

license list. This consideration, however, loses force when we come to deal with cities, all of which are fairly large.

"The Board of Prison Commissioners of Massachusetts report conditions in the thirty-three cities of that State for the year 1906 as follows :

(For each 1,000 population.)	
Number of arrests for drunkenness in no-license cities	14.47
Number of arrests for drunkenness in license cities	33.18

In other words, for every 100 cases of drunkenness in the no-license cities there were 233 cases in the license cities of Massachusetts, the population being considered."

Tennessee

Knoxville (Tenn.) is a city of 36,051 population. It came under the operation of Local Option Prohibition in the latter part of 1907, and within a few days after the close of the first year of the new method, Chief of Police W. P. Chandler made the following statement concerning the results :

Our city is 100 per cent. better today than when saloons were here. It is true we make arrests, and some for drunkenness, but where in the days of the saloon we made 150 to 250 a week, we rarely make fifty arrests a week now, including all manner of cases. In the saloon days we would make ten to twenty arrests each day, and thirty-five to fifty on Saturdays, nearly all drunks or the result of drunks. Now we have an average of three or four a day, and rarely go over ten to fifteen on Saturdays.

Clarksville (Tenn.) is not a large city, but it is one that has recently come under prohibition, having completed its first no-license year on June 30th, 1908. A comparison between its police records for that year and the year ending June 30th, 1907, under license is made in the following table:

	1907	1908	Dec.
All arrests	953	433	520
For drunkenness..	353	119	234

Texas

Hon. Governor T. M. Campbell, of Texas, states his observation of the work of no-license in his State in the following terms :

About fifty of the totally dry counties, and many of the precincts in the others, have become so since 1903. The effect has been to greatly decrease the consumption of intoxicants and the amount of crime.

Canadian Conditions

In Canada, Local Option Prohibition is not in operation in any very large cities. The sweep made in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by the Canada Temperance Act took place nearly thirty years ago. In the greater part of Prince Edward Island that measure was recently repealed to permit the enactment of a provincial law of total Prohibition. The victories of Local Option in Ontario and Quebec have been mainly won in rural municipalities and villages in which the record of crime and drunkenness was always low. The strongest evidence to be found in these two provinces in favor of the no-license plan is in the fact that in the localities in which no-license has been tried, persistent efforts to secure a return to license are almost invariably defeated.

Proof of Popularity

On January 3rd, 1909, voting took place on the question of repealing Local Option in twenty-seven places in which it had been adopted three years before, with the result that the Local Option was sustained, and generally by increased majorities. The aggregate of votes cast in both these votings is shown in the following tables :

	1906	1909	Inc.
Votes for no-license	9,860	11,812	1,952
Votes against license	6,812	6,946	134
Majority	3,048	4,866	1,418

The Scott Act

At the request of a Canadian Royal Commission, which was investigating the liquor question in the year 1892, the chief officer of the statistical branch of the Dominion Government