

it was wrong to be lenient with these people. They could not say they did not know the law. The Scott Act must be only a step towards prohibition. A law to be effective must be built up on certain things. This law must be built upon four things. First, practical proof that such a law could stand; and the Scott Act would, in a certain measure, be proof of this. Second, it must be based upon decision; the revenue of the Dominion did not enter into the Canada Temperance Act, but it did enter into discussion on the introduction of prohibition. When they had prohibition they should have it on the distinct understanding that when a man voted to prohibit the sale of liquor at taverns he voted to prohibit his own grog. They should have prohibition on the understanding that it would do away with the five million dollars annually received, and they might trust to Providence to make up the difference in the revenue by honest industry, &c. They also needed a clear and definite decision in the matter with which politics and religious creeds had nothing to do.

"They should make the Scott Act as perfect as possible by bringing pressure to bear in the Legislature to make it so. They should have the question of prohibition submitted to the voters in Canada on an election day if they could not have a special vote for it. It was an important question, and would warrant the expenditure of two or three hundred thousand dollars. He was in favor of having a special vote taken on the question, but would have it submitted to the people at the general elections if this could not be obtained. If they would have the question submitted to the people within three year's time they would sweep the head off the liquor traffic. He was not very hopeful nor very sanguine in disposition, but believed that if temperance people would work rightly they would have a complete prohibition law in Canada within five years."

In the evening a bounteous repast was prepared for the delegates in Shaftesbury Hall. About four hundred people were present. The ladies of the Toronto Y. W. C. T. U. acted as waitresses.

The chair was occupied by Hon. S. H. Blake, Q.C., President, and the following prominent temperance workers occupied seats on the platform:—Mrs. S. E. Peck, Hon. G. W. Ross, Senator Vidal, J. J. McLaren, Q.C., G. M. Rose, Rev. M. Ross, Rev. J. Smith, Arthur Farley, Ald. John McMillan, Johnston Harrison, ex-Ald. Moore, Rev. C. R. Morrow, Jacob Spence, James Dobson, J. H. Flagg, John Milne, Rev. J. B. Stratton, Rev. W. L. Scott, and J. G. Strong.

The President delivered his annual address, and was followed by short addresses from delegates who occupied seats on the platform.

The minutes and full reports of all the meetings will be published next week.

Campaign Everywhere.

ELGIN AND ST. THOMAS.—The Scott Act petitions for this county and city have been deposited in the office of the Secretary of State at Ottawa.

LAMBTON.—The Scott Act petition for Lambton has been deposited in the Sheriff's office at Sarnia for inspection. Attached to it are the names of nearly 4,000 electors.

TORONTO.—A Scott Act debate was recently held among the students of the Medical College. After the question was thoroughly discussed *pro* and *con*, a vote was taken on the Act, which resulted as follows:—For the Act, 82; against the Act, 10.

GUELPH.—On Sunday last the ministers of all the Protestant churches in the city preached sermons on the Scott Act, which is to be submitted for the city on the 22nd inst. The feeling is that it will carry. The Antis so far have not had any public meetings, but it is known that they are holding private ones, and although apparently quiet are working hard, even going so far as to boycott anyone in business whom they think in favor of the Act.

BROME.—The liquor party is at work privately and stealthily circulating lies, one of which is that the Act prevents the manufacture of cider. This, of course, is calculated to stir up the ire of the farmers, but people have only to consult the Act itself to see that this is not the case. Cider can not only be manufactured, but there is nothing in the Act to prevent the sale of sweet cider as that is not an intoxicant, and the Act only prohibits the sale of intoxicants.—*War Notes.*

ST. JOHN.—It will be remembered by our readers that the vote on the Scott Act in this city in 1882 resulted in a tie, each side polling 1,075 votes. The newly elected president and secretary of the organization here are Rev. A. J. McFarland, and Mr. H. A. McKown respectively. The friends of the cause are going into the work heartily, and with the advance in temperance sentiment and the removal of some difficulties since that time, it is expected that when submitted, the Act will carry by a large majority.

OXFORD.—The Scott Act was carried in the county of Oxford by a majority of 775, and comes into force in May, but the Ingersoll campaigners are still educating public sentiment by giving a free course of first-class temperance lectures. The third of the series was delivered in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 13th inst., by J. R. Clark, the Anglo-American orator, and was an immense success. The hall was packed, and the lecturer provoked great enthusiasm by his unique and dramatic eloquence.

The petitions to the Dominion Parliament supporting the Scott Act, and asking a general prohibitory law are being energetically circulated and will be largely signed.

QUEBEC.—A number of persons have been canvassing for names to a petition asking that the Scott Act be brought into force in this city. They have so far met with very good success. The Archbishop, it is stated, will shortly issue a mandamus in favor of the Scott Act. The Rev. C. Hamilton, of St. Matthew's Episcopal church, is also making strenuous efforts to have the Act brought out in the city.

In accordance with the resolution adopted the other night at the annual meeting of the Vigilance Association, on motion of Dr. Marsden, arrangements have been made for the printing in the French language, of 100,000 copies of the Scott Act; His Grace the Archbishop having kindly granted permission for the use of his imprimatur upon each copy as a certificate of the genuine character of its contents.

HURON.—It is stated that a petition has been filed with the Government against the Scott Act going into force in the county of Huron. The grounds of the petition are, (1) that the ballots were improperly printed; (2) that a sufficient number of printed proclamations were not posted up; (3) that the township of Stephen and the village of Exeter, belong to the county of Middlesex for Dominion election purposes and the township of Usborne to Perth, and as the Scott Act is a Dominion law, these municipalities should not be included under it as parts of the county of Huron. If the Anti-Scott Act people can make out no other objections to the vote than such twaddle as the above, there is not much prospect of the Act being set aside. Of course the object of the petition is to keep the Act from coming into operation in May next.—*St. Mary's Argus.*

YORK.—The annual meeting of the District Division of the Sons of Temperance for this county met on Monday in the Brock street Temperance Hall, Toronto. Representatives were present from several of the divisions in the county, and a very pleasant and profitable meeting was held. Thomas Caswell, D.W.P., presided.

The committee on resolutions consisted of Thomas Caswell, R. R. Jackes, J. W. Stephen, and Miss Tanner. They reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, "That we believe the Scott Act is the best available measure for the curtailment of the liquor traffic now attainable, and while we shall never stop short of the total suppression of the liquor traffic, yet in the view that it is our duty to use the means in our power best to suppress the traffic and to educate the people, we urge on the Sons of Temperance in this county to push on the agitation for the said Act till it is adopted, and then see it is thoroughly enforced.

Resolved, "That we urge upon the the Sons of Canada to see that no amendment is made to the Scott Act, which will make it less a temperance remedy than it now is, and that no amendments are made to it at the next session of Parliament, unless some clauses to cause the said Act to be more thoroughly enforced, and that if necessary our president and secretary be authorized to send a petition on our behalf to the said Parliament to urge these views."

Resolved, "That while not forgetting the legal remedies to decrease intemperance, we do not lose sight of the fact that moral suasion is the true remedy, and no institution in the county can so thoroughly educate people of the county on the evils of intemperance and its true remedy as our old order the Sons of Temperance. And we call upon all classes of the community to come in and strengthen this order that has saved so many from intemperance and educated so many in the noble virtue of temperance."

Reports from the different delegates were heard as to the state of the order in the different localities. The next meeting was appointed to be held at Stouffville on the 29th of May next. Among others present were Rev. C. A. Turner, D. Purdy, Miss Purdy, Miss