

ton and Wentworth. This statement cannot be sustained. Let it be remembered that there is a great depression in trade everywhere in this country, and it would not be at all surprising if Halton felt the pressure as well as every other county in the Province. If the statement of anti-temperance men is true, the public may be prepared to hear of many and serious failures among the merchants, but this is not the case. The standing of the business men in Halton is equal to what it was under license, and in some cases better. The failures in the county have been fewer and of less importance than in neighboring counties. Many merchants from various parts of the county cheerfully declare that their business has not been injured by the Scott Act. A few say it has. It may be quite true that some merchants have not done as much business as before, but does it follow the Scott Act must be the cause? In most of such cases you will find these men to have been opposed to the passing of the Act, and are yet opposed to it. But the cases are very few indeed. In some noted instances business has largely increased—people coming to Milton from the counties of Wellington and Peel to buy goods. The business of one merchant, who took an active part in the passing of the Act, and has been ever since an outspoken advocate for its enforcement, has in the last two years increased his sales to nearly \$1600 more than under license for the same time. There is the most abundant testimony, and of the very best kind, that the Act has not injured business in the County of Halton.

NOT MORE LIQUOR SOLD, NOR DRUNKENNESS.

It is true there is liquor sold and drank in the county. No one ever said there was not. There is drunkenness also. No one ever said there was not. But what the temperance people have said is, that the sale and consumption of liquor and drunkenness have largely decreased. For this statement we have the very best evidence from many of the leading citizens of the county, including the members of the Dominion Parliament and Local Legislature, the Sheriff, Warden, Jailer, Police Magistrate, Justices of the Peace, County Councillors, business men, etc., etc.

The Act has greatly disappointed the anti-temperance people. They thought it would be a mere toy in their hands to play with as they pleased, but they have found to their bitter sorrow that it has heavy money penalties within and prison bars behind it. The present position of the Act in public confidence is very encouraging. Many who did not vote for the Act when submitted will now vote for it if a repeal is attempted; many who voted against will now either not vote to repeal it, or will vote against a repeal of it. Very few who voted for it will vote against it now. It is winning many friends and losing very few. As the time passes on it is becoming more certain that Halton will never go back on its record of April, 1881. The Scott Act has come to Halton to stay until a total prohibitory law for the Dominion will supersede it.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Extract from THE CANADA GAZETTE, of February 5th, 1881.

REGULATIONS

Respecting Petitions under "The Canada Temperance Act 1878," approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 31st day of January, 1881.

I.

All petitions to the Governor General in Council under "The Canada Temperance Act 1878," whether the same be for the bringing of the second part of the Act into force in any County or City in Canada; or for the revocation of any Order in Council bringing the said second part of the Act into force as aforesaid, or for the repeal of a by-law passed by the Council of any County or City in Ontario or Quebec, under the authority and for the enforcement of "The Temperance Act of 1864," are required to be executed and attested in the form following or to the like effect, viz:

Petition as per Schedule A, of Act.

| No. | Genuine signature of elector. | Name distinctly written. | Description or addition of elector. | Polling district or division of Voters List where name may be found. | Witness to signature. |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| | | | | | |

It is particularly requested that the signatures to the petition be correctly and consecutively numbered,

II.

The evidence required under Sections 6 and 7 of the Act for the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council shall be as follows, or to the like effect:

a.

Declaration by Witness to signature. (Under 37 Vic. chap. 37.)

I _____ of _____ in the _____ of _____ do solemnly declare that I was present and did see _____ sign the { within or foregoing } Petition, and that the signature _____ appended to said petition and numbered _____ is in the proper handwriting of the said _____

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

A. B.

Declared before me at _____ of _____ in the County of _____ this _____ day of _____ 188—.

C. D.

(Justice of the Peace or other functionary authorized by law to receive the solemn declaration of any person voluntarily making the same before him under 37 Vic. chap. 37.)

N. B.—Any number of signatures may be proved by the same declaration, making the change from singular to plural where necessary. Where an elector is unable to sign and makes his mark in the presence of a witness, the above declaration may be varied to suit the case.

b.

Declaration as to qualification of persons signing petition. (Under 37 Vic. chap. 37.)

I _____ of the _____ of _____ in the _____ of _____ do solemnly declare,

That I have carefully compared the petition of certain electors of the _____ of _____ to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council praying that (here state the purport of the Petition) with the last certified Voters' List in force in the said _____ of _____, and that from such comparison I find that the persons who have signed said petition are persons named in the said Voters' List and as I verily believe qualified and competent to vote at the election of a Member of the House of Commons in the said _____ of _____.

And I make this solemn declaration &c., (remainder as in form "a.")

N. B. The above declaration may relate to the whole or part of a petition. If it be made with respect to part of the petition only it should be varied accordingly.

Where a difference in spelling or otherwise exists between the signature as on the petition and the name as on the Voters' List which it is desired to explain, a special declaration in explanation should be given.

c.

A declaration or certificate by the Registrar, City or Town Clerk, Clerk of the Peace or other proper custodian of the Voters' Lists, as to the number of electors in the County or City qualified and competent to vote at the election of a Member of the House of Commons at the time of the deposit of the petition with the Sheriff or Registrar of Deeds.

d.

A copy of the Revised Voters' List in force in the County or City at the time of the deposit of the petition with the Sheriff or Registrar of Deeds.

e.

A declaration or certificate by the Sheriff or Registrar of Deeds of or in the County or City named in the petition as to the date of the deposit of the petition and the time it remained in his office for public examination by any parties.

f.

Two copies of two newspapers containing the notice previous to deposit as required by section 6.

True copy,

J. O. COTE, Clerk, Privy Council.