

tically abstainers from liquor; they drank only occasionally, and many rarely. And of the 3,695 other convicts, classified as intemperate, who were committed to the penitentiaries in the last six years, considerable numbers came from prohibition provinces. For example, 106 prisoners, convicted of serious crimes, were, in a single year, sent to Dorchester Penitentiary from the prohibition districts of Nova Scotia, and many other prisoners were from Prince Edward Island and the "dry" districts in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. Numerous of the prisoners in Kingston Penitentiary come from rural counties in Ontario under local option; the two occupations predominating among the Kingston convicts are farmers numbering 46 and laborers aggregating 158.

Per Capita Consumption of Hard Liquors Higher Than Ever.

Fact No. 10.—If local option and prohibition prohibit, why is it that the per capita consumption of spirituous liquors is now higher in Canada than at any time in the last twenty-eight years?

This is a fact disclosed in the 1913 Dominion Inland Revenue Department Report. Thirteen years ago the consumption of spirituous liquors per head of the population was only .701 gallons. In 1913 it was 1.112 gallons per head. In the fiscal year 1912-1913, the distilleries in Canada produced 1,674,052