

Apart, however, from the legal aspect of the case, there is the moral side, which invites the closest attention.

These lotteries are a drain upon the resources of the poorer classes of the population of Canada. This class, more than any other, is tempted by the prospect of what to them is considered a fortune, in winning the larger prizes. Money is constantly and consistently squandered in the pursuit of prizes seldom won.

The magnitude of the evil is presented in the accompanying table, compiled by the Montreal Star, after its editors had made a painstaking and exact calculation of the conditions:—

A FEW LOTTERY AND POLICY STATISTICS.

Montreal has three lotteries and four policy establishments.
 Each year there are at least 110 lottery drawings.
 Each year there are 2,804 policy drawings.
 Ten people contribute to the lotteries annually some \$2,400,000.
 Of this sum perhaps half is given back in prizes.
 6,000,000 of policy tickets are sold every year to people who pay from ten cents to one dollar apiece for them, and now a charter has been granted for still another lottery.

From the Montreal papers also has been taken a correct description of the various methods of gambling practiced by these so-called Art Unions.

LOTTERIES IN THE STATES.

The experience of the United States with lottery enterprises—and it cannot be said that the establishments in Montreal are anything else—is both interesting and instructive to recall. For the purpose of illustration, the case of the Kentucky Lottery may be chosen.

When that concern was fighting for its life in the courts of that State, and when, finally, the illegality of its existence was shown in a judgment in the Court of Appeals, the deliverance was accompanied by this opinion:

“a privilege which tends to foster and encourage a spirit of gaming; is productive of injury to the people of the Commonwealth, and is against common right.”