



IN a public square at Brantford, Ont., now stands the world's only memorial to the invention of the Telephone, invented by Alexander Graham Bell; the memorial designed and executed by Walter Allward, sculptor. The work is totally unlike any other memorial in Canada. The two figures at the ends represent Humanity talking and listening. The panel between suggests the messages borne across the world by human speech; of Joy, Sorrow and Knowledge, the panel by a subtle modulation indicating the curvature of the earth. Thus the art of the sculptor spiritualizes the most democratic and most commonly used of all modern inventions.

Shall we have Movies by Wireless?

Canadian Inventor and Canadian Artist Collaborate to Point the Way to Future Conquests of Science

By

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ART sometimes ignores facts for the sake of interpreting nature. On an average ten million people a day lose their tempers and make unnatural noises in a hysteria of haste over the telephone. Sometimes a man grabs the instrument in anger and jams the receiver back on the hook in speechless rage. The telephone is used for the transmission of plain facts, good news, scandalous suggestion and bad temper. Nobody reveres the telephone—unless it is a child marvelling at his mother who talks to somebody unseen, and he soon gets over it. The telephone bell is usually a gross impertinence, interrupting a dinner, a conversation, or a secret interview. It may be the medium of a shrewd manoeuvre in business when a letter is too slow and a telegram too obvious. It may be the cause of arresting a thug, arranging a wed-

ding, or announcing laconically "it's a boy!" It may smooth out the kinks in the affairs of Mrs. A. and Mrs. B., or make them worse enemies. It conveys congratulations, condolences, or plain insults. It is used one moment to transmit the elegant felicitations of the lady of the house; the next to send over a long lallygag of common gossip, or to enable the housemaid to tell the butcher's boy why he is a miserable slob, because he didn't come around last evening.

In all these things the telephone is about as human as a pocket handkerchief, and in the common use of it, most people forget that it is one of the greatest mysteries in the world. Because it is so misunderstood by millions of people it remains for the artist to spiritualize the telephone back to the sense of mystery in which it was first conceived in the mind

BELL'S PREDICTION

(On the occasion of the unveiling of the Bell Memorial, in Brantford, Ont., Oct. 23, 1917.)

Brantford, Oct. 23.—Telephonic connection which will annihilate space so far as sight is concerned, was forecast by Professor Alexander Graham Bell here to-day.

"The telephone has proven its value in times of peace and war alike," said Dr. Bell, "and while we have not yet achieved sight by means of the telephone, such an accomplishment is by no means beyond the bounds of possibility."

of the inventor. Which Walter Allward, Sculptor, did when he designed and executed the Bell Memorial, unveiled in Brantford a few days ago to celebrate the genius of Alexander Graham Bell, Canadian inventor. And the Bell Memorial was made in a studio where no telephone was ever heard.

The Memorial was finished by the sculptor two years ago, and ever since that time the plaster casts from which the bronze figures and the huge central entablature was cast had been down at the bronze founders in Troy, N.Y. The delay was caused partly by the impossibility of getting the fine French sand from Calais, used for casting art bronzes. Eight years ago the sketch models were accepted and the award made. Time is nothing to a sculptor who often has to interpret the ages. This monument to a world-revolutionizing invention in the exact year of 1874 was carried out in very much the same solitude and silence in which the invention of the telephone was conceived 45 years ago.

Dr. Bell made it quite clear in his speech at the ceremony that the telephone really originated in Brantford on July 24, 1874. In the autumn of 1874 it was described by drawings to people in Boston. In 1875 the first telephone was made in Boston. "Conceived in Brantford and born in Boston" was Bell's way of putting it.

"I came to Brantford in 1870, to die," he said. "I was given six months to live; but I am glad to be alive to-day to witness the unveiling of this beautiful Memorial."

Brantford was the first place where the telephone was connected up for long-distance transmission. That was on August 10, 1876. The transmitter was in Brantford, the receiver in Paris, Ont., and the battery was in Toronto. The inventor's reminiscence referred also to the first line used between Brantford and Tutela Heights.



IN this house in Tutela Heights the details of the Telephone were worked out, and from here the first line in Canada was put into commission. Sentiment caused the inventor also to return to the silent woodland spot near the house where the idea of the telephone is said to have flashed upon him; photographed there 43 years later with his wife on the occasion of the inaugural.