

diminished and they will be within the reach of the poor as well as the rich.

Besides the increase in the amount of commodities and the diminution in the price caused by machinery, there is also a distinct gain in their perfection. Although the artist may paint or draw the most decorative designs several times, it is almost impossible for him to continue the work with the same regularity and uniformity as a machine. The printing press, for instance, can perform its work with a precision, a perfection and a speed that no reasonable person would think of rivalling with the hand. The electric machines, and the steam engine can attain the ends for which they were designed with a wonderful accuracy. Considering only the exactitude of the results of those as well as of the other machines we must conclude that they add perfection to products. Without the implements used for the cultivation of the soil, and without those machines employed in the manufacture of goods we can only surmise the difficulties and hardships that would be encountered and the time that would be lost.

The time that would undoubtedly be devoted to the production of the necessities of life, may now be spent in the cultivation of the faculties of the Soul. Education and religion may be given due attention whereas if machinery were lacking, man's almost continual labor would be demanded. All the works of art and the different luxuries we now enjoy would be, of necessity, neglected. Since one ordinary machine can, with greater facility and greater perfection, perform the labor of one hundred and fifty men, in the same amount of time, then that number of men can employ their time at something else; in intellectual advancement, or, perhaps, in the study of sciences, or in investigations which would ultimately lead to discovery of other machines or to improvements in those already in existence, thereby increasing the wealth and happiness of the nation.

Although there are numerous advantages accruing to society in general from the use of machinery there are also disadvantages. It decreases the number of hands employed. An ordinary machine can do the work of from one to two hundred men, and therefore this number is unemployed. In order to secure employment they must change their occupation, and herein lies the difficulty which has invariably been met with upon the introduction of a machine. According to the division of labor, one man follows always one occupation at which he perfects himself, and to all other pursuits