

for illicitly selling liquor in Northumberland County nearly all come from the north shore and they represent only a fraction of the total traffic. Much of the drunkenness and liquor selling takes place in the sparsely settled lumbering districts, out of sight of enforcing officials, and consequently seldom figure in the arrests.

"Whiskey drinking is bad enough," said a pulp and paper manufacturer, "but good whiskey would not do a modicum of the injury that is done by the vile stuff sold here. My foreman took two drinks of this concoction the other day. Ordinarily liquor would not affect him, but this evil stuff stupefied him for hours."

While a rank quality of gin is the general drink in Moncton, fully as rank a brand of whiskey is the liquor sold in Fredericton, which has been under the Scott Act for many years. There are at least six bars and twenty blind pigs and scores of pocket peddlers in Fredericton. Of the eight drug stores, all, or nearly all, are selling liquor. The average number of arrests for drunkenness every year in Fredericton is 285 in a population of 7,000, and these 285 drunks are admittedly only a part of the whole. The 237 convictions for drunkenness a year in York County (of which Fredericton is the seat) are largely convictions in Fredericton, but many of the prisoners are rurals. In Woodstock, a town of about 4,000 population in Carleton County, another Scott Act county, there are eight illicit open bars and a large number of blind piggers and bootleggers.

These are some typical facts of the workings of the Scott Act in New Brunswick.

On the Island.

But what of Prince Edward Island, long acclaimed by prohibitionists as pre-eminently