

extract so much as will show the state of the case in the states where prohibition has been the law in whole or in part.

MAINE (population, 648,936).—"The manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale, of intoxicating liquors are forbidden in Maine by a law passed in 1851, and by the Constitution of 1884, the Organic Law being amended by the adoption of prohibition in that year by a large majority of the popular vote.

"The results of prohibition in this state are looked upon by prohibitionists as most satisfactory, and there is no movement in favour of a repeal of the law. All breweries and distilleries have been suppressed ; the liquor traffic has been reduced to one-twentieth of its former proportions. Grog shops are unknown in smaller towns and villages. It is said that 12,000,000 dollars are saved annually which would have been spent in drink.

"The extension of the industries in this state is attributed by some to prohibition. It is, however, still impossible to suppress entirely the liquor traffic in the larger towns, the penalties for keeping liquor for sale and other offences against the law being insufficient to prevent the traffic from being carried on with profit."

[We commend this report on Maine to the careful study of the Earl of Wemyss. If we mistake not, it was just about the date of the report that his lordship publicly declared that prohibition was a dead letter in Maine, that there was no diminution of drinking, and no benefit but much harm from the Act. Compare this with the statements—"The liquor traffic has been reduced to one-twentieth of its former proportions." "It is said that 12,000,000 dollars are saved annually which would have been spent in drink."]

VERMONT (population, 332,286).—"A prohibitory provision became law in this state in 1852. By it no one can