

because it is being enforced in the County of Halton under trying circumstances. He next strongly advocated the sustaining of organizations, in order that the Act, after having been passed, should be rigidly enforced. These organizations, at the outset, should endeavor to appoint a proper official to see to the enforcement of the Act. They should have legal advisers, in order not to make mistakes, as have occurred in some counties. The friends in Lambton and Perth were given considerable trouble owing to want of advice. Those in Manitoba have had to raise \$3,000 for law expenses, because they did not obtain advice in time. The first prosecution should not be taken out unless it is a sure case. When the first, second, and third convictions have been obtained, there is a clear record that cannot be called into question. The consequences of such sure action may be seen in Halton. I would like to pay a high compliment to W. H. Young, the magistrate in that county, who has proved the practicability of the Act. (Hear, hear.) He instructed the friends of the Act to beware of hostile magistrates. In the counties where the Act has been adopted a reliable man should be appointed as a private prosecutor. The share of the penalty derived from convictions would amply repay an inspector for his trouble. It was desirable to have a Stipendiary or Police Magistrate in counties where the Act is in force, as no appeals could be taken from their decisions. When two Justices of the Peace tried a case it might be appealed on the same conditions as other summary convictions. I would therefore advise our friends in all places where they have carried the Act, (1), to keep up their organization and have a fund for its enforcement; (2), to have one or more reliable private prosecutors, who might either be paid from the fines or be paid a salary, the fines being funded for that purpose; (3), to secure the best legal assistance available, at the outset, that convictions might not be set aside for irregularities; (4), where practicable, to obtain the appointment of Stipendiary or Police Magistrates and other officials, who would honestly aid in enforcing the Act. If these precautions were taken, and faithfully followed up, I am satisfied that the Scott Act would be as strictly enforced as any other Act intended to act as a check upon the baser propensities of a considerable portion of the community, and would show to Parliament and the Government that the country was not only ready for the enactment of a general prohibitory measure, but prepared to have it enforced.

An interesting discussion followed, participated in by Rev. B. B. Keefer, Wm. McCraney, M.P., W. G. Fee, J. W. Manning, Prof. Foster, and others.

It was moved by J. R. Dougall, seconded by Rev. Mr. Newnham, and carried:

"That this question of the enforcement of the Act be referred to a Special Committee, consisting of J. J. McLaren, Q.C., Prof. Foster, Wm. McCraney, M.P., Thomas Robertson, M.P., and Rev. B. B. Keefer, to report to this Council."

The President read a communication from the W. C. T. U., inviting the members of the Alliance to a reception to be held in the Dominion Methodist Church, on this, Thursday, evening, at 9.30 o'clock. On motion of J. W. Manning, this invitation was accepted with thanks.

Moved by F. S. Spence, and carried,

"That when we adjourn, we stand adjourned till 10 o'clock Friday morning."

The Council adjourned at 5.30 p.m.