

Note.—A recapitulation of these items would be as follows.

Loss of one-tenth national industry.....	\$ 9,000,000
Sacrifice of life.....	6,000,000
Money spent on drink.....	25,000,000
Other losses referred to, say.....	1,000,000
Total.....	\$41,000,000
From which deduct revenue.....	5,000,000
Total loss.....	\$36,000,000

Now, sir, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister of Finance if these figures do not show that, even should the revenue suffer a temporary derangement by the prohibition of the traffic, whether or not the country can afford to pay out \$41,000,000 in order that he can avail himself of \$5,000,000 to relieve the pressure upon the expenditure for public works and other necessary improvements? I said *temporary* derangement, and I believe it would only be temporary. I think the impetus that would be given to trade by the increased thrift and industry of the people would very soon counterbalance the loss. Indeed, sir, I doubt very much if the revenue would not almost immediately be compensated from other sources. The money formerly spent on liquors would still be in the country. It would not be buried in the ground or wrapped up in a napkin. It would doubtless find its way through many channels into the public exchequer, without inflicting upon society any of those evils incident to the liquor traffic. Dutiable goods of other kinds would be more largely consumed, and what now is expended to gratify the base passions would doubtless contribute to the happiness and comfort of many of the suffering and the destitute. This was the case with Ireland some years ago. In the years 1809-10 and 1813-14 there was great scarcity in Ireland, and the distilleries were closed by order of the Government. Yet it was found that in these four years in which the consumption of liquors fell from 7½ million gallons to 4½ million, that the receipts from dutiable goods of other kinds was considerably greater than during the years 1811-12 and 1815-16, in which there was no scarcity of food, but a great abundance of drink through the distilleries being opened. The following figures are from the Tables of Trade and Navigation: In the importation of

Haberdashery, there was an increase of.....	£ 30,000
Drapery.....	1,356,170 yds.
Iron and hardware.....	£129,650
Cotton goods.....	93,000
Blankets.....	33,401 num.
Black tea.....	341,511 lbs.
Sugar.....	4,324 cwt.

These results, attained under the reduction of less than one-half the ordinary expenditure of the people upon intoxicating liquors, give a tolerably good idea of what would be attained under a thorough system of prohibition.

The Boston Chief of
For the last quarter
Number of ar
Lodgers.....

The last quarter of 1
Number of ar
Lodgers.....

Tot
“

Massachusetts repealed
tuted license. Governor
1869, said:

“The increase of drink
compared with the same
operation of the law. Th
being rapidly filled, and
commitments continue to
into force.”

The Chaplain of the S

“The prison never h
increasing tide of intempe
license law, is suffered to
crime, and the State must
other.”

Connecticut enacted a
the House, and 31 to 1 in
In 1855, in his annual M
said:

“There is scarcely an
coming tenantless, and a d

Governor Miller, in 1

“From my own know
State I have reason to bel
traffic in liquors has been