

prepared a report on the working in New Brunswick of the Canada Temperance Act, commonly called the Scott Act. There are in this province fourteen counties, nine under the Scott Act and five under license. The report says:

There were 22,841 convictions in the province during ten years. Divided according to Scott Act counties and non-Scott Act counties, there were 8,738 in the nine Scott Act counties and 14,102 in the other counties, or 38.4 per cent. in the nine counties and 16.6 per cent. in the non-Scott Act counties, judged by the criminal statistics. That is to say, 61 per cent. of the population had 38½ per cent. of the criminal convictions and 39 per cent. of the population had 61½ per cent. of the crimes as indicated by the convictions.

The chief statistician might have followed the comparison further. Of the 22,841 convictions, 13,598 were for the offence of drunkenness. Of these 4,986 were in the Scott Act counties, and 8,612 in the counties in which license was in operation. That is to say, 61 per cent. of the population (under Scott Act) had 36½ per cent. of the convictions for drunkenness, and 39 per cent. of the population (under license) had 63½ per cent. of the convictions for drunkenness.

Criminal Statistics

The official criminal statistics of Canada for the year ending September 30th, 1907, have recently been published. They are instructive. One table shows the result obtained by taking the total number of convictions for all offences in each province and dividing it into the number representing the population so as to show how many inhabitants there are for each conviction. That table is here rearranged so as to place the provinces in a list according to the extent to which they are under prohibition or no-license, beginning with Prince Edward Island, which is entirely under prohibition, and going down to British Columbia, which has no Local Option. The two new pro-

vinces are grouped with the unorganized territories of which they were recently a part:

Province.	Number inhabitants to each conviction
Prince Edward Island	228
Nova Scotia	170
New Brunswick	139
Quebec	180
Ontario	129
Manitoba	165
Territories	83
British Columbia	61

Two Ontario Towns

As already stated, there are 334 no-license municipalities in the Province of Ontario. Personal evidence sufficient to fill many volumes might be compiled concerning the success of prohibition in these places. Only two specimen statements are here submitted.

1. Owen Sound is a thriving lake-port and railway town, with a population of about 12,000. In December, 1907, after nearly two years' trial of Local Option, a large number of leading manufacturers, merchants, and members of the town council, signed the following statement:

We, the undersigned business men and citizens of the town of Owen Sound, beg to state that Local Option has decreased drunkenness and the use of intoxicating liquors in the town. The habit of treating is practically abolished. We know that Local Option, as compared with the licensed bar, has proven a success, notwithstanding the persistent antagonism of a number of otherwise influential citizens. We further affirm that we believe business has been better and trade more active than it would have been under the license system.

2. Midland is a Northern town with a large lumber trade and with a population of 4,000. In 1908, after two years' experience of no-license, the Mayor of Midland, Mr. E. Letherby, published a letter in which he said:

Our largest employers of labor and proprietors of all our industries