

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

VOL. L. 496

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1911

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

TRADE PROBLEMS OF THE FUTURE

Lord Desborough Wants Canadian Well Represented at Conference of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire

SPEAKS ON NEEDS OF VICTORIA HARBOR

Coming Congress in London Will Discuss Measures to Facilitate Scheme for Imperial Preference

The Right Honourable William Henry Grenfell, first Baron Desborough, is esteemed the world over as the Paladin of British sport. But Lord Desborough is no less distinguished as an authority on shipping and commerce than of all-round athletics, as may be at once recognized from the important positions he holds as president of the London Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the Thames Conservancy Board, which controls all shipping on 138 miles of the Thames' locks, and 5,000 square miles of land under its River Purification Committee. In a long chat with the Colonist representative yesterday, Lord Desborough expressed his gratification of the opportunity thus afforded to address himself particularly to the Victoria board of trade and kindred bodies throughout the Province.



"I am particularly anxious that the Dominion should be well represented at the conference of the boards of trade and chambers of commerce of the empire, that is to be held in London next June," said Lord Desborough, who will preside over the Imperial conference. "There are five hundred chambers of commerce in the Empire, and it is proposed that a permanent Imperial Council of these commercial authorities should be formed that they might become a permanent link between all the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade throughout the Empire. They will thus be enabled to formulate some definite policy of representative business men on the important matters affecting the trade and commerce of the Empire. It is most important, therefore, that this first meeting should be representative of all these business bodies, because rules and regulations governing the new Imperial Council will have to be drawn up and agreed upon. A programme has already been drawn up, which will be submitted for discussion at this conference in June, 1912. Various matters will then be discussed affecting the trade and commerce of the Empire.

Pressing Commercial Problems

These will include: (1) cheaper postal rates; (2) development of telegraphic communication within the Empire; (3) uniformity of commercial and shipping laws; (4) emigration; (5) establishment of an Imperial appeal court; (6) labor exchanges in regard to the

ITALIAN SHIPS OFF TRIPOLI

Squadron Consisting of Four Dreadnoughts, Three Cruisers and Minor Vessels on Guard at African Port

BUSINESS IN CITY COMES TO STOP

Britain May Be Embarrassed by Turkey Claiming Right to Send Convoys to Tripoli Through Egypt

TRIPOLI, Sept. 27.—The first Italian squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Auburny, composed of four Dreadnoughts, three cruisers and several torpedo boats, is now anchored in line off Tripoli. The second Italian squadron is at Taranto awaiting orders to convey the transports. Up to the present no Italian force has been landed in Tripoli.

MR. ROOSEVELT NOT ATTENDING

Sends Letter Explaining His Absence from U.S. Conservation Congress, to Be Made Public Today

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 26.—Delegates to the third annual conservation congress tomorrow will hear just why former President Theodore Roosevelt did not attend the convention. Dr. Henry Wallace, secretary of the congress, announced today that a letter from Col. Roosevelt, stating his reasons for not attending, will be given publicly tomorrow. The letter was written to Mr. Wallace in reply to a pressing invitation to participate in the meeting.

Shot Into Dynamite

COBALT, Ont., Sept. 26.—Hildred Kilowan, 13 years old, son of Ben Kilowan, of Halleybury, shot at a chipmunk on Sunday. The shot struck some stored dynamite, which exploded, blowing three fingers and a thumb off the boy's left hand and otherwise injuring him.

Five Killed in Fight

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 26.—Five persons are dead as the result of a pitched battle between officers and several negroes near Dumas, Ark., this afternoon. The officers were trying to arrest several negroes when the latter opened fire. Sheriff W. Preston, of Dumas county, and Deputy Sheriff Barney Steil, of Little Rock, are the dead whites.

RESPONSIBILITY OF CANADIANS

Earl Grey in Speech at Farewell Banquet Refers to Full Participation in Affairs of Empire

POLITICAL LEADERS PAY HIM TRIBUTE

Imperialistic Tone of Mr. Borden's Remarks—Sir Wilfrid Suggests His Presence at Railway Opening

OTTAWA, Sept. 27.—The announcement that Earl Grey has postponed the date of departure from Ottawa to October 12, in view of the political situation now existing at Ottawa, was made by the governor general himself, tonight, at a farewell banquet tendered him by the Canadian Club of Ottawa.

FIREWORKS IN CHURCH

Four Persons Killed and Many Injured at Guadalajara Through Premature Explosion

SUCCESSOR TO MR. J. THOMSON

Mr. A. Bassett, General Manager of Fur Trade District and S. S. Service of Hudson's Bay Company in B. C.

Burglars at Lytton

Blow Up Safe of Storekeeper and Banker and Secure \$2,000 in Cash Besides Jewelry

Blow Up Safe of Storekeeper and Banker and Secure \$2,000 in Cash Besides Jewelry

VANCOUVER, Sept. 26.—Thieves blew up the safe in the store of Mr. Rabagliati, a pioneer shopkeeper of Lytton, B.C., who has acted as a banker for many friends and acquaintances. The robbers escaped with \$2,000 besides some jewelry. They had timed the explosion of the powder so that those who heard it took it to be the explosion of a warning torpedo for the incoming C. P. R. train.

New Brunswick Pulp Tree

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Practically all the wood pulp and print paper produced in New Brunswick until Aug. 1, 1912, will enter the United States free of duty. This is made possible by a revised ruling made today by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Curtis, under the only operative clause of the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

HER BIRTHDAY AS A NATION

Lord Charles Beresford Before Canadian Club, Speaks of Results of Election and Effect on Empire

CANADA AND HER RESPONSIBILITIES

Noted British Admiral Suggests Harbor Improvements to Prepare for Opening of Panama Canal

"Well done, Comdor!" That was the sentiment of every one who had listened, thrilled by the characteristically stirring speech of Britain's greatest naval hero since Drake and Nelson, the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, K. C. B., M. P., at the Canadian club luncheon yesterday. It was a great occasion for the loyal city of Victoria, and the speech was worthy of the man as the man was worthy of the occasion. Throughout his tour of the Dominion "Bulldog" Beresford kept himself modest, knowing his bite to be more deadly than the whole government's "bark." It was, therefore, a signal honor to Victoria that

MINISTERS ASK FURTHER TIME

Earl Grey is Requested by Premier to Delay His Departure for Week—Not Ready on October 6th

OTTAWA, Sept. 27.—The political situation cleared slightly today when Sir Wilfrid Laurier in a personal conference with Earl Grey at Rideau Hall explained the inability of the old cabinet to resign in time for the governor-general's departure on schedule.

Blow Up Safe of Storekeeper and Banker and Secure \$2,000 in Cash Besides Jewelry

QUEBEC, Sept. 27.—There is a movement among old Liberals of St. Roch in favor of offering the seat of Quebec East to Hon. G. P. Graham or to Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King should Sir Wilfrid Laurier choose Soulanges as his seat. The same exchange occurred many years ago, when Lafontaine was elected in Hastings, Ontario, and Baldwin in Rimouski, T. A. Low, Liberal, in South Renfrew, is ready to give his seat up to Mr. Graham who is considered the most probable successor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier when the aged chieftain decides to retire.

Blow Up Safe of Storekeeper and Banker and Secure \$2,000 in Cash Besides Jewelry

QUEBEC, Sept. 27.—Hon. Jacques Bureau, solicitor general, was elected in Three Rivers by a majority of two.

GERMANY'S REPLY

Berlin, Sept. 27.—The German minister of foreign affairs, Herr Von Kiderlen-Watchter, today received the French ambassador, M. Cambon, at the foreign office in Berlin and communicated to him Germany's reply, commenting on France's latest proposals concerning Morocco.

ELEVEN DROWNED IN SELMA

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Eleven persons were drowned, and ten others injured by the overturning of an automobile but into the Seine this afternoon. The vehicle was half over the Archdeacon bridge when in trying to avoid a collision with another omnibus the chauffeur gave his steering wheel a sharp turn. The heavy vehicle skidded, shot on to the sidewalk, crashed into the heavy iron railing and dropped into the river. All the passengers were carried down with the exception of two or three who jumped. The bodies were recovered.

LUMBER PLANT DESTROYED

TACOMA, Sept. 27.—Fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, almost totally destroyed the \$150,000 plant of the Puyallup Veneer and Mill Company at Meeker Junction near Poca, tonight. More than 100 men are thrown out of employment.

ERIC NORSTROM, FOUND DEAD IN TACOMA

TACOMA, Sept. 27.—With a bullet hole through the head, the body of Eric Norstrom, thought to be connected with a noble Swedish family, was found in a vacant lot today. Although a revolver was lying under the man's left hand, the wound and powderstains were such as to cause a doubt as to whether the case was one of suicide or foul play. Norstrom, who came to this city last week from Victoria, B.C., to talk over a mining purchase with a local attorney, had \$5,500 in a local bank and what was found in his clothes.

WAS IN VICTORIA

Eric Norstrom, Found Dead in Tacoma With Bullet Wound in Head—Cause Undecided.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD

Distinguished British Admiral Who Was Yesterday a Guest of the Canadian Club.

Library for Montreal

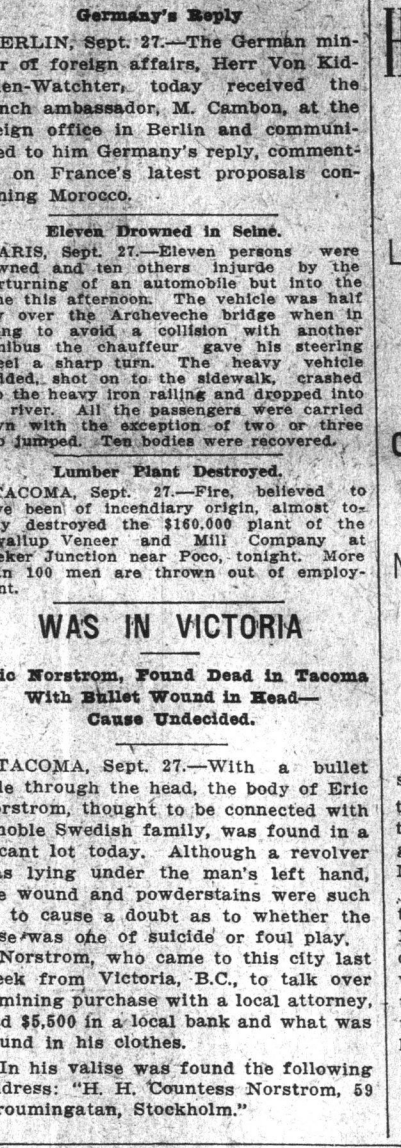
MONTREAL, Sept. 27.—Montreal is the largest North American city without a public library, but it may soon have one. Although there are 500,000 people living in Montreal, a library never has been established because the Roman Catholic archbishop would not consent unless the church had the control of the selection of books. The city council now has given instructions for the drafting of a bylaw for the establishment of the library. Alderman Morin stated that his idea was that a library of English and French books, including works prohibited by the church, should be established. Later, however, they are to be kept in separate sections. The Catholics must have the archbishop's permit to get one.

Burglars at Lytton

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the Empire's sailor should consent to address the Canadian club in Victoria, where finger happy memories of his days at a midshipman on the old Pacific squadron.

Having allowed himself to be drawn into a public pronouncement on the Imperial problems that confront Canada today, Lord Charles, having cleared the decks (or dinner table) for action, poured broadside after broadside of breezy humor and of slashing sarcasm at the British government that had abandoned Esquimaux dockyard, done away with the Pacific fleet, were going to sell H. M. S. Egeria by auction for the price of scrap iron instead of handing her over to be used as a training ship for Canada's navy. As he sent shell after shell of satire smashing on the target, each "hit" was cheered to the echo. In ringing tones of invincible ardour for the Empire's supremacy of the seas, the gallant old hero pulverised the administration for leaving Canada defenceless, and thus jeopardising both the commercial and strategical development of "Britain's brightest jewel."

But Lord Charles' speech was not merely a destructive indictment of government short-sightedness and "imperial nigardliness." It was a masterpiece of constructive advice and sound, sober statesmanship. With characteristic modesty and earnestness he impressed his hearers with the strategic significance as well as the commercial revolution of the forthcoming opening of the Panama canal, and his timely appeal to take time by the forelock, and "do it first," remembering that the first place to have a port ready for ships would be the one that would command the trade.

(Continued on Page 2.)

The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1 00 To the United States \$ 90

DOCKS AND SHIPBUILDING

We take advantage of the presence of Lord Charles Bessford in the city to direct his attention to a few salient points in connection with the importance of the harbors of Victoria and Esquimalt in relation to the expanding trade of the Pacific...

his utterances, as in his acts, he is inspired by loyalty to the Crown and a fervent belief in the destiny of the Empire. We can assure Lord Charles Bessford that nowhere in the broad dominions of His Majesty will he find a people who are truer at heart to the traditions, which he has so staunchly upheld...

FAITH IN THE FUTURE

The aptest comment on a city's belief in itself is to be found in the amount of municipal work being undertaken. Victoria can boast of more street construction under way than any other city on the continent.

ITALY AND TURKEY

It is hard to understand the situation that has arisen between Italy and Turkey. That the former should desire to have a protectorate over Tripoli is easily understandable, but it certainly has come as a genuine surprise that Italy feels justified in proceeding to hostilities to enforce any claim she may have.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS

The matter of harbor improvements comes very closely home to the people of Victoria at the present time. We are not desirous of precipitating matters unduly, and it is quite too soon to address Ottawa with any representations on the subject.

The early completion of the Panama Canal is expected to revolutionize the commerce of the Pacific Ocean. The canal charges are likely to render it desirable that ships of the largest size practicable shall be employed in traffic through it.

There are no docking facilities here for the docking or repair of modern ships of war except of the smaller class. There are practically no facilities here for steel shipbuilding.

There are on Vancouver Island abundant stores of excellent iron ores, inexhaustible supplies of coal, plenty of limestone, and all so situated that they can be readily assembled at or near Victoria.

The approach to Victoria and Esquimalt from the ocean is exceptionally favorable as regards the freedom of the waterway from rocks or shoals.

A very large proportion of the grain grown in the Prairie provinces can be more readily shipped to a market via the Pacific Coast than by any other route.

In the opinion of the people of this city the above factors justify the claim that the necessary steps ought to be taken to secure the construction of a large modern dry dock at Esquimalt, the improvement of Victoria harbor on an extensive scale and the establishment of a steel shipbuilding plant here.

We would like to repeat something with which the Colonist readers are by this time fairly familiar, but which cannot be too strongly impressed upon all persons, who give their attention to imperial problems. It is that in all the vast sweep of coast line around the Pacific from Cape Horn on the south to Behring Sea on the north and thence southward again to Hongkong, the only territory over which the Union Jack flies is the six degrees of latitude which are covered by the coast line of British Columbia.

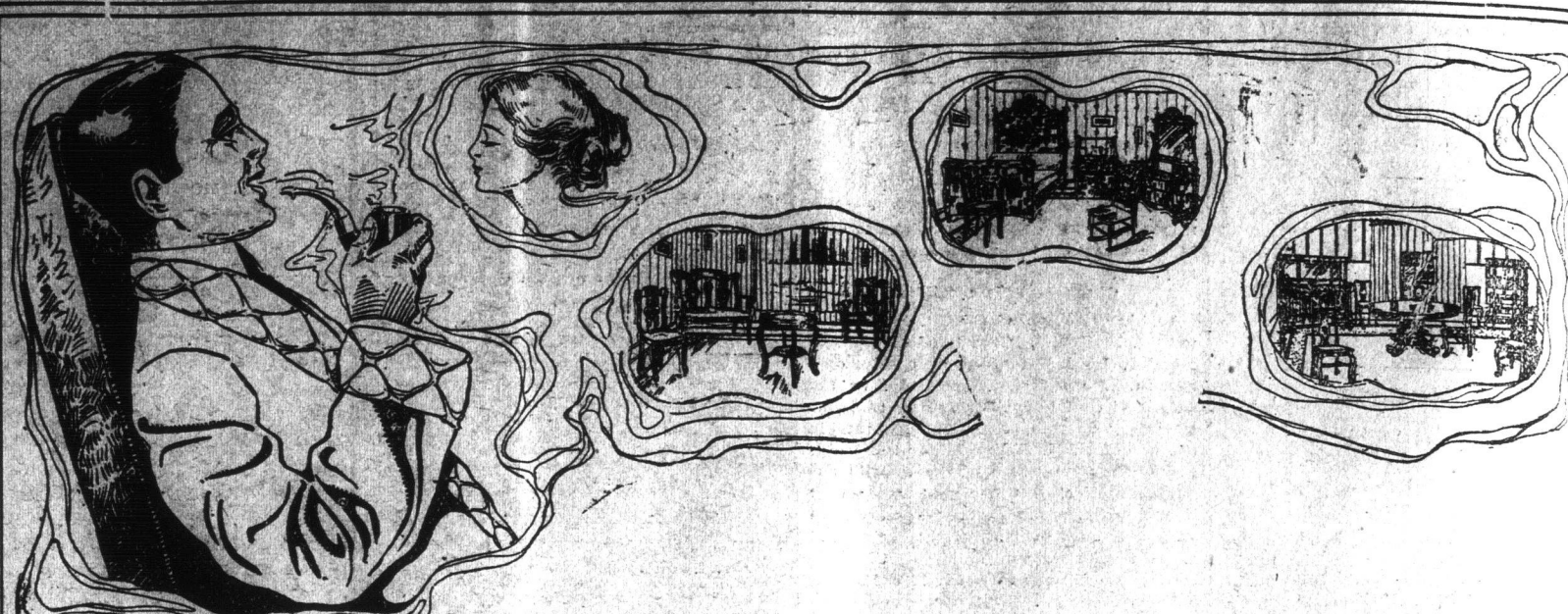
LORD CHARLES BESSFORD

The members of the Canadian club will have the honor and pleasure of entertaining Lord Charles Bessford at luncheon today. Lord Charles has achieved a distinction such as falls to the lot of few people. His name is a household word. He stands in the public imagination for the best traditions of the British navy.

During the election campaign not very much was said in the Colonist upon this question. There seemed to be only one side to it, and that being the case there was no reason for making any arguments. But knowing Victoria as we do, and knowing what strength there is in a representation made by a united community, we think it advisable to begin at an early date to stir up public opinion to the point where it will express itself in a manner that cannot be misunderstood.

We are inclined to look upon the recent telegrams as somewhat exaggerated. It is hardly possible that any landing of Turkish troops can have occurred, or that the Turks can have captured any Italian steamers. If things had reached this stage we would have been told something about the movements of the Mediterranean fleet.

Portage Rates Slashed PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 28.—Pilotage rates have been slashed to pieces since the arrival of the Seattle tug boats on the Astoria bar. The pilotage bill on the Strathblaine is less than \$250, and the regular price a month ago would have been \$750.



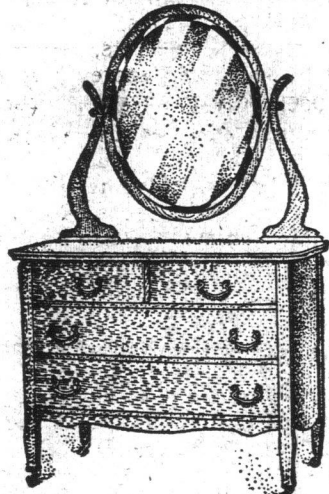
Your Home Needn't Be a Pipe Dream Make it a Splendid, Happy Reality!

Can't, you say? Can, we say; and if you'll but grant this store the opportunity, it will make it a reality. Don't wait; no necessity for delay. The Home Furnishings you will want—at prices you'll gladly pay for the highest quality goods—are waiting to make your home a splendid, happy reality.

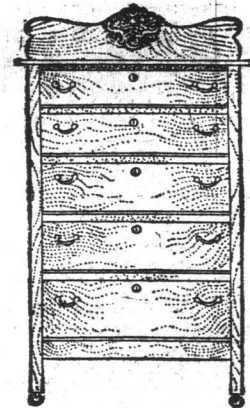
About Our New Furniture Department

For several weeks past we have had a number of men busily engaged in making many alterations on our third and fourth furniture floors. The work has now been practically completed and the alterations has just made this department of ours like a new store.

Get One of These for Your Bedroom



DRESSER, GOLDEN FINISH \$15.00 Dresser, 34 x 18, golden finish. Mirror 20 x 28; has three large drawers. Splendid workmanship throughout, and exceptionally good value at the price of \$15.00.



CHIFFONIER, GOLDEN FINISH \$9.00 Chiffonier, golden finish, 57in. high, 30in. wide, 18in. deep; has five large drawers. Well finished; every drawer works like a charm, and the price is certainly right at \$9.00.



DRESSER, GOLDEN FINISH \$10.00 Dresser, golden finish, 72in. width 32in., depth 17in. Mirror British bevel, 14 x 24 or 16 x 20; 3 large drawers. This well made dresser is very fine value at \$10.00.



CHIFFONIER, GOLDEN FINISH \$12.00 Chiffonier, golden finish, top 18 x 33; has five big drawers and two small drawers at top. Substantial in every way, with the exception of the price which is only \$12.00.

COME AND SEE THE GREAT SHOWING TODAY

SMYRNA HEARTH RUGS (REVERSIBLE) These Rugs being reversible give them a double wearing life. In floral and conventional designs. FAWN, GREENS and REDS.

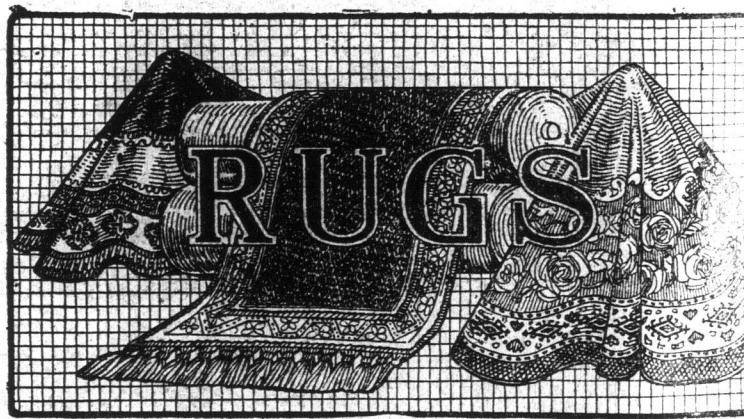
HEAVY WILTON HEARTH RUGS Made of a heavy pile, the rich, soft colorings are extremely beautiful.

SHIRLEY HEARTH RUGS In Oriental effects, in a large variety of designs. A splendid Hearth Rug at these prices.

MOHAIR HEARTH RUGS In plain colors, Reds, Blues, Greens, Creams, Old Gold, etc. Splendid value.

DAGDAG HEARTH RUGS Finest quality Rugs on the market, and these reasonable prices make them quick sellers.

AXMINSTER HEARTH RUGS Extra heavy pile. Floral and Oriental designs. The Axminster is famous for its splendid wearing qualities.



BATH MATS Will wash, and in colors of Greens, Blues and Reds.

SUNDOUR UNFADABLE BATH MATS (Color Guaranteed)

ANGLARENTA HEARTH RUGS In Oriental designs. Exceptionally fine.

CHENILLE RUGS (in Oriental Designs)

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY



The House Of Huge Quality

There's Nothing Like Now

App

The question of exercising the mind John O' Groat's to I moment in the his many years since I learn—was rendere the reign of Elizab person should exer without having ser ticeship. In conse which this legislat relating to appren 1844, and appren tinary act.

In the days whe zenith, youths we years. The master man. In many of substantial premi considered no more the learner in his " under a qualified these terms being burse the latter by cerved. This was a only effectual me should enable a m vantage. The reg the only one whos The rise of trade fall of the old tr that artisans felt powerful and orde operation of the demand. The ad are obvious, and t or degree by whic man, who has pas prenticeship may a man who has not meet with approva

But it is the m ship for a term of sionable period of emphasizing. The ter and apprentice dition to the fulfil enforceable at law discipline is enfor inculcated, punctu quired, and the aient, skilled artiz into a successful citizen. In any c master has, in o "made a man of B fingers' ends," and with confidence i battle of life."

What, it may counteract the effi dentures? This is swer to which we itself to the Poor observed, flounde recommendations importance can be the class of perso their employers b domestic servants, prise upwards of a population of the fore exceedingly from the Royal C than a few acad to the treatment of the exercise over ment until they ar

When the age at fourteen, it wa this should be the jorty. It has, how Moreover, the is that in large tow lessness or selfish parents, or their forethought, for vey little voice in ard, immediately o pations in which they can earn wage them independent claim for the low and whence, if th truded when they

Between 70 ang elementary sc pations. Thus, ev ly becomes appren trade, these interv al point of view, the boy is shaped, towards evil.

This problem of the enormous gro centres—chiefly, a don—giving innum boys, milk boys, van, lorry and tra In nearly all these ceived leads to n themselves are, in healthy developm perpetual creating grave social mena The resultant

(1) The recrui sive army of un merely brute labo (2) The illegit successive relays of adult workers. (3) The failur physical develop (4) The creat

Apprenticeship System

The question of apprenticeships, which is exercising the minds of practical men from John o' Groat's to Land's End, is one of great moment in the history of the country. It is many years since the practice of binding by indenture to a trade or apprenticing, i.e. to learn—was rendered obligatory by statute.

"Nothing," says Mr. Sidney Webb, "is of any real use that does not stop the sources of pauperism. And one of these sources is our present failure in London to turn our boys into physically strong and industrially trained men."

In the days when handicrafts were at their zenith, youths were indentured for seven years. The master was a highly skilled workman. In many cases he could command a substantial premium. The term of years was considered no more than sufficient to instruct the learner in his "profession, craft or mystery" under a qualified man, teacher, or doctor.

Hear, too, Professor M. E. Sadler: "Many callings connected with transport and communication, and some branches of manufacture, use juvenile unskilled labor to a degree which, if no countervailing measures are taken, must cause grave lasting injury to the national life."

But it is the moral effect of an apprenticeship for a term of years at the most impressive period of adolescence which needs emphasizing. The relationship between master and apprentice is a salutary one. In addition to the fulfilment of mutual obligations, enforceable at law, regular habits are formed, discipline is enforced, business principles are inculcated, punctuality and diligence are required, and the apprentice becomes an efficient, skilled artisan, to develop, peradventure, into a successful master and an exemplary citizen.

With these appalling possible results it might be expected that an attempt would have been made to go to the root of the matter.

It is all very well to recommend, as the Commission does, after its prolonged and painstaking inquiry, that boys should be kept at school until they reach the age of fifteen instead of fourteen, but unless by the adoption of some drastic measures the present system of elementary education is revolutionized, the country will be no better off in the next generation or century than it is in this.

Professor Sadler suggests compulsory attendance at continuation schools and the placing of employers (and in this category I must, alas! include the Government) under statutory obligations to allow persons under seventeen to attend courses of physical, technical and general instruction, for four hours a week at any rate, during the winter months, at the times of day when the pupils are not too tired to profit by the teaching!

What, it may be asked, can be done to counteract the effect of the decadence of indentures? This is a vital question, for an answer to which we look in vain. It presented itself to the Poor Law Commission, who, be it observed, floundered to their conclusions and recommendations as men without faith. Its importance can be appraised by the fact that the class of persons consisting of all who serve their employers by hand labor (exclusive of domestic servants, shopmen, clerks, etc.) comprise upwards of a moiety of the present adult population of the British Isles.

Another strange suggestion is that in post offices in large towns classes should be organized (by co-operation with the local education authority) for the instruction of telegraph messengers, in shifts, during the hours of duty! Again "Cui bono?"

The true education after the present age of leaving school is reached, but the ground work of such education should be commenced *pari passu* with other subjects in the Education Code, when the young mind is most impressionable, or before it has time to trouble or be troubled about the immediate future, when its memory is most retentive and its whole being is most responsive to the influences by which it is surrounded, moulded and fashioned. It can then readily assimilate all the knowledge which is imparted to it, and the teacher being impressed with the importance of physique, a continuous system of physical drill should be instituted, commenced during and continued after school hours.

It is all very well to recommend, as the Commission does, after its prolonged and painstaking inquiry, that boys should be kept at school until they reach the age of fifteen instead of fourteen, but unless by the adoption of some drastic measures the present system of elementary education is revolutionized, the country will be no better off in the next generation or century than it is in this.

Moreover, the almost universal experience is that in large towns, boys, owing to the carelessness or selfishness on the part of their parents, or their own want of knowledge or forethought, for the parents very often have very little voice in the matter, plunge haphazard, immediately on leaving school, into occupations in which there is no future; where they can earn wages sufficiently high to make them independent of parental control and disciplined for the lower wages of apprenticeship; and whence, if they remain in, they are extruded when they grow to manhood.

Very frequently the reputation for a certain quality is fixed upon men or women. When we come to examine closely into the matter, asking ourselves whether the units of our own particular circle are guilty or otherwise of the popular stigma or virtue as the case may be, we find that there is as little foundation in truth for this as for most other popular superstitions.

When the age of leaving school was fixed at fourteen, it was presumably intended that this should be the minimum for the great majority. It has, however, proxed the maximum. Moreover, the almost universal experience is that in large towns, boys, owing to the carelessness or selfishness on the part of their parents, or their own want of knowledge or forethought, for the parents very often have very little voice in the matter, plunge haphazard, immediately on leaving school, into occupations in which there is no future; where they can earn wages sufficiently high to make them independent of parental control and disciplined for the lower wages of apprenticeship; and whence, if they remain in, they are extruded when they grow to manhood.

Women like secrets, men do not. Woman in fact is a living secret herself. She has as yet been solved by very few men, though very many have spent much time and thought upon the problem. But as regards women keeping secrets there is one thing that must be kept in view; that is they are less likely to keep the secrets confided to them by another woman than those imparted to them by a man. Mrs. Smith will tell her husband some dark secret told to her by Miss Jones, or she may tell it again to her dearest female friend, under the strictest of seals. And in either case the news will be handed on. But let Mr. Tomlinson tell Mrs. Smith something which is troubling him, ask her help and get her to promise secrecy, Mrs. Smith would no more dream of telling anyone else than she would of attempting a single-handed expedition to the North Pole. Her loyalty will be beyond question and this loyalty is strengthened if the woman has any affection or genuine liking for the man.

This problem owes its rise in the main to the enormous growth of cities as distributive centres—chiefly, and most disastrously, London—giving innumerable openings for errand boys, milk boys, shop boys, bookstall boys, van, lorry and trace boys, street sellers, etc. In nearly all these occupations the training received leads to nothing, and the occupation themselves are, in most cases, destructive of healthy development. This is regarded as a perpetual creating of future pauperism and a grave social menace.

The need of legislation. It is, of course, somewhat easy to stigmatize the present system of elementary and secondary education and methods of training by which a large proportion and the best time and energy of the youth of the country is rendered nugatory, but, as has been seen in regard to the Poor Law Commission, it is quite another matter to devise a more acceptable scheme. It would appear that nothing of a satisfactory or practical nature will be attempted voluntarily by any class or section of men. The change, therefore, that has to be effected, must be accomplished by legislation. If the legislature can impose statutory obligations in one case it is competent to do so in any, and it behooves the Government to take some drastic steps for the prevention of boy and girl labor, either in skilled or unskilled occupations, until certain salutary conditions have been fulfilled, and possibly to revert to compulsory apprenticeships to obviate the deplorable effects of the present haphazard system.

- The resultant evils may be thus summarized: (1) The recruiting of a chronically excessive army of unskilled casually employed, merely brute labor. (2) The illegitimate use by employers of successive relays of boys as cheap substitutes of adult workers. (3) The failure to provide for the healthy physical development of the town boy. (4) The creation of the hooligan.

In order to discourage boys from entering occupations which offer no prospect of permanent employment, there might be established in connection with the labor bureaux a special department for affording boys, parents, teachers and school managers, information and advice respecting suitable occupations for children leaving school. Moreover, with a view to fostering the old spirit of apprenticeship in the minds of tradesmen and others, it might be deemed expedient to offer an inducement to them to take apprentices in the shape of a remission of taxation, as is done now in the case of people visited with large families.

There is a widespread, growing feeling that the education imparted in our public elementary schools is too academic and should be more practical; that in training our youth for an industrial life, their education should be less literary and better calculated than it is in existing circumstances to adapt the child to a useful career. To this end our curriculum should be revised. The aim should be to develop character and intelligence rather than to merely impart book knowledge, the result of which is in so many cases deplorable, and is to be seen in the prolific crop of "howlers"—

First Efforts of Writers

It used to be said that all roads lead to the drama; but there is no more variety in the playwright's beginnings than in those of the authors. In other countries there are more frequently men of letters among the writers for the stage than in the United States, where the dramatist is not likely to have any other occupation. This is true in a degree of England, but in France and Germany dramatists are often men of letters, pure and simple, and only incidentally playwrights.

Adolf Kilbrandt, who died in Germany the other day, was a practical playwright, and he also wrote novels. So practical a dramatist was he that for five years he managed the Hofburg Theatre in Vienna. His play, "The Daughters of Fabricius," was an altogether practical drama with little or no suggestion of the literary man about it. Its quality may be judged from the fact that McKee Rankin made a local melodrama out of it to introduce Nancy O'Neil to New York audiences some 16 years ago at the Murray Hill theatre.

But in his beginnings Willbrandt was a man of letters, and he had made his reputation as a writer of fiction before he attempted to add dramatic writing to his other work.

Not all German playwrights of the day have begun in this way. Hermann Suderman, who was a novelist before he tried the stage, and taking his work in its entirety has been more successful as novelist than as dramatist, began life as a teacher in a university. Oscar Blumenthal, one of the most successful of German farce writers, was for a while a tutor at Leipzig, where he had made his studies before he began to write criticism and later for the stage.

Ludwig Fulda, who is not only a dramatist but a man of letters, was a lawyer, at least by education, and so was Eric Hartleben. Ludwig Bahr, who wrote "The Concert," and a series of popular comedies, was a lawyer who gradually surrendered to his literary inclinations, and so was Ludwig Thoma, who has written a number of delightfully witty and modern comedies for the stage, but has become better known by his other writings.

Max Halbe, who has lived for almost a score of years on the proceeds of his one play, "Youth," was a teacher and then a lawyer. Of course Goethe is the historic example of the lawyer dramatist.

From the army there came a number of the best known of the German writers for the stage. The late Detlev von Liliencron and Gustav von Moser, one of the most prolific of writers of farce, were both officers. Gerhart Hauptmann, whose brother is a novelist, was a small farmer in Silesia and later a sculptor before he finally found that as a dramatic poet he was destined to make his greatest success.

Ludwig Ganghofer was employed in an Augsburg factory of machinery and Arthur Schnitzler, who is equally successful with his plays and stories of Viennese life, used to be a physician without patients, just as was Otto Schonherr, whose play, Glaube and Heimath, has made a sensation in Austria. Ludwig Anzenberger was a book dealer's apprentice and then became an actor.

There are of course many recruits from the stage to the craft of the dramatist. There is in fact supposed to be no better preparation for the work. Gustav von Kadelburg, Franz von Schonthan and Roderich Bendix are among them.

Carl Laufs, who has been prosperous in the lighter dramatic field, was a traveling salesman. Carl Costa was employed in the Austrian Finance Department. Robert Hamerling and Franz Friederich Halm came from the same place. The state departments have supplied many recruits both to literature and to the stage in Germany and Austria.

Henri Bernstein, about the most successful of French dramatists today, was intended for a commercial career, but soon made a prosperous start as a playwright and he has kept in that course. Emile Augier was a clerk, later a notary in the office of a lawyer and finally a writer. Ernest Blum was a newspaper distributor and then a journalist. Raoul Toche was a clerk and next a critic.

The senior Dumas was at one time a notary's clerk, while Eugene Scribe began his career as a clerk for a porter. Adolf Belot was a lawyer. Jules Janin taught Latin and Greek and was afterward an attorney's clerk. Henri Meilhac began in the French administrative service, into which Ernest Labiche later entered.

Pierre Decourcelle, who was a nephew of Adolphe d'Ennery and has just sold his collection of eighteenth century pictures for a fortune, is one of the few modern French writers who have gone directly to the work of playwrighting. He was probably led there through the example of his Uncle Adolphe, who grew very rich at the work, as the author of "A Celebrated Case," and "The Two Orphans," deserved to do.

Francois Coppe began his career as a junior clerk in the French war office and rose to be librarian of the senate, a post to which he was probably helped by the traditional desire of the French government to help men of letters along in their material existence. Paul Hervieu was in the French diplomatic service and was appointed secretary of the French embassy in Mexico before he resigned from his post in 1880 to devote himself to fiction, and later to the drama.

In England the army has furnished a number of recruits to the theatre, and one of the most successful, Capt. Robert Marshall, was

a type of the army dramatist. He died a few months ago after having displayed a wit and fancy that distinguished him among his colleagues. He was heard in this country for the first time through the medium of "Shades of Night," a fascinating bit of imagination which showed the bent of his talent. "His Excellency the Governor," acted at the old Lyceum theatre on Fourth Avenue by William Norris, Guy Standing, Jessie Milward and a company made up especially for the spring plays. Marshall had been assistant adjutant to the governor of Capetown, and later occupied the same post in Natal. It was there that he began to write his plays, which were first produced by amateurs among the English officers stationed there.

Capt. Basil Hood served ten years in the army before he resigned and went up to London to take his chances as a dramatist.

Arthur Wing Pinero is of course the greatest example of the English dramatist who learned his craft on the stage. He had acted in various companies, including Sir Henry Irving's.

H. V. Esmond was also an actor and so was Arthur Law, although he put some years of military service to his credit before he took to the stage as the best means of preparing himself to write dramas. Sydney Grundy was a lawyer in Manchester to try his fortune as a dramatist. W. S. Gilbert was also a lawyer.

James Mortimer, who is known here practically only through his "Gloriana," was at one time secretary to Napoleon III, and was his friend for many years. He helped to secure the escape of the Empress after Sedan. He fought for the former Emperor and Empress the home in which they first lived in London. But before he took to writing for the stage he was a journalist in London.

William Somerset Maugham studied medicine but never practiced it, and Conan Doyle was for a long time a physician at Southsea. Jerome K. Jerome was a teacher after he had served several years as a clerk, and then became an actor before he took to literature. Cecil Releigh sang in the chorus of a comic opera company, was later acting manager of a theatre, and then took a course as a dramatic critic before he set out to write the long series of successful melodramas connected with his name.

Louis Napoleon Parker, who was born in France and is not an American, as he has frequently been described, studied music and taught it for several years at Sherburne school in England. Henry Arthur Jones was put into business at 16, and although he disliked it he was successful as a commercial traveler. He was 18 before he ever entered a theatre. At that age he witnessed a performance of "Lah" by Kate Batema, and that changed the course of his life. He decided to try to write plays, and he succeeded so well in a financial way in this business that he was able to desert commercial life altogether by the time he was 27.

Anthony Hope was a lawyer and J. M. Barrie a journalist from the time he went to London.

Augustus Thomas was in the railroad business, then went into a box office and later took up journalism before he began to write for the stage. Edward Peple, whose short stories have done more for him than his dramas, was also employed by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway and later went to the Pacific Coast.

Charles Klein was a play reader for Charles Frohman, as was Theodore Savre, who formerly stood behind the counter of his father's drug store at Sixth Avenue and Forty-sixth street. Paul Potter, who was in the Indian civil service before he came to this country, went directly from journalism into dramatic writing.

Most of the American dramatists since the days of Bronson Howard have been concerned with some department of journalism before they took up writing for the theatre. That seems at present the usual course of preparation for the dramatist's duties in this country. Clyde Fitch was an exception to that rule, for after he was graduated from Amherst he came to this city and wrote verse and short stories, but never worked on a newspaper.

David Belasco and Augustin Daly learned their profession in the theatre just as Dion Boucicault had done before them. This was the school of George Cohan. Bartely Campbell was an editor in New Orleans after having worked in the Middle West. His first play was so successful that he devoted himself to dramatic writing.

Porter Emerson Brown, Al E. Thomas, Avery Hopwood, W. J. Hurlbut and the younger generation of dramatists were almost without exception first employed in newspaper offices.

An exception to this rule was William Vaughan Moody, who died after a shore career as a dramatist. He was a college professor. In this particular he was like Jose Echegaray, the prolific Spanish playwright, who was for years a professor of mathematics in the Madrid School of War.

NEITHER DOES CITY MILK

Little Willie—People talk of the milk in the cocoanut.

Mr. Citiman—Well?

Little Willie—Why do they say milk? It doesn't look anything but water.

Mr. Citiman—Well?—Catholic Standard and Times.

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THE RELATION OF MEMORY AND INSTINCT

By Sir Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S.

There is no branch of science about which it is so desirable that everyone should have some general knowledge and of which, at the same time, the general public is so little informed as the Science of Mind, or Psychology. We see all every day and almost every hour of the day, talking about matters with which we deal, and using all sorts of ready, but often erroneous, conclusions to guide us in practical matters where it is concerned. There is no elementary instruction in this subject attempted in our schools nor in English Universities, though for a century or more the Scotch Universities have made the teaching of it a prominent feature. There is no good modern book of a readable kind on the mind of man; whilst the older books as Carpenter are out of date and out of print. We know the anatomy of the brain in great detail, and everyone can readily acquire a good straightforward knowledge of it. But there is no attempt to give us a corresponding anatomy of the mind—that is to say, an orderly survey of mental properties and activities. The older attempts at such a survey—an enumeration and consideration of the relations of one another of the various kinds of mental activity—were no doubt faulty, and have therefore fallen into disrepute. But it has long been admitted that a bad theory is better than no theory at all and what is now wanted is a fresh attempt to construct a working scheme of the qualities and activities of the human and the animal mind which shall not necessarily be more than an attempt to bring order into the use of popular words and conceptions—such as perception, thought, reason, will, emotion, memory, intelligence, consciousness, instinct, temperament. It is all the more necessary that this should be done by the most competent and authoritative students of the mind, inasmuch as loose and misleading notions as to the nature and possibilities of mental activities and a corresponding misuse of terms are becoming widespread in proportion as an interest in the nature of man and his relationship to animals become general and widely spread. It would not be possible to deal adequately with this great subject in this place. But I propose to write a few lines about unconscious memory and the relation to it of dreams and of those fancies as to memories of the events, persons, and places of remote ages sometimes said to be inherited from their ancestors by individuals or even whole races of men.

We can make a step towards giving a clear meaning to what we call "memory" as an attribute of the human mind if we examine some of the actions of the lower animals, and consider whether they indicate the possession of such a memory. Many insects (beetles, &c.) when touched, assume the attitude and stillness of a dead specimen. This often leads to their being rejected by an insectivorous bird or lizard which requires living food. The insect has not tried this posture, found it a successful trick, and remembered it. The posture of

death is one which was assumed owing to alarm and consequent paralysis by a few of the insects' ancestors. They were thus prevented from the futile attempt to run away made by their relatives and escaped death, whilst the "runners" were eaten. Hence the "death-shamers" survived, and transmitted their posturing mechanism—that structure of the nervous system which resulted in the fortunate paralysis—to their off-spring, and these survived and multiplied in every generation until the running tendency disappeared, and the death shamming tendency became fixed. So, too, "the looping caterpillars," which pose as dead, did not "try" the experiment and remember its success. Those which postured as twigs escaped death and transmitted their habit. It is on this principle that we can account for very elaborate actions on the part of insects and other animals. They do not owe these habits to memory, but to the transmission of a nervous mechanism—at first an accidental variation from the normal—which comes into play under certain circumstances, and is of advantage to its possessor. Little by little one feature after another has been added in virtue of variation and selection of advantageous variations, until wonderfully elaborate processes are carried out by animals as though they had experimented, remembered, and reasoned.

Such habits and procedures are no more the result of what is properly called (in an analysis of the human mind) "memory" than are the colored spots, stripes, length of claw, tooth, leg, or wing characteristic of different groups and species which also are traceable to the step-by-step selection of structural variations which happened to be advantageous. These habits, procedures, and tendencies of animals are spoken of as "instincts," and a very sharp line is drawn between them and that behaviour of animals and of man which is due to individual experience and memory. It is by no means easy to assign with certainty some given behaviour of an animal to memory and others to instinct. The spider's spinning and affixing of its marvellous geometrical web is undoubtedly inherited, the performance (so to speak) of an inherited nervous mechanism which has been gradually built up in the spider's ancestry by selection and survival, just as its colors and survival, just as its color spots and eyes have been. So, too, the elaborate storing of grubs stung, so as to paralyze but not kill them, by certain wasps as food for their unborn young is due to a definite step by step variation and selective survival; it is an instinct. Memory on the other hand, is essentially the result of individual experience—"burnt child dreads the fire" is a saying which points both to the absence of an instinctive mechanism in the child, causing it to avoid the fire, and to building up in it, after exposure to the pain of burning, of a nervous mechanism (memory), as the result of its individual experience, which causes it to avoid, shrink from, and dread fire ever after.

It remembers the fire; the structural mechanism called "memory" has been formed by its experience.

The heritable nervous mechanism called "instinct," and the individual newly acquired mechanism called "memory," are two very different things. Though they both lead to important actions, tending to the preservation of the individual by avoidance of danger, by recognition of safety and suitable food and of mates, yet they have quite distinct origins. The instinctive nervous mechanisms are the more primitive and the general among animals, and have only been gradually superseded by the memorising nervous mechanisms, which are more valuable than instincts, since they are based on the experience of the special circumstances of the individual, and apply to them; whereas the feats of instinct are based on the long past remote history of the species, and not rarely are ill-suited to the immediate case. There is antagonism between instinct and memory (that is, individual memory, which is what we commonly understand by the word). The one gets in the way of the other. The development of a considerable capacity for memory only occurs in animals in which the instinctive mechanisms are few and most of them feeble, as in the case in mankind. Often we are able to observe the contest between the instinctive and memorising mechanisms, as where in man, and even in the dog and some of the higher animals, the memory of individual experience of a pleasant food the taking of food or the friendly reception of an individual, whilst instinct is all the time condemning the new-found confidence based on experience.

In all attempts to determine the mental operations of animals and even of other men we have to start with ourselves. We find that memory has become an immensely important thing in man, the starting-point of reason and intelligence—the record to which that indefinable state called "consciousness" relates. Memory is, as we know, more or less detailed, complete, and vivid in various individuals. To what extent does it exist at all in animals? It is found to be very defective in lower races of men in comparison with the higher; it seems to be non-existent in infants, and gradually develops in childhood. It is a very limited thing in animals (as contrasted with man), even the highest, but certainly exists in animals in various degrees of efficiency. Experiments made by placing sugar on various colors for insects to visit—and then the choice by the insects on a subsequent visit (after an hour or so) of the color which had carried the sugar, but now no longer does so—seem to show an elementary kind of memory—an enduring (if only briefly enduring) association of that sweetness and that color in the tiny brain of the fishes and reptiles the hereditary instinctive mechanisms are abundant and effectively determine the responses of the animal to ex-

ternal changing conditions, we find evidence in birds, and more especially in the warm-blooded, hairy animals—the mammals—of an increased capacity for memory, and of its employment as a mechanism, guiding action in response to the incidents of life, which becomes more and more evident as we pass to the higher and latest developed kinds. This new found power, the capacity for memory attains, with something like a sudden rush, enormous increase and importance in man, who is launched on a new career of development by its dominating quality. Reasoning, choice, foresight follow; and the accumulation of its record is immensely increased by the communication of his fellow memory or record by man to his fellows by means of language (that special faculty attained by the human race). This is further increased, so as to furnish an inexhaustible store, by man's discovery of the arts of writing and printing. Man's record of things remembered thus becomes no longer a purely individual possession, but, in large degree, a vast permanent extra-corporal structure, not subject to the decay and death of living things, but handed on as a solid lifeless creation of human art—a real heritage—from generation to generation, increasing with prodigious and available for the building up of the memory of all.

The instinctive mechanisms of the brain are set at work by approximate "stimuli"—occurrences which act upon the individual through the channels of the senses, as an automatic machine is set to work by placing the right-sized coin in a slot. On the other hand, the study of the apparatus of memory must be separated into two parts—that which relates to the receptive process by which it is built up, and that which concerns the retentive and effective mechanism by which it is related to action. There is nothing corresponding to the receptive, building-up process in the case of instinctive mechanisms. They are innate and ready for action. It is the retentive mechanism of memory built up by successive receptions of experiences which resemble the mechanism of instincts, and require, as they do, a stimulus—a penny in the slot to make them work. The record of memory is there, but quiescent just as an inherited mechanism of instinct is in other cases. Once set at work by some agent external to it, it may give rise to action as rapidly as the instinctive mechanism, but very frequently there is delay, due to further complication of the mental processes.

The power of building up a memory—which is usually confused under that same term with the achieved result, the formed remembering of the insect. Whilst in all the invertebrates and nerve tissue—may differ in quantity and in acuteness and rapidity. It is termed "educability," and the animal or man which possesses it is "educable" in varying degree. Educability requires a large brain. Animals with small brains have little or no educability, but may have lodged in the brain a complete provision of the most elaborate and perfect inher-

ited mechanisms of instinct. There has been an increase in the size of the brain of many races of mammals, such as the horse, rhinoceros, deer and monkey, since the beginning of the middle Tertiary period of geologists which is called the Miocene. The ancestors of these animals had, in pre-Miocene times, brains from one-fourth to one-eighth the size of their present descendants, and it is probable that more and more since Miocene times those animals have become educable, and have made use of memory and experience in place of depending solely on instinctive mechanisms. Though we have not yet discovered Miocene man or his representative, it seems that man more any other mammal has increased the size of his brain. He has, in proportion to his size, the largest brain and the smallest provision of innate instinctive mechanisms of any animal. Even the lowest savages have a far larger brain than the highest monkeys and apes. The gorilla's brain would fill a half pint measure, that of the Australian black-fellow would nearly fill a two pint measure, and that of an average European half a pint more. The educable material is thus provided for in man, and a very curious fact is that the superiority in many ways of the mental attainments of the "higher" races of men over those of the lowest human race does not seem to be indicated by a proportionate difference in size. Even the Neanderthal man of the glacial period had a brain as big as, even bigger than, that of the average European of today. The difference seems to depend in the case of the various races of man—not so much upon "educability" (which they all possess in fair measure) as upon the chance—the concurrent circumstances—which have led to strenuous education in one race and not in another. There are not sufficient experiments for a conclusion on this subject, but one would like to see an Australian black baby taken at two years of age and educated in the bosom of a highly capable and cultivated English family, with absolutely no intimation of its origin, no difference in its treatment from that accorded to its white foster-brother. Then it might be possible to ascertain what are the innate defects and qualities of the two races compared, and for how much "education" is responsible, and for how much "educability." Unfortunately, a single experiment would not be enough—from ten to twenty would yield results of great interest. Herodotus tells us that a king of ancient Persia made the experiment of bringing up a child apart from all sound of the human voice, in order to find out what it would say without imitation of other human beings, and accordingly what was the primitive human language. The Persian King's attempt to satisfy scientific curiosity might be imitated at the present day, with due regard to humane treatment of the little black fellows, whilst today we could frame a more reasonable scheme of questions to be answered by the experiment, and we should not prevent them from learning to speak.—London Daily Telegraph.

An Historical Pageant

A pageant illustrative of the history of our great Indian Empire is to form one of the chief features of the Durbar celebrations in India in December next, and this part of the entertainments in connection with their Majesties' visit promises to equal in spectacular effect even that of the great Durbar itself.

The King and Queen have graciously intimated their intention to be present at the pageant, which is to be given at Calcutta immediately following the Durbar at Delhi. Mr. Frank Lascelles has been engaged by the Imperial Reception Committee at Calcutta to take charge of the pageant. The chairman of the committee is Maharajah Sir J. R. Tagore, who is a great antiquarian and a scholar of Indian history.

Mr. Lascelles told a Daily Telegraph representative recently that Sir J. R. Tagore had already worked out in most wonderful detail the historical scenes to be shown in the pageant, and there was no doubt whatever that this part of the Durbar proceedings would be of the greatest interest, not only to Europeans, but to the native population also. One of the outstanding features was that both Mohammedans and Hindus would take part in the proceedings. The pageant would deal with the history of India from the earliest times down to the seventeenth century. All the reigning Princes of India were taking part in the event by lending their servants, costumes, and animals. No fewer than 200 elephants would take part in the spectacular event.

The processional part of the pageant is to be four miles long, and the set scenes will take place on the Maidan, a large open space just inside Calcutta. On this fine site a grand stand, capable of seating the reigning Princes and some thousands of the principal guests, with a Royal box for the accommodation of the King and Queen, has been built.

Mr. Lascelles, who has been appointed to the task, will have some 6,000 people under his command, including a large number of native and British troops and servants of the Maharajahs. The display will last several days. The pageant will start with the earliest days of Indian history and will carry on the history of this part of our Empire down to the year 1687. This will, of course, leave out all connection with British rule, and the probability is that the pageant will also not deal with the East India Company. The performers will wear the most elaborate costumes, and so deep is the interest

taken in the matter by the great Princes that a number of historic costumes and uniforms from the museums of the Maharajahs and others will be used.

Historical Costumes

When Mr. Lascelles organized the Pageant of South Africa recently he found that there was a disposition amongst the Boers to treat the idea as a popular "show," but when it became known that one of the wagons to be used in the procession was to be an original vehicle used in the Great Trek, the seriousness of the function was brought home to them. In the same way in India, the authorities and others, knowing that historical costumes are to be used, are displaying great interest in the matter, and a record attendance is promised on the Maidan show ground.

There is a law in India prohibiting elephants from passing through the streets of villages, and it has therefore been necessary to get a special Act passed permitting the two hundred elephants to pass along the side streets of Calcutta. The proceedings on the Maidan will occupy about three hours a day, and eight scenes a day will be gone through. The procession of elephants, with their costly trappings and magnificent howdahs, filled with bejewelled and historically-costumed people, of scores of camels, dromedaries, and horses, also richly caparisoned, should form a scene of magnificence and splendour never before seen in India or in any other country.

Every province in India will be represented on the parade ground, and no expense is being spared in connection with the function. A committee was formed in the Province of Calcutta to raise the necessary funds, and these were forthcoming with extraordinary alacrity.

Mr. Lascelles leaves England on the 27th inst. Starting with the Oxford Pageant, he has successfully arranged five others, including that in connection with the Wolfe and Montcalm memorial celebrations in Canada, the Union of South Africa festivities, and the great Pageant of Empire now running at the Crystal Palace. In connection with the latter Mr. Lascelles mentioned the interesting fact, illustrative of the great interest taken by individual performers in their duties, that recently a notice was affixed to one of the official buildings in the Palace, asking whether the performers desired the Pageant to continue up to Sept. 16. The result was that in two days no fewer than 6,000 persons had at-

tached their signatures on the affirmative side, and not one on the negative.

Dealing with the musical side of the Calcutta Pageant, Mr. Lascelles said that each scene would be accompanied by the music of the period, and in this connection it has been found necessary to make copies in instruments which were used many centuries ago.—London Daily Telegraph.

THE KING'S EVIL

The belief that the King's touch could heal scrofula was clearly derived from Christian origins. It is an offshoot from the mediaeval belief in miraculous cures effected at the shrines of saints. The King, as representative of the Church and defender of the faith, was gradually invested, in the popular imagination, with the faculties which had hitherto belonged only to the canonized. It seems certain, however, that no English King practiced the King's touch before Edward the Confessor, although in France the custom had long been reverently observed. Several examples of healing are recorded by the Confessor—cases of blindness, as well as of the King's Evil, and from his time the belief in the monarch's miraculous influence increased so powerfully that the proper liturgy to be used on the occasion was duly incorporated in the Prayer Book. By the time of Edward III. as many as four or five hundred persons were touched by the King in a single year; but after that period the invasion of the Black Death diminished the number of applicants very considerably, and it also seems as though a growing fear of infection caused grave restrictions to be made upon the freedom of access to the King. The Tudors practiced the healing touch freely, but by the time of the Stuarts it had become the custom to placard provincial towns with notices defining the somewhat rare occasions upon which the King would grant audiences to the diseased. No doubt, the spread of knowledge was beginning, about the same time, to break down the popular superstition, but even in the middle of the seventeenth century the King's claim to divine and miraculous power was carefully set forth by the proper authorities.

"It's a shame to have to pay for that water which Nature so bountifully supplies." Water-rate Collector—"But Nature doesn't supply the pipes, ma'am!"

She—"Yes, I love Ted; he is so extravagant. He—"That is hardly the best qualification for a husband, is it?" She—"Of course not. I am not going to marry him."

The Thermometer

On an ordinary Fahrenheit thermometer there is written opposite 212 degrees, "Boiling point of water," and opposite 32 degrees, "Freezing point of water." Neither of these is correct except for a certain condition of the atmosphere, and that is when it gives on the barometer about thirty inches, or fifteen pounds' pressure to the square inch. This is the ordinary pressure at what is known as sea level, and to this all thermometers are calibrated. In a mountainous region the pressure is hardly ever so much as fifteen pounds, and water boils at sometimes as low as 200 degrees.

If water is boiled in a diving bell, where the pressure is forty or fifty pounds a square inch, its temperature will be several hundred degrees instead of 212. If water is boiling in a near vacuum, the temperature is so small that the hand thrust into the water would actually feel cold.

Facts About Freezing

What has been said about the boiling point applies to some extent to the freezing point, says the New York Tribune; but here it differs for different materials, whereas the remarks about the boiling point of water apply to the boiling points of all liquids. Some substances when they freeze become larger, whilst others are smaller. On this depends the freezing point at different pressures of atmosphere. Water expands on freezing; so do type metal and some other things. All other substances become smaller on freezing. Water pipes burst when the water freezes. Coins of gold and silver are stamped instead of being moulded, for the metals grow smaller on freezing or solidifying, and consequently the coin would be wobbly.

It has been found that the things that expand on solidifying, as water, freeze at a lower temperature when the pressure is increased, while the others freeze at a higher. When a substance that expands freezes under higher pressure than usual, it has to exert more force to shove the pressure away, and consequently has to use up more of its heat energy, thus losing more heat and consequently becoming colder. Take the substance that contracts when it solidifies. The pressure will help it to get smaller, and consequently the greater the pressure the less heat it has to lose on attaining the solid state; so it will freeze at higher temperature. If the pressure is great enough, it may freeze or sol-

idify at a thousand degrees' temperature which is high enough to change most substances to vapour under ordinary atmospheric pressure. This is one of the reasons advanced to prove that the interior of the earth is solid; for the assumption is that the core is made up of substances that contract when freezing, and there is of course an enormous pressure a few hundred of miles below the surface.

The Boiling Point

In regards to the boiling points of liquids there is an upper limit to the point at which a thing boils; that is, changes to the state of vapour. It is called the critical temperature. No matter how great a pressure exists on a substance, if it is at a temperature point held back the making of liquefied gases—such as air, carbon dioxide, etc.—for many years. The experimenters tried to liquefy gases at ordinary temperatures by enormous pressures; whereas if they had just cooled the gases below their critical temperatures before applying the pressure liquefaction would have ensued immediately.

This is the method employed today in making liquid air. The air is compressed at first and then allowed to issue from a small orifice, thus expanding and cooling. It is then pumped back and compressed by the pump, allowed to go through the orifice again, thus cooling still more, until at last it is below the critical temperature, when the compression caused by the pump liquefies it.

"My doctor told me I would have to stop eating much meat." "Did you laugh him to scorn?" "I did at first. But when he sent in his bill I found he was right."

The Robin—"There's some talk lately of the R.S.P.C.A. putting bells on cats." Sparrow (fiercely)—"Bells are too good for the assassins—they should be cannel."

Gibbs—"What makes you think they had theatres in Pharaoh's time?" Dibbs—"Didn't Joseph's brethren remove him from the family circle and put him into the pit?"

A West London hawkker was busy selling pickling cabbages the other day, when an old lady came up to him and said: "Can you tell me the way to Turnham Green?" "Wot d'yer want to turn 'em green for?" said the man. "Can't yer see they're for picklin'?"

