

number, but the effect was in reality rather more favourable than this, as no account is taken of the gradual increase of population.

Much more striking evidence was obtained in Toronto, the chief city of a predominantly dry Province, and the correspondence between arrests for drunkenness (per 10,000 of the population) and the incidence of legal enactments is very remarkable. We see from the Table that the introduction of prohibition in the Province of Ontario, which came into force on September 17, 1916, was followed in 1917 by a reduction of arrests to less than a third their 1914 figure. The advent of National prohibition in 1918-19 caused a fall to less than a fourth the 1914 arrests; but in 1920, when National prohibition was repealed, distilleries and breweries were reopened, and importation of liquor permitted, the convictions immediately increased over 50 per cent. In 1921 and 1922 importation was prohibited again, and the arrests fell almost to their 1918-19 level.

| <i>Year.</i> | <i>Arrests.</i> | <i>Conditions.</i> |
|--------------|-----------------|--|
| 1914 .. | 303 | No prohibition. |
| 1915 .. | 241 | Closing hours at 8 p.m. instead of 11 p.m. |
| 1916 .. | 209 | Provincial prohibition for last 3½ months of year. |
| 1917 .. | 96 | Provincial prohibition. |
| 1918 .. | 70 | Provincial prohibition and National prohibition. |
| 1919 .. | 78 | Provincial prohibition and National prohibition. |
| 1920 .. | 119 | Provincial prohibition. National prohibition repealed: importation permitted. |
| 1921 .. | 80 | Provincial prohibition. National prohibition repealed: importation prohibited. |
| 1922 .. | 77 | Provincial prohibition. National prohibition repealed: importation prohibited. |