

department of trade throughout the kingdom, the derangement of many of our industrial operations, and the imperfection of the work produced in consequence of the intemperate habits of our people, the loss to the nation in strength and skill is calculated, on competent evidence, to amount to one-sixth of the aggregate of our productive resources." This statement is further corroborated by the report made by a Select Committee of the British House of Commons so far back as 1834. This committee, of which Lord Althorpe, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. J. S. Buckingham, Mr. Hawes, and other distinguished men were members, estimated that one million out of every six of the whole manufactured mineral and agricultural productions of the country was the loss sustained by the commerce of the country from intemperance. Now, sir, supposing that in Canada the ravages of intemperance are not so great; supposing that the loss to the industry of the country is one-tenth, instead of one-sixth; let us calculate what the loss really is. By the census of 1871, we find that the various industries of this country are carried on by 1,009,848 persons. This includes every person who reported himself as being engaged in any occupation whatever. Well then, if one-tenth of the industrial energy of the people is lost through intemperance, it follows that one-tenth of our working population, or 100,000 persons, are non-producers, that is, they add nothing to the productive wealth of the country. Sir, I ask the particular attention of the House to this startling fact. Our opponents tell us that the prohibition of this traffic would be "an interference with trade." Why sir, it is the existence of the traffic that interferes with trade, and could the traffic be stopped effectually, it would add to the industrial wealth of this country the produce of 100,000 persons. Let me ask my Hon. friend the Minister of Immigration, what he would give if he could add at this present moment 100,000 laborers to the population of this country, representing as it would, an aggregate population of 400,000 persons. Such an addition to the labor capacity of our country would give a stimulus to trade that would be felt in every branch of industry, and I very much doubt if there would be any more clamoring for protection, either to manufacturers or agriculture.

But, sir, this is not the only loss to the industry of the country. Another great loss is this—that the liquor traffic absorbs a larger proportion of the wealth of the country than it gives *labor value* for. The value of any industry to a country consists in three things—the latent resources which it may develop, the value which it gives to the raw material, and the amount of labor which it represents. Now, sir, the liquor traffic develops no latent resources, but the latent resources of evil. I have shown in its ultimate results that it destroys the raw material, and I will now show the manner in which it absorbs the national wealth without absorbing a corresponding amount of labor. From the report of Commissioner Wells, of the U. S. Inland Revenue Department, for 1868, we find the number of distilleries to be 1,193, employing 5,416 hands, or nearly an average of five hands to each distillery. In Canada we have 18 distilleries and 151 breweries, being a total of 169. Supposing these employed an average of twelve hands each, this would give about 2,000 hands for the production of the liquor made or consumed in Canada. Now, sir, the amount of money paid by the consumer for intoxicating drinks will represent the capital actually absorbed by the traffic. To ascertain that amount with accuracy is somewhat difficult, but a fair approximation at

least may be made. For England, according to Levi, another eminent Wells, than whom there is nearly \$20 per head. \$1,463,000,000, or near consumer, taking the profits made by the retailer the duty. This estimate is a reasonable one—would give Canada by the liquor trade the argument is this—that as manufacturers, or, if would make 14,000 in a way would absorb the labor week. Did the working advantage would accrue of capital to other industries movement for the overthrow

From what has been the liquor traffic, it must be the source of revenue to the economy that revenue is if any trade has a tendency which alone revenue can fruit. But even if the traffic is so great that we could grounds. Let us see what the Department, which is a sacrifice of one-tenth of amounts to may be fairly energy of a people is seen above what they consume of the country. Last year one million laborers, amounting to \$90 to each laborer \$9,000,000. Then we have one out of every 650 inhabitants the statement made in (Mr. Charlton), while spent on liquors already paid of the material consumed the cost of the administration payment of police magistracy capital absorbed in prisons chargeable to the traffic, and we pay, all for the sake of