

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.

During the war years, restrictions were placed on the manufacture, advertisement, importation and sale of alcoholic beverages, but by Aug. 30, 1945, most of such measures had been rescinded. They are outlined at p. 586 of the 1946 Year Book.

The exigencies of war had a profound effect on the operations of this industry. Due to the great demands for industrial alcohol, the production of potable alcohol had to be curtailed, with the result that the quantity of beverage spirits produced during the year and placed in bond for maturing declined from 9,009,874 proof gal. in 1942 to 2,699,050 proof gal. in 1943. On the other hand, the output of unmatured alcohol increased from 9,761,725 proof gal. to 20,325,529 proof gal. In 1944, the production of unmatured alcohol rose to 26,721,560 proof gal. and that of beverage spirits also rose to 8,502,038 proof gal., while in 1945 unmatured alcohol dropped to 19,263,005 proof gal. and beverage spirits rose to 16,708,576 proof gal.

There were also changes in the nature of the materials used for distilling. The use of wheat increased from 319,647,661 lb. in 1943 to 402,535,232 lb. in 1944, but dropped to 360,472,179 lb. in 1945. Wheat flour (alcommeal) increased from 3,855,803 lb. in 1943, to 77,268,410 lb. in 1944, but dropped to 73,443,114 lb. in 1945. The quantity of molasses used, dropped from 93,895,056 lb. in 1942 to 622,951 lb. in 1943 and 4,658 lb. in 1944, but rose to 4,021,965 lb. in 1945. The quantity of corn used was 22,970,249 lb. in 1943, 15,833,741 lb. in 1944 and 45,191,740 lb. in 1945.

**Net Revenue from Liquor Control.**—In connection with the provincial figures of net revenue shown in Table 7, 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 addition to these figures, the Federal Government, for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1946, collected in excise duties, customs duties, excise taxes, licence fees, etc., \$70,399,161 on spirits; \$48,228,671 on malt and malt products and \$2,607,232 on wines.\*

\* These figures do not include sales tax, details of which are not available for separate commodities.

#### 7.—Total Net Revenue Received by the Provincial Governments from Liquor Control, by Provinces, 1940-46

NOTE.—These figures are for provincial fiscal years ended on the following dates: N.S., Nov. 30; N.B., Oct. 31; Que., Apr. 30; Ont., Mar. 31; Man., Apr. 30; Sask., Mar. 31; Alta., Mar. 31; and B.C., Mar. 31.

Year	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1940.....	2,284,229	1,655,739	7,572,121	11,051,912	1,781,089	1,706,357	2,937,226	4,456,948
1941.....	3,358,235	2,220,308	7,270,810	12,294,175	2,056,253	1,941,185	3,207,627	4,841,482
1942.....	4,885,365	2,950,957	9,474,417	15,068,065	2,740,498	2,407,066	3,897,175	5,928,444
1943.....	5,613,367	3,054,932	12,332,540	18,546,295	3,738,980	3,030,953	5,050,216	8,145,795
1944.....	6,738,081	3,497,089	14,034,564	21,024,903	3,831,368	3,661,301	5,356,107	6,946,254
1945.....	7,428,911	4,247,301	17,120,638	19,181,266	4,379,365	4,162,775	6,026,112	7,881,487
1946.....	9,020,665	6,890,562	23,095,957	30,373,016	6,101,352	6,605,448	8,248,814	11,194,187