

## Index and Analysis of Evidence.

VINCENT, JOSEPH LOUIS—*Continued.*

stronger liquors, would be beneficial (25347). Remembers the seizure of an illicit still on a compounder's premises—he was making part of his own alcohol (25348-55). Three licenses are issued in in Longueuil, or only half the number previously granted; the reduction was made on the demand of the people (25356-368); further reduction of the number would promote illicit trade (25369-70).

VOHL, LEON P., Quebec, Chief of Police..... Page **22**

Held present position 12 years. Drunkenness in city decreased (19042); due in part to religious and temperance influences (19043); penalties for drunkenness, especially on Sunday, more severe (19045); enforcement of law (19081-83); increased fees have not diminished number of licensed places (19047-8); more respectable houses (19049); not many unlicensed houses (19051-52); statistics, arrests for drunkenness (19058-62); juvenile drunkenness and crime (19065-67); proportion of offences against women and children traceable to drink (19077-80); not a great many unlicensed places in city (19093). Change in city charter placing police under City Council instead of a Commission (19100-109). Prefers hotel bars to saloon bars (19114-15); difficulties of enforcing provisions of license law (19131-35). Prohibitory law would prove still more difficult, could be enforced to a limited extent (19136-37); no interference by City Councillors with police force (19143-45).

WALBRIDGE, ALEXANDER S., Mystic, County of Missisquoi, P.Q., Implement Maker..... Page **515**

Is proprietor of the Mystic Iron Works. The Council refused to grant licenses in the parish of Mystic and St Ignace de Stanbridge (27175-84). Dunkin Act formerly in force in Stanbridge, but was defeated by small majority, the French voting against it (27185-90). Township of Stanbridge was afterwards divided; parish in which witness resides has refused for the last four or five years to grant license certificates (27191-97). System works well (27198). No licensed houses existed in that part of the country for ten or even fifteen years (27199-218). Had offered a reward if any liquor could be bought in the municipality (27220). Bedford was the nearest point at which liquor could be obtained, 22 miles distant; licensed houses at Farnham, next railway station (27221-29). Drinking among moulders; endeavours to employ none but total abstainers (27230-55). Had suffered loss owing to moulders drinking (27259). Favours adoption of general prohibition, which could be enforced just as well as the law prohibiting manufacture and sale of counterfeit money (27266-67); beneficial effect of prohibition would be felt gradually (27271). In case of prohibition being adopted the people might cross the boundary into Vermont or New York States and get liquor; although there is prohibition in Vermont, liquor can be obtained (27272-75). Both the States and Canada would require to adopt prohibition in order to keep out liquor (27277). Sale of liquor should be confined to drug stores as with other medicines (27284). Free sale of liquor would undoubtedly bring about adoption of prohibition at an early day (27285-87). Local option has worked well in the district among the farmers, but in the villages there is a different class of people (27291-99); local option has worked well because the people are largely of the farming class and because the majority of them are in favour of it (27305-09). General improvement in the community under prohibition; local prohibition would be successfully worked if the people were favourable to it; Dominion prohibition could not be enforced at first, it would be a matter of time (27310-16). Under prohibition, pedlars would bring in liquor and it would be impossible to prevent smuggling over the frontier (27317-20), Favours making the purchase of liquor illegal even for private use; there might be difficulty as regards the French people (27322).