

giving faster and cheaper service. As items of industrial progress in ancient times, I might cite the domestication of cattle and of grains.

In general, the advantages derived from industrial progress have been these: (1) a saving of labor, of time, of materials and of implements; (2) the removal or lessening of dangers to one's health; (3) the improvement of the quality of goods produced; and (4) the finding of new goods and of new powers. Industrial progress has, in fact, enabled man to produce much more at less cost than formerly, to use articles hitherto thought useless, and to perform operations hitherto impossible.

To enlarge somewhat on this condensed statement of the advantages of industrial progress, let me give a few examples. We know that ten- and twenty-share ploughs, drawn by steam traction engines and controlled, at most, by two men, are tearing up our western prairies at a rate which, by comparison, renders the rate of the one-horse plow almost infinitesimal. Here, in one example, we find a saving of time, a saving of labor, for the machine does the work of many men and many beasts, a saving of materials, for it requires much less, in point of cost, to feed the engine than it would to feed the number of horses which would be needed to do an equal amount of work, and a saving of implements, for the metal of the modern machine will outlive the wooden parts of the old plough. The automatic brake and the Davey's safety-lamp, for use in coal mines, might be taken as examples showing how industrial progress decreases dangers to life and limb. Again, industrial progress supplies the shoe manufacturer with better machinery, and an improvement in the quality of boots produced, is the result. Lastly, in the source of industrial progress, new goods have been discovered, as, for instance, peat in our Canadian bogs, and new powers have been gained, as the transmission of sound by electric waves.

But industrial progress has its disadvantages. Much of the best technical skill is devoted to the improvement of armaments whose sole mission is destruction. Then, too, the refuse of great manufacturing plants, and of the towns which spring up around them, pollutes many a stream, while untold chimneys fill the air with soot, and gas, and vapors. Worse than this, the conditions under which men labor have, in many cases, become unavoidably unpleasant and injurious. Who can imagine a pleasant foundry or rivetting-shop? Yet, if we are to credit story, the ancient smithy was a pleasant place.

And industrial progress has caused an artistic loss of two-fold