

only in the conviction that it is intended to perform them. Hence, honesty of disposition, or determination of purpose faithfully to perform engagements, must be added to the other qualifications to justify the expectation of a satisfactory state of society, or of any of us sharing in such a state.

One who hopes to find a purchaser of his services or labour must inspire the possessor of wealth to whom he applies with a reasonable hope that his services are worth buying, or will speedily become so, and in order that the possessor of wealth may induce others to render him the services he needs he must inspire them with confidence that he is both able and willing to compensate the workers for their services out of his wealth. By reflections such as these we are led to the conclusion that trustworthiness, or scrupulousness in making contracts and fidelity in performing them, must prevail widely wherever a high state of happiness is to be enjoyed. Here, again, we must consider the effect of habit; the love of truth and habits of truthfulness must be cultivated in childhood.

The exertions of possessors of property to preserve and increase the store destined to supply the wants of the future deserve commendation as well as the industry of the labourer. It is right and proper that the man who benefits the community should at the same time benefit himself. When wealth is acquired by fraud, or by means savouring of fraud, it is the fraudulent, not the wealthy man, who ought to be reprobated. The possessor of well-gotten wealth never deserves censure because he possesses wealth and increases it, but he may deserve censure because he countenances or promotes bad habits and conduct, or does less than he might do for the cultivation and encouragement of their opposites.

*Division of Labour.*—It is important here to work out the need for and the consequence of division of labour. The first conclusion is, that the qualities we have found to be essential to general well-being must be possessed by all, whatever part of the work of production they perform, whether they be teachers or taught, employers or employed, capitalists, organizers, bankers, and bankers' clerks, protectors of the community against deprecators, those who protect rights and enforce the fulfilment of obligations, makers and administrators of the law, etc.

Again, besides opening to us means and opportunities of producing many things which would otherwise be beyond our reach, and all things in greater abundance and of better quality, division of labour enables us so to portion our different kinds of work as to adapt them to every kind of capacity.

Varieties of tastes, talents, temperaments, and disposition may all be consulted within certain limits, prescribed by the sense of duty which ought invariably to direct and dominate.

Time will not permit me to fill up all the steps in the reasoning, or to sketch the whole of the science as far as it can be at present carried. When we consider the earning and sharing of profits, the obligations of borrowers and lenders, the principles of exchange made necessary by the division of labour, our previous conclusions are confirmed, and we see how indispensable for the welfare of the community it is that honesty, just dealing, and good faith, agreement and harmony between words and conduct, as well as intelligence, should prevail; at the same time we confirm our condemnation of such faults as unpunctuality, breaches of contract, waste of labour and capital, insolvency, etc., and we are able to trace