

the Canada Temperance Act when it came into force in a county of this province came into force on the first day of May. The judicial year, for which the figures are given in the table referred to, ends with the 30th day of September. There is therefore a little difficulty in making comparisons between Canada Temperance Act years and license years, inasmuch as the figures for the year in which the Canada Temperance Act began to operate, and the year in which it ceased to operate, are figures covering a period during which the law was part of the time a license law and part of the time a prohibition.

Another difficulty met with in the making of comparisons is the fact that the Canada Temperance Act affects a municipal county or a city, while the figures of commitments for drunkenness are for judicial counties, which are not in all cases coextensive with municipal counties.

Where a municipal county includes a city, the city and county are united for judicial purposes, and the figures for commitments cover both. There were five counties, namely: Brant, Carleton, Frontenac, Lincoln and Middlesex, in which the Canada Temperance Act was carried; but each of these counties included a city in which the license law remained in operation. The figures for these judicial counties are, therefore, for territory partly under license and partly under Canada Temperance Act.

The judicial counties of Simcoe, Victoria and Haliburton and Renfrew, and the judicial districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, include portions of territory that did not come under the Canada Temperance Act, although parts of the three counties and of the district named were under that Act. The figures for these three counties and that district are also, in each case, figures for territory that was partly under license and partly under Canada Temperance Act.

The Canada Temperance Act was carried, altogether, in twenty-five municipal counties and two cities. It affected, however, twenty-six of the judicial districts set out in the above-mentioned table. The judicial districts of Brant, Carleton, Frontenac, Lincoln, Middlesex, Muskoka and Parry

Sound, Renfrew, Simcoe, and Victoria and Haliburton, were as has been said, partly under license and partly under Canada Temperance Act. The judicial counties of Bruce, Dufferin, Elgin, Halton, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds and Grenville, Lennox and Addington, Norfolk, Northumberland and Durham, Ontario, Oxford, Peterborough, Stormont, Dundas and Glengary, and Wellington came entirely under Canada Temperance Act in every part of their respective jurisdictions. The remaining sixteen judicial counties remained throughout under license.

The county of Halton changed from license to Canada Temperance Act in the judicial year 1882 and changed back to license in the year 1888.

The Canada Temperance Act did not come into force in any other county for three years after the commencement of its operation in Halton. Halton, therefore, has to be considered to a certain extent by itself.

If we omit the years of change, 1882 and 1888, we find from the official table referred to, the following facts: For the six years from 1876 to 1881 inclusive, the county of Halton had 54 commitments for drunkenness, an average of 9 per year. For the five following years of Canada Temperance Act, from 1883 to 1887 inclusive, the county of Halton had 19 commitments for drunkenness, an average of 3.8 per year. For the three years 1889 to 1891 inclusive, subsequent to the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act, the county of Halton had 41 commitments for drunkenness, an average of 10.3 per year.

Of the other twenty-five judicial counties, Bruce, Dufferin, Huron, Norfolk, Oxford, Renfrew, Stormont, etc., changed from license to Canada Temperance Act in 1885. All of these, excepting Oxford, changed back to license in 1888. Oxford changed in 1889. Because of the overlapping of judicial and municipal counties already mentioned, it happened that the judicial counties of Sherbrooke, Victoria, and the judicial district of Muskoka and Parry Sound, came partly under the Canada Temperance Act in 1885, still more under that Act in 1886, changed in part back to license in 1888, and came entirely under license in 1889. The remaining fif-