



THE TRUANT MIND

WHAT is quite right now," said a photographer to a lady sister, "quite right as to attitude, Madam, but do not let the mind recede from the face." The exhortation calls up many pictures. Some beautiful faces are enchanting to look at even when the mind recedes, and some plain people look better in the dulcet repose than in animation. Speaking generally, however, men and women look their best when they are what is "paying attention." A crowd which is amused or interested offers a delightful study in physiognomy; a crowd of tired faces is, except to the born student of character, a very dull sight. The present writer has often watched a number of ordinary people listening to music, and he believes that music has some extraordinary effect in composing the lines of the face and bringing out what is characteristic in it. Acting reflects itself on the countenances of the audience, and eloquence and the drama are both apt to transform those engaged by them and make them look unlike themselves. The face takes an impress from without and is not controlled by the mind. Logically, perhaps this should be true of listening to music, but the present writer thinks it is not.

It is often something of a shock to see the mind of an interlocutor "recede." Have we not all begun to pour out our hearts to a friend and seen with dismay that his mind has turned away from us? Sometimes we continue to talk to him in the vain hope that he will look less preoccupied, and perhaps we may at last see his soul return to his eyes. Well-mannered people learn easily to say the right thing, but to look the right thing is very difficult, and few Englishmen and not many Englishwomen trouble to keep the fact that they are bored out of their faces. The snub which is delivered by the eyes is a wound no one repents inflicting in this country. Frenchmen and Americans are better able to keep the soul at its windows, or at any rate to set up some sort of dummy there who is like enough to deceive the majority. We wonder sometimes whether they keep up this effort in the bosom of their families, or if it is a more social device. Certain self-conscious people, of course, in every class and country, never allow their apparent attention to flag. They are too much occupied in impressing their friends to let their minds slip away from the shop window, so to speak, but they are craving attention rather than paying it.

There are men and women who never perceive that they are boring their friends—or rather they do not perceive it from their looks. One of the most impenetrable of class barriers rests upon the fact that people born in far distant strata of society cannot read one another's faces and do not know when they weary each other. The uneducated man cannot see that he should cut his narrative short; the educated does not perceive that his disjointed sentences and questions create no interest whatever in his neighbor, to whom also his laughter and nothing seems idiotic. The humor of the cultivated is a complete shibboleth. The mind of the one recedes before the stream; the mind of the other absent itself to avoid the drydust fragments of talk and meaningless fun.

Oddly enough the power to read character does not always accompany the power to read mood. Very tactful people who never bore any one do not always know much about the innermost soul of those whom they constantly and successfully placate. The bore sometimes knows more. A tiresome woman is a shrewd judge of moral quality. It is a great social asset to be able to read in a man's face, at the same time, it is often in a man's favor to have a face which tells nothing. There are certain faces from which the mind seems never to be absent, yet we cannot read it. We find this peculiarity most often among actors and in certain very beautiful women. It belongs to a type which has attracted portrait-painters, who do not try to interpret the face but to reproduce the puzzle.

It is curiously attractive, this enigmatic expression, though it must be admitted that there is something meretricious about it. It is said that the old and the young are so often at cross-purposes. The mind of one generation may be said constantly to recede before the conversation of the next. Ways of talk are very ephemeral. There is a sense in which a man cannot learn two languages in a lifetime. He may know the character of his son through and through, but they are not likely to speak the same tongue. Again, the mind of one age recedes before the preoccupations of another. Questions which rent society in the past become purely academic. We cannot "keep our minds to them," as we say. The world is weary of their discussion and refuses again to think about them. They have never been settled—they are simply extinct.

When the mind is absent without leave when we are bored and yield to temptation of truantry, our thoughts do not as a rule travel very far. In the intervals of forced attention we either worry or ride our hobbies. Instead of listening, we find ourselves thinking about expenses, or going round a golf course in our very best form, walking across a moor, eating, or sewing, or gardening, or planning a dress, or playing the piano, as the case may be. The efforts we make to hear what is said and at the same time to carry on our imaginary pastime sometimes result in an actual pain in the head. All the absurd stories told of ignorant mistakes have their origin in these moments of mental truantry. The persons who delight their critics and make for themselves lasting reputations as ignoramuses are, as a rule, simply thinking of something else and replying at random. A woman who is planning her clothes, whose mind is at the dressmaker's while her eyes are fixed upon her friend, is quite capable of asking, as we once heard a woman ask, whether the members of an expedition to the South Pole suffer much from the heat. Something about an adventurous journey together with the word "South" was all her distant mind had grasped, though she realized that some expression of sympathetic interest was necessary. Real absence of mind is a different thing from mental truantry. Where does the mind go to when it is absent, with full permission of the will? The answer to that question is the key to character. What do we "dwell on" when distraction falls? The expression of most faces when the mind has receded purposefully and without fear of interruption is not one of emptiness. The habitual expression of the face in repose tells sometimes more about the person, even than his play of features, because in repose we see the inherited, which means the natural, character. A great number of minds obviously repose upon their grievances. Others repose—or should we say lounge?—upon anxiety when not otherwise occupied. The lines of the face are drawn by care often before middle age has well begun. The favorite phrase of the factory girl, "It's a shame," is the succinct interpretation of many a mean face. Judged by looks, some minds during "absence" are simply amusing themselves. They turn their backs upon the moment to watch the drama of the past, and they find in it only what can entertain. A look of inward peace, which can come of nothing but real goodness and happiness, is not so uncommon as cynics would have us imagine. Anyhow, it is commoner by far than the soulless animalism expressed by a few repellent countenances when superficial distractions are removed. There is no doubt that many absent minds retire to an innocent and happy place about which they probably forget when they are called back. This is where children come from when we offer them a penny for their thoughts.—The Spectator, London, June 16.

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

July 14.—Bastille at Paris stormed, 1789. French National Holiday. Dr. Richard Bentley, editor of "Bentley's Magazine," died, 1742; Aaron Arrowsmith, publisher of maps, born, 1750; Peter III, Tsar of Russia, murdered in prison, 1762; Commodore Perry, American naval commander, landed in Japan, 1853; Schleswig cable between England and Denmark completed, 1859; Owen Wister, American novelist, born, 1859; Herr Krupp, builder of the gun works at Essen, Prussia, died, 1887; Campanile of St. Mark's at Venice collapsed, 1902; Paul Kruger, last President of the South African Republic, died, 1904.

July 15.—St. Swithin. Cardinal Manning born, 1808; Inquisition abolished in Spain, 1834; W. M. Praed, English poet, died, 1837; Lord Northcliffe, owner of The Times, English actor, born, 1876; Manitoba made a Province and Northwest Territories added to the Dominion, 1870. July 16.—Sir Joshua Reynolds, English painter, first President of the Royal Academy, born, 1723; Washington, D. C. fixed as seat of the United States Government, 1790; Mary Baker Eddy, founder of Christian Science, born, 1821; Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, British official, born, 1842; Samuel Hahnemann, founder of homoeopathy, died, 1843; Pierre de Béranger, French poet, died, 1857; Captain Roald Amundsen, Norwegian Arctic explorer, born, 1870. July 17.—Dr. Isaac Watts, English poet and writer of hymns, born, 1674; Elbridge Gerry, American statesman, born, 1744; John Jacob Astor, American financier, born, 1763; Charlotte Corday, French revolutionist, executed for the murder of Marat, 1793; First issue of Punch, English humorous journal, 1841; War began between France and Prussia, 1870; James A. McNeill Whistler, American painter, died, 1903.

July 18.—Turks defeated by the Poles at Vienna, 1683; Gilbert White, author of Natural History of Selborne, born, 1729; Adam Smith, Scottish philosopher and author of Wealth of Nations, died, 1792; Captain John Paul Jones died, 1782; Jane Austen, English novelist, died, 1817; Sir William Goschen, British diplomat, born, 1847; Dr. W. G. Grace, English cricketer, born, 1848; Baron Graham, of Montreal, born, 1848; Prince Victor Napoleon Bonaparte born, 1862; Emperor Maximilian of Mexico shot, 1867; Doctrine of Papal infallibility promulgated by Pope Pius IX, 1870; Benito Juarez, President of Mexico, died, 1872; Ballot Act went into force in Great Britain, 1872; Norway celebrated the thousandth anniversary of the establishment of the Kingdom, 1872; Dean Stanley died, 1881.

July 19.—Constantinople taken by Venetian crusaders, 1203; United States declared war against England, 1812; Samuel Colt, inventor of the revolver, born, 1814; Matthew Flinders, English navigator, died, 1814; Constitution of King George IV of England, 1821; Augustus Turbide, former Emperor of Mexico, executed, 1824; Prof. Edward C. Pickering, American astronomer, born, 1846; Taiting rebellion in China suppressed, 1864; John P. Mitchell, Mayor of New York, born, 1879; Tercentenary celebration of foundation of Quebec by Champlain, 1608; Sir Christopher Nixon, Irish physician, died, 1914.

July 20.—St. Margaret. Petrarch, Italian poet, born, 1304; Champlain taken prisoner to England, 1629; Queen Anne of England died, 1714; British Columbia was established, 1861; Andrew Lag, British author and critic, died, 1912.

July 21.—Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Paris, France, dedicated, 1915.

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July 22.—St. James. St. James, the Apostle, died, 44 A.D.; St. James, the Apostle, died, 44 A.D.; St. James, the Apostle, died, 44 A.D.

July 23.—St. John. St. John the Evangelist, died, 95 A.D.; St. John the Evangelist, died, 95 A.D.

July 24.—St. Peter. St. Peter the Apostle, died, 64 A.D.; St. Peter the Apostle, died, 64 A.D.

July 25.—St. Paul. St. Paul the Apostle, died, 67 A.D.; St. Paul the Apostle, died, 67 A.D.

July 26.—St. Andrew. St. Andrew the Apostle, died, 70 A.D.; St. Andrew the Apostle, died, 70 A.D.

July 27.—St. Thomas. St. Thomas the Apostle, died, 72 A.D.; St. Thomas the Apostle, died, 72 A.D.

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July 28.—St. Matthew. St. Matthew the Apostle, died, 73 A.D.; St. Matthew the Apostle, died, 73 A.D.

July 29.—St. Mark. St. Mark the Evangelist, died, 75 A.D.; St. Mark the Evangelist, died, 75 A.D.

July 30.—St. Luke. St. Luke the Evangelist, died, 78 A.D.; St. Luke the Evangelist, died, 78 A.D.

July 31.—St. John. St. John the Evangelist, died, 95 A.D.; St. John the Evangelist, died, 95 A.D.

MINIATURE ALMANAC

Table with columns for Day of Week, Day of Month, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, H. Water am., H. Water pm., L. Water am., L. Water pm.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

Table with columns for Ship Name, Agent, Arrival, Departure.

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TRAVEL

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOMESEEKERS EXCURSIONS. Tickets on Sale Every Wednesday until October 31st.

GRAND MANAN S. S. COMPANY

On and after June 1 and until further notice the steamer "Grand Manan" will run as follows: Leaves Grand Manan Mondays at 7 a.m. for St. John via Campobello, Eastport and Wilson's Beach. Arrive at St. John 2:30 p.m.

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CULL THE FLOCK

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GROUND LIMESTONE

(Experimental Farms Notes) From results obtained at the Experimental Station, Kentville, N. S., it would appear that ground limestone is likely to play an important part in Nova Scotia agriculture, particularly in helping to produce soil conditions favourable to the clover plant.

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