

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, however, could be sold 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".

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 1925, 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 establish provincial monopolies 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, which certain provinces permit while reserving regulative rights and taxing such sales heavily. In all the provinces, however, spirits may be bought only at government liquor stores. The provincial monopoly extends only to the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, the manufacture 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 are given in the Bureau's annual report on the Control and Sale of Liquor.

Net Revenue from Liquor Control.—In connection with the figures of net revenue shown in Table 8 it is essential to note that they include, not only the net profits made by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions, but also additional amounts of revenue received for permits, licences, etc., which are often paid direct to Provincial Governments. In former editions of the Year Book this table is given in greater detail, but necessary explanation (attempted in footnotes) rendered interpretation very complicated. For further information reference should be made to the report on "The Control and Sale of Liquor in Canada", obtainable from the Dominion Statistician.

8.—Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control, by Provinces, 1937-39

Province	Year	Total Net Revenue	Province	Year	Total Net Revenue
		\$			\$
Nova Scotia			Manitoba		
Year ended Nov. 30.....	1937	1,313,994	Year ended April 30.....	1937	1,512,201
	1938	1,365,814		1938	1,753,363
	1939	1,718,425		1939	1,742,075
New Brunswick			Saskatchewan		
Year ended Oct. 31.....	1937	1,104,717	Year ended Mar. 31.....	1937	1,452,875
	1938	1,153,763		1938	1,247,191
	1939	1,275,799		1939	1,291,106
Quebec			Alberta		
Year ended April 30.....	1937	5,487,018	Year ended Mar. 31.....	1937	2,390,813
	1938	6,221,813		1938	2,593,954
	1939	6,470,864		1939	2,740,124
Ontario			British Columbia		
Year ended Mar. 31.....	1937	9,455,667	Year ended Mar. 31.....	1937	3,607,333
	1938	10,450,166		1938	4,095,165
	1939	10,129,159		1939	3,892,141