

cents, and most of the beer consumed is sold in this way. This estimate puts the average price to the consumer as seventy cents per gallon.

After consultation with experienced men, the following prices have been taken as a reasonable basis for a calculation to ascertain the amount actually paid by the consumers for the quantities of liquor upon which duty is collected:

Canadian Spirits	\$6.00
Imported Spirits	8.00
Canadian Malt Liquors	0.70
Imported Malt Liquors	2.00
Imported Wines	5.00

The application of these estimates to the quantities already quoted will give the following tables the expenditure on intoxicating liquors in the Dominion of Canada for the year:

Canadian Spirits	\$23,563,872
Imported Spirits	17,019,824
Canadian Malt Liquors	27,160,266
Imported Malt Liquors	2,192,512
Imported Wines	6,931,175
Total	\$76,867,649

The official Government estimate of the population of Canada for the year ending March 31st, 1908, was 6,940,554, and the estimate made by the Indian Revenue Department of the quantity of liquor taken for consumption during the year, gives the following as the average for every thousand persons:

Spirits	889 gallons
Beer	5,812 "
Wine	96 "
Total	6,797 gallons

If the total expenditure for drink as above stated is divided by the estimated number of the population, and the quantity of liquor consumed is averaged for each member of the community, the following table is obtained giving the per capita consumption of drink and the expenditure on drink in the Dominion:

Gallons liquor consumed	6,797
Amount paid	\$11.08

2. Drink-Caused Idleness

The interference of the drinking habit with the country's wealth production is very great. The Royal Commission examined a great many employers of labor, and the general testimony of these men was that much time is lost by drinking employees, and that work is frequently interfered with, sometimes seriously, by the absence or incapacity of drinking men.

The loss to the country is, of course, not at all represented by the mere loss of time by men who are regularly employed. The country loses through drink because of the prevention of the production of wealth on account of the persons in jails, in hospitals, in asylums, out of employment, or in any way idle, when intemperance has caused the idleness.

It is also worthy of note, having been stated to the Commission by a number of witnesses, that the working of a gang of men in a factory, or any set of persons who work to a certain extent dependent upon each other, is much interfered with by the absence of some or even of one. This is more and more the case as industrial development progresses, as machinery is being more generally used, and work more and more subdivided. In a high-