

to practise. All this, of course, was not accomplished in a day nor without violent upheavals, rebellions and disturbances. Some interesting survivals are yet with us, particularly in Asiatic Russia, of peoples who have hardly emerged from communism.

Chattel Slavery.

The first form of slavery was that which we call chattel slavery. Briefly stated we mean that the workers were the absolute property of the masters—chattels—to be bought, sold, exchanged, etc. This, of course, meant that the master had to feed, clothe and shelter the slave out of what the slave produced. The amount of the wealth produced by the slaves, less the amount deducted to keep them alive and in good working condition, approximated to the profit of the modern capitalist. The amount of food it took to keep the slave may be said, loosely speaking, to approximate to the modern worker's "wage." Of course we are aware that the form of payment—in the one case in food, etc., and in the other in their monetary equivalent—is different, yet we maintain that in essence or substance the thing is the same.

Serfdom.

Later on we find chattel slavery giving way to feudal serfdom. This change was made, in our opinion, partly because, owing to the widespread dissatisfaction among a certain portion of the slave class, it became necessary to make apparent concessions, but, primarily, because feudal slavery, or feudalism, was a better (more profitable) form of exploitation than chattel slavery. Under the feudal system we see that the master no longer has resting upon him the onus of bother-