

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANVASSERS FOR SIGNATURES TO THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT PETITION.

- 1.—Provide yourself with a correct copy of the latest revised voters' list, a blotter, good pens and a portable ink stand.
- 2.—Go only to persons whose names appear on the voters' list.
- 3.—Have each person sign his own name in ink in the second column, and as legibly as possible.
- 4.—When an elector cannot write his name, write it for him, and then cause him to make his mark thus :

his  
JOHN X JONES.  
mark.

5.—Fill out plainly in ink the first, third, fourth, fifth and sixth columns as indicated in the headings : writing in the first column the number of the signature, beginning with 1, and so on consecutively ; in the third column the signer's name as plainly as possible ; in the fourth column his occupation, such as "Farmer," "Clerk," "Gentleman," &c. ; in the fifth column the polling district or division of the voters' list in which his name may be found ; and in the sixth column your own name as witness to the signature.

6.—When your canvass is completed go directly before a Justice of the Peace, or other authorized functionary, and make your declaration to the signatures according to forms provided for those who wrote their own names and for those who signed by making their marks.

7.—Forward your petition and declarations without delay to the Secretary of your County Association.

*Nota Bene.*—Please complete your canvass as speedily as possible. Keep your petition as clean and neat as possible. When the first form is filled with names, affix a second sheet, taking care to cut off the petition heading. Number names consecutively from first to last of your petition. The blank forms of declaration will be sent you by the Secretary of the Association.

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### Temperance News.

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#### SCOTT ACT.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—All accounts indicate that the Scott Act is being vigorously and effectually enforced in Prince Edward Island. Lately a man in Charlottetown was fined \$300 in one day for three second offences, another was fined \$200, and a third \$100. A large and influential meeting at Alderton, Prince county, passed resolutions rendering thanks to God for the recent victory at the polls on the question of repeal, and warmly acknowledging the services of the electors who voted right, the clergymen of all denominations, with special mention of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, and the *Pioneer* newspaper. Another resolution heartily approved of the steps taken by the Dominion Alliance to bring the question of prohibition before Parliament. Important steps were taken by the meeting to secure the enforcement of the Act in that village, \$60 or \$70 being subscribed to begin a fund. According to the *Pioneer*, the friends of license are trying to create feeling against the law by an outcry over women who have got themselves locked up for breaking it. Some of these thought they could conduct the business safely during the absence of their husbands in gaol. Mr. D. Schuman, Secretary of the County Alliance, in transmitting a resolution passed at the Summerside meeting to a local paper, says that the sale of intoxicating liquors has been most effectually stopped in Prince County. The resolution mentioned hopes that the overwhelming majority cast against repeal in that county may encourage temperance men to press for the adoption of the Act in every county in Canada.—*Witness*.

YARMOUTH, N. S.—This county has granted no license for upward of forty years, and its representatives in the Legislature and in Parliament are usually at the front when any temperance legislation is being effected. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Scott Act was carried in Yarmouth the other day by a very large majority, the vote in its favor being in some polling districts unanimous and in most overwhelming. Tusket Lake would seem to be inhabited by a different race of people from the other districts, for at this writing it appears to be the only one that has gone against

the Act, although only by three in a vote of sixty-three. This victory ought to carry great weight in the other provinces where a general movement has been inaugurated to procure the adoption of the Act. Even the tremendously exacting license law of Nova Scotia is not thought by the people sufficient or equal to the Scott law at its worst. What higher recommendation could that measure have than that it should be so eagerly adopted by a constituency in a position to observe its effects when only very partially administered in the neighboring districts. Local option is certainly the instrument for present use in suppressing intemperance, and the enthusiasm with which it is being received, we may say, throughout the Dominion, gives promise that the next step—unconditional prohibition—will be the shortest one taken in the progress of this mighty cause.—*War Notes*.

WESTMORELAND, N. B.—There was a hot discussion at the annual meeting of the ratepayers of Moncton, N. B., over the question of confirming the Town Council's appropriation of \$1,000 for enforcing the Scott Act during the ensuing year. The appropriation carried by a majority of 31—163 to 132. This decision is very significant in view of the boast made a short while ago that the electors of that town were almost as one man signing the petition for a repeal of the Act in Westmoreland county. The repeal movement seems to have ended in boasting, for instead of hearing of a vote going to be taken, the only sounds coming from Westmoreland are popular demands to have the Act enforced, mingled with an occasional squeal of some one whose craft has been endangered or unnatural thirst unslaked on account of the "prohibition that does not prohibit."—*Ex*.

MOB OPPOSITION.—It is not a bad sign of the effectiveness of the Canada Temperance Act for the mob to come to the support of its transgressors and break every other law that stands between them and its subversion. This is what has just happened at Sackville, Westmoreland county, New Brunswick. A witness in a case under the Act was, for refusing to testify, committed to jail for five days, and was being led off to his new lodgings when a large crowd, that had been turned out of the court room for misbehaviour, violently attacked the constables and rescued the prisoner from five of them after a fierce struggle. Probably few things could be more effective towards alienating any sympathy there may be among respectable people in the county with the movement now on foot there for the repeal of the Act.—*Scott Act Appeal*.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON, ONT.—The following circular has been received:—

ODESSA, March, 29th, 1884.

DEAR SIR :

You are respectfully requested to attend a convention of Temperance workers, to be held in the Town Hall, Napanee, on Saturday, April, 12th, at 2.30 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of submitting the Scott Act to a vote of the electors of the county, and to make arrangements for that purpose.

Please extend the invitation to any of your friends or neighbors who may be favorable to the above object, as we desire to see representatives from at least each ward of every township.

Hoping to meet you on that occasion,

I remain, yours truly,  
W. W. MEACHAM, M.D.,  
*Secretary of Committee.*

Prof. G. E. Foster, M.P., has been invited and is expected to be present and take part in the proceedings of the convention.

WESTPORT.—A temperance meeting was held recently in this place. W. H. Fredenburg, Esq., in the chair. The subject under consideration was well introduced by the chairman. Revs. David J. Ross, M.A., and J. Eagleson followed with strong addresses in favor of prohibition. Mr. Thos. Flynn, of Napanee, made, as was expected, the main address of the evening. His speech had a very good effect. There are many indications here that if the Scott Act gets a favorable presentation before the people it will carry.

NEW BOYNE.—A very large, and I may say, a respectable congregation assembled in the C. M. Brick Church, on Sabbath evening, at 6.30. The chair was filled by Mr. John Chick, who opened the services by singing and prayer. Mr. Thomas F. Flynn, the temperance advocate, was introduced, and delivered a stirring temperance address, quoting from scripture and authorities the imposition of the whisky laws, that the state should not make laws to privilege any class of men to sell vice, crime, poverty, disease and death—the Government being only God's proxies, its great duty being to pro-