

5.—Net Revenues Received by the Provincial Governments from Liquor Control, by Provinces, Provincial Fiscal Years, 1941-49

NOTE.—These figures are for provincial fiscal years ended on the following dates: N.S., Nov. 30; N.B., Oct. 31; Que., Mar. 31; Ont., Mar. 31; Man., Apr. 30, 1941-46, Mar. 31, 1947-49; Sask., Apr. 30, 1941-46, Mar. 31, 1947-49; Alta., Mar. 31; and B.C., Mar. 31.

Year	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1941.....	3,358,235	2,220,308	7,270,810 ¹	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	7,881,497
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
1947.....	8,245,687	6,879,632	29,715,052	34,998,052	6,527,122 ¹	8,104,620 ¹	9,705,075	14,725,990
1948.....	8,153,544	6,606,291	28,073,133	36,807,803	6,989,096	7,920,528	9,971,205	16,598,430
1949.....	8,154,114	6,483,537	27,457,579	38,293,602	7,291,043	8,545,831	11,198,668	18,073,768

¹ Eleven months.

Apparent Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages.—Accurate measurement of the consumption of alcoholic beverages by Canadians is practically impossible since no separate record is kept of sales to non-residents of Canada. Temporary additions to the resident population through tourist travel are, at certain seasons, extremely large. In 1949, for example, almost 25,000,000 visitors crossed the International Boundary into Canada. Sales of alcoholic beverages to certain of these visitors undoubtedly reached considerable proportions.

In Tables 6, 7 and 8 an attempt is made to indicate the apparent consumption in Canada of spirits, beer and wine, respectively, on the basis of the quantities produced, imported, exported, etc. It should be noted that these figures take no account of increases or decreases in the quantities held in stock by the Boards or by licensees. For instance, the Boards may, in certain years, buy heavily to replenish stocks or create reserves; such purchases would unduly weight the consumption figures for those years.

Practically the total production of spirits is placed in bonded warehouses whence it is released for various purposes. The quantities shown in Table 6 as entered for consumption are released from warehouses, duty paid, presumably for consumption for beverage purposes in Canada.

Only a small part of the output of beer is placed in warehouses. The available supply, as shown in Table 7, is, therefore, made up of production, changes in warehouse stock and imports.

The apparent consumption of native wines as shown in Table 8 is obtainable by dividing the rates of excise tax into the total tax collections.

6.—Apparent Consumption of Beverage Spirits, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1943-50

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1924-42 are given at p. 532 of the 1941 Year Book. After 1942 a change was made in the method of computing apparent consumption of beverage spirits.

Year	Entered for Consumption	Add Imports	Deduct Re-Exports of Imported Spirits	Apparent Consumption
	pf. gal.	pf. gal.	pf. gal.	pf. gal.
1943.....	3,445,872	1,284,116	69	4,729,919
1944.....	2,620,297	823,422	3	3,443,716
1945.....	2,676,482	1,043,709	273	3,719,918
1946.....	4,087,690	1,775,935	113	5,863,512
1947.....	4,446,128	2,097,427	382	6,543,173
1948.....	4,632,506	2,691,302	3,420	7,320,388
1949.....	4,360,914	2,474,076	1,735	6,833,255
1950.....	4,608,928	2,361,141	169	6,969,898