

ly-organized manufacturing industry, any interference with one part of the work affects the operation of the whole. So, not only those who drink lose time and possibly earnings, but their fellow-employees who do not drink are also losers, and the industry which employs them suffers interference and loss.

There is also an important depreciation of wage-earning capacity on the part of men who habitually drink. They are less qualified for the performance of good work, and what they do is in both quality and quantity inferior to the work of men of sober habits.

The total loss in these various ways aggregates a very large percentage of the otherwise available working power of the community. There is some difficulty in estimating exactly how far this loss extends. The matter was inquired into some years ago by an English Parliamentary committee, the report of which contains the following statements:

"The loss of productive labor in every department of occupation, is to the extent of at least one day in six throughout the kingdom (as testified by witnesses engaged in various manufacturing operations), by which the wealth of the country, created, as it is, chiefly by labor, is retarded or suppressed to the extent of one million of every six that is produced, to say nothing of the constant derangement, imperfection, and destruction in every agricultural and manufacturing process, occasioned by the intemperance and consequent unskillfulness, inattention, and neglect of those affected by intoxication, and producing great in-

jury in our domestic and foreign trade."

Canada suffers less in this way than do Old World countries. The people are more sober. Still the waste is very great. The Hon. Geo. E. Foster and the Hon. Geo. W. Ross both estimated that one-tenth the producing power of the country is destroyed by intemperance. If we fix it still lower, and say, to be safe, that only one-twelfth our working power is lost through intemperance, we shall have a basis from which a calculation may be made.

The results of the work done by our people are shown in the products of our farms, our forests, our fisheries, and our mines, and also in the addition made to the value of the materials that are operated upon in our manufacturing industries. It would not be wise to take the value of the whole product of our factories as an addition to our wealth, for the raw material of one factory is often the product of another, or the result of the labor of the farmer or the lumberman.

There is, however, only one way of producing wealth, and that is by work. All that work produces from a country's natural resources is an addition to the country's wealth. We may, therefore, find what the working power of this country really produces from year to year by adding the value of its natural products to the increase made in the value of material used in manufacturing industries.

The census returns for the year 1901 gave the value of the total annual output of the factories of the Dominion as \$481,053,375. The raw materials used in these factories were valued at \$266,527,858. This leaves us,