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**THE CONTROL AND SALE OF LIQUOR**

**IN**

**CANADA**

1942.



**OTTAWA**  
**1943**

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

SOCIAL ANALYSIS BRANCH

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Acting Dominion Statistician:

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Director, Economic Research:

A. L. Neal, B.A., B.Sc.(Econ.)

Statistician:

L. J. Beehler, M.A.

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THE CONTROL AND SALE OF LIQUOR IN CANADA

Historical Summary

The first legislative restriction regarding intoxicating liquor in what is now the Dominion of Canada concerned its sale to the Indians. In New France an "arret" of 1663 declared that "since the foundation of the colony the sale of liquor had always been prohibited on account of the fury of these people when in a state of intoxication" and imposed further penalties on those continuing the traffic. In the English colonies, too, laws were enacted providing for the imposition of heavy fines or imprisonment for selling or giving liquor to the Indians. Restrictions, more or less stringent, were imposed, also, on the sale of liquor to the white population. The usual method of regulation was the issue, by the local authorities, of licences to manufacture or sell alcoholic beverages with more or less strict conditions imposed, the non-observance of which resulted in cancellation of the licence.

In the middle of the nineteenth century a considerable agitation for the total prohibition of the traffic in liquor developed both in the United States and in the British North American provinces. This found expression in various enactments designed to lessen the evils of intemperance. In 1853 the municipal councils of Upper Canada were authorized to pass by-laws to regulate licences and to limit their number or to prohibit the sale of liquor by retail within the municipality. These provisions were modified from time to time and in 1866 the various Acts were revised and consolidated. In 1855 the municipal councils of Lower Canada had conferred upon them powers of regulation of the traffic in liquor and prohibition of its sale. In 1856 the county councils were authorized to pass such by-laws for the whole country; if they failed to do so by a stipulated time, the local councils might then act. In 1860 and 1866 amendments were passed extending the powers of the local councils. In 1855 New Brunswick passed a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors. Provision was made for the annual appointment in each parish of an agent to import, buy and sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical, chemical or sacramental purposes. The provisions for the enforcement of this Act were so defective, however, that much friction and irritation resulted and it was repealed the following year. In 1864 the Dunkin Act, passed by the Legislature of the United Province of Canada, provided that any municipal council could prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating liquors in townships and smaller localities if the majority of the electors within the municipality declared in favour of the law.

The distribution of legislative powers, as set forth in sections 91-95 of the British North America Act of 1867, left some doubt as to the respective jurisdictions of the Dominion and provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question. Control over the importation of liquor was generally conceded to belong to the Dominion. As to regulation of the sale of liquor, it was claimed that the provinces had jurisdiction because to them had been assigned "shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licences in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local and municipal purposes" (92-9); "municipal institutions in the province" (92-8); "property and civil rights in the province" (92-13); and "generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province" (92-16). On the other hand, it was claimed that the licences were given to the provinces merely for the purpose of raising a revenue and that, apart from this, they should belong to the Dominion as part of "the regulation of trade and commerce" (92-2); or as coming within the scope of "criminal law" (91-27) or "of customs and excise"; since, it was argued, the right to import and manufacture liquor implied the right to sell. The Dominion had the right, also, "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada" in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

The uncertainty as to the rights of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question caused much confusion for several years after Confederation. In Ontario, when the Licence Law was separated from the Municipal Act and passed as a separate statute in 1869, the provisions as to prohibition by municipalities were not embodied in it nor were they inserted in the Municipal Act when it was revised in 1873. In Quebec, the Municipal Code of 1870 retained the provisions of the old law authorizing municipal councils to pass prohibitory by-laws. In 1869 the Nova Scotia Legislature passed a law



providing that no licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor should be granted unless the application was accompanied by a petition from two-thirds of the rate-payers of the polling district in which the tavern was to be established. The constitutionality of this law was upheld by the courts. On the other hand, a New Brunswick statute of 1871, providing that no licence should be granted in a municipality where the majority of the rate-payers petitioned against it, was declared ultra vires, chiefly on the ground that it was a regulation of trade and commerce which belonged exclusively to the Dominion.

In 1876 the Ontario Legislature passed a new licence law, known as the Crooks Act, which took from the municipal councils the power of granting licences and placed it in the hands of three commissioners, appointed by the Government, in each city or electoral district. The Act also imposed further restrictions in respect of tavern licences, hours of closing, etc.

In response to appeals made from time to time for prohibitory legislation that would be applicable to the whole of Canada, the Dominion Government, in 1878, passed the Canada Temperance Act, more commonly known as the Scott Act, which provided that, on a petition from one-fourth of the electors in any county or city, an election was to be held and, if a majority of the votes polled favoured the Act, a proclamation would be issued bringing it into force after the date of expiration of the licences then in force. From the date of the adoption of the Act the sale of intoxicating liquors, except as expressly stated in the Act, was prohibited. Provision was made for sales for medicinal, sacramental and mechanical purposes by druggists and other licensed vendors. Distillers, brewers and wholesalers might sell in quantities of 10 gallons and upwards (8 gallons and upwards in the case of wine and beer) at one time to druggists and other licensed persons, or to such persons as they had good reason to believe would carry it forthwith beyond the limits of the county or city or of any adjoining county or city where the Act was in force. Penalties of \$50 for a first offence, \$100 for a second offence and two months' imprisonment for a third and every subsequent offence were imposed. The Act might be repealed on a similar petition to the above followed by a favourable vote. Decisions either for or against the Act, as decided by the majority vote, were to remain in force for three years. It was further provided that the Dunkin Act should not be brought into force in any new locality and that the bringing into force of the Scott Act should have the effect of superseding any by-law passed under the former.

The constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act was soon disputed. It was, however, sustained by the Privy Council in 1882 (*Russell v. The Queen*) for the reason that it did not fall within any of the powers assigned to the provinces and was valid as "maintaining the peace, order and good government of Canada". From this decision the inference was drawn that the Dominion had supreme authority over liquor licences and that the rights of the provinces were confined to raising revenue therefrom. In the session of 1883 the Dominion Parliament passed the Dominion Licence Act, popularly known as the McCarthy Act, establishing a Dominion system of hotel, shop, vessel and wholesale licences. This Act, made applicable to all parts of Canada where the Scott Act was not in force, followed largely the lines of the Crooks Act and was, in many respects, more stringent than the licence laws of several of the provinces.

In 1883 the Privy Council, in a test case from Ontario (*Hodge v. the Queen*) upheld the provincial legislation and regulations on the grounds that they properly came under the head of municipal institutions, the enforcement of provincial laws and matters of a local or private nature, that they did not interfere with the regulation of trade and commerce and did not conflict with the Canada Temperance Act. While this decision validated the provincial law it was questioned whether it voided the Dominion Licence Act. Most of the provinces adhered to their own licence laws and in some two sets of licences were issued.

The question of the constitutionality of the Dominion law was finally carried to the Privy Council which decided that both the McCarthy Act and an amending Act of 1884 were ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament. The net results of the decisions in the above cases and also the *Brewers and Malsters* case in 1897 may be briefly stated as follows: The licensing of shops and taverns is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces; the Canada Temperance Act which provides for local option in counties or districts of the provinces is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion and the licensing of brewers and distillers, although duly licensed by the Dominion, is also within the competence of provincial legislation.

The question of the prohibition or regulation of the liquor traffic has figured largely in Canadian politics. It has cut right across existing party divisions and has embarrassed the leaders on both sides. To follow in detail the historical record of each province in dealing with the liquor problem would require more space than the scope of this bulletin permits. It is possible merely to indicate a few of the salient features.

The Scott Act was adopted in a large portion of the Maritime Provinces shortly after its enactment and proved generally acceptable. The other provinces made, on the whole, little use of the Act preferring to develop local option through provincial legislation. During the years 1884 and 1885 the Scott Act was adopted in many counties throughout Ontario. Difficulties soon arose, due mostly to controversy as to whether the Dominion or provincial officers were bound to enforce the Act. This was settled in 1887 by legislation which provided that the officers and machinery of the Licence Act should be available for the enforcement of the Scott Act. Dissatisfaction had grown so strong, however, that the latter was repealed

in 1888 and 1889 in county after county by decisive majorities. An agitation was begun for the re-enactment of the prohibitory clauses of the Municipal Act which had been omitted when the municipal and licence laws were separated (see Page 2). In 1890 local option provisions were introduced in the Ontario Liquor Licence Act. A municipal council might pass a by-law that no licences to sell liquor might be issued in the municipality. Approval of the by-law by a three-fifths majority of the electors was necessary and it might not be repealed for three years and then only on a three-fifths majority of the electors approving. Quebec always retained the clauses of the Municipal Code authorizing local councils to pass prohibitory by-laws and refuse licences. The tendency in all provinces was, in general, towards restrictive legislation and more stringent regulation. In the two decades before the Great War considerable numbers of rural and the smaller urban municipalities throughout Canada adopted local option under provincial statutes.

The agitation for wider prohibition had never abated. Resolutions in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law were, from time to time, introduced in the Dominion Parliament. During the session of 1884 a resolution declaring "that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes" was adopted by a vote of 122 to 40. However, an amendment declaring that the public sentiment of Canada was then ripe for such legislation was defeated by a vote of 107 to 56. In 1887 a resolution in favour of immediate prohibition was defeated by a vote of 112 to 70 and in 1889 by 99 to 59. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1892 to inquire into the working of the liquor traffic and prohibitory legislation. It took evidence and conducted inquiries throughout Canada and in several of the United States. Four of the Commissioners reported adversely to Prohibition while a fifth presented a minority report strongly in its favour.

Manitoba was the first Canadian province to submit the question of prohibition to a plebiscite. During 1892 a Bill was introduced in the Manitoba Legislature "to enable the electors of Manitoba to vote upon the advisability of introducing a law totally prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage into or in the province of Manitoba". The result of the vote in an electoral list of 46,669 was For, 18,637; Against, 7,115. In 1893 the New Brunswick Legislature adopted a resolution in favour of Dominion-wide prohibition "of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage". In Ontario, in the municipal elections of 1894, a vote was taken on the question of "the prohibition by competent authority of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in the province". This vote resulted in a majority for prohibition of 81,769, the total vote polled being 303,209 of a voters' list of 549,202. Similar resolutions were adopted in other provinces and votes on the question taken at different times during the next few years.

A Dominion wide plebiscite taken in 1898 showed a majority of 13,885 in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law. The number of votes polled, however, was only 44 per cent of the number of names on the voters' list. The decision of the Government, as summarized by Sir Wilfred Laurier, was that "the expression of public opinion as recorded at the polls in favour of prohibition did not represent such a proportion of the electorate as would justify the introduction of a prohibitory measure". The results of the provincial plebiscites, likewise, were not considered decisive enough to warrant the enactment of provincial prohibition laws. It was not until after the outbreak of the Great War, in fact, that there was any real departure from the local option system as developed under the Scott Act and the provincial licence Acts.

During the years 1916 and 1917, as a war policy, legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, was passed in all the provinces except Quebec where similar legislation was passed in 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine except in Quebec. Native wine could be sold, however, in Ontario.

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government, in 1916, passed a law making it an offence to send intoxicating liquors into any province to be dealt in, contrary to the law of that province. In 1919 this Act was changed to read that "on the request of the Legislative Assembly of a province a vote would be taken on the question that the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such province be forbidden". If the majority of those voting was found to be in favour of such prohibition, the Governor in Council was to declare it in force.

After the war the provinces continued under prohibition for varying periods. Plebiscites were taken from time to time to ascertain the will of the electorate as to whether the policy of prohibition, adopted as an emergency measure, should be continued. During 1921 Quebec and British Columbia discarded the existing prohibition laws and adopted the policy of liquor sale under government control. The same course was followed by Manitoba in 1923, Alberta in 1924, Saskatchewan in 1926, Ontario and New Brunswick in 1927 and Nova Scotia in 1930. Thus Prince Edward Island is the only province still adhering to a policy of prohibition.

The provincial Liquor Control Acts have been framed to conform to conditions peculiar to the localities where they are in force and no two are exactly alike. The salient feature of all is the establishment of a provincial monopoly of the retail sale of alcoholic beverages with the practical elimination of private profit therefrom. Partial exception is made in the retail sale of malt liquor, by brewers or others, which certain provinces permit while reserving regulative rights and taxing such sales heavily. One



province permits local producers to sell at retail under certain restrictions. The provincial monopoly extends only to the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, the manufacture of such being still in private hands but under the supervision of the Liquor Boards or Commissions. The original Liquor Control Acts have been modified from time to time as deemed advisable. Brief summaries of the legislation under these Acts are given on pages 4 to 13.

In 1928 the Dominion Government passed "The Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act" (18-19 George V. c. 31) prohibiting the importation into any province of intoxicating liquor unless consigned to His Majesty, the Executive Government or Government Agency vested with the right of selling intoxicating liquor. The provisions of the Act do not apply to the transportation of intoxicating liquor through a province by a common carrier by water or railway if in unbroken packages, the importation by licensed distillers or brewers for blending purposes only; transfer between distilleries; the importation of intoxicating liquor for sacramental or medicinal purposes or for manufacturing or commercial purposes other than for the manufacture or use thereof as a beverage.

Wartime conditions have brought additional controls designed to further restrict the use of alcoholic beverages in time of war and as a means towards releasing manpower and material resources for the requirements of the armed forces, war industry and essential civilian activity.

The Dominion Government's War Order No. C.C.14, effective November 1, 1942 provides that the equipment and facilities of distilleries must be used only in the production of distilled spirits; that distilled spirits must not be produced or used for beverage purposes; and that, except with a permit in writing from the Chemicals Controller, no producer shall sell or deliver to any person distilled spirits produced on or after the above date.

The Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order (P.C. 11374, December 16, 1942) provides for the prohibition of the advertising of spirits, wine and beer and limits their importation and sale. The quantity of proof spirits which a distiller may sell in the twelve months ended the 31st day of October 1943 is limited to 70 p.o. of the amount sold in the corresponding previous twelve months. Import for consumption of proof spirits during the same period is also limited to 70 p.c. The quantity of domestic wine which a manufacturer may sell is limited to 80 p.o. of the amount sold in the previous year, and similarly the quantity which may be imported is limited to 80 p.c. Brewers' sales of domestic beer are limited to 90 p.c. of those in the previous year, and the quantity of imported beer which may be entered for consumption is limited to 90 p.o. The sale of alcoholic spirits of strength greater than 70 p.o. proof spirits is prohibited with the exception of spirits which are out of bond or bottled prior to the date on which the Order came into force. The distilling of spirits for use in fortifying wines is also prohibited. The publication of advertisements respecting any spirits, wine or beer, and the advertisement of any person as a distiller, manufacturer or brewer of spirits, wine or beer, or a person who sells spirits, wine or beer, is prohibited, with the exception of labels or information on the containers.

The Liquor Boards have adopted various restrictive measures designed to conserve stocks and to ensure a more even distribution of available supplies. These include the discontinuance of special permits; reduction in the hours of sale; the establishment of quotas, etc. Further reference to wartime restrictions will be found in the summaries of provincial legislation which appear below:

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Under the Prohibition Act, liquor is dispensed by Government vendors to holders of prescriptions given by practising physicians for medicinal use only.

From 1918 to 1935 the enforcement of the Prohibition Act was in the hands of a Commission appointed by the Government, but in 1935 the incoming Government abolished the Commission and placed the enforcement of the Act on the same footing as all other law enforcement in the Province by transferring it to the Department of the Attorney General. The existing legislation was confirmed by Plebiscite, taken in June, 1940.

#### NOVA SCOTIA

Act. - The Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act passed April 30, 1930.

Administration. - By the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission which has authority to control the possession, sale, transportation and delivery of liquor; to control, manage and supervise all government liquor stores and shops and in all other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All moneys received from the sale of liquor at government stores or otherwise arising in the administration of the Act, other than from licence and permit fees, are paid to the Commission. Fees for licences and permits for the purchase and sale of liquor are paid to the Commission through stores and at head office and the moneys received are transmitted by the Commission to the Provincial Treasurer to be accounted for as part of the general revenue of the province and do not form part of the profit and loss account of the Commission. The Commission must

make an annual report to the Legislature covering operations for the year ending November 30. (Prior to 1935 for the year ending September 30).

Disposition of Profits. - From the profits arising under the Act, such sums as may be determined by the Governor in Council are to be set aside for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses that may be incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of the Act, as also such sums as are necessary to cover the expenditures incurred in connection with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Expenditures incurred in carrying out and enforcing the provisions of the Act are to be charged against profits. The remaining net profits are to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - Liquor may be sold by the Commission in such manner and at such places and prices as the Commission prescribes. No liquor is to be sold, however, in any municipality in which, under the Plebiscite Act of 1929, a majority of votes was cast against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act. In consequence of this Act the sale of liquor is not permitted in the counties of Shelburne and Hants. Any hotel keeper may be authorized by the Commission to sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle during meals to be consumed only thereat and the Commission may itself sell beer or wine by the glass or open bottle<sup>x</sup> but no such sale is permitted in any store where liquor other than beer or wine is sold and there shall be no such sale in municipalities which voted against the sale of liquor under a Government Control Act and no such sale authorized or permitted in any municipality until a vote is taken and a majority of votes cast thereat in favour of such sale.

How sold. - (1) In sealed packages from government liquor stores. Spirits must be purchased under a permit. Beer and wine may be purchased without a permit. Alcohol can be obtained only under a prescription or special permit specifying it.

(2) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on a doctor's prescription.

To whom sold. - (1) Individual permits may be granted to individuals of 21 years of age who have resided in the province at least one month previous to the application.

(2) Individual permits for a period of one month may be granted to individuals of the age of 21 years temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.

(3) Special permits may be granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or for other stated purposes.

(4) Special permits may be granted to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, homes for the aged, etc.

(5) Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons (except on a doctor's prescription) or to any other persons disqualified by the Commission or by Act of the Dominion of Canada.

Wartime restrictions include the suspension of Banquet Permits since January, 1943 except in the case of application by Foreign Consuls or Proconsuls. All sales are now made on a ration basis. Since August 16, 1943 the monthly allowance is 2 quarts spirits or 4 quarts wine or 24 quarts beer. No person may visit a store more than once in any one week. The purchaser must present his National Registration card.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

Act. - The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1927, assented to, April 20, 1927; main provisions brought into force on September 6, 1927.

Administration. - By the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board which has authority "to control all dealings in liquor in the province and the management and supervision of all government liquor stores and the administration of this Act". The Board must make to the Government an annual report covering the nature and amount of business transacted during the year ending October 31. All moneys received under the Act are paid to the Board which pays all expense of administration.

Disposition of Profits. - From the profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Governor in Council for a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits of the Board are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Governor in Council.

<sup>x</sup> So far this authority has not been taken advantage of.



### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - At government liquor stores or from licensed brewers or their authorized agents on order of the Board.

How sold. - (1) In sealed packages (a) at government liquor stores; (b) delivered directly by brewers or their authorized agents upon order from the Board. In such case the brewer acts as the agent of the Board and must make to it a monthly report of gross sales.

(2) Limited quantities may be sold by vendors on a physician's prescription.

To whom sold. - Liquor may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on a doctor's prescription), or to any other persons disqualified by the Board. All other persons may purchase liquor in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Individual permits were not required prior to June 1, 1943. Since then "Purchase Cards" must be obtained in order to purchase spirits, beer or wine. Limited quantities are sold to individuals holding such cards. The quantity may be changed any time at the discretion of the Commission.

### QUEBEC

Act. - The Alcoholic Liquor Act, assented to February 25, 1921.

Administration. - By the Quebec Liquor Commission which has authority to control liquor sales, to grant permits, to regulate the establishments to which permits are granted and in other ways to administer the provisions of the Act. All revenue collected under this Act is paid to the Commission which pays all costs of administration. In 1936 the five Commissioners were dismissed and their powers transferred to a General Manager.

Disposition of Profits. - Profits of the Commission are paid to the Provincial Treasurer on demand to become a part of the Consolidated Revenue of the province.

### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - From government liquor stores; from brewers or brewers' warehouses; in hotels, inns, cafés, restaurants, boats, dining cars, grocery stores, taverns, clubs, trading posts, banquets, etc.

However, the Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any municipality where a prohibition by-law is in force. Such a by-law may be revoked as to beer and wine or beer only by submission to the electors.

The Commission must refuse to grant any permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor in any city or town whose population exceeds 5,000 (and where a prohibition by-law is not in force) whenever the municipal council has, by a by-law, requested the Commission to refuse to grant any permit.

In addition the Commission must refuse to grant a permit in a town whose population does not exceed 5,000 or a village or municipality, unless such municipality requests it by by-law approved by a majority of voters.

How sold. - (1) Spirits and wines from government stores.

(2) Beer by brewers to permittees authorized to sell beer to consumers. In such case the brewers must make to the Commission a monthly report of sales. Those who purchase from brewers must pay through the brewers to the Commission a tax equal to 5 cents per gallon of draught beer; 7 cents per dozen of large bottles and 4 cents per dozen of small bottles of beer.

(3) Spirits, beer or wine by the glass or open bottle in hotels having special licences, in steamboats, dining cars or clubs, with or without meals; in other hotels and in cafés with meals only; beer and wine only in inns having special licences, with or without meals; in other inns and in restaurants, with meals only.

In the case of a steamboat, permit is granted only if such boat performs regular service between points in the province at least fifty miles apart.

(4) Beer in quantities of not less than one bottle from licensed grocery stores, such beer not to be consumed on the premises. In villages or rural municipalities such licence may be granted only to hotels licensed under the Quebec Licence Act and which at the same time hold permits for sale with meals.

(5) Beer by the glass in licensed taverns in cities or towns for consumption on the premises.

(6) Beer and wine at banquets for consumption on the premises.



(7) Trading posts, or industrial or mining establishments in new Quebec or other territory in the northern part of the province designated from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may sell alcoholic liquor at such posts or establishments to their employees and to people living in such territory.

In every case the alcohol, spirits or wine must have been purchased direct from the Commission by the holder of the permit and beer from a brewer who is also a holder of a permit. Hospitals, universities, laboratories for industrial and scientific research, retail druggists and doctors may purchase either from the Commission or direct from distilleries under permit, thus procuring alcohol at a lower price.

To whom sold. - It is forbidden to sell to persons under 20 years of age or to interdicted persons or other persons disqualified by the Commission. All other persons may purchase from government stores or licensed establishments. Individual permits are not required.

#### ONTARIO

Act. - The Liquor Control Act (Ontario) assented to April 5, 1927.

Administration and Distribution of Profits. - By the Liquor Control Board of Ontario in which is vested authority to control, manage and supervise the government liquor stores, to grant, refuse, suspend, or cancel individual permits for the purchase of liquor, and to issue, suspend or cancel "Authorities" for the sale of beer and wine; to make necessary regulations and in other ways carry out the administration of the Act. The Board must make to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council an annual report covering its activities during the year ending March 31. All moneys received as fees for permits for the purchase of liquor are paid to the Provincial Treasurer and become part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys arising from the application of the Act are paid to the Liquor Board which pays all expenses of administration. The Board may remit to a municipality such portion of fees payable by Authority holders as may be fixed from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. From the profits of the Board there may be taken such sums as are determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which the province may incur in the administration of the Act. The remaining profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province at the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - From government liquor stores, breweries, brewers' retail stores, wineries and branch retail sales offices of wineries; wine and beer only in hotels, clubs, military messes, steamboats and trains holding "Authorities" from the Liquor Control Board.

No government liquor store shall be established nor beer and wine sold in municipalities where, at the time of coming into force of the Ontario Temperance Act, a "Local Option" by-law under the Liquor Licence Act (Ontario) was in effect, unless a vote has been taken in such municipalities and a majority of three-fifths of the votes polled is returned in favour of such sale.

Where a government store has been established or where the sale of beer and wine has been authorized, a vote for the discontinuance of sale from a government store, or for the discontinuance of sale of beer and wine from authorized premises, may be submitted upon a petition of twenty-five per cent of the voters in the municipality. If not less than three-fifths of the votes polled is returned for discontinuance, the government store or authorized premises, as the case may be, shall be closed from and after the 31st day of March in the following year.

How sold. - (1) Spirits, imported beer and imported wine in sealed containers to individual permit-holders; domestic beer and native wine to ration coupon book holders from government liquor stores.

(2) Spirits in limited quantities may be sold from government liquor stores to a patient on a physician's prescription.

(3) Domestic beer in sealed containers from the retail premises of licensed brewers or from a brewer's retail store to ration coupon book holders upon surrender of the required coupons.

(4) Native wine in sealed containers from the retail premises of licensed native wine manufacturers to ration coupon book holders upon surrender of the required coupons.

(5) Wine for sacramental purposes may be sold from government liquor stores to a minister of any religious faith on a special "Minister of the Gospel" permit.

(6) Beer and wine with meals in the dining rooms and beer without meals in the beverage rooms of authorized premises.

To whom sold. - Spirits may be sold to -

- (1) Holders of individual "resident" permits which are procurable by persons of 21 years of age, who have resided in the province for at least one month.
- (2) Holders of individual "non-resident" permits, which are procurable for a period not exceeding one month from date of issue by persons 21 years of age who are temporarily resident or sojourning in the province.
- (3) Holders of special permits which have been granted to druggists, to persons engaged in manufacturing or scientific pursuits requiring liquor for use therein, or to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, persons in charge of hospitals, sanatoria, homes for the aged, etc.
- (4) To a patient by a physician in a quantity not exceeding six ounces.
- (5) Wine may be sold without permit to a minister of any religious faith for sacramental purposes.
- (6) Beer and wine may be sold to "Authority" holders for resale and consumption in authorized premises.
- (7) Domestic beer and native wines may be sold for residential consumption to holders of individual ration coupon books.
- (8) Beer and wine may be sold for residential consumption without a permit.
- (9) Liquor, beer and wine may not be sold to minors, interdicted persons, etc., (except on doctor's prescription), or to any other person disqualified by the Board or by an Act of the Dominion of Canada. Advertising is not permitted.

MANITOBA

Act. - The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928, assented to February 17, 1928. This Act replaces the original legislation as in "The Government Liquor Control Act" which came into force in 1923.

Administration. - By the Government Liquor Control Commission which has authority to control the possession, sale and transportation of liquor, the granting of permits and licences, the operation of liquor stores, and in all other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. All moneys received from sale of liquor at liquor stores or from licence or permit fees or otherwise arising under this Act are paid to the Commission which pays all expenses of administration. The Commission must make an annual report to the Attorney General covering operations for the year ending April 30.

Disposition of profits. - From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to repay moneys borrowed for the purpose of administration of this Act and to meet any losses that may be incurred in the working of the Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the direction of the Provincial Treasurer and appropriated to the public service of the province. Prior to the passing of this new Act in 1928, it was specified that the net profits, after providing for the reserve fund, should be disposed of as follows: fifty per cent to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and fifty per cent to the municipalities in the province.

Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - From government liquor stores; in government beer parlours; in licensed hotels, clubs and canteens; and from brewers and distillers or their authorized agents on the order of the Commission. Liquor stores may not be established nor licences granted in municipalities where a majority of the voters has indicated a preference for local option. A local option by-law may be submitted upon petition of 20 per cent of voters in the municipality.

How sold. - (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. In all cases the permittees must purchase from the Commission at government liquor stores, cash and carry or for delivery therefrom to the permittees residence, which delivery service is under the control of the Commission.

(2) Deliveries may be made from breweries, distilleries or their authorized agents upon the order of the Commission. In such case the brewers or distillers really sell to the Commission and must make to it a monthly report of sales. Brewers pay a tax of 12½ cents per gallon to the Commission. Prior to 1928 the brewers could sell direct to the permittees without an order from the Commission.



(3) Beer containing not more than 9 per cent proof spirits by the glass or open bottle in government beer parlours, licensed hotels, licensed clubs to members, and in military canteens to members of military units only. Licensees must purchase from the Commission. No bars are allowed. Prior to the passing of this Act in 1928 beer could not be sold by the glass or open bottle in Manitoba.

(4) By doctor's prescription from government stores and druggist licensees, the latter operating only where there are no Commission stores.

To whom sold. - (1) General permits may be granted to individuals for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal purposes.

(2) Special permits may be granted to druggists, physicians, hospitals, etc.

(3) Banquet permits may be issued for consumption of liquor on the premises but not more than two during each permit year to any association or individual.

(4) Permits may not be issued to persons under 21 years of age; to Indians; interdicted persons; to corporations, societies, etc., (other than a banquet permit); to more than one person in a hotel or club other than guests; to other than bona fide guests of hotels; to any person disqualified by the "Government Liquor Control Act, 1928" or by the Commission.

Amendments to the "Government Liquor Control Act, 1928" assented to at the 1934 session of the Legislature provide there shall be a Provincial Licensing Board consisting of five members, the Chairman of the Commission also acting as Chairman of the Board.

All applications for licences under "The Government Liquor Control Act, 1928" other than beer waiter licences, require to be approved for issue by the Licensing Board before being considered by the Government Liquor Control Commission.

Further amendments provide that a beer vendor's licence may be issued to any hotel registered with the Commission or in the case of a hotel located in the city of Winnipeg, duly licensed by the said city.

A beer vendor's licence authorizes such licensee, other than that in the city of Winnipeg, to purchase beer from the Commission for resale to permittees in either six, twelve or twenty-four bottles in a sealed package for consumption in the permittee's residence, the licensee in the city of Winnipeg being limited to the sale of the same quantities only to a permittee resident in his own hotel.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Act. - The Liquor Act, 1925; assented to January 16, 1925; brought into force April 15, 1925.

Administration. - By the Liquor Board which is given the power to have general control and management of all liquor stores and in other ways to make regulations and administer the provisions of this Act. The Board is required to submit semi-annually a financial statement to the Provincial Treasurer by whom it is submitted to the Executive Council. The Board's annual report upon the operation of the system, accompanied by an annual financial statement, is required to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly. Moneys received for permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer. All other receipts are placed to the credit of the Liquor Board. The Board pays all expenses of administration, including expenses of plebiscites, enforcement, etc.

Disposition of Profits. - The Treasury Board determines the disposition of the profits by one or both of the following methods; (1) Setting aside such sums as are deemed necessary for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss which may be incurred by the province in case the system or any store shall be discontinued; (2) Paying any amount to the Provincial Treasurer for purposes of the Consolidated Fund. The Treasury Board may make such regulations as it deems expedient regarding the financial conduct of the system.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - (1) At Liquor Board general liquor stores; beer, wine and spirituous liquors.

(2) At Liquor Board beer and wine stores; beer and wine only.

(3) On licensed premises which are situated in hotels, clubs and canteens; beer only.

(4) By druggists or physicians, under permit, beer, wine and spirituous liquors for medicinal purposes only.

The number of cities, towns, and villages where a general liquor store may be established is limited and stores are established at 34 such points. No beer and wine store may be established in a town or village which has petitioned against same and in which a majority of the electors has voted against the establishment of a store in the numbered district containing said town or village and no such store shall be continued in any town or village in a numbered district where a majority of electors voting in such town or village has voted in favour of discontinuing the store or stores in the district.

How sold. - From Liquor Board stores in sealed packages only. On licensed premises beer may be sold by the glass or bottle for consumption on the premises and by the bottle in sealed packages for consumption elsewhere.

To whom sold. - (1) To all persons not being minors, Indians, interdicts, persons under the influence of liquor or who habitually use liquor to excess, or persons prohibited from purchasing liquor owing to convictions under certain provisions of the Liquor Act. Permits were not required prior to February 12, 1943. Since then Liquor Purchase Cards are required for the purchase of spirits and wine but not for beer. To obtain a Liquor Purchase Card the applicant must produce his National Registration Card or, if a member of the armed forces, his identification card or some other form of identification satisfactory to the Board. Not more than one 26-ounce bottle (or while available, one 40 ounce bottle) of spirituous liquor may be purchased at one time, and only one such purchase may be made in any one day. Only two such purchases may be made in any calendar month. Not more than two bottles of native wine or one bottle of any other wine may be purchased at any one time and only one such purchase may be made in any one day. Only three purchases of wine may be made in any calendar month. Beer is "rationed" to Board, stores and licensed premises on the basis of a percentage of the quantities sold through these outlets during the basic year, November 1st, 1941, to October 31st, 1942, and those in charge allocate a proportionate quantity of each month's supplies for daily sales. The quantity which may be sold to each individual per day has not been definitely fixed, but in the main it does not exceed four bottles".

(2) To druggists and physicians authorized by permit to purchase from the Board and sell for medicinal purposes for use in the practice of their professions.

(3) Dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, manufacturers, educational institutions, may, under permit, purchase liquor from the Liquor Board Stores.

In addition to the restrictions set out under (1) above, Banquet and Special Quantity permits have been abolished since September 1, 1942 and no C.O.D. or other deliveries are now made from Liquor Board stores. Seventy-two beer and wine stores were closed during the month of September, 1942.

#### ALBERTA

Act. - The Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta, assented to April 12, 1924, and made effective by proclamation May 10, 1924.

Administration. - By the Alberta Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of this Act including the management and supervision of all government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney General for the year ending March 31. All moneys received from permit fees are paid to the Provincial Treasurer to become part of the general revenue of the province. All other receipts under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of profits. - From the profits arising from this Act there may be set aside such sums as may be specified by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss that may be incurred in the administration of the Act or by reason of its repeal. The remaining net profits are paid into the General Revenue Fund and appropriated to the public service of the province.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - From government liquor stores and warehouses; in licensed hotels, clubs and canteens.

However, beer or club licences may not be granted in any area in which a plebiscite has been held and a majority of the voters have voted against beer licences. Plebiscites may be held upon petition signed by 25 per cent of the voters in the electoral area.

How sold. - (1) Liquors of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores.

(2) Beer by the glass or open bottle in licensed hotels, in licensed clubs to members and in military canteens to members, also by the closed bottle in licensed hotel premises in quantities not to exceed two dozen pints or one dozen quarts to any one person on any one day, for consumption in the residence of the purchaser.



(3) Brewers were formerly licensed to sell and deliver beer to holders of subsisting permits and to licensees. Purchasers from brewers had to pay a tax of 15½ cents per gallon (12½ cents prior to April 1, 1932). However, an amendment to the Act passed at the 1936 session of the Legislature provides that brewers who manufacture beer in Alberta may sell only to the Board. All sales both to beer licensees and to permit holders are now made through the Board. Under the new arrangement the gallonage tax is no longer levied.

(4) On a physician's order.

(5) From druggists on a physician's order for medicinal purposes in districts where there are no government liquor stores.

To whom sold. - (1) To permit holders. Any person not disqualified under the Act and of the full age of 21 years may obtain a general liquor permit at a cost of fifty cents.

(2) Special permits may be granted to physicians, druggists, etc.

(3) Permits may not be issued to interdicted persons; to any other persons specially prohibited under the provisions of any Act of the Dominion of Canada or the province of Alberta, nor (except special permits) to any corporation, association, society or partnership.

Wartime restrictions include the discontinuance of Banquet Permits since March 4, 1943 and since November 12, 1942, restriction of the maximum purchases allowed any Permit holder. The present allowance is 26 ounces of hard liquor, 26 ounces of wine and one dozen small or one half dozen large bottles of beer per month. Store hours of all liquor stores have been curtailed as also have the hours of sale by licensees. Since January, 1943, each individual must make his own purchases personally at the liquor store.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Act. - The Government Liquor Act, 1921, assented to April 2, 1921.

Administration. - By the Liquor Control Board in which is vested the administration of the Act including the general control, management and supervision of government liquor stores. The Board must make an annual report to the Attorney General covering operations for the year ending March 31. Moneys received from sale of permits are paid to the Minister of Finance to be accounted as part of the general revenue of the province. All other moneys received under this Act are paid to the Liquor Board.

Disposition of Profits. - From the total profits of the Board there may be set aside such sums as are specified by the Government for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any losses which may be incurred in the administration of this Act or by reason of its repeal, the net profits remaining being paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - (1) Government liquor stores (liquor of all kinds).

(2) Beer parlours (beer only).

(3) Veterans' clubs (beer only).

Beer parlours may be established in electoral districts or specific polling divisions which have voted in favour of the sale of beer in licensed premises, and the licence provides for the sale of beer by the glass, or by the bottle, for consumption on the premises or elsewhere.

How sold. - (1) Liquor of all kinds by permit in sealed packages from government liquor stores. However, malt liquors need not be sealed.

(2) From liquor stores or from druggists on a doctor's prescription.

(3) Beer by the glass or open bottle for consumption in licensed beer parlours and beer by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than in the said licensed premises. The licensee must purchase his beer from the Liquor Control Board. No bars are allowed.

(4) Members of licensed clubs may keep liquor on club premises for personal consumption.

(5) Veterans' clubs may obtain licences entitling the holders to purchase beer from vendors and to sell it by the glass or open bottle to bona fide members for consumption on licensed premises in accordance with the terms of the licence and the provisions of the Act.

To whom sold. - (1) To permittees. Individual permits are issued to persons over 21 years of age for the purchase of liquor for beverage or medicinal or culinary purposes. Special permits are issued to druggists, physicians, dentists, veterinaries, hospitals, etc.

(2) To beer licensees who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass or open bottle for consumption on the premises or by the unopened bottle for consumption elsewhere than on the licensed premises.

(3) To Veterans' Club licensees who may purchase from the Board and sell by the glass or unopened bottle to bona fide members of the Veterans' Club for consumption on the licensed premises.

Fees for individual liquor permits are 25 cents.

With wartime shortages the maximum quantities of liquor which may be purchased have been sharply reduced. Since June 1, 1943, the allowance has been one pint spirits or two bottles imported wine or one gallon Canadian wine.

#### YUKON

Act - The Government Liquor Ordinance, passed September 15, 1921.

Administration - By the Controller of the Territory in whom is vested the administration of the Ordinance. The Controller may make regulations, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, for regulating, controlling and conducting the sale of liquor in government stores. All moneys derived from the sale of liquor by Vendors shall be paid to the Territorial Treasurer, as provided by the Regulations, and shall be deposited in the Bank to the credit of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund in a special account designated as "The Liquor Account". Payment for stocks of liquor and expenses incidental to the business is made from this account by cheque signed by the Controller and countersigned by the Territorial Treasurer.

Disposition of Profits - All net profits shall be transferred from such "Liquor Account" to the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund, and shall be at the disposal of the Controller in Council.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - Government liquor stores (liquor of all kinds)  
In licensed hotels (beer only)  
In licensed clubs (beer only)

The Controller may issue licenses to bona fide hotels to sell, by retail, beer by the glass or by the bottle in limited quantities for consumption on the premises or elsewhere.

How sold. - (1) Liquor of all kinds in sealed packages from government liquor stores. However, malt liquors need not be sealed.

(2) Beer by the glass or open bottle for consumption in licensed hotels.

(3) Beer in licensed bona fide clubs to club members only.

To whom sold. - (1) To persons twenty-one years of age or over.

(2) To beer licensees who may purchase beer by the barrel at a special rate.

(3) Druggists, physicians, dentists and veterinaries or hospitals may purchase alcohol in quantity, one gallon at any one time, upon affidavit being furnished with each purchase.

In January, 1943, wartime restrictive measures placed the liquor stores on a daily quota basis and reduced the hours of sale. Later a permit system was introduced to ensure a more even distribution of the available supply. Allowances at present (September, 1943) are 1 bottle of spirits, 12 quarts of beer or 12 pints of imported ale or stout and 2 bottles of wine monthly. Licensed premises are on a ration basis.

#### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Act. - The Territorial Liquor Ordinance assented to April 27, 1939, with amendments;

Northwest Territories Act, Chapter 142 R.S.C. 1927, with amendments.

Administration. - The only authorized liquor stores in the Northwest Territories are the store opened at Yellowknife on the June 27, 1939, and the store opened at Fort Smith on the June 24, 1942. They are known as the Territorial Liquor Stores and are operated by the Saskatchewan Liquor Board as



Territorial Liquor Agent for the Northwest Territories Administration. The Board purchases all supplies, employs all necessary labour and handles all the receipts directly connected with the operation of the stores. The net profits are struck at the end of March and September each year and turned over to the Northwest Territories Administration. Convictions for liquor offences are made under both the Territorial Liquor Ordinance and the Northwest Territories Act. The net profits from the liquor stores and the proceeds of fines under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance are placed in a special account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The proceeds of fines under the Northwest Territories Act are credited to ordinary revenue.

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, with the advice and consent of the Northwest Territories Council, directs the activities of the Territorial Liquor Agent in the operation of the Territorial Liquor Stores and makes all necessary regulations to meet the conditions which arise.

Distribution of Profits - Under the provisions of the Territorial Liquor Ordinance all moneys and all property acquired in the administration of the Ordinance shall be the property of the Crown in the right of the Northwest Territories, and all profits arising out of the operation of a liquor store shall be applied to territorial purposes.

#### Regulation of Sale

Where sold. - (1) - Spirituous liquor, wines and beer of all kinds in stock may be purchased from the Territorial Liquor Stores.

(2) - Beer only may be purchased from licensed hotel premises. All beer supplies for such licensed premises must be purchased from the Territorial Liquor Stores.

How sold. - (1) In sealed packages only.

(2) To the holders of permits issued under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance.

(3) The maximum quantities of liquor which may be purchased by a permittee, either locally at the liquor stores or for shipment to points in the Northwest Territories, are determined from time to time by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.

(4) Beer may be sold in licensed premises for consumption therein, and limited quantities may be sold for consumption elsewhere during certain periods when the local Territorial Liquor Store is closed.

To whom sold. - (1) Persons of the full age of twenty-one years who are otherwise eligible under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance may purchase Class "A" annual permits-\$2.00.

(2) Ministers of the gospel may purchase Class "B" permits (fee not over 50 cents) covering wine for sacramental purposes.

(3) Special permits, Class "C" may be issued for the purchase of liquor from Provincial Liquor Commissions or Control Boards for importation into the Northwest Territories. Such permits are issued when it is not practicable to obtain liquor supplies from the Territorial Liquor Stores.

Since January, 1943, progressive restrictions have been imposed on the quantities of liquor available to an individual permittee. A cut in the daily limit was followed by a monthly quota which was gradually reduced to the following allowance now in force (September, 1943) -- 1 bottle of spirits or 2 quarts of wine and 1 case of beer (24 - 12 oz. bottles) per month. Hours of sale in the liquor stores and in the licensed premises have been reduced.

#### SALES OF LIQUOR CONTROL BOARDS

Data on gross sales, other revenue, and net profits of the Provincial Liquor Boards are tabulated in Table 1. In connection with the figures on gross sales it is essential to note that for Quebec, Manitoba, for Alberta (prior to April 1, 1936), and for Ontario (after July 24, 1934), the sales of beer made direct by brewers to licensees or permittees are not included. Data on such sales are given in the footnotes to the table.

It should be noted that the values as given do not represent the sales values to the final consumers as in some provinces the sale of beer by the glass is permissible. Of course, all the liquor sold in any province is not consumed within the province. The tourist traffic is a very important factor in this connection.

All the revenue resulting from the Liquor Control Acts is not paid to the Liquor Boards. In certain provinces permit fees are paid direct to the Government and do not pass through the Board. Table 1 further indicates the total accruing to the Governments through the control of liquor sales.

The reports of the Boards do not, in all cases, show the quantities of liquors sold and in comparing values for a series of years or between provinces it should be borne in mind that price variations may be an important factor. Information as to quantities of liquor sold, insofar as available, is given in the footnotes to Table 1.

TABLE 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenue Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘
Nova Scotia -						
Aug. 18 - Sept. 30	1930	621,588	7,168	23,151	22,267	45,418
Year ended Sept. 30	1931	4,958,232	38,737	728,941	23,870	752,811
	1932	3,767,109	55,213	492,701	32,292	524,995
	1933	2,808,728	8,392	286,681	24,580	311,261
	1934	2,918,612	8,419	369,343	25,007	394,350
14 Months ended Nov. 30	1935	3,806,835	9,025	671,385	25,858 (1)	697,243
Year ended Nov. 30	1936	3,831,691	9,314	970,693	25,394 (2)	996,087
	1937	4,648,423	48,916	1,285,909	28,085	1,313,994
	1938	4,684,901	58,969	1,337,458	28,356	1,365,814
	1939	5,483,433	63,061	1,691,706	26,719	1,718,425
	1940	8,458,175	109,832	2,256,573	27,656	2,284,229
	1941	11,449,300	171,902	3,324,227	34,008	3,358,235
	1942	15,136,831	241,989	4,843,926	41,439	4,885,365
New Brunswick - Year ended Oct.31	1928	3,562,367	26,173	1,042,923	-	1,042,923
	1929	4,511,365	32,954	1,522,497	-	1,522,497
	1930	4,809,734	36,160	1,544,303	-	1,544,303
	1931	3,783,800	28,145	1,220,065	-	1,220,065
	1932	2,794,171	31,168	861,540	-	861,540
	1933	2,176,599	25,363	545,253	-	545,253
	1934	2,296,139	18,232	557,573	-	557,573
	1935	2,375,961	17,756	600,762	-	600,762
	1936	2,695,859	19,823	782,742	-	782,742
	1937	3,535,101	19,957	1,104,717	-	1,104,717
	1938	3,525,215	24,933	1,153,763	-	1,153,763
	1939	3,714,749	21,098	1,275,799	-	1,275,799
	1940	5,209,122	21,729	1,655,739	-	1,655,739
	1941	6,627,025	21,078	2,220,308	-	2,220,308
	1942	8,070,651	30,295	2,950,957	-	2,950,957
Quebec - Year ended Apr. 30	1922	15,212,801	1,175,909	4,035,919	-	4,035,919
	1923	19,698,773	1,236,498	4,564,756	-	4,564,756
	1924	19,812,781	1,337,273	5,754,370	-	5,754,370
	1925	17,887,588	1,327,516	5,462,181	-	5,462,181
	1926	19,018,299	1,375,155	5,796,490	-	5,796,490
	1927	22,425,136	1,484,087	6,778,001	-	6,778,001
	1928	24,229,624	1,451,840	7,609,689	-	7,609,689
	1929	27,007,430	1,644,515	9,688,268	-	9,688,268
	1930	27,539,966	1,611,321	10,080,613	-	10,080,613
	1931	22,711,639	1,500,758	8,262,187	-	8,262,187
	1932	17,979,782	1,372,653	6,056,331	-	6,056,331
	1933	12,702,927	1,217,251	5,444,770	-	5,444,770
	1934	11,370,603	1,236,138	3,939,536	-	3,939,536
	1935	11,688,510	1,677,330	5,209,100	-	5,209,100
	1936	12,698,163	1,764,770	4,868,400	-	4,868,400
	1937	14,693,171	1,796,415	5,487,018	-	5,487,018
	1938	17,027,104	1,949,063	6,221,814	-	6,221,814
	1939	17,292,954	1,899,616	6,470,864	-	6,470,864
	1940	17,991,145	2,206,936	7,572,121	-	7,572,121
11 Months ended March 31	1941	19,583,890	2,274,884	7,270,810	-	7,270,810
Year ended March 31	1942	24,645,117	2,988,179	9,474,417	-	9,474,417

(1) Twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1935.

(2) Fourteen months ended Nov. 30, 1936.



TABLE 1. - Gross Sales, Other Revenue and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenue Paid Direct to Provincial Governments, and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control. - Continued.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control	
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits			
		⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	
Ontario - June 1 - Oct. 31	1927	17,533,659	272,165	2,804,760	513,390	3,318,150	
	1928	48,995,591	835,692	7,828,088	881,472	8,709,560	
	1929	55,360,570	948,833	9,661,449	989,457	10,650,906	
	1930	52,283,002	1,016,707	9,315,967	962,659	10,278,626	
	1931	45,835,708	953,777	8,491,653	859,517	9,351,170	
	1932	36,099,562	864,357	6,632,420	646,639	7,279,059	
	1933	30,143,247	714,761	5,423,622	482,736	5,906,358	
	1934	27,752,675(3)	1,583,553	5,943,803	435,043	6,378,846	
	Nov. 1 - Mar. 31	1935	8,110,589(3)	920,686	2,595,581	207,411	2,803,292
	Year ended Mar. 31	1936	18,530,658(3)	2,942,605	7,862,719	327,097	8,169,816
		1937	20,733,368(3)	3,100,231	8,960,601	495,066	9,455,667
		1938	22,830,002(3)	3,381,789	9,893,587	556,579	10,450,166
		1939	22,420,061(3)	3,259,768	9,576,021	553,138	10,129,159
		1940	22,820,689(3)	3,789,682	10,564,176	487,736	11,051,912
		1941	26,847,957(3)	4,589,137	11,715,410	578,765	12,294,175
		1942	33,035,844(3)	5,460,542	14,336,994	731,071	15,068,065
Manitoba -	1924	3,639,180	369,079	1,346,161	-	1,346,161	
	Year ended Aug. 31	1925	2,962,902	186,151	982,016	-	982,016
	Sept. - Apr. 30	1926	3,745,378	319,018	1,315,185	-	1,315,185
	Year ended Apr. 30	1927	3,793,772	359,030	1,366,901	-	1,366,901
		1928	3,985,006	338,019	1,345,117	-	1,345,117
		1929	7,372,629	694,887	1,993,107	-	1,993,107
		1930	7,620,265	741,858	2,044,981	-	2,044,981
		1931	6,506,600	677,635	1,866,783	-	1,866,783
		1932	5,399,003	599,136	1,490,041	-	1,490,041
		1933	4,115,534	478,976	1,094,287	-	1,094,287
		1934	3,767,362	442,710	992,068	-	992,068
		1935	4,208,701	472,991	1,086,028	-	1,086,028
		1936	4,539,694	494,108	1,293,288	-	1,293,288
		1937	5,191,393	543,082	1,512,201	-	1,512,201
		1938	5,889,689	597,579	1,753,365	-	1,753,365
		1939	5,947,637	604,548	1,742,075	-	1,742,075
	1940	6,653,342	676,290	1,781,089	-	1,781,089	
	1941	7,886,906	764,855	2,056,253	-	2,056,253	
	1942	9,983,323	905,840	2,740,498	-	2,740,498	

(3) In addition to the sales of spirits, beer and wine from liquor stores were the following:

		Sales of Beer from Breweries and Brewers' Retail Stores (exclusive of any charge for containers)	Sales of Native Wines direct to Customers from Native Wine Sales Offices and, where per- mitted, from Winery Premises.
		⌘	⌘
July 24 - October 31 Nov. 1, 1934 - Mar. 31 Year ended Mar. 31	1934	8,340,981.65	265,620.35
	1935	6,975,854.18	557,199.10
	1936	22,009,099.86	1,407,932.97
	1937	23,715,895.69	1,660,637.35
	1938	26,289,136.05	1,886,530.27
	1939	25,192,225.40	2,025,700.27
	1940	28,435,819.50	2,278,767.81
	1941	34,599,089.80	2,636,513.54
1942	45,548,177.25	2,903,584.28	

TABLE 1. - Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenue Paid Direct to Governments, and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control. - Continued.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control		
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits				
Saskatchewan - Year ended March 31	1926	7,812,675	45,677	1,897,758	32,022	1,929,780		
	1927	10,305,208	26,346	2,114,867	15,829	2,130,696		
	1928	11,708,535	31,210	2,443,891	13,995	2,457,886		
	1929	14,067,806	58,178	3,083,947	13,465	3,097,412		
	1930	12,380,673	64,693	2,398,414	7,262	2,406,676		
	1931	9,158,433	46,834	1,516,246	20,983	1,537,259		
	1932	5,774,060	28,779	843,417	29,221	872,638		
	1933	4,787,266	47,809	864,657	1,800	866,457		
	1934	4,823,511	14,442	918,927	1,242	920,169		
	1935	5,203,864	16,299	1,027,573	1,386	1,028,959		
	1936	5,735,355	88,662	1,278,731	1,614	1,280,345		
	1937	6,718,218	56,364	1,451,275	1,600	1,452,875		
	1938	6,042,165	54,488	1,245,518	1,673	1,247,191		
	1939	6,012,144	58,310	1,289,717	1,389	1,291,106		
1940	7,273,941	66,670	1,704,858	1,499	1,706,357			
1941	8,509,226	68,658	1,939,784	1,401	1,941,185			
1942	10,094,457	80,425	2,405,911	1,155	2,407,066			
Alberta - June 1 - December 31	1924	2,632,605	374,647	1,043,212	83,256	1,126,467		
	Year ended December 31	1925	3,734,111	551,620	1,559,768	112,240	1,672,008	
	1926	4,268,586	587,925	1,803,552	131,128	1,934,680		
	1927	4,858,849	566,005	2,038,622	147,335	2,185,957		
	January 1 - March 31	Year ended March 31	1928	1,256,354	143,382	523,887	75,565	599,472
		1929	6,551,523	633,263	2,661,048	194,566	2,855,614	
		1930	6,283,507	611,722	2,410,886	186,666	2,597,552	
		1931	4,678,109	512,275	1,738,954	148,572	1,887,526	
		1932	3,571,279	431,145	1,306,541	117,483	1,423,024	
		1933	2,929,946	486,766	1,319,140	93,039	1,412,179	
		1934	2,697,855	475,013	1,177,870	91,605	1,269,475	
		1935	3,224,145	596,815	1,480,365	57,434	1,537,799	
		1936	3,726,056	612,027	1,802,206	52,522	1,854,728	
		1937	7,660,709(x)	167,368	2,331,869	58,944	2,390,813	
1938	8,194,271	171,711	2,532,751	61,203	2,593,954			
1939	8,645,554	178,378	2,676,944	63,180	2,740,124			
1940	9,365,551	200,086	2,873,748	63,478	2,937,226			
1941	10,753,378	224,130	3,136,214	71,413	3,207,627			
1942	13,197,621	263,534	3,812,718	84,457	3,897,175			
British Columbia - Year ended March 31	June 15, 1921 - March 31	1922	6,344,617	130,955	1,772,971	331,115	2,104,086	
	1923	9,275,993	180,996	2,325,454	316,074	2,641,528		
	1924	11,663,798	128,644	3,037,101	170,567	3,207,468		
	1925	11,409,116	143,832	2,689,039	158,183	2,847,222		
	1926	13,434,346	279,062	3,331,934	161,261	3,493,195		
	1927	13,805,089	251,234	3,469,397	167,036	3,636,433		
	1928	13,956,910	309,363	3,769,714	170,281	3,939,995		
	1929	15,132,933	254,658	4,192,223	183,943	4,376,166		
	1930	16,498,693	232,661	4,640,098	197,083	4,837,181		
	1931	14,735,423	246,545	4,022,705	167,859	4,190,564		
	1932	11,753,942	203,299	3,293,239	128,622	3,421,861		
	1933	8,607,317	183,225	2,224,873	96,862	2,321,735		
	1934	9,262,102	123,264	2,270,396	43,949	2,314,345		
	1935	10,195,935	134,860	2,448,042	39,301	2,487,343		
1936	11,169,437	140,544	3,015,904	45,925	3,061,829			
1937	12,746,783	145,073	3,555,429	51,904	3,607,333			
1938	14,110,159	150,022	4,042,627	52,538	4,095,165			
1939	13,738,097	152,861	3,841,130	51,011	3,892,141			
1940	14,960,234	157,114	4,403,963	52,985	4,456,948			
1941	17,590,253	169,131	4,781,466	60,017	4,841,482			
1942	20,969,955	161,411	5,863,024	65,420	5,928,444			

(x) On April 1, 1936, the privilege granted to the breweries of making direct delivery of beer to licensees and permittees through Distributors Limited was withdrawn and since that date all sales have been made through the Board. Of the total gross sales in the fiscal years 1937-42 the proportions of liquor and beer, respectively, were as follows:

	Liquor	Beer	Liquor	Beer	Liquor	Beer
1937	\$ 3,587,708	\$ 3,973,001	1939 \$ 4,219,798	\$ 4,425,756	1941 \$ 4,847,839	\$ 5,905,539
1938	3,998,370	4,195,901	1940 4,330,165	5,035,386	1942 \$ 5,708,901	\$ 7,488,720



TABLE 1. - Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards; Additional Revenue Paid Direct to Governments, and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control - Concluded.

		Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc. Paid Direct to Provincial Governments	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control
		Gross Sales	Other Revenue	Net Profits		
		⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘
Yukon Territory September 15, 1921 - March 31 Year ended March 31	1922	75,434	66	25,843		25,843
	1923	210,781	10	70,283		70,283
	1924	218,739	16	71,486		71,486
	1925	93,356	1,770	26,647		26,647
	1926	170,927	62	50,329	1,330	51,659
	1927	199,387	-	44,515	2,293	46,808
	1928	204,767	-	48,843	1,690	50,533
	1929	233,573	30	67,789	2,637	70,426
	1930	254,346	-	87,789	2,301	90,090
	1931	238,367	308	78,346	1,948	80,294
	1932	188,325	265	60,704	2,029	62,733
	1933	170,788	69	55,504	1,798	57,302
	1934	154,604	192	50,236	1,695	51,931
	1935	160,637	156	51,307	1,974	53,281
	1936	186,492	81	67,221	3,035	70,256
	1937	219,023	192	80,916	3,360	84,276
	1938	233,434	305	86,642	3,165	89,807
	1939	231,457	627	90,570	3,030	93,600
	1940	251,312	856	102,413	3,010	105,423
	1941	244,574	531	92,659	3,725	96,384
1942	260,866	748	92,366	3,024	95,390	
1943	637,778	1,157	264,820	1,968	266,788	
Northwest Territories June 27, 1939 - March 31 Year ended March 31	1940	87,697	3,548	16,637	1,091	17,728
	1941	142,998	1,787	31,190	872	32,062
	1942	166,633	2,324	49,302	474	49,776
	1943	264,051	5,149	94,183	1,208	95,391

Further details, relative to sales as published by the Liquor Control Boards, are shown below. low.

(a) Nova Scotia: Analysis of sales by the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission.

	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37
	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘
Alcohol.....	2,196.30	2,210.25	2,500.55	1,827.25	1,627.25	1,608.50
Spirits .....	7,833,031.68	5,914,433.52	4,228,315.07	3,011,693.15	2,385,079.83	2,142,461.24
Wines .....	643,132.20	548,516.00	786,516.58	518,797.36	399,144.19	353,602.62
Beer .....	6,658,254.50	4,984,092.90	3,440,810.35	1,951,065.70	1,899,009.80	2,150,700.03
Miscellaneous..	216.26	47.31	32.10	49.10	40.18	50.16
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>15,136,830.84</b>	<b>11,449,299.98</b>	<b>8,458,174.65</b>	<b>5,483,432.56</b>	<b>4,684,901.25</b>	<b>4,648,422.59</b>
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Alcohol .....	115	118	137	102	93	90
<u>Spirits</u>						
Brandy .....	7,233	5,415	3,914	4,028	4,012	3,741
Gin .....	55,702	67,373	52,742	47,065	43,952	43,733
Rum .....	106,769	116,665	83,682	72,825	50,622	42,397
Whiskey .....	227,904	153,627	90,270	64,416	54,927	46,451
Liqueurs ....	1,250	720	506	336	351	361
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>398,858</b>	<b>343,800</b>	<b>231,114</b>	<b>188,670</b>	<b>153,864</b>	<b>136,683</b>
Wines .....	118,528	102,264	201,867	146,238	109,843	95,127
Cider .....	16,447	18,540	18,075	10,729	7,014	6,786
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>134,975</b>	<b>120,804</b>	<b>219,942</b>	<b>156,967</b>	<b>116,857</b>	<b>101,913</b>
<u>Beer</u>						
Imported ....	8,226	7,462	5,822	7,890	7,991	8,558
Western .....	1,196,361	1,007,599	522,733	280,329	291,368	339,153
N.S. and N.B.	2,149,402	1,659,961	1,361,578	775,882	713,607	787,238
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>3,353,989</b>	<b>2,675,022</b>	<b>1,890,133</b>	<b>1,064,101</b>	<b>1,012,966</b>	<b>1,134,949</b>

(b) New Brunswick: Analysis of sales by the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board.

Sales	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37
	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘
Alcohol .....	42,399.95	67,876.85	56,607.30	57,082.55	39,777.65	35,563.95
Spirits .....	4,325,100.21	3,608,210.01	2,841,724.50	2,248,413.78	2,151,087.59	2,083,668.37
Wine .....	645,701.98	533,812.63	470,629.07	330,125.63	326,091.59	332,972.04
Beer .....	3,057,549.35	2,417,596.80	1,840,210.80	1,078,166.31	1,007,279.45	1,082,595.72
Containers ....	109.55	186.90	163.65	968.21	1,005.57	646.07
Less Return Sales	210.10	658.20	213.60	6.13	7.00	345.60
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>8,070,650.94</b>	<b>6,627,024.99</b>	<b>5,209,121.72</b>	<b>3,714,749.35</b>	<b>3,525,214.85</b>	<b>3,535,100.55</b>



(c) Quebec: Analysis of sales by the Quebec Liquor Commission.

	1941-42	1940-41 (11 months)	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
<b>Spirits</b>							
Alcohol .....	272,400.6	198,457.2	213,424.0	281,374.5	262,912.2	178,762.5)	212,082.7
White Whiskey..	87,459.3	68,061.3	77,001.4	123,438.0	133,247.8	112,575.9)	
Brandies and Cognacs .....	80,434.7	65,888.4	57,817.8	67,064.6	67,096.7	53,260.3	44,648.3
Gins .....	314,489.9 <sup>x</sup>	258,369.0 <sup>x</sup>	239,039.8 <sup>x</sup>	273,681.1 <sup>x</sup>	298,565.5	245,608.8) <sup>x</sup>	228,747.3
	16,646.8 <sup>+</sup>	14,966.3 <sup>+</sup>	18,494.2 <sup>+</sup>	21,322.4 <sup>+</sup>		19,325.2) <sup>+</sup>	
Irish Whiskies. Liquours .....	3,622.7	360.0	390.2	513.9	623.4	591.6	589.2
Rums .....	5,086.1	4,794.5	5,649.6	5,614.4	4,958.6	4,406.1	4,406.1
Rye .....	64,244.9	24,597.8	23,973.6	22,609.8	20,401.4	16,328.8	16,328.8
Scotch Whiskies	100,894.6	64,472.9	64,173.9	71,586.3	74,819.4	70,824.3	65,685.0
	145,354.9 <sup>x</sup>	88,346.0 <sup>x</sup>	77,076.8 <sup>x</sup>	82,673.8 <sup>x</sup>	294,926.7	77,631.2) <sup>x</sup>	227,607.2
	177,622.1 <sup>+</sup>	167,275.2 <sup>+</sup>	182,419.2 <sup>+</sup>	204,219.6 <sup>+</sup>		189,238.8) <sup>+</sup>	
Miscellaneous..	4,231.8	2,467.6	1,685.5	2,108.2	2,250.6	2,065.5	2,065.5
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,267,402.3</b>	<b>977,023.8</b>	<b>960,915.1</b>	<b>1,157,605.6</b>	<b>1,162,666.5</b>	<b>975,234.1</b>	<b>802,160.1</b>
<b>Wines</b>							
Champagnes ....	2,027.3	8,244.7	7,931.9	8,139.8	8,538.2	8,474.3	7,944.2
Clarets .....	8,708.7	17,339.6	17,455.8	16,644.7	16,658.9	16,300.5	16,621.0
Sauternes .....	13,482.7	29,494.8	28,793.1	29,515.5	29,325.7	29,614.7	30,901.6
Ports .....	282,079.3 <sup>x</sup>	283,316.8 <sup>x</sup>	274,957.9 <sup>x</sup>	233,741.4 <sup>x</sup>	301,850.3	225,792.8) <sup>x</sup>	298,231.6
	89,174.5 <sup>+</sup>	64,324.4 <sup>+</sup>	66,851.5 <sup>+</sup>	64,492.3 <sup>+</sup>		67,026.4) <sup>+</sup>	
Sherries .....	743,734.6 <sup>x</sup>	688,652.7 <sup>x</sup>	538,604.7 <sup>x</sup>	364,060.9 <sup>x</sup>	387,429.6	343,301.5) <sup>x</sup>	392,100.4
	32,636.3 <sup>+</sup>	30,836.8 <sup>+</sup>	31,512.4 <sup>+</sup>	31,957.7 <sup>+</sup>		41,871.9) <sup>+</sup>	
Burgundies ....	11,587.3	15,864.2	15,923.5	11,913.9	11,897.2	13,230.8	11,848.6
Vermouths .....	11,435.5	11,626.1	10,574.5	11,467.6	12,761.2	13,335.7	14,690.1
Miscellaneous .	46,487.8	59,175.3	72,086.0	63,735.4	74,792.8	67,406.0	76,487.3
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,221,354.0</b>	<b>1,208,875.4</b>	<b>1,064,691.3</b>	<b>835,669.2</b>	<b>843,253.9</b>	<b>826,354.6</b>	<b>848,824.8</b>

x Canadian.      + Imported.

Separate figures on beer are published by the Commission as follows:

Fiscal Year ended April 30	Beer Manufactured and Sold within the Province		Beer Imported from Ontario		Beer Exported from the Province		Revenue from Tax on Sales Paid to the Liquor Commission
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	
1922 ....	21,741,963	15,050,819	579,385	467,135	241,660	166,717	784,234
1923 ....	22,017,521	15,369,885	588,838	383,742	207,413	127,500	694,657
1924 ....	25,238,355	14,639,650	492,022	327,690	498,111	311,535	763,944
1925 ....	26,111,658	14,487,494	579,069	390,966	537,896	448,840	765,766
1926 ....	25,511,627	16,834,384	829,891	587,462	170,809	147,710	878,477
1927 ....	25,812,338	18,743,163	949,018	682,674	163,141	125,068	977,545
1928 ....	27,555,605	19,841,455	1,077,258	777,905	448,888	369,706	1,053,938
1929 ....	27,909,277	21,202,393	1,106,023	938,643	1,454,080	1,150,798	1,164,591
1930 ....	28,630,804	21,653,875	1,305,459	1,097,874	1,702,186	1,328,504	1,204,015
1931 ....	27,868,675	20,934,014	1,299,421	1,024,311	1,652,283	1,287,590	1,162,296
1932 ....	24,420,391	18,377,182	1,476,473	1,149,008	1,556,908	1,199,510	1,036,285
1933 ....	18,734,987	14,176,446	1,396,231	1,090,417	1,319,541	1,128,729	819,780
1934 ....	17,678,048	13,129,808	1,297,137	1,010,946	1,294,539	1,114,353	762,755
1935 ....	18,288,799	13,603,405	1,164,871	983,284	3,617,068	3,315,035	894,086
1936 ....	18,184,161	13,447,882	1,199,265	1,055,081	4,158,107	3,841,168	917,206
1937 ....	18,741,258	14,002,742	1,386,972	1,242,130	4,570,054	3,934,054	958,946
1938 ....	21,291,283	16,019,118	1,721,032	1,578,668	5,228,668	4,458,086	1,102,793
1939 ....	20,630,997	16,462,175	1,680,166	1,541,834	4,830,251	4,173,809	1,059,226
1940 ....	19,767,731	15,517,627	1,565,536	1,412,787	5,406,860	4,797,013	1,173,330
1941x ..	20,257,638	17,114,364	1,814,168	1,663,556	6,658,467	6,130,981	1,213,949
1942+ ..	24,881,008	22,241,830	2,210,007	2,062,061	14,046,480	13,898,568	1,490,005

x 11 months ended March 31.

+ Fiscal year ended March 31.

Ontario; Analysis of Sales by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario.

	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38
Domestic Spirits .....	22,003,923.14	17,124,820.62	14,257,132.64	13,672,891.65	13,825,094.49
Imported Spirits .....	6,916,910.98	5,934,703.10	5,333,752.77	5,687,072.14	5,690,553.47
Domestic Wines .....	2,181,093.66	2,000,957.30	1,672,474.20	1,498,981.30	1,470,894.70
Imported Wines .....	471,635.75	611,369.83	553,169.67	555,287.95	621,414.71
Domestic Beers .....	1,372,421.96	1,099,142.97	927,425.85	928,262.25	1,136,143.25
Imported Beers .....	89,858.17	76,963.00	76,734.60	79,565.30	85,901.75
<b>Total sales from Liquor stores.</b>	<b>33,055,843.66</b>	<b>26,847,956.82</b>	<b>22,820,689.73</b>	<b>22,420,060.59</b>	<b>22,830,002.37</b>
B. & B.W. sales (Domestic beer, exclusive of container value).	45,548,177.25	34,599,089.80	28,435,819.50	25,192,225.40	26,289,136.05
Wineries' sales (Domestic Wines)	2,903,584.28	2,636,513.54	2,278,767.81	2,025,700.27	1,886,530.27
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>81,487,605.19</b>	<b>64,083,560.16</b>	<b>53,535,277.04</b>	<b>49,637,986.26</b>	<b>51,005,668.69</b>
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Domestic Spirits .....	1,576,144	1,236,128	1,115,419	1,230,708	1,239,164
Imported Spirits .....	335,057	284,584	274,158	328,311	327,971
Domestic Wines .....	820,680	872,877	765,595	723,169	704,834
Imported Wines .....	49,851	62,333	58,554	59,364	69,071
Domestic Beers .....	846,566	677,068	572,474	573,551	702,741
Imported Beers .....	24,290	21,327	21,283	21,733	23,057
<b>Total sales from Liquor stores.</b>	<b>3,652,588</b>	<b>3,154,317</b>	<b>2,807,483</b>	<b>2,936,836</b>	<b>3,066,838</b>
B. & B.W. sales (Domestic Beer)	37,640,744	30,626,640	26,756,549	24,141,817	25,096,435
Wineries' sales (Domestic Wines)	1,054,881	1,101,193	998,100	934,361	861,846
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>42,348,213</b>	<b>34,882,150</b>	<b>30,562,132</b>	<b>28,013,014</b>	<b>29,025,119</b>

Sales of Domestic Beer in Ontario, fiscal years 1937-42.

	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Sales from Liquor Stores' Stock .....	839,827	672,064	558,962	562,527	686,716	668,137
Beer orders taken at Liquor Stores for delivery by breweries and brewers' warehouses .....	6,739	5,004	13,512	11,024	16,025	21,408
Sales from breweries and brewers' warehouses .....	37,640,744	30,626,640	26,756,549	24,141,817	25,096,435	22,606,732
<b>TOTAL Ontario sales of domestic beer .....</b>	<b>38,487,310</b>	<b>31,303,708</b>	<b>27,329,023</b>	<b>24,715,368</b>	<b>25,799,176</b>	<b>23,296,277</b>
Sales to other provinces ....	2,923,485	2,344,029	1,914,210	1,882,189	1,905,459	1,650,344
Export sales .....	1,394,525	133,610	58,033	12,996	3,619	3,410
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>42,805,320</b>	<b>33,781,347</b>	<b>29,301,266</b>	<b>26,610,553</b>	<b>27,708,254</b>	<b>24,950,031</b>



Sales of Native Wine, fiscal years 1937-42.

Sales	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Sales at wineries .....	1,054,881	1,101,193	998,100	934,361	861,846	737,673
Sales to the Board .....	834,619	896,801	784,326	712,783	690,635	675,551
Total Ontario Sales	1,889,400	1,997,994	1,762,426	1,647,144	1,552,481	1,413,224
Sales to other provinces..	1,537,679	1,850,008	1,455,432	1,045,997	1,111,769	1,014,810
Export sales .....	4,766	5,892	2,136	1,935	3,581	4,520
GRAND TOTAL .....	3,431,745	3,853,894	3,219,994	2,695,076	2,667,831	2,432,554

Permits were not required in connection with such sales prior to November 1, 1930. Thereafter until July 24, 1934, a purchaser had to be in possession of either an individual liquor permit or an individual wine and beer permit in order to purchase wine at a winery. Special wine and beer permits were discontinued on July 24, 1934.

(e) Manitoba: Analysis of sales by the Manitoba Government Liquor Control Commission.

	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Spirits .....	273,463	226,163	192,895	189,289	191,913	185,193	153,731
Imported Malts...	3,999	3,969	4,259	4,955	4,405	4,020	3,194
Canadian Beer ...	4,361,877	4,240,896	3,118,659	2,819,086	2,816,644	2,420,990	2,241,385
Wines .....	228,033	194,113	186,830	167,152	149,872	146,283	126,612

(f) Alberta: Gross sales shown for the years 1924-36 do not include beer sold direct by the brewers to the licensees. Beer taxes paid to the Board during these years are tabulated below. In this connection it should be noted that the Board also paid the beer tax on its purchases from the brewers and the beer sales of the Board are included in the total gross sales in Table 1. (1).

Beer Taxes

Fiscal Year	Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax	Fiscal Year	Tax
	\$		\$		\$		\$
1924 ...	485,470	1928 ...	117,120 (2)	1932 ...	355,452	1936 ...	459,035
1925 ...	444,979	1929 ...	547,428	1933 ...	398,729	1937 ...	(3)
1926 ...	474,190	1930 ...	531,967	1934 ...	386,634		
1927 ...	452,078	1931 ...	440,184	1935 ...	445,066		

Analysis of Liquor Sales in Alberta

Sales	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Beer, Ale and Stout ...	4,917,381	4,033,000	3,596,398	3,285,363	3,147,000	3,000,000	3,031,000
Wines .....	138,156	129,000	110,600	107,360	108,900	115,000	127,000
Spirits .....	262,706	226,000	217,000	246,500	102,800	210,000	108,000
Alcohol (including sales for hospitals, druggists, manufacturers, etc.) .	969	900	1,400	2,269	2,108	1,230	1,215

(1) See Regulation of Sale, section (3), page 10.

(2) January - March, 1928.

(3) See note (x), page 16.

(g) British Columbia: Analysis of Sales by the Liquor Control Board of British Columbia.

	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37
<b>Spirits</b>	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Spirits, Rye Whiskey, Bourbon Whiskey, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Alcohol .....	11,214,026.50	9,458,909.06	8,087,818.21	7,288,983.78	7,299,648.92	6,561,261.29
Liqueurs: Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters .....	111,540.55	113,981.90	108,429.84	115,002.50	127,086.20	114,341.35
Total .....	11,325,567.05	9,572,890.96	8,196,248.05	7,403,986.28	7,426,735.12	6,675,602.64
<b>Wines</b>						
<b>British Empire Wines -</b>						
British Columbia .....	669,788.39	586,133.47	520,876.18	486,688.10	515,793.60	491,172.90
Australian .....	167,347.57	135,209.03	114,445.47	120,166.90	145,282.50	156,307.50
Ontario .....	11,577.10	8,191.80	8,266.20	7,649.35	9,524.70	11,748.40
South Africa .....	86,939.40	88,834.84	73,503.95	70,081.45	63,880.15	44,274.70
Total .....	935,652.46	818,369.14	717,091.80	684,586.80	734,480.95	703,503.50
<b>Other -</b>						
Port, Sherry and Still Burgundy .....	92,055.83	106,624.50	108,626.44	109,227.30	126,298.15	119,869.05
Clarets and Sauternes ..	6,138.85	12,081.60	9,854.66	11,352.90	12,808.70	13,458.68
Champagne and Sparkling Wines .....	14,740.05	30,175.01	30,555.29	33,082.63	37,530.65	33,850.90
Total .....	112,934.73	148,881.11	149,036.29	153,662.83	176,637.50	167,178.63
<b>Oriental Liqueurs</b> .....	69,620.50	170,121.13	162,829.29	157,642.40	178,189.50	198,065.85
<b>Malt Liqueurs</b>						
B.C. Beer, Ale and Stout To Licensees .....	5,120,172.90	4,442,234.30	3,603,005.50	3,226,837.05	3,453,936.60	3,142,319.15
To Permit Holders ....	3,250,945.30	2,311,328.21	2,024,013.36	2,003,358.00	2,012,618.19	1,753,819.53
Eastern Canadian Beer and Ale .....	65,919.95	34,841.95	29,664.55	31,542.35	37,955.70	19,205.80
Great Britain and Ireland Ale and Stout .....	89,142.25	91,585.95	78,344.80	76,482.55	89,605.25	87,088.25
Total .....	8,526,180.40	6,879,990.41	5,735,028.21	5,338,219.95	5,594,115.74	5,002,432.73
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .....	20,969,955.14	17,590,252.75	14,960,233.64	13,738,097.26	14,110,158.81	12,746,783.35

(h) Yukon Territory: Analysis of Sales.

	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
<b>Spirits</b> - Rye Whiskey, Scotch Whiskey, Gin, Brandy, Rum, Alcohol .....	497,589.75	168,113.34	162,420.50
<b>Wines</b> - Domestic .....	11,147.00	3,892.75	2,184.75
- Imported .....	5,591.25	4,184.50	5,051.50
<b>Liqueurs</b> - Cocktails, Vermouth, Bitters .....	2,986.50	2,903.50	2,227.25
<b>Malt Liqueurs</b> - Sold to private individuals .....	16,054.16	10,921.49	8,961.75
Sold to Licensees .....	104,409.00	70,850.00	63,723.00
Total Sales .....	637,777.66	260,865.58	244,573.75

(i) Northwest Territories: Analysis of Sales.

	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
<b>Quantity</b>				
Spirits .....	5,452 gallons	16,657 bottles or 2,777.5 gallons	14,972 bottles or 2,470 gallons	9,976 bottles or 1,621 gallons
Wines .....	1,780 "	1,288.7 "	356 "	96 "
Ale and stout .....	3,929 "	2,217.4 " )	4,825 cases )	5,704 cases
Beer to public at store.	5,693 "	2,798 cases or )		
Beer to licensee .....	14,256 "	5,036.4 gallons )	5,008 " )	
		7,763 cases or )		
		13,973.4 gallons )		
<b>Value</b>	‡	‡	‡	‡
Spirits and wines .....	200,661.25	105,840.95	85,792.45	53,468.95
Beer (including ale and stout)				
To public .....	63,389.50	60,792.25	29,661.35)	34,228.50
To licensee .....			27,544.00)	
Total .....	264,050.75	166,633.20	142,997.80	87,697.45



DOMINION REVENUE

The available data on the revenue received by the Dominion Government through the manufacture and sale of liquor are shown in Table 2. Excise duties, excise war taxes, customs duties, excise duties on malt (used principally in the manufacture of malt liquors) are the sources of revenue which have been included. Separate data on the sales tax collected by the Dominion Government are not available.

TABLE 2. - Revenue from the Manufacture and Sale of Liquor Collected by the Dominion Government, fiscal years 1923 - 1943.

Fiscal year ended March 31	Excise Duties	Excise Taxes		Excise Duties on Malt	Customs Duties	Total Dominion Revenue (exclusive of Sales Tax)
		Domestic	Imports			
1923 .....	8,042,690	2,771,833	4,896	2,548,201	12,288,103	25,655,723
1924 .....	9,452,761	4,386,119	11,196	3,278,407	13,071,977	30,200,460
1925 .....	9,495,770	4,736,177	11,924	3,539,021	12,069,235	29,852,127
1926 .....	11,036,716	5,562,087	18,858	3,839,174	14,606,394	35,063,229
1927 .....	14,117,931	5,316,583	19,210	3,809,757	16,422,608	39,686,089
1928 .....	18,495,633	6,491,577	28,751	4,274,966	24,818,083	54,109,010
1929 .....	19,683,967	8,164,850	30,561	4,755,295	26,960,900	59,595,573
1930 .....	18,869,554	7,774,591	33,097	4,493,801	25,043,414	56,214,457
1931 .....	12,198,773	6,803,592	29,041	4,138,910	20,093,556	43,263,872
1932 .....	8,539,790	6,555,920	22,757	3,633,438	14,382,302	33,134,207
1933 .....	7,503,913	5,167,973	10,210	2,875,779	7,070,231	22,628,106
1934 .....	7,734,873	4,931,938	10,395	2,773,984	6,354,307	21,805,497
1935 .....	8,911,327	2,022,137	2,290	6,263,464	6,203,420	24,402,638
1936 .....	8,574,468	203,466	-	7,691,932	5,240,937	21,710,703
1937 .....	9,922,840	207,191	-	8,050,380	5,937,147	24,117,558
1938 .....	11,258,252	239,787	-	8,852,924	6,786,174	27,137,137
1939 .....	10,688,294	230,209	-	8,177,299	6,573,539	25,669,341
1940 .....	13,256,840	419,839	-	11,402,151	10,764,127	35,842,957
1941 .....	18,793,414	658,033	-	16,801,740	12,136,721	48,389,908
1942 .....	22,927,631(1)	1,444,915	-	25,241,291	11,096,021	60,709,858
1943 .....						80,952,243(2)

(1) For the year 1942 the items making up this total were: Spirits, matured, \$20,603,180; Spirits, unmatured, \$1,391,126; beer, \$414,019; malt syrup, \$102,730; Validation fee, \$416,576.

(2) Owing to wartime restrictions some of the figures used in computing this total cannot be published at the present time.

A brief summary of the duties and taxes on liquor, at present in effect, is given below: (x)

DUTIES AND TAXES ON DOMESTIC SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR, BEER AND WINE.

A. Under the Excise Act.

- (1) On spirits used for beverage purposes with the exception of Canadian brandy, \$11.00 per proof gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 increased the excise duty from \$4.00 to \$7.00. On June 24, 1942 it was increased to \$9.00 and on March 3, 1943 to \$11.00).
- (2) On Canadian brandy \$9.00 per proof gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 increased the excise duty from \$3.00 to \$6.00. On June 24, 1942 it was increased to \$7.00 and on March 3, 1943 to \$9.00.)
- (3) On Malt contained in beer manufactured from malt alone 16 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 raised the excise duty from 6 to 10 cents per pound. On April 30, 1941 it was increased to 12 cents per pound and on June 24, 1942 to 16 cents per pound).
- (4) On beer manufactured in whole or in part from substances other than malt, 45 cents per gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 raised the excise duty from 22 cents to 30 cents per gallon. On April 30, 1941 it was raised to 35 cents and on June 24, 1942 to 45 cents).
- (5) On malt syrup to be used for beverage purposes, manufactured from duty-paid malt, 24 cents per pound. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 increased the excise duty from 10 to 15 cents per pound. On April 30, 1941 it was raised to 18 cents and on June 24, 1942 to 24 cents).

(x) Further details and the historical record of customs and excise duties may be obtained upon application to the Department of National Revenue.

DUTIES AND TAXES ON DOMESTIC SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR, BEER AND WINE - Con.

B. Under the Special War Revenue Act.

- (1) a. A tax of 50 cents per gallon on wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, containing not more than 40 per cent of proof spirit. (Under the Budget of September, 1939 the tax was 15 cents per gallon. On April 30, 1941 it was increased to 40 cents and on June 24, 1942 to 50 cents).
- b. A tax of \$2.50 per gallon on champagne and all other sparkling wines (Under the Budget of September, 1939 the tax was \$1.50 per gallon. On April 30, 1941 it was increased to \$2.00 and on June 24, 1942 to \$2.50).
- (2) A consumption or sales tax of 8 per cent payable on the sales price of all domestic spirituous liquor, by the manufacturer or producer. (The sales price includes excise duties and, in the case of wine, the excise tax).

DUTIES AND TAXES ON IMPORTED SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR, BEER, WINE, AND MALT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BEER.

A. Under the Customs Tariff.

- (1) Customs duties on spirituous liquors, e.g. whiskey, brandy, gin, rum, etc. and wines containing over 40 per cent proof spirit range from \$3.00 per proof gallon to \$10.00 per proof gallon, depending on the country from which imported and, under existing Treaties, the kind of liquor imported.
- (2) In addition, spirituous liquors under (1) above are subject to a customs duty of \$7.00 per proof gallon under all Tariffs. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 imposed a duty of \$3.00 per proof gallon under all Tariffs. On June 24, 1942 it was increased to \$5.00 and on March 3, 1943 to \$7.00.)
- (3) Ale, beer, porter and stout, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottle, are dutiable at 25 cents per imperial gallon under the British Preferential Tariff and 35 cents per imperial gallon under the Intermediate and General Tariffs. Ale, beer, porter and stout, when imported in bottles, are dutiable at 15 cents per imperial gallon under the British Preferential Tariff and at 50 cents per imperial gallon under the Intermediate and General Tariffs.
- (4) In addition, ale, beer, porter and stout under (3) above, are subject to a customs duty of 9 cents per imperial gallon.
- (5) Wines: Medicinal or medicated wines, including vermouth and ginger wine containing not more than 40 per cent proof spirit, are dutiable at 80 per cent ad valorem.
- (6) Other still wines are subject to various rates of customs duties depending on the strength and on the country from which imported.
- (7) In addition, all still wines under (5) and (6) above, are subject to a customs duty of 42½ cents per imperial gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 imposed a duty of 7½ cents. On April 30, 1941 this was increased to 32½ cents and on June 24, 1942 to 42½ cents.)
- (8) Champagne and other sparkling wines are subject to customs duties at rates depending on the country from which imported and on the size of the bottles.
- (9) In addition, champagne and other sparkling wines under (8) above, are subject to a customs duty of \$1.75 per imperial gallon. (The Budget of September 12, 1939 imposed a duty of 75 cents. On April 30, 1941 it was increased to \$1.25 and on June 24, 1942 to \$1.75.)
- (10) Malt, whole, crushed or ground, and malt flour containing not less than 50 per cent in weight of malt is dutiable at 1/3 cent per pound, British Preferential Tariff, 1/2 cent per pound Intermediate Tariff and 3/4 cents per pound General Tariff. Barley malt, whole, crushed, or ground, from "most favoured nations" is dutiable at 2/5 cents per pound.
- (11) Malt flour containing less than 50 per cent in weight of malt, malt syrup and extracts of malt are subject to a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem under the British Preferential Tariff, 5 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem under the Intermediate Tariff and 10 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem under the General Tariff.

B. Under the Excise Act.

- (1) Ale, beer, porter and stout. The Budget of April 30, 1941 increased the duty from 7 cents to 12 cents. This duty was cut out of the June 24, 1942 Budget.
- (2) Malt, whole, 16 cents per pound. The Budget of September 12, 1939 increased the duty from 6 to 10 cents. On April 30, 1941 it was raised to 12 cents and on June 24, 1942 to 16 cents.
- (3) Malt, crushed or ground, including malt syrup, 40 cents per pound. The Budget of September 12, 1941 increased the duty from 16 to 21 cents. On April 30, 1941 it was increased to 30 cents and on June 24, 1942 to 40 cents.



DUTIES AND TAXES ON IMPORTED SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR, BEER, WINE, AND MALT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BEER - Con.

C. Under the Special War Revenue Act.

- (1) On all spirituous liquors, including beer and wine, a consumption or sales tax of 8 per cent is levied on the customs duty-paid value.
- (2) On all spirituous liquors, including beer and wine, the War Exchange Tax of 10 per cent (effective June 24, 1940) is levied on the value for duty unless the goods are entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff or under Trade Agreements between Canada and other British Countries.
- (3) On all spirituous liquors, including beer and wine, subject to duty under the General Tariff, a special excise tax of 3 per cent is levied on the customs duty-paid value.

NOTE: Under the War Exchange Conservation Act, at present in effect, all the above spirituous liquors including beer and wine, are prohibited importation unless they are imported from and are the produce and manufacture of any country within the sterling area or Newfoundland.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

Production figures on spirits and malt liquors, as given in Table 3, are taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue to which the distillers, brewers and liquor warehouses are required to make regular reports. Data on the output of wine, Table 4, are taken from the Industrial Census reports. As the bulk of the spirits and part of the malt liquor go into warehouses it has been considered necessary to show warehouse statistics in detail; these data, Tables 5, 6 and 7, also have been taken from the reports of the Department of National Revenue. The output of spirits has increased greatly during the past few years, but the gain has been accompanied by large increases in stocks in warehouses; on March 31, 1943, there were over 38 million proof gallons of spirits in warehouses.

TABLE 3. - Production in Canada of Spirits and Malt Liquors, fiscal years 1913-43.

Fiscal year ended March 31	Spirits (1)	Malt Liquors	Fiscal year ended March 31	Spirits (1)	Malt Liquors
	Pf. gal.	Gal.		Pf. gal.	Gal.
1913 ...	6,458,452	52,314,400	1928 ...	11,596,200	58,397,913
1914 ...	6,972,583	56,060,846	1929 ...	16,816,312	65,837,410
1915 ...	6,116,580	48,023,580	1930 ...	16,813,433	63,450,516
1916 ...	3,450,011	39,603,080	1931 ...	9,286,780	59,073,685
1917 ...	6,400,119	34,949,683	1932 ...	7,099,537	62,297,431
1918 ...	3,566,955	28,717,539	1933 ...	4,345,834	40,664,625
1919 ...	4,187,109	26,247,562	1934 ...	6,411,230	40,920,623
1920 ...	2,356,329	36,984,278	1935 ...	4,321,457	52,078,590
1921 ...	4,194,691	36,194,626	1936 ...	6,553,190	57,154,948
1922 ...	5,050,188	38,541,746	1937 ...	8,723,005	60,308,148
1923 ...	3,828,879	36,902,066	1938 ...	10,198,330	67,361,250
1924 ...	4,411,896	44,080,490	1939 ...	9,642,830	63,331,620
1925 ...	7,287,691	48,389,995	1940 ...	11,821,317	66,496,129
1926 ...	5,434,329	52,448,853	1941 ...	14,641,842	79,006,028
1927 ...	9,121,051	51,755,840	1942 ...	17,569,476	101,081,682
			1943 ...	19,657,698	108,980,613

(1) Includes unmaturred as well as matured spirits.

TABLE 4. - Production of Fermented Wines in Canada, Calendar Years 1919-41.

Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons	Calendar Year	Gallons
1919	807,425	1931	(3,205,334 (1))	1937	(3,481,884 (1))
1920	515,280		(3,499,881 (2))		(3,283,989 (2))
1921	421,713	1932	(2,912,985 (1))	1938	(3,975,617 (1))
1922	756,520		(2,707,960 (2))		(3,045,654 (2))
1923	858,651	1933	(1,920,587 (1))	1939	(3,998,232 (1))
1924	1,144,559		(2,718,530 (2))		(3,424,668 (2))
1925	1,388,265	1934	(3,690,994 (1))	1940	(6,153,380 (1))
1926	2,725,745		(3,292,643 (2))		(4,348,193 (2))
1927	2,731,748	1935	(2,559,505 (1))	1941	(4,840,977 (1))
1928	4,351,123		(2,666,524 (2))		(4,188,797 (2))
1929	6,162,774	1936	(1,630,393 (1))		
1930	5,718,354		(2,750,293 (2))		

(1) Wine produced during the year but placed in storage for maturing.

(2) Fermented wine bottled or sold in bulk during the year.

TABLE 5. - Transactions in the Distilleries of Canada, fiscal years 1920-43.

Fiscal year ended March 31	In Process including Deficiencies Brought Forward	Manufactures including Surpluses	Returned to Distilleries for Re-distillation	Received from Other Sources Duty Paid	Total	Warehoused	Spirits and Fuel Oil Written Off	Deficiencies on which Duty was Collected	In Process including Deficiencies Carried Forward	Total
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1920 ...	667,068	2,356,329	1,640,324	9,849	4,673,570	4,266,940	29,233	388	377,009	4,673,570
1921 ...	377,009	4,194,691	1,460,721	6,823	6,039,244	5,711,178	23,422	3,451	301,192	6,039,243
1922 ...	301,192	5,050,188	1,300,512	29,474	6,681,366	6,140,188	23,179	6,747	511,252	6,681,366
1923 ...	511,252	3,828,879	706,526	16,888	5,063,545	4,544,516	20,085	204	498,740	5,063,545
1924 ...	498,740	4,411,896	1,198,012	48,867	6,157,515	5,615,401	59,065	638	482,411	6,157,515
1925 ...	482,412	7,287,691	1,462,169	46,841	9,279,113	8,646,683	14,399	3,795	614,236	9,279,113
1926 ...	614,236	5,434,329	1,756,259	139,781	7,944,605	7,328,232	29,754	6,036	580,583	7,944,605
1927 ...	580,583	9,121,051	1,803,383	211,220	11,716,237	10,842,001	12,757	1,585	859,893	11,716,236
1928 ...	859,893	11,596,200	1,847,567	255,938	14,559,598	13,851,317	19,345	3,818	685,118	14,559,598
1929 ...	685,118	16,816,312	2,058,543	293,997	19,853,970	18,794,370	18,636	131	1,040,833	19,853,970
1930 ...	1,040,833	16,813,433	1,985,908	327,273	20,167,447	19,269,025	21,156	312	876,954	20,167,447
1931 ...	876,954	9,286,780	1,291,321	222,425	11,677,480	11,145,524	16,583	965	514,408	11,677,480
1932 ...	514,408	7,099,637	1,385,671	125,680	9,125,396	8,657,897	26,700	9,643	431,156	9,125,396
1933 ...	431,156	4,345,834	1,872,160	92,752	6,741,902	6,195,337	17,535	575	528,455	6,741,902
1934 ...	528,455	6,411,230	1,516,504	134,892	8,591,081	8,093,226	29,803	297	467,755	8,591,081
1935 ...	467,755	4,321,457	1,891,767	139,131	6,820,110	6,429,171	15,000	80	375,859	6,820,110
1936 ...	375,859	6,553,190	2,194,533	167,396	9,290,978	8,635,090	16,784	664	638,440	9,290,978
1937 ...	638,440	8,723,005	2,343,876	80,037	11,785,358	11,105,964	30,918	678	647,798	11,785,358
1938 ...	647,798	10,198,330	2,857,011	137,754	13,840,893	13,804,316	35,727	848	2	13,840,893
1939 ...	2	9,642,830	2,503,119	88,972	12,234,923	12,091,019	143,833	71	-	12,234,923
1940 ...	-	11,821,317	2,721,419	525,693	15,068,429	14,925,492	142,797	-	140	15,068,429
1941 ...	140	14,641,842	3,751,338	217,793	18,611,113	18,440,627	170,346	140	-	18,611,113
1942 ...	-	17,569,476	5,267,363	215,091	23,051,930	22,839,028	212,902	-	-	23,051,930
1943 ...	-	19,657,698	5,046,628	139,082	24,843,408	24,617,829	225,579	-	-	24,843,408



TABLE 5. - Warehousing Transactions in Spirits, Fiscal years 1920-43

Fiscal year ended March 31	In Warehouse at beginning of Year including Transits Pf. Gal.	Warehoused during the Year - ex Distillery Pf. Gal.	Otherwise Warehoused Pf. Gal.	Entered for Consumption		Exported in Bond Pf. Gal.	Otherwise Accounted For Pf. Gal.	For Redistillation Pf. Gal.	In Warehouse at end of Year including Transits Pf. Gal.
				Matured Pf. Gal.	Unmatured Pf. Gal.				
1920 ...	10,675,566	4,266,940	305,004	3,816,124	454,951	1,603,889	788,851	1,640,324	6,943,371
1921 ...	6,943,371	5,724,822	1,684,136	2,816,071	442,935	1,072,397	2,384,588	1,460,721	6,175,616
1922 ...	6,175,616	6,140,188	34,797	730,474	1,057,035	192,327	912,620	1,300,376	8,157,769
1923 ...	8,157,769	4,544,516	207,649	729,678	1,366,483	315,213	1,114,745	706,526	8,677,289
1924 ...	8,677,289	5,615,401	164,677	899,291	1,244,249	875,699	1,521,589	1,198,038	8,718,502
1925 ...	8,718,502	8,646,683	41,696	910,316	1,053,472	803,535	1,485,894	1,462,169	11,691,495
1926 ...	11,691,495	7,328,232	119,972	1,082,785	1,109,295	499,007	1,894,957	1,756,259	12,797,396
1927 ...	12,797,396	10,842,001	156,677	1,404,111	1,170,059	571,792	2,438,928	1,810,783	16,400,401
1928 ...	16,400,401	13,851,317	11,016	1,896,357	1,069,622	579,420	3,101,771	1,847,567	21,767,997
1929 ...	21,767,997	18,794,370	33,063	2,016,802	1,034,875	1,143,276	3,495,228	2,058,542	30,846,707
1930 ...	30,846,797	19,269,025	16,866	1,926,063	1,054,307	1,810,197	3,504,923	1,985,908	39,661,290
1931 ...	39,851,290	11,145,524	102,960	1,180,536	1,088,844	2,558,327	3,040,337	1,291,321	41,940,409
1932 ...	41,940,409	8,657,898	100,874	781,612	1,082,046	2,276,137	2,695,857	1,385,671	42,477,858
1933 ...	42,477,858	6,195,337	8,737	769,527	905,505	1,991,994	2,368,138	1,872,160	40,774,603
1934 ...	40,774,608	8,172,867	8,522	933,946	827,699	2,478,975	3,133,602	1,516,504	40,065,271
1935 ...	40,065,271	6,429,171	54,570	1,063,928	813,388	2,215,332	3,567,168	1,891,767	36,997,429
1936 ...	36,997,429	8,635,090	62,272	1,621,286	866,974	3,006,544	3,816,606	2,194,533	34,188,848
1937 ...	34,188,848	11,105,964	25,191	1,900,714	908,970	5,280,885	4,745,476	2,343,876	30,140,082
1938 ...	30,140,082	13,804,316	36,450	2,302,210	867,388	4,620,950	5,116,901	2,857,011	26,216,388
1939 ...	26,216,388	12,091,019	36,393	2,299,474	927,037	1,956,358	3,956,320	2,503,119	28,701,492
1940 ...	28,701,492	14,925,492	16,348	2,032,987	857,697	1,876,964	3,632,960	2,721,419	32,521,305
1941 ...	32,521,305	18,440,627	33,827	2,371,633	889,529	3,327,365	4,617,529	3,751,338	36,038,365
1942 ...	36,038,365	22,839,028	35,156	2,944,391	1,069,215	2,096,392	3,784,691	5,267,363	38,750,497
1943 ...	38,750,497	24,617,829	9,386	3,445,872	1,048,296	3,401,542	9,666,051	5,046,628	40,769,723

TABLE 7. - Malt Liquor Warehouse Returns, fiscal years 1920-43.

Fiscal Year ended March 31		In Warehouse from last year	Warehoused	Imported	Total	Entered for Consumption	Exported in Bond	Ships' Stores	Written Off	Remaining in Warehouse	Total
		Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1920	....	32,222	32,310	-	64,532	17,750	22,210	-	-	24,572	64,532
1921	....	24,572	65,052	-	89,624	6,974	54,278	-	-	28,372	89,624
1922	....	28,372	97,578	-	125,950	1,764	63,359	-	-	60,827	125,950
1923	....	60,827	10,800	-	71,627	2,702	53,279	-	-	15,646	71,627
1924	....	15,646	172,674	-	188,320	9,789	148,459	-	240	29,832	188,320
1925	....	29,832	363,548	-	393,380	209,398	116,907	-	-	67,075	393,380
1926	....	67,075	394,989	-	462,064	344,641	32,410	-	-	85,013	462,064
1927	....	85,013	1,292,087	-	1,377,100	1,291,954	19,371	-	-	65,775	1,377,100
1928	....	65,775	1,325,630	-	1,391,405	1,343,986	13,197	-	-	34,222	1,391,405
1929	....	34,222	1,812,444	-	1,846,666	1,712,615	8,928	-	8,244	116,879	1,846,666 <sup>82</sup>
1930	....	116,878	1,864,625	-	1,981,503	1,738,663	7,981	99	11,342	223,418	1,981,503
1931	....	223,418	1,832,803	-	2,056,221	1,831,625	8,577	2,075	-	213,944	2,056,221
1932	....	213,944	2,020,540	-	2,234,484	1,977,892	11,944	2,226	-	242,422	2,234,484
1933	....	242,422	1,412,309	-	1,654,731	1,491,735	23,916	1,507	4	137,569	1,654,731
1934	....	137,569	1,324,494	-	1,462,063	974,161	367,619	2,532	56	117,695	1,462,063
1935	....	117,695	11,169,798	72,720	11,360,213	11,176,838	29,047	2,589	20,362	131,377	11,360,213
1936	....	131,377	886,488	87,841	1,105,706	875,759	53,621	3,419	22,077	150,830	1,105,706
1937	....	150,830	914,614	97,350	1,162,794	912,436	110,701	6,064	9,583	124,010	1,162,794
1938	....	124,010	809,089	104,869	1,037,968	765,187	155,430	5,122	-	112,229	1,037,968
1939	....	112,229	678,425	97,871	888,525	675,909	119,966	4,557	-	88,093	888,525
1940	....	88,093	753,067	92,729	933,889	646,399	196,389	9,139	-	81,962	933,889
1941	....	81,962	751,781	99,722	933,465	533,470	285,196	73,367	-	41,432	933,465
1942	....	41,432	6,777,839	82,969	6,902,240	755,456	5,887,288	165,389	-	94,107	6,902,240
1943	....	94,107	6,313,251	29,011	6,936,369	1,197,658	5,626,526	59,113	1,240	51,832	6,936,369



Data on imports and exports as shown in Tables 8 to 10 have been taken from the Bureau's reports on the Trade of Canada. It will be noted that the figures on exports of spirits do not agree with the warehouse exports given in Table 6; the latter cover only exports in bond. It is not possible to estimate smuggling or illegal traffic in liquor nor to estimate the quantities carried across the border by tourists leaving the country.

TABLE 8. - Imports into Canada of Alcoholic Beverages, fiscal years 1920-43.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Pf. Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920 ...	1,424,724	7,495,750	56,064	79,170	740,433	1,560,616
1921 ...	3,510,574	32,089,969	74,105	143,737	714,980	2,412,501
1922 ...	1,348,603	23,164,485	49,160	114,810	384,211	1,244,907
1923 ...	1,193,123	19,704,693	54,241	120,362	359,273	1,110,243
1924 ...	1,261,541	20,137,492	96,647	214,992	598,125	1,133,955
1925 ...	1,161,169	17,763,865	91,928	181,891	706,717	1,177,873
1926 ...	1,410,637	23,481,927	152,255	316,446	736,311	1,465,700
1927 ...	1,587,476	27,277,008	153,105	333,383	845,074	1,701,924
1928 ...	2,374,885	42,033,919	234,701	428,673	1,147,225	3,437,695
1929 ...	2,604,759	44,750,649	242,100	495,631	1,221,406	3,597,931
1930 ...	2,446,800	41,283,758	259,003	541,961	1,290,957	3,200,768
1931 ...	1,990,574	32,662,269	230,995	482,367	1,050,775	2,290,011
1932 ...	1,421,214	23,798,052	195,664	388,319	877,591	1,743,509
1933 ...	732,306	12,226,849	106,587	218,257	669,849	1,188,885
1934 ...	718,016	13,065,871	93,602	194,234	523,866	963,794
1935 ...	713,346	13,058,393	97,572	200,536	542,019	1,091,887
1936 ...	976,563	7,209,119	88,851	175,700	506,707	1,007,548
1937 ...	1,126,440	6,911,081	97,725	173,717	472,887	1,009,666
1938 ...	1,297,925	6,259,438	104,778	154,090	507,669	1,016,100
1939 ...	1,265,909	5,776,438	97,374	130,675	450,953	898,377
1940 ...	1,612,906	5,551,248	92,873	124,756	468,098	835,686
1941 ...	1,479,606	5,487,562	98,403	136,731	502,354	881,054
1942 ...	1,390,192	5,326,270	86,122	115,629	434,888	733,988
1943 <sup>x</sup>						

<sup>1</sup> The excise duty which was included in the value of distilled spirits, chiefly whiskey, imported into Canada from countries entitled to the British Preferential Tariff since the fiscal year 1920-21 is excluded as from April 1, 1935. This lowers the import values and renders them not strictly comparable with those for previous years.

<sup>x</sup> Owing to war-time restrictions the 1943 figures cannot be published at the present time.

TABLE 9. - Exports from Canada of Canadian-made Alcoholic Beverages, fiscal years 1920-43.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920 ...	1,840,653	4,476,773	209,113	145,077	6,914	18,087
1921 ...	901,014	2,287,894	793,172	912,964	2,441	6,774
1922 ...	198,393	937,306	472,735	849,285	2,100	3,658
1923 ...	413,525	3,037,948	1,509,763	2,866,351	870	2,027
1924 ...	1,239,454	9,510,874	3,192,491	5,335,668	1,949	7,633
1925 ...	1,260,748	11,337,659	3,142,048	4,860,984	6,277	26,890
1926 ...	1,359,441	15,961,168	3,786,164	5,156,103	20,896	90,506
1927 ...	1,583,365	19,164,764	4,252,583	5,554,092	34,179	119,197
1928 ...	1,826,089	21,776,877	3,825,003	5,401,429	32,184	108,831
1929 ...	2,389,543	24,389,855	4,110,698	5,608,366	40,046	120,656
1930 ...	2,974,822	26,333,167	1,481,215	1,995,990	36,598	115,081
1931 ...	3,288,506	18,877,041	270,102	337,210	11,441	71,793
1932 ...	2,521,108	11,639,864	25,458	24,129	1,778	2,346
1933 ...	1,996,113	9,930,482	35,667	40,764	994	1,365
1934 ...	2,551,030	16,061,621	404,939	435,546	38,153	89,132
1935 ...	2,205,249	13,414,386	69,994	75,450	19,948	58,109
1936 ...	2,995,181	16,296,877	51,887	53,348	3,262	5,188
1937 ...	5,289,344	21,784,910	112,902	113,157	4,694	15,649
1938 ...	4,734,678	18,840,677	156,053	163,062	4,987	11,470
1939 ...	2,087,956	9,468,483	123,726	119,496	2,347	4,575
1940 ...	1,704,410	8,191,896	192,612	186,870	2,291	5,139
1941 ...	3,463,772	8,921,475	256,970	233,406	5,945	9,387
1942 ...	2,079,458	10,467,827	5,639,946	5,312,889	4,952	10,605
1943 <sup>x</sup>						

<sup>1</sup> Proof gallons. <sup>x</sup> Owing to war-time restrictions the 1943 figures cannot be published at the present time.

TABLE 10. - Re-exports from Canada of Imported Alcoholic Beverages, fiscal years 1920-43.

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Spirits		Malt Liquor		Wines	
	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$	Gal.	\$
1920 ...	4,179	15,224	18	36	641	5,295
1921 ...	8,730	92,050	-	-	2,908	29,288
1922 ...	32,497	660,457	119	306	797	14,668
1923 ...	89,710	2,061,556	1,756	4,291	2,663	41,179
1924 ...	39,105	843,599	4,326	8,976	540	9,955
1925 ...	14,637	270,135	-	-	753	5,220
1926 ...	21,277	442,504	-	-	1,962	46,192
1927 ...	143,043	2,843,010	12	144	19,321	324,489
1928 ...	247,506	5,166,139	388	719	132,748	2,365,545
1929 ...	245,186	5,206,934	634	2,340	195,227	2,983,155
1930 ...	171,483	3,737,710	2,117	7,956	150,056	2,152,312
1931 ...	26,258	521,228	4,366	7,303	18,573	298,179
1932 ...	110	2,387	-	-	76	597
1933 ...	45	1,043	-	-	45	386
1934 ...	1,238	8,994	12	22	5,783	17,953
1935 ...	45	990	302	660	1,970	8,918
1936 ...	54	717	-	-	61	383
1937 ...	462	4,106	-	-	173	1,958
1938 ...	141	928	-	-	107	1,309
1939 ...	121	1,029	-	-	67	382
1940 ...	38	678	32	101	91	520
1941 ...	42	471	2	2	35	187
1942 ...	3,077	8,837	-	-	1,094	6,176
1943 <sup>x</sup>						

✓ Proof gallons. x Owing to war-time restrictions the 1943 figures cannot be published at the present time.

APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR

It is not possible to obtain accurate figures on Canadian consumption of liquor. All the provinces do not publish figures showing sales on a gallonage basis and even were such data available, they would not necessarily represent Canadian consumption. For example, Canada's tourist traffic must be considered. The quantities consumed by individual tourists in years when the traffic is heavy reach considerable proportions. Further, there is no definite information regarding the illegal traffic of liquor, though inquiry has revealed that such illicit business has, at times, reached fairly large proportions.

In Tables 11, 12 and 13 an attempt has been made to indicate separately the apparent consumption in Canada of spirits, malt liquors and wines. Obviously, these computations are subject to error for the reasons mentioned above, and also because no consideration has been given to increases or decreases in the quantities held in stock by the Boards or by licensees. For example, owing to exceptionally favourable conditions abroad the Liquor Boards may, in certain years, buy heavily to replenish stocks or create reserves; such purchases would unduly weight the apparent consumption figure for these years. The figures in these tables have been arrived at as follows:

Spirits. - Practically the total production of spirits is placed in bonded warehouses from where it is released for various purposes as indicated in Table 6 on Warehouse Transactions. The quantities shown as "Entered for Consumption" are released from warehouse, duty paid, presumably for consumption for beverage purposes in Canada. However, part of these may be exported. Under the heading "Exported in bond" in Table 6 there are given data to show the quantities shipped in bond (free of excise duty) to foreign countries. In Table 9, total exports are shown. It is assumed that the difference is made up from exports out of the quantities "Entered for Consumption". Accordingly the supply of spirits available in Canada for home consumption or for export must be the sum of the quantities shown under (a) Entered for Consumption; (b) Imports and (c) Exports in bond, and if the total domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods are deducted from this total the remainder indicates the apparent consumption in Canada.

Prior to 1922, the quantities included under the heading "Entered for Consumption", as shown in the reports of the Department of National Revenue, included unmaturing as well as matured spirits. It is not possible to make the separation for earlier years and as data for such would not be comparable with those for 1922 and later years, only the latter have been shown in Table 11.

Malt Liquors. - Only a small part of the output of malt liquors is placed in warehouses. The available supply is, therefore, made up of (a) Production; (b) Changes in Warehouse stock; and (c) Imports, and by deducting the domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods from this total supply, a figure indicating the apparent consumption in Canada is obtained.

Wines. - The apparent consumption of native wine is obtained by dividing the rates of excise tax into the total tax collections. This is believed to furnish a better measure of consumption than the method formerly used, (i.e., subtracting exports from production), since part of each year's production is not consumed in that year but placed in storage for maturing. The apparent consumption of imported wines is arrived at by deducting from the imports into Canada the re-exports of foreign supplies.



TABLE 11. - Apparent Consumption of Spirits in Canada, fiscal years 1922-43.

Year ended March 31	Entered for Consumption	Add Exports in bond	Add Imports	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Spirits /	Deduct Total Domestic Exports /	Apparent Consumption
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1922 ....	730,474	192,327	1,348,603	24,373	158,714	2,088,317
1923 ....	729,678	315,213	1,193,123	67,283	330,820	1,839,911
1924 ....	899,291	875,699	1,261,541	29,329	991,563	2,015,639
1925 ....	910,316	803,535	1,151,169	10,978	1,008,583	1,855,459
1926 ....	1,082,785	499,007	1,410,637	15,958	1,087,553	1,888,918
1927 ....	1,404,111	571,792	1,587,475	107,282	1,266,692	2,189,404
1928 ....	1,896,357	579,420	2,374,885	185,630	1,460,871	3,204,161
1929 ....	2,016,802	1,143,276	2,604,769	183,889	1,911,634	3,669,324
1930 ....	1,926,063	1,810,197	2,446,800	128,612	2,379,858	3,674,590
1931 ....	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,990,574	19,694	2,630,805	3,078,938
1932 ....	781,612	2,276,137	1,421,214	83	2,016,886	2,461,994
1933 ....	769,527	1,991,994	732,306	45	1,996,113	1,497,669
1934 ....	933,946	2,478,975	718,016	1,238	2,551,030	1,578,669
1935 ....	1,063,928	2,215,332	713,346	46	2,205,249	1,787,312
1936 ....	1,621,286	3,006,544	976,563	54	2,995,181	2,609,158
1937 ....	1,900,714	5,280,885	1,128,440	462	5,289,344	3,018,233
1938 ....	2,302,210	4,620,950	1,297,925	141	4,734,678	3,486,266
1939 ....	2,299,474	1,956,358	1,265,909	121	2,087,956	3,433,664
1940 ....	2,032,987	1,876,964	1,612,906	38	1,704,410	3,818,409
1941 ....	2,371,633	3,327,365	1,479,606	42	3,463,772	3,714,790
1942 ....	2,944,591	2,096,392	1,390,192	3,077	2,079,458	4,348,440
1943 ....						4,903,023x

/ Prior to 1933 export figures as given in the trade returns were in imperial gallons. These were converted to proof gallons as follows: Canadian manufacture at 20 under proof; foreign origin at 25 under proof.

x Owing to war-time restrictions the details of this estimate cannot be shown at the present time.

TABLE 12. - Apparent Consumption of Malt Liquors, fiscal years 1920-41. <sup>3</sup>

Year ended March 31	Production	Add Quantities entered for Consumption from Warehouses	Add Imports	Deduct Quantities placed in Warehouses	Deduct Exports (Domestic)	Deduct Re- exports of Imported Goods	Apparent Consumption
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1920 ...	36,984,278	17,750	56,064	32,310	209,113	18	36,816,651
1921 ...	36,194,626	6,974	74,105	60,052	793,172	-	36,422,481
1922 ...	38,541,746	1,764	49,160	97,578	472,735	119	38,022,238
1923 ...	36,902,066	2,702	54,241	10,800	1,509,763	1,756	35,436,690
1924 ...	44,080,490	9,789	96,647	172,674	3,192,491	4,326	40,817,435
1925 ...	48,389,995	209,398	91,928	363,548	3,112,048	-	45,185,725
1926 ...	52,448,953	344,641	152,255	394,989	3,786,164	-	48,764,596
1927 ...	51,755,840	1,291,954	153,105	1,292,087	4,252,583	12	47,656,217
1928 ...	58,397,913	1,343,986	234,701	1,325,630	3,825,003	388	54,825,579
1929 ...	65,837,410	1,712,615	242,100	1,812,444	4,110,698	634	61,868,349
1930 ...	63,450,516	1,738,663	259,003	1,864,625	1,481,215	2,117	62,100,225
1931 ...	59,073,686	1,831,625	230,995	1,832,803	270,102	4,366	59,029,034
1932 ...	52,297,431	1,977,892	195,664	2,020,540	25,458	-	52,424,989
1933 ...	40,664,625	1,491,735	106,587	1,412,309	35,667	-	40,814,971
1934 ...	40,920,623	974,161	93,602	1,324,494	404,939	12	40,258,941
1935 ...	52,078,590	11,176,838	97,572	11,169,798	69,994	302	52,112,906
1936 ...	57,154,948	875,759	88,851	886,488	51,887	-	57,181,183
1937 ...	60,308,148	912,436	97,725	914,614	112,902	-	60,290,793
1938 ...	67,361,250	765,187	104,778	809,089	156,053	-	67,266,073
1939 ...	63,331,620	675,909	97,374	678,425	123,726	-	63,302,752
1940 ...	66,496,129	646,399	92,873	753,067	192,612	32	66,289,690
1941 ...	79,006,028	533,470	98,403	751,781	256,970	2	78,629,148
1942 ...	101,081,682	755,456	86,122	6,777,839	5,639,946	-	89,505,475
1943 ...							97,610,326x

x Owing to war-time restrictions the details of this estimate cannot be shown at the present time.

TABLE 13. - Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, fiscal years 1921-43.

Year ended March 31	N A T I V E	I M P O R T E D			Apparent Consumption Native and Imported
	Apparent Consumption (Estimated from Excise Tax collections)	Imports	Less Re-exports	Apparent Consumption	
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1921 ...	242,319	714,980	2,906	712,074	954,393
1922 ...	409,913	384,211	797	383,414	793,327
1923 ...	528,355	359,273	2,663	356,610	884,965
1924 ...	922,715	598,125	540	597,585	1,520,300
1925 ...	806,846	706,717	753	705,964	1,512,810
1926 ...	1,182,775	736,311	1,962	734,349	1,917,124
1927 ...	1,482,686	845,074	19,321	825,753	2,308,439
1928 ...	2,171,887	1,147,225	132,748	1,014,477	3,186,364
1929 ...	2,770,117	1,221,406	196,227	1,026,179	3,796,296
1930 ...	3,920,261	1,290,957	150,056	1,140,901	5,061,162
1931 ...	3,408,973	1,050,775	18,573	1,032,202	4,441,175
1932 ...	3,337,556	877,591	76	877,515	4,215,071
1933 ...	2,478,387	669,849	45	669,804	3,148,191
1934 ...	2,679,619	523,866	5,783	518,083	3,197,702
1935 ...	3,187,504	542,019	1,970	540,049	3,727,553
1936 ...	2,605,602	506,707	61	506,646	3,112,248
1937 ...	2,693,456	472,887	173	472,714	3,166,170
1938 ...	3,120,381	507,669	107	507,562	3,627,943
1939 ...	3,010,981	450,953	87	450,886	3,461,867
1940 ...	3,544,910	468,098	91	468,007	4,012,917
1941 ...	4,310,295	502,354	35	502,319	4,812,614
1942 ...	3,733,449	434,888	1,094	433,794	4,167,243
1943 ...					4,627,567 <sup>x</sup>

<sup>x</sup>Owing to war-time restrictions the details of this estimate cannot be shown at the present time.



STATISTICS OF CRIME

Certain statistics of crime are reproduced herewith in view of their association in the popular mind with the consumption of liquor and in order that this aspect may be studied. Table 14 shows, for the years 1900-1942, convictions for indictable offences which include serious breaches of the law and also convictions for non-indictable offences which include illegal acts of a minor nature which are dealt with by police magistrates and justices of the peace. Table 15 shows convictions for indictable offences, by age groups, during the years 1921-1942. Table 16 shows the population of Canada by similar groups in census years.

In any study of criminality the composition of the population in respect of age and sex distribution is extremely important. Crime is much more frequent among males than females and most frequent among young men below the age of 39 or 40. Consequently, when a population contains an abnormally large proportion of young men, a higher crime rate is to be expected. Other things being equal, the normal expectation is for a larger proportion of criminals among immigrants because a migrating population ordinarily contains a disproportionately large number of males in the prime of life. Immigration may thus tend to raise the crime rate in a country merely because of the age and sex distribution favourable to crime. Thus the heavy immigration of 1900-14 brought in an abnormally high proportion of males at ages 20-39 and the sudden stoppage of immigration at the beginning of the war and also the emigration of these arrivals and the departure of Canadians for Overseas Service made heavy inroads upon the male population at these ages.

In a study the results of which appeared in previous issues of this Bulletin an index of population was constructed in which each unit of males 20-39 years was given a weight of 3 and the remainder a weight of 1 since the criminal statistics for the years 1900 up to about 1929 show that there were roughly three major convictions per unit of males 20-39 for every one per unit of the remainder of the population. It was found that this index varied remarkably closely with an index of convictions for indictable offences, indicating that the trend of crime as shown by the annual statistics of major convictions was a reflection of increases and decreases in the population, especially of the sex and at the ages most closely connected with crime.

In recent years a significant change has taken place in the age distribution of criminals. Gradually the weight shifted towards the earlier ages so that the 3 to 1 weight for ages 20-39 no longer applied. The heavy increase in convictions among males in the 16-20 year age group during the years 1929-31, as shown in Table 15, suggests that the financial debacle of 1929 and the lack of employment and other circumstances arising therefrom were prime causes in the disproportionate growth of serious crime among young men.

It is apparent, therefore, that the trend of crime over a period of years, such as is shown in Table 14, may reflect changes in the composition of the population, and does not in or by itself and without internal analysis of the figures throw light on the causes of crime in general. The reader is, therefore, cautioned against superficial comparisons of statistics and hasty generalizations as to the relation between crime and liquor consumption without taking into consideration differences in the age and sex distribution of the population and other factors extraneous to changes in drinking habits which may affect the crime rate.

Crimes definitely associated with the liquor traffic, such as illicit stills, driving while drunk, etc., are shown separately in Table 14. Even such convictions form an unreliable ground for judgment as to the comparative amount of drunkenness under different systems of regulation. Differences in the severity of law enforcement at different times may, apart from any changes in the drinking habits of the average Canadian, affect the statistics of such convictions. The great increase in the number of automobiles in recent years and the growth of tourism, bringing large additions to the Canadian population at certain seasons, have necessitated stricter enforcement of traffic laws. In fact, adequate statistical proof of any direct relation between increases in specific crimes and liquor control or even liquor consumption is lacking.

TABLE 14A. - Convictions - Indictable Offences and Non-indictable Offences, 1900-42.

Year ended Sept. 30	Indictable Offences					Non-indictable Offences				
	Total Convictions	Illicit Stills	Use of Liquors by Convicted Persons			Total Convictions	Convictions for Breaches of Traffic Regulations	Convictions for Drunkenness	Convictions for Violations of Liquor and Temperance Acts	Driving while drunk
			Moderate	Im-moderate	Not stated					
1900 ...	4,853	-	3,170	1,683	-	35,885	185	12,215	1,942	-
1901 ...	4,621	-	2,933	1,688	-	36,510	185	12,727	2,230	-
1902 ...	4,801	-	3,292	1,509	-	37,876	437	13,324	2,366	-
1903 ...	5,483	-	3,562	1,921	-	43,862	540	16,532	3,031	-
1904 ...	6,057	-	4,085	1,825	147	48,192	704	18,995	3,018	-
1905 ...	6,824	-	4,301	2,096	427	54,935	1,057	21,621	3,275	-
1906 ...	7,310	-	4,587	1,897	826	62,811	1,176	25,110	3,245	-
1907 ...	8,106	-	4,952	2,081	1,073	70,060	800	29,802	3,498	-
1908 ...	10,130	-	6,408	2,404	1,318	77,299	1,270	31,089	3,579	-
1909 ...	10,299	-	6,286	2,833	1,180	78,503	2,826	31,105	3,999	-
1910 ...	10,327	-	7,163	2,396	768	91,203	5,471	34,068	4,665	-
1911 ...	11,188	-	7,931	2,499	758	100,623	5,777	41,379	4,775	-
1912 ...	13,686	-	9,339	3,065	1,282	130,960	12,462	53,171	5,671	-
1913 ...	16,007	-	8,044	3,183	4,780	154,818	15,020	60,975	5,969	-
1914 ...	18,810	-	7,539	3,174	8,097	161,597	13,246	60,067	5,971	-
1915 ...	17,575	-	7,394	2,348	7,833	132,430	10,549	41,161	5,452	-
1916 ...	16,003	-	7,377	1,891	6,735	104,631	10,381	32,730	6,248	-
1917 ...	11,953	-	5,387	1,332	5,234	98,452	16,338	27,882	7,339	-
1918 ...	13,266	-	11,656	1,357	253	105,899	21,181	21,026	7,472	-
1919 ...	14,520	-	10,726	1,276	2,518	111,623	25,296	24,217	7,383	-
1920 ...	15,088	239	11,000	1,232	2,856	144,265	43,170	39,769	10,247	48
1921 ...	16,169	220	11,331	1,322	3,516	155,376	51,786	34,362	10,460	142
1922 ...	15,720	643	8,990	1,197	5,533	136,322	47,977	25,048	8,519	202
1923 ...	15,188	1,068	8,509	1,015	5,664	137,493	49,816	25,565	10,088	353
1924 ...	16,258	955	9,013	944	6,301	142,999	60,058	27,338	10,449	529
1925 ...	17,219	548	9,518	1,330	6,371	151,825	63,778	26,751	11,636	609
1926 ...	17,448	376	9,121	1,158	7,169	169,913	78,027	28,317	13,512	724
1927 ...	18,836	353	10,848	1,399	6,589	193,240	96,340	31,171	12,477	953
1928 ...	21,720	291	11,629	1,952	8,139	245,763	141,493	33,224	15,263	1,322
1929 ...	24,097	280	12,919	1,914	9,264	290,043	166,337	38,826	19,327	2,106
1930 ...	28,457	345	17,305	2,167	8,985	308,759	185,584	35,789	18,132	1,799
1931 ...	31,542	428	17,753	2,121	11,668	327,778	212,361	29,148	16,185	1,397
1932 ...	31,383	435	22,498	2,749	6,136	297,909	189,708	22,664	12,226	952
1933 ...	32,942	459	23,938	2,645	6,359	292,673	186,848	18,910	10,489	744
1934 ...	31,684	419	22,809	2,199	6,676	328,744	217,827	20,764	10,754	835
1935 ...	33,531	247	26,827	2,528	4,176	362,642	246,123	25,643	8,826	1,149
1936 ...	36,059	335	30,561	3,487	2,011	377,707	236,165	28,433	10,073	1,018
1937 ...	37,148	460	32,838	3,637	673	420,233	287,249	34,606	11,142	1,437
1938 ...	43,599	440	35,625	5,702	2,272	414,664	285,951	36,894	12,442	1,977
1939 ...	48,107	324	40,231	5,990	1,886	428,608	292,904	36,007	13,513	1,736
1940 ...	46,723	444	39,634	5,730	1,359	456,109	311,678	37,826	12,946	1,794
1941 ...	42,646	325	35,618	5,113	1,915	547,556	369,234	40,002	15,369	1,984
1942 ...	39,309	183	31,793	4,927	2,589	581,364	399,957	44,801	16,898	1,720



TABLE 148. - Convictions for Drunkenness by Province, 1900-42

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	North-west Territories
1900 ..	12,215	327	1,255	1,288	3,209	3,370	776	-	-	1,227	341	422
1901 ..	12,727	241	1,387	1,299	2,973	3,900	834	-	-	1,232	370	491
1902 ..	13,324	230	2,012	1,403	2,783	3,944	1,003	-	-	1,192	371	386
1903 ..	16,532	274	2,726	1,458	2,931	5,043	1,466	-	-	1,356	337	941
1904 ..	18,895	268	2,344	1,676	3,986	5,465	2,505	-	-	1,288	242	1,101
1905 ..	21,621	172	2,529	1,734	4,781	6,047	3,544	-	-	1,284	185	1,345
1906 ..	25,110	120	2,919	1,843	4,802	7,459	3,905	-	-	1,697	111	2,254
1907 ..	29,802	144	2,975	2,018	5,503	8,959	4,602	1,741	1,459	2,293	108	-
1908 ..	31,089	184	2,800	1,881	6,843	9,417	3,639	1,318	1,990	2,900	117	-
1909 ..	31,105	160	2,689	1,694	6,956	10,035	3,590	1,334	2,214	2,314	117	2
1910 ..	34,068	183	3,131	1,562	5,557	10,717	4,289	1,885	3,543	3,085	115	1
1911 ..	41,379	238	3,149	1,944	6,805	11,347	5,832	2,359	4,041	5,594	63	7
1912 ..	53,171	309	3,693	2,115	9,863	12,785	6,925	2,462	6,657	8,275	72	14
1913 ..	60,975	324	3,955	2,073	12,265	16,236	7,493	2,970	7,283	8,316	60	-
1914 ..	60,067	342	3,999	1,765	12,776	17,703	6,193	2,142	5,710	9,376	61	-
1915 ..	41,161	231	3,436	1,694	8,939	12,553	4,154	1,332	2,802	5,960	60	-
1916 ..	32,730	219	3,614	1,696	7,108	11,728	3,114	1,062	1,809	2,327	53	-
1917 ..	27,882	207	2,546	1,516	8,025	10,945	1,085	770	391	2,372	25	-
1918 ..	21,026	96	2,435	704	6,680	7,932	1,123	434	825	778	19	-
1919 ..	24,217	116	2,879	1,350	7,116	8,498	1,570	618	1,057	1,004	9	-
1920 ..	39,769	120	3,140	1,882	11,863	15,021	2,330	919	1,536	2,948	10	-
1921 ..	34,362	144	2,156	1,264	9,944	14,498	1,429	708	1,838	2,379	2	-
1922 ..	25,048	162	1,492	1,088	7,103	10,063	1,623	816	1,608	1,081	12	-
1923 ..	25,565	164	1,392	1,074	6,260	11,370	1,680	884	1,277	1,443	21	-
1924 ..	27,338	94	1,456	1,176	6,146	12,993	1,948	505	1,464	1,545	11	-
1925 ..	26,751	112	1,466	1,171	6,342	11,811	1,948	668	1,374	1,844	9	6
1926 ..	28,317	168	1,998	1,234	5,364	13,752	1,871	487	1,413	2,114	6	10
1927 ..	31,171	182	2,053	1,397	7,000	14,324	1,883	618	1,182	2,496	26	-
1928 ..	33,224	263	2,176	1,285	6,362	15,921	1,863	1,014	1,538	2,758	34	-
1929 ..	38,826	406	3,284	1,814	8,328	17,620	1,830	794	1,810	2,898	42	-
1930 ..	35,789	393	3,236	1,706	7,649	15,970	1,392	674	1,551	3,183	35	-
1931 ..	29,148	446	2,137	1,541	7,461	12,404	1,089	466	1,191	2,372	41	-
1932 ..	22,664	355	1,402	1,142	5,913	10,388	1,023	319	908	1,195	19	-
1933 ..	18,910	297	1,478	1,127	4,575	8,724	737	286	589	1,068	28	1
1934 ..	20,764	401	1,486	1,505	4,776	9,060	826	304	609	1,781	12	4
1935 ..	25,643	475	1,933	1,755	4,705	12,386	1,054	379	692	2,230	29	5
1936 ..	28,433	558	2,221	2,187	5,332	13,049	1,125	418	785	2,734	21	3
1937 ..	34,606	559	2,577	2,809	7,544	15,960	1,050	425	929	2,720	14	19
1938 ..	36,894	595	2,628	2,730	7,220	17,585	1,286	848	922	3,053	17	10
1939 ..	36,007	546	2,463	2,179	6,427	18,120	985	895	1,130	3,226	23	13
1940 ..	37,826	467	3,607	2,515	6,986	17,823	1,527	580	1,271	3,004	21	25
1941 ..	40,002	539	3,654	3,332	8,292	17,831	1,472	591	1,353	2,871	23	44
1942 ..	44,801	606	4,387	4,217	10,400	17,622	1,580	570	1,393	3,964	43	19

TABLE 14C. - Offences Against Liquor Acts, 1900-42.

Year	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	North-west Territories
1900 ..	1,942	9	153	301	458	749	34	-	-	115	25	98
1901 ..	2,230	17	167	329	457	820	60	-	-	156	83	141
1902 ..	2,366	38	207	302	600	784	50	-	-	261	37	87
1903 ..	3,031	50	422	294	660	1,051	76	-	-	169	72	237
1904 ..	3,018	59	371	375	583	1,028	122	-	-	133	47	300
1905 ..	3,275	74	446	327	858	861	85	-	-	254	45	325
1906 ..	3,245	37	540	309	856	877	51	-	-	240	21	314
1907 ..	3,498	23	490	396	706	1,016	33	219	193	382	41	-
1908 ..	3,579	43	384	372	864	1,140	75	121	267	274	39	-
1909 ..	3,999	38	410	363	710	1,644	41	164	250	348	35	6
1910 ..	4,665	40	494	367	893	1,701	46	248	396	436	30	14
1911 ..	4,775	38	592	278	1,032	1,759	46	240	423	318	33	16
1912 ..	5,671	36	551	361	859	2,117	85	366	605	625	40	26
1913 ..	5,969	26	502	447	791	2,167	166	528	560	741	41	-
1914 ..	5,871	72	660	365	882	2,328	166	404	551	394	49	-
1915 ..	6,452	42	633	390	1,021	2,018	124	378	573	246	27	-
1916 ..	6,248	75	646	352	1,015	2,002	172	967	713	296	11	-
1917 ..	7,339	36	449	312	1,076	2,927	289	774	885	576	15	-
1918 ..	7,472	42	412	288	1,155	3,410	230	422	678	812	23	-
1919 ..	7,383	37	479	387	1,479	3,353	175	434	436	597	6	-
1920 ..	10,247	23	394	585	1,975	4,385	380	452	618	1,427	8	-
1921 ..	10,460	44	362	419	1,384	4,938	427	583	907	1,394	2	-
1922 ..	8,519	28	267	366	954	3,246	392	708	1,043	1,503	12	-
1923 ..	10,088	39	264	364	1,724	3,958	542	997	990	1,196	14	-
1924 ..	10,449	29	293	375	1,549	4,678	452	966	817	1,286	4	-
1925 ..	11,636	51	235	319	1,919	5,047	512	1,078	758	1,699	9	9
1926 ..	13,512	53	499	393	2,104	6,362	786	1,231	737	1,345	2	-
1927 ..	12,477	66	610	271	2,025	5,620	627	1,245	814	1,186	13	-
1928 ..	15,263	69	688	478	2,096	7,812	598	1,174	944	1,350	22	32
1929 ..	19,327	81	804	486	3,392	9,034	1,399	1,542	1,017	1,656	8	8
1930 ..	18,132	98	532	469	3,043	8,995	1,180	1,392	970	1,432	14	7
1931 ..	16,185	52	588	541	2,956	8,044	1,144	1,042	888	907	13	10
1932 ..	12,226	60	353	489	2,379	6,067	900	629	557	790	14	8
1933 ..	10,489	52	586	559	1,755	5,067	708	553	410	782	13	4
1934 ..	10,754	80	750	622	3,325	4,324	826	543	452	820	3	9
1935 ..	8,826	79	699	567	1,776	3,225	792	506	472	692	8	10
1936 ..	10,073	37	698	610	1,262	4,185	940	570	784	965	24	8
1937 ..	11,142	166	706	596	1,376	4,788	849	734	1,018	874	28	7
1938 ..	12,442	333	794	487	1,837	5,873	886	606	810	793	16	7
1939 ..	13,513	230	1,181	619	2,423	5,144	1,052	593	913	1,307	24	27
1940 ..	12,946	215	1,149	379	2,102	5,372	997	927	831	903	37	34
1941 ..	15,369	250	1,273	431	3,206	6,346	624	894	1,298	994	25	28
1942 ..	16,898	188	1,323	477	3,037	6,901	1,130	982	1,294	1,508	24	34



TABLE 15. - Convictions for Indictable Offences by Age Groups, 1921-42.

Year	16-20 years			21-39 years			40 years and over			Not Given			Total Convictions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1921 ...	3,064	225	3,289	6,769	1,129	7,898	1,756	176	1,932	2,815	235	3,050	14,404	1,765	16,169
1922 ...	2,950	219	3,169	7,218	987	8,205	1,942	240	2,182	2,001	163	2,164	14,111	1,609	15,720
1923 ...	2,408	233	2,641	6,291	986	7,277	2,226	333	2,559	2,654	57	2,711	13,579	1,609	15,188
1924 ...	2,831	272	3,103	6,577	1,054	7,631	2,167	368	2,535	2,857	132	2,989	14,432	1,826	16,258
1925 ...	3,198	266	3,464	6,974	1,264	8,238	2,231	313	2,544	2,781	192	2,973	15,184	2,035	17,219
1926 ...	2,875	317	3,192	6,681	1,072	7,753	2,430	415	2,845	3,407	251	3,658	15,393	2,055	17,448
1927 ...	3,448	312	3,760	7,829	1,182	9,011	3,032	381	3,413	2,514	138	2,652	16,823	2,013	18,836
1928 ...	3,940	291	4,231	9,261	1,379	10,640	3,389	371	3,760	2,930	159	3,089	19,520	2,200	21,720
1929 ...	5,497	412	5,909	11,236	1,563	12,799	3,862	609	4,471	865	53	918	21,460	2,637	24,097
1930 ...	6,010	443	6,453	12,716	1,627	14,343	4,420	481	4,901	2,651	109	2,760	25,797	2,660	28,457
1931 ...	6,840	426	7,266	14,235	1,575	15,810	4,429	442	4,871	3,431	164	3,595	28,935	2,607	31,542
1932 ...	6,272	446	6,718	14,317	2,102	16,419	4,563	445	5,008	3,029	209	3,238	28,181	3,202	31,383
1933 ...	6,487	563	7,050	17,034	2,411	19,445	5,209	448	5,657	735	55	790	29,465	3,477	32,942
1934 ...	5,706	424	6,130	14,431	2,065	16,496	5,189	478	5,667	3,213	178	3,391	28,539	3,145	31,684
1935 ...	5,660	437	6,097	15,902	2,278	18,180	5,610	448	6,058	3,023	173	3,196	30,195	3,336	33,531
1936 ...	6,550	325	6,875	16,925	2,319	19,244	6,374	574	6,948	2,840	152	2,992	32,689	3,370	36,059
1937 ...	6,942	561	7,503	18,018	2,428	20,446	6,582	633	7,215	1,823	161	1,984	33,365	3,783	37,148
1938 ...	8,131	361	8,492	20,118	2,633	22,751	7,294	725	8,019	3,880	457	4,337	39,423	4,176	43,599
1939 ...	10,080	400	10,480	22,341	3,052	25,393	8,144	822	8,966	2,717	551	3,268	43,282	4,825	48,107
1940 ...	9,034	437	9,471	20,917	4,463	25,380	8,843	1,113	9,956	1,688	228	1,916	40,482	6,241	46,723
1941 ...	7,978	602	8,580	17,393	4,320	21,713	8,743	1,082	9,825	2,315	213	2,528	36,429	6,217	42,646
1942 ...	7,833	635	8,468	15,606	3,817	19,423	7,456	1,127	8,583	2,540	315	2,855	33,415	5,894	39,309

Table 16. - Population of Canada at Age Groups 16-20 and 21-39 as compared with total Population in the Census Years 1871-1941.

Year	M A L E					F E M A L E				
	All Ages	16-20 years	21-39 years	Per Cent of Total		All Ages	16-20 years	21-39 years	Per cent of Total	
				16-20 years	21-39 years				16-20 years	21-39 years
1871	1,764,311	185,165	450,110	10.50	25.51	1,721,450	192,848	463,503	11.20	26.93
1881	2,188,779	234,413	577,833	10.71	26.40	2,136,031	239,708	579,299	11.22	27.12
1891	2,460,471	258,325 <sup>x</sup>	735,440 <sup>+</sup>	10.50	29.89	2,372,768	254,412 <sup>x</sup>	715,303 <sup>x</sup>	10.72	30.15
1901	2,751,708	280,275 <sup>x</sup>	833,933 <sup>+</sup>	10.19	30.31	2,619,607	272,228 <sup>+</sup>	792,489 <sup>+</sup>	10.39	30.25
1911	3,821,995	357,118	1,249,733	9.34	32.70	3,384,648	330,519	995,009	9.77	29.40
1921	4,529,643	393,383	1,311,711	8.68	28.96	4,258,306	390,925	1,224,595	9.18	28.76
1931	5,374,541	516,673	1,506,148	9.61	28.02	5,002,245	507,156	1,399,228	10.14	27.97
1941	6,900,536	556,900	1,723,800	9.44	29.21	6,606,119	547,900	1,660,600	9.77	29.62

<sup>x</sup> Age group 15-19

<sup>+</sup> Age Group 20-39

MORTALITY STATISTICS

Table 17 shows statistics of deaths attributed to alcoholism for Canada and provinces over a period of years and likewise deaths due to cirrhosis of the liver. The latter, while of alcoholic origin in many instances, may be due to causes in no way connected with alcoholism, hence a separate classification of deaths from cirrhosis, definitely specified alcoholic, is shown.

As with crime, the relation between alcohol consumption and disease and death is very complex and it is difficult to obtain conclusive evidence thereon. It is a common procedure to take deaths from alcoholism as a percentage of total deaths and to base on this an index of increase or decrease in deaths from alcoholism from year to year. This, however, may lead to wrong conclusions. For example, a decrease in the total number of deaths (owing perhaps to decreasing infant mortality) would increase the proportion of deaths attributed to alcoholism and conversely, an increase in the total number of deaths (due to epidemics, war, etc.) would decrease the proportion of alcoholic deaths without proving either an increase in the amount of alcoholism in the one case or a decrease in the other. Again, the degree of uniformity among doctors in returning alcoholism as a cause of death is doubtful, especially when such is contributory only and other causes may be assigned. These are but a few of the difficulties confronting the student who seeks to obtain statistical evidence of the relation between alcoholism and disease and mortality and to compare this under different systems of sale and control of liquor.

The compilation of deaths attributed to alcoholism is useful to the vital statistician and may be used for comparisons in time and place and between geographical units if proper care is taken to allow for the influence of different bases of assignment, differences in the age and sex constitution of the population and such other factors extraneous to changes in drinking habits as may affect the rate. It must be emphasized, however, that comparisons of crude rates when isolated from other information are extremely questionable. (See also Note x page 40)



TABLE 17A. - Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism, 1926-41.

Year	Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism										Deaths all Causes Canada	Percentage Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism to Total Deaths Canada
	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Que- bec	Ont- ario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia		
1926 - T.	208	3	6	4	52	86	15	8	11	23	107,454	0.19
M.	186	3	6	4	49	75	15	8	9	17	56,979	
F.	22	-	-	-	3	11	-	-	2	6	50,475	
1927 - T.	229	-	8	9	57	83	24	15	11	22	105,292	0.22
M.	213	-	8	9	52	76	24	13	9	22	56,265	
F.	16	-	-	-	5	7	-	2	2	-	49,027	
1928 - T.	221	-	18	2	47	73	19	14	21	27	109,057	0.20
M.	202	-	18	2	43	67	16	14	17	25	58,480	
F.	19	-	-	-	4	6	3	-	4	2	50,577	
1929 - T.	247	1	8	18	32	93	22	14	18	41	113,515	0.22
M.	224	1	8	15	28	87	20	13	16	36	60,920	
F.	23	-	-	3	4	6	2	1	2	5	52,595	
1930 - T.	186	2	15	4	33	74	6	15	6	31	109,306	0.17
M.	167	2	15	4	28	66	5	14	6	27	59,109	
F.	19	-	-	-	5	8	1	1	-	4	50,197	
1931 - T.	146	-	5	7	36	51	11	8	12	16	104,517	0.14
M.	137	-	5	7	31	48	10	8	12	16	56,529	
F.	9	-	-	-	5	3	1	-	-	-	47,988	
1932 - T.	136	-	5	5	26	67	8	3	6	16	104,377	0.13
M.	122	-	5	4	23	61	7	3	6	13	56,153	
F.	14	-	-	1	3	6	1	-	-	3	48,224	
1933 - T.	98	-	3	6	13	48	4	3	4	17	101,968	0.10
M.	83	-	3	6	9	42	2	2	4	15	54,725	
F.	15	-	-	-	4	6	2	1	-	2	47,243	
1934 - T.	120	1	13	8	24	46	8	7	4	9	101,582	0.12
M.	109	1	13	8	22	40	6	7	4	8	55,224	
F.	11	-	-	-	2	6	2	-	-	1	46,358	

NOTE: T. - Total, M. - Male, F. - Female.

TABLE 17A. - Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism, 1926-41 - Concluded.

Year	Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism										Deaths all Causes Canada	Percentage Deaths Attributed to Alcoholism to Total Deaths Canada
	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia		
1935 - T.	159	1	13	7	46	58	6	3	11	14	105,567	0.15
M.	144	1	13	5	41	52	5	3	11	13	57,206	
F.	15	-	-	2	5	6	1	-	-	1	48,361	
1936 - T.	185	3	8	17	51	62	12	2	12	18	107,050	0.17
M.	168	3	8	16	46	55	10	2	12	16	57,728	
F.	17	-	-	1	5	7	2	-	-	2	49,322	
1937 - T.	205	4	12	11	66	63	12	7	6	24	113,824	0.18
M.	191	4	12	11	62	57	10	7	6	22	62,109	
F.	14	-	-	-	4	6	2	-	-	2	51,715	
1938 - T.	163	-	4	9	45	58	6	10	7	24	106,817	0.15
M.	148	-	4	8	40	54	5	10	7	20	58,817	
F.	15	-	-	1	5	4	1	-	-	4	48,000	
1939 - T.	122	2	6	3	38	44	6	3	8	12	108,951	0.11
M.	106	1	6	3	35	36	5	3	8	10	59,907	
F.	16	1	1	-	3	8	1	-	-	2	49,044	
1940 - T.	150	2	6	12	51	46	5	6	8	15	110,927	0.14
M.	138	2	6	10	48	42	4	5	8	13	61,399	
F.	12	-	-	2	3	3	1	1	-	2	49,528	
1941 - T.	83 <sup>x</sup>	-	8	4	18	27	8	5	4	9	114,639	0.07 <sup>x</sup>
M.	73	-	8	4	16	23	5	5	4	8	63,852	
F.	10	-	-	-	2	4	3	-	-	1	50,787	

<sup>x</sup> The decline in deaths attributed to alcoholism in 1941 is more apparent than real. A revision in the classification of causes of death as recommended by the International Commission lessened the number which could be attributed to alcoholism.

NOTE: T. - Total, M. - Male, F. - Female.



TABLE 17 B. - Deaths Due to Cirrhosis of the Liver<sup>x</sup>, 1926 - 1941.

	Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1926 - Total	283	1	15	11	125	75	13	16	9	18
Specified alcoholic	10	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	3	-
Not " "	273	1	14	11	121	74	13	15	6	18
1927 - Total	347	1	15	11	132	125	14	10	16	23
Specified alcoholic	11	-	1	-	2	7	-	-	-	1
Not " "	336	1	14	11	130	118	14	10	16	22
1928 - Total	363	-	9	9	168	104	17	14	14	28
Specified alcoholic	10	-	1	-	3	4	1	-	1	-
Not " "	353	-	8	9	165	100	16	14	13	28
1929 - Total	367	3	13	8	168	112	9	8	12	34
Specified alcoholic	14	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	1	-
Not " "	353	3	13	8	165	102	9	8	11	34
1930 - Total	333	2	12	13	159	88	12	16	12	19
Specified alcoholic	22	-	-	-	13	7	-	-	-	2
Not " "	311	2	12	13	146	81	12	16	12	17
1931 - Total	367	-	16	7	182	107	10	19	11	16
Specified alcoholic	18	-	1	-	7	6	-	-	1	3
Not " "	349	-	15	7	175	101	10	18	10	13
1932 - Total	394	3	13	10	187	115	14	12	13	27
Specified alcoholic	14	-	1	-	3	6	2	-	1	1
Not " "	380	3	12	10	184	109	12	12	12	26
1933 - Total	365	2	14	9	164	110	18	13	20	25
Specified alcoholic	16	-	-	1	3	8	1	-	1	2
Not " "	349	2	14	8	161	102	17	13	19	23
1934 - Total	394	3	21	7	179	122	20	6	15	21
Specified alcoholic	19	-	1	1	6	7	2	1	1	-
Not " "	375	3	20	6	173	115	18	5	14	21

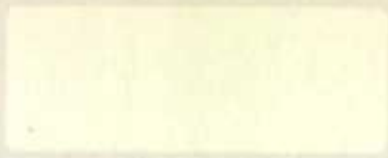
<sup>x</sup> Deaths from this cause while commonly associated with alcoholism are not necessarily so. They are quoted for information only and should not be considered necessarily due to alcoholism except those definitely specified alcoholic.

TABLE 17 B. - Deaths Due to Cirrhosis of the Liver<sup>x</sup>, 1926 - 1941. - Concluded.

	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1935 - Total	416	2	12	12	184	117	24	22	14	29
Specified alcoholic	25	-	2	1	13	4	1	1	1	2
Not " "	391	2	10	11	171	113	23	21	13	27
1936 - Total	453	1	17	12	210	119	22	22	20	30
Specified alcoholic	16	-	1	1	3	7	2	-	2	-
Not " "	437	1	16	11	207	112	20	22	18	30
1937 - Total	405	3	8	6	181	129	14	29	16	30
Specified alcoholic	36	-	1	-	12	14	4	1	1	3
Not " "	369	3	7	6	169	115	10	18	14	27
1938 - Total	483	-	13	14	192	154	26	22	17	45
Specified alcoholic	43	-	-	2	14	12	2	1	3	9
Not " "	440	-	13	12	178	142	24	21	14	36
1939 - Total	500	4	20	18	191	156	27	23	20	41
Specified alcoholic	30	-	3	1	12	9	-	-	3	2
Not " "	470	4	17	17	179	147	27	23	17	39
1940 - Total	460	-	19	13	181	154	18	17	17	41
Specified alcoholic	29	-	-	2	13	6	1	-	-	7
Not " "	431	-	19	11	168	148	17	17	17	34
1941 - Total	474	4	13	7	192	146	33	21	21	37
Specified alcoholic	42	-	1	1	18	12	3	12	-	5
Not " "	432	4	12	6	174	134	30	19	21	32

<sup>x</sup> Deaths from this cause while commonly associated with alcoholism are not necessarily so. They are quoted for information only and should not be considered necessarily due to alcoholism except those definitely specified alcoholic.





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