poisonous gases given off by the chemical action of the cells. When we compare this method of electric lighting with our modern system, in which the current is let loose by the mere touching of a button in the room, we can conceive the wonderful progress made in the last fifty or sixty years. The modern method in use for the transportation of people in our cities, namely, the electric car, also affords an example of what electricity has accomplished. Electricity is not yet applied, to any great extent, on railroads, yet in a few cases, where the electric motor has supplanted the steam engine, the advantage is so apparent that it is only a question of time when steam power will be entirely done away with. The transmission of electrical power over great distances has contributed to its use in all our great cities. The engines, which only a few years ago spurted steam from every workshop, have, in large numbers, yielded place to electric motors, supplied with power from a central station. If abundant water-power exists near by, it is a simple matter to instal a dynamo to transform it into electrical power.

Thus, by the many discoveries made in electrical science, and by the wide and cheap utilization of this great natural force in our times, much has been achieved for the material advancement of society. Spurred on by the hope of still greater things, men are everywhere devoting themselves with ardor to this department of activity. Whether it is safe to say so much, it is at least flattering to think that we are only on the threshold of things far greater than any yet accomplished.

J. R. CORKERY, '09.

REVENGE.

"Thus the whirligig of time brings in his revenges."

SHAKESPEARE'S "Twelfth Night," v. 1.

A king, to fawning courtiers, spake with pride:
"What is yon ragged rhymster's fame to mine?"
Centuries ago, the royal braggart died—
Forgot, save in that poet's deathless line.

—In the *Rosary Magazine.*