

day in and day out will become proficient in whatever branch he is employed. His very muscles become accustomed to the different actions employed in perfecting his work, and act, almost unguided, through constant use. Thus the man is capable of producing more than if he were to devote his attention to diverse things. It is consequently a great advantage.

This same division of labor which holds men to certain branches of work, from this very fact, leads to invention both in the general and particular sense. In the general sense, the former carrying out his different occupations, conceives ideas for the simplification of various difficult portions of it ; while the man in the factory strives and finds means of keeping his machine in motion unguided. By the very fact of its having so many branches it offers more opportunities for inventions for everything is capable of a greater perfection.

This division of labor is also advantageous, for by it the adaptation of strength can be very profitably arranged, thus affording boys, weak men and women, who are obliged to labor for their sustenance, a way of living. Strong men capable of doing heavy work can receive more pay for their services by being kept at the heavy work, and are of greater service to their employer. While by this division the lighter and more simple work can be done by those unfit for labor requiring strength. Thus the employer profits by the division, in the amount produced, and the employees also profit by being afforded work suitable to themselves.

Now in any branch of labor where one man or a number of men control the work of a very large number, they can by devoting their entire attention to the purchase of necessities required in all the different branches, by an accurate account of the output of each branch individually by the cost of those employed and by general allowances for different factory reasons. They can control the cost of production, so that they know within a few cents the exact cost of the articles produced, and can consequently set a fair selling price, which they may charge as the cost of material or production varies. Then again it affords better control of those employed, for by the division a man is more or less dependent upon his employer not having any complete trade ; and also as the employer can use reason with men, knowing his cost of production and profits.

Another great advantage afforded by the division of labor, but