

Offences against the Liquor Acts.—Until the Great War, alcoholic liquors were generally sold under specified conditions by licensed hotels or licensed shops. Offences against the liquor Acts usually represented a breach of the conditions of sale. During the War, prohibition was generally established but in more recent years the tendency has been for the Provincial Governments to take over the sale of liquor through commissions and derive a revenue therefrom (see pp. 626-629). Eight of the nine provinces now have their liquor commissions, Prince Edward Island being the only province in which prohibition prevails. In these circumstances, the convictions for offences against the liquor Acts in 1929 reached the highest figure on record, *viz.*, 19,327, but have since fallen off to 8,826 in 1935. The number of such convictions in each year since 1911 is given by provinces in Table 12. Alberta is the only province showing an increase for 1935.

12.—Convictions for Offences against the Liquor Acts, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-35.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1900-10, see p. 1022 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon.	N.W.T.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1911.....	38	592	278	1,032	1,759	46	240	423	318	33	16	4,775
1912.....	36	551	361	859	2,117	85	366	605	625	40	26	5,671
1913.....	26	502	447	791	2,167	166	528	560	741	41	-	5,969
1914.....	72	660	365	882	2,328	166	404	551	394	49	-	5,871
1915.....	42	633	390	1,021	2,018	124	378	573	246	27	-	5,452
1916.....	75	646	352	1,015	2,002	172	967	713	295	11	-	6,248
1917.....	36	449	312	1,076	2,927	289	774	885	576	15	-	7,339
1918.....	42	412	288	1,155	3,410	230	422	678	812	23	-	7,472
1919.....	37	479	387	1,479	3,353	175	434	436	597	6	-	7,383
1920.....	23	394	585	1,975	4,385	380	452	618	1,427	8	-	10,247
1921.....	44	362	419	1,384	4,938	427	583	907	1,394	2	-	10,460
1922.....	28	267	366	954	3,246	392	708	1,043	1,503	12	-	8,519
1923.....	39	264	364	1,724	3,958	542	997	990	1,196	14	-	10,088
1924.....	29	293	375	1,549	4,678	452	966	817	1,286	4	-	10,449
1925.....	51	235	319	1,919	5,047	512	1,078	758	1,699	9	9	11,636
1926.....	53	499	393	2,104	6,362	786	1,231	737	1,345	2	-	13,512
1927.....	66	610	271	2,025	5,620	627	1,245	814	1,186	13	-	12,477
1928.....	69	688	478	2,096	7,812	598	1,174	944	1,350	22	32	15,263
1929.....	81	804	486	3,392	9,034	1,399	1,542	1,017	1,556	8	8	19,327
1930.....	98	532	469	3,043	8,995	1,180	1,392	970	1,432	14	7	18,132
1931.....	52	588	541	2,956	8,044	1,144	1,042	888	907	13	10	16,185
1932.....	50	353	489	2,379	6,057	900	629	557	790	14	8	12,226
1933.....	52	586	559	1,755	5,067	708	553	410	782	13	4	10,489
1934.....	80	750	622	2,325	4,324	826	543	452	820	3	9	10,754
1935.....	79	699	567	1,776	3,225	792	506	472	692	8	10	8,826

Breaches of Traffic Regulations.—Convictions for breaches of traffic regulations (Table 13), which at the beginning of the century numbered only 185 in all Canada have, as a result of the growing density and increasing use of motor vehicles, become the largest element in the non-indictable offences. Such convictions reached a record total of 246,123 in 1935, when they represented 67 p.c. of the total of 362,642 (see Table 9) summary convictions. Convictions for breaches of traffic regulations in 1935 show increases in all provinces with the exceptions of Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia.