

very unfavorable or it is probable the hall would not have held the numbers who desired to hear him. The meeting was opened by singing "Hold the Fort," and Rev. D. Stewart leading in prayer. The platform was occupied by Revs. Herrington, Stewart and Earl, Rev. Mr. Stewart occupying the chair. A cordial invitation was given to any one who might wish to speak in favor of the liquor traffic to come on the platform, but no one seemed inclined to accept the opportunity offered. Captain McBride was expected but failed to put in an appearance.

Mr. McKay introduced his subject by referring, at some length, to the evils resulting from the use of strong drink, quoting a number of eminent judges and others to show that at least three-fourths of the crime in our land was the outcome of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. He also referred to the waste of resources and large expenditure of money, exhibiting a diagram showing the relative costs of missions, schools, bread, meat, and strong drink. Liquor costing our people five millions more than meat, six millions more than bread, nineteen millions more than our schools, and twenty-seven millions more than all our Christian missions. He referred to the three remedies which had been offered for this great evil—Free Rum, License and Prohibition—and said there were few now who advocated the unrestricted sale of liquor, but he did not know why, if it was as some said, a good creature of God. License had more advocates, but license was and had always been a failure. The crime poverty and ruin, resulting from licensed liquor, declared that licensing did not make it harmless or respectable. Licensing an evil was wrong in principle as well as a failure in practice. We refused to license gambling houses, etc., because the principle is wrong, and if strong drink is an evil it should not be licensed, but prohibited. Prohibition was the only correct method of dealing with the traffic. He said the opponents of the Scott Act praise the Crooks Act, and yet the Scott Act only applied to one man in 500, the same restriction that the Crooks Act had already applied to 499—thou shalt not sell. Prohibition was not a failure as tested in Maine, and in the lower provinces where after a trial of three years in Fredericton it was sustained by a good majority, and in Prince County by a majority of 1874, or about three to one. The rev. gentleman said almost all, if not all of the churches had declared in favor of prohibition, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and the leading men of the English Church, Bishop Baldwin taking very strong grounds in favor of the Scott Act, and only a few days ago the Roman Catholic Church, which had for some time held back, also declared in favor by carrying the County of Arthabaska by a majority of three to one. He said it did not interfere with a man's personal liberty to eat and drink what he liked, but just as the law did not prevent a man eating a cow that died of disease, yet it did prevent him selling the meat. So the Scott Act interferes with the public act only, and that for the general good.

The meeting closed by a vote of thanks to the speakers and singing the Doxology.—*Dutton Enterprise*.

BRANT.—At the Anti-Scott Act meeting held at Paris on the 5th inst., Mr. N. P. Benning was elected President of the local Association and Mr. Geo. Bernhard, Secretary. A thorough canvass of the county is to be taken at once, public meetings held and good speakers obtained. Over \$300 was subscribed, in the meeting to oppose the Act, in this town alone.

At the Scott Act Convention held the same afternoon, under the presidency of the Rev. Mr. Orme, of Burlington, some 50 delegates appeared from various sections of the county, including Brantford, Brantford township, Burlington, Onondago, St. George, &c. The Rev. Mr. McKay, of Woodstock, President of the Oxford Scott Act Association gave a great many very valuable suggestions to the Brant Association as to the method of working so that the campaign would be successful. The reports showed that in no case were the signatures less than 25 per cent. of the electors, and in most places 40 and 50 per cent. of the signatures of electors had been obtained. Many places are yet to hear from. The Rev. Mr. Holbs is to assist the President in lecturing on behalf of the Scott Act. The Convention lasted over five hours. The Hon. Ansley Gray, of Milwaukee, was the delegate on behalf of the Sons of Temperance of this town, and learning that the Rev. Mr. McKay, of Woodstock, was opposed to his appearance on the platform, desired that Mr. McKay should occupy the whole evening at the public meeting with his speech on the Scott Act. In Brantford the organization is going on and petitions are being circulated for the submission of the Act. It is therefore probable that the Act cannot be submitted so soon in the city

as in the county. A desperate effort is to be made to get the city vote taken first. Mrs. Ballard moved that the ladies take hold of the work and assist with petitions. It is probable their help will be secured.

At the public meeting the Rev. Mr. Brock presided. The Rev. Mr. Orme spoke of the work done throughout the county, and said he had no doubt of the success of the measure.

After an invitation had been given opposition speakers to come forward the Rev. W. A. McKay, of Woodstock, delivered an address which occupied over an hour, during which he thoroughly explained the provisions of the Scott Act as compared with the Dunkin Act and the Crooks Act. He regretted the absence of opposition, saying it seemed strange that a so-called industry of such magnitude could find no one in the county able and willing to say a word in its favor. The Scott Act passed in 1878 was not passed as a party measure, but at the request of 500,000 voters. A Barrie man had just been gaoled for selling diseased meat, and yet men were licensed to vend diseased drink. For 200 years England had been trying to regulate the drink traffic, but failure followed every move. People said prohibition was a failure because it did not prohibit. Was education then a failure because people made such absurd statements about prohibition? Was cultivation a failure because weeds grew in profusion? The Scott Act said in effect to the liquor man, "Thine ain't wanted here." Bar-rooms would be closed, and the traffic in liquors would be outlawed. It would be impossible to get legally, except for mechanical, sacramental, and medicinal purposes. He for one had confidence in the medical men of Canada. They were law-abiding and law-respecting people. Under the Scott Act, no less than ten gallons could be sold, and that ten gallons must be taken outside the county. In this case, it could not be taken to Oxford. Perth would soon be under the Scott Act. Liquor men said the Scott Act would be a failure? Who would make it a failure? None but the liquor men. The Dunkin Act was never declared constitutional. The Scott Act has been declared sound by the Privy Council. The people were in favor of the measure, for out of forty-one places in which it had been submitted, thirty-four had carried it, and the smallest majority so far had been in Oxford—775. It had been carried in Arthabaska, and this was significant, inasmuch as it showed that the Church of Rome had taken sides on this question. In six months he hoped to see it carried throughout the Province of Quebec. The Act had never been repealed and he thought they must allow the electors of Prince Edward Island to know what is good for themselves, and they rejected the repeal by 2000 majority, or nearly three to one. Some said it would injure the business of Paris. He did not think local trade was built on a whiskey foundation. He instanced Georgetown and Brampton and farmers generally, and the farmers' wives and daughters in particular preferred the Scott Act to the Anti-Scott Act towns. As to the increase of taxes, Mr. Gladstone had said it was as easy to collect a revenue from sober people as from inebriates. The fact was that taxes would run lower under a prohibitory law. As to cider, the manufacture and sale of this leverage by farmers was not contrary to the Scott Act. He concluded a very powerful speech by urging upon patriots, citizens, men, Christians to support the measure. A vote was taken, but only one person stood up against the adoption of the Act. The hall was well filled and the audience repeatedly applauded the speaker.—*Globe*.

W. C. C. A.

A WOMAN'S QUESTION.

Owing to the pressure upon our space at the time, the women's meetings in connection with the National Temperance Congress received less attention than they deserve, but we have pleasure in reporting the address of Mrs. Bardsley, who presided over the meeting held in the Concert Room, St. George's Hall.

Mrs. BARDSLEY said:—A congress on temperance would not be complete unless we, as women, had an opportunity to meet among ourselves and to consider what is emphatically a women's question—one in which the happiness of home is involved. Temperance is a subject in which every woman must be interested more or less directly, and on which therefore she is entitled to hold and to express her views. Alas! that we should have to say it is become a "woman's question" in a sense most distressing, for it is an established