they receive as the reward for their labor the product of previous labor. This is to be remembered however that the total amount ~~number~~ of finished goods is a quantity which is continually increasing, continually being drawn from for subsistence & continually renewed through the operation of the industrial process. It is not a static fund but ~~try~~ a dynamic fund. The most important ommission of the Wages Fund theory is that it failed to take account of the quantity continually being produced, of the dynamic nature of the industrial process. It regarded the fund rather as static. The produce theory of wages on the other hand considers ~~rather~~ that wages are paid continuously out of a continuous product although in some cases they may be advanced out of capital or accumulated stores. While there is the one extreme, in the historical wages fund theory of ignoring the continuous product, the produce theory on the other hand has been pushed to the opposite ~~other~~ extreme and the function of capital in determining wages has been altogether overlooked. By regarding the wages fund as being not static, but dynamic, as extending over a period of time and therefore made up of capital previously in existence and produce since completed, a reconciliation of the two theories seems to be accomplished