

With the further development of human activity thought and intelligence, and the opening up of communication between different sections of the world, we find corresponding increases in the demand for manufactured articles, and, therefore, as a natural result, an increasing proportion of the people engaged in manufacturing or industrial pursuits.

The development of industry is a study of intense and engrossing interest. Let us examine industry for a few minutes. It appears that we can take two factors into consideration in the manufacture of articles. Of course we are aware that the great **active** factor in all production is the **labor-power** of the workers, but it is not our province to discuss this here. Apart from labor-power and raw material we find two important things, machinery and motive power. The history of the development of industry is a history of improvements to machinery and lessons learnt tending toward and culminating in the discovery and utilization of more powerful motive forces.

In the beginning of the industrial era we find the machines or tools used in wealth production to have been very primitive and crude. They were, in fact, hand tools, operated or used by individual units of the human race.

Improvements in Machinery.

With the increasing demand for manufactured goods, however, these crude instruments or tools of production were unable to do the work and were superseded by others, capable of turning out or producing a greater number of articles. These later machines of production, being more complex, larger and heavier it naturally follows that great difficulty was experienced in operating them by hand. Various interesting experiments and