

WELCOME AND SCHOOL

Do not be her
As Ye would
that they
should
Do like
You.

The Tope of Sanchi.

TOPE is the term used in India to designate the monuments constructed for the preservation of the sacred relics of Buddha. Some of these topes date back to times previous to our Saviour's birth in Bethlehem. Among those most venerated by the thousands of pilgrims who annually visit the "holy places," are the "topes" of Sanchi and Sarnath. These, like nearly all the other "topes" are built in cupola form. The carvings on the base of the Sanchi "topes" are of exquisite design and

Some of the Uses of Coal-Tar.

THE history of coal-tar reads like a romance. What was formerly so offensive in every sense, has been made to yield something highly charming to at least three of the five senses. Since the discovery of that sickly and somewhat fugitive colour, mauve, by Perkins, thirty years ago, investigation has been carried on with indefatigable industry, till, at the present moment, the most brilliant dyes—scarlets, blues, greens, and yellows—can be extracted from the waste of our gas works.

an extract of the tar itself—benzine. Again, the light which has been shed upon coal-tar has been returned with light, for it is rich in naphtha and other illuminants. This black sea, in which chemists have so successfully fished, has recently been causing a good deal of speculation, on account of a wonderful catch, drawn by Dr. Falberg. As far back as 1879, this gentleman alighted upon a terrible monster, according to one writer, who says that it may be properly termed anhydroorthosulphaminbenzoic acid. Fortunately, Dr. Fal-



THE TOPE OF SANCHI.

workmanship—a trellised vine, intermingled with lotus leaves and flowers. In the interior of this "tope" is the cell or chamber where was deposited the box that contained the relic and the "seven precious things," of gold, silver, lapis lazuli, crystal, pearl, ruby and diamond. This relic, so jealously guarded for these many centuries and worshipped probably by millions, is neither more nor less than a supposed lock of Buddha's hair.

THERE never did and never will exist anything permanently noble and excellent in a character which was a stranger to the exercise of resolute self-denial.

There never was a deceiver like coal-tar. The lady who turns up her nose, and screws her face, because she happens to get a whiff of the crude article, has possibly just been adding to her charms by using a perfume from the same source. One extract, now risen into considerable commercial importance as a scent, is largely employed in the manufacture of soaps, while its delicacy makes it also available for the higher branches of perfumery.

But this instance of the complexity of coal-tar's character has other parallels quite as singular. It is, perhaps, the last substance that a person would like to get clothes stained with; but if the stains are there, nothing will remove them better than

berg has survived, and so we have full details of this tarry specimen, which he has modestly named "saccharin." For sweetness, it has already completely ruined the long standing reputation of sugar. It caused but little attention for a time—mainly, there is reason to suppose, from the difficulty of making it in quantities, which was experienced at first, and also because there was little demand. A large factory has been set at work in Germany for the production of saccharin. Its present price is forty shillings to forty-eight shillings per pound; and, though this seems a high figure, when we remember that, in the sweetening quality, one pound equals two hundred and twenty pounds of sugar, the cost must be acknowledged to be moderate.