

in any way. If you go into a cotton or woollen mill, what a quantity of machinery you find. You see at once how it befriends other trades. And so you will find it everywhere, except you go into a malting or brewery; very little machinery is needed there; destruction is generally easy work. It has been computed that if you spend twenty shillings on any other article, from six to eighteen shillings go to the worker, but that if you spend it on drink, only one shilling will go to him. The following estimates have been supplied to me by a gentleman well qualified to form a correct opinion on the subject:—

If we spend 20s. on shoes			the workmen get 15s.		
"	"	blankets	"	"	14s.
"	"	tin utensils	"	"	16s.
"	"	broad cloth and woollens	"	"	14s.
"	"	ladies' dresses	"	"	15s.
"	"	cutlery	"	"	18s.
"	"	books	"	"	16s.
"	"	gentlemen's wearing apparel	"	"	15s.
"	"	strong drink	"	"	4d. to 6d.

Thus, if you spend £6 a year on books, clothes, etc., you give employment to a man for five weeks at 3s. a day; while if you spend the same sum on drink you have only given employment for one day at the same wages.

The *Scottsman* newspaper says that the Caledonian Distillery, Edinburgh, turns over £1,500,000 per annum, and only employs 150 men; at the same ratio, our cotton trade would employ only 5000 persons, whereas it does employ 482,903.

The late Ernest Jones said that trades unions are necessary to protect the working men against the influx of labourers from the agricultural districts. Let us expend our national income upon legitimate articles of trade, and they can all be employed—ay, and converted into good customers, able to buy clothes and furniture, which they can't do now.