

then, an addition made to the country's wealth, by the work done in factories, amounting to \$214,525,417.

In another volume of the same census reports, we find an estimate of the value of the natural products of the country, that is, the products of the farms, the forests, the fisheries, and the mines. No doubt the aggregate is greater to-day, but we keep on unassailable ground by taking actual official figures which are not mere estimates. The total amount is estimated at \$511,666,306 for the year.

Here, then, we have two items giving us the greater part of what has been produced by the operation of labor upon material. Of course, these statements are incomplete. They do not take cognizance of the vast amount of useful work performed by commerce in the transportation and distribution of these products of industry. All these processes increase the usefulness and the value of the products dealt with. The results in actual production and in increasing the value of products is not fully represented by the two sums stated, which, however, aggregate \$726,191,723.

According to the estimate that the liquor traffic destroys one-twelfth of our country's wealth-producing power, the amount stated is only eleven-twelfths of what it would be if the liquor habit and the liquor traffic did not interfere with our workers and their work, and our country through loss of liquor-destroyed working power is kept poorer each year by \$60,515,977.

3. Misdirected Labor

As far as enriching the country is concerned, the labor of the men en-

gaged in the liquor business is absolutely thrown away.

The cabinet-maker takes some of the wood that is the raw material of his industry, and turns it into an article of furniture. He has added to the aggregate of the country's wealth the difference between the value of the material and the product.

A storekeeper takes the finished article of furniture, exhibits it for sale, delivers it at the home of his customer where it is of even more value than it was when the cabinet-maker had finished his work. The customer is better off in his ownership of the furniture than he was with the money which it represented.

The storekeeper and the cabinet-maker have added to their possessions the profits of the business done, and for years to come the whole community will be richer by the difference between the value of the raw material in the cabinet-maker's shop and the furniture in the customer's home.

We might illustrate the working out of the same principle in any line of industry. The supply of the community's needs means the benefiting of supplier and supplied, and the community enjoys the results of the work performed.

Now take the liquor-makers and the liquor-sellers. Here is the grain fitted to furnish sustenance, and supply strength to man and beast. The liquor-maker destroys every particle of its value to the community, and turns it into a curse instead of a blessing. The liquor-seller stands behind his bar and hands out to his customers the distiller's product. When the whiskey is drunk, and the whole transaction is completed, we can examine the results. The customer has nothing. There is no sustenance or strength or property