

571. *Clause 1.*—Dr. McLeod enlarges on the admitted facts of the evils resulting from intemperance. After dwelling on the losses he continued: "In this connection the fact must be noted that a proportion of the national, provincial and municipal revenues is derived from the liquor traffic. The amount thus contributed is calculated by the Commission at \$8,437,316." This he therefore deducts from his calculation of the "Cost of the Liquor Traffic," namely, \$143,258,716, leaving the net loss \$134,785,400 yearly.

572. *Clauses 2 and 3.*—Dr. McLeod first deals with license laws, condemning the system, especially high licenses.

Conclusions.—"That in view of the facts that after centuries of license legislation in Great Britain, and in the United States and Canada from the earliest periods in the history of these countries, the liquor traffic, with all its attendant evils, is still strong and defiant, steadily producing and perpetuating the deplorable things and conditions set forth in this report, and this in spite of the numerous regulations and limitations embodied in license laws, it is impossible for your Commissioners to reach any other conclusion than that as a remedy for, or even a check to the evils of the liquor traffic, license laws of every kind have been a stupendous failure."

573. Next, Dr. McLeod discusses the Gothenburg system of Sweden and the kindred Bergen system of Norway at considerable length, disapproving of them.

Conclusions.—"Canada, in which the consumption of liquors and the record of public drunkenness and crimes resulting from drink are much lower than in Norway and Sweden, has nothing to gain by the adoption of the Gothenburg system, and has nothing to learn from it, except that no system of license, by whatever name called, or conducted under whatever auspices, interferes permanently with the liquor traffic, or diminishes its inevitable evils."

574. Dr. McLeod deals voluminously with the subject of local and partial prohibition in the United States.

Conclusion.—"Such prohibition of the liquor traffic as Canada has had, whether by direct enactment as in the North-west, by local option laws, as the Scott Act and Dunkin Act, or by non-issue of licenses because of the failure of applicants to secure the requisite number of signatures, has, notwithstanding the limited areas in which it has operated, the proximity of hostile territory, the opposition of the combined liquor interests of the country, and admitted defects in even the best laws, undoubtedly had good effect, and points to the greater good that would result from a general prohibitory law."

575. *Clauses 4 and 5.*—The report of Dr. McLeod discusses the points of these subjects.

Conclusion.—"It is impossible, in face of the fact already set out, to come to any other conclusion than that the effect of prohibition on the social condition of the people would be good, the extent of the benefit conferred by it varying with the thoroughness of the enforcement of the law."

576. After some historical matter concerning prohibition Dr. McLeod sums up:

Conclusions.—"In view of the facts hereinbefore recited, and after a careful consideration of all the evidence taken by the Commission, and of all