

The Lighthouse Lamp

When at night I draw the curtains,
and look out upon the sea,
I watch the yellow lighthouse lamp
flash out, 'One, two and three;
Calling, 'Here are reefs to wreck you!
and 'Good sailorman, take care!
An island here with rocky shores, be-
ware, sea-folk, beware!
'Tis I, the lonely lighthouse lamp, that
calls you on the deep.
I glow when fog is thick and cold,
when daylight is asleep.
Watch close! Ride sure! Take heart
again! Keep safely out to sea!
I send my warning out to you, my
friendly warning out to you,
I flash, "One, two and three."

When morning comes to wake me, and
I look across the bay,
The lighthouse lamp is fast asleep, all
in the light of day.
The tall, white tower is holding it. It
keeps it safely high.
The gray gulls circle round it, and
'We bring you dreams!' they cry.
'Dreams of the high, white stars at
night, dreams of the rocking sea,
Dreams of the ships that listen when
you call, "One, two and three!"
And more than all of these again, are
dreams to fill your sleep,
Of all the homes of sailormen, the wait-
ing homes of sailormen,
Whose happiness you keep.'
—Miriam Clark Potter, in the 'Youth's
Companion.'

The Cost to Canada

The amount actually paid for drink
by consumers, has been shown on a
conservative basis to be at least \$81,
392,969. This is total loss. It may be
said that it is spent for articles of con-
sumption, just as in the case of other
beverages. There is this difference,—
that in this case the purchased com-
modities immediately disappear, without
giving any benefit to the consumers.
Science and experience have demon-
strated the invariable uselessness, and the
very frequent injury, of drinking prac-
tices. The money is paid for a product
of investment and labor which product
is immediately totally destroyed, just
as if a house or crop were burned, or
destroyed by an earthquake. The
community is poorer by the value of
the property that has disappeared, that
is, what is received for the money un-
wisely paid for it.

The loss to the country through the
idleness of men who are kept from work
through their own drinking or the drink-
ing of others, has been shown to be
at least \$66,017,429.

Not fewer than 5,445 citizens have
their lives cut short every year because
of intemperance. Nearly all of these,
if they had lived, would have been a
part of the work-producing power of the
country. It has been shown that a
worker is worth at least \$500 to the
community, and if the average shorten-
ing of the lives of the four thousand be
taken at ten years each, our country
is impoverished every year through
drink-caused deaths to the amount of
\$27,225,000.

These amounts have to be added as
total loss to the amount paid for drink.
Had the idleness and death not taken
place, all the wealth production set out
would have been added to the country's
wealth production, and the country as
a whole and some individual citizens
are poorer to the extent set out.

It has been shown that the destruc-
tion in the manufacture of liquor of
grain that might have been exported
or otherwise used for the enrichment
of the country, involves a national loss
of \$4,000,000.

This, however, is a loss of a differ-
ent character. It is paid for out of the
money spent for strong drink, and
therefore cannot be added to the aggre-
gate national impoverishment twice.
The same is true of the item represent-
ing misdirected labor, which also has
been paid for by the liquor purchasers.

It is true in a sense that both the
grain and the labor, if not employed in
liquor-making, would have been repre-
sented by some surplus form of prod-
ucts which would have been available
for export, and resulted in the bringing
into this country of other wealth in

exchange or money to represent it; but
this more desirable exchange would not
have altered the position of the produc-
ers, who are already paid for their prod-
uct by the purchasers of the liquor.
We cannot add these items unto our
total bill of loss.

It is altogether different with the
next item in our calculations. As a re-
sult of the drinking of the liquor for
which the purchasers paid, the tax-
payers were called upon to pay over
large amounts for police courts, jails,
and the like. It has been shown that this
expenditure amounts to at least \$7,
087,285.

This is only a part of the expendi-
ture for this purpose. It is the part
contributed in taxes. Outside of this,
individual citizens are continually pay-
ing large sums voluntarily towards hos-
pitals, homes, and other institutions,
which they would not have to pay,
were it not for the liquor traffic. The
amount herein set out is only the

Receipts from the Liquor Traffic

Aggregate of Dominion Pro- vincial and Municipal Rev- enues	\$19,342,924
NET LOSS	162,379,759
	\$181,722,683

Readers who have carefully studied
the foregoing calculations will admit
their moderation. The charges against
the liquor traffic have been as small
as could be justified by any fair argu-
ment, and in the amount counted as
paid by consumers no allowance has
been made for the great extent to
which liquors have been diluted by ven-
dors, and sold below their full strength.
The expense to which the country is
put by the liquor traffic is very much
greater on the whole than what is rep-
resented by the public outlay and loss
which the foregoing table sets out. It
is well within the mark to say that the
liquor habit costs our country much



Mother's Darling

amount which the people are compelled
to contribute.

It is clear, then, that really the only
salvage from the money paid by the
liquor purchasers is the amount which
is taken out as revenue by the govern-
ment authorities, and which they would
have to collect from the people in some
other way, if they had not collected
it from them as part of the price of the
liquor.

Putting the various foregoing expen-
ditures in the form of a table, and set-
ting out against it the total revenue
which the liquor traffic contributes in
every way to meet this vast expendi-
ture, we obtain the following results:

Cost of the Liquor Traffic

Paid for liquor	\$81,392,969
Labor lost	66,017,429
Loss by deaths	27,225,000
Cost of intemperance	7,087,285
	\$181,722,683

more than \$180,000,000 per year.—The
Pioneer.

In the Making

A member of the British Parliament
is reported to have said that in the
mass of legislation for consideration he
had learned to apply in most cases the
test of this question: "What will it
do for the children?"

The action of Congress in establish-
ing a Bureau for Child Welfare, of
which Miss Julia Lathrop, of Hull
House, Chicago, has been appointed the
first chief, has finally given official
national recognition to the value of child
life, its importance to the nation, its
silent appeal for well-being registered in
the pathos and helplessness of the thou-
sands who are the victims of domestic
and social conditions involving health,
efficiency and morality. In the growth
of the higher estimate of human life

which has gradually manifested itself
during the past century, and which un-
derlies our peace and other humanitar-
ian movements, the child has come to
hold a place of increasing importance
in all work for physical, mental and
moral development, not only for his
own sake, but because of his potential-
ities as a citizen and as a bearer of the
life of the race.

Thus about the child to-day is wag-
ing the battle of forces contending for
good and for evil. If, on the one hand,
numberless agencies such as the world
has never before seen, are at work to
build up a sturdy manhood and woman-
hood, on the other hand are forces or-
ganized or inherent in the conditions
of the times openly assailing the weak-
ness of youth or subtly undermining its
slender defences.

The alcohol problem, like that of so-
cial purity, is pre-eminently a problem
of youth. Limited investigations have
confirmed the general impression that
the alcohol-using habit is begun, in the
majority of cases, before the age of
twenty-one. If youth can be pre-empted
for sobriety, the battle will be largely
won.

All studies of heredity have shown
the frequent coincidence of physical or
mental weakness in children of alcoholic
parentage. The last report of Craig
Colony for Epileptics (1911) shows that
of 272 new patients admitted 19 per
cent. had at least one drinking parent.
The same percentage of alcoholic par-
entage appears in the autopsy records
of 320 epileptic patients.

The parent's drinking habit may not
only start the child in life with a phys-
ical handicap, but it may contribute to
infant mortality through lack of proper
nourishment or care; it may create an
environment unfavorable to the best
physical and moral development. The
Chicago Juvenile Protective Association
in the first six months of 1910 dealt
with 1,379 cases of adult delinquency
which had drunkenness as their prime
causal factor. The Committee of Fift-
y concluded that about 45 per cent of
the destitution and neglect of children
was due to drink. Divorce statistics
show that in nineteen years ending 1906
there were in the United States 184,000
homes broken by divorce in which drink
was one cause of the divorce. Intem-
perance was present in about one di-
vorce case in every five.

The report of the Chicago Vice Com-
mission points out the heartrending
part which the use and sale of alcoholic
drinks play in the social corruption of
youth.

If there were no other reason for
combating the alcohol evil than the
spoliation of youth with all that it
portends to national and human wel-
fare, this would be reason enough. Any
custom must stand or fall by the test
—does it tend to improve the health,
vigor, efficiency and morality of the
race? Brought to this test, alcohol has
no place in twentieth century social
customs or economics. And just here is
the ultimate reason for all efforts for
the overthrow of the alcohol habit and
traffic.—The Scientific Temperance
Journal.

A Useful Gauge.—At a meeting of a
certain parish council in a southern dis-
trict a discussion took place upon the
proposed cutting down of some small
trees. Opinions so greatly differed as
to the size of the timber that, whilst
some of the speakers contended that it
consisted merely of brushwood, or sap-
lings at the most, there were others
who asserted that even full-grown
trees were standing on the spot in ques-
tion. At length one member, of par-
ticularly portly build said—"I'd like to
ask the surveyer what is the average
diameter of the bushes, saplings, or
trees in question?" "I should say," was
the reply, "that it would not in any
case be more than eight inches." "Just
as I thought!" urged the querying
member. "There isn't one of them as
chick as my head!"

Wretched from Asthma.—Strength of body
and vigor of mind are inevitably impaired by the
visitations of asthma. Who can live under the
cloud of recurring attacks and keep body and mind
at their full efficiency? Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma
Remedy dissipates the cloud by removing the
cause. It does relieve. It does restore the sufferer
to normal bodily trim and mental happiness.