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- T. Alemar Moome, D.D., General Eecretary. J. W. Airnse, Pield secretary.
A. D. Watmon, M.D., Trecourer.

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G. P. Rose, B.A., D.D. Mils, LiLB., Toronto.
London Conference.

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Hamillon Conference.

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Bay of Ouinte Conference.

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" J. B. McMullen.

John J. Mason, Bowmanville. R. J. Rowe, Clarke.

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# FINANCIAL STATEMENT 

August 1st, 1910, to July 31st, 1911.<br>Receipts, $1910-11$.

Balance on hand from last year ..... $\$ 9,29343$ \$2,581 41
Toronto Conference
Toronto Conference
London Conference ..... 1,964 92
Hamilton conference ..... 1,843 72
Bay of Quinte Conference ..... 1,283 80
Montreal Coñference ..... 1,323 27
British Columbla Conference ..... 99873
Manltoba Conference ..... 1,224 95
Saskatchewan Conference ..... 95140
Alberta Conference ..... 70135
Nova Scotia Conference ..... 49640
N. B. and P. E. I. Conference ..... 51144
Newfoundiand Conference ..... 37577
Special Contributions ..... 30603
Interest ..... 9770
\$23,940 22

Disbursements, 1910-11.

Moral and Social Reform Council ..... $\$ 20000$
Saskatchewan M. and S. R. Councli ..... 10000Ass'n of Christian Stewards .......... 2500065000
Board and Executive Expenses ..... 14451
Travelling Expenses of the Secretarles
General Expense ..... ,302 21 .
Office Expense ..... 18701
Office Supplies ..... 16707
Office Furnishinga ..... 12475
Office Rent ..... 66000
Onfee Asslstance ..... 1,413 25
Publication and Literature ..... 50626
Books and Perlodicals ..... 5034
Postage and Telegrams
5790
Moving Expenses, Fleld 'Secretary\$15,320 12
Cash In Bank ..... \$8,095 10
Cash on hand (petty) ..... 2500
Loan to Fleld Secretary re House ..... $500 \quad 00$

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY CONFERENCES

1906-7 to 1910-11.

| Conference. | 1906-7 | 1907-8 | 1908-9 | 1909-10 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| London | 81,451 77 | \$1,504 41 | \$2,055 36 | 2,511 42 | 1910-11 |
| Hamilton | 66771 | 98286 | 1,237 84 | 1,722 79 | 4 |
| Bay of Quin | 724 624 13 | 99486 | 1,329 30 | 1,562 17 | 1,848 72 |
| Montreal | 66704 | 71574 | 93594 | 1,34781 | 1,283 80 |
| British Columbia | 23945 | 77898 50850 | 1,035 01 | 1,404 97 | 1,823 27 |
| Manitoba ....... | 23945 57950 | 50850 60141 | 61635 | 99140 | 09873 |
| Saskatchewa | 22870 | 60141 40665 | $\begin{array}{r}1,076 \\ 784 \\ \hline 84\end{array}$ | 1,309 20 | 1,224 95 |
| Alberta | 33920 | 40665 | 78415 | 1,021 45 | 95140 |
| Nova Scotia | 2724 | 24570 | 31935 | 49965 | 70135 |
| N. B. \& P. E. I. | 28305 | 37513 | 37088 | 49291 | 49640 |
| Newfoundland . | 11215 | 391 <br> 180 <br> 184 | 41745 | 46147 | 51141 |
| Spectal | 11215 | 18024 | 17036 | 26526 | 37577 |
| Interest | 5861 | 19255 5547 | 11896 5996 | 17115 | 30603 |
|  |  |  | 5996 | 82.55 | 9770 |
|  | \$6,317 89 | \$7,934 19 | 10,52: 65 | 3,844 20 | 14,646 78 |

# Sixth Annual Report <br> Department of <br> Temperance, Prohibition and Moral Reform 

1st August, 1910, to 31st July, 1911

## INTRODUCTION.

The dominant purpose of the Department of Temperance, Prohibition and Moral Reform is to apply the teaching of Jesus to every moral relation and activity among the citizens of Canada, Newfoundland and Bermuda. The Kingdom of God is thus actively and actually realized in all social, business and religious associations. The Golden Rule is an eternal and universal law. The world's work, and business, and enjoyments are all the better for observing its principle. Livery citizen, every home, every community throughout the land will find life brighter, better and more complete if there is real and practienl acceptance of Christ's teaching:
"Master, which is the great commandment in the law ?"
"Jesus said unto him, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all th:y heart, with all thy soul, and with all thy mind.'
"This is the first and great commandment;
"And the second is like unto it, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself?"

In the conversations, the parables and the sermons of the Master we find the incentive for our energies, the inspiration for our purposes, and the ideals for our work. Let all the people love God and love their neighbors in Christ's way, and the great moral and social wrongs of to-day will soon disappear, and that glad day be ushered iil, of which the prophets foretold, and for which the disciples of Jesus have ever prayed. We thank God for the victories of the past yenr, and give glory to the name of Jesus Christ our Lord.

## The Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D.

The General Conference of 1910 elected Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., our former General Secretary, to the office of General Superintendent, He continued to administer the Department until the 30th November, 1910. The work of Dr. Chown in this Department cannot be too highly commended. He was the pioneer in the superintendency of organized departments for moral reform and social service among all
the churches. It was his duty to plan and conduct the work. During his eight years in charge the Department became a mighty influence for moral and social righteousness. The value of the work is realized throughout our whole Church. The faet that other Christian bodies have organized similar departments evidences the influence of the work throughout the nation. Our Chureh and nation is under an unspeakable obligation to Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., for lis heroie, sane and sucecssful leadership.

## 'Iemperance and Proilibition.

An outstanding fcature of the Department's efforts has been the earnest and well-planned efforts whieh have contributed so largely to the marked advance in the eause of temperance and prohibition. Methodism has ever been aggressive and determined in the strenuous and stubborn battle aga_nst the liquor traffic. With uinanimity and enthusiasin the last General Conference reaffirmed our formerly declared principles as follows:

1. Total abstinence from all intoxieating liquors is the imperative duty of every individual.
2. The liquor traffic is a business antagonistic to every interest of the Church and State.
3. The traffic in intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes is inmoral, and it is the duty of the eivil government to prohibit it.
4. We condemn the license features of all statutes by which money is aceepted for the legal protection of an immoral traffie.
5. The Government (Dominion, Provincial or Municipal) that aceepts money for liquor lieenses becomas a partner in the business, justly declared to be an enemy of God and man. We protest against the unholy allianee.
6. The anly proper attitude of the Christian towards the unholy traffic is that of relentless hostility; and all members of the Methodist Chureh who possess the elective franchise are urged to use their influence to assure the nomination of municipal and parliamentary candidates known to favor and support prohibition, and to use their votes as a solemn trust to elect such candidates; thus promoting the rescue of our country from the guilt and dishonor which have been brought upon it by a criminal complicity with the traffic.
7. Civie righteousness demands the extirpation of a traffic so fruitfnl of eorruption in every department of eivil government.
8. In view of the foregoing prineiples:
(1) We strongly recommend our people to push forward a erusade for total abstinence throughont our whole connection, using every ageney of the Church to promote that end.
(2) We are deeply impressed with the importance of having seientific teaehing on the baneful influences of alcohol and nareotics in every grade of our public sehools.
(3) We advise our people, while prohibition is the unehanging
purpose of the Methodist Church, wherever possible, to obtain local option as one of the best means of curtailing the evils of the liquor traffic.

I'his Department has always emphasized and sought to enforce these principles. The secretaries have been unceasingly alert to apply them in sermon, address, correspondence and conference. Through the pulpit, the platform and the press, in federation with other churches and many organizations, by interview with ministers and officers of the crown, superintendents and overseers of great industries, leaders in the labor movement, as well as with many others, we have continued to maintain our place on the firing-line in every struggle against the licensed liquor traffic, and in the vanguard of the army of temperance in its every campaign.

The contests for Local Option have been the principal occasions for the developmint and registration of the temperance sentiment. The efforts to sec ure the adoption of this law in many communities have given opportunity for education as to the immeasurable evils of the liquor traffic. The conditions in every locality, as well as the nation-wide a.. $\vdots$ world-wide results, have been carefully examined, and become the themes for sermons, the titles for addresses, the subjects for editorials, the topies for discussions, the table talk for families, and the food for thought. The traffic in strong drink cannot endure the noon glare of intelligent examination. It loves to ply its trade where the public cannot behold it. It takes kindly to blinds, screens, colored glass windows, closed doors and other inventions which keep the people ignorant of its doings. When the people know they unite to destroy the home debauching, happiness wrecking, nation destroying business.

Local Option, however, is not our goal. It is only a step towards the end. Prohibition throughout the nation is the ultimate purpose of our labors The local veto in a municipality, as well as the legislative prohibition in a province, are earnestly and determinedly sought, because the going into force of such enactments brings nearer the passing of the prohibition law which will give to the entire nation freedom from the evils which are attendant upon this mighty institution of iniquity.

A brief survey of conditions by Provinces may be botli interesting and helpful :

## Alberta.

The Iocal Option I-r requires 60 per cent. of the votes cast in such elcction to bring $i \quad$ forcc. The vote is taken in license districts, rather than muni . Lities. A deporit of $\$ 100.00$ must be made by those bringing on the vote in any district. In the face of these handicaps the temperance hosts are planning for a campaign covering that part of the Province betwcen Carstairs on the south, Wetaskiwin on the north, and reaching right across the Province from Saskatchewan to British Colnmbia. Our General Secretary will be in the Prov-
ince nearly a month and the Field Secretary a shorter period during the campaign. Correspondence indicates every probability of success. We pray and will work for victory.

We recommend that the Government of Alberta be urged to enact legislation:
(1) That will bring Local Option into force in any municipality upon the majority vote of resident ratepayers, and the taking of such vote at the time of the municipal elections.
(2) That in places where there are now no licenses, it will require a vote of the resident ratepayers, and only when carried by the bame majority that is required to bring Local Option into force shall any liquor license be granted.
(3) That in places where licenses are now in operation no additional license shall be issued without a vote of the resident ratepayers, and carried by the same majority that is necessary to bring Local Option into force; and
(4) That the law be so amended that it slall be illegal throughout the Province for any club to sell, give, distribute or furnish liquor to members or guests.

## British Columbia.

There is no Local Option in this Province. The Liquor License Act of two years ago was a great improvement upon previous legislation. But enforcement is the difficulty. Only in unorganized communities does the Government undertake enforcement. In cities and districts where the local authorities are responsible the local influences very often interfcre. Consequently the law is not nearly as effective as might be cxpected. The citizenshin of British Columbia might wisely unite upon an earnest campaign to secure a remedy of this weakness. The effort of the Temperance League to introduce the Canada Temperance Act in Chilliwack and Prince Rupert was defeated, the people evidently prefcrring the Provincial enactment. This law, then, should certainly be stringently enforced in every place throughout the Province.

## Manitoba.

The Local Option provisions in this Province are wholly unworkable. It seems impossible to avoid technicalities which are fatal. Within the year, petitions were presented by nine municipalities, but the liquor party prevented the people from voting in all these places by taking advantage of certain technicalities which could not be avoided, and which did not affect the value of the petitions, to securc injunctions which prevented the question coming to a vote in all these places.

The temperance pcople are now centring their efforts for a grcat Province-wide campaign for prohibition. A largely signed petition requesting the enactment of a law which, when adopted by a referen-
dum, would abolish the bar, was presented to the Legislature last session. The Government has not yet taken any action on this petition, although the Premier on its presentation emphatically declared, " Personally I am in full sympathy with the movement looking toward the abolition of the bar." The present conditions are most unsatisfactory: Local Option seems quite impossible; the Liquor License Act is not enforced with any vigor or determination; the authorities seem anxious to please the temperance people, but daily occurrences indicate that all the time they play into the hands of the liquor traffic. Surely now is the time for the friends of temperance to unite in one great, strong, determined effort to obtain a Provincial prohibitory law.

## New Brunswick.

A large portion of the Province is under the Canada Temperance Act. In 1908 the Liquor License Act was amended, giving city wards and parishes in counties power to prohibit the liquor traffic. Under this measure several wards in St. John, as well as two iowns and six parishes, have secured no-license. Campaigns are now being conducted in a number of places looking for further application of :his law. In New Brunswick, as in many other places, law enforcement is the great difficulty. The Provincial authorities do not attempt enforcement, but expect each locality to appoint officers for this purpose. This is a great weakness. We are sirongly convinced that orly when the officers are wholly independent of local influences can the law be satisfactorily enforced. Such notable exceptions to this curition as Moncton only emphasize the need of better methods.

We earnestly recomm.ad that an effort be made to secure the appointment of Provincial Officers, whose duty shall include the enforcements of the laws concerning the sale or prohibition of sale of liquors.

## Nova Scotia.

This Province, excepting the City of Halifax, is under Prohibition. The Canada Temperance Act is still in force in some counties, while in others the Nova Scotia Temperance Act is in force. The Provincial law places, in part, the responsibility of enforcement upon Provincial Officers, and makes possible a search wherever liquors are believed to be sold contrary to law. There are, however, many complaints of lax enforrement. One difficulty has been to prevent liquor being shipped into no-license communities. The law forbids any railway, express company, or carrier to carry liquor to such communities. The "family use" clause of the Scott Act is also proving a great weakness. When liquors are allowed to be freely shipped to any place, even though their sale is prohibited, the "blind pig" is easily established and difficult to destroy.

We would recommend:
(1) That the Trevincial Government enter upon such a campaign of law enforcement in evary part of the Province as will reveal its
earnest determination to secure obedience to every provision of the law in force; and that in every community the friends of temperance, without respect to party, lend every possible assistance to such a campaign;
(2) That the Federal Government amend the Canada Temperance Act by harmonizing sub-section 2 of section $11 \%$ with other parts of the Act, so that the words "to any person or persons for their personal or family use," will be repealed, and the words, "for sale according to the provisions of this Act," substituted therefor;
(3) That in as much as the Provincial Act requires a plebescite in Halifnx after the present census, and promises Prohibition for that city should a majority of electors declare for it, we urge our people to immedintely organize an earnest campaign, planning for literature, public meetings, personal canvass, and a most vigilant and strenuons effort to win a signal victory in this eause in the Capital city of the Province.
(4) It is most regrettable that the Federal Authorities have given authority for the opening of a canteen at the Halifax Dockyard, and in behalf of all Canadian citizens we enter our most solemn protest, on behalf of the Canadians who join our navy, as well as their parents and friends, and representing the Methodists of the whcle Dominion, we declare our strong disapproval of this canteen. We instruct our General Secretary to continue the enrnest agitation for its discontinuance.

## Ontario.

Tocal Option was carried in 26 places in Ontario at the last mnnicipal elections. There are now 292 municipalities under Local Option, and 150 municipalities under no-license, making in all 442 Prohibition municipalities. Then ward 7 of Toronto (formerly Toronto Junction) carried Local Option when a separate municipality, and the law continues in force. There are 380 municipalities not under prohibition. In the whole Province there are now only 1,617 tavern licenses, 225 shop licenses, 31 wholesale licenses, and 51 club licenses, a total of 1,024 licenses. Our hope is that at the coming municipal elections many more of these licenses will be voted out and that all the Christian temperance forces wi'l very soon unite in a great campaign in behalf of Provincial Prohibition.

The three-fifths clause in the Local Option Law his been thoroughly tested. Fivery claim made for it is proven to be without foundation. The law is not stronger nor better in a municipality for being carried by three-fifths than if carried by a bare majority. Most earnestly do we protest against the continuance of this unfair, unBritish, un-Canadian requirement, and appeal to the Government for its repeal.

We commend the Provincial Authorities for their faithful enforeement of the law. The work of J. A. Ayearst during his years of service as Inspector was especially successful. His resignation
is much regretted, and we hope his place will very soon be satisfactorily filled.

We recognize the grave difficulty of eecuring satisfactory obedience to the law over such an extensive territory, and with a foe 80 crafty, 80 conscienceless, and so determined to carry on its nefarious trade. Not only unceasing vigilance, but unswerving faithfulness, is necessary on the part of the authorities. Besides it is an absolute necessity that officials shall practically cover the whole Province. A few officers in the Parliament Buildings, with an inspector in every district, und a few detectives scattered over the Province, be they ever so alert and ever so faithful, are unable to secure such enforcement of the law as will make it a "terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that.do well."

Shall we then be satisfied with a weak, vascilating, unsatisfactory enforcement? No l Lax enforcement means defeat of temperance and prohibition. Lax enforcement means that the demon of the liquor traffic will carry on his dreadful work, first contrary to law, and then by the defeat of local option, under the law. Lax enforcement means the decline of temperance sentiment, the overthrow of the temperance forces, and the loss of all past victories.

We therefore urge with strongest emphasis that the Government strengthen its forces in every way. License Inspectors should be appointed in each district who realize that the responsibility of their appointment requires that they shall enforce the law; and not party workers who are rewarded for their work at elections, not men who love liquor or are on terms of intimacy with license holders, not persons whose weaknesses are generally known, and whom none expects will do the work of an Inspector. But strong, clean, upright, fearless, manly Canadians, who themselves respect our laws, and will require every citizen in the District to of $y$ the law they have received appointment to enforce. We have some such Inspectors, and protest that every Inspector should be required to do his work to the satisfaction of the citizens who love honor, sobriety and character among the people. Also, the force of officials working under the Chief Officer might well be greatly increased. To be sure it will cost money, but the Government is expected to enforce the laws. Semi-annual visits to a Local Option municipality, or that great no-license territory in New Ontario, is far from sufficient. There should be so many of these officers that no keeper of a "blind pig" would conclude that having been fined he would be free from surveillance for some months. A considerable increase of the staff would greatly assist in haw enforcement.

The public also has its responsibility. Not that the citizen should act as' a detective, but every law abiding citizen should help by reporting to the authorities any cases of infraction of law, by commending the enforcement whenever possible, and in every possible way . giving his influence against the illegal business, and towàrds strong and judicious enforcement.

We recommend that the Licence Law be amended in the following particulars:
(1) To prevent the sale of liquor by licensed taverns, except upon medical certificates, for consumption off the premises.
(2) To enable a vote to be taken in cities of 25,000 and over, where licenses are issued, on the question of reducing the nours when liquor may be sold beyond those specified in the Act, upon a majority of the electors voting for such reduction.
(3) We further recommend the: all Churches and organizations seeking the advance of temperance in the Provinc shall as soon as possible plan a great Province-covering campaign with the object of obtaining a Provincial Prohibition Law. We believe a campaign of this character would be welcomed by Ontario citizens, and could be so developed that this question would become the paramount issue in the next Provincial election.

In the meantime, we urge upon the people in every municipality where there is reasonable ground to expect success, that a Local Option campaign be enthusiastically carried on. We also urge that wherever a municipality under license is situated in the midst of a no-license territory, that the license law should be very strictly enforced and, as soon as practicable, action be taken to inaugurate a Local Option campaign.

## Prince Edward Island.

This Province has been wholly under Provincial Prohibition for some years. The law has been well tested. Its efficiency and success are well established. Without doubt some liquor is imported, and possibly some people may drink liquor. But "blind pigs" are almost unknown, and the pocket flask is a thing of the past. Prohibition laws do not produce either the "blind pig," or the pocket flask. These exist most where the traffic is under license.

## Quebec.

More than two-thirds of this Province is under Prohibition. In several communities the people are now conducting campaigns which will increase that area.

During the last session, the Legislature enacted amendments greatly reducing the hours for sale of intoxicating liquor in licensed places. This great advance has been most heartily commended by all Christian bodies and temperance organizations, as well as by many labor unions and fraternal societies. It must result in a decrease of drunkenness. The reports of Montreal police may indicate an increase of drunks before the courts, but this is the result of a clange in method of dealing with these unfortunates, rather than because the hours of sale are shortened. Before the early closing law came into force, the police did not begin to arrest persons for drunkenness until about midnight ${ }^{-}$ when the bars were closed. Now they begin to arrest such persons at
seven o'clock. Careful invertigation hes shown that much of the present Saturday night drunkenness is due to the practice of bartenders thrusting bottlen of liquor on their cuatomers at seven o'clock. As a consequence the Legislature will be akked next sesaion for an amendment of the law, taking away from hotels and restaurant keepers the privilege of selling any bottled goods whatsoever.

The active propaganda of the Dominion Alliance, together with the strenuous work of the Methodist and other churches is winning out every day against the strong, bitter and determined fight by the liquor sellers and their friends, who have hegun to realize that their craft in in very real and very great danger.

## Saskatchewan.

The splendid Local Option campaign of the past year, covering 150 municipalities, greatly deepened the temperance sentiment throughout the Province. While securing a majority vote in many conteste, yet; owing to most grievous technicalities in the law, and gross misrepresentation by many persons, the measure has not gone into force in many places. The experience of the workers through this campaign has prevented any further attempts to secure Joocal Option. We most heartily commend the declaration of the Annual Conference, that: "The licensed sale of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited throughout the Province." We earnestly call upon all Methodists in the Province to rally for Provincial Prohibition, and express the hope that this great Province shall not long allow the liquor traffic to work its dreadful results among its splendid citizens.

## Nevfoundland.

'I're Temperance Act came into operation about thirty years ago. It was strengthened at a later date. It provides for an appeal to the electorate of a specified area on the question of "License" or "N license." A majority vote decides it. The party appoaling again. the existing order must present a petition signed by onefifth of the electorate and must guarantee the cost of the election, which they have to bear.

At present, outside of St. John's there are only four people licensed for sale of liquor; three in Ferryland District and one at St. Patrick's, a small settlement in NotreDame Bay. This does not mean that at every other place the "No-license" proclamation is in force. The Deputy Minister of Justice has pointed out that many of the areas under proclamation are small, and it is possible within a short distance of many prohibited centres for a license to be granted.

The votes were taken on areas where licenses were in existence and places near at hand, or in regular communication. There were other places where no licensed houses then were. At those settlements a vote was not taken, and so long as things remain as they are at
present, no voto will be needed. But the fact that there are such places demands that we shall be on our guard.

The quention was put to the St. John's electors, Feb. 27, 1909, and by a majority of over reventeen hundred they decided to retain the licensed houses. The atrength of the 'Temperance vote, however, and the fact that we were able to raise the amount needed for the cost of the poll, as well as our own campaign expenses, was prool of a strong temperance sentiment, especially within the city limits. This helped to the gaining of new legislation and within two years of the fight, by that means, the temperance workers had reduced the time of sale by seven hours a day; made it illegal to give credit for liquor sold to be consumed on the premises; prohibited the sale of liquor C.O.D.; and also strengthened the Act upon some of the points where it was ambiguous or unworkable.

A few points of our legisla "will show the advances:
(1) Hours of sale are from : a.m. to 6 p.in., shorter than unier any other liquor license system; grocers' licenses are not excepted; they have to keep the sume hours in the transaction of all their business as the saloons.
(2) No credit must be given for liquor consumed on the premises.
(3) The proof, in any case, rests on the defendant.
(4) Liquor must not be sent C.O.D.

The total lieenses for the colony are fifty-eight; fifty-four in St. John's and four outsiule.

The following figures will show the result of the legislation and prohibition efforts on the liquor consumption of the people:

Liquor consumption per head, resident population:
1873.

| Spirits |  | gallons | per | head. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Deer |  | .38 " | ${ }^{*}$ | 4 |
|  | 1890. |  |  |  |
| Spirits |  | . 35 gallons | per | head. |
| Wines |  | . 04 |  |  |
| Beer |  | . 39 | $\omega$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | 1908. |  |  |  |
| Spirits Wines |  | . 12 gallons | per | head. |
|  |  | . 04 " |  |  |
| Beer . |  | .32 " | * | " |
|  | 1910. |  |  | * |
| Spirits |  | . 37 gallons | per | head. |
| W!nes |  | . 04 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  |
| Beer |  | . 27 |  | * |

The reduction will be better appreciated when we remember the increased wages of the laboring classes these later years. In 1873 the wages of the laborers amounted to 60 cents per day, 75 cents being
paid to the higher class laboren, and $\$ 1.00$ to the :". chanice, the day being twelve hourn.

The wages now are as follows:
With extra rates for overtime, etc.
Laborors, on cargo vescels ............................... 15 cents por hour. Flah-barrow men and packers or bigherelans laborers... 15
Coal workers ................................................. . 88
Carpenters and other akllled labor, 81.50 to $\$ 2.00$ per day.
It will be thus seen that the reduction of liquor consumption has come at the time when :iges have advanced from 50 to 130 per cent.

It must be remembered also that during the last few years the tourist traffic has largely increased, and doubtleas this will account for some of the liquor consumption. So, on the whole, we have reasons for claiming that legislation, properly enforced, will reduce consumption.

The following figures show the arrests for drunkenness in the St. Jolin's Listrict Court during the monthe of April, Mey, June ana July of the last two years:

| 1910. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | Realdente $n^{\text {i }}$, ohnib. | Non-Reoldents. |
| Drunk |  |  |
| Disorderly ............ | .... 11 | 89 |
| Total | . . 498 | 8 |
|  | Total .... | . 891 |
|  | 1911. |  |
| Drunk ${ }_{\text {Disorderiy }}$ | Resldents of 8t. John's. | Non-Residente. |
|  |  | 83 - |
|  | 86 | 34 |
|  | 293 | 66 |
|  | Total .... | 849 |

It will be seen from these figures that the early closing has been :uore beneficial to our Outport visitors than to the St . John's residents. This can be understood by those who are in touch with the city. We believe there will be less drunkenness also among residents of St. John's as time goes on, but the fact that there were 1,128 arrest in 1910 shows we have roam for improvement.

As to the future. We need to have a persistent campaign in the District of St. John's, especially in the outside settlements. At the last fight, owing to want of funds, these places were neglected and their vote more than represents the majority by which we were outvoted. The whole districts should be worked with steady effort to educate the people, especially on the revenue question.

Then-we need to prepare for a Prohibition fight. Although this may not be immediate, the people nal to be prepared for it. It will be only right to acknowledge the whiling of the Government to deal with the question. It woul! the too whirh io say that all the
members of the Assembly were in favor of the amendments, still eadi year they were granted without a division.

The press has, on the whole, lelped us. One paper, T'le Daily News, has been whole-heartedly with us. It rendered us service of untold value at the Local Option campaign, and so long as it is under its present management we have a strong friend. 'This paper refuses liquor advertisements.

Definite information as to the cffect of the legislation re sale of liquor C.O.D. from our minister in one of our innportant centres, where the most glaring cases were found, is as follows: "So far as I know we have benefited geratly. I can't recall a case of drunkenness since the measure was carried into effect and from what I can gather we certainly are assuming a more sober appearance."

## General Recommendations.

We would earnestly recommend for every Province, Newfoundland and Bermuda:
(1) That we earnestly unite with the W. C. T. U. and other bodies to obtain the introduction upon the curriculum of the Public and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of the subject of Temperance as a regular study for the classes, upon which examinations will be held.
(2) That a great pledge-signing campaign be inaugurated and carried forward throughout our whole Church. That we request the Department of Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies to cooperate with us in such a campaign. That the plan be so conducted that we shall secure the signing of pledges in our congregations and Sunday Schools, as far as possible, on Sunday, 31st Dccember, 1911.
(3) That we request our ministers to read from their pulpits the declared principles of our Church as enacted by the General Conference, and published in this Report.

## The Hague Congress.

Two year, ago representatives of many nations assembled in London, England, in an International Congress against Alcoholisn. The papers and discussions there presented were a valuable contribution to a knowledge of the evil and the means which are being employed, or may be effectively used, to restrict or end its ravages. The Dutch Government then invited the next scssions to be held ai The Hague, Holland, on September 11-18, 1911. This Congress was planned to very thoroughly discuss many phases of the problem of alcoholism.

Four sessions are devoted to the relation of Society to Alcoholism. The programme announces such questions as: "Shall we give preference to general, to religious and to denominational, or to neutral societies?" "What arc the conditions for healthy organization (a) in the country? (b) in smaller and larger towns?" "Indirect
temperance work, as home industries, social clubs and garden cities." "The treatment of alcoholists in homes for inebriates." "Their treatment outside such homes." "Home visiting." "Consultation bureaus," etc; "Alcoholism and degeneration." "Alcoholism and offspring."

F'our sessions are devoted to the relation of the State to Alcoholism. The subjects announced are: "Liquor Legislation, a survey of existing systems." "Local Option." "Alcohol in the Colonies." "The compulsory treatment of drunkards in homes for inebriates, and of a conditional sentence." and "How the help of Governments and Parliaments can be gained in the conflict against alcoholism."

In the opening session a survey is given of the progress of the temperance movement in various countries since the London Congress. The official opening was preceded by two religious services, respecttively, organized by the Protestant and Roman Catholic organizations "Enkrateis" and "Sobrietas."

The Government of Canada, upon representations from this Department and kindred organizations appointed two delegates to this Congress, Controller F. S. Spence, of Toronto, and Judge LaFon--taine, of Montreal, both of whom are well and widely known temperance workers. It is our hope that such an important Congress will focus public attention more firmly upon the baleful effects of alcohol upon the citizen, the home and the State, and also arouse Parliaments and Legislatures to move forward with legislation, which will remove these evils by prohibiting the traffic.

## The Recent Vote in Maine.

A notable struggle for the retention of the Prohibition Amendment in the State Constitution has just taken place in Maine. This Department heartily rendered such assistance as was possible.

In 1851 the people of the State of Maine, by popular vote, adopted a prohibitory law. This law was repealed in 1856, and was re-enacted in 1858. In 1884 the Prohibition Amendment to the State Constitution was carried by a very large majority. For 27 years the people of Maine have had no legalized liquor traffic. At times and places there was very lax enforcement, and yet the people of Maine have been so greatly benefited that their savings bank accounts have risen from the lowest to the highest deposit per capita in comparison with all the other States of the Republic, and the consumption of liquor in Maine was a per capita expenditure of $\$ 1.78$, whereas in the United States as a whole, it was \$17.39. To bring comparisons nearer home, Toronto, with a maximum of restriction under an excellently regulated lirense law, spent for liquor last year, fully three times as much as the ultra- liquor estimate for the entire State of Maine; and in 1910 there were as many arrests for drunkenness as there have been in Maine during the last four years. Maine has a popnlation of 742,371 , and Toronto something more than half that number.

Through all the years there has been strenuous opposition to the law. The anti-prohibitionists in other States and countrys never ceased their efforts to render the law ineffective and secure its repeal. Maine has always been the bete noir of the liquor traffic. With literature and lecture, by misrepresentation of conditions and manipulation of statistics, and in every possible way efforts have been made to educate the people within the State and throughout the world that Prohibition does not prohibit, and in Maine the law is a failure.

The most effective weapon against Prohibition was lax enforcement of the law. Never too stringently enforced during the past twelve or fifteen months there has been little or no pretence of enforcement, especially in the principal cities of the State. The present Legislature which is openly opposed to Prohibition, while encouraging non-enforcement, decided to submit the question of repeal to the people. The ballot was most confusing to the electors, because three other questions, none of thens affecting this issue, were submitted on the same ballot. As the question concerning Prohibition was for repeal of an amendment to the Constitution, and the other questions were for amendments to the Constitntion, there was necessarily such a rixture of " yes" and "no" as to confuse many electors to the decided disadrantage of the Prohibition issue.

The concentrated strength of the liquor army of the whole Republic united in this conflict. Every plan and method was used to defeat lrohibition. The liquor party was so well organized that every detail was covered. Livery possible voter against Prohibition was carefully registered, and not only canvassed and plans made to have his vote polled and securc his work and influence against Prohibition. Unfortunately the temperance people had not the money for such thorough organization or work. There was also an apparent over-confidence which mitigated against the realizations of the effect of the strenuous campaign for repeal. Consequently therc was neither the federation of temperance forces so vital to a successful campaign, nor that attention to voters' lists, personal canvass, and arrangements for getting voters to the polls, which ensures victory. The prohibitionists did conduct a most energetic campaign in the holding of meetings and the issuance of literature. Under thic circumstances, it would have been a very great victory to retain the Prohibition Amendment even by a small majority. The actual returns have not been received, but reports indicate that the majority either for retention or repeal of the amendment will be very small.

The vote in Mainc strongly emphasizes our responsibility in three particulars, if we would make permanent our gains towards Prohibition: 1st, unhesitating vigilance and stringency in law enforcement; 2nd, unceasing edncation of the people, especially the children and youth, in the principles of total abstinence; and 3rd, complete and thorough organization of all the temperance forces in every campaign on behalf of temperance, whether for Local Option or Prohibition,
enforcement of laws, or any other effort to secure the overthrow of the liquor traffic.

With the campaign in Maine in our minds, we would emphasize the importance of constant education and agitation which will prevent public sentiment ever viewing the liquor traffic except with disfavor.

Our homes, our pulpits, our Sunday Schools, our public schools, our Epworth Leagues, our every organization and influence must ever be alert against the aggression of this sleepless, relentless unconquered force for evil. Nothing will ever decisively end the traffic in liquor except the decision of the mass of the people that it is better for themsclves, their honies, their community, and the nation to abstain from the beverage use of strong drink. The Church must continue to teach " Cospel tempcrance." It is her peculiar privilege and responsibility to persuade people to do, and to be good.

This contest in Maine over Prohibition did one thing which is ecrtainly significant: it drew from influential daily papers clear-cut approval of the principle of prohibiting the traffic in liquor. The worls of the New York Times, ainong many, may well be preserved us words of truth and soberness worth pondering by every citizen of every nation:
"The plea that Prohibition fails to prohibit would be quite valid if it could be shown that any license system succeeds better in regulating the liquor traffic. Police administrations fall down in the attempt to restrict illicit selling of liquors in any community where the traffic is licensed. Prohibition does throw the business into disrepute. It clears the main thoroughfares of the saloons and removes them from the sight of the young, who are taught that the busiuess is outlawed and disreputable. The drunkards for which it is incidentally responsible die off rapidly, for they are tempted to drink the worst and most powerful concoctions. Prohibition may kill the poor and miserable tipplers, but it tends to preserve the middle classes. Perhaps the interest of the middle classes of Maine will prevail in the coming election."

## Politicat Purity.

> " The crowning fact, The kingllest act Of Freedom, is the Freeman's vote."

No more important issue can command the attention of the citiz.ens of our country than Political Purity. Democracy will be slain $\longrightarrow$ in the house of its friends unless its citadel, the ballot box, is defended. The country is ready and waiting for this crusade. Party organs, though handicapped by the necessities of partisanship, are endeavoring to unslackle themselves that they may sound a true and ringing note in this great crisis. Political candidates feel sore at the veritable blackmail laid upon them. Our public men are disgusted with the corruption that pushes itself upon them at every turn.j Parliament
and the Legislatures have enacted legislation making every act of political corruption a crime, punishable by fines and imprisonment.

The practice of buying and selling votes in electoral campaigns in our country has grown to so great an evil that it has awakened alarm among right thinking citizens and has led to the organization of Political Purity Leagues at several points in Canada. The object of the organization is to provide means for the detection and prosecution of violators of the election law and to conduct a campaign of education on the duties of citizenship.

The common use of money for corrupting the electorate for so many years as a necessity of party warfare has educated a large number of our citizens to see but little harm in the various forms of intimidation and bribery. We therefore appeal to all those who have the higher interests of our country at heart to help in this campaign to put an end to a state of affairs which has grown to be intolerable in that it is both a disgrace and a danger to our country.

The gift of the franchise to the common man, won for him by many years of struggle in legislative hall and battle field, has put into his hand the power of kings. He now has a voice in the government of his country. On election day he can measure his power with that of the wealthiest man of the land, whose vote will count no more than his. He is made a judge to decide between rival parties and policies. He with his fellow electory form a great jury who on election day prononnce their verdict. Before him the great parties lay their case and plead for his judgment.

The ballot is the great weapon by which the poor man may protect his interests and guard against oppression. When he sells his vote he sins against his class, for he throws away their great safeguard. Were all men to do as he does neither his life nor his property would be safe. Good government and the faithful administration of law would become impossible. Let judges and jurors sell their verdicts as a voter sells his, and what can save the poor man? His cause is lost, he has no check upon what wealth and power in the hands of unscrupulous men may do. Electoral corruption is a crime against himself and against his fellow citizens. Therefore above all the privileges of his citizenship he should sacredly guard his ballot. Whittier puts these words into the mouth of the poor voter on election day:
> "To-day shall simple manhood try The strength of gold and land; The wide world has not wealth to huy The power in my right hand. Where there's a right to need my vote, A wrong to sweep away. Up! clouted knee and ragged coat! A man's a man to-day."

Consider the enormities of evil resultant from political corruption:

1. It not only saps the foundations of order and popular government, but it degrades the manhood of the electorate by destroying
any healthy sense of political responsibility. Men come to regard the high privileges of the franchisc as a mere matter for barter instead of exercising it as a most important pablic trust.
2. It creates a demand for large campaign funds, and this puta in injurious and unjust burden upon candidates for political honore and their friends. It thus shuts the door to political preferment up. is the sons of the poor, and leads to the ehoice of men as candidates simply bceause of their wealth.
3. It puts a stain upon honors won in political life and renderf the victories of parties inglorious. When won through corrupt practices, they are the prizes of shame, for they are won in violation of the laws of our country and through the degradation of its citizens. It causes many of our best men whose services the country greatly needs to turn in disgust from politieal life.
4. It leads to the "rake off" in public contraets, the evil use of publie patronage and the lamentably expensive results to the people of "graft" in the public service. The coilapse of Spain and Russia like hollow shells at the touch of war, and the astounding revelations of wasted millions as the cffect of graft in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and San Franeisco (not to speak of cases nearer home), have provided examples startling enough to make the most careless citizen awake to the fact that the grafter is "the costliest unclean beast" of political life.
5. It is an evil whose dangerous contagion may spread from the polling booth to the legislative hall, and when our legislators will sell themselves neither our public moneys nor our liberties are safe.
6. It makes it possible in any election for a strong combination of wenlth, native or foreign, through the purchasable vote, to exert undue inflinence upon public policy and to endanger our political freedom by over-riding the will of the people through the evil use of money. If constituencies can be bought, then venal legislators can be elected. Men may sit in Parliament with "a golden muzzle upon their mouths" because they are under obligation to those individuals or corporations which have subscribed liberally to their campaign funds, or whose money has directly purchased their parliamentary support.
7. It often assumes a most vicious form when intoxieating liquors are handed out to men about to exereise the kingly right of the franchise. If ever the clear head and the sober spirit are called for, it is on those momentous days when in their ballots the sovereign people record their will, and thus decide the destinies of their country.
8. It sometimes takes the form of intimidation of employees and of debtors by corporations and others. Were our sentiment of citizonslip of a more robust and noble kind the mere fact of any man being threatened with foreclosure of a mortgage, loss of situation or any othcr evil result, unless he voted to please another, would arouse so inuch popular indignation that it would not be attempted a second time. Such ac's belong to the तark days of tyranny. Besides, such
intimidation is forbidden by our laws, and punishable by very heavy penalties. (See Dominiun Elections Act.)
9. It defrauds the independent and incorruptible voter of his due influence on public policy, for the expression of his opinion as registered in his ballot (often his sole means of influencing the government of his country) nuay be nullified by a purchased counter vote. He is the man whose protest should be most loud and persistent against the action of any political managers who in collusion with verial voters do him this grievous wrong.

The time las surely come when all good citizens will unite in an earnest and determined effort for the suppression of political corruption in every form, and the punishment of every person who endeavors to practise this iniquitous attenipt to destroy the freedof and independence of the franchise.

We appeal to the indcpendent voters for their unbiased influence. They hold the balance between the parties, and are often called upon to be the saviors of their country.

We appeal to the men of both partics to do all they can to clear their own party of complicity in the crime against our citizenslip.

We ask old political workers, whose better instincts must often have recoiled from some of the base methods of politics, to help us to conquer in the struggle for purer politics.

We urge all to exercise care lest in the height of political feeling anyone should allow limself, by veiled contract, bet, threat, signal or promise to come, even technically, within the grasp of the law.

We appeal to the young voters to cast pure ballots and keep their citizenship unsullied. Hold not "lightly a right which brave men died to gain." Show yourselves worthy of the nobler citizenship of the future. Prove yourselves wortly of citizenship in a great country. No free nation can grow great on bribery.

We appeal to the rich and influential classes in our community to see that no funds of theirs are used for other than legitimate campaign purposes. See that no temptations to barter their eitizenship are held before the poor. Why should not the politieal purity movement acquire as ample support as lias hitherto been at the service of " the dark lantern brigade" of corruptionists?

We appeal to employers. The free right to exert the franchise is the privilege of every elector. Many men meet their employers at the ballot box as free, independent, and equal. No citizen who loves his country would have it otherwise. And every employer who seeks progress, and uplift, and prosperity for the nation will hoth frown upon every effort or threat of interference or intimidation, and exert every influence to make possible the casting of his vote by lis employee. We heartily commend those many industries which close down for two hours on ele.tion day to give employees opportunity to vote.

We appeal to the poor, for this cause is theirs. The poorest men does not ask pay for his day when he takes a holiday, or attends to the sacraments of his religion, or pays the last sad tokens of respect
to a friend. Is it tors much to ask that without looking for pay he will give a portion of a day for the exercise of the highest privilege of citizenship in a great and free country.

We appeal to the Christian men, in the name of Him to whom you have sworn allegianee, who refused to stoop to evil, thougn the bribe was " the glory of all the kingdoms of the world," and the power they would give Hin to aid His good eause, to help us bring nearer the coming of that kingdom for which you lave prayed. Why should you be so anxious for the success of your party when if its victory be won by corrupt methods, it but heaps added dishonor upon its head? The claims of the cause of righteousness are above all claims of party. Christ can never be King of the world till He is King of its politics. If we can have in the pending election a clean and manly struggle, in which not ignorance and venality, but intelligenee and patriotism shall decide the fortunes of the day, we shall have done something to crown Him in this Dominion.

## Social Purity.

I'he imperative duty rests upon the Chureh to give unhesitating and positive attention to this question. The Social Vice exists to an alarming extent in Canada. We must not be content with negative dealing with this subject. The most positive step possible must be taken if the evil is to be eradicated. Earnest, courageous plans must be made for the rescue and redemption of those who have fallen into the vortex of this ruin, and at the same time positive and practieal methods must be adopted to prevent our youth and children from baing decoycd fiom purity and righteousneso e p...eftenso Department has been unceasingly vigilant in its endeavors, both in seeking the redemption of the fallen and the prevention oi others being led astray.

In the matter of seeking better Legislation, we have co-operated with others having the same object, and worked through the Moral and Social Reform Couneil of Canada. The General Secretary has had several conferences and much correspondence with the Minister of Justice. At present the position is best explained by the following statement from the Secretary of the Moral and Social Reform Council:
"The Conneil has been steadily pressing during the past year, us in years preceding, for amendments to the Criminal Code to the following effect, aiming at the more adequate protection of girls and women:

1. "So amending section 213, which makes the seduction by an employer or man in authority of female employees, under twentyone years of age, in shops and factories, a crime, so as to make itprotect all girls and women of the age specified in whatever employment engaged.
"2. Adding to section 225, three sub-sections,
"(1) Making it an offence for anyone, male or female, to be
found in any common bawdy honse unless able to give a satisfactory reason for being there, such as a physician or mechanic on duty;
"(2) Making it sufficient in order to establish the reputation of any premises as a common bawdy house, to offer the evidence of at least two persons, one of whom is a pailice officer;
"(3) Making more clear the criminal rusponsibility of owners or other persons controlling premises which they permit to be used for purposes of vice, and increasing the penalty thercfor.
"3. Amending section 310 so as to prohibit the practice of lewd colabitation or adultery.
"4. Amending section 641 so as to give the right of search in bawdy houses as in other disorderly houses, and the right to seize and destroy intoxicating liyuors found therein.
" 5 . Anending section 211 so as to raise the age of consent from fourteen to sixteen, and from sixteen to eighteen; and in the same connection to amend section 301 adding thereto a sub-section naking it an indictable offence subject to imprisonment for two years, or a fine of $\$ 500$, or both to carnally know any girl between the ages of fourteen and sixteen.
" 6. An additional amendment to the Code permitting the introduction of a systenı of probation and indeterminate sentence in dealing with those guilty of certain offences.
" \%. Making it impossible for offenders against the law prolibiting the business of vice to escape imprisonment by appealing from the Magistrate's conviction, furnishing "straw bail", thus regaining liberty, and then not proceeding with the appcal, but returning to their criminat "ie or flesing from jüstice."

Most, perhaps all, of these amendments wonld, we bclieve, have been enacted during the last session had it not been for the unexpected dissolution of the House before this and other important legislation had been dealt with. For the first time in years we werc assured that these amendments would cone before Parliament in the form of a Government measure in the liands of the Minister of Justice.

## Segregation of Vice.

The question of segregation of houses of ill-fame has come prominently before our country during the past year. This method of treatment slould be considered. It is nore or less in vogue in many places, east, central, and west in Canada.

The investigation in Winnipeg, last November, by His Honor, Jnstice Robson, reveqis a condition almost unthiniable in this goodly land. He says, inter alia:
"In regard to the question of social vice, I have to report that a policy of toleration of the offence in question in a limited area, with regulations as to conduct, was adopted by the Police Commissioners; that such an area was accordingly established by immoral women; that since October, 1909, there was no attempt to restrict the increase

## 27

of houses of vice in the area, and the number of houses of this clase grew from 29 to 50.
"That illicit liquor dealing has been general and continuous in the houses in this area, and that, as already particularly ohown, the law regarding the same has not been properly enforced.
"That the result of the above state of affairs has been the dirturbance of peace and good order in the locality, a menace to morals, and great depreciation in value of proparty of the neighboring residente."

In most emphatic and unequivocal language we declare our conviction that complete and absolute eradication is the only reasonable und commendable method of treating this traffic. New York City has twice appointed Commiseions to authoritatively investigate this method, and both the reports were against segregation. Chicago, in 1910 appointed a Vice Commission with full authority and ample cash for the investigatirns. In April of this year the report was presented, opening with the words, "Constant and Persistent Repressions of Prostitutions the Immediate Method; Absolute Annihilations the Ultimate Ideal." Minneapolis, in 1910, also appointed a Commission, whose report was recently received. From it we quote:
"Inasmuch as legalization of the social evil is practically impossible and even if possible would be immoral, and since the toleration of a recognized violation of the law is demoralizing to a community and to its public guardians, the police, and for the further reasons already stated in previous chapters; therefore, we recommend to your Honor the continuance of that policy of strict law enforcement begun in April, 1910, when your Honor's order closed the last 'red light' district in the city; and emphasized by the order of November, 1910 , by which vicious women were excluded from the saloons. We are of the settled and unanimous opinion that law enforcement ought to be a permanent administrative policy of our city government, to the full extent of the resources of the police department."

In. Montreal some years ago the police investigated this question, and His Honor Justice Taschereau, presented a report to the Superior Court of Montreal, based upon the investigations, from which we quote:
"It is, then, quite certain that in Canada, as in the other countries above referred to, the theories of official regulation and administrative tolerance which may be discussed, and even admitted in other countries, are positively discountenanced by our legislation; are, so to speak, placed under the ban by our law and can be advocated only by the enemies of the law itself in their efforts to have it amended. So long as that law remains what it is, the provincial, civic and municipal authorities have only to submit to it and apply it in all respects."

The findings of the official investigation in Winnipeg, by Judge Robsor, have already been quoted. We desire here to quote from report several further statements:
"That law (the criminal code) does not authorize anything but entire suppression of the offence. No poliey, by whatsoever name it may be known, which involves any conditional or unconditional toleration of this crime, or immunity from punishment therefor, has any recognition by the law of Canada. The provincial and municipal legislation on the subject in the present case both emphas: "his.
"A bawdy house is a house kept for the purposes of 1 .sontution. It is not necessary to the crime that indecency or disorderly conduet should be pereeptible from the exterior of the house. The observance of these conditions or regulations did not render the offence aguinst the law any the less.
"I'he result of the matter was that in the area selected there was a conditional license to commit a continuing offence. In view of the law as above stated, neither the Police Commissioners nor the Chief of Police had authority to perinit such a state of affairs. Their duty was to see to an unrenitting enforcement of the eriminal law in all parts of the eity."
"In justification of the policy of passive segregation, reference was made to another eity where it was said t'at condition prevailed, and that it was 'so successful and quiet there that nobody thinks or knows anything about it.'
"The evidence on this inquiry shows that in this experiment the result was directly the opposite. No matter how strict were the regulations imposed on the womell, they were of no effect in preventing disorderly and abominably offensive conduct in the neighborhood. One of the reasons for the keeping of a bawdy house being deelared a nuisance at law is that it cudangers the public peace by drawing together dissolute and debauched persons. That such is the result was abundantly proved here.
"The place selected, i.e., parts of Rachel and McFarlane Streets, was in the neighborhood of ae residence of a considerable nuniber of highly respected eitizens. It was near the homes of residents of foreign birth. These citizens had wives and families, and most of these people, both adults and children, in going to and fro between their homes and the city, whether to their work, or to school, church or market, had to pass through the area in question. Several of the male residents and two respectable women gave evidence at the inquiry. It was evident that they were people who, not pretending to any rank, were of the highest respectability and exemplary eitizens. The state of affairs deseribed by them as existing since the establishment of the segregated area was shocking. I will not herc use the language necessary to deseribe it in detail. It is necessary to peruse the evidence to understand what the residents have suffered.
"The evidence showed that, notwithstanding repeated and forceful complaints by the residents, the misance continued unabated, conditions not being so bad in the winter months.
"These sufferers are not wealthy. In some cases all their pro-
perty is their home. Sueh depreeiation has resulted from the conditions deseribed that their property has become almost valueless and unsalable. These men, credible witnesses, testifled that these insults and annoyances which they described have eontinued from July, 1909.
"That such a state of things should have existed and so continued is a reproach to any eivilized community. It is the indispenable duty of eivil society.to protect its members in the enjoyment of their rights, both of person and property.
"It is impossible to say how serious is the evil influence on the surrounding community cast by the presence of these evil resorts. The exarple of conditions tolerated here as set before the foreign element is most pernicious. That vice should be flaunted before young ehildren in the manner described by the residents is deplorable. Nothing could be more likely to produce the juvenile offender.
"That offenders of this class are crafty and astute at eluding justice is well known. They generally have the money necessary to strongly resist prosecution, and take advantage of every technicality. But in view of the state of affairs revealed on this inquiry, it is not to be believed that vigilant and energetic offieers could not by quite proper means seeure the evidence necessary to conviet these offenders of both elasses of offence. And if penalties or imprisonment in the one ease and the maximum fine, or alternative of imprisonment in the other, were imposed, the resistanee would not long endure. Even although, as is said, this evil can never be wholly eradicated in any city, there is no doubt that once these offenders are subjected to a rigorous application of the law the nuisance will be reduced to the lowest possible point. But the whole system must be made equally strong. Prison doors nust not be opened to straw bail, or because of technical objections."

His Honor Judge Leet, of Montreal, has also given this question much careful investigation. He says:
"It appenrs to me that the only way to deal with the evil which is bringing disease and death to thousands of our citizens each year is to stamp it out entirely. Not only the physical effects, but the moral effects, which most of us believe to be more important, eannot be dealt with by regnlation or toleration. Of course, there will always be immorality of this kind, as there will always be immorality of other kinds, and we can no more expect to drive out thieves and forgers as long as there are vicious men to do such things, than we can expect to regulate or tolerate these evils which infest the communities.
"While I believe that no toleration should be allowed and no regulation effected, there is one fenture that reformers too little take into consideration. Suppose the police decide to eradieate, as far as possible in this city, this class of women. The result would be that they would be driven out to other communities, or would be of necessity kept in jail, for no one will give employment to, or have about their premises, such women. Reformatories or refuges of some description would have to be provided for them until they would be cured of
their diseases, or were able to get some honent means of earning a living. But it woukd be better to keep tham under surveillance than to let them loose on the community in idienems.
"Past and present conditions have ande it possible for this ovil to extend in the manner in which we find it to-day. It is for the powers that be to take hold of the question of dealing with these unfortunates who are largely the result of conditions for which they are not responsible."

In the light of these results of careful investigations, much of the eridence upon oath, who dare advocate segregation of this horrible iniquity? We declare that toleration in any form is a partnership in the vice, and cannot be endured in this land. We must seek the absolute annihilation of such traffic, and insist upon the most persistent and positive enforcement of our laws. We urge all our ministers, members, boards and congregations to demand such enforcement in every community where there has been toleration either in some segregated district, or a failure to constant, unceasing enforcement of the criminal code.

We also recommend that efforts be made for the establishment of Rescue Homes, or any other provision possible for the caring for the women who are driven from lives of shame, that they may be cared for, given employment, and won back to lives of respect and usefulness.

## The Children and the Social Evil.

This social evil lives upon our children. From the sweet, glad, pure little ones in our homes to-day is drafted the army of inmates and frequenters of this shameful vice to-morrow. The older people may screen themselves behind the old cxcuse of the delicacy of this question. but we are convinced that instead of being avoided the relation of our children to this moral issue is ono of the most important problems that concerns our Canadian homes.

Hon. Ben B. Lindsay, Judge of the Juvenile Court of Denver, said: "My experience has shown clearly this one indisputable fact, and I say it unhesitatingly, that nine-tenths of our girls go wrong because of the carclessness of parents. The great majority of girls who enter a life of sin began their wayward course as early as eleven and twelve."

A fer weeks ago there was a great excitement because Mrs. Mary R. Thornley, in speaking to the Ministerial Alliance of London, made plain, strong reference to immorality among children. We have given this matter very careful investigation and believe she spoke none too strongly nor plainly. There are facts to prove all, and more, than is stated by this elect lady. Of course details cannot be given in this report, but we know there is an alarming amount of immorality among children. The very walls, sidewalks, fences and buildings in certain localities have bespoken the low moral tone of the childrèn who frequented these places.

Ignorance is generally the cauce of this impurity. Some parents have alid their children were too innocent to think of these questions.

Igaorance and innocence are not identical. They are oftentimes not even compatible. And even if children could be kept in ignorance it would be a misfortune. They should be made intelligent and reverent, so that they may be kept from the vices which result from ignorance, and be enabled to enter into a pure and noble womanhood and manhood with that intelligence which God intended.

There comes i period to all children, from ten to afteen, when they begin to grow dimly aware of the mystery of life; to restlealy seek its solution, and to realize that the nursery story of the angel bringing little sister is not truc. Their playmates drop bits of knowledge and the mysterious silence prescrved by mamma only serves to whet their curiosity. Then come school days and associations, and after a year or two the mother would be much surprised if she could just know what is being talked among her children and their playmates.

Horace Mann said of himself: "I was taught all about the motions of the planets as carefully as if they would have been in danger of getting off the track if I had not known how to contract their orbits, but about my own organization I was left in profound ignorance."

We implore the fathers, mothers, teachers and pastors of our land to pocket their embarrassment and fears and to unite with us in a mighty effort for the salvation of the children. Purity books for the boys and girls should be in all public and private libraries. It will be a pleasure for us to give information concerning the best obtainable books. The dissemination of knowledge through purity literature is the surest and speediest way to lift the great burden of sin from our children.

The Department has secured the services for a short time of Mr. W. S. Clark, who has given careful and long stady to the life problems of boys and young men. He conducts a week's campaign in a number of places. The reports indicatc that he has had splendid success in the places where he has been at work. We could wish that every youth in our land might come under such an influence as attends his services.

## Tife White Slave Traffic.

This awful traffic in procuring the daughters of our goodly homes for the vile and shameless social evil is carried on in this Dominion. As we pursue our labors, evidence accrues more and more that there are pimps and panderers who are vigilantly and tirelessly seeking to enslave the beautiful girls who dwell beneath the blue skies of Canada. There are some things so far removed from the lives of decent people as to be wholly unbelievable by them. This white slave traffic is one of these incredible things. The calmest and simplest
statement of the facts concerning it are almost beyond the comprehension of that great company of good people who are mercifully spared from any contact with the dark and awful scerets of "the under world," in not only our large cities, but many other centres in various parts of our country.

It could scarcely be accepted that just a ycar ago the eighteen-yearold daughter of a prosperous Ontario farnier left her home to attend school in a near-by city. On the train she met a young man whe was 1 most genteel, courteous and obliging. Yet before Christma* he hat accomplished her ruin. and in Jannary sold her to a life of sinme.

Who would think that a young and sucecssful school te she: in a prairie village of Western Canada, invited to accompany a mieman friend to a concert in a near-by city, would be driven in : inh to a house of ill-fame, being led to believe slic was being taken to the home of an old friend? Then she disappeared, never again to be heard from, and her family plınged into a dceper gricf than would lave been caused by her death, by the knowledge that she was averpowered and confined in a vilc house of prostitution, and then kept an unwilling victim of the white slave traffic.

Who can tell the pathos of that recent Sunday, when returning from the morning service to the home of our host, the wife should meet us with sobs and tears, as she told us of the disappearance of her own sister? This young woman answered an advertisement for a position in an office, accepted the offer, went to the city, and was never again heard from. Said her sister: "It was three years ago, and we have tried to think she had somehow met her death, but all the time we have been fearful that she fell a victim to the procurcr of white slaves. We once employed a detective, and all he could discover was that there was no such business at the place indicated by the advertisement. Oh, my poor, poor sister!"

But we need give no more instances. Almost every week the facts come to us of some other victim and some other damnably successful plot against the sweet daughters and sisters of our homes. Too often our girls are neither warned nor advised in regard to their danger. Often they are thoughtless and ignorant, and in their innocence become easy victims. Prominent among contributing causes of the downfall of many young girls are:
(1) Lack of character, because of parental inefficiency in training and counsel.
(2) Attending theatres and amusements which pander to passion. Seeking pleasures at dance halls, thinking they shall have lots of fun. By occasionally visiting Chinese restaurants and pleasure paities in questionable resorts, parks, etc.
(3) Too much liberty at nights on the streets, accepting invitations for solitary rides in boats, buggies, automobiles, ctc.
(4) Insufficient wiges in stores and factories.
(5) Inordinate love of fine clothing and unreasonable desire for an easy life.

We earnestly plead with parents that they shall oth wisely instruct their children, and give them loving oversight and care. Also that every possible effort be made to make the home-life so attractive that other places and people will not succeed in easily attracting them into associations which would render easy the schemes and designs of the white slave agencies.

We would also declare our earnest purpose to carry on a determined war against this awful traffic. never being satisfied until the agent has been arrcsted and punished, and always seeking to restore the victim to her home and to a life of honur, purity and helpfulness.

## Immoral and Obscene Books, Pictures, Etc.

It is impossible for us to describe the evil influence of a libidinous book or a licentions picture. It is a mental and moral poison, contimuing its debasing influence dav and night, working its impurity into the mind and heart and imagination and will. Its victims are principally those of tender years. and especially during the years of adolescence. Schonl boys and girls, apprentices in shops, clerks in stores, and many others frequently circulate among each other books and papers of a most moral blighting character, thus constantly extending the degrading influence of pernicious literature and pictures.

This Department has been constantly alert for the discovery of such books, papers and pictures, and has succeeded beyond anticipation. In this work we have lad the co-operation of other organizations. and moral reformers have been able to present a united strength in all parts of Canada.

The moving picture show presents a problem of far-reaching influence and importance. Although this form of amusement came into existence less than ten years ago, it has sprung into such unusual popularity that we find these shows not only in great numbers in our cities and towns, but also established in many of the villages of our land. Careful investigations reveal that one out of every twenty-three persons in the United States sees moving pictures every day, and those who know say that the Canadian shows are equally well attended.

Withont donbt the moring picture show must exercise a very great influence upon the character and life of our citizens. They might become the means of very great blcssing, if they were managed in the intere:i of public morals rather than private gain. Why should they not depict the sweet, gladsonic, uplifting incidents of the better and brighter things of life, by films definitely selected for the educative uplift of the masses of the people, rather than pander to the lower and vulgar passions of the people?

It is a matter of rejoicing that progress has been made in legislation for the control of these shows. In Manitoba and Ontario Boards of Censoid mist examine and approve all films before they can be exhibited; in Quebec and Ontario ehildren under fifteen years of
age cannot attend the shows unless accompanied $\mathrm{bj}_{j}$ adults. There are also requirencuts concerning safety against fire. It is hoped that in every Province legislation will be adopted safegıarding the lives and the morals of the people in regard to this form of amusement.

During the past year the police of Toronto have sueecssfully prosecuted several booksellers for offering for sale books which tend to corrupt morals. The result is an order by the Department of Customs proscribing a number of these books from entrance into Canada. In delivering his judgment. Police Magistrate Kingsford, who had earefully examined the books, ford gave his comprehensive and valunble judgment in writing, stated that the test of obscenity, under the $r$ ' $\because 1$ inal code, is as follows: "The test of obscenity is whether the tendency of the matter charged is to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to such influences, and into whose liands a publication of this sort may fall." This test is accepted by both British and American, as well as Canadian courts.

Among the books condemned by the courts, and forbidden entrance to Canada, are: "The Yoke," "Mr. and Mrs. Villiers," "Cynthia in the Wilderness." and "Hillary Thornton," by Hubert Wales; "Three Wecks," by Elinor Glyn; "Life's Shop Window," by Victoria Cross; "After the Pardon," bv Matilda Scras; "The Diary of a Lost One," hy Margaret Bochme : "The Trec of Knowlenge," hy A Woman; "Confessions of a Princess," Anonymous; "The Mysteries of Marseilles," hy Emile Zola; "Droll Stories." by Balzae; "Burton's Unabridged Edition of Arabian Nights"; certain volumes of Guy de Manpassant's works, and others. Some of these books have already had extensive circulation in our Dominion, and doubtless have done much to encourage laxity of morals both among the married and unmarried, and probably to as great an extent among women as among men.

It is important to observe that any book or periodical at any time, on this list, found in the bands of any bookseller, anyw,rere in the Dominion. can and will be confiseated by the Collector of Customs, if his attention be called to the fact that it is offered for sale; and this is true whether it had entered the Dominion before the book was so listed or subsequently.

The secretaries carefully follow this commendable policy of working with and througlı the Department of Customs. They keep in touch with Mr. Anthony Comstock, famol: as the founder and Seeretary of the New York Snciety for the Sumpression of Vice: Mr. J. Frank Chasc, of Boston, Secretary of the Watih and Ward Society of New England. and Mr. Wm. Alex. Co.te, of Tondon. England. the originator of the International Treaty for the Sunnression of the White Slave Trarle, and the Secretary of the National Tigilance Association and the Anti-Opium Society of Britain. And our seeretaries keep them informed of progress made in Canada. Thus, any book or print put inder judicial ban in any of these countrics in duc course comes under the ban in eaeh of the other countries.

## Mambiage and Marriage Laws.

Let us remember that the Marriage Institution is of Gor, and that those who enter its sacred portals are "bound by the law" as long as they live. When the Pharisees attempted to ensnare Christ by reference to the divorce customs which prevailed in the days of Moses, He brought them back to first principles, saying, "From the beginning it was not so," and "At the beginning God created them male and female," and "Whosoever shall put away his wife, except it be for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery."

Marriage is " an honorable estate, instituted of God in the time of man's innocence, signifying unto us the mystical union that is betwixt Christ and His Church, which holy estate Christ adorned and beautified with His presence, and first miracle that He wrought in Cana of Galilee, and is commended of St. Paul to be honorable among all men; and, thereforc, is not by any to be enterprised or taken in hand unadivisedly, but reverently, discrcetly, and in the fear of God."

A true home is the result of two spirits blending and becoming one. It is a spiritual union rather than otherwise. The Christian home in an atmosphere. This being so, how necessary is it that we treat with great seriousness the whole subject of marriage. The fact that two people may have to live together for fifty years should cause them to ponder seriously every phase of this great question. We belicve that the time has arrived whell we must sound a warning and make a protest against many tendencies that cannot result otherwise than in shame and disgrace.

We deplore the light and flippant manner in which many young prople trifle with the sacred affections that lie at the root of all true marriage. To flirt is to lose the capacity to love truly and well. . We wonld also warn our young women against marrying men of questionable habits, in order to save them. Marriage should be "in the Iord." If beiore marriage a young woman has not enough influence over a young man to cause him to forsake his evil ways, how can she reasonably expect to succeed afterwards?

The inarriage estate is too often degradel hy those who enter it chiefly for financial gain. A happy home cannot be huilt upon such a sordid foundation. With indignation and horror we protest against the practice occasionally reported in the public press of -solennizing mnrriages in shop windows, at exhibitions, or under any circumstances whieh make a travesity of the solemn ceremonv, or exploit as an advertisment, what sholld he the loving and legal binding of two hearts and lives for all their finture days. Marriages so nerformer not onlv degrade a holy institution, but also cater to a morhid curiositv, and often prove a fruitful canse of scandal. The minister who forgets the high responsihility of his sacred office and officiates at such a marriage brings dishonor upon his ralling and gives our encmies opportunity to speak ceil.

We urge upon all our young people the wisdom and importance of guarding sacredly their personal purity. We have it on good authority that in one of our Canadian cities almost one-half of the marriages contracted during the year were those of necessity. Let no one think this a light matter. Rather let us say: "How can I do this great wickedness and sin against God?" Mended is never the same as unbroken, and God only knows the bitterness and shame that whole families have experienced because some member thereof has trailed the family honor in the mire.

## The Ne Temere Decree.

We strongly advise against the nurriage of Protestants and Roman Catholics. Recent activities in the latter church point conclusively to the fact that priests and people are united in their efforts to increase the membership of their church by depleting that of Protestant churches. Better for a young man or woman to remain single for life than to barter their Protestant principles for the sake of getting a wife or a husband.

Considerable agitation has arisen in Canada over the "Ne Temere Decree" of the Roman Catholic Church. We have given very carefnl consideration to the marriage laws of the different provinces, especially in view of serious results arising from the Papal edict. This question is of far-reaching influence and importance. This Department has endeavored to give effect to the strong declaration on this snbject issued by the General Conference Special Committee of our Church, and would here reaffirm that statement:
"We affirm that in their nature and relations, the family, Church and State demand the recognized legal solemnization of matrimany and its inviolability;
"We affirm that hushand and wife are citizens of the common country. responsible in all regards in their relation as citizens to the law of the land, and as such citizens are accountable to the civil laws affecting marriage, and entitled to all necruing rights and privileges as affecting them and their offspring;
"We affirm that without proper understanding and enforcement of the duties and rights of thesc relationships, society itself, our Christiar civilization, and our national life are utterly impracticable; and
"Whereas the Sacred Congregations of the Council of the Church of Rome, approved and confirmed by His Holinass Pope Pius X., has affirmed by decree regarding betrothals and marriage, as follows:
"Those betrothals only are considered valid and produce canonical effects which have been contracted in writing. signed by both of the parties, and by either the parish priest or the ordinary of the place, or at least by two witnesses:"
"Only those marriages are valid which are contracted before the parish priest or the ordinary of the place or a priest designated by

## 87

either of them, and at least two witnesses, acconding to the rule laid down in the following articles
"The above laws are binding on all persons baptized in the Catholic Church, and on those who have been converted to it from heresy or schism (even when either the latter or the former have fallen away afterwards from the Church), whenever they contract either betrothal or marriage with one.another;"
"The same laws are binding also on all Catholics as enumerated above, if they contract betrothal or marriage with non-Cathnlics, baptized or unbaptized, cvell after a dispensacion has been obtained from the impediment of mixed religion or disparity of worship, unkes it should otherwise be decreed by the Holy Sce for some particular place or region;
" Non-Catholics, whether baptized or unbaptized, who contract among themselves, are nowhere bound to observe the Catholic form of betrothal or marriage; and
"Whereas these deciees not only profess to bind the members of the Roman Catholic Church, but also (1) those who, having been baptized within that church, have afterwards withdrawn therefrom; ( 2 ) those Protestants who may intermarry with Roman Catholics; (3) those lioman Catholics who may be married by other than Roman Catholic priests; therefore,
"Resolved,-That the Methodist Church has always maintained, and must continue to maintain, the suprenacy of the civil law in determining the conditions upon which the marriage contract may be legally made, and what is involved in its faithful fulfilment;
"That we deny the right of any church, our own or any other, to declare invalid or cast doubt upon the validity of any marriacc. solemnized according to law in any of the Provinces of Canada;
"That we maintain that in every Province of Canada each religious denomination should have equal rights before the law on the question of the solemnization of marriage, and all thereto pertaining, and that the due application of the right of civil and religious liberty guarantced to all citizens in Canada requires that this should be recognized by all legislative bodies;
"That further, we maintain that any and all attempts to give effect to the provisions of the Ne Temere Decree, to the disturbance and ruin of duly cónstituted families must meet our firm resistance, and cannot with us, as a matter of sacred conscience, and civil and religious right, be tolerated;
"That we appeal to the governments in our several Provinces to enact, if not already in existence, and enforce such measures as shall forcerer confirm the validity of marriages, duly solemnized according to law, and thereby resist and check these foreign aggressions, and quict all doubts on the part of the citizens of our Dominion in this regard."

## Mormonism

Is said to have become a menace to Canada and Canadians. This Department is now earefully investigating the rumors which have reached us. We stand ready to lieartily and vigorously eo-operate with every Canadian in resistance of any efforts to gain Mormon dominance over Canadiall affairs, or to introduce the teachings or practice of prolygany in this fair land.

## Tine Suppresion of Opium, Cocaine and Habit-Forming Druge.

The derelopment of the use of opium, eocaine, morphine, etc., in Canada has been most alarming. The number of persons in various cities who have sulfered physical, intelleetual and moral ruin fiom this eause is appalling. Some years ago, after the former General sccretary of this Department had investigated these matters and made representations to the Federal authoritics, a law was enaeted prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale, except for medical purposes, of opium within this Dominion. Sinee then further legislation has been enacted, maling more stringent this legislation, and including not only opium, hui also cocaine, morphine and all habitlorining drugs.

The principal provisions of this law may well find a place in this report: It prohibits, under a penalty of $\$ 500.00$ and costs, or one year imprisonment, or both, the importation, manufaeture, sale, offering for sale, having in possession, taking, carrying, or causing to be taken or carried any habit-forming drugs for any other than scientific or medicinal purp es. It forbids the smoking of opium, or having smokable opium in issession, under a penalty of $\$ 50.00$ and costs or three months, or bot It makes it an indietable offence, under a penalty of $\$ 100.00$ and eosts, or one month, or both, to he found in any house, room, or place to which persons resort for the purpose of sinoking or inhaling opium. It makes it an indictable offence, under a penalty of $\$ 200.00$ and eosts or three moiths, or both, for any person to deal in any such drug, either giving, selling or furnishing it to any person other than those whose profession entitles its use for seientifie or medicinal purposes; or to negleet the necessary record of all sales; or to sell, cxcept upon a physician's medieal preseription, or to refuse a police offiecr the privilege of examination of the record of sales; or for a physician to give a preseription except for purely medicinal purposes. It provides for seareh by warrant either day or night, and the confiscation and destruction of all drugs and receptacles. It places onus of proof as to medical or seientific uses upon the defendant. It enaets that no convietion, judgment or order can be removed by certiorari into any higher court, and authorizes the Gov-ernor-in-Council to make additional orders and regulations, and add

10 the list of drugs now scheduled (opimm, morphine and eocaine). under the Act.

Canada is to be congratulated upon having probably the most advanced legislation on these subjects found in any country. The Legislature of Quebec has also enacted very stringent laws on this subject. We express the earnest hope that the constabulary of our country will elficiently and effectively enforee these laws, thus renioving from many persons the opportunity to mulnge in praetices which are most degrading to morats, debauching to eharacter, and destruetive to health and life.

## China's Strugale Against Opium.

This Department has also rendered every possible assistance to the campaign for the prohibition of opium in China. China's struggle against opium is the finest national moral movem.nt in the world to-day. 'The thoughtful Christian-Canadian, Ame can or European -may well bow his head abashed before tire realization that no soealled Christian government has ever within its own bounds attaeked the liquor traffic, the traffic in women's virtne, the business of gambling, or even the trade in vicious drugs, with anything tike the zeal and courage with whieh pagan China has undertaken to stamp out the cultivation of poppies and the use of opium. Bnt the shame of comparison cannot hinder fair-minded men from recognizing the moral nobility of the policy whieh the Imperial Government of Peking is pursuing, and most of its provincial vieeroys are sincerely supporting. Few spectaeles of history have appeared more sublime than this virile resolve of $a$ vast nation to be rid of its besetting sin. Opium was originally foreed on China by British power in order to make profitable one of India's most abundant crops. The poliey was regarded as a necessary item in the reseue of Indian farmers from their dire poverty. Without a market for poppies, it was supposed that a large portion of the peasantry of India would starve. The moral sifeets on the cons-mers for a long time were entirely overlooked. We rejoice that the present Asquith Ministry very soon began to look at the moral factor. And even that Govermment felt that too sudden a change of poliey in India would be disastrous. For a eompromise, therefore, it was agreed that India would reduce onetenth eaeh year its exportations of opium to China, if China would likewise diminish one-tenth each year its iuternal production of the poppy. Ten years would thus extinguish bottr phases of the business.

Now, China on its part has done vastly better than this contract. In three years, so urgent are the anti-opium measures of the Government and so aroused is public feeling, China has cut down its own production three-fourths. Importation, in contrast, in those three years was diminished less than three-tenths.

This disparity aroused immense dissatisfaction among the Chinese. The Parliament, by resolution, and great numbers of the
people, by popular petition, earnestly requested the lmperial Parlianent of Great Britain to immediately abolish all importation of opium from India. China in return undertook to root every poppy out of Chinese soil in a year. The British Ciovernment adopted an agrecment submitted by Dir Edward Grey, which goes far to remove a long standing blight on Anglo-chinese conmerce. The export of opiun from India to China is to cea e, " if clear phoof is given of the complete abscnce of production of native opium in China." In the meantine, Indian opium "shall not be conveycd into any province which can establish by clear evidence that it has suppressed the cultivation and import of native opinm." The import duty while it lasts is to be trebled, China making a corresponding increase on its own drug.

Our own Cliurch will be deeply interested in learning the effect of these efforts upon the l'rovince of Sze-chuan, where all our missions in China are located. Sir John Jordan long ago declared this Province would "furnish the supreme test or failure of the programne of total prohibition." The largest of the Provinces, with a population and an area far exceeding that of Great Britain itself, it has for years been the greatest opium-producing Province in the Limpire. Last Mareh, Sir Alex. Hosie, then in Sze-chuan, wrote: "As the result of my own personal investigation and of the testimony of others, 1 am satistied that poppy cultivation has for the present been suppressed in Sze-chuan, and there can be no doubt that this success is due to the ability and energy of his Excellency the Viceroy." I'liere was, at first, resistance in at least two districts; but, apparently, no lives were taken, as reported from Shansi and Sinkiang.

The supreme test required by the Britislı Ambassador has, then, been satisfied, and the new agreement has followed. One asks oneself: Does history offer any parallel to this record of change in Clina? The opium habit is singularly insidious, and harder to eradicate than the craving for stimulants. The vested interests are enormons and the loss of revenue threatens the financial equilibrium of some of the provinces. Yet China, with a weak executive, is determinedly cifecting a social reform which would balfe any other power in the world, except Japan. Of Japan, the United States Commission reported: "A non-Cliristian country is the only country visited where the opium question is dealt with in its purely moral and social aspect." In this eulogium China must now be included.

The new agreement honorably carries out Lord Morley's promise of May 30tl, 1006 , "that to any plan for the restriction of the consumption of opium, brought forward in good faith, His Majesty's Government would agree, even though it might cost us some sacrifice." It remains to be seen whether the gains from the new departure will not far exceed the lose, both to the ryots of India and to the commerce of the Empire. In according more respect to China, Great Britain has done much to cleanse her own fame, and to close a chapter of her history which no one can regard without keen regret.

## Gamblino.

The Methodist Chureh has always taken a strong stand against the practice of gambling. Believing that the spirit of gambling cnters largely into all games of clance and thereby inculcates the gambling passion, we have sought in the past to discourage all such questionable pastimes. But in these days we must go muel further. People who have seruples against playing cards are now gambling in stocks; many who are total abstainers in regard to the usc of intoxicating liquors are now intoxicated over real estate speculation, and the day has come when the prineiples of Christ in regard to the making and spending of money must be applied to every phase of our social and busincss life.

The gambler has laid his slimy fingers on the world of sport. Instead of clean recreation we have exhibitions of sordid money-making. The glory of many an honest game has been destroyed by the foul atmosphere created by the men who bet. Profit through another's loss is sheer selfishness. It hardens the heart, unsettles men for the ordinary business of life, and is the open door to gross immorality. It must be war to a finish against the gambling : n: rit, whether manifested legally or otherwise.

There is legitimate buying and selling in stocks, but when speculation takes the place of netual business transactions, when men stake a little in the hope of getting large returns, when disciples of Clirist are seen day after day watching with feverish interest the rise or fall of the stock market, the effect on themselves and the kingdom cannot be anything but larmful. Transactions in real estatc are necessary, and the rapid populating of the country and growth of the cities is bound to cause inereased values in property. But there is no mistaking the fact that the desire to get rich quick has carried many of our people away from seeking first the kingdom of Fod and His righteousness. There are painful evidences that many of our Church members lave exchanged durable riches for filthy luere. The day has come when we must warn our people against engaging in any transaction whose tendency is to dim the vision of the unsearchable riches of Christ. If men grow rieh through a sudden rise in the value of their real estate, we must show them the increased claim that comes from those who live in slums, and whose lahors have been largely responsible for the increase in the value of their property.

If our people are to be kept from being damned in the midst of their money getting, the pulpit, by example and precept, must deal with these larger problems and once more teach the people to make money honestly, sare it continmally, and spend it wisely as stewards of that which belongs to fod. For if we are unfaithful in the unrighteons mammon, who will commit to us the true riches? And if we are unfaithful in that which is another man's, who will give us that which is our own?

It was very encouraging to see the strong stand taken by our Chureh in co-operation with other Moral Reform ageneies, when legislation was sought to prevent gambling in eonnection with horse races. Although not entirely successful, the experience of the campaien is a valuable asset in view of future confliets.

The following facts gleaned by the Moral and Social Reform Council of Camdn will throw some light on the present situation:

Two gears ago in terms of the compromise on the Miller Bill ndopted by Parliament. the business of gambling and betting in general was as formerly prohibited, and made to apply to race track betting ami the publieation of information that might be used in the busiress of betting.

An exeeption, however, wns made in the cuse of bookmaking and pool selling on race tracks during racing meets on races being run thereon proviled that-
(a) In the cuse of rumning races not more than two meets of seven days each are held in the course of a year, and that at least twenty lays elapse between meets, and
(b) lin the case of trotting and pacing races not more than three days are allowed in any one ealemdar week, nor fourteen lays in all in any caleudar year.

The Moral and Sorinl Keform (comncil, composed of the various organizations co-operating on behalf of legislation whieh would result in greatly lessening the evils attembant upon race track gambling. felt that this merasure ought to be given a fair trinl before the gnestion was opened again at the Council's instanee in Parliament.
'l'wo raeing seasons have pussed and several things have transpired:

1. Race tracks have greatly increased in number.
?. Several tracks have introduced the liari-Mutuel Machines, either along with, or as a substitute for, bookmakers.

Ill the infomation we have been able to gather as to how this innovation is working out leads us to believe that it has not resulted in the lessening of the avils of race track gambling and betting, but rather in increasing them. Many people who were afraid of mateliing their wits agrinst the hookmaker huve no objeetion to putting up their money against the Racing Association, represented by the Puri-Mutuel Machine. The reports from Australia, also, bear testimony to the same fact that the Pari-Mutuel Machines encourage and extend the vice of gambling.
3. The courts have interpreted the law as not prohibiting the pmblication and eirculation of information that may be used in hookmaking.
4. At least one race truck, namely, The Minoru of Vancouver, B.C., las had three inmediately successive seven-day racing meets with full gambling and betting accompaniments, the second and third being held under anspices nominally other than those of the Association owning the traek.

In addition to these considerations we are compelled to face the following facts:

1. l'arliainent, two years ago, deliberately put itself on ${ }^{\text {receord, }}$ in the name of the Canadian people, as favoring within specifled limits of space and time, what it, outside of these limits, universally recognized as a cricilual and debasing business, involving financial, socinl and moral ruin to large numbere, paticularly of young men. This is a confusion of moral standards whiel must incvitably bear a terrible laarvest of harm in days to come.
2. This same action learcs the Canadian people open to the charge of permitting under the Uuion Jack what is criminal under the Stars and Stripes in almost all of the States in the Ameriean Union, so that the professional swindlers in the persons of race traek gamblers lonk upon Canada und speak of it as alinost the ouly remaining Paradise of their fraternity in North Ameriea.

The Exeeutive of the Council in the light of these fuets and considerations is of opirion that the time las arrived when this matter must again be faced and the battle fought to a finish, it heing impossible to rest until this debasing business of exploiting vice is made in law what it is in fact, a erime business, quite regardless of whether it is practised by those in the lighest social eireles or in the lowest strata of society. We most heartily coneur in this decision, and declare our readiness to eamestly and heartily eo-opernte in such an effort.

## Industrial Conditions.

The General Conference Connmittee on Sociologieal Questions, in conelnding its report, said: "We recommend that all the matters in this report be handed to the Department of Temperance, Prohibition and Moral Reform, that they may give as much practieal effect us possible to the recommendations and principles emborlied therein."

Under these instructions the Department has given speeinl study to the sneial and industrial conditions in every part of our field. In view of unrest in many centres of industry, including the cessation of labor by miners in Western Canada, and the never-ceasing struggle betwern the employer and emplnyee, we wonld earnestly emphasize the sane and strong pronouncements of the General Confercnee as adopted in the report of the Committee on Sociologieal Questions. We call especial attention to the following paragraphs: "Community vs. Individuality," "Weakness of our Social Order," "The Chmreh proclaims for Human Brotherhood," "Improvement of the Sorial Order," "Conservators of Wealth," "The Unearned Increment and Land Values," ete. This report may he obtained from this Departinent. We very earnestly recommend our ministers to give cereful stndy to this report. to hand copies to the editors of their local newspapers, and to distribute it freely among their people.

In these latter times the duty is thrust npon us with all the added
emphasis of the conditions of our day to reek to solve these industrial nnd socini problems. Surely to-day the Clureh muet feel, even more than in the birth hour of Christinnity, "The Spirit of the Jord is upon me, beeause He hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor; He linth sent me to lienl the broken-henrted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liherty thent that are hruisert, to preneh the aceeptable year of the Tonct." We believe that in Jesus Christ is a solntion of nll these problems, howsocver intricate, and tangled, and difficult. Yet multiIniles turn awny, and decery the Chureh. Oh that the servants of Jeans Christ inight lise and teach the Golden Rule, the Imrd's I'rayer, the Sermon on the Monnt, imtil ceery weary, hurdened, unhappy toiler would find in Him the light for his darkness, the bolum for his wounds, the solnee for his sorrow, nud the uplift for his downtrodlen heart. Clirist in the heart is the ahsolute solution to all things social. political and religions. We know that such an nssertion is too radical to be aceepted, too simple to be considered potentially aideIllute, but the more we study the currents of moilern theories, the bune we are courieted that complication bugets complication, diflirulty ereates diffienlties, assertions enll for assertions, propositions give rise to propositions, politienl theories eancel and are eaneelled liv other theories. peonomies contravene eronomies, socialism nllures to other socinlistic theories, until without "Christ in the heart" one "nds his investigations in the despnir of "vanity, all is vanity." It serems arbitrary to say so, but the faet remains that there is no other mane given under the done of the blue sky wherchy the mation enn he socially. cenomically and politienlly saved. but through the nume of Jesus Clirist. We may fly our theories himh in the upper air of specnlation, determine the currents, prediet the storms, lut Christ is the one reeonciler for a confused and lost world. Sin and selfishness blind the eyes and prison the air until theories hecone angry and malignant and irreconeilable. "Christ in the leart" makes possible tlie folden Rule, makes possible the universal. mornl hasis of civil soriets. "Thon shalt love thy neiglthor as thyself." So let us hring all things in life. and all nssociations of life into that fair, fill. free neceptance of Him, until He shall permeate the relations lietween employer and emploved, and dominate the marts of trade. the plaee of lahor and the halls of legislation. the courts of justice. and every arena, where any life exploits its offorts and attempta its antivities.

The Problem of the City.

There is a problem in every city, and a prohlem as brond and big as the city itself. The problem ineludes the congested down town district, and the less congested and well-housed up town district, the businnss areas and the residence sections, and extends into the snhurbs which border the city. We have sought to glean facts con-
curuing social evile and mural conditions of the eity, so that some steps may be taken for their betterment. During the summer we have employed one of our probationers to investigate conditions in a number of Untario cities. His instructions were to glean all possible information on the following subjects:

Physical Conditions.

1. Housing:

Overerowding.
Lodging Houses for casuals.
Boarding llouses for young people, ete.
2. Sanitation:

Water supply.
Garbage disposal, ete.
Closets and seweruge.
3. Hospitals:

Infectious diseases.
Tuberculosis.
Convalescent homes.
Mentally defective, etc.
4. Public Lavatories.
5. Publie Swimming Baths.
6. Town Plauning.

## Industrial COnditions.

1. The unemployed, underemployed, and unemployable, including the indolent and improvident.
2. Employment ageneies.
3. Sweated industries.
4. Wages.
5. Hours of labor.
6. Industrial Hygiene, including mhealthy oceupations, siekness and aceidents.
7. Factory regulations and inspeetion.
8. Workmen's compensation.
9. Women's work.
10. Trades Unionism: Strikes, Union Label.
11. Parental.

## Children's Conditions.

2. Pure milk supply.
3. Creehe.
4. Infant mortality.
5. Medieal inspection in sehools. ete.
i. Conduct.
6. Juvenile Courts: Dependents, Defectives, Delinquents.
7. Night schools, etc.
8. Child labor.
9. Firesh air plans.

## Moral Conditions.

1. Intemperance.
2. Gambling.
3. Sabbath Observance.
4. Social purity: White Nhave 'Tratfic, Houses of Ill Fame, and other forms.
5. Crime: Prison Condilions, Prescut Methods, Plans of impprovement, Jurenilc Courts, Indeterminate sentence.
6. Theatres and Moring Picture Shows.

## Philanthropic Conditions.

1. The Churches: Men's Meetings, P.S.A., etc. Institutional Work, etc. etc.
2. Missions.
3. Settlements.
4. Other Institutions: including Adult School Movement, Friendly sorieties, Clubs for Forcigners, etc.
5. Charity organization.
6. Poor rclief by municipalities.
7. National Council of Women, etc., etc.

## Miscellaneous Conditions.

1. Public Libraries.
2. Political Corruption.
3. Obscrvance of Federal, Provincial and Municipal Enactments.
4. Fraternal Delegates hetween Ministerial Association and Trudes and Labor Comicil.

Conditions of the Immigrant.
Including:
Reception on arrival.
Teaching of English Language.
Teaching of Civics, etc., etc.
Chincse Laundries.
In obtaining the results of this investigation, we have sought to remedy wrong conditions. Copies of the investigation have been sent
to the ministers, and they have called the Quarterly Board Committee on Moral Keform to consider what could be done. Practical men have given prayerful consideration, and plans are being developed which it is hoped will greatly improve these conditions. It is a dulticult problem. We recognize that we cannot solve the problem of a community simply by setting up banners of virtue and righteousness, and shaming evil-doers out of a Five Points into a Mulberry-Bend, and out of a Mulberry-Bend into some newer nest of iniquity. There must be a moral displacement which will eliminate the personal iniquities that give environment to the slunss. If civilization merely invades the social frontiers of the city, even though it should occupy the intersecting four corners of the typical slums with the highest emblems of virtue, no permanent good will be achieved. Eveu if you should establish a school house at one corner, a hospital at another, a model home at yet another, and crown it all with a mission chapel or college settlement at the fourth corner-all these, if unaided by the moral transformation of the man, were like sowing diamonds in the sea. Christian civilization can best perform its daily task, and can only perform its miracles by going down into the athiosphere of the slums and breathing into them the breath of life by simply, moving in, without ostentation, without any institutional banners, without any ecclesiastical wardrobe, without the pride of name; wearing merely virtues of grace and personal character which give heart to all true creeds, and speaking that voice of love which is in all languages, the voice of the true God.

Several cities this year have had great house-cleaning. These efforts have accomplished splendid results. The Toronto Board of Health deserves special commendation for its thorough, sane, and successful work. The report of Toronto Medical Health Otticer upon its slum conditions is most instructive. Quoting a few paraglaphs, he says:
"I'hese investigations, as hereinafter set forth, have fully demonstrated that we are confronted with the problem of a great city. There are few conditions found in the slums of European cities that have not been revealed in Toronto, the difference being only one of degree, and the conditions of the lesser degree to-day will, if not corrected, become those of the greater degree to-morrow. In fact, conditions have been revealed quite as bad in character as any in either European or American cities, but fortunately these are thus far limited in extent."
"Much can be done to improve the dwellings and no doubt make many that are uninhabitable, inhabitable. To this end the department is rendering all the assistance and suggestions possible to the tandlord. Much improvement has been found since the investigations have been made, and many places have been cleaned up and inproved, but ther are very many yet which will require more drastic measures. In order to keep these districts reasonably clean requires frequent and thorough re-inspection, and appropriations for
this purpose will no doubt repay the City many times over, as such action will materially diminish diseases and remove many of the breeding places of flies and fever; will protect the City from nuisances and maintain a better standard of health and comfort. The filthy habit of throwing slop water and other objectionable things in the yard and lanes is often responsible for unsanitary conditions. In order that this may be ovcrcome, proper and efficient drainage must be insisted on."
"The environments," says Lydston, " in which the children of the poor and the degenerate class are reared, are such as must necessarily breed innmorality, crime and vice. The crowded habitations and filthy streets of these slums are a fcrtile soil in which to bring the seeds of crime to fruition. Here the gardens of vice raise large crops. In nuetropolitan slums launts of depravity and disease are found in their highest development. Herc are to be found the settings of the stage on which the child of the slums acts the juvenile partsacts them so well that they finally glide into their predestined place in the patchwork of crime and prostitution without perceptible transformation. The teachings and examples of the drunkards, thieves, filthy personalities, gamblers and prostitutes in large city slums are rarely incffective. A child born and reared amid such surroundings has about the same chance of escaping a life of shanie or crime as an un-vaccinated baby confincd in a pest-house would have of escaping small-pox. It is not surprising that an endless stream of thieves, murderers, prostitutes, lunatics, epileptics, and hospital patients issue from such recruiting stations as the city slums. Placed in the same, or similar circumstances, how many children would turn out any better than those that einanate from these slums. Crininals and moral lepers are born in the atmosphere of physical and moral rottenness pervading the slums of large cities. Here is the very fountain head of the river of vice and crime that many more of us talk about, but only a few enter, for these social problems are usually studied from the outside. These are the fields in which General Booth has made himself such undying fame as a plilosophic moralist."
"It must be apparent, thercfore, from the foregoing report, that we are confronted with the existence of coagested districts of unsanitary, over-crowded dwellingz, which ... :nace to public health, affording hotbeds for germination and :"ation of disease, vice and crime. Municipality after municip it us been called upon to pay the penalty for ncglected slums. ? ortion of this paid by human life and human suffering cannot ve as easily computed as the tax for hospital, prison and reformatory maintenance. What we want is prevention, not cure. We can scarcely hope for people to rise much above their environments. Environment leaves its indelible records on mind, soul and body. The two great essentials in the housing movement are, first, to ascertain the facts, and secondly, to make these facts plain to the municipality, as they constitute the very quarry from which material may be obtained for the construc-
tion of plit th ind securing the necessary legislation for the conducting of an 'n...cient campaign."

We wish we might have incorporated the whole of this valuable report. But sufficient has been given to reveal the thoroughness, the importance, and the value of the investigation. T'oronto is to be congratulated upon the splendidly practical and helpful work of Dr. Hastings, its efficient and capable Medical Health Officer.

This investigation was followed by a city "house-cleaning" whose beriefits could not be enumerated in statistics nor expressed in figures of speech. We would gladly render assistance to all the cities within the field of our Church's work, if similar investigations and "eleanups" would be undertaken.

The Church must patiently and carefully study this problem of the city. It is not a mere matter of placing a mission here and there, where liymns are sung and sermons preached. The challenge of the city to the Christianity of the city is a problem of intricate, perplexing and difficult solution. We certainly shall not help the morals of the city if we sell our down-town churches and build great cathedrals in the residential sections, thus moving away from the masses of the people, and forsaking them to Romanism, Judaism, or Paganism. The great cities where congregations have farewelled from their downtown property have multiplied the saloans, pool rooms, dance halls. ani brothels in those very districts.

Some stern facts must be faced and in their presence we must surely do something. "My Neighbor," the new book by Rev. James S. Woodsworth, B.A., B.D., Superintendent of All Peoples' Mission, Winnipeg, is a valuable and timely contribution upon this subject which should be in the hands of every minister and worker in moral and social reforms. It may be obtained from Rev. Fred. C. Stephenson, M.D., Secretary of Forward Movement of Missions.

In 1901, 40.40 per cent of Canadians lived in cities above 8,000 , as compared with 31.59 per cent. in 1891. The census of 1911, probably shows a higher percentage. We are already, therefore, within the danger zone. The cities seem likely in the near future to dominate the country, and their rule will be ruinons if it is not righteons.

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Montreal, In 1800, had 1,000 population.
    " 400,000 "
    ." " 1911, has probably 500,000 population.
Toronto, In 1834, bad 9,000 populatlon.
    " " 1850, " 25,000 "
    " " 1907, " 250,000 "
    " " 1911, has probably 400,000 population.
Winnipeg, in 1871, had 240 population.
    \(\begin{array}{lllll}\text { " } & \text { " } 1891, & \text { " } & 25,000 & \text { " } \\ \text { " } & \text { " }\end{array}\)
    " " 1911, has probably 175,000 population.
Vancouver, in 1881, was virgin forest.
    " "1891, had 13,000 population.
    " " 1901, " 26,000
    " " 1911, has probably 150,000 population, with its suburbe.
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Each of these four cities will probably in teu $y$ several times double its population, and a large number of othe Canadian cities will enter their class. These multitudes will be a very nation under the sun. In each of these cities now there are not less than a score of nationalities. Montreal has $i 0,000$ foreigners, i.e., besides French and English. 'I'oronto has, perhaps 45,000 non-Anglo-Saxons, and Winnipeg has about 50,000 . Vancouver has at least 12,000 Orientals besides other foreigners. What will be the character of these millions of Canadian city dwellers of the near future?

These serious facts open up to us a solemn responsibility. What shall be the character of C'anadian cities in the coming years? Who will gorern our cities? Shall the Kingdom of God be realized in them in these coming days? Or shall the powers of darkness control them? Truly the church of Jesns Christ must arise to her responsibility, and dominated by the spirit of Jesus Christ with a vision of duty, and privilege, and achicvement for the Master, plan for the salvation of the people.

Surely this is a time for prayer and planning and active effort. Who can measure the importance of saving the city? It is as farreaching as goes the influence of the city, and more important than the development of her manufactures, commerce, and trade. We are profoundly impressed that the time is now for some active effort which will reach the multitnde in their needs, and bring help and salvation to the poor, the forcigner and the homeborn in the congested districts of our great citics. We must be positive and constructive in our work. We nust develop efforts on the Master's principles which will supply education, social lifc in a church home, clean, elevating recreation, medical dispensary, nursing at home, Creche, moulding public sentiment for better sanitation, comfortable housing within reach of the poor, teaching Christian citizenship, guarding the franchise against corruption and fraud, suppressing drunkenness and vice, promoting personal and social purity, and much more. This must be done in combination with sane but aggressive evangelism, often through specialized workers, and with use of special methods, going into the strcets and lanes and compelling all classes and conditions of men to come in.

May we not hope that our consecrated men and women of education, and wealth and influcnce, with patriotism most worthy, and humanitarianism most Christ-like, will come forward to help in the study and solving of this great problem, so vital to our national character and our country's prosperity.

## The Rural Community Problem.

All the problem is not in the city. There is just as real and vital a problem in our rural communities. Once the church was the centre where the young people found both their religious and social needs supplied. It is not so now. Many country churches seem to
hase lost their efticiency and influeuce. The old eonditions have departed, and the former methods will not attract the people to-day.

We have published a leaflet on this problem. It is the story of the solving of the difficulty in one community, and we hope this leaflet may help others who have found similar ditticulties. We plead with pastors, officials, and chureh members in rural communities to earnest planuing and consecrated endeavor to meeting the needs of their own community, and holding the people of their neighborhood to the Chureh, the Cirist, the Cross, and the consecration which means so much for their distriet and for their people.

## The Brotherhoods.

In many places both urban and rural, the organization of a Brotherhood has proven a most valuable uplift. Broad in its vision, fraternal in its associations, patriotic in its prineiples, and Cliristian in its influence, these Brotherhoods have often proven themselzes a benedietion. We would recommend that the Adult Men's Bible Class be the spring and centre of their organization, and then they become a foree in every struggle for good eitizenship, a band of leaders in the great Men's Missionary Activity, and the heart and centre of the Men and Religion Movement.

This great movement among the men of the Chureh of Christ is most worthy, and too important for any male member to neglect. The objective as set forth in the literature of this Movement, whose plan has been thus briefly summarized, is as follows:

To help find the $3,000,000$ men missing from participation in Church life. There are $3,000,000$ more girls and women in the churches of North America than men and boys.

1. To stimulate speeialized work for men and boys in every church on the continent.
2. To win thousands of uneonverted men and boys to Chirist and the Church.
3. To double the enrollment in Bible Class study.
4. To reveal programmes of Christian service that will command the lives of the most efficient men of the two nations.
5. To continue the emphasis upon the great Missionary appeal at home, and in the non-Christian world.
(6. To exalt the spiritual power of the public worship of God.

The churehes have seen many movements come and some movements go in the present generation. They have never before been asked to lend their strength to one which held within itself the promise of such beneficence. Its object is no less than to vitalize the religion of American manhood, to reassert the place of the Churcli as the centre of influcnces which "save" the individual from his sins and bring salvation to civic and social life.

It is a great programme. The prayers and the labor of strong Christian men are represented in it. God grant that a movement so
laudable in its aims may be saved from errore of unwisdom and may yield the soug't-for harvest!

## Tue Cbininal and His Theataent.

This is not u problen: merely of walls and guards and restraints. It is rather we froble af the transformation of the criminal into the citizen.

How ean this be done? Many of these prisoners are good prisoners. They obey the rules, get all their credits, but unfortunately these poor fellows cannol stand the temptation of a free life. The life in the prison, though intended not only to protect society but to help restore the manhood of the prisoner, fails at both points. The eriminal comes baek again and again. The administrating of punishment, in spite of all the efforts of the warden and his assistants to the contrary, barburizes, paganizes, demoralizes, disorganizes the manhood of the man. One of the dreadful things abont wrong doing is the deep inward wrong inflieted on the man himself.

The pmishment inflieted on the moral constitution of the man does not cease with the termination of the imprisonment.

Many plans are being experimented. The nation is moving onward in the search for a solntion of the problem. The Indeterminate Sentenee, the paroling of the prisoner, the prison farm, and many other plans are great improvements over the dungeons, the chains, and the cells of silence of the days not so long gone by. One of Canada's most notable efforts is the new prison farm at Guelph, Ont., soon to be formally opened with appropriate ceremony by the Premier and other notables of the Provinee. Here prisoners are put upon their honor, rather than keep in the ordinary prison garb, and under guard of men with guns. The Provincial anthorities are to be congratulated upon their construetive effort to redeem the man and sare the citizen, who for the time has fallen into evil ways.

## Miny Other Refomms.

This report, already altogether too lengthy, has not discussed many of the reforms upon which the Department is rendering such assistance as is possible. We might mention, among others, the Canadiznization of the foreigner, whom we helieve should not receive the framehise and become a voter until he has been a resident of Canalu at least five years, has learned something of Canadian ideals, can read and write, and has some knowledge of Canada and its affairs; the treatment of the children, homes for the dependent, proper care and edueation for the mentally defeetive, and Juvenile Conrts with such methods as would redeem and develop into good citizens the delinquents; the fair and proper treatment of the druniard under arrest; moral and patriotic teaching in our Public Schools, Collegiate Institutes, Colleges and Universities: the wise and definite
censorship, by men of high moral character, of moring picture films, the bills for the hoardings, and the operas and plays at the theatres; the suppression of pool rooms; the observance of the Lord's Day, and every other question where a wrong should be righted, and an evil condition should be corrected.

## Etangelism.

Let it be clearly understood that our objective is nothing less than the establishment of Christ's Kingdom on earth. The prohibition of the liquor traffic, the cleansing of politics, the suppression of gambling and other evils are not ends in themselves, but only means to an end. 'The Kingdom of Christ ruleth over all, and it is in the light of that kingdom that we see the enormity of the sins of society. The fact that we do see these sins in a way that our fathers did not, argues the presence of a brighter light, a clearer vision, and consequently an increased responsibility.

But if we seck the Kingdom, the driving force behind all our moral reform work must be the powers of the world which is to come. The success of our labor depends more upon purely spiritual forces than upon anything elsc. Christ spoke the most spiritual truths in the Bible to the fallen woman hy the well. The apostle puts the fnlness of the spirit in contrast to being drunk with wine. The rision of John was not simply the Lamb as a refuge for sinners, but a Lamb on the throne of the city that was coming down from God out of Heaven and being establishcd on the earth. It takes the highest to lift the lowest. This being so, to what source must we look for increased power? There is no doubt about the answer. Jessiss Christ said, "Exeept a man be born of the spirit, he cannot see the Kingdom." What a man cannot sec he cannot intelligently work for. While John Wcsley and his helpers were following hard after the regeneration of individuals, they also saved the country from revolution and brought in an era of reform. Hase we found a better waj? It is true that the Mcthodist Church is making progress in many direetions, but are we increasing in our concern for the enversion of men to God? It was onee said of a very busy chureh, "the zeal of thine house hath eaten me up." Are we so occupied in running the machinery that we have gotten away from the supreme purpose that brought the Son of God from Heaven? Is it true that the Methodist Church began in the spirit and is now striving to perfect itself in the flesh? Withont much machinery or equipment we were once used by God to stem the tide of eril and spread scriptural holiness throughout the land. Has God as mighty an instrument in the Methodist Church to-day?

There is no eridence that God is less willing now to save men from sin than He was a hundred and fifty years ago, and His porrer is still that of the Almighty. The fault is with ourselves. "Why conld me not cast ont the eril spirit?" asked the Disciples. Terus placed
the cause of failure at their own doors. They were unfit. The time has come for an advance all along the line in regard to winning men to Jesus Christ. Evangelism is not a method; it is a spirit abroad in the Church. People are not converted except in a conversion atmosphere. Christ cannot draw men unto himself through a cold and ind.icrent church. Whatever people may say about the Methodist Church, they should not be able to say that it has no concern for their souls. Let us cease passing resolntions regarding Evangelism and go to work at the job. We have spent much effort in mending the net; let us now east the mended net out. It is our one great chance throughont eternity. The Church stands between God and a perishing world. If we fail Him then He has no other resources. And what will we have to say to Him at the last day? Oh, that the divine concern and passion for the lost might be pomred afresh upon us from on high! If the converting power of God was present in the Church, it wonld be felt immediately in the homes of the people, and through great homes God makes great nations.

A fresh vision of the beauty of God reveals to us the ugliness of the slmms, and the God who makes the flowers wonld set His people to make the rities of the land more beautiful. A deeper holiness demands eleaner politics and shames from the land the traitor who buys and sells rotes. A new baptism of love has more than onee settled ynimrels between labor and capital. A passion for righteousness drives out the passion for sordid money making. If this power began again to conrse through our Chureh, it would come to pass that the mountain of the Lord's house would be established in the top of the mountains and be exalted above the hills, and the people would flow unto it, and by and by out of the inequalities of the present and the sin and suffering and strife of this present evil world there would come to the earth Our Father's House, in which God's will would be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Let us take hold afresh of the old petition," Thy Kinglom come. Thy will be dune on earth as it is in Ileaven," and let us, hmmbling ourselves, and setting our faces afresh to the task of saving the world, go ont to be used of God as never before, to turn men from sin to righteousness and translate them from the kingdom of darkinss into the kingrom of God's dear Son.

> Atabery (Gminis, lirnerm superintement. S. J. Chows, liencral sıffrintendent.
> 'T. Albert Moore, General Secretary.

## RESOLUTIONS

## 1. The Death of Rev. H. S. Magee.

Resolved, That this General Board is plunged into the deepest sorrow because of the extremely sad death of the Rev. H. S. Magee, one of its devoted and faithful Field Secretaries, at Elmira, N.Y., on Wednesday, 7th June, 1911.

For over four years Mr. Magee has rendered most faithful and efficient service throughout the whole field of work of our Church. A clear thinker, an able speakcr, a delightful companion, an earnest and sincere servant of Jesus Christ, he was a brother greatly beloved wherever he was known. Throughout his ministry of twenty years he was always an evangelical preacher, and an andent advocate of moral and social reforms. He naturally became a leader in lis own community in every campaign for better citizenship and national righteousness. His ability as a pastor-evangelist was so marked that for two years the Toronto Conference employed him as Conference Evangelist, where lis ministry was splendidly successful. In the wider field of labor in connection with the Department of Temperance, Prohibition and Moral Reform he visited frequently all the Provinces of the Dooninion, as well as Newfoundland, to the great lelight of our ministers and people, and greatly strengthening this most important branch of the work of our Church. In the midst of lis arduous labors his licalth broke down. Suffering from neurasthenia, and, at the same time endeavoring faithfully to administer his duty to the Department, together with unexpected financial responsibility he became subject to melancholia, through which he lias gone from us.

This General Board hereby expresses its unshaken confidence in the integrity of character of Brother Magee, and records its high appreciation of his self-sacrificing and successful work as one of our Field Secretaries. We would assure his widow and children of our loving sympathy with them in their great sorrow and bereavement, and would commend them to the prayers and love of the whole Church.
2. The Death of Rev. A. L. Gee, Ph.D.

We hereby place on record our high appreciation of the services rendered to our work by the late Rev. A. L. Gee, Plh.D., who was elected to this Board by the General Conference, and our sense of great loss in his death. Dr. Gee's amiable spirit, his logical mind, his n:iswerving adherence to all matters for moral and social betterment,
his un'iring energy, all combine to make us realize in a large degree the loss we have sustained.

We assure Mrs. Gee of our deep sympathy for her in her great sorrow, and pray that Gol's tichest blessing may rest upon and sustain her in this great bereavement.

## 3. Commendation of Special Workers.

That having heard the report of the Gencral Secretary in conneetion with the special work of Mr. W. L. Clark and Mr. A. H. Burnett, this Board heartily endorses the aetion of the Executive in their employment, and herely authorizes the continuance of their work :under the direction of the General Seeretary.

## 4. Regarding Apponitment of Field Sechitary.

That whereas the legislation of the last General Conference provilled for the appointment of District Secretaries in conneetion with this Department. and the District Secretaries already appointed have done much to alvance the moral interests of our nation and to lighten the field work needing to be done; and whereas we consider it unwise to disturb even a single one of our pastors by remeving him from the pulpit work in which he is engaged; and althongh this aetion will require even a more arduous devotion to the cause on the part of our General Secretary and Field Secretary, it is hereby resolved, That this Board is of the opinion that it is not clesirable to appoint anyone at present to fill the vacancy cansed by the lamented death of our late respected and much beloved brother and Field Secretary, Rev. H. S. Magee.

## 5. Pledge-Signing Campaigen.

The recommentation in tile report providing for a pledge-signing campaign in the interests of social purity and total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors, tobacco and profanity, was heartily and unanimously adopted. (Page 18.)

## fi. A Monthly Periodical.

Having considered the question of the publication of a monthly paper, to be the organ of the Temperance and Moral Reform Department, we would recommend the Exerutive to take steps to establish such an organ at as early a date as practicable.

## 7. Reading Counse in Social Reform and Service.

In regard to the Rending Course on Social Reform and Service, se recommend that thi matter be referred to a Special Committee,
consisting of the General Secretary, Prof. Bowles, Rev. S. W. Fallis, Measrs. E. S. Caswell and C. C. James, with power to add to their number.

## 8. I'ue Caire of tie Feeble-Minded.

Whereas the number of feeble-minded persons in various parts of the Doniuion of C'auada is on the increase; and

Wheteus adequate provision is not being made for the protection, care and euncation of these persons;

Therefore this Board, while recognizing and appreciating such efforts as are now being made in connection with this important work, would respectfully urge upon the Goverument of the Provinces of the Dominion the importunce of providing institutions for the care and training of this class of persons.

## 9. Rescue and Preventive Work.

Wbereas this Board has had under consideration the importance of the liescue and Preventive work for victims of the social evil, we recomimend that this Board authorize the General Secretary to confer with the authorities of the Deaconess Society and rescue work institutions, with a viev to formulating plans for co-operation in further rescue work.

## 10. The Foreigner and tie Franchise.

Whereas it is essential for the maintenance of gnod government that the franchise be vested in a free and enlightened electorate; and whereas large numbers of immigrants coming into our Dominion are completely ignorant of the genius of our democratic institutions and of the sacred nature of the bullot; thercfore

Resolved,-'This Board would urge upon the Governments of our land-Federal and lrovincial-the enactment of suci legislation as would require a residence in the country for a period of five years, and such educational standards as will ensure an intelligent and independent exercise of the franchise.

## 11. Morals and Good Citizenship in School Curriculom.

Whereas in the building of our national life the highest development of individual character is essential ; therefore

Resolved,- That this Board recommends that provision be made in the Course of Study in the Public and High Schools in various provinces of the Dominion for definite instruction in morals and good citizenship.

## $1 \because$ Iamal ADVIAEM Hon Department

In view of the fact that legal advice is necessary on many points from time to time in the work of this Department, therefore this Hourd would authorize the Benernl Seervtary to engage such legal tounsel as may be ilemed advisable by him.

## lis. Jime Depaighant and the Dominion libiance:

Resolved,- That while this Department, and the whole Muthodisi Chureh, heartily eopperates with the Dominion Alliance in its splendid edncational crmpaigns, its strenuous and unceasing efforts to bettur condtions ly serming amenduents to the laws affecting the liquor truthe, its assistan a: in local Option campaigus iti feery po: sible community; and while earmetly paving for the ontinuel? growth and a wess of the Alliance work and org bation, and rejois ing that onr members have so liberal'y given support to that erganis. tion:

We must renind our ministers and meltibers it the $\mathrm{D}_{\text {sciplit. }}$. of our Churdh requires each congregation to nmm fly lake a ut. erription and collection for this Uepartment, ani, we, therefore, "ecommend that preferne be given our own fand, the that the firt 'nual appeal to all omr congregations on matl-: ation mig lis Depal ent should nlways he for our own work.

## 14. Londir Day Alifivee.

licanlved, -That this Annual Me-ting the General Board of 'Temperamee and Moral Reform of the Met list Churel ereby expresses its profound gratification over the st. so of the wrik of the Lor ${ }^{2}$ Day Alliance during the pasi year. We re ine tor arn that the work continues to liberate an increasing num: N. F of men oin Sunday labor and seven-day in-the-week toil, and wr 1 ncourage the offerers of the Alliance to in easing and unhesitatias port, until in our whole Dominio mo trif shal! be allowet to labor on more than six days each week. Hic comm mis the Alliance to all our people as lueing worthy of the con!? and their - ipport.
 Canada.
 S. P. Rose, D.D.. T. T. Hazelwood, D.I., and J. „. Aikens; A. D. Watson, M.D., Messr Alex. Mills, IL.B., S. J. Carter, Ald. J. 0. MeCarthy a. d C. B. Keenleyside.

## 16. Je lathe Couita in Canamas Citiem.

Whereas the Parliament of Canada has enacted such legislation that any of ou cities may institute a Juvenile Court, we would recommend our Quarterly Board Committees, with the ministers and mople, in all our cities, to initiate a movenent, where nothing has ell done, or to heartily co-operate with any other persons or organizations where an effort is being made to secure the establishunent of st h court in each city at the earliest possible time; and further, we instenct our secretaries to render any possible as stance in this matter.

## 17. Pool Rooms.

Whereas this Board is strongly convineed that the pool room, as ordinarily established, is a menace to the good claracter of the boys and young men of any community; and whereas each Municipal Council has the power to refuse the application for any sueh liceuse; therefor:

Resol, l,-That we urge our people in every place where such pool rooms are now established, or whete efforts are being made to hegin such places, to earnest endeavor, with people of other communions and organizations, to secure the cancellation of licenses now issued, or the application for new licenses, and instruct our seeretaries to render all possible assistance to every such effort.

## 18. Asbistance in Locil Option Cambaions.

ine rd,-That this Board has learned with highest satisfaction of the msal of the General Secretary to render prompt and valuable assish all Local Option r .mpaigns where requested by any communit $\quad$ ittee, congregation. or pastor. We heartily commend the plan ganizing a bureau for speakers, and express the hope that the. ical plans will be of immense usefulness in these Local Option calupaigns.

## 19. Jue Cigarmite Evif.

Whereas science has clearly demonstrated that sufficient nicotine, the active constituent of tohacco, is imbibed by snoking, eliewing or snuffing, to lessen the sensibilities of the nerves and museular structures, to impair the steadiness and activity of both the cardiac and respiratory functions, seriously affecting the vital processes of the luman body, serionsly retarding physical development " mantal progress, especially in youth, and, to a certain extent.

Whereas careful investigation has clearly demon= use of tobacco, and especially cigarettes, exerts a
upon the morals and manners of our youth, affecting their honesty, trutifulness and general integrity; and

Whereas the Parliament of Canada has enacted legislation to restrain the use of tobaceo by young persons, making it a erime punishable by heavy penalties, to " direetly or indirectly sell, give, or furnish to any person under the age of sixteen years any cigarettes or eigarette papers, whether for his personal use or not;" also "to sell, give, or furnish to such person tobacco in any other form than cigarettes," if he knows, or has reason to believe, such tobaceo is for the use of such person; also, for such a person to smoke or chew tobaceo in any street or public place, or to purchase, or have in his posse. -inn, whether for his own use or not, cigarettes or cigarette papers. or tobacco in any other form, for his own personal use; and further, making it the duty of the magistrate to cxamine under oath all persons brouglt before him and found guilty under this law, as to where and from whom such persons obtained the cigarettes or tobacco, and defining refusal to give such information as contempt of court ; therefore

Resolved,-That we request our ministers, while clearly setting before our young people thic injurious effects which result from the use of tobaceo in any form, to also make widely known the provisions of the above law; and we further urge the Quarterly Board Committees throughout our Church to excrt their influence to secure the faithful enforcement of this law by police constables and other authorities in their own community.

## 90. District Sechetimifs and Their Work.

Whereas the General Conference of 1910 enacted that "The Temperance Committee of the Amual Conference shall nominate a Temperance Secretary for each district, and report the same to the Confereuec for election," this Board would suggest the following matters for the attention of the District Sceretaries:

1. As a member of E.arutive of the District Epworth League (Dise., Par. 330, Art. V.). he has the opportunity to increase the - llicieney of the Citizcuship, Department of Lacal Leagues.
2. He is expected to give direction, inspiration and assistance to the work of the Departnem throughont the district, in every other possible way;
(a) By kecping before the people the fact that the Department renders every possible assistance to cucry effort to secure Local Option ; to enforce cvery law license, Local Option, prohibition, or affecting morals in any way; to obtain amendments looking towards prohibition or further limitation of the traffic, or to make existing laws more effective and to continue the campaign along every practical line of moral and legal effort until prohibition is the law throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland and Rermuda;
(b) By inaugurating wherever possible, and helping to carry forward, Local Option campaigns; agitation towards provincial prolibition, pledge signing campaigns in all our Sunday Scliools and congregations, and canipaigns against every noral or social wrong found in any community;
(c) By reminding our people that while the Department stands ever ready to render every possible aid to every temperance and prohibition campaign throughout the whole ficld of the Church, it also stands ready to assist, by all proper means in the same territory, every other reform which seeks the uplifting of our citizenship, the righting of all moral and social wrongs, and the incoming of the Kingdom of God among men;
(d) By arranging for the Anuual Temperance and Moral Reform Meeting in every congregation throughout the district. A simultaneous campaign (Disc., Par. 344, sec. 1) is recommended.
(e) By arranging for the Annual Offering for our work in every congregation throughout the district, using the offering envelopes. pencils attached if desired, supplied by the Department wherever practicable (Disc., Par. 344, sec. 2).
( $f$ ) By planning for the organization wherever possible of the Good Citizenship Brotherhoods, which have proven very lelpful in meeting social needs and solving problems of citizenship, both in urban and rural communities.
3. He is also expected to keep the Department informed concerning every movement throughout the district which seeks to improve moral or social conditions, when the General Secretary will promptly render every possible assistance.

## 21. Quarterly Board Committees.

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Whereas on every circuit and mission throughout the Church there has been appointed a Committee on Temperance and Moral Reform at the second meeting of the Official Board, whose duty it is to lave general oversight of the work of this Department within the hounds of the circuit or mission; and

Whereas many committees have requested information as to purticular methods of work, we recommend that each Committee:
(1) Meet at regular intervals of not less than one month, to carefullv consider any questions of moral or social reform, and to take such steps as may be decided upon to remedy conditions;
(2) Confer in confidence, and co-operate cordially with similar committees appointed by other congregations, concerning these matters;
(3) Inform the General Secretary concerning all matters, and thus secure the help of the Department in every effort;
(4) And wherever there are two or more Methodist congregations
in the same munieipality, the Committees of all the churches organize themselves into a union for more thoroughly dealing with the various conditions in their community.

## 29. Appreciation.-The (ienerai. Secretary.

Resolved,-That this Board desires to place on record its high appreciation of the statesmanlike presentation of ihe work of the Department by the Rer. Dr. Moore, and assures him of their continued support and confilence in conneetion with the great work to which he has been ealled.

## 23. Applecinton.-The Finin Sememairy.

Resolved,-That we place on record onr gratitude to God for the splendid serviee rendered the Chureh and the cause of Christ during this year by Rev. J. W. Aikens, in the position of Field Secretary for the Department. We recognize divine goodness in his continned physieal strength, intellectnal ability, spiritual power and marked sympathy with his work. The results of his year's labor have fully demonstrated the wisdom of his selection for this post, and we ea: nestly pray that in both gift and graee he may continue to be strengthened for the work of the kingdom of Christ. Carried.

## LIST OF OFFERINGS TO THE TEMPERANCE AND MORAL REFORM FUND

## TORONTO CONFERENCE

## Contributions by Cirenita.

(The names of subscribers are printed for every Circuit and Mission whin such returns have been made).


| Bagshaw, 8. B. Baulch | 50 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Beatty, Mrs. ${ }^{\text {m, }} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{H}$. | 800 |
| Beecruft, F. L... | 100 |
| Birchard, Dr. 1. J.. | 050 |
| Bonisteel, F. J.. | 200 |
| Brogsby, W. A. | 050 |
| Brown, Dr. ${ }^{\text {But. }}$ T. | \% 50 |
| Hurns, Mry. W. is. | 040 |
| Campbell, Miss |  |
| Casweli, 'rëv.' 'iv. | 050 |
| B. ${ }^{\text {B }}$, $\ldots$ | 200 |
| Chadwick, © Wh.: | 800 100 |
| Chapple A. J.... | ${ }_{0} 50$ |
| Clark, A. D. .... | 150 |
| Clipsham, Rev. |  |
| Cook, $\mathbf{j}_{\text {, }}$ A. ${ }^{\text {c, }}$, | 050 |
| Crews, H. C. .... | 050 |
| Crocker, Mr. and |  |
| Cunnington, ${ }^{\text {wiol }}$. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 025 |
| Dallyn, F, E...... | 125 |
| Dallyn, G........ | 050 |
| Davenport, Mrs |  |
|  | 085 |
| Dingman M. W. 8 . | 025 |
| Emery, J. G...... | 100 |
|  | 085 |
| Fountain, Robert. | 200 |
| pry, Mr. Jamen. . | 50 |
|  | 200 |
| Gllielan, P....... ${ }^{\text {Grant, }}$ | 025 |
| Mrs $\mathrm{w}^{\text {Mr j. and }}$ | 25 |
| Grimith, Ruv. Thos. | 00 |
| Harrison, Miss J. | 200 |
| Henderson, 8 | 500 |
| Holtby, A. | 75 |
| Howe, A. T...... | 00 |
| Irving, Mre. John | 050 |
| Irwin, Mrs. E.... | 100 |
| Jsame, J. Mr. ......id | 025 |
| Mrs. G. F..... | 00 |
| Jaques, M. M. | 50 |
| Johns, | 100 |
|  | 025 0 50 |
| Kinemwood, $A$, | 100 |
| Klippert, A. E... | 050 |
| Lennox, Mr. 1. | 080 |
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| Luke, Dr. $\mathrm{F}_{\text {c }} \mathrm{E}$. |  |
| Mem, W. W.... | 050 |
| Mason, Miss Carty | 078 |


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| Iuntsville | 500 |
| Gravenhurst | 100 |
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| Windermere | 100 |
| Ufington | 100 |
| Port Carling | 500 |
| Dorset and H | 300 |
| Emsdale | 100 |
| Novar |  |
| Rurk's Falls | 100 |
| Sundridge | 300 |



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Roswenu
Gibson Reserve

## Worta Bas District.

North Bay
Merie
Tarentorus
Bruce Mines
Ophir
St. Jomeph's Island
Themsalon
Iron Bridge
Little Current
Sherutandah
Manitowanins

Mattawa


100
100

Fifzense Diftriot.


Latchford

Latchford

001095

Elk Lake
Rockley
Uno Park .......................................................... 100

Englehart al............................ 100
Charlton City .................................... 100
Larder City
Dane ............................
Matheson
Montelth
Cochrane ...................................
Porcuplne $\quad$ Glroux Lake ................................ $\quad 100$
100
100

Erabury Distriot.


## LONDON CONFERENCE

## 工oadoz District.

Lenden, First Methorlst Church:


Rondon, Dundas Centre
Allhouse. M. W... . $\$ 100$

| Bal | 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Boughart, L. | 100 |
| Bowman, James |  |
| and wife | . 00 |
| Boyle, E. W. | 00 |
| Eascott. T. B. | 500 |
| Fltzgerald, James | 200 |
| German. Ada M. and daughter | 300 |
| German, C. E. | 500 |
| Goulding. R. F | 100 |
| Houkh, James | 00 |
| Jones, S. S. | 00 |
| Keenleymide. J. | 200 |
| Mazee, II. W | 00 |
| Milne. Joh | 100 |
| McCutcheon, $\mathbf{F}$. W. | 250 |
| Mrciaughten, D. C. | 300 |
| Richardson, Cliftord | 200 |
| Tarry, Miss E . | 200 |
| Tennant. J. H. | 100 |
| hornley, Mre. M. R | 200 |



| dson, Alex, | 0 |
| :---: | :---: |
| loumali, H. 8 . | 100 |
| Eulerson. Dr. | 00 |
| larr, Mrs. J. | 0 |
| Griliam, W. B . | 025 |
| Gorion, Mrs. | 1 |
| Hellonke, Wm. | 200 |
| Hern, W. | 500 |
| Howeli, M. W: | 00 |
| Maedell. Wm. | 050 |
| Megane, R.J. | 0 |
| Murney, Mrs. and <br> Miss . . . . . . . . . . . | 00 |
| McCartney, Miss \%\%. | 100 |
| Oram. Miss | 1 on |
| Partridge, A. J. | 050 |
| Pridham, Mrs. | $\because 00$ |
| Reynoids, Mrs. | 100 |
| Robertson, A. | 100 |
| Rumball, E. J. | 00 |
| Sharmon, Mlsg I. | 0 |
| Smerthe, Mrs. | - |
| Snyder, Jeste | 00 |
| Thompson, Geo. | 500 |
| Yates, James | 5 |
| Small sums | 55 |

Goderich, Victoria Street:
Andrews. Mrs. J. .. $\$ 050$

Buchanan. Mrs. D... 050
Elllott. G. M. . . . . . 100
Green, Geo. ........ . 100
Hillier. H. ............ 100
Kerr, Jessie . . . . . . . 050
Knight, Wm. ...... 050
Medd. Mrs. . . . . . . . . 100
Mlllian, J. H. ....... 100
Newell, John ...... 100
Redfern, Mrs. . . . . . . 050
Swattield, Wm. .... 050
Warrener, Thos..... 100
Willams, Geo. .... 050
A Friend ............ 100
Small sums 25

Cllnton, Wesley Church:


Cluff, Grace .......... 100
Cooper, A. T. ....... 100
Cornish, G. ......... 025
Cunnlnghame, Mrs. J. 25
Cunninghame, $F$. .. 025
Guest, John ....... 050
Harland, Wm. S. . . 100
Irwin, J. A. ......... 100
Kaufman, Addie .... 025
Kerr, J. L. . . . . . . . . 050
Moore. J. W. ........ 100
Pattlson. A. O. .... 100
Rudd, Miss M. G. .. 100
Rumbali, F. ....... 050
Shephard, J. $\dot{\mathrm{P}} \ldots . .$.
Southcombe, Miss .. 050
Southcombe, James . 1 no
Stephenson. E. J.. 085
Stephenson, D...... 025
Etephenson. John ... 500
Ewitchell. Ida ...... 100

Watson, F. ................... 10
38
0
0 0 50
25
50 0 0 0 00 30
on

## Exoter District.

| Expter, Main Sireet: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Cobhledick. D. | 100 |
| Ford. A. J. | 50 |
| Harn | 00 |
| Harves, Charle | 00 |
| Hueston, H. E. | 00 |
| Jones, Mrs. J. | 025 |
| McCallum, T. H. | 100 |
| Phillip, B. S. | 50 |
| Rollins, A. | 025 |
| Sweet, Mrs. John | 50 |
| Yelland. Mra. I. | 25 |
| Coliections | 25 |

Bxeter, James street:

| t, | 0 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Coater, Frank | 00 |
| Haryy, $L$. | 00 |
| Kerslake. Rob | 100 |
| Martín, | 100 |
| Parson | 200 |
| Pedler. John. | 00 |
| Perkins, John | 100 |
| Prout, WIm. | 100 |
| Rowe, John | 00 |
| Sanders. W | 1 |
| Sanders, T. M. | 100 |
|  | 100 |

Neaforth:

| Brisht, W. D. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Burrows, Dr. | 00 |
| Hartry, H. | 100 |
| Naylor. J. 1. | 100 |
| Reid, J. H. | 100 |
| Savage, 5 | 100 |
| Stollery, J | 100 |
| Willams. W. | 100 |
| Small sums | 460 |


|  | 1260 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Holmesville | 289 |
| Blyth |  |
| Dungannou | 1000 |
| Nile | 1547 |
| Renmilier |  |
| Auburn | 400 |
| Walton | 200 |
| Londesboro' | 1000 |
| Bayfeld |  |
| Varna | 00 |

8825




## Ohathen District.

| Chatham, Park Stret ...... | 330 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Chatham, Victorin Ivenue | 15 |
| Charing Cross | 7 |
| Blenteim | 5 |
| Cedar Spring | 10 |
| Ouvry | 3 |
| Mertin |  |
| Jeanette's Creek | 7 |
| Harwich |  |
| Toulsvilue | 5 |
| nover | 2 |
| Dresden | 4 |
| Dawn Mills | 14 |
| Wallaceburg |  |
| Tuppervitit. | 2 |
| Ruthertond | 2 |
| Walpole Isknn |  |

Walpole Island

36. Thomate Dietriot.

St. Thomas. Fyrst Church:



St. Thomes. Grace Church
Gundy, Dr. and Mrm. \$? no
Pratce, C. W... col-
maM num
1207
St Thomas, Centrat Church:
Adalr, w. ......... $\$ 100$
Rirkind, $R$. ............. 1 no
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Boyce, W. D. ...... } & 1 \text { no } \\ \text { Cronk. J. M. } & \text { M. ... } & 100\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Cronk, J. M. ....... } & 100 \\ \text { Cutier, } & 100\end{array}$
Down, S. W. ....... 0 \$0
Faw, E. ............ 050
Ferguvan, Ima . . . . . . 050
Hastinge, Geo. . . ... 050
Howari, G. ......... 025
Lewis, C. .............. 250
Mann, R. A. ........ 100
Mera, C. T. . . . . . . . . .
Nelson.
. 25
Silcox \& 8mith .... 100
Smtth. Geo. P. . . . . 200
Smith, C. W. G. . . .... 200
Stenton, Dr. D. K. . . 0 50
Thomas, Rev. H. A. . 0 bo
Thomas, H. C. . . . . . 2
No Name
$\longrightarrow$
Whiting ${ }^{\circ}$ Appointment ... Aylmer:



Sping gield:
Edwarde, Rev. E. W. 1100
Fuhton, MiE M. .... 025
Hengy Mle D. w... 100
Hing Rev. ......... 025
Manin, M. D. ....... 035
Moyer, Mien L. .... 025
Neotic, Mive R. .... 0 so
Newell, Mre. A. S... 010
Emtth, Hush......... 0 . 85
Wooley, zilpha .... 010
Sonall sums and col-
lection. ........... 6 95


sparta:


Yarmouth Centra

## Orwell:



Port Staniey:
Binns, Ldward .... 100
Blnns, Wm ......... 050
Burgess, Mrs. O. .. 100
Burzesm, M1ss Ira ․ 200
Jennings, Mism Della 200
Bursess, Orvilie ... 200
Burgess, Wm. ..... 100
Chapman, Mies ..... 050
Davideon, Mise Edna 100
Evans, Mr. and Mrs. 00
Fulton, John ......... 0 . 50
Gumbieton, W. T. .. 100
Halsht. Mrs. ...... 025
Johnson, Mrs. A. R. 100
Marriott, Dr. ....... 100
McComb, Henry .... 050
McKenzie, Mlss .... 050
McTavish Mrs. .... 100
Olde, Arthur J. .... 100
Olde, Thomas ...... 100
Pearae, A. J. ....... 100
Pearse, John ....... 050
Pollard, Miss ...... 050
Rumble, Mins H. A. 100
Sutton, Mrs. J. .... 050
Sutton, John ....... 025
Collections ......... 00

1438

Talbotvilie:


## HAMILTON ICONFERENCE



| Jomen, 190. | 0 |
| :---: | :---: |
| do. s . | 00 |
| Kleinatelber. | 0 |
| Iennard Finver | 00 |
| T | 00 |
| lils, Mrs. N. | 00 |
| ckim, $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{B}$ | 00 |
| aNlchat, | 0 |
| North, Percy |  |
| leh | 80 |
|  | 0 |
| Paluier, 8. | 00 |
| Runk, W. J. |  |
| Seeley, Hi |  |
|  | 0 |
| mith C. A. | 0 |
| Tajlor, 3 ru. J. | 200 |
| Turner, W. J. .... | 0 |
| Tope. R. |  |
| Turner, 8. |  |
| No neme | 00 |
| No nain | 100 |
| A Friend | 025 |
| No name | 35 |
| No name |  |

Ememala simet:
Bawitenhelmer, J. H. 100
 25

Deakin Geo , Misin E $\frac{1}{0}$
Fentherston. Miss E 080
Glbon, R. C. ..... 20 on
Goddari, N. $\mathrm{K} . .$.


Reynolds, C. W... 100
Rever,
Sallsbury $\qquad$
Bnider $E$ c.... .

Vipont, E.
Slincoe Street
Barton street:
Benwelt Henty .. 81000
Brown A. 200

| Brown, A. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Cousin, $\boldsymbol{j}$......... | 200 |
| 1 | 00 |

Cletland, $\mathbf{W}$. $\cdots . . .{ }_{2}^{1} 00$
Gomery, C. Mrs. .... 100
Huth, C. .......... 100
Key, Ida ....... 100
Middfeton. E. ..... 100
Madoen. Mra. ..... 050
McKenzie. K ..... 100
McAlpine, A. W... 050
Robnson, John ... 2
springstead. J. H. 1 s0

Other sums ....... 475

[^0]83225
 Nleholat John i.:. 100 Mlanford:



## Guelph:

Norfolk stmet


Aumon, Earmex and 100
Burw. D. Mr. and 200


Burrewe A. R... 050
Camender, MI. B. Bibi 800
Clark, Marmardat. Mice
Crome, John …..
mispatrick, pov. Grinam, $\underset{\mathrm{R}}{\mathrm{R}}$ R......

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Hockin. Mra. J. P. } & 100 \\ \text { Jaoknom. A. E..... } & 100\end{array}$
Jamevon, Jua.... 800
Tobting, F. J. B. ... 85

Mancons; Jan. and Mre.
McPen, $\mathbf{W}$.

Occomore. H. .....
Ocompre,
Pinder,
Protent,
E.
J.......
Romers, T. C.
Rorke, Mr. M. ...
gavese, T. D. $\ldots$.
Serverve, D. $\because$......
\& (est, the Xrle....
tovenion, Mrı. W.

| Tayior. Proution ... |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Taylor. Mre. J. in. | 600 |
| Travis, Mat | 010 |
| Wetr, s. B. | 100 |
| Whater, Th | 100 |
| Whectione, F. M. | 100 |
| Whueth Mru. E. | 100 |

Dublin sareet:
Riciver. Fanty E... 8500
Fife,
500
800
200
800
200
800
800
858

| Willams Mri. Geo. Shlldirle, Prof. E. M | 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Martin ${ }^{\text {c }}$....... |  |
| Black, A. A. | 200 |
| Wrisht, H. | 200 |
| Bell, R. H. | 200 |
| Flewellyn, | 00 |
| Crowe, Eu | 00 |
| Graham, | 00 |
| Burr, Emm | 00 |
| Whyard. H. | 0 |
| Allen, Mru. | 00 |
| Bogandus | 00 |
| Dodds, Mrs. J. R.. | 00 |
| Dlckson, W. J. | 00 |
| Wheatley, Mr | 00 |
| Mahoney, R., Jr | 0 |
| Galbralth Fannie. | 100 |
| Dickson, Mrs. W. J. |  |
| Payne, R. | 00 |
| Roce, Migs $A$ | 00 |
| ElHot, John | 00 |
| Harris, Rev. J. | 00 |
| Cormie, Mis, L. | 50 |
| Roe, J. | 050 |
| Galbraith, Janet. | 050 |
| MeNalrn \& Mllien, |  |
| Watson. May | 050 |
| Watson. May | 025 |
| More, $\mathbf{D}$. | 025 |
| Walker, Rev. J.. | 25 |
| A Friend | 30 |
| Collection | 200 |

Painley Memorial: 8500
Carter, Samuel $\quad . .{ }_{5} 00$
Collection .......
Elore
Fergus:


Acton:
Kennedy. Mr. Frank 200
Moore. Mr. H. P... 100
Antllfi, Rev. J. ©.
Wallace, Mr. Robert
Brown, Mr. A. T...
Denny, Mr. J. H...
Kitchins. Mr. John
Malng. Man.
Lalng, Missew. .'.
Stewart, Mr. W. H.
Spelaht, Miss L.... R. Gr. Mr. at. Mrs. Moore, Mr. \& Mrw. N. F. Mr. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Mire E.' s. A.

Fanoton. Mrs, Minnte
Snyder, Mr. ' ${ }^{\text {E Mis }}$
Brown, Mr. R. N..

| 050 |
| :--- |
| 050 | 050


| Eramosa | 500 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Belwood | 200 |
| Orton | 400 |
| Erin. | 100 |

## Dt. Catharine Distriot.

St. Catharines:

| St. Paul Street: Darker, Geo. B. . $\$ 200$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Framonds Miem... | 00 |
| McIntosh, Mre | 50 |
| Barnett, Jos | 50 |
| Crothers. Maud E. | 50 |
| Moote, Mrs. | 00 |
| Wllson, Mrs. W. | 00 |
| Crothers, Mrs. (Dr.) | 00 |
| Wlse, Henry | 00 |
| Robertson. W. | 00 |
| Furfield, $B$. | 00 |
| Roblnson. A. | 00 |
| Flsher. C. E. | 00 |
| Junkin, F. Paul | 00 |
| Wright, T. F. | 00 |
| Hough, Mrs. | 100 |
| Scott, Mrs. H. | 50 |
| Pegr. J. P. | 25 |
| Harrs, Geo. | 01 |
| Kımer, Dr. | 00 |
| Moore, Johr | 25 |
| McGlbbons. | 50 |
| Plumiey. M. S. | 50 |
| McCoraick. W. H. | 00 |
| No names . . . . . . |  |

## Welland Avenue:


Morrison Street:
Suniay Schnoi ... 8700
Robb Dr.

| Sunday Schnoi | ... | 700 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Robb, Dr. H, G. . | 200 |  |
| Davison, A. E. | 200 | 200 |

Iundy. J. FI. .... 200
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Defaney. Wm. .... } \\ \text { Cole, C. C. ..... } & 100 \\ 00\end{array}$
Cole, C. C.
Shapland,
w. .....
100
100
Payne. G. F. S. ... 100
Lees. Thos. ....... 100
Troery, Mrs. ....... 100
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Smith, Mrs S. .... } & 100 \\ \text { Peartion, A. ...... } & 100\end{array}$
Waukh, Mrs. '̇., .... 100
Small vame ...... 200
Lundy's Lane 3000
Centre and Cilppewa.
Niactarm-0n-the-Lak
Stamiond and St. David's
Reamsville
Grimeby:



## Srantiond Distriot.

Brantford :

Colborne Street …............. 800

Scrutom Albert ... $\$ 100$
MMiker. Lloyd ..... 1
rowman, Rlabard 100
Cowman Ruseli.. 100
Gowman, Harry .. 100
Fonter, J W. ...... 100
Figlish, Jno. .... 100
Pinnock, W. H.... 1 on
Richeson, Oha:. . . 100
Small zums ...... 100
Brantiord:
Oxford Street .............. $\$ 100$

Onondaga
Cainnvife
100


## Veodstook Distatet.

Woodetock:

| Central Church | $\$ 30$ on |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dutdas Street | 9 on |
| College Ave. | 0 |
| Insersodit | 800 |
| nelrord | 0 |
| Sweeburg | 00 |
| beachullo | 0 |
| Oxfond Centre | 00 |
| Paetwood | 00 |
| Princeton | 00 |
| Drumbo and Wa | 00 |
| Hictreon | 00 |
| Praturilice | 00 |
| Bricht | 00 |

Galt:
Galt Diatriot.
Ainsiey Street
Lincoln Ave $\qquad$

Beriln:

grinson, J. B. $\ldots$.... 125
Schlee, C. E...... 100
Keffer, $\mathrm{O}_{1}$ A. .... 100
Woont. Mr. Chas. . 100


phy, Mres. Alex.... 100
Scurly, J. ....... 1 OC
Fobage, Chas. ... 100
Shantz, D. E. ... 1100
Cullen, D. S. ...... 100
Forsyth, John ... 100
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Bribite. A. J. } \\ \text { Detwelier, } \\ \text { D. } & \text { B. .. } & 100 \\ 100\end{array}$
Betzner, f. B. ... 100
Thoman, Menno .. 100

| Simpern, Thomas. | 100 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Gelger, A. S. | 10 |

Honsberker. Dr. 100
Clark. W. A. ..... 100
Germain, A. u..... 100
Shantz, Mias Ida... 100
Martin. F. G. ... 100
Eby. AMan A. .... 100
Bowman, $A_{i} O_{s} \cdot . \quad 100$

Hallman. A. C. ${ }^{\circ} 50$
Varjaberian, V. M. 035
Woon. Filla .... 080

Irwin Mr. $\cdots \cdots$.... 025
allmant Mrs.
Janas i........ 025

No names ......... 7 \$


| Emacoe Distziot. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Simcoe |  |  |
| Waterford |  | 2600 |
| Port Dover |  | 200 |
| Walch |  | 100 |
| Jarvis |  | 400 |
| Nanttcoke |  | 200 |
| Hagersvitie |  | 800 |
| Cayuga |  | ${ }^{6} 00$ |
| Old Windham |  |  |
| Townsend |  | 500 |
| Port Rowan |  | 50 |
| Lynedoch |  |  |
| DeCewnvile |  | 100 |
| Walsingham Centre |  |  |
| New Credit |  |  |
| Sditon District. |  |  |
| Matton |  | \$3 00 |
| Oakrille: |  |  |
| Belfwood, Chris- topher . . . ..... | 8500 |  |
|  | 500 |  |
| Alent Bithe Cinss. | 500 |  |
| Denyes, J. M. | 300 |  |
| Savage, W. ${ }^{\text {S }}$. | 200 |  |
|  | 200 <br> 00 <br> 80 |  |
| Busby, wiviam. | 200 |  |
| Forster, John . | 200 |  |
| Warcup. Isaac |  |  |
| Wase, Mlss R. A. | 200 |  |
| Boocock, James. | 125 |  |
| Cunningliam. W. H. | 100 |  |
| Ashbury. T. H. | 100 |  |
| Doty, C. F. | 100 |  |
| Shelds, J. H. | 100 100 |  |
| St. Johun. George | 100 |  |
| Wales, W. R. | 100 |  |
| Rleharison, E. M. | 100 |  |
| Robertson. Minnie. | 100 |  |
| Doriand, C. B. . . . | 100 |  |
| Ashhury, H. A. |  |  |
| Rachardson, W. C. . | 100 |  |
| Phinnimore, Mrs. | 100 |  |
| Andrew. John T | 100 |  |
|  | 100 |  |
| Tuck, W. HI. . | 100 |  |
| Durte. A. | 100 |  |
| Ashhury, Doris | 100 |  |
| Cross, C. H. | 100 |  |
| Small sums | 575 |  |
| Burlington |  | \$3000 |
| Plains and Applehy |  |  |
| Georgetown: |  |  |
| Morrow. Florence. |  |  |
| Williams, lohn 1.. |  |  |
| Kennerly, H. Wi., |  |  |
|  | 200 |  |
| Rennett. Mr. and | 2 (n |  |
| Van Aistyne, P . A. | 100 |  |
| Hudson, A. I. | 100 |  |
| Thnmpson, Gert..- | 100 |  |
| Thompsnn, John A. |  |  |
|  | 100 |  |
| Patersniv, L | 100 |  |
| Kennedy, W. W. | 100 |  |
| Kennedy, M. A. C.. | 100 |  |
| Kennedy | 100 |  |
| Mrati, Wrs Tyndall. | 050 |  |
|  | 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 50 |  |
| Holmes, Mrs. R... |  |  |
| linse, May |  |  |



Welland

## Welland District

Junnville:

|  | 5 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 307 |
| A Frlend | 00 |
| Shirton. K | 200 |
| Clark, Miss | 00 |
| Drake, Mrs, E. | 203 |
| Drake, Tho | 100 |
| Trake, Misu | 100 |
| Bennett, Fure | 00 |
| Bemnett, R. C. | 10 |
| Shirton, Mrs. Wm. | 10 |
| MeNichol, Mrs. J. | 100 |
| Mlchene Mrs. W. |  |
|  | 100 |
| B | 100 |
| Hasgan, | 100 |
| Weav | 100 |
| Rittenhou | 100 |
| Bowden, Mis: | 00 |
| Jivana, Miss Harel | 100 |
| Fry. D. W. (Vlneland) |  |
| Beck, Mrs. | 100 |
| IInt, Mre. Ge | 1.00 |
| Tanwrence, Miss M. |  |
| Werner Rosetta and Winton |  |
| Pringla. A. II. | 100 |
| Pry. | 100 |
| Menoweli, A. | 100 |
| Miller, I. | 100 |
| House, Miss | 00 |
| Armatrong. |  |



Port Colborne and Humberstone:
Contey, Mrs. T. F. $\$ 200$
Harvey, D. S. .... 100
Auruatine, E. …. 100
Avton, C. ....... 100
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { richardson, G. } 11 . & 100 \\ \text { Austine. A. E... } & 100\end{array}$
Saurin. W. J. .... 100
Rickard. H. B. .... 100
1)eoiss. Geo. ...... 100

Young, J. W. ..... 100
Tent, Mrs. R. .... 100
Kulow. F. C.
Rawlins, John ... 100
Rawlins, James ... 100
Knoll, P. G. ..... 100
Reeb, Mrs. T. E. .. 100
Rock, W. H. .... 0 S0
Lynden. J. E. .... 050
Steele, Mrs. J. A... 0 SO
Misener, Mrs. G... 050
Law, F. G. ...... 050
Rock, Mr, W. HI... 050
Cook, W. H. ..... 050
Knoll, Myral .... 050
Morgan, W. D. . 050

| Snlder, Mrs. C. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Crow, D. | 0 | 25 |

Rares. Mrs.. ...... 0
Neft, Blanche $0 .{ }^{25}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Morgan Mrs. W. } \\ \text { Knoll, Mrs. P. } & \text { O. } & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 25\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Finch, Geo. ...... } & 0 & 50 \\ \text { Harnwell, Mra. } & 0 & 50\end{array}$

rillsonbure
Deretimm


Burkessville Farford and Fairiela
Burford and Fairfiel
Ke'vin and Eookton
Teeterville
Gakland
Ottervilie
Springford
Courtland


## Painnewtor Tintrict

| Paimerston | 3300 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Harrinton | 3300 |
| Clifford | 300 |
| Minto | 4700 |


| Gr | 100 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Barkwell, Laure | 0 |
| McDourall, J. ${ }^{\text {E }}$ | 0 |
| Hambly, R. | 0 |
| Crazs, Sarah E. | 00 |
| Smlth. Rev. A. $\mathrm{S}^{\text {d. }}$ | 0 |
| Hambly, Morton.. | - |
| Kay, s. ${ }^{\text {co..... }}$ | 050 |
| Awde, Geo. H. | 0 |
| Brimblecombe, R.. | 050 |
| Ellis, George | 025 |
| Brandon, J. A. | 25 |
| J. C. H. ${ }^{\text {J }}$ | 025 |
| Waterm, E. A. | 025 |
| Hefkey, Mabel | 5 |
| Henry, Colonel | 15 |
| Bruce. $\mathbf{R}$. | 18 |
| A. ${ }^{\text {A. S }}$. ${ }^{\text {ceorge }}$ | 00 |
| Mundell, George | - |
| Farrow, J. F. | 450 |
| Lowey, R. S. | 0 |
| Hilborn, Isaac |  |
| Shortt, George |  |
| Brett. Thomas | 0 |
| Nohle, Magrie | 025 |
| Small. Henry | 025 |
| Small, Mamle ${ }^{\text {w }}$. . |  |
| Clarke Mrs. ${ }^{\text {Beal }}$ (1) | - 20 |
| Anonymous | 220 |

Alma Parker and Creek Bank
Glenal'an
Moorefteld
Stirton

00
00
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00 00 50 50 50 50 25 25 25 25 15 10 10 00
50
50 50 50 50 50 39 25 25 25
25
25 25 25 25
20
20 20

## Foust Forent Dietert.



Vallerton Dintrict.


Bolander, George.. $\$ 200$ taylor, Dr. A. B.. 200 Armstrong, M. S... 100 Brocklebank, R. N. 100 Brunt, Mrs. R..... 100 Ball. Bthel M. ... 100 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Clarke, } \\ \text { Clarke, } & \text { Bmeline ... } \\ 100\end{array}$ M111. John ...... 100 Schroeder, D. K... 100 Ball. Elma L. .... 025 Metcalfe, Jas. E.. 50 swizer, B. J. join 0 Wright, Chas. A... 025 Francis, Geo. W... 0 25

Flmwood
Chesley ................................... 1 日n
Vesta ..............................
Mlldmay 100

Eden Grove ............................. 200
Paisley

| 2 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3 | 09 |

Port Elgla:
McLure, Robert ... $\$ 100$
Stone, J, A. .... 100
Chapman, J. A. ... 100
Coliection ....... 100

Southampton ................. 500
Sauseen

## Ierton District.

| Wiarton | $\$ 200$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Tara... | 500 |
| Arkwrisht | 200 |
| Dobblnton | 200 |
| Alleniord | 1000 |
| Hepworth | 300 |
| Siallow Lake | 100 |
| Kemble .................... |  |
| Colpoy'a Bay and Cape Croker |  |
| Oxenden ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 100 |
| Jon's Head Dyer's Bay. | 100 |
| Tobermory ................... | 100 |

## BAY OF QUINTE CONFERENCE



Vowles, Mr. F. J... 200
Conklin, Miss Bessle

Price. Mr. David
Reeves, Mr. W. A...
Moon, Mr. J. H.
Flving Mrs C.... 100
R1char, Miss $\times{ }^{2} 100$
Richaris. Miss s... 1 00
Knox, Mr. Jas.,."...
Davlen. Mr.
100
Davlson Mr. Jucy T... 100
Garảner. Mr. Thomas 100
Henry, Mr. L. H... 100
Steel, Mrs. T. P. … 1
Chapman, Mr. A. M.
Aylenworth, Mrs. C.
Clarke, Mr. F. M.. 100
Burne, Mr. J. T.... 100


Belleville Tabernacie
Bellevllio West
Sidney
Baymide
West Hunitingion
Foxboro
Plainfield
Cannifton
Cannirton Shannonville
Silannon
Melrone

| Eapanco <br> panee |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Napanee Wert | \$500 |
| Deseronto | 800 |
| Morven | 700 |
| Newburgh | 1631 |
| Cdessa | 1000 |
| Tamworth | 800 |
| Selby | 400 |
| Bath |  |
| Adolpiustown |  |
| Bry. |  |
| Wilton |  |
| Tarker | 8 |
| Enterprise Roblin | 800 |
| Arden |  |
| Mountain Grov |  |


| Fletom District. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Picton, Flrst | \$38 00 |
| Picton, Maln street | 500 |
| Bloomfeid | 1800 |
| Wellington | 300 |
| Consecon and Carrying Piace | 500 |
| Rednersvilie | 00 |
| Ameliasburg | 500 |
| Demorestrilie | 100 |
| Northport | 500 |
| Cherry Valley | 200 |
| Milford and Point Traverse. | 1200 |
| Creesy | 300 |
| Brishtoz Dietrict. |  |
| Brighton | 1400 |
| Colborne | 700 |
| Trenton, Weeley | 1000 |
| Trenton, Grace |  |



## IInGeay Distriot.

Lindsay, Cambridge Street:
Sutcliffe, Mr. F. IV. \$3 00
Smyth, Mr. Robert. 200
Sparling, Mr. W. $\mathbf{B}$. 200
Flavelle, 11 r . W'm.. 200
White, Dr. J. A.... 200
Brown, Rev. Thos.. 100
Miller, Miss N. M... 1 on
Staples, Mrs. Geo... 100
Maxsom, Mrs. D... 100
Howson, Mrs. M. J 100
Foxall, Mr. Jas.... 100
McLean, Mr. B. L.. 100

| Fulton, Mr. A. M.. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bowem, Mr. W. T.. | 100 |

Reeso
Wison, Mr. G. H.
male, Mr. N.......
enfers, Dr. ....... 100
Moore, Mr. W. J.... 100
Clarke, Dr.

| Whlimon, Jes. . . . . . . 0 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 13rown, Wm. |  |
|  |  |
| Himnon, |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Mowbray, 18. |  |
| Small sums und |  |
|  |  |
| Claremont |  |
|  |  |
| Frince Albert: |  |
|  |  |
| Madden, Mlea | 100 |
| Meclintock | 50 |
| Turner, Jno. |  |
| Galfour, R |  |
| Moed Mra. |  |
|  |  |
| Patterson, Mrs...... 050 |  |
|  |  |
| Campbell, Mrs. |  |
| Wallams, $D$. 1 |  |
| Gellers, ${ }^{\text {Tumer }}$ M. |  |
|  |  |
| Bond, Geo. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Hartney. Ida |  |
| Hartney, R. |  |
| Johnston, |  |
|  |  |
| Thompson, |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Toms, John ....... 1 on |  |
| Coater, Jas. . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Collectlons |  |

Greenbank
Scugog
Seagrave

## Canuineton Dintrict.

| Cannington | \$10 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Whilid | 500 |
| Manilla | 600 |
| Llttle Britain | 1100 |
| Oakwood | 100 |
| Woodville | 1000 |
| Beaverton | 1011 |
| Atherley |  |
| Dalrymple |  |
| Vlctorta Hoad |  |
| Coboconk |  |

4150
, 00


Peteriberough Dintrict.
I'eterboraugh:
Georze street . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1000$
Charlotte Street ............ 150
Maris street .................. 500
st. Jamer ......................... 300
Mlllbrook . ............................. 170
Cevan $\because$ …...
South Monaghan
Lakeffeld
13ridgenorth
Waraaw
Bethany
Lifford
l'ontypool
Wesley.
...................... 500
Apsiey

## 100

200

## Garmphellsora Dirtizet.

| Campbeilford: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Wood, Fred | 1200 |
| Armstrong, | 2 on |
| limutu, 1. G. | 200 |
| Turner, ©. W....... | 200 |
| Slusitt, Mrs. James. | 00 |
| Wrisht, Bruce ..... | 00 |
| Small sums and col |  |
| lectlons | 8 |

Norwood:
Tucker. Mrs. Rev... $\$ 100$
Tucker, Albert W.... 190
Williams, Miss M.P. 200
Ford, S. P., M.i).... $\frac{3}{2} 00$
13uck, w. T......... 2 . 00
Brethren, W. 11.
Cope, Mrs.
Faux, M1r8. Jos.
Gire, A. A, Walter H
Girven, Walter H .
Keefer, ${ }_{\text {K. }}^{\text {K. }}$.
Metcalfe, Mand
McConnell. Sam
McGee, lidide
McMillan, W. 12.
No Name
Richardson, $\mathrm{w}^{\prime} \dot{A}$.
Squire, J. Ia .......
Squire, D. L. .......
Thistlethwaite. H. A.
Amall sums and collectlons: 785

$\$ 200$


## MONTREALX:CONFERENCE




West End
31585
Pbenezer …................... 500
St. Paul .................... $\quad 200$
Verdun
Veat
500
Lachine $\quad 400$
Ste. Anne de Bellevue
Hudson:
Fulcher, Rev. and
Mrs. J. G. ...... $\$ 200$
Collectlon: ...... 17
St. Lambert . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Montreal South ............... 100
Huntingdor .................. 00
Ormstown 200
Kensingtion ......................... 100
Frankin Centre .................. 300
Hemminsford .............. 00
Odelltown and Lacolle

| Pearton, Wm. |
| :--- |
| Hodgron, Mrs. |
| Small |
| Sums |




## Erockvill Pistriot.

Brockville:
Wall street
Georze street
Prescott
Athens
Spencervilie
Lyn
Mallorytown
Addison
8
1600
800
500
1000
400
600
2000
1000
8246
500
500
1000
200
300
200
800
800

Lanwdowne
Delte
1slyln
Newbro ${ }^{\circ}$
Westport
Encott
Alyonquin
$\$ 3500$

North Augusta
Augurta
BIshop's Milis
Frankville and Toiedo
1500
1000
00
800
80
100
200
600
400
400
400
600
200
200
800
800
200
500
100 300

EInguton Dictriot.
Klngeton:
Dydenham Street: Chown. 0 ....... 1000 Chown, Dr. A.P... 200 Hibby, H. W. .... 6 OJ Harrison T. F... 500 Grier. \$. J. ....... 200 Graham, E....... 100 Skinner, Miss .... 100 Gardiner, Mre.... 100 Chown, M18s F. J. 100 Montgomery, J. H. 100 Hughes, F. M..... 100 Shaw. S. ........ 500 Neal, Rev. T. W... 500 Skinner Mrs. Wm. 100 Marghall, Mrs.... 050 Small s.ms ...... 150 Queen Street:


Brock Street .................
Princess Street ...........
Portamouth
Stella
.. . . . . . . ........
Cateraqul:
Brown, Thomas. . $\$ 500$
Lidglnburg
$+00$
Inverary


| Holmes, C. W. Pennock. A. W. Marshall, Emily $\dot{I}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Crawloy, A. H... 100 |  |
| Brown, R. ... | 0 |
| Wentey, Thos. .: 100 |  |
| $1 \mathrm{x}, \mathrm{Da}$ |  |
| Imond. |  |
| Clarkmon, J. D. ... 050 |  |
| ciar |  |
|  |  |
| Curnc, Mra, H. H. |  |
| Cuthbert, Mien M. |  |
| Altkenhead, A. |  |
| Anonymou: |  |
| Kennedy, M |  |
| Glenn. |  |
| Ingerioli, Gereid. |  |
| McLarty, John. Jr. |  |
| Mclar |  |
| rech |  |
| es, J. N. . |  |
| Stra |  |
|  |  |
| natrong. |  |

Went:


Hell Strent:

McLeod Street:
Burland, Mrs. Geo. 11000
Clendinnen. T. E. 500
Dwyer, W. H. ... 500
Warne, J. F. .... 500
Farrow, R. R. ... 500
MCEITOY, D. .... 200
Raynor. T. G. ... 200
Eastcott. W. Merrill
Barrett. E. M. ...
Clark, Misu L. ... 1 亿e
Franks, Mres ${ }^{\circ}$.

| Goodall. C. G. ... larnold, II. 3. Cooke Mre iv. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 |
|  | 00 |
| Ruah, M. | 0 |
| Caliwell. | 0 |
| 4hlllington, Th | 0 |
| Warne, W\%. 11. | 0 |
| Heytuolds, Mrs. F. | 0 |
| Melfitchle, liers, ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 0 |
| llopper, Wi. 1. | 00 |
| lennock, Geo. | 100 |
| lanne, Jame | 00 |
| 1:1119, Mur | 00 |
| laviden. | 00 |
| Dawley | 00 |
| lsose, | 00 |
| lufys, W. | 00 |
| Hrown, C. $\mathbf{G}$. | 100 |
| Heynolds, M. | 100 |
| cott, D. M. | 50 |
| 1zurgems, E. L. | 050 |
| Shaw, | 050 |
| Rlles: W\%. | 050 |
| Chambera, | 80 |
| Anderson A. Ia | 050 |
| mheard, | 035 |
| Eidridze, | 30 |
| Grime. E: | 25 |
| Hrawiey, Mies m. | 25 |
| onymous | 00 |

South:

| rawf |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Bartram. Mry. W. | 500 |
| Raskerville, | 200 |
| Tweed | O |
| LeSuev | 150 |
| Evans, | 0 |
| Small aums and |  |
| collections |  |



Nepean
Aylmer
phardles
Carp
Diamond
Richmond
Manotlck
North Gower
Metcalfe
Vare
R1centile
Hammond
Vankleek Hii
Polnt Fortune
Thurso
Chelsea
North Wakefielil
Kazabazua
Plckanock
Qaibeo Dlaterat.
Quebec
Quebec Louis
Rlchmond, Que.

arenholmville
$\$ 1000$

Denville

| Brown, C. C. shaw, 8. L. Armstrons, 8 . Morrlil, Chrietr..... 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Goodenoush, H.W.'. |  |
| ope, Mrm Autin 1 |  |
| Puohanam, A. 3. D. |  |
| Doyins John |  |
|  |  |
| Shaw. Mra, E8. |  |
| Persait, Rev. P... Small sums |  |
|  |  |

81200

| WIndeor MIlle: <br> Davia, Chen ...... 8100 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sherhrooke | 81800 |
| Minton: |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Hean, Mrs. M. R., 15 |  |
| Collection ....... 285 |  |

lennoxylle:
Sandermon, Rev. A.

| I | 5800 |
| :---: | :---: |
| McLeo | 0 |
| McLeod, Mre J. A. | 100 |
| Johnstor, Mre. W. | 100 |
| Marlin, J. 8. | 100 |
| Lehue, Mrs. | 100 |
| Johnston, Mrme. |  |
|  | 5 |
| White, | B |
| Mariń, Min | 08 |
| Andrews, E. 8. | 026 |
| Balley, F. G. | 050 |
|  | 050 |
| Rold, Miss Anma. | 0 BO |

Sawyerville .................

Birchton
1656 Cookehire:

Cromwell, Mr. A. . $\$ 100$
Beauchemin, Mr. J. 080
Edwards, Mr. W.J. 050
Edwards, Mr. G. A. 080
Cobb, Mr. Danlel.
Drennan, Mr. J. 2.
Cromwell, Mra. A.
Cooper, Mr. J. M..
Drennan, Mr. W.C.
Frasior, Mr. J. A.
Strowbridge, Mins
Hattie ..........
Macrae. Mrs. T.. o $_{15} 25$
Anonymous .....
small summ and
collections .... 3 \$6
East Angua:
Johnetion, W. R. . . 8100
Marbleton …...............
St. Phllip de Chester ......
Roblnson .......................
Agnes
Bury
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Invernesa
Lambly, W. H. ... \$1 00

1816

## 1100 <br> 550



## ERITISH COLUMBIA CONFERENCE



| IROan, Mins D. Cooper, Mrs. | $\begin{array}{ll} 050 \\ 0 & 50 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| A anders, A. | 200 |
| Hell, W. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 100 |
| gtapleford, e. | 0 |
| Travis, Geo. R. | 0 |
| Savaire, Jomiah | 500 |
| Savare, John | 1000 |
| Read. Mrs. | S 00 |
| Adams, $\mathbf{A}$. | 100 |
| Donaldson | 20 |
| lilioy, H. T. | 100 |
| Siper, John | 200 |
| Mugiord, E. | 100 |
| Paton, Min | 100 |
| Flaher, Mise | 100 |
| Wallace, W. B. | 100 |
| Arbuthnut, Mra.a. | 00 |
| Stebbinest P. G. | 280 |
| Wark, A. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 100 |
| Anderson, M | 100 |
| Kerr, T. W. | 150 |
| Martendale, J. | 080 |
| Maclean, A. | S |
| Cummin |  |
| Benting, S . W. | 100 |
|  | 800 |
| Sprimel, Mra, | 3 |
| Collen, H. ....... | 100 |
| Stapletord, F. N. | 100 |
| Hertie, | 100 |
| Leam, E. S. | 500 |
| Challies, J. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 100 |
| Bentley, Mre. | 200 |
| Noble, Bert | 100 |
| Meldrum, W. | 100 |
| Steever, J. B. | 080 |
| Duke. Earl | - |
| Parntt, 8 . | 00 |
| Macey, Mrs. | 500 |
| Fred, Dr. | 200 |
| McKeand, Mre. A . |  |
|  | 00 |
| Jane, A. S. | 50 |
| Bryan, | 60 |
| Noble | 00 |
| Armetrong, J. E... | 00 |

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)


APPLIE[] MAGE Inc
9653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609
USA
(7IE) 482-0300-Phone
(716) 288-5989 - Fax


## Fancouver इint District.



New Westminster:

| Qucen's Avenue | \$30 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sixth Avenue. | 10 CO |
| Sapperton |  |
| South | 100 |
| Chinese Mission |  |
| Japanese |  |
| Ooquitlam |  |
| East Burnaby | 100 |
| Jubilee | 100 |
| Ladner |  |
| Chilliwack | 1000 |
| Carman |  |
| Sumas |  |
| Chpam |  |
| Abbotsford |  |
| Langley |  |

## Esmioops Dintrict



Revels



Wont Eootonas Dintrict.
Nelson, Trinlty:

| Wick, D. li. | 200 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Irving, J. A. | 200 |
| Roblort, T. A. | 100 |
| Dynes, V. | 100 |
| Smith, D. G | 100 |
| Irving, Mrs. J. | 100 |
| Walley, A. | 100 |
| Hardy, G. H. | 100 |
| Jolnnson, Mrs. W. S. | 100 |
| Decew, Mrs. W. M.. | 100 |
| Spencer, J. S. | 075 |
| Spencer, Hampton | 025 |
| Spencer, Olive | 125 |
| Small sums | 7.1 |

Harrop

Kaslo

Poplar

Sandon New Denver

Slocan Cit.

Nakusp and Irrow Lakes

Rossland:



Oldford, J. 100

Ewing, Rev. W. T., 100

small sums ......... 1 0:

Collections ......... 100
$\$ 1500$

Trail . . . . .................... . . 200

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Greenwood } . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ & 200 \\ \text { Phoenix } & 500\end{array}$
Phoenix ian Mission
Scandinavian Mission

## Fant Tootonas Dintziot.

Cranbrook:
Patmore. G. W. . . . $\$ 200$
Prest, Emma L... 100
Teet, Mrs. J. S..... 100


## Moyie Kimberley <br> Fernie:

| Dimmick, J. F. and |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hamilton, Mr | 100 |
| Lundie, $\mathbf{R}$. $\mathbf{R}$. | 100 |
| Hamilton, Mi | 100 |
| Ripley, Mr. | 100 |
| Shaw, F. H. | 050 |
| Murray, J. A. | 050 |
| Gowans, Jas. | 050 |
| Butters, Mr. R | 025 |
| Henderson, A. | 005 |

Michel
Corbin
Coal Creek
CrestonElko and Baynes Lake

## Bimpson District.



## ALBERTA CONFERENCE



| Morse | $\cdots$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Burnham |  |
| Waldeck | 210 |
| Swift Current South |  |
| Swift Current | 500 |
| Tothbridse Dimtriot |  |
| Lethbridge, Wesley: |  |
| Hoyt. B. B. . . . $\$ 500$ |  |
| Kilpatrick. W. A.. 100 |  |
| Dunning, C. G. . 100 |  |
| Livingstone, Mrs. <br> John <br> 200 |  |
| Waterman, Miqa A. 100 |  |
| Dowsett, Miss V.P. 300 |  |
| Foster, A. I. .... 500 |  |
| Ford, Horace .... 100 |  |
| Daniel, C. R. . . . . . 1000 |  |
| Fhirbairn, W. B... 200 |  |
| Buchanan, W. A..... 500 |  |
| Long, J. W. ...... 200 |  |
| Fowler, L. W. . . 100 |  |
| Eundy. Linton .... 500 |  |
| Nash, Jas. . ..... 100 |  |
| Kaake, Miss Rhea 100 |  |
| Galbraith, W. S., |  |
|  |  |
| Filer, A. C. . . . . 050 |  |
| Kaake, M. K. .... 200 |  |
| Crosby. P. E. . . . 050 |  |
| Ellis, A. E. ...... 050 |  |
| Perry, Mrs. T. P... 100 |  |
| Podger, Miss R. .. 200 |  |
| Crawford, R. A... 200 |  |
| Shepherd, Mrs. s. <br> J. ................ 050 |  |
| Hamilton, W. A. . 800 |  |
| Bunt, A. M. ...... 100 |  |
| Courtice, O. J. ... 100 |  |
| Perry, T, P\&..... 200 |  |
| Batt. Mist M. E... 100 |  |
| Small sums ...... 2200 |  |
| Lethbridze, Festminster ... | 80 |


| Lethbridge, South |  | Ferrybank |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coaldale | 200 | Cilve |  |
| Taber |  | Allx . |  |
| Milk River East |  | Lamerton |  |
| Lone Star .. | 100 | Battle Riv |  |
| SWeet Valley | 100 | Itettier Dirtrict |  |
| Albion Ridge |  | Stettler | 1209 |
| Bowville |  | Erskine | 100 |
| Barons | 200 200 | Gough Lake |  |
| Carmangay |  | Blg Valley |  |
| 3taclocd District |  | River Valley |  |
| Macieod | \$5 00 | Grenville |  |
| Macleod South | - 200 | Whitebruah ${ }^{\text {Bothadsby }}$ | 100 |
| Stenton | 200 <br> 3 <br> 09 | Botha-Gadsby Haikirk | 100 |
| Granum Meadow Crcek |  | Fox Coulee | 100 |
| Claresholm. | 4000 | Munson | 100 |
| Clareshelm. Scandina |  | Hand Hills |  |
| Pincher Creek | 100 | Long La | 100 |
| Fishburn | 200 | Castor ${ }^{\text {Brownfeld }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. |  |
| Cowley Believue |  | Brownfield Haneyvilie | 100 |
| Frank . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 200 | Ferguson |  |
|  |  | Wheatbelt |  |
| Figh miver Dimerioto |  | Sounding Creek |  |
| High River | \$1705 | Meridian |  |
| Okotoks | 300 | Wotaskiwin Dimetict. |  |
| Ridgevlew |  | Wetaskiwin | $\$ 100$ |
| Brant | 100 100 | Leduc . |  |
| Arrowwood |  | Millet |  |
| Queenstown |  | Pigeon Lake |  |
| Cayiey .. |  | Battle Liske |  |
| Nanton | 100 | New Norway |  |
| Parkland | 220 | Camrose |  |
| Stavely |  | Bittern Lake |  |
| 01as Diatrict. |  | Bawr | 100 |
| Olds | \$200 | Hastings Coulee |  |
| Three Hills |  | Kıllam |  |
| Harmattan | 100 <br> 100 |  |  |
| Eagle Hili |  | Whatnwight District. |  |
| Mound |  | Wainwright | 1200 |
| Bergen Carstairs-D | 800 | Sedgewlck |  |
| Bancroft .. |  | Viking.. |  |
| Acme | 100 | Kinsella | 100 |
| Irricana ${ }^{\text {crossfle! }}$ | 300 | Merna |  |
| Bottrell . | 500 | Hardisty |  |
| Alrdrie | 400 | Aubrundale |  |
| Glenvill |  | Edgerton |  |
| Eed Deer Distriot. |  | Chaurin |  |
| Red Deer . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | \$20 00 | Provost |  |
| Springvale . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 400 200 200 | 3dmonton District |  |
| Coalbanks <br> Penhold | 1.00 | Edmonton: |  |
| innisfail | 3.00 | McDougrll | 12400 |
| Markerville .................. | 200 | Grace. |  |
| Raven |  | Westey | 200 |
| Knee Hill Valley ............. |  | Norwood |  |
|  | 100 100 | Calder |  |
| Qudli Lake Valley . . . . . . . . . . |  | North Edmo | 200 |
| Bowden |  | Strathcona | 800 |
| Tacombe Diatricto |  | Sturgeon .... |  |
| Lacombe ..................... | \$10 10 | Independence |  |
| Blackfalds Bentley | 300 <br> 100 | Edison | 200 |
| Bentley Mredlcine Valley |  | Paddle River |  |
| Rimbey ....... | 100 | Pine Ridge ${ }^{\text {Stain }}$ | 100 |
| Ponoka | 400 | Stony Plain |  |


| White Whale Lake | 100 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rexboro |  |
|  |  |
| Wolt Creek ................. |  |
| Athabasca Landing |  |
| Lezser Slave Lake |  |
| Grand Prairle |  |
| Saskatoon Lake |  |
| Fort mankatchewan District. |  |
| Fort Saskatchewan | ${ }^{5} 500$ |
| Beaver Hills ................ 10 . 00 |  |
|  |  |
| Clover Bar |  |
| Lamont .................... ${ }^{3}$ 300 |  |
| Toneld |  |
| Cooking Holden |  |
|  |  |



## SASKATCHEWAN CONFERENCE




Moose Jaw Dintilot.
Moose Jaw
Grayson, Willlam.... 81000
Irwin, A. W. ...... 1000
Buftam, T. S. ....... 1000
Miller, Mr!. Jas.... 500 Green, F. W. …a.. 500 Motcalfe W. J. ... 500
West, Richard ...... 500
Bellany, John
Smith, Mrs. G.
Carley, J. C.......
Sailon, Mrs. 00 F 00
Robinson, A. R. ... 200
Iailam, Jessle F... 200
Coiling, J. W. .... 200
Wickware, A. E. ..... 100
Hoyd, Miss F. F...... 100
Rorison, A. ........ 100
Hallam, J. A. ....... 100
Hallam, Mrs. J. A... 100
Gibbard, A. H. ...... 100
Reld, W. T.
Wickware, Mr. und
Salton, H. G. ${ }^{\text {G........... }}$
Mrs. H. W. .....
Marlatt Mrs. jno.
Small sum
0

Vesley:
Wilson, A. F. ....... $\$ 1000$
Banks, Fred. ........ 1000
Gray, A. W. . . . . . . . . 1000
Harris, N. E. ...... 1000
Rathwell, S. K. ... 1000

Weyburn Diatrict.

$\$ 60 n$
12 A0

- 90

600

1400
300

## 5000

1100
700

303

207

| 100 |
| ---: |
| 1100 |
| 1000 |
| 1000 |
| 500 |
| 100 |



Torktom Dintziot.

| Yorkton | \$15 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rokeby | 500 |
| Saltcoats | 1028 |
| Churchbrld |  |
| Waldron |  |
| Hubbard |  |
| Willobrook |  |
| Theodore |  |
| Sheho |  |
| Punntchy | 00 |
| Leslie |  |
| Copeland |  |
| Wynyard |  |
| Lanigan |  |
| Jansen |  |

Bankatoon Dimtriot.
Saskatoon:

| Third Avenu | \$17 0 0 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Wesley | 800 |
| Grace | 0 |
| Floral | 00 |
| Elstow | 500 |
| Viscount |  |
| Alian |  |
| Dundurn |  |
| Hanley |  |
| Davidson |  |
| Davidson 2nd |  |
| Smithvilie |  |
| Asquith |  |
| Perdue |  |
| Wilkie |  |
| Scott | 00 |
| Adanac | 200 |
| Machiln |  |
| Landis |  |
| Biggar | 100 |
| Luseiand | 00 |
| Hartsbury |  |

## Goome Eare Diatriot

| Deifsle | \$400 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gledhow |  |
| Harris | 0 |
| Marriatt |  |
| Gienhurst | 8 |
| Rosetown |  |
| Oliver |  |
| Mosten | 0 |
| Brock | 0 |
| Kindersley |  |
| Jonesvilie |  |

## Prince Albert Distriot.

Prince Albert
$\$ 1100$
Red Deer Hil
Lily Plains
Shellbrook \& Lumber camps Birch Hills
Melfort
Star City
Tisdale
Willow Hili



## - MANITOBA

Winniper Dintrict.


Oak Point

| Winnipeg: | \$40 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Froa Rouge | 34 |
| Young | 3400 |
| Epworth |  |
| King Edward |  |
| St James | 1100 |
| Norwood | 100 |
| Rosedale |  |
| Springneld |  |
| Transcona |  |
| Emerson |  |
| Dominion City |  |
| Morris |  |
| Blythene |  |

Port Arthur District.

| Fort Arthur | \$24 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Fort Wliliam | 2300 |
| West Fort Niliam | 300 |
| North Fort William |  |
| Sturgeon Lake |  |
| Murillo |  |
| Dryden |  |
| Kenora | 1700 |
| Keewatin | 700 |

Sainy Ifer District.
Raln: River
Pinev ood and Stratton
Emo a?d TaValiec
32001
Fort Frances

## Carman Distriet.




Miami
Lintrathet
Altamont
Swan Lake
Baldur
Glenora
Dunrae
Ninette
Minto
Wawanesa
Crymtal City Dietrict.


| Mclean, Aaron | 0 - 0 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Simmondn, Jan. | 050 |
| Wallace, Mrm. | 080 |
| Kemp, Wm. | 050 |
| Wlimon, Mre. A. | 050 |
| Pringle, Herb. | 050 |
| Hammond, Mrs. | 050 |
| Coliections | 400 |

$\$ 1400$

| \% | 1900 |
| :---: | :---: |
| - ¢rewright | 500 |
| Holmfield | 800 |

Holmfield . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 800

Boissevain .................... 1700
Hannerman ................... 100

## Portere is Pratri Divtrict

| Portage la Prairie | 52400 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ilich Blufit ... | 900 |
| Clandeboye |  |
| Lakeiand | 200 |
| Oakville | 800 |
| Fortier | 200 |
| Prospect | 1200 |
| Burnside and Mc | 00 |
| Lavenham |  |
| McGregor | 1000 |
| Austin | 200 |
| Sidney | 5 300 |
| Kerfoot | 3300 |
| Carberry | 1400 |

## - Teopawt District.

| eepawa | 8700 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Arden | 1400 |
| Plumas | 300 |
| Kelwood | 00 |
| Gladstone | 0 |
| Edrans | 0 |
| Fden | 0 |
| Franklin |  |
| Brookdale |  |
| Minnedosa | 1600 |
| Rapic City | 00 |

## Bixte Dietrict.



## Dauphin District.

| Dauphin | $\$ 2000$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Makinak | 600 |
| Cumberland | 100 |
| Winnipegosis |  |
| Gilbert Plains | 100 |
| Grand View . |  |
| Mountain Gap | 200 |
| Roblin |  |
| THogo |  |
| Wwan Biver Disexict. |  |
| Swan River and Rowsman | 3200 |
| Minitonas |  |
| Benito |  |

Pelly
Thunder Hii $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . \quad$. 00
Mafeking and Barrowi...............
Sake Fiundper Diateiot.


## NOVA SCOTIA

Oxfun House
God'a Lake
Inland Lake and Bandy lake Nelson Houme
Berens River
Lttle Grand Rapids and Potancelcum
Poplar Rlver. ................in Flaher Rlver and Blood Vein Brandon Industrlal School

## CONFERENCE

Ealifas Diatriot.
Hallfax:

| Centre | 32580 |
| :---: | :---: |
| South | 3580 |
| Memortal Chur | 100 |
| Roble Street | 1415 |
| North, Kaye Street | , |
| Oxford street | 080 |
| Dartmouth | 1000 |
| Woodlawn and Waverly | 0 |
| Sambro | 00 |
| Musquodobolt Harbor | 00 |
| Glen Margaret | 25 |

Glen Margaret .............

| Windsor |  | 112 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hantsport |  |  |
| Horton |  |  |
| Wolsville |  |  |
| Canning |  | 00 |
| Kentvile |  | 0 |
| Newport |  | 07 |
| Avondale |  | , |
| Burlington |  |  |
| Walton |  | $2$ |

## 5yuso Dintelot

Truro. Pleasant Street ....... $\$ 1000$
Onslow ........................... 10
Londonderry .................... 180
Pletou .............................. 100
Stellarton
New Glasgow
Rlver John
Maitland
Shubenacadie
Midale Musquodobolt
Cumberlana Distriot.
Amherat
Fort Lawrence
$\$ 2510$
Amherst Head .................... 0 . 50
Nappan
100
River Hebert
Wallace
Pugwash
Rlver Phillip
Oxford
Lelcester
Wentworth
Perrsbomo
Fy ve IElands
Southempton
Springhall
Advocate Hiarbor

## Grayaboro Dlatrict.

Guysboro
Canso

| Ohettlok, W.Hart. A. W. Dunham, Mrs. C. B. Jenkins, Lella ... |
| :---: |
|  |  |
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|  |  |



White Head and New Harbor Etormont
Boylston
Mulgrave
Port Hood
Port Hoo
Port Haw ........................ 100

Eydney Diatixict.
Sydney, Jubllee Church:

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

Bevens, Dr. W. F... 8 no
Young, J. A. ....... 500
Peters, W. E. ....... 100

| Mills, J. C. J. ......... . . 100 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Morley. J. | 100 |

Morley, J. J. ........ 100
Comn, Mrs. ......... 100
DeWolfe. Miss C. .. 100
Black. Mrs. (vr.)... 100
Jost. L. E............. 1 no

Shaw E. E. ....... 1 no
Khaw, E. C. ....... 200
Burchell, H. C. .... 500
Frowde. H. A. ....... I 00
Burchell. C. J. ..... 100
Small sums ....... 215
4215
Sydney Victorla................... S $_{50}^{26}$
North Svdney ....................... 17 . 25
sydney Mines ...................... 10
Gabarus
Loulsburg fö...................... 100
New Waterford …...............
Dominlon ...
New Aberdeen
Dominion No. 8 ..............
Glace Bay Marzare........... $\frac{1}{2}$ on
Inzonish and Aspy Bay .... 2 \&
Amapolis Diatrict.
Annapolls ....................... $\$ 200$
Granvllle Ferry ................ 100
Brlagetown .....
B 00
Mountaln Mission


| Gunn, H. J. <br>  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| Arcadia |  | co |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Port Maftand and Brenton.. |  | O |
| Hehron |  | $2{ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Barrinton |  | 50 |
| lort La Tour |  | 0 |
| North East Harhor Shelhurne: |  | 00 |Hehron ........250

'ort La Tour ..... 50
+500
Shelhurne:

Hogre. W J. ........ 0 bo
Bower, Mrs A. F. .. 080
Allen Kate ..... 0
0
0
50
0
Mc(lill, Mrs. A. D. .. 025Allen. Llly ........... 0 onPents, Mra, C. .... 025small nums …...... o 75
Lockenort



Ruggles, Mr. J. R... 0
Copeland, Mr. Harry ..... 25Plerce, Mr, Colln....
025
Chute.Cooke, Mrs, Elisha.: 0Plerce, Mrs. John .. 010Chute, Mr. Herbert: 010small sums ........ 0 18

## Dormuda Dintriet.

Hamllton. Wealey Church .. $\$ 8$ on
Sandys and Southampton

St. George's
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| :---: | :---: |
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| White, J. H. | 100 |
| White, H. B. | 100 |
| Small sums | ${ }^{2}$ OB |
| Exmouth Street |  |
| Portland |  |
| Carleton: |  |
| Raskin. W. D. . . . \$ 100 |  |
| Neve, W. J. . . | 100 |
| Collectlon | 300 |

Carmarthen Street:
Demstock, T. J... \$1 00 Small sums ....... 300

Zion
Falrville:
Earle, Mrs. W. E. $\$ 200$
Hanson, H. ...... 200
Worrell. S. A. .... 100
Stout. T. ........... 175
Small sums ....... 195
Courtenay Bay ............

Sussex:

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| :---: | :---: |
| Mace, Mrs. J. H. | 100 |
| Tavlor. Mrs. S. $\mathbf{P}$ | 100 |
| Gunn, Mrs. Percy. | 140 |
| Sinnott, Mrs. H. | 100 |
| Sharp, B. J | 100 |
| Folkins, FI. | 050 |
| Brown, Alex. | 025 |
| Osgood. G. D | 025 |
| Small sums | 465 |

Newton
Apohaqui
Springfield
Hampton
St. Martins
Jerusalem
Welsford
KIngst on

## Frederioton District

Fredericton:
Kilburn, John .... $\$ 550$
Lemont, J. M..... 500
Thomas. C. H.... 500
Weodall, John J... 5 on
Hoben, $E$ G... 200
Coulthard. W. B.. 200
Osborne, W. J.... 200

| Atherton, Dr. A. B. gilpp A. R. | 800 188 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Tibbette, R. W. in | 100 |
| Blair. Mise M.... | 00 |
| Phinney, J, D. . . . | 00 |
| Becam Mr ${ }^{\text {ara }}$ | 0 |
| Rlohards Mre jos | 0 |
| Kliburn, MIs M. | 0 |
| Thorne, Els | 0 |
| Burtt, C. H. | 0 |
| Schloyor. Ad | 0 |
| 8 mith, Cham. | 0 |
| Small sum: |  |


| Maryevilis |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gibson |  |
| Naghweak |  |
| Stanlay |  |
| Bolentown |  |
| Keswlek |  |
| Shemeld |  |
| Grand Leke |  |
| Gasetown |  |
| Oromocto |  |
| Chipham |  |



Snckvile:

Paleley, H. F. B. 500
Lucar Rev. A.... 500
Black, Mra. J. 亡.... 800
Biack, E. B...... 200
Inch, Dr. ${ }^{\text {Dixon, }} 800$
Dixon, J. Wdgar... 800
Trited Mr . C. $\mathrm{H}^{2}$
Stewart, Mine $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{B}$
Trueman. 200
200
Trueman. R. A... 100
Buimer, Mise Alice 100
Trueman Mra. T. Truemsn, Min D.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Fawceth Geo. A.. } & 100 \\ \text { Diron, F. A..... } & 100\end{array}$
Wixon, F. A.... $\dot{\text { Witeon, }} 100$
Allieon, Mre Dr.
Hunton, 8. W....
Trites. B. A...... 100
Inch, sine ix.....
Pridham, Frank.
Summe T. C.
Wood, H. M........
A Friend
Biack, Barbara
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Pdekard, Fi F.... } & 1 & 00 \\ \text { Stewart, Mre } & 0 & 50 \\ \text { Buimer, Mrm. A.. } & 0 & 50 \\ \text { Spo }\end{array}$
Buimer, Mra. A... 050
Sprasue, Mine
Bo

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Tingley, } F . \\ \text { Jonah. } A . . . . & 80 \\ \text { D. } & 0 & 45\end{array}$
Richardion, D..... $0 \frac{45}{25}$
Georse, Miss E. 026
Mckenzle, Mra. $\because \quad 0$
Humphrey, Mri. H. 0
Doule, J. W...... 025
Cole. R. Warren. . 026
Wella, Mrs. Mary. 025
Trueman, Mism E.
Woidon, Mrs. Chas.
Trites. M. L. ..... 025
025
Small sumit........ 105
Tantramar
Point de Bute

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| Small sums. |

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