comparable with Lynn in the same state; the respective figures are 240∙9 and 561∙1. The evidence here, so far as it goes, is in favour of local prohibition. On the other hand there are a number of licensed cities with lower figures, and two of those on the list— Chelsea and Salem—are very high up. State prohibition does not make such a good showing. Portland is one of the most drunken places in America—a fact confirmed by many observers—and Wichita in Kansas is above the mean. Kansas City is better. This place is peculiarly situated, being continuous with Kansas City in Missouri; the boundary between the two states passes through the town. Consequently the inhabitants have only to go into the Missouri half to obtain drink. Cambridge is very similarly situated in relation to Boston. Charleston, which is above the mean for the group, was under the state dispensary system.. In sum, these police figures furnish some argument for prohibition and some against; but they clearly demonstrate the limits of compulsion. Altogether the statistical evidence from the United States, whether of consumption, expenditure or drunkenness, offers no inducement to the United Kingdom to adopt any of the American methods of control in place of its own system.

*Norway and Sweden.—*Police statistics for some of the principal towns in Norway and Sweden, which are the seats of the company system or disinterested management applied to spirit bars, are frequently quoted and we will therefore give them here. When all allowances have been made they show that drunkenness is very Crevaient in these seaport towns, and that it fluctuates as in England but exhibits no general tendency to improvement.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Convictions per* 1000 *in Gothenburg.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1865 |  |  |  | . 46 | 1886 . |  |  |  | 31 |
| 1866 |  |  |  | . 30 | 1887 . |  |  |  | 32 |
| 1867 |  |  |  | • 29 | 1888 . |  |  |  | 31 |
| 1868 |  |  |  | . 26 | 1889 . |  |  |  | 34 |
| 1869 |  |  |  | . 28 | 1890 . |  |  |  | 40 |
| 1870 |  |  |  | . 26 | 1891 . |  |  |  | 44 |
| 1871 . |  |  |  | . 28 | 1892 . |  |  |  | 42 |
| 1872 . |  |  |  | . 28 | 1893 · |  |  |  | 38 |
| 1873 |  |  |  | - 32 | 1894 . |  |  |  | 34 |
| 1874 |  |  |  | • 38 | 1895 · |  |  |  | 31 |
| 1875 . |  |  |  | . 42 | 1896 . |  |  |  | 35 |
| 1876 . |  |  |  | • 39 | 1897 ■ |  |  |  | 44 |
| 1877 . |  |  |  | • 40 | 1898 . |  |  |  | 54 |
| 1878 . |  |  |  | • 32 | 1899 · |  |  |  | 54 |
| 1879 · |  |  |  | 31 | 19∞ . |  |  |  | 51 |
| 1880 . |  |  |  | 31 | 1901 . |  |  |  | 42 |
| 1881 . |  |  |  | 32 | 1902 . |  |  |  | 45 |
| 1882 . |  |  |  | • 29 | 1903 . |  |  |  | 47 |
| 1883 . |  |  |  | • 30 | 1904 - |  |  |  | 45 |
| 1884 . |  |  |  | . 29 | 1905 · |  |  |  | 52 |
| 1885 . |  |  |  | . 29 |  |  |  |  |  |

The principal feature of this table is the much higher level in the second 20 years than in the first, though the police procedure has been the same. Several times in recent years the figure has exceeded that of 1865, which was practically the year before the company system was introduced, as it did not begin operations until October. Once more the influence of trade oscillations is well marked, particularly in the prosperous period of 1897-1900. To convert convictions into arrests for comparison with the following tables about 3 per 1000 should be added; this difference is very evenly maintained in Gothenburg.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Arrests per* 1000 *in Bergen.* | | | | | | |
| 1877 |  |  | . . . 26 | 1892 . . |  |  | . 12 |
| 1878 |  |  | 21 | 1893 · ■ |  |  | • Μ |
| 1879 |  |  | . . . 19 | 1894 · · |  |  | . l6 |
| 1880 |  |  | . . . 21 | 1895 · · |  |  | . 22 |
| 1881 |  |  | . . . 17 | 1896 . |  |  | • 29 |
| 1882 |  |  | . . . 13 | 1897 . . |  |  | • 27 |
| 1883 |  |  | . . . 18 | 1898 . |  |  | • 27 |
| 1884 |  |  | . . . 15 | 1899 · . |  |  | . 26 |
| 1885 |  |  | . . . 17 | 1900 . . |  |  | • 3i |
| 1886 |  |  | . . . 14 | 1901 . |  |  | . 29 |
| 1887 |  |  | . . . 13 | 1902 . . |  |  | • 27 |
| 1888 |  |  | . . . 14 | 1903 - · |  |  | • 24 |
| 1889 |  |  | . . . 14 | 1904 . . |  |  | . 20 |
| 1890 |  |  | . . . 21 | 1905 · . |  |  | • 23 |
| 1891 |  |  | . . . 19 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | *Arrests per* 1000 *in Christiania.* | |  |  |  |
| 1890 |  |  | . . . 70 | 1898 . . |  |  | . 94 |
| 1891 |  |  | . . . 77 | 1899 · ■ |  |  | . IOI |
| 1892 |  |  | . . . 74 | 19∞ . . |  |  | . 90 |
| 1893 |  |  | . 80 | 1901 . . |  |  | . 75 |
| 1894 |  |  | . . . 75 | 1902 . . |  |  | • 59 |
| 1895 |  |  | . . . 77 | 1903 . |  |  | . 58 |
| 1896 |  |  | . . . 105 | 1904 . . |  |  | . 52 |
| 1897 |  |  | . . . in | 1905 . . |  |  | • 43 |

*Use and Abuse of Alcohol.*

The evils caused by the abuse of alcoholic liquors have always been recognized by mankind; they are too obvious to be ignored. Intoxication produces imbecility, bestiality, violence and crime; continued excess produces incapacity, poverty, misery, disease, delirium, insanity and death. But all these effects are produced by other causes and it is very difficult to estimate the precise share of this particular agent. In modern times scientific investigation has attempted to do this and to give precision to the conclusions drawn from ordinary observation. We will briefly summarize some of the results.

*Crime.—*Drink is associated with crimes against the person, but not with crimes against property, which form in England nine- tenths of the whole (Judicial Statistics, 1901). Dr W. C. Sullivan, medical officer in the prison service, calculates that ” alcoholic intoxication is answerable for about 60 per cent. of indictable crimes of violence and for a rather higher proportion of minor offences of the same class”; and further that “it is probably the cause of nearly half the crimes of lust,” but it "makes no appreciable con­tribution to crimes of acquisitiveness.” He gives the following table:—

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Annual Average per* 100,000—1891-1900. | | | |
| Areas. | Drunkenness. | Homicides and Assaults. | Attempted Suicide. |
| Agricultural | 226∙3 | Il6∙33 | 3∙46 |
| Mining | Iθ9i∙2 | 237∙34 | 2∙43 |
| Manufacturing. . | 479’8 | 265∙73 | 6∙42 |
| Seaports | 990-6 | 409 · 73 | 10∙56 |

This does not show a regular connexion. The mining areas, which have the most drunkenness, are only second in violence and lowest of all in suicide. Dr Sullivan explains this discrepancy by the theory that chronic alcoholism is less prevalent among miners, and that this form is chiefly responsible for the crimes in question. It is impossible, however, to establish any constant relation between drink and violent crime; the two do not vary together. It was pointed out in the Judicial Statistics for 1901 that whereas in the drunken year 1899 consumption of drink was 8 per cent. higher and the police records of prosecutions for drunkenness 15 per cent. higher than in the previous quinquennial period, crimes of violence were 1∙62 per cent. lower. These statistics apply only to England. When other countries are taken it becomes still clearer that other factors are more important. Mr W. D. Morrison gives the following table of homicides in proportion to population in different countries *(Crime and its Causes) :—*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Persons Tried for Homicide per* 100,000. | | | |
| Italy . | . . . 1540 | France . . | 2\*73 |
| Spain . | . 11∙91 | Scotland. . | 2∙11 |
| Austria | 4∙01 | Germany. | ι∙6ι |
| Ireland | • . · 3'35 | England . . | ι∙6o |
| Belgium | . . . 3∙02 | Holland . . . | I·IO |

Except that England, Scotland and Ireland are in the order of relative drunkenness, the table shows no correspondence between drink and homicide. National character and climate are evidently more important determining factors. Some calculations of the proportion of crime associated with drink have been made in different countries. In Germany 36·5 per cent. of the prisoners in one gaol were found to be drunkards (Baer); assaults, 51∙3 per cent.; resist­ance to the police, 70∙1 per cent.; offences against morality, 66 per cent. (Aschaffenburg). In Italy 50, 60, and 75 per cent. of crimes against the person have been attributed to drink. In Switzerland 40 per cent. of male criminals in 1892 were found to have been under the influence of drink when their offences were committed. In Denmark 43 percent. of the men convicted in 1903 were drunkards. These estimates, some of which are official, suffice to confirm the connexion between drink and a great deal of crime, but the basis of investigation is top narrow to permit more than a general con­clusion. There is, however, one form of crime for which drink is almost wholly responsible, and this furnishes the blackest of all indictments against it. The intensity of suffering and injury inflicted on children by the atrocious cruelty and neglect of drunken parents cannot be overstated. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children finds that 90 per cent. of the cases which come under its notice are due to drink.

*Poverty.—*Much poverty is undoubtedly caused by. drink, but it is even less possible to establish any constant connexion between the two than in the case of crime. Pauperism and drink stand to a great extent in inverse relation; in good times the first diminishes and the second increases, in bad times the reverse takes place. For instance, pauperism in England, which has had a general tendency to fall for many years, rose rapidly in the period of low consumption after i860, fell still more rapidly in the great drinking years 1870-77, and rose again when they gave place to depression.. With falling consumption after 1891 (see the table above) it rose till 1894, when