

was in force. Another business man had accounts on his books of long standing against men who were addicted to drink, but who, since the Act came into force, have paid off their indebtedness, and left the merchant with a clear sheet. The writer states that the temperance men are using their utmost endeavors to punish all who are found guilty of any violation of the Scott Act, and already several heavy fines and imprisonments have been imposed on individuals, who begin to find it rather expensive work to interfere with the working of the Act, and it must be only a matter of time, and short at that, when they will eventually have to "throw up the sponge" in favor of temperance, and go in search of pastures new.—*Orillia Packet.*

LAMBTON.—Never before in the history of our fair Dominion, has such a feeling in favor of temperance prevailed in Canada than exists to-day. The reports from the committees soliciting signatures to the Scott Act petitions in the various counties which have decided to submit the Act to the vote of the electors, are most encouraging. In some cases over half of the voters have signed the petitions, instead of the required 25 per cent. Norfolk expects to carry the Act by a majority of one or two thousand out of the possible eight thousand votes. In Dufferin it is expected that over half the electors will sign the petitions; Simcoe, including thirty townships in Muskoka, between thirty-five and forty per cent. of the electors signed the petitions, and a majority of 3,000 is expected in favor of the Act. Glengary, Peel, Dundas and Stormont, about forty per cent. of the electors sign the petitions, and large majorities are expected in favor of right and temperance. In Middlesex and Elgin the work is progressing favorably but the cities of London and St. Thomas are hard to work against but nevertheless, it is anticipated that both counties will carry the Act with nice majorities. The temperance people of Halton are ready for the repeal vote and have not the least fear of the Act being defeated. There is every reason for believing that the result of the Scott Act Campaign in Canada during 1884-5 will prove beyond a doubt to the law making fraternity at Ottawa that a large majority of the intelligent electors of the Dominion are in favor of prohibition.—*Alvinston Fair Play.*

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.—The whiskey party will soon have its hands full in the Eastern Townships. Stanstead and Brome have decided to submit the Scott Act, and now Compton County has concluded to fall into line. It is expected that there will be a hard fight for it, but the friends of the good cause have no fear for the result. A conference of delegates from every electoral district in the county has been appointed for July 7th, when steps will be taken for having the petitions signed, and the vote of the electors taken at the same time as in Brome and Stanstead.

It has been decided to hold the conference at Cookshire on account of its central position. A mass meeting will be held at the close of the Convention, when the Rev. D. V. Lucas and other well-known speakers will deliver addresses. The contest will, of course, be under the direction of the Dominion Alliance.—*Com.*

STORMONT, DUNDAS, ETC.—At Newington, Stormont county, upwards of 100 people assembled in the Agricultural Hall. The assertions of Mr. Lee and his assistants were flatly contradicted and their arguments met by the Rev. J. K. Baillie, of Woodlands. The audience gave Mr. Bailey a rousing reception. At Martintown, in Glengarry county, anti-Scott-Act men were unable to secure a chairman, and on motion of Mr. Lee, Mr. McGannon presided. Rev. Mr. MacGillivray nobly defended the Act and carried the audience with him. At Moxville, the Rev. D. V. Lucas, of Montreal, crossed swords with Mr. Lee. A most enthusiastic gathering of Scott Act people awaited on anti-Scott-Act men at Dunvegan, where they were again met by Mr. MacGillivray. At the close of the meeting the large audience which had been gradually dispersing during Mr. Lee's address, re-assembled and called loudly for Mr. MacGillivray, who responded in a telling speech of nearly an hour. Before leaving Glengarry, Mr. McGannon is said to have admitted that that county would give a majority of 500 to 1,000 for the Act. The meeting at Moulinette on Wednesday evening was the last of the series, and quite as disheartening to the liquor sellers as any that preceded it. Dr. Alguire, of Cornwall, in a vigorous address of nearly an hour, showed up the arguments of the previous speaker, Mr. McGannon. More than one-half of the audience were evidently strong supporters of the Act, for at the close of the doctor's address, as that gentleman left the hall, they rose in a body, followed him outside the building, and cheered him lustily. Mr. Lee then addressed the few who remained, but failed to evoke any enthusiasm or gain their sympathy.

Temperance Items.

A letter from a correspondent in Bracebridge gives an account of a meeting of the Blue Ribbon Temperance Society recently held in that village. Mr. Jas. Dollar, the vice-president occupied the chair. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer, after which it was addressed by Rev. Messrs. A. Findlay and Knight. The former gentleman discussed the Scott Act at some length. The chairman then addressed the meeting. He said he need not go beyond the village for illustrations for a temperance speech. He spoke very strongly as to the terrible effects of the liquor drinking among the poorer classes with whom his business brought him in contact. He held out an earnest invitation to all present to join the Society and help on the Scott Act. He expressed his regret that many of the leading citizens did not belong to the Society. At the close of his speech many came forward and signed the pledge.

At the Temperance Reformation Society's meeting in the Queen's Park on Sunday, Isaac Wardell, Esq., occupied the chair, and after devotional exercises, Mr. Geo. Flint gave an eloquent address showing the possibility and fact of prohibition. He said that over forty years ago he had written "prohibition" over his door, and no liquor had entered since. Mr. E. M. Morphy, followed with an interesting speech, urging the young men present to sign the pledge, as the only safe guard against the social drinking customs of the day. Mr. Wm. Burgess spoke of the Scott Act contest in the different counties and of the great enthusiasm shown by the people all along the line. Mr. Jacob Spence also addressed the meeting with a few earnest practical remarks. The secretary reported 700 signatures to the pledge, at the meetings held since May. The Society hold meetings every Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Park.

Dominion Day was selected by the Oxford Temperance Association as the day, and Woodstock as the place, for holding a grand public meeting and picnic on the parks, to rally the temperance people of the county, and let the opponents of the Scott Act know that whilst the Act was carried on the 20th March, we do not intend to sit down and fold our hands, but that to the very last minute we intend to enforce the Act.

At 10 a.m. the Association met in the lecture room of Chalmers' Church. The President, Rev. W. A. McKay, B.A., in the chair. Reports from various parts of the work were brought in, and our financial condition was laid before us. It was felt necessary to raise four hundred dollars for the Association funds, and the Rev. W. Williams was allotted that work. The result was that \$156.00 was subscribed, which added to over one hundred already guaranteed, and will do doubt be made up to the \$400.00 before many days. *The Scott Act will not fail in Oxford for the want of funds.*

Amongst the speakers at the park were Revs. J. S. Ross, of Tilsonburg, W. Williams, W. A. McKay, W. S. McMillen, C. R. Morrow, and last but not least, Chaplain Searles, of Auburn Prison, N. Y. The sentiments expressed by Mr. Ross were to the effect that nothing in the shape of law had ever taken such a grip of the liquor traffic, and having taken that grip, we were bound to keep that hold, until we called upon the Government to fulfill the promise so recently made, that when the country is ready, they will be ready, to pass a total Prohibition law. The Government will be called upon for the fulfilment of that promise sooner than they expected.

Chaplain Searles told his reasons for being in antagonism to the rum traffic. Forty-five years ago he stood beside a coffin in which lay a man who had died in the prime of life. Beside the coffin stood his mother, his brother and two sisters. That man was his father. Twenty-four years ago, and once more he is in that village, beside an open grave, in which lies another man who also died in the prime of life, and beside him stood the widow and orphan. That man was his only brother. Father and brother slain by rum, how could he be otherwise than opposed to the traffic? He alluded to the power of the Union Jack, "the flag that's braved, a thousand years, the battle and the breeze," and to the Stars and Stripes, which every American considers his flag, to protect him in his wanderings, and showing the efficiency of those flags for that purpose. He asked that the respective Governments forego their revenue in the interest of their subjects, and wrapping their flags around their subjects shall declare it to be a perilous thing indeed for any person to supply liquor to any one. We hope that we shall obtain great benefit to our noble cause through this gathering. We want it known that Oxford sympathizes with other counties in their efforts to submit and carry the Act. We want it known that Oxford stands an interested spectator and ally of Halton in the threatened repeal contest. We want it