

The Toronto World

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A Morning Newspaper published
Every Day in the Year.
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Great Britain or the United States.
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boys at five cents per copy.
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other foreign countries.
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Is The World's New Telephone
Number.

TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION.

Some articles have appeared in the
evening papers in which it is contended
that the assumption by the city of any
responsibility in connection with the
scourge of tuberculosis would seriously
injure and even "ruin" the city of
the National Sanitarium Association,
as carried on at Weston and Graven-
hurst.

We hold that such a view is extreme
and ill-advised. There need be no an-
tagonism of any kind in the various
efforts that should and ought to be
made from many various points of at-
tack, for the prevention of this dead-
ly of all our diseases. With 2500 peo-
ple dying in Ontario every year of
consumption, there is no room for per-
sonal prejudices or differences of opin-
ion to have sway, and we believe every-
one connected with the movement for
prevention deserves the utmost efficiency
of administration and the uttermost
application of the knowledge available
from experience with the disease. There
need be no overlapping, and neither
should there be any omission in deal-
ing with the conditions.

It is quite clear that, however satis-
factory the work of the National San-
itarium Association has been the ground
is very far from being entirely covered.
What is proposed to be done must
evidently be an extension of present
activities. We think those who object
to the city taking any part in the pre-
vention of consumption must have
misunderstood the purport of the city's
plans, or have failed to realize the
magnitude of the problem.

Before newspaper controversy goes
any further, and without going into
details, over which already there has
been some acrimonious discussion, we
consider it would be well for the lead-
ing men among the trustees of the
association to arrange with the city
authorities for the appointment of a
committee to go into the whole ques-
tion and bring in a report with a view
to co-operative action between the
city and the association. We are satis-
fied that such action is possible. We
are satisfied, too, that there is room
for ten times the work now being done.
We believe that every man engaged
is only moved by anxiety for the public
welfare. We know that the idea of
closing up the National Sanitarium
is the issue of a hasty judgment, and
we know that those most intimately
concerned with the conduct of the
Sanitarium and with the city health de-
partment only desire thorough efficiency
and the most comprehensive treatment
of the problem. We are sure that an
amicable division of labor could readily
be effected, and that it would tend to
the public advantage.

We suggest, therefore, that the
mayor and Mr. W. K. McNaught get
together as representing the two bodies,
and arrange for the appointment of a
joint committee to report, as proposed
above, after investigation.

IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.
On May Day, Australia fell into line
with the other British states by bring-
ing into force a two-cent postage rate
with the mother country and all other
parts of the empire, including Egypt.
Imperial penny postage was first es-
tablished in 1899, the only countries re-
maining outside being Australia and
New Zealand. The latter dominion put
the reduced rate into effect on Jan. 1,
1901, and in 1905, Australia reduced its
rate to twopence and has now followed
it up by the further reduction.

Australia's delay was attributable to
the revenue difficulty. Of recent years
the mail to the United Kingdom has
rapidly increased and the government
is satisfied that the estimated loss of
about \$3,000,000 will soon be compensat-
ed by the increasing correspondence
that is expected to ensue. Whether
that hope be realized in short order the
step Australia has taken is not likely
to be retraced and with the increasing
flow of immigration into the common-
wealth, the anticipation is certain of
utilization without very long delay.

SIR JAMES THE TAXPAYERS'
HOPE.

The Star and The Telegram can never
figure out the incidence of taxation
from the size of the figures on the as-
sessor's roll. If the people having over
\$2000 a year had to contribute the same
percentage of their income in taxes
that those getting under \$2000 a year
would have tax reform inside a
twelvemonth.

There is only one way to get after
the tax evader, and they are taking
that way in Vancouver. The tax
evader is a mean man, for he is gen-
erally rich, and his meanness leads him
to shift his taxes on his poorer neigh-
bor. One might think a sense of de-
cency or shame would prevent him, but

he can dig up all sorts of excuses and
subterfuges to make himself believe
that he ought to pay less in proportion
than his hired men, who are put down
for all they get, and are therefore hon-
est by act of parliament.

There are people who think it would
be iniquitous to expect people who have
\$200,000 a year to pay as great a per-
centage of taxes as those who get \$2000
a year. None of the people with \$2000
a year hold such an opinion. They all
pay their share, and they think the big
fellows should pay their shot also.

It has been shown that there is only
one way of placing taxation with au-
tomatic impartiality and fairness, and
they are taking that way in Van-
couver.

One of these days our Ontario poli-
ticians will wake up to the fact that
the men getting less than \$2000 a year
have the most votes, and that it will
be well to forestall the evil day when
taxation may become a burden, and
when the government that makes it a
burden will be flung into the street.

The Globe thinks there is no use tell-
ing these things to Sir James Whitney.
We believe he is more amenable to
reason in matters of the public and
popular benefit requiring progressive
action than is the leader of the opposi-
tion. Once Sir James is impressed
with the need for reform, he will see
that it is brought about. Since his
residence in Toronto, he has been too
busy to see for himself the miserable
injustice of the present systems. We
hope to direct his attention to what is
perhaps the most important question
in social politics to-day. When he
gives it his attention, he must see what
everyone else sees who has no personal
interest to obscure his vision. When
he sees the need, he will give Ontario
the chance to take the way they are
taking in Vancouver.

TAFT ON EFFECT OF RECIPROCITY

Recognizing the adverse influence
on Canadian sentiment following upon
President Taft's declaration inferring
that reciprocity will tend to withdraw
Canada from the imperial band of Brit-
ish states reaching from England
round the world to England again, the
Dominion Government organs favoring
that scheme, are now endeavoring to
show that the president misunder-
stands the situation in the Dominion.
This to begin with is a gratuitous as-
sumption in no way consequent on the
president's expression of personal opin-
ion. He might be, and probably is,
quite conversant with the trend
of the policy that has hitherto
commended itself to the vast majority
of Canadian citizens. Doubtless he
knows that it was based on their de-
termination to preserve their fiscal and
political independence, to create their
own local industrial centres and mark-
ets, and to keep the current of their
trade running east and west, rather
than north and south. It is incredible
that President Taft should be ignor-
ant of matters which have been freely
commented upon by many of the po-
litical leaders of both parties in the
United States.

President Taft certainly understands
the Canadian situation, otherwise his
proposal for unrestricted free trade be-
tween the republic and the Dominion
would never have been made. Because
of his conviction that imperial prefer-
ential trade was certain of accomplish-
ment sooner or later and that the
movement for closer imperial union
was yearly increasing in strength he
held, in his own words, that the nei-
ghoring nations were at the parting of
the ways, and that the opportunity to
detach Canada from the empire con-
tinentalwards, would soon pass for ever.
The president may have been too san-
guine when he remarked that "the
greatest reason for adopting this
agreement is the fact that it is going
to unite two countries with kindred
people and lying together across a
wide continent in a commercial and
social union," and he may judge
wrongly when he holds that a union of
this kind will weaken the strength of
Canada's imperial connection. But
commercial identification is bound to
have some political effect and this can
only act along the line of detachment
from the national policy that has given
and secured for the Dominion absolute
independence of United States
conditions.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Elsewhere in this issue of The World
will be found the statement of the re-
sult of the business of the Sterling
Bank of Canada for the year ending
April 29 last, to be presented at the
annual general meeting of the share-
holders convened for Tuesday, May 16.
From this it will be seen that the
profits for the year, after deducting
charges of management and making
all customary provisions, totalled \$98-
\$25.69, a substantial increase over the
amount of \$38,444.72 at credit of profit and loss
account, the amount available for dis-
tribution by the board of directors was
thus \$132,270.42, of which the dividend
at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum
will absorb \$47,025.75, leaving a balance
of \$85,244.67 to be carried forward at
credit of profit and loss. This com-
pares very favorably with the previous
balance above noted and raises the re-
serve fund and undivided profits to the
sum of \$386,582.02. As against total
liabilities to the public of \$3,377,896.24,
the Sterling Bank holds readily avail-
able assets amounting in all to \$2,996-
\$28.48, or upwards of 90 per cent., a fact
testifying to the careful and conserva-
tive methods applied in the handling
of its business. A policy of this kind
is the one best calculated to establish
public confidence and to lay a sub-
stantial foundation for the bank's fu-
ture progress and expansion.

The First Thousand

Russell Sage used to say that
after a man had saved a thousand
dollars, the hardest part of his
financial battle was over, and that
the accumulation of money
afterwards was comparatively
easy. The force of this will be
apparent to anyone who gives
any thought to the subject.
The object to be attained is
surely worth the necessary effort.
The easiest and only sure way to
obtain that "first thousand" is by
regular, systematic saving. If
deposited with us the three and
one-half per cent. compound in-
terest we add assistance materially.
But now only ONE DOLLAR
opens an account.

Canada Permanent
Mortgage Corporation

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

CHINESE FAMINE FUND.

The treasurer, S. J. Moore, 445 King-
street West, has received contribu-
tions up to noon, May 5, as per last
published list, \$42,143.28; and from
noon, May 5, until Friday noon, May
12, as follows:

A Sympathizer, Shelburne \$ 5.00
John McTaggart, Dunbronyne 1.00
Additional from Presbyterian 1.00
Nellie Grey, New Osgoode 1.00
Estelle Salisbury, New Osgoode 1.00
Nellie Nickson, New Osgoode 1.00
Citizens of Blackworth 8.75
Sunshine Sunday School and Church 15.00
Pupils of Indian Boarding School, Ahousaht 10.00
Baptist Church, Southampton 15.53
For Orangewoodian Church, Mrs. Stephen B. Murray, Yarmouth 2.00
Anonymous, Weston 2.00
Chaplain E. G. Luff, Toronto 10.00
Additional from Erskine Church, Dundalk 5.00
Per the Midland Free Press, Per Hungarian Letter, Howell, Sask. 1.85
A Sympathizer, Innisfail 2.00
Mrs. G. H. Johnson, Innisfail 1.00
J. Wesley Hoffmann, Castleton 1.25
A. Nicholas, Bowmanville 1.00
Temple Church S. S., Barrington 8.25
Amer. Presbyterian Church, Montreal 76.71
Elise Fraser, Union Centre 1.00
Christian Endeavour, Valley River 6.25
St. Andrew's Church, Hunt- 25.30
ingdon 25.30
Mrs. S. J. Brett, Toronto 10.00
C. N. Miller, Toronto 3.00
Jane H. Steeves, Hallowell, Maine 25.00
Baptist Church, Toronto 2.00
David Calderwood, Uptergrove 11.00
Miss Moffatt, Orillia 1.00
Christian Church, Edmonds 26.75
Christian Church, Castleton 13.50
Ernest Road, Ramsayville 35
Two Friends 4.00
Toronto 14.00
A friend of the poor and needy 3.00
Miss M. J. McIntyre, Toronto 5.00
Per the Lanark Era 19.25
Per the Vernon News & Pub- 6.50
lishing Co. 6.50
Westhope, Sabbath School, Alberta 12.60
Carstairs Sabbath School, Alberta 5.40
A. W. A. West, Toronto 1.50
Robert W.C.T.U., per the Halifax Herald 15.00
Baptist church, Orillia 16.00
Anonymous, Avenue Road 25.00
M. L. W. West, Toronto 2.00
Thomas Galt, Toronto 5.00
T. Humphries, Carleton Place 2.50
Mrs. Crawford Houghton, Tillamook 2.00
Mrs. R. Cuthbertson, Tillamook 4.00
A. Fried, Tillamook 2.00
Box at public library, Tillamook 2.52
Anonymous, Lacombe 1.00
Interested 1.00
A. Young, Searchmont 2.00
Home Department, Unionville Presbyterian Sunday School, Unionville 3.00
School at Eyebrow, Sask. 23.60
Sympathizer, Drayton 1.00
Francis Nixon, Springfield 10.00
Miss Bullock, Toronto 1.00
E. S. Dalrymple, Fort William 1.00
Per The Swedish Canadian Pub. Co., Winnipeg 35.54
F. M. Black, Calgary 5.00
Hannah Kinsman, Exeter 3.00
W. H. Kearney, Renfrew 3.00
Percy Bennett, Renfrew 1.00
Mrs. Crocker, Blackstock 1.00
A. Friend, Ennisville 1.00
Knox Church S. S., Powassan 8.00
R. N. Nummenaker, Carleton Place 3.00
E. A. McMillan, Jagan, Moose 1.00
J. McGuire, Janville 2.00
Pastor's Aid Society, Chalmers Church, Guelph 5.00
Cowan Avenue Presbyterian Church, Toronto 2.00
Methodist S. S., Brussels 16.41
Howard Park Methodist Church (additional) 6.50
Presbyterian S. S., Ballantyne Citizens of Alameda 74.55
F. R. Roginson, North Tona- 3.00
wanda 3.00
Chalmers Church, Brock, per Rev. J. W. Stewart 12.75
Francis Wilson, Shawville 25.00
Per The Guelph Mercury 10.00
Per M. Follett, Toronto 1.00
Evangelical S. S., Hespeler 8.67
A. Friend, Bathurst, N.B. 2.00
Per The Midland Times Print- 7.50
ing Co. 1.00
J. Hodgins, Kinross 1.00
Mrs. Wm. Hay, Praulx 7.00
Chinese class, Presbyterian church, Moose Jaw, Moose Jaw 20.35
Mrs. Wm. Tovell, Ewart 5.00
J. and C. Bruce, Indian Springs 4.00

AT OSGOOD HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

May 13, 1911.

Motions set down for single court

for Monday, 15th inst., at 11 a.m.:

1. Essey v. Gordon.

2. Bayley v. Rja.

3. Munro v. Mitchell.

4. Fox v. Stevenson.

5. Ogilvie v. Ferguson.

Peremptory list for divisional court

for Monday, 15th inst., at 11 a.m.:

1. Russell v. Kennedy.

2. Foxwell v. Kennedy.

3. Kennedy (to be resumed).

4. Plunkett v. Toronto Railway Co.

5. Thompson v. Columbia.

6. Rex v. Young.

7. Sheppard v. Sheppard.

Peremptory list for court of appeal

for Monday, 15th inst., at 11 a.m.:

1. Rex v. Young.

2. Rex v. Young.

3. Macpherson v. Timeskaming Lum- 1.00
ber Co. 1.00
4. Henderson v. West Nisourli. 3.50
5. Ford v. Canadian Express Co. 4.00

Master's Chambers.

Before Carlwright, K.C., Master.

Weir v. Weir.—O. H. King for de- 3.00
fendant. A. J. Thompson for Trust- 3.00
Motions for costs under C.R. 118 (b). 19.25
Judgment: It will be noticed that 6.50
in both clauses (c) and (d) of C.R. 118 the words used are "for the same cause." Having regard to the deci- 12.60
sions as to the meaning of these words to be found in the cases cited do not think the motion can succeed. The causes of action are not the same. Even if the judgment of the district judge had stood there would have been nothing to prevent the defendant next day from bringing an action of ejectment if he could show a superior title to that of the plaintiff, who could not be relieved from the prior judgment as an answer to that action. The motion will be dismissed with costs to plaintiff in any event. The defendant may have two weeks further time to plead.

Re James Ewart and National Trust Co.—J. R. Code for the company. Mo- 2.52
tion for the company and the Trust- 1.00
Company to pay for interest on court 1.00
of \$95.66 less costs. Order made for 2.28
payment in to the credit of Olive, Nellie and George Ballingsale in equal 3.00
shares less costs fixed at \$12.

Slater v. Stewart.—F. Aylesworth 23.60
for defendant. C. F. Ritchie for 1.00
plaintiff. Motion by defendant for 10.00
Francis Nixon, Springfield 1.00
Miss Bullock, Toronto 1.00
E. S. Dalrymple, Fort William 1.00
Per The Swedish Canadian Pub. Co., Winnipeg 35.54
F. M. Black, Calgary 5.00
Hannah Kinsman, Exeter 3.00
W. H. Kearney, Renfrew 3.00
Percy Bennett, Renfrew 1.00
Mrs. Crocker, Blackstock 1.00
A. Friend, Ennisville 1.00
Knox Church S. S., Powassan 8.00
R. N. Nummenaker, Carleton Place 3.00
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Mrs. Wm. Hay, Praulx 7.00
Chinese class, Presbyterian church, Moose Jaw, Moose Jaw 20.35
Mrs. Wm. Tovell, Ewart 5.00
J. and C. Bruce, Indian Springs 4.00

A LIVELY MEETING

Speeches for and Against Reciprocity

for Wolfe Islanders.

KINGSTON, May 14.—(Special.)— 5.00
The reciprocity question was thresh- 16.41
ed out at a meeting held in the town hall on Wolfe Island, Saturday night, at which Thos. Fawcett, vice-president of the Conservative Association for the county, presided. Dr. J. W. Ed- 1.00
wards, M.P. for Frontenac, and An- 2.00
drew Broder, M.P. for Dundas, strong- 3.00
ly opposed the agreement, while ad- 12.75
dresses in support of the pact were 25.00
given by D. D. Rogers, ex-M.P. for 10.00
Frontenac, and Grant Grimshaw. There was a free-for-all discussion, and the meeting was one of the liveliest ever 8.67
held on Wolfe Island, the chairman 2.00
having to call for order on many oc- 7.50
casions. 1.00

For a Comfortable Trip to Montreal

Secure a berth in a Pullman sleeper

on a Grand Trunk train. The smooth

ride, the comfortable berth, the excel- 1.00
lent food, the attentive service, the 2.00
while the latter has five or more Pull- 8.67
man sleepers to Montreal daily (which 2.00
may be occupied at \$30 p.m.), and a 7.50
through Ottawa sleeper. Remember, 1.00
the Grand Trunk is the only double- 1.00
track route.

Tickets, berth reservations and full

information obtainable from the Ticket

Office, northwest corner King and

Yonge streets. Phone Main 4200.

Spring Products.

April showers bring May flowers

From the bud,

Showers in spring also bring

Lots of mud.

—Washington Herald.

GLENERNAN

SCOTCH WHISKY

A blend of pure Highland

Malts, bottled in Scotland

exclusively for

Michie & Co., Ltd.

TORONTO.

"An Inspiration of Genius"

"It is a joy to see and feel and
handle the New Encyclopaedia
Britannica. The change from the
ponderous forbidding volumes of the
past to this charming India paper
issue represents nothing less than
an inspiration of genius. The Britan-
nica was a work of reference—now
it is a book which one takes down
for the pure pleasure of reading it."

REV. CHARLES F. AKED, D.D.

Former Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church



A volume of the New Encyclopaedia Britannica
on India paper may be bent back cover to
cover and held easily in one hand

The India Paper, Flexible Binding Format of the
New Encyclopaedia Britannica

(11th Edition)

The Interesting Story of India Paper

INDIA paper is the name given to a very thin and light but tough and opaque kind of paper used for making books of which it is desirable to reduce the bulk and weight to a minimum without impairing durability or affecting the legibility of the type. The name was originally given in England, about the middle of the 18th century, to a soft absorbent paper imported from China, where it was made by hand. The name probably originated in the prevailing tendency of those times to describe as "Indian" anything that came from the Far East (as, for example, Indian ink). This so-called India paper was used for printing the earliest and finest impressions of engravings, hence known as "India proofs."

How It First Came from the Far East

The name of India paper is now chiefly associated with European (especially British) machine-made, thin, opaque printing papers used in the highest class of book-printing. In 1841 an Oxford graduate brought to England from the Far East a small quantity of extremely thin paper, which was manifestly tougher and more opaque, for its weight, than any paper then made in Europe. He presented it to the Oxford University Press, which, in 1842, used it for 24 copies of the smallest Bible then in existence—diamond 24mo. These books were scarcely a third of the usual thickness, and were regarded with great interest; one was presented to Queen Victoria and the rest to other eminent persons.

Re-invented in England

In 1874 a copy of the India paper Bible fell into the hands of Henry Frowde, and experiments were instituted at the Oxford University paper-mills at Wolvercote with the object of producing similar paper. In 1875 an impression of the Bible, similar in all respects to that of 1842, was placed on sale by the Oxford University Press. This feat of compression was regarded as astounding, the demand was enormous, and since then hundreds of thousands of these India paper Bibles have been printed by the Press both of Oxford and Cambridge.

Tests at the Paris Exposition

The marvels of compression achieved by the use of India paper created great interest at the Paris Exhibition in 1900. Its strength was as remarkable as its lightness; volumes of 1,500 pages were suspended for several months by a single leaf, as thin as tissue, and when they were examined at the close of the Exhibition, it was found that the leaf had not started, the paper had not stretched and the volume closed as well as ever. The paper, when subjected to severe rubbing, instead of breaking into holes, like ordinary printing paper, assumed a texture like that of chamois leather, and a strip 3 in. wide was found to support a weight of 28 lbs. without yielding.

Materials and Production

The material used in the manufacture of India paper is chiefly rag, with entire freedom from mechanical wood pulp. The remarkable opacity of modern India paper is mainly due to the admixture of a proportion of mineral matter which is retained by the fibres.

There is no India paper produced on this continent. In the whole world there are only nine mills that manufacture it—two in England, two in Germany, two in Italy, one in France, one in Holland, and one in Belgium.

Adoption by the Encyclopaedia Britannica

The adoption by the Cambridge University Press of India paper (with flexible bindings) for such a huge and profusely illustrated work as the New Eleventh Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, marked a veritable revolution in the making of large books. The innovation, of course, was not decided upon until thoroughly convincing tests had been made of its complete practicability. The public of the English-speaking world has been quick to see the advantages of the new format. Eighty-nine per cent. of the 30,000 orders so far received for the new 11th Edition have been for sets on India paper, and subscribers have shown the greatest satisfaction and enthusiasm over the light, thin, beautiful volumes of the India paper edition. These volumes, though they each contain about 1,000 pages, are only 1 inch thick. The whole set of 29 volumes occupies only 30 inches of shelf-space, whereas the edition on ordinary book-paper requires nearly seven feet.

Far-reaching Effect of the Innovation

It is the confident belief of the Syndics of the Press of the University of Cambridge (England) that the new Britannica, in the light, flexible, easily handled India paper format, will not only be referred to more often than was its cumbersome predecessor, but that it will henceforth be read and studied with far greater ease and comfort and, therefore, much more profitably.

Special Features of the 11th Edition

I. The new edition is being published by the Press of the University of Cambridge, England.

II. It comprises some 40,000 articles, 41,000,000 words, more than 7,000 illustrations, 450 full-page plates, and over 500 maps.

III. Though a lineal descendant of the editions of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, the new work is in no sense a revision of the obsolete text of its predecessor. It has been completely re-cast and re-written, and is an absolutely fresh, authoritative and up-to-date survey and exposition of the whole field of human knowledge.

IV. The plan of the Encyclopaedia has been thoroughly reorganized with a view of combining comprehensiveness with brevity, exhaustive treatment of major subjects with the greatest facility of reference in the case of minor subjects.

V. Something like 15,000 new headings have been added.

VI. The articles have been written by 1,500 contributors—scholars of the highest distinction, and expert and practical men and women whose authority in their special subjects is unimpeachable.

VII. A large and distinguished staff of editors (constituting with the 1,500 contributors a virtual College of Research) has been at work for eight years on the production of the new edition; and the organization and editorial control have all along been so perfect that an unprecedented congruity and coordination have been attained.

VIII. Each article is right up to date, and all the latest discoveries and results of research have been incorporated.

IX. The whole work has been written simultaneously, and is being published practically at one time, not volume by volume as heretofore.

X. To