

Three National Drink Bills.

What the Liquor Traffic Costs the United States, Great Britain, and Canada Every Year.

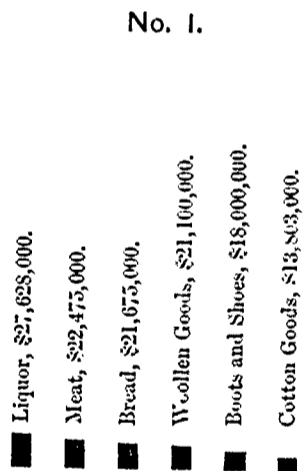
\$1,527,000,000!

TWICE AS MUCH AS FOR BREAD!

The diagrams given here hardly need any explanation. They present the truth regarding the liquor traffic with far more force than could be done by words. The three which are placed side by side represent respectively the expenditures of Canada, Great Britain, and the United States, arranged according to the size of their respective bills. Canada, with a population of four and a half millions, comes first; Great Britain, with a population of thirty-five millions, comes next; and the United States, with a population of forty-five millions, comes last. These three diagrams, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are all drawn on the same scale for purposes of comparison.

CANADA'S LIQUOR BILL, compared with various other large items of the expenditure of the Canadian people, based on the Census of 1881 and Government Blue Books, and compiled by Toronto *Globe*.

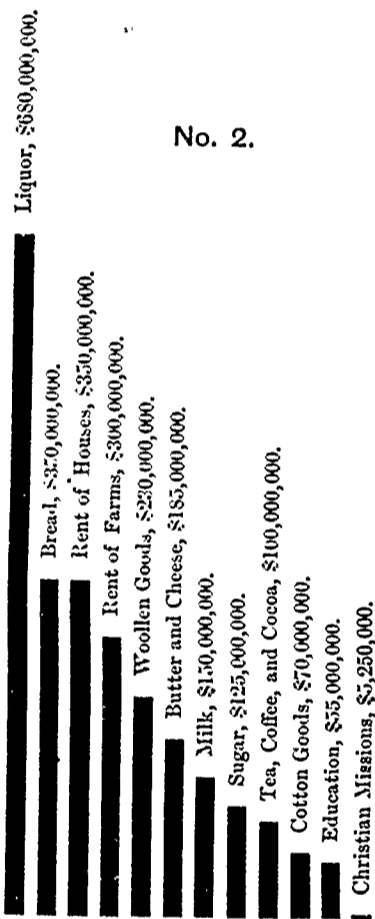
SCALE.—Each perpendicular inch represents \$200,000,000.



DIAGRAM, comparing the average Annual Expenditure of the United Kingdom on Intoxicating Liquors, with some other principal items of expenditure based on the figures of Mr. Hoyle.

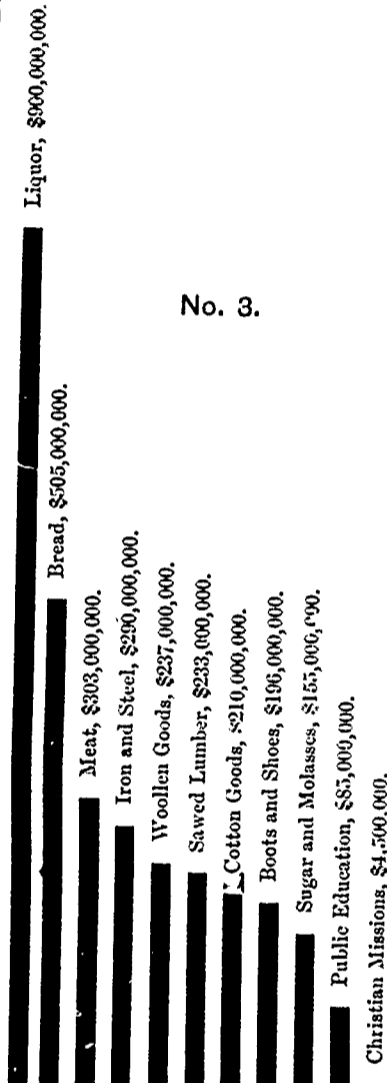
AVERAGE of ten years, 1874-83.

SCALE.—Each perpendicular inch represents \$200,000,000.



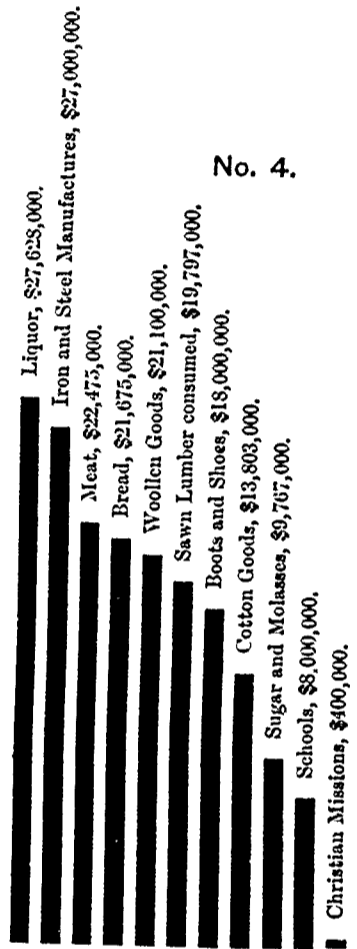
DIAGRAM, comparing the Annual Expenditure in the United States for intoxicating Liquors, with various other of the largest items of expenditure based on the figures of the *Christian Union*.

SCALE.—Each perpendicular inch represents \$200,000,000.



CANADA'S LIQUOR BILL, compared with various other large items of expenditure of the Canadian people, based on the Census of 1881 and Government Blue Books, compiled by the Toronto *Globe*.

SCALE.—Each perpendicular inch represents \$10,000,000.



COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURE per head on liquor in Canada, Great Britain, and United States, based on same authorities as other diagrams.

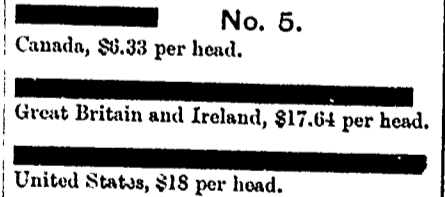


Diagram No. 4 is drawn upon a larger scale to show more accurately and more fully Canada's expenditure upon intoxicating liquors as compared with her expenditure upon other things.

Diagram No. 5 shows the average expenditure for each person in the United States, Great Britain, and Canada, for purposes of comparison. In Canada liquor is cheaper than in either of the other two

countries, so that the comparison cannot be used for showing the comparative quantity consumed per head of the population, though that also is greatly in favour of Canada.

Blind.

AMERICAN boys are not apt to be interested in the lives of foreign public men. Yet there was something in the history of Henry Fawcett, who died in November, that appeals to every young man.

At twenty-five he was a handsome, high-spirited, ambitious young fellow who had passed through Cambridge with honour, was studying for the bar, and was among his fellows a noted athlete and sportsman. One day, while out after partridges, an accidental shot blinded him for life. His friends looked upon his career as closed.

"I resolved," he said long afterwards, "that my life should go on precisely as if I still saw. I did not give up a

study, a pursuit, or even an amusement."

His success in his long fight with this terrible obstacle, is proved by the fact that he retained his position as fellow at Cambridge, entered into politics, was returned to Parliament, became one of the foremost Liberal leaders, wrote several books on political economy that are read in every country, and finally was appointed Postmaster-General.

This department has never been so efficient and so useful as it has been since Mr. Fawcett took it under his control. He established a parcel-post, changed the money-order system and improved the postal savings banks by which the poorest of the poor are en-

couraged and helped to habits of thrift and industry. In all the movements inaugurated or aided by Mr. Fawcett in Parliament, his motive was the elevation of the lower classes of his fellow-men.

Until the time of his death he remained a daring horseman, a skilful swimmer, skater, and angler. He conquered the difficulty which threw a bar across his life by simply ignoring it.

"When I found that I was black," said Dumas, "I resolved to live as if I were white, and so force men to look below my skin."

Not many of us find such obstacles waiting for us on the way through life as did these men. But each has his difficulty, which he fancies is an enemy.

Take it by the throat at once and it will prove a poor scare crow, a thing of shreds and patches; or sometimes a friend, helpful and strong.

For four hundred years the people of England have tried by the license system, embracing four hundred and fifty Acts of Parliament, to reduce the evils flowing from the use of intoxicating drink, and they have failed,— miserably failed—as the crowded prisons, and poor houses intimate. Where prohibition has had a trial for four hundred years, and failed as completely, it will, in common fairness and logic, be time for us to pronounce the verdict which shall consign it to the limbo of administrative mistakes.—*Selected*.