

years were those on copper bars and rods, hemp, and bituminous coal mined in Canada and used in the manufacture of iron or steel. The total amounts paid in bounties on the various commodities between 1896 and the date of expiration and on bituminous coal from 1931 to 1941 are given at pp. 562 and 563 of the 1942 Year Book.

Since the outbreak of war, and especially in recent months, wartime bonuses have been introduced which also encourage the production of particular commodities and therefore have an effect similar to that of bounties. These wartime bonuses are dealt with in the various sections of the Year Book where they have a direct relationship to production, particularly in the Manufactures Chapter.

Section 7.—Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages*

A brief historical outline of Dominion and provincial legislation passed from time to time concerning the control and sale of alcoholic beverages is given at p. 563 of the 1942 Year Book.

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, or others which certain provinces permit while reserving regulative rights and taxing such sales heavily. The provincial monopoly extends only to the retail sale and not to the manufacture of alcoholic beverages. The original liquor control Acts have been modified from time to time as deemed advisable.

One of the most important Federal wartime restrictions† on the importation and sale of alcoholic beverages was passed in 1942 (P.C. 11374). It provided for the prohibition of the advertising of spirits, wine and beer and limited their importation and sale. The quantity of proof spirits which a distiller might sell in the twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1943, was limited to 70 p.c. of the amount sold in the corresponding previous twelve months. Import for consumption of proof spirits during the same period was also limited to 70 p.c. The quantity of domestic wine which a manufacturer might sell was limited to 80 p.c. of the amount sold in the previous year, and similarly the quantity which might be imported was limited to 80 p.c. Brewers' sales of domestic beer were limited to 90 p.c. of those in the previous year, and the quantity of imported beer which might be entered for consumption was limited to 90 p.c. The sale of alcoholic spirits of strength greater than 70 p.c. proof spirit was prohibited with the exception of spirits which were 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 was 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 of any person who sells spirits, wine or beer, was prohibited, with the exception of labels or information on the containers.

For the calendar year 1942 the production of beverage spirits in Canada was approximately 9,000,000 proof gal. and there was also produced 9,800,000 proof gal. of industrial alcohol: in 1943 the beverage spirits totalled only 2,700,000 proof gal. whereas the industrial alcohol production rose to 20,300,000 proof gal. These figures show the profound effect of the War upon the distilling industry. Actually, the alcoholic beverage industry occupies a relatively small place in Canada's in-

* Abridged from the report "The Control and Sale of Liquor in Canada", by Miss L. J. Beehler, M.A., published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

† These restrictions have been amended from time to time. Particulars are to be found in the publication mentioned in previous footnote.