ornamental class, but in book-binding and printing there is a great chance for the development of paying industries. A printing establishment, carried on under the conditions described, where skilled printers might have the opportunity and the leisure to do the best work that was in them, would soon make a place for itself with all publishers who care to make a specialty of beautiful typographical effects, and could command all the work it needed at good paying prices.

Naturally, everything said on this subject at present must be more in the nature of suggestion than of outlining any definite plan of action. Still, even at this stage we have a practical and workable theory to start on and conditions that are more than favorable for its development. When the start is once made the rest will follow easily enough. The next utterance in The Craftsman upon this subject will be a series of articles upon intensive agriculture, by an expert who has given much time to the subject and has proven his theories by practical experience. We will also take up each handicraft in turn, making the articles definitely instructive, and handling each subject in detail with reference to the practicability of the craft for the purposes we have described.

VALUE OF MANUAI LABOR TO SOCIETY

“M AN is made to work with his hands. This is a fact which cannot be got over. From this central fact he cannot travel far. I don’t care whether it is an individual or a class, the life which is far removed from this becomes corrupt, shrieved, and diseased. You may explain it how you like, but it is so. Administrative work has to be done in a nation as well as productive work; but it must be done by men accustomed to manual labor, who have the healthy decision and primitive authentic judgment which comes of that, else it cannot be done well. In the new form of society which is slowly advancing upon us, this will be felt more than now. The higher the position of trust a man occupies, the more will it be thought important that, at some period of his life, he should have been thoroughly inured to manual work; this not only on account of the physical and moral robustness implied by it, but equally because it will be seen to be impossible for anyone, without this experience of what is the very flesh and blood of national life, to promote the good health of the nation, or to understand the conditions under which the people live whom he has to serve.”

Edward Carpenter.

64