

the farmer. These are now practically extinct, and even the farmer whose ancestors spun their yarn on the hand spinning-wheel and wove it on the hand-loom, now buys clothes made up in a big factory, and if the cloth were imported it would have passed through half a dozen processes in as many different mills, not one of which had any direct connection with the man who raised the wool. At the same period there were also hundreds of small grist mills grinding wheat with the old "upper and nether millstones," taking wheat from the farmer and returning it to the farmer without any money passing between them in the transaction; now the farmer takes his grain to the elevator, and sees no dusty miller, but goes to the store for his flour, which has been ground with steel rolls and refined with elaborate machinery in a mill capable of producing five thousand barrels of flour a day. So, also, there were in every village a blacksmith, wagon-shop and foundry, where the farmer might get every implement for his farm use made or repaired; now the village foundry and machine shop is in ruins, and the implements the farmer uses may come from a dozen different shops, each making, perhaps, but one or two classes of implement. The town or village of to-day, therefore, is no longer a self-contained unit, but trades and industries have been divided up, each one confined to special lines, and each depending on neighboring towns for the things it does not itself produce. This process has gone on in the mechanical industries, in the trades and professions, and even in the field of finance. Not only has this division and specialization of labor gone on through the territory of each industrial nation, making each class and each district dependent on the reciprocal work of the other, but, in spite of the obstruction of tariffs and of national prejudices and of differences in methods and customs, the same interdependence between one nation and another is resulting from the special advantages