

the retail sale of liquor within its limits. For instance, in the Province of Ontario in 1905, 607 of the municipalities voted "wet" and only 187 voted "dry," but in subsequent years the proportion of dry municipalities steadily increased till in 1916 they numbered 574, as against 277 with a wet vote. In Quebec the proportion of dry municipalities was even higher, being 603 out of 933 in 1898, whilst in 1922 nine-tenths of the municipalities were under local prohibition. It is to be remembered that under local option the dry localities in many instances were adjacent to wet localities, and this interfered to a considerable extent with the successful operation of the local prohibition. Hence the demand for Provincial prohibition again arose, and it received a considerable impetus from the outbreak of the war. This impetus culminated in 1918 in the passage of National prohibition, and from April 1, 1918, till December 31, 1919, the manufacture, importation, and sale of liquor was prohibited throughout Canada. Its effects on convictions for drunkenness are not nearly so marked as would be expected, judging from the more striking results obtained in this country under a restricted liquor policy (*cf.* Chapter IV.).

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Convictions for Drunkenness.</i>	<i>Relative Number.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Convictions for Drunkenness.</i>	<i>Relative Number.</i>
1912	53,271	100	1918	21,026	40
1913	60,975	114	1919	24,217	45
1914	60,067	113	1920	39,769	75
1915	41,161	77	1921	34,362	64
1916	32,730	61	1922	25,048	47
1917	27,882	52			

The data in the Table show that in 1918-19 the convictions fell only to about 40 per cent. their pre-war