

also, in shops where large castings or pieces of machinery under construction have to be handled by hoists and traveling cranes, which would be obstructed by shafting and belting, it finds ready application to individual motors on the separate machines. Mining operations are greatly facilitated by its use as a power where explosive gases are not present and in the allied branch of metallurgy it has accomplished much in the economic reduction of ores. Chemistry, likewise, demands its assistance. These instances give a slight idea of its industrial value, and each person's experience and observation will supplement these illustrations with numerous examples in additional proof.

Electricity as a source of comfort plays an important part. Light, heat, carriage and ventilation through its application—once a luxury—now are demanded by the traveling public, and are fast becoming necessities in the home life of large communities.

In commerce, the services of electricity are none the less appreciated, and its effects are even more marked. The uses of the telephone and telegraph are familiar. These media of communications are to-day indispensable and business could not be conducted as it is without them.

Most marked is the influence of electricity on our intellectual and our political life. The news of the world is within reach in the space of a few hours. Discoveries and inventions are made known to the world in rapid succession and the intellectual life is thereby greatly stimulated. Men gravitate to the cities not only because they believe employment is more readily found there, but because of the intellectual enjoyment of being in the centres of action; and the lines that converge in these centres are telegraphic lines. Electricity should also help to solve a problem of which it is a partial and indirect cause. The segregation of people in large cities presents many evils. These evils may in measure be overcome or ameliorated through the service of the