of grain that would otherwise be among our surplus food products for export. There is loss through misdirection of the labor employed in this destruction. There is loss through the lessening of the market for products of all industries through the impoverishment of consumers. There is loss through the expenditure imposed upon the community in the custody and care of those who are morally, mentally and physically degraded through intemperance.

The business which causes all this waste is used by governmental institutions as a convenient method of raising revenue, because of the facilities it gives for imposing extra taxation on the consumers of drink. These consumers contribute to the direct loss that goes on, and also are required to make special and large contributions for public purposes.

These and some other aspects of the relation of the drink system to the individual and community wealth and poverty, will be presented in the following articles which readers will find worth careful consideration and preservation for future reference.

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1. Canada's Drink Bill

The total quantities of intoxicating beverages of different kinds entered for consumption in Canada for the year ending March 30th, 1908, is set out in the following table, compiled from the Government blue books, in which the various items are found:

	Gallons.
Canadian Spirits	3,927,312
Imported Spirits	2,127,478
Canadian Malt Liquors	38,800,380
Imported Malt Liquors	1,096,256
Imported Wines	1,386,235
Total	47,337,661

There is a quantity of native wine manufactured in Canada not included in the foregoing statement. It is not subject to duty. No license is necessary to authorize its sale by wholesale by the manufacturers, nor does it include some apple cider made in Canada. Nevertheless, it is unlawful to sell by retail without a license any native wine or cider which has an alcoholic strength greater than two and a half per cent. of proof spirit. The quantity of native wine and cider manufactured is not large. This article deals only with the liquors which pay customs or excise duties.

The figures for the quantities of intoxicating liquors consumed are definite. The revenue authorities are very careful in their inspection and measurement of the product of distilleries, malt houses and breweries, and in the enumeration of all imported goods. No doubt some intoxicating liquor is smuggled into Canada, or manufactured in Canada, but the quantity must be small.

It is well known that spirits are extensively diluted with water before being sold. The quantity paid for by consumers is, therefore, greater than what is stated in the foregoing table, which sets out the quantities actually paying duty. Therefore the estimate of cost to the consumer is such as to be well within the amount really paid by the purchasers.

The greater part of the liquor consumed in Canada is sold in the form of drinks across the counter in the bar-room. Some people purchase quantities in bulk for consumption at home, and allowance is made for this. For example, take the case of beer: a gallon sold in half-pint drinks at five cents each, would bring eighty