

Among the witnesses examined by the Commission were many whose evidence bore out the Rev. Dr. MacLeod's conclusion. Here is part of the evidence given by Chief Justice Armour, of the Province of Ontario:—

Question.—When you were at the Bar engaged in liquor prosecutions, did you find a great deal of false swearing?

Answer.—It has been my experience, both at the Bar and on the Bench, when sometimes we have had to review convictions upon the evidence before us, that it is impossible to get people to tell the truth about what they have been drinking.

Question.—Is that true, both in cases of violations of the license law and in cases for violations of a prohibitory law?

Answer.—I think it pertains as much to one as to the other. I think in license cases, where a man is selling in prohibited hours, this difficulty is especially great.

The report of the operation of the Liquor License Acts in the Province of Ontario for the year 1911 contains tables giving separately the number of convictions for violation of the liquor laws in the part of the province which was under Local Option, and the part which was not under Local Option. Taking these statistics, and arranging them in the form of a table, setting out also the number of places under

Local Option, we obtain the following result:—

	Municipal- ities.	Convictions.
Under Local Option.	289	173
Not under Local Option	536	1125

Of course the places under license were not only more in number, but more populous than the places under Local Option, and in the convictions for law violation under license are included many cases of convictions for supplying liquor to persons who were habitual inebriates, and convictions of such persons for purchasing liquor. Nevertheless, the figures are conclusive evidence of more effective enforcement of Local Option law than of license law.

In the year 1886, when the city of Toronto had a population of say 120,000, it had 290 retail liquor licenses, and the number of cases in the police court for liquor law violation was 384. Last year, with a population of 425,000, the number of such licenses was 160, and the police court liquor law cases were 212. That is, when the licenses were more numerous we had one liquor law prosecution for every 212 of the population, now, with very few licenses, the prosecutions are less than one for every 2,000 of the population.

It would be easy to go on piling up similar facts, all tending to show that the liquor traffic is lawless in itself, as well as productive of law violation among its patrons.

Hereditry

Much information concerning the scientific aspect of the temperance question is to be found in a valuable work prepared by Sir Victor Horsley, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., and Mary D. Sturge, M.D., both of whom are English medical practitioners of high standing. Sir Victor Horsley is especially noted for his wide research and high attainments.

The work is entitled "Alcohol and

the Human Body." It deals, not merely with the nature and physiological effects of alcohol, but contains important statements summarizing the progress of medical practice in the use of the drug, and the results of a great many careful experiments made for the purpose of ascertaining how strong drink affects the various vital processes.

A chapter devoted to "The Influence