

British Columbia repealed its prohibition law in 1921, and by a new law provided that all liquor should be sold through Government dispensaries and only to persons who had permits to buy. These permits cost five dollars, and therefore discriminated strongly in favour of the well-to-do classes. They did not really restrict the sale, for a permit held by a woman showed that in seven weeks thirty-five dozen bottles of beer and thirteen bottles of spirits were obtained. In addition to Government sales, there was a great deal of smuggled liquor, and it is stated (August 1, 1922) that "during the last three months over 60,000 cases of liquor have arrived from Great Britain, and less than 5,000 were consigned to the Liquor Control Board."*

In the *Province of Manitoba* strong opposition to prohibition developed in 1921, and in 1923 a system was voted upon and carried, by 108,244 votes to 68,244, in favour of State ownership and control. The Province afterwards voted by a 38,056 majority against the sale of beer in hotels, as it was opposed to public drinking or anything in the nature of the open bar. In 1923 the *Province of Alberta* repealed its prohibition law and substituted a similar policy to Manitoba, and the *Province of Saskatchewan* took a similar course in 1924. An even more significant decision has been reached in the *Province of Ontario*, which may be regarded as the real centre of the prohibition movement. In 1919, after a three years' trial of war-time prohibition, it rejected a proposal to repeal the Ontario Temperance Act by a majority of 423,508. The votes cast for continuance were 68 per cent., but when another vote was taken in 1924 they fell to 51

* "Alliance Year Book," 1924, p. 44.