

of supply and demand. In this country it is not likely to sink so low as merely to supply the natural wants of man—such only as food, clothing and shelter. It has higher aspirations, and the good of society and the welfare of the State demand that these aspirations should be encouraged and provided for. Hence, schools and churches become a necessity if we would attract and permanently domicile a desirable class of voluntary farm labor. In addition to this, the innocent pastimes and amusements of foreign nationalities should also be provided. Labor must have its relaxations and diversions, or like the bow which is always strung, it soon loses its life and elasticity. If diversions of an innocent character are not provided, those of vice and immorality will be sought and indulged in.

The physical nature of labor being understood and appreciated, its great achievements acknowledged and its wants—physical, moral and intellectual—provided for, it follows as a moral, legal and religious obligation on its part that labor should return a faithful, willing and active service to its employer. Not only should an honest day's work be performed for an honest day's wages, but the interest of the employer should be the interest of the employed. This on the farm can be shown in a variety of ways, namely: By the care of tools and implements—attention to stock, to fencing, and a general oversight and readiness to assist in unforeseen accidents, or to put in place and order whatever may accidentally be out of order. This interest and attention on the part of labor never fails to meet an acknowledgment and due appreciation.

On the other hand, it is the duty of the employer to meet with punctuality and exactness his promises and engagements to his hired labor. "The laborer is worthy of his price," is an injunction of holy writ, and a curse is pronounced upon him who "keepeth back the wages of the hireling." Therefore the highest moral obligation as well as self interest, common honesty and justice require a scrupulous exactness in the discharge of this part of the contract.

The wants of labor require that the payment of wages, should be divided and made at frequently recurring periods, either weekly or monthly as the case may be. For the employer it is generally easier and better to pay his hired labor in monthly instalments, than in one annual payment; and it enables the laborer to buy for cash, and to keep out of the clutches of merciless vendors of the necessaries of life, for which he would have to go in debt, did he only receive his wages at the end of the year's services.

Thus far your Committee has only considered manual labor, because it is fundamental and necessary to give direction to all other kinds of labor. Animal labor has been used, and is destined by the skill and inventive genius of our people