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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

in

CANADA

(1929)

Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN CANADA.[x]

Two provinces of the Dominion, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, are under Prohibition. The remaining seven have adopted Government control and sale of intoxicating liquors. In Saskatchewan, Ontario, and New Brunswick the sale of all liquors, beer, and wine is a government monopoly. It is sold only in sealed packages at Government stores and may not be consumed in a public place. In British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, and Quebec, liquor is sold under the same system, but beer may be purchased by the glass at taverns or beer parlors, and in Quebec in sealed packages at licensed shops.

Control of the Liquor Traffic in Canada - Historical Summary.

Introductory.

Previous to Confederation the only legislative restriction upon the liquor traffic in the provinces was the necessity of obtaining a license to manufacture or sell alcoholic beverages. All liquors could be purchased either in shops or at hotel bars. The Dunkin Act, passed in 1864 by the legislature of the United Province of Canada was the first step in the development of Local Option. Under the terms of this Act any county or municipal council could prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating liquors within its own borders, provided a majority of electors so declared.

In 1878 the Dominion Government passed a general Local Option law entitled "The Canada Temperance Act", more commonly known as the Scott Act. It was based upon the Dunkin Act, and provided that, if a petition signed by one quarter of the electors in any city or county in Canada, was presented to the Dominion Government a vote would be taken to determine if the retail sale of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited. Decisions either for or against prohibition had to remain as decided by the majority vote for at least three years. The Scott Act met with general acceptance in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, the latter of which still has province-wide prohibition under its provisions. The other provinces made but little use of the Scott Act, preferring to develop Local Option through provincial legislation. In the two decades before the Great War large numbers of rural and the smaller urban municipalities adopted Local Option under provincial laws.

Provincial Prohibition Before the Great War.

By 1901 the whole of Prince Edward Island had adopted the Scott Act and thus was virtually under prohibition. In various provinces votes on province-wide prohibition were taken from time to time. Results are shown in the following table:

Province.	Date	For Prohibition	Against Prohibition
Manitoba	1892	19,637	7,115
Prince Edward Island	1893	10,616	3,390
Ontario	1894	192,489	110,720
Nova Scotia	1894	43,756	12,355
Manitoba	1902	15,607	22,464
Ontario	1902	199,749	104,539

x The present bulletin is issued in response to frequent requests received at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for information of a statistical and historical character relating to the liquor traffic in Canada, and the social and economic aspects of the varying systems of government control that have been adopted. The materials have been assembled by Professor L. W. Moffit of Wesley College, Manitoba, and Professor J. T. Culliton of McGill University, who have been on temporary employment in the Bureau during the summer season. The data will be later published in the Canada Year Book.

No direct vote was taken in New Brunswick, but on Apr. 7th, 1893 the Legislature adopted a resolution favouring prohibition. A Dominion plebiscite on Dominion prohibition in 1898 resulted in 278,380 votes for prohibition and 264,693 against. Although in each case, except that of Manitoba in 1902, there was a majority for prohibition, the results were not considered decisive enough to warrant enactment of Provincial Prohibition laws. It was not until after the outbreak of the Great War that there was any real departure from the Local Option system developed under the Scott Act and Provincial License Acts.

Prohibition in the War Period, 1914-1919.

During 1916-17, as a war policy, strict temperance legislation was passed in all the provinces, and the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medical and scientific purposes, was prohibited, save in the Province of Quebec, where like legislation was delayed until 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine, except in Quebec. A vote taken in that province in April, 1919 resulted in a majority of 129,679 for the sale of beer and wine. The following are the dates on which provincial prohibition came into force:

Manitoba	June 1, 1916.
Nova Scotia	June 30, 1916
Alberta	July 1, 1916
Ontario	Sept. 7, 1916
New Brunswick	May 1, 1917
Saskatchewan	July 1, 1917
British Columbia	July 1, 1917
Quebec	July 1, 1919

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government passed a law in 1916 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." If the majority of those voting were found to be in favour of such prohibition, then the Governor-in-Council was to declare it in force.

Post War Developments.

During 1920 and the early months of 1921 eight of the nine provinces decided upon a permanent as distinguished from the emergency war policy. On July 10, 1920 the electors of New Brunswick approved the then existing prohibition law by a vote of 41,436 to 20,769, and defeated the proposal to allow the sale of wine and beer. The electors of British Columbia on Oct. 20, 1920 voted by a large majority in favour of government control and sale in sealed packages of spirituous and malt liquors, thus rejecting the previous policy of prohibition. Plebiscites held in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan on October 25, 1920 resulted in large majorities for prohibition. The Ontario plebiscite held on April 19, 1921 showed a majority for continuing prohibition. On the other hand, Quebec adopted government control and sale of spirituous liquors in sealed packages. In Quebec the new system went into effect on May 1st, 1921.

On October 23, 1924 a plebiscite was held in Ontario on the question of the continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act, or, as an alternative, the introduction of Government sale of beer and spirituous liquors. The O.T.A. was sustained with a reduced majority. Following upon the Ontario provincial election of 1926, in which the liquor question was a major issue, a Government control and sale system was established in that province, and went into effect June 1st, 1927. Previous to this Saskatchewan had adopted Government control as the result of a vote taken on July 1st, 1924, which showed a majority of 38,956 for Government sale. A system similar to that in Ontario and Saskatchewan went into effect in New Brunswick September 6th, 1927. In these three provinces beer and wine could be purchased only in sealed packages in government stores.

Three provinces have since the adoption of Government control modified its operation by permitting the sale of beer and wines by the glass. British Columbia, which had adopted Government control in 1920, took a plebiscite on June 20, 1924 to determine if beer and wine should be sold by the glass. On June 15, 1925 by proclamation the sale of beer and wines on licensed premises became effective in those electoral districts which had voted in favour of it the previous year. Following a plebiscite on November 5th, 1923, Government control and sale of spirituous liquors, and the sale of beer and wine by the glass on licensed premises went into operation in Alberta on May 10, 1924. Manitoba, by a referendum on June 22, 1923, adopted the system of Government control by 107,609 votes to 68,879. By a similar majority on July 11, 1923, the proposal to allow the sale of beer and wine with meals was defeated. But four years later, June 1927, a plebiscite on the question of the sale of beer by the glass was taken in conjunction with the provincial elections, and resulted in the establishment of beer parlors in hotels, clubs, and other licensed premises.

STATISTICS.

The accompanying tables cover Consumption, Sales by the various Government Commissions, Manufactures, Exports and Imports, and Government Revenues from the Liquor Traffic. Some of the principal features emerging may be noted. Consumption of spirits decreased during the war and prohibition period from more than 8½ million gallons of proof spirits in 1913 to 1,850,000 gallons in 1923, and had risen again by 1928 to 4,105,000 gallons in 1928. The downward trend in the earlier period surveyed is not so pronounced in the case of malt liquors. Their consumption decreased from 58 million gallons in 1914 to 26 million gallons in 1919, and had risen again to 58 million gallons in 1928, the per capita consumption being 6.07 gallons, as against 7.558 gallons in 1914. The consumption of wines does not show a very marked decrease in the war and prohibition period, but since 1918, the first year in which the production figures for native wines are available, the per capita consumption has risen from .101 gallons to .557 gallons in 1928.

Table 2 shows the gross value of Liquor Control Board sales for various Provincial fiscal years, for the dates of which see Table 4. The total sales in Manitoba would be much larger but that the breweries in that province are permitted to sell beer direct to permit holders. In the fiscal year ending at various dates in 1928 the total sales through Government Commissions in Canada amounted to more than $107,000,000 or a total expenditure in Canada of rather more than $10 per capita.

Table 3 reflects the increase in consumption. In 1919 alone exports exceeded imports. With some violent fluctuations, the manufacture of spirits rose from 2,356,000 gallons in 1920 to 11,596,000 gallons in 1928. The manufacture of malt liquors in the same period rose from 36,984,000 gallons to 58,397,000 gallons, and of wines from 421,000 gallons to 4,305,000 gallons.

Dominion Government Revenues (See Table 4) reflect partly the increased consumption and partly increased taxes, chiefly excise war taxes, which in 1928 amounted to nearly 6½ million dollars. The totals even with these allowances show a very decided upward trend. From the low figure of 8½ millions in 1919 the Dominion Revenue from excise and customs duties and taxes on alcoholic beverages increased to 49¾ millions in 1928. Provincial Revenues from the liquor traffic are now mostly from the profits on sales through Government Liquor Commissions. In 1920 the provinces received from liquor traffic revenue $3,837,000 while in 1928 the corresponding figure was $22,755,000. A striking feature of this situation is that in the fiscal year ending in 1928 approximately one-eighth of all Dominion and all Provincial revenue was derived from the trade in alcoholic beverages.

In Table 5 are given totals for criminal statistics as they relate to the Liquor Traffic. Convictions for indictable offences decreased in the early years of the war by some 27%, and then began to rise. In 1922 the offences under this head by juveniles were removed from the general list and reported separately, so that the apparent total dropped back to little more than that for 1917. In 1923 there was a small further reduction, but from that year the numbers rise steadily, reaching a high total in 1928 than in the year ending September 30, 1914, although it should be remembered that population has increased appreciably during the same period. The number of convictions for "Illicit Stills", first separated from other Inland Revenue Act offences in 1921, reached a peak of 1068 in 1923 and decline to 291 in 1928. Convictions for "Driving an Auto while intoxicated" grew from 142 in 1921 to 1322 in 1928, while the

number of motor cars registered in Canada was slightly more than doubled. The proportion of immoderate drinkers amongst those whose use of liquors is recorded fell from 29.6% in 1914 to 9.9% in 1923, and had risen by 1928 to 14.4%.

Summary Convictions, if infractions of traffic regulations are excluded, are less than in pre-war days. The proportion of the total due to traffic offences is now about 55%. Of the remainder, convictions for drunkenness and infractions of the liquor laws accounted in 1928 for approximately 46%. Both show a considerable increase both in actual numbers and in percentage of the total, excluding traffic offences, since the low years 1918 and 1919. Convictions for drunkenness have increased from 21,026 in 1918 to 33,095 in 1928, although still far short of the pre-war figures of more than 60,000 in 1913. Infractions of the Liquor laws increased from 7,383 in 1919 to 15,150 in 1928.

Table 6 shows a steady increase in the number of deaths recorded as caused by alcoholism, and also in the proportion they bear to the total. Figures for Quebec are not available prior to 1926. It will be seen that deaths from alcoholism (excluding Quebec) have more than doubled in the seven years tabulated. The total deaths from cirrhosis of the liver show a similar increase from 144 in 1921 to 214 in 1925. A slight decrease in the other provinces in 1926 and 1927 is more than offset by the large number of deaths from that cause in Quebec. The number specified as due to alcoholism seems to bear no relation to the total, as the returns are at present made by physicians.

Table No.1. CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, 1912-1928.

YEARS	POPULATION Estimated as at June 1	TOTAL CONSUMPTION: SPIRITS Fiscal year ending Mar. 31. Gallons of Proof Spts.	MALT LIQUORS Gallons	WINES Native (Gallons, Calendar year)	WINES Imported (Gallons, Calendar year)	CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA: SPIRITS	MALT	WINES Imported	Native and Imported
1912	7,365,205	7,605,254	48,970,003	-	898,389	1.032	6.649	.122	-
1913	7,527,208	8,555,170	54,345,938	-	1,088,102	1.136	7.220	.145	-
1914	7,692,832	8,488,163	58,140,859	-	1,061,935	1.103	7.558	.138	-
1915	7,862,078	6,966,619	49,013,850	-	802,527	.886	6.234	.102	-
1916	8,035,584	5,941,309	39,966,048	-	514,861	.739	4.974	.064	-
1917	8,180,160	5,754,879	35,007,172	-	530,631	.703	4.279	.065	-
1918	8,328,382	5,687,017	28,527,611	308,326	529,018	.682	3.425	.063	.101
1919	8,478,546	3,353,141	26,033,481	843,533	223,865	.395	3.070	.026	.126
1920	8,631,475	5,256,546	36,902,609	515,280	720,556	.608	4.275	.083	.143
1/1921	8,788,483	6,361,555	35,576,495	420,939	694,149	.723	4.048	.079	.126
1922	8,908,550	2,066,274	38,450,777	754,344	464,517	.231	4.316	.052	.136
1923	9,028,240	1,850,381	36,841,573	843,105	341,983	.204	4.081	.038	.131
2/1924	9,150,940	2,152,033	43,809,836	1,140,074	567,719	.235	4.781	.062	.186
3/1925	9,268,700	2,090,179	48,197,798	1,371,942	673,387	.225	5.200	.073	.220
1926	9,389,693	2,510,869	52,595,657	2,693,021	697,602	.267	5.601	.074	.361
4/1927	9,519,220	2,894,322	51,879,344	2,699,016	856,079	.304	5.450	.092	.373
1928	9,658,000	4,105,982	58,625,673	4,305,422	1,181,192	.425	6.070	.122	.557

1/ B.C. and Quebec Liquor Commissions commenced sales.

2/ Alberta and Manitoba commenced sales.

3/ Saskatchewan Liquor Commission commenced sales.

4/ Ontario and New Brunswick Liquor Commissions commenced sales.

Table 2. GROSS VALUE OF SALES AS REPORTED BY THE PROVINCIAL LIQUOR CONTROL BOARDS, BY PROVINCIAL FISCAL YEARS.

Province	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
British Columbia	(1) 6,344,617	9,275,993	11,663,795	11,409,671	13,434,345	13,805,089	13,956,910
Alberta	-	-	(2) 2,632,605	3,734,111	4,268,586	4,858,849	(3)1,256,353
Saskatchewan	-	-	-	-	(4)7,812,675	10,305,208	11,708,534
Manitoba	-	-	3,639,179	(5)2,962,902	3,745,377	3,793,772	3,985,005
Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	(6)17,533,659	48,995,591
Quebec	15,212,801	19,698,773	19,812,781	17,887,588	19,018,299	22,425,136	24,229,624
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,562,367
Total	21,557,418	28,874,766	37,748,360	35,994,278	48,279,282	72,721,713	107,694,384

(1) June 30, 1921, to March 31, 1922.

(2) May 12, to Dec. 31, 1924 only.

(3) Jan. 1, to March 31, 1928 only

(4) April 16, 1925, to March 31, 1926.

(5) Sept. 1, to April 30, 1925.

(6) June 1, to Oct. 31, 1927.

Table 3. MANUFACTURES, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, 1914, 1919-1929.

Fiscal Years	1914	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
MANUFACTURES												
Spirits(Prf.Gals)	6,972,583	4,187,109	2,356,328	4,194,691	5,050,187	3,828,878	4,411,895	7,287,691	5,434,328	9,121,050	11,596,200	-
Malt Liquors Gals.	56,060,846	26,247,562	36,984,278	36,194,626	38,541,746	36,902,066	44,080,490	48,389,995	52,448,853	51,755,840	58,397,913	-
(Calendar Years)												
Wines(Fermented)Gals.	-	-	-	421,713	756,520	858,651	1,144,559	1,388,265	2,725,745	2,731,748	4,305,422	-
IMPORTS												
Spirits Gals.	3,780,644	441,633	1,444,601	3,554,214	1,368,297	1,210,413	1,291,847	1,194,500	1,449,361	1,633,254	2,457,131	2,604,769
Malt Liquors "	2,082,194	67,453	56,058	74,105	49,760	54,241	96,647	91,928	152,152	153,105	234,701	242,100
Wines "	1,067,508	223,915	720,556	694,149	364,507	341,983	567,704	673,347	697,602	756,179	1,259,855	1,334,873
Value of Imports $	8,373,228	1,849,666	9,135,536	34,646,207	24,524,202	20,935,291	21,486,439	19,123,629	25,254,073	29,312,315	45,900,187	48,844,111
EXPORTS												
Spirits-Domestic	798,643	638,728	1,840,653	901,014	198,393	413,525	1,239,454	1,260,729	1,359,441	1,583,365	1,826,089	2,389,543
Foreign	-	29,600	4,179	8,730	32,497	89,710	39,105	14,637	21,277	143,043	247,506	245,185
Total -Gallons	798,643	668,328	1,844,832	909,744	231,890	503,235	1,278,559	1,275,366	1,380,718	1,726,408	2,163,595	2,634,728
Malt Liquors, Dom.	10,287	253,333	209,113	793,172	472,735	1,509,763	3,192,491	3,142,048	3,786,164	4,252,583	3,825,003	4,110,698
For.	-	21,375	923	-	119	1,756	4,326	-	-	12	388	634
Total-Gallons	10,287	274,708	210,036	793,172	704,854	1,511,519	3,196,817	3,142,048	3,786,164	4,252,595	3,825,391	4,111,332
Wines, Domestic	6,985	3,680	6,914	2,441	2,100	870	1,949	6,277	20,896	34,179	32,184	40,046
Foreign	-	2,722	641	2,906	797	2,663	540	753	1,962	19,321	132,748	195,227
Total-Gallons	6,985	6,402	7,555	5,347	2,897	3,533	2,489	7,030	22,858	53,500	164,932	235,273
Total Value - Dom.	1,049,597	1,958,843	4,639,937	3,207,632	1,790,249	5,906,326	14,854,175	16,225,533	21,207,777	24,838,053	27,287,137	30,118,907
For.	295,281	186,325	20,551	121,338	675,431	2,097,026	862,530	275,355	488,696	3,167,643	7,532,403	8,192,429
Total Value All Exports	1,344,878	2,145,168	4,660,488	3,328,970	2,465,680	8,003,342	15,716,705	16,500,888	21,696,473	28,005,696	34,819,530	38,311,336
Excess of Imports over Imports	$ 7,028,350	$ x 295,502	$ 4,475,048	$ 31,317,237	$ 22,058,522	$ 12,931,849	$ 5,769,734	$ 2,622,741	$ 3,557,600	$ 1,306,619	$ 11,090,657	$ 10,532,775

x Excess of exports.

Table 4. GOVERNMENT REVENUE FROM THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(A)
DOMINION REVENUE.

Year	Excise Duties	Excise War Taxes	Total Excise	Customs Duties	Total Liquor Revenue
Fiscal Years - March 31,	$	$	$	$	$
1913	9,602,118	-	9,602,118	9,097,715	18,699,833
1914	9,168,346	-	9,168,346	9,485,612	18,653,958
1915	8,849,384	-	8,849,384	8,852,478	17,701,862
1916	8,798,854	-	8,798,854	7,488,454	16,287,308
1917	9,989,782	-	9,989,782	5,462,155	15,451,937
1918	11,567,013	-	11,567,013	4,050,177	15,617,190
1919	6,983,497	-	6,983,497	1,538,696	8,522,193
1920	9,026,743	-	9,026,743	5,845,657	14,872,400
1921	5,841,764	8,703,177	14,544,941	15,291,747	29,836,688
1922	8,042,688	2,078,041	10,120,729	11,518,439	21,639,168
1923	8,046,139	2,771,833	10,818,072	12,288,103	23,106,175
1924	9,464,135	4,386,119	13,850,254	13,071,977	26,922,231
1925	9,501,395	4,736,177	14,237,562	12,069,235	26,306,797
1926	11,036,715	5,562,087	16,598,802	14,606,394	31,205,196
1927	14,117,931	5,316,583	19,434,514	16,422,608	35,857,122
1928	18,495,632	6,491,576	24,987,208	24,818,083	49,805,291
Total	158,532,136	40,045,593	198,577,819	171,907,530	370,485,349

Table 4. GOVERNMENT REVENUE FROM THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(B)

PROVINCIAL REVENUE AND GRAND TOTAL.

Year	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask-atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total Provincial Revenues	GRAND TOTAL in CANADA
Fiscal Year -	Sept.30	Dec.31	Oct. 30	June 30	Oct.31	April 30	April 30	Dec.31	Mar.31		
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,699,833
1914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,653,958
1915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,701,862
1916	-	1,000 1/	43,273	1,047,768	346,168	864	213,209	12,624	75,924	1,740,830	18,028,138
1917	-	200	9,195	1,326,093	192,531	-	252,783	13,734	67,384	1,861,922	17,313,859
1918	-	66	10,892	1,375,939	213,709	1,725	660,323	11,224	37,735	2,311,613	17,928,803
1919	-	13,448	9,709	1,356,104	316,087	1,770	-	294,969	97,011	2,089,098	10,611,281
1920	-	51,100	9,491	1,554,079	1,010,788	27,045	30,000	501,476	653,281	3,837,260	18,609,660
1921	75,000	30,000	14,859	1,199,268	888,886	83,335	18,973	250,755	222,526	2,784,102	32,620,790
1922	279,996	23,000	296,907	2,860,010	1,390,319	-	37,039	922,034	1,393,645	7,202,953	28,842,121
1923	506,688	14,000	403,431	4,345,073	889,817	245,686	39,494	1,054,318	1,600,044	9,098,554	32,204,729
1924	366,879	44,000	437,310	4,079,444	1,037,701	679,171	49,915	1,224,272	2,046,327	9,965,023	36,887,254
1925	51,820	45,000	352,861	4,197,235	1,045,004	522,318	30,586	1,644,840	1,312,061	9,201,731	35,508,528
1926	122,486	57,000	416,075	5,339,393	1,083,802	699,454	732,022	1,954,875	1,476,670	11,881,778	43,086,974
1927	167,973	15,000	123,402	5,700,000	4,750,366	727,463	615,829	2,184,361	2,509,260	16,793,654	52,650,776
1928	244,391	-	335,027	7,000,000	8,130,390	926,163	600,000	2,765,009	2,752,229	22,755,210 2/	72,560,501
Total	1,815,233	293,814	2,462,433	41,380,406	21,955,568	3,914,994	3,280,173	12,836,491	14,244,099	101,523,728	471,909,067

1/ Figures prior to 1921 are indicative rather than accurate, as provincial accounts in that period do not always differentitate liquor revenue from other sources, e.g. liquor licenses not always separated from others; fines for infractions of liquor laws not separated from other fines.

2/ This does not include all the profits of Liquor Control Boards, e.g., in Saskatchewan the total profits of the Board were $2,199,501, while only $600,000 appears in the Ordinary Revenue; in British Columbia an additional $418,953 distributed direct to the municipalities by the Control Board. On the other hand, the Alberta total for 1928 really includes the revenue for 15 months.

Table 5. CRIMINAL STATISTICS RELATING TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(A)
Convictions for Indictable Offences.

Year ending Sept. 30.	Total Convictions	Illicit Stills	Driving While Drunk	Use of Liquors by Convicted Persons				
				Moderate	Immoderate	Not Stated	% Immoderate Among Reported	% Immoderate in Convicted for Class I Offences
1912	15,566	-	(b)	9,339	3,063	(c)3,164	24.7	(d) 26.7
1913	18,320	-	-	8,044	3,183	7,093	28.3	39.1
1914	21,438	-	-	7,539	3,174	10,725	29.6	35.8
1915	20,625	-	-	7,394	2,348	10,883	24.1	24.2
1916	19,160	-	-	7,377	1,891	9,892	20.4	20.1
1917	15,559	-	-	5,387	1,332	8,840	19.8	18.7
1918	17,370	-	-	11,656	1,357	4,357	10.4	13.7
1919	18,396	-	-	10,726	1,276	6,394	10.6	18.1
1920	18,443	239	48	11,000	1,232	6,211	10.07	14.2
1921	19,396	220	142	11,331	1,322	6,743	10.04	14.2
1922	(a)15,720	643	202	8,990	1,197	5,533	10.17	11.9
1923	15,188	1,068	353	8,509	944	5,755	9.9	12.0
1924	16,258	955	529	9,013	1,015	6,230	10.1	12.5
1925	17,219	548	609	9,518	1,330	6,371	12.2	14.2
1926	17,448	405	724	9,121	1,158	7,169	11.1	11.2
1927	18,836	353	953	10,848	1,399	6,589	11.4	13.6
1928	21,691	291	1,322	11,627	1,962	8,102	14.4	13.6

(a) Convictions for indictable offences by juveniles are, from 1922, separately listed under "Juvenile Convictions for Major Offences."

(b) From 1924 "Driving Auto While Drunk" is listed under "Summary Convictions", but not included under either "Traffic Convictions" or "Drunkenness" in above table.

(c) In view of the large number of those whose use of liquors is not stated, these figures should be used with caution. The percentage of immoderates amongst those convicted of Class I offences is probably under rather than over the true figure.

(d) Class I includes all "Offences Against the Person", such as murder, manslaughter, rape, seduction, incest, assaults, assault on females, procuration, etc.

Table 5. CRIMINAL STATISTICS RELATING TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(B)

Summary Convictions.

Year ending Sept. 30.	Total Convictions	Convictions for Infractions of Traffic Laws	Convictions for Drunkenness: Total Convictions	Convictions for Drunkenness: % of Total Summary Convictions	Convictions for Drunkenness: % of Total Less Traffic Convictions	Convictions for Infractions of Liquor and Temperance Acts: Total Convictions	Convictions for Infractions of Liquor and Temperance Acts: % of Total Summary Convictions	Convictions for Infractions of Liquor and Temperance Acts: % of Total Less Traffic Convictions
1912	130,960	(e)12,462	53,171	40.6	44.8	5,671	4.36	4.8
1913	154,818	15,020	60,975	39.3	43.6	5,969	3.87	4.28
1914	161,597	13,246	60,067	37.2	40.4	5,871	3.64	3.96
1915	132,430	10,549	41,161	31.1	33.7	5,452	4.13	4.50
1916	104,631	11,381	32,730	31.2	35.1	6,248	6.00	6.71
1917	98,452	16,338	27,882	28.3	33.9	7,339	7.48	8.94
1918	105,899	21,181	21,026	19.8	24.8	7,472	7.11	8.89
1919	111,623	25,296	24,217	21.7	28.5	7,382	6.56	8.58
1920	144,265	43,890	39,769	27.5	39.6	10,247	7.11	10.24
1921	155,376	51,844	34,358	22.1	32.8	10,460	6.74	10.15
1922	136,322	47,977	25,048	18.3	28.3	8,519	6.25	9.67
1923	137,493	49,416	25,565	18.6	29.0	10,088	7.35	11.45
1924	142,999	59,529	27,338	19.1	32.7	10,449	7.07	12.57
1925	151,825	63,149	26,751	17.6	30.1	11,636	7.70	13.21
1926	169,913	87,303	28,317	16.1	34.2	13,512	7.94	16.47
1927	193,240	95,381	31,171	16.1	31.8	12,477	6.46	12.65
1928	(f)245,000	140,117	33,095	13.5	31.5	15,150	6.18	14.44

(e) While Summary Convictions increased 47% from 1912 to 1927, Indictable Offences increased only 21%. Two factors are mainly responsible: (a) the separate listing of Juvenile Indictable Offences as Juvenile Major Offences, and (b) the rapid increase in convictions for offences against regulations concurrent with the increase in the number of motor cars. Traffic convictions in 1912 formed only 9.2% of the total, while in 1927 they formed 49.3%. If traffic convictions are deducted there is an actual decrease in convictions during the period of 17.4%. Hence, for illustration, the convictions for drunkenness and infractions of liquor and temperance acts are shown as percentages of both "Total Summary Convictions" and "Total Summary Convictions less Traffic Convictions."

(f) An approximate figure, which will, however, not be greatly in error when the final figure is available.

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