

open and the children admitted and told to enjoy themselves. The supporters of the movement stood back, obsessed by the notion that adults would spoil the fun. What happened? The playgrounds became battlefields, where the bigger boys bullied the smaller and drove the girls out. The apparatus was wantonly destroyed. Worst of all, vicious men sought their victims there; the tramp seeking his 'kid' and the cadet his 'white slave.'

Thus the first duty of a supervisor is to keep order. He has another, much more important. He is to be an instructor of play. Children do not know how to play by nature. The instinct is there, but requires to be developed through imitation and suggestion. Starlings must be taught to sing and children must be taught to play. A child left to himself, will no more play wisely than he will, if allowed to feed himself, choose his food wisely. A trained expert in play is no blunderer. He is not like the grown person who intrudes himself into the children's game and spoils it for them by doing things they cannot do. The supervisor knows his trade, teaches new games, keeps himself in the background, is in control of the children and is not playing that he is a child. The children love to have him with them because he justifies himself to them.

The time is bound to come, in any progressive land, when play will be brought under social control. The schoolmaster will probably be made director of these studies of the open air, these disciplines of the playground. And particularly in the cities, where the awakening child hears no "breezy call of incense-laden morn"

there will be civic provision made for the play needs of all the juveniles of the community. An adequate provision would include:

(1) A playground of thirty feet square for each pupil, attached to every public school, to be used at recess and carried on after school hours and on Saturdays, holidays and during vacations. If there are any children under eight years old living more than a quarter of a mile from such schools, other playgrounds, within that distance of them, should be started.

(2) Playgrounds for children between the ages of ten and seventeen within half a mile of all such children.

(3) Athletic fields in the parks and suburbs for baseball, lacrosse, tennis, etc., and coasting and skating in winter, sufficient not only to meet the existing demand but to encourage those sports among the entire grown-up population.

Further, some additional control must be secured over the commercialized amusements of the people. It is dangerous to let the 'house of dreams,' be administered by the taste and greed of men whose only interest in amusement is to make it pay. The health, happiness and morals of our citizens are largely determined by their amusements and sports. Most emphatically is this true of the growing boy and girl, upon the character of whose training the future depends. Play is an important thing, let us take it seriously.

[This is the third of a series of articles by Dr. Macmillan on Human Welfare Work. Others will follow in subsequent issues.—Editor.]

Twenty-eight governors have announced that they will be present at the meeting of the National Good Roads Congress to be held at St. Louis November 10 to 15.

Financial and Business Notes

The Canadian Pacific Railway has 48,110 stockholders against 41,321 a year ago.

Strikes and lock-outs in Great Britain last year caused the loss of 31,500,000 working days.

Mexico's foreign trade in 1912 was \$253,000,000 or \$10,000,000 in excess of 1911.

In the past ten years assessments for income tax purposes in Great Britain increased from £880,000,000 to £1,070,000,000.

The statement of the Board of Trade for the month of October shows increases of \$3,551,500 in imports and \$8,856,000 in exports.

The average number of shares held by stockholders of the C. P. R. is 73.7.

The National Transcontinental Railway has already cost the Government over \$135,000,000.

Estimates place the United States coal exports for the year 1913 at \$100,000,000 value, against less than half that sum a decade ago.

Five hundred thousand acres of coal lands in West Virginia were transferred to an English syndicate November 3, involving more than \$50,000,000.

Great Britain has 214 millionaires, according to the recent report of the Inland Revenue Department. If the American million is taken as a standard, the United Kingdom has 4,143 millionaires.

Iron and steel manufacturers from England in first nine months, 1913, were £1,191,548, against £1,170,093 in 1912.

Forty-four per cent of Brazil's coffee exports find a market in the United States.

An envelope feeder has been invented for the typewriter.

The Hudson Bay Company proposes to increase its capital by £1,000,000.

The working of aluminum promises to become one of the most important industries of India.

Rabbits are becoming as great a pest in Argentina as in Australia. A cannery has been started, the tins being exported.

The volume of the automobile business and its allied accessories in the United States will amount to \$3,000,000,000 during the present year.

The Credit Foncier, of France, has \$50,000,000 loaned on mortgage to Western farmers, and Dutch mortgage banks have \$7,000,000.

A man always says things behind his wife's back when he is hooking up her dress.