Intoxicating Liquors in Ontario should be amended as follows :

1. To provide by Statutory Law against the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors.
2. To separate the sale of intoxicating liquors in shops from the sale of all other articles of merchandise.
3. To refuse the issue of licenses to keepers of so-called Hotels, which have not the full legal requirement for the accommodation of travellers.
4. To further limit the number of licenses granted, and to provide for higher penalties for violations of the law, especially for imprisonment for third and subsequent convictions.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

On the 1st day of February, 1882, a large deputation composed of the officers and executive of this Alliance, together with a number of prominent citizens, waited on the Government of Ontario and urged the adoption of the above petitions. It is with pleasure that I to-day inform you that I have good reason to believe that the Minister of Education is favorable to the introduction of Scientific Temperance Text Books into the public schools of this Province, and that the day is not far off when our children will be instructed in the nature and physiological effects of alcoholic liquors.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

During the year this excellent law has not been submitted to the electors of any county or city in this Province. It is still too little understood by the people at large, by far too many considering it to be the Dunkin Act in everything but name, while the truth is, the two Acts have scarcely anything in common. Halton stands to-day the only county in this fair Province freed from the curse of a *legalized liquor traffic*. Those noble men and women who amid all opposition and discouragements carried that Act are to-day as determined as ever that it shall be fairly enforced. I can give you no better evidence of the success attending the working of the law in that county than by quoting the following resolutions adopted at a recent session of the County Ministerial Association :—

- “ 1. Resolved that we, the members of this Ministerial Association, assure the Executive of the Halton Alliance of our warmest sympathy with them in their important work of enforcing the Scott Act now the law in this county, and we hereby pledge our most hearty and active co-operation in all their efforts to accomplish the intention of the Act.
- “ 2. Recognizing the value of a correct public opinion for the enforcement of laws in a free State and among a free people, we would respectfully request the Local Alliance to continue to hold meetings for the strengthening of public opinion in the principles of prohibition, and we hereby pledge our cordial co-operation with them in this work.
- “ 3. We also further pledge ourselves that from the pulpit and platform and in all appropriate ways we will promote the interests of prohibition in general and the enforcement of Canada Temperance Act in particular.

" 4. Whereas a controversy has been going on in the public press of this county as to the success of the Canada Temperance Act in this county, we give it as our unqualified judgment derived from personal observation, that it has largely decreased the sale of strong drinks; a judgment that is confirmed by the sobriety of the people in all the public gatherings in the county. We are further convinced that drunkenness has vastly decreased in the county, and that the 'treating system' has been almost entirely suppressed."

The counties of Carleton, Middlesex, Elgin and Oxford and the city of St. Thomas are preparing to petition for the submission of the Act, and several counties in eastern Ontario are ripe for the work. Now that the constitutionality of the law has been forever decided by the highest court in the Realm, the whole country should settle down to a general agitation for its adoption. I trust that at this convention some plan will be matured, by which it may be submitted to a large number of counties at the same time.

TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

In compliance with a resolution passed at the last annual meeting of this Alliance, your Executive named the 17th day of December as Temperance Sunday. A circular was addressed to three thousand five hundred ministers of the Gospel in this Province, setting forth the principles and aims of the Alliance, and asking their co-operation not only in their ministerial and pastoral work, but by bringing the temperance question as a special subject directly before their people. One of the most encouraging features of the temperance cause is that the Church is awakening to the subject. When the Church is thoroughly awake we may look for success. She stands in the front rank in every great moral and religious reform, and the day is not far distant when she will take her position in this great work. Your Secretary would recommend that a special appeal be made, by deputation or otherwise, to Synods, Assemblies, Conferences and Unions of the various churches in this Province, to co-operate with us by naming the Sunday fixed on by this Alliance as Temperance Sunday.

FINANCES AND FINANCIAL PLAN.

The great difficulty heretofore encountered by this Alliance in securing sufficient funds to carry on efficient work in this Province has not yet been removed. From the reports of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer, you will learn that the financial plan agreed to at the Hamilton meeting has almost entirely failed and that very little money has been raised during the year. Many of the pledges and subscriptions given over one year ago still remain unpaid. The special appeal made for the collections of Temperance Sunday, although not generally responded to, was nevertheless a success. Your Secretary would recommend that this year an appeal be made for the collection of that day. The whole subject of finances deserves the serious and careful consideration of this meeting.

CONSTITUTION.

Your Secretary would recommend that the constitution be so amended as to allow each Provincial grand Temperance body to elect, at its annual meeting, one of its number to represent it on the Executive Board of this Alliance.

LITERATURE.

I regret to inform you that all our literature was destroyed by fire in Hunter and Rose's buildings in this city a few months ago. The wide-spread distribution of Alliance literature—such as that prepared and published by Professor Foster—giving information as to the nature and results of Prohibition, and especially as to the Canada Temperance Act, must ever remain one of the most important factors in moulding of temperance sentiment in this country. Your Secretary is convinced that if satisfactory arrangements can be made with any Publishing house to print and keep in stock the class of literature and forms needed in our work, it

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would relieve this Alliance of a great financial burden. The Citizen Publishing Company of this city purpose establishing a Temperance Book Room in connection with their business, and offer to keep in stock this class of literature. All the papers in connection with this proposal will be placed before you at the proper time. The whole question of literature is one deserving serious and careful consideration.

OBJECTS OF THE CONVENTION.

We have assembled here to-day to review the past and hold a thorough consultation upon the present and future of the Temperance work in Ontario. Among other important questions claiming your attention will be the following :

- 1.—The adaption of the Canada Temperance Act in all counties where feasible, and the maturing of some plan by which the Act may be submitted to a number of counties at the same time.
- 2.—What political or other action is necessary in view of the proposed legislation by the Dominion Government.
- 3.—Amendments of the License Law, so as to provide (a) that it shall be necessary to obtain the signature of the majority of the voters, in each polling subdivision respectively, before a license be granted to any person for the sale of intoxicating liquors within the said subdivision ; (b) the separation of the sale of liquors and groceries ; (c) the doing away of all saloon license ; (d) the restriction of *bona fide* hotel license to one for every 1000 people ; (e) the prohibition of the sale of liquors to minors ; (f) the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors at all Industrial Arts and Agricultural Exhibitions ; (g) the prohibition of the sale of liquors aboard all steamboats or other vessels, and railway trains carrying passengers or excursion parties ; (h) the prohibiting of the sale on all legal holidays ; (i) the removal of all intoxicating liquors from railway stations ; (j) prohibiting the sale in any house where billiards, cards or any other article or device is used in gaming.

COUNCIL OF THE ALLIANCE.

The Council of the Alliance will hold its next annual session in the city of Ottawa on the 14th and 15th of February. This Council is important as a bond of union between the several Provincial Branches and as a medium for concerted action in reference to Dominion legislation. In view of the proposed legislation by the Dominion Parliament at its next session, it is of the utmost importance that Ontario should be well represented.

This Branch is entitled to appoint thirty delegates. Several gentlemen have been invited to allow themselves to be appointed, and we trust there will be no difficulty in securing the requisite number of delegates.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Your Secretary has during the past five months, in the discharge of his duties, travelled over 4,000 miles, written upwards of 6,000 letters and circulars, visited and conversed with prominent temperance workers on the present condition and needs of the work in nearly thirty counties and cities. In addition to this, Prof. Foster delivered during his term of office, 31 public addresses.

The present aspect of the temperance question in this Province is indeed encouraging. The public mind has been roused to think on this subject as it never has in the past.

In conclusion I desire to thank the friends of this Alliance who have supported our work during the past year, and call upon all to put forth renewed and persistent efforts. This Alliance stands to-day, where, if its friends but rally round, it may accomplish a grand work for the Temperance cause in this Province.

W. G. FEE,
Secretary.

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