

Prince Edward county is unusually small but unusually good. No other county in Canada has fought so often and so bravely the battle of right against whiskey. It is a hop-growing and barley-raising county, and the Antis have been using this fact as an argument against its adoption of the Scott Act, but it has failed them. In part of the county the old Dunkin Act is still in force, and the people who are enjoying its benefits will not go back on the principles they have so often endorsed. The chief officers of the county Scott Act Association are Messrs. G. W. McMullen, and G. D. Platt, of Picton, and they are just the men to lead an earnest army on to certain victory.

The remaining contest of next week will be in York, N. B. It will be on a petition for the repeal of the Scott Act, where it is already in force. A short time ago the Antis entered upon a repeal campaign. Baffled and beaten wherever they opposed the adoption of the Act, they turned their energies towards efforts to bring the Scott Act into disrepute, and then secure its repeal; but in these efforts they have failed utterly, and even more ignominiously than they did before. This is the sixth and, so far as we can learn, the last of a series of desperate and futile assaults upon the fortifications that our soldiers have won, and hold with an ever-increasing confidence and satisfaction. York will follow P.E.I. and Halton, Ont., in sustaining the Scott Act, probably by a majority even greater than that by which it was adopted. This was the first county to vote on the Scott Act, and it carried it by a majority of 1,015. York is true to her colors, and will not now go back on her record. Her electors have had five years experience of the Scott Act working, and they will give the whiskey advocates such an emphatic rebuke as will, we believe, effectually deter them from going into any new repeal contest.

The 30th October, 1884, will be a day to be remembered in the temperance history of Canada. It will witness the most extensive assault yet made on the strongholds of rum, and desperate and bitter struggles on the part of our opponents to defeat us at some of our points of attack. Let it be in every Christian home a day of earnest fervent prayer that the Lord of hosts will be with our faithful warriors, giving them both wisdom and strength, that by his grace we may be enabled to "turn to flight the armies of the aliens."

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION.

Some time ago the tavern-keepers of Halton combined to raise their rates for public accommodation, alleging that the old prices paid would not afford them a livelihood unless they were permitted to sell strong drink as well as keep hotels. Later information shows that they have abandoned their extra charge and gone back to the old rates. It is perfectly true that we have at the present time more men nominally hotel-keepers than our legitimate hotel business will support. Take a village that has business sufficient to keep up one good hotel; you will probably find in it three or four men who want to go into the liquor traffic, and the present license system compels all these men to open hotels as well, and so divides up the trade that would have been profitable to one among a number, who, of course, cannot live upon it. The natural and right remedy is fewer houses and fair prices. The system that now prevails of using sheds and sitting-rooms, and buying whiskey to compensate the proprietor is utterly vicious and unfair to all concerned. The customer buys what he does not want, to enable the seller to give him what he does want. Neither party gets full value in the transaction, because behind them stands the brewer or distiller getting the lion's share of the profit at the expense of both.

There ought to be a charge for shed accommodation; farmers ought to pay full price for their meals, and they will not object to do so. The hotel-keeper ought to be the farmer's friend and not in any sense his enemy, and this desirable state of affairs, well enforced prohibition will soon bring about. But good feeling will certainly not be promoted by any bullying attempts of hotel-keepers to annoy the farmers or punish them for voting against the drink curse in the interests of their homes. Such folly will certainly recoil on the heads of its perpetrators. In this connection we quote for our readers the following sensible remarks from a recent number of the *Peel Banner* :—

"To hear some people talk of want of accommodation, one would think that the farmers existed for the hotel-keepers, and not the hotel-keepers for the farmers. The farce of nailing up sheds, etc., or of charging fifty cents per meal in country villages, will last only till those who are foolish enough to indulge in it find that it won't pay. Accommodation is a matter of supply and demand. There may not be so many hotels under the Scott Act. We do not need so many. But the accommodation for man and beast which is required, and for which drinkers and non-drinkers are quite ready to pay a fair price, will be forthcoming. We have travelled in counties in Nova Scotia, where there had been no license for twenty years, and there was no talk of want of comfortable home-like hotels, where neighbor and traveller could find shelter and food. It is well known that already many of the hotel men in this County have made up their mind, should the Act pass, to be guilty of no such nonsense as fighting with their bread and butter."

We have a great deal of faith in the sound judgment and sturdy independence of our Canadian farmers. We do not believe that they could be coerced by the threats of any saloon-keeper's ring. We do not fear that they will be gulled by the misrepresentations of the travelling agents of the city brewers and distillers, who are quaking in terror because a day is coming when they will not be able to make money out of the watering of the farmer's horses and the eating of the traveller's dinner. The whole country is to-day groaning under taxes imposed because of this accursed liquor monopoly that is fattening and enriching itself at the people's expense, and is now furnishing funds to fight the Scott Act campaign, and pay men to threaten the public with hunger and cold, if they are not permitted to go on with their ruinous business, and tax us every time we want to warm our fingers. The better class of the travelling community always desires to pay its way. A respectable man would much rather give twenty-five cents straight to the man who has hospitably opened to him his warm and comfortable sitting-room, than pay for whiskey for half a dozen bar-room loafers. The respectable hotel-keeper would rather run an honorable business than be compelled to pander to vice and shame. Hotel-keeping can and will stand on its own merits when the votes of an intelligent electorate emancipate it from the clutches of greedy monopolists, and give respectable men a chance to make it pay.

HOW THE HALTON FARMERS VOTED.

The following analysis of the late Repeal vote in Halton shows that the farmers of that county are overwhelmingly in favor of the Scott Act:—

Total majority against Repeal.....	180
Majority for Repeal in the two towns of Milton and Oakville..	120

Majority against Repeal in the townships and villages only.. 360

But this is not all. An extensive brewery has for the last twenty or thirty years been operated by Messrs. Brain Bros., who have all that time supplied to the neighboring farmers of Esquesing and Trafalgar a home barley-market, and who have always been respected as good neighbors and fair-dealing business men. This brewery lies in the south corner of the Norval polling sub-division, north of Drumquin, and west of Ligny. The Repeal majorities in