

to steal away the brain!" They get more than that. They get ghastly slaughter on the highways, the undermining of health and morals, financial ruin, and a heavily increased demand on the hospitals and morgues of the country. Think, Mr. Speaker, of the irony of the suggestion that organized gambling and booze could by any stretch of the imagination assist in the operation of hospitals! Is it not organized gambling, not only in sweepstakes, but through stock exchanges, in the necessities of life, which drives thousands of people in this country into hospitals, mental institutions, gaols, and premature graves, and is this not equally true of booze? How many of the poor people who would gamble their last dollar on a sweepstake to help a university, ever would or could have the privilege of a university education? And besides, what is the use of turning out graduates from high schools and universities when there are such limited opportunities for employment?

Then, Mr. Speaker, think of the shocking waste involved in this method of raising money. We have heard that even the Irish people are protesting against the Irish sweepstakes because of the injury inflicted upon their hospitals; but even apart from that, according to Mr. C. E. Silcox, writing in the *New Outlook* of April 8, this year, out of a total of three hundred and twenty-five million dollars paid into the twenty Irish sweepstakes up to March, 1937, only about fifty million has found its way into the coffers of the hospitals, or just 16 per cent, which means that the expense of raising this money was 84 per cent, while some community chests have been able to reduce their costs of collection to less than 10 per cent of the amount collected.

Any state that legalizes lotteries will have a new source of income—I do not question that—but must also be prepared for the consequences, and these are some of them. It will gain a few thousands of dollars at a cost of millions to its people. It will increase its own relief problem. It will encourage new rackets and racketeers. It will not be able to frown upon other forms of gambling. It will do incalculable harm to the morals of its children and its adult irresponsibles. It will increase public disrespect for governments. The contention that our hospitals would benefit, the plea that much money is now going out of the country on foreign sweepstakes that might as well be kept at home, to me are utterly fallacious—devil's arguments in defence of a racket that, from beginning to end, seethes with duplicity and dishonesty.

[Mr. P. J. Rowe.]

During the past three years—and I do not want to be left constantly in a negative position; I want to be able to offer something as an alternative to this—I have stated in this chamber many times that there is a living in sound goods and services of more than \$4,400 a year for every family in this country, enough to place every person beyond the borders of poverty and want forever, enough to provide comfortable homes, freedom, security and the happiness that everyone is seeking, if only sound and scientific principles of producing and distributing the wealth that we have and our resources were adopted. There is no possible excuse or reason for their not being adopted. With that income, we would have not the slightest difficulty in keeping up our hospitals and universities. The average man with a salary of \$4,400 has no difficulty whatever in making a reasonable contribution and paying adequate taxes to maintain these institutions.

The cure for the present loss or shortage of money in the pockets of the people can be found only by removing the cause. This is not a cure; this is an attempt to rearrange the consequences rather than to examine and remove the cause. I say we would be able, if we would undertake scientific and rational methods of producing our wealth and distributing it equitably, to do so without having to resort to such shameful, degrading and criminal methods as dishonest gambling and poison booze. I have repeatedly asked this government, and I again do so now, to make a survey similar to the Loeb survey in the United States, of the natural resources, inventions and machinery on the farms and in the factories of this country, with a view to determining the potential product capacity of the country, not in meaningless gold, silver or paper dollars, but in consumable sound goods and services, and then, having determined what wealth could be produced, and thus the standard of living available to all the people, go on the radio and carry to every home and hamlet in the land the glad tidings of abundance. I know of sixteen ways by which money is now being made in this country, all of which are unmoral, unethical, injurious and inimical to the general welfare of the people, but all of which are nevertheless clothed with the sanctity of law. Let the government, after telling the people what these abuses are, announce its intention of removing them by passing laws to make them illegal, in order that the people may inherit the earth and its riches, to the mutual benefit of all, and the injury of none.