



### THE HUMAN RACE.

JOBBLES—"I'm sorry you've dropped so much on O'Connor. I knew quite well that he wouldn't be in it with Searle."

DABSON—"Then all I can say is, you were a mean cuss not to tell me. Never call yourself a friend of mine again!"

"Speak to Miss Dunsally again and I'll break every bone in your body!"

"*A nous deux maintenant,*" mused Roland. He was accustomed to muse in French. It is an accomplishment only possessed by those in good society.

Language followed of a character unfit for publication.

(To be continued.)

### A SUPPLEMENTARY CHAPTER OF ENGLISH HISTORY.



TOWARDS the end of the nineteenth century the pressure of population in Great Britain became very great. Hitherto outlets for its surplus inhabitants had been found in the United States and the Colonies. But these countries refused to permit indiscriminate immigration into their territory. So the pauper classes in Great Britain continued to increase at an alarming rate. The work-

houses were filled to overflowing, beggars swarmed on the highways until travel was nearly impossible, while charitable institutions were taxed to the utmost.

The advocates of land nationalization urged the confiscation and sub-division of the vast estates of the gentry, in order that the deer parks and hunting grounds might be utilized for the support of the poor. But the greed of the landed classes and their influence in Parliament prevented any such legislation.

The land reformers, however, found better success in Ireland. That country having obtained Home Rule under the leadership of Gladstone, was easily induced to pass a land nationalization act, which soon brought her into an enviable state of quiet and prosperity.

Meanwhile a leader had arisen in England to whose advice the landed classes were willing to listen. Percival Petty Gowl, Earl of Downlands, was a nobleman of some executive ability. He had held large estates in Ireland, where he had distinguished himself by the number and cruelty of his evictions. After the passage of the Irish Land Act, he devoted all his energies to English politics, with a special view to counteract the efforts of land reformers.

This leader was a disciple of Malthus. His theory was that the exigencies of modern civilization required a return to the primitive methods of savages. He boldly advocated the conversion of the inmates of gaols and workhouses into cheap and wholesome food for the working classes. He argued that only thus could pauperism become self-supporting.

The landed classes gladly hailed his proposition as the surest cure for this growing evil. In 1920 the famous Cannibal Act was passed, which authorized the establishment of abattoirs for the fattening and killing of criminals and paupers, and the sale of human flesh.

This new food was at first held in great abhorrence, but by disguising it in various ways, a considerable trade was soon developed. Gradually it won its way by its own merits, until manufacturers and dealers were able to dispense with all subterfuges and openly to advertise their wares under such titles as "Bully Boy Brand," "I'm no Chicken," etc., etc.

As a result of this scheme beggars disappeared from the highways as if by magic; the tenement houses no longer swarmed with paupers; the semi-starved mechanic obtained cheap food. Nor could the charge of cruelty be brought effectively against this new method. All those who remembered the misery existing in the old days could appreciate the abundant food, the comfort in life and painless death to be obtained at these Government institutions. Everything was done in a systematic and humane manner. The easy, even luxurious life, during the fattening process was a large reparation for its final extinction. Nothing which could give reasonable pleasure and contentment was withheld from the inmates of these establishments. Nor were the wants of his higher nature neglected. Chapels were built in connection with these institutions, where clergymen preached every Sabbath on the shortness and uncertainty of life.

Prosperity now seemed to smile on all classes in Great Britain. But the demand for the new food soon became greater than the supply, and the price rose accordingly. The capitalists had, with their usual greed, secured to themselves the lion's share of the products of labor, and the condition of the workingman became as deplorable as before the innovation. Famine stared him in the face,