

BLACK & WHITE

BUDGET

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SHERIFF JOSEPH LAWRENCE

Who has made such a gallant fight at Monmouth

(Photo by Ellis and Walery)



The great Sandown Hurdle Handicap. Goldfinder (winner) jumping the last hurdle

CURRENT COMMENTS

THE photograph below represents a most interesting relic of England. Not that there is anything particularly remarkable in the survival of a huge block of hard stone in itself, but the associations of this particular block are of no ordinary kind. It is the veritable "Chiding Stone," from which the village of Chiddingstone, in Kent, takes its name, and in which this venerable rock is situated.

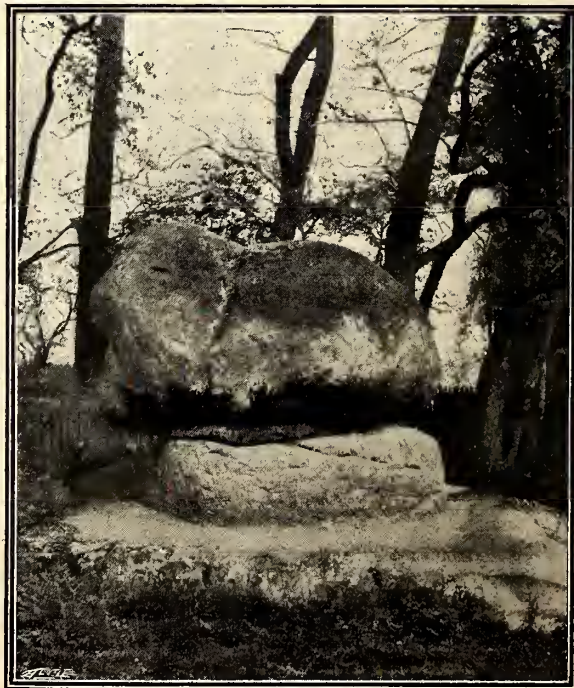
According to one view—which has many supporters among experts in history—this was the "chiding-stone" of ancient Druidical days, on which the priests took their stand in order to deliver their exhortations, and especially their scoldings and denunciations of delinquent followers.

The popular belief in the neighbourhood—a belief that has been handed down through centuries—is that it was the "chiding-stone" which constituted the place of accusation, judgment and punishment, combined, of shrewish and unmanageable women whose idea of wifely "obedience" had become warped, and whose husbands—driven to extreme measures by the continuous stinging of unruly tongues—were compelled to call in the aid of constituted authority and public opinion in the management of their obstreperous spouses. The scold was placed upon the "chiding-stone," in full view of her neighbours and the whole countryside (gathered to see what was sport to them), and was there publicly rebuked and

"chidden" by the dignitary appointed for the purpose, thus receiving a lesson in tit-for-tat, and a humiliating and salutary public showing-up at one and the same time.

A very much married man may, perhaps, see some advantages in the rough-and-ready methods of his forefathers; though, as a person of observation and experience, he will probably doubt the long continuance of the husband's triumph on reaching home with his temporarily humiliated and subdued wife.

There appears to be some degree of sound historic basis for the commonly accepted belief. Possibly both the proposed explanations of the name of the stone are correct, and the ancient Druidic place of general "chiding" may have become the place of more specialised "chiding" in after ages; at any rate, there is every reason to believe that the title, "Chiding-stone," correctly suggests the purposes to which the rock was put in the days when it was a sacred or a dreaded place. It is tolerably certain that public "chidings" there took place in the far-back age, over which hangs the mist of legend, rendering exact scrutiny of details impossible, while not completely hiding main historic features.



"The Chiding Stone"

FOR the past year and a-half British coal-owners have bled the British Government for 30s. a ton for coal during a crisis in the Empire. Now they wish to coalesce with the miners. What is required is De Wet's sjambock.

THE accompanying illustration shows a torpedo-boat destroyer being "fed" or coaled from its mother—in this case H.M.S. *Victorious*. One of two of these dangerous crafts—the destroyers—are attached to battleships, and as their capacity for carrying coal is comparatively limited, they are fed from the battleships at sea or elsewhere.

♦ ♦ ♦

THE consignment of between six hundred and seven hundred yearling salmon to the Thames by the Thames Salmon Association was the inauguration of an experiment which has long been talked of by Thames enthusiasts. Although considerable doubt has been thrown upon the utility of the experiment, it is said that the Association has great hope of its successful issue. The fish were removed in large milk-cans, the water in which was only two degrees below that of the river, and, having been approved by an expert, were put into the Thames in two batches, the place chosen being the shallow water near the Teddington Weir.

♦ ♦ ♦

At the annual Exeter Hall meeting in support of Miss Agnes Weston's work, Miss Weston and Miss Wintz gave some account of the year's operations at the Royal Sailors' Rests in Portsmouth and Devonport. The year was described as making a record in every respect. Since this time last year 256,243 men had been accommodated, an increase of over 6,000; and the receipts had arisen to £24,000. The provisions consumed at the two rests included 25¼ tons of pork, 17¾ tons of beef, 9 tons of mutton, and 315,459 eggs; and the water used for tea and coffee had been enough, according to the Chief Constructor of the dockyard, to float

a torpedo-boat. The number of baths taken had been 61,407. Building operations were now in progress to double the accommodation at the Devonport Rest, and of the £12,000 required nearly half was still wanted. Miss Weston's last annual report, for the year ended with last June, chronicles the sending out of 30 tons of literature, in 135,503 parcels, to the various ships in the Navy. In home ports 5,743 pledges were taken and 1,348 honours were distributed, representing 2,364 years of total abstinence

among the recipients. The Royal Naval Needlework Guild, of which the Duchess of York is President, is described as growing immensely and giving work to a large number of sailors' wives. The Royal Sailors' Rests yielded £2,379 to the general income, which increased from £5,289 to £12,444, of which a great deal was paid in relief to sick and wounded and their needy relatives.

♦ ♦ ♦

THE British Vice-Consul at Boulogne records in his latest report a curious topsy-turvydom at that port. "Several steamers for the local fishing fleet have been purchased this year in the United Kingdom, the local building-yard having been occupied since March, 1900,

in the construction of a 1,000-ton steamer for a London firm; it will not be completed for several months yet. An impression prevails locally that this is but the second steamer built in France to British order; in any case, it would appear to be an unusual deviation from the normal course of the shipbuilding trade."

♦ ♦ ♦

THE photo of General Sir Henry Norman (on the cover) is by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.



H.M.S. torpedo-boat destroyer coaling from her mother, the battleship "Victorious"



Re-stocking the Thames with salmon. View of Teddington Weir, where the fish were placed



Re-stocking the Thames with salmon—Conveying the fish (in the cans seen in the boats) to Teddington Weir



Depositing the fish at Teddington Weir

RE-STOCKING THE THAMES WITH SALMON



Another view of the railway siding at Tientsin. The Indian and the Russian are weighing each other up



Russian and British (Indian) sentries facing each other in the railway siding on the disputed ground at Tientsin

GREAT BRITAIN v. RUSSIA

THE arrival of a fleet of torpedo-boat destroyers in the Manchester Ship Canal the other day caused no little commotion in the neighbourhood. "Centurion" describes the scene as viewed from the steam tug *Mersey King* on the Mersey:—"There they are!" Your old sea dog has, naturally, keener eyes than a mere landsman. But, really, a cloud of smoke no bigger, say, than a man's hand, low down upon the water, is it the flotilla after all? Or has the keen-eyed one's expectation got the better of his vision? The answer is not long to be waited for. That low, dark cloud is moving: coming nearer. And even as we look there looms on the horizon another cloud. And yet another. And then a fourth. And—but lo! while we have been watching the further clouds the nearest one has taken shape and is bearing down upon us in mid-Mersey—a long-bodied, narrow-waisted, low-decked swiftly-moving vessel. Black-hulled, black-funnelled, black from stem to stern: no wonder that in the distance she was in-



H.M.S. "Leven" entering the Ship Canal

distinguishable from her own smoke. Her boats are black, her guns, her cowl, her lifebuoys, her tarpaulins—everything that the eye can perceive upon her decks—is of the same sombre hue. The seamen and stokers who peer over the gunwales are more like chimney sweepers than sailors. That is the first impression of a "destroyer." A mass of blackness, relieved only by one gleam of colour. And that a gleam which sends the blood as quickly again through every pulse—the brave old ensign of St. George streaming astern.

THE first returns announced regarding the population of Edinburgh were in error, some districts annexed in 1900 being overlooked. Edinburgh has now a population of 316,540. This does not include Leith. In 1801 the population of Edinburgh and Leith was 82,560. The boundaries of the city include Portobello and a portion of Duddingston. In 1891 the population was 272,978, thus giving an increase of 43,562.



Off duty on H.M.S. "Leopard"—Printing photos



Paterfamilias takes his boy below on the "Leopard"

T.B. DESTROYERS IN THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL



Commander Lloyd inspecting the liberty men before leaving for Belle View



Liberty men leaving the destroyers for Belle View

T.B. DESTROYERS IN THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL



The start of the First Spring Two-year-old Stakes

At Newmarket, the Two Thousand Guineas was won by Sir E. Cassel's Handicapper, who defeated Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Doricles (second), Lord Wolverton's Osboch (third), and fourteen others.



At a recent meeting of the Jockey Club, held at Newmarket, several proposed alterations to the Rules of Racing were brought forward. On the motion of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Rule 55 is altered to read as follows: "All lads who, while under age, have of their own free will, and with the consent of their parents or guardians, bound themselves to a trainer for a term of not less than three years, are permitted during their apprenticeship to claim 5 lb. allowance in all handicaps and selling races except those confined to apprentices. They will be



Handicapper, the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas

entitled to this 5 lb. allowance for one year (or 365 days) after winning their first race in any country. No allowance can be claimed under this rule except for lads duly apprenticed to a trainer carrying on his business in the United Kingdom, and (consequently) to alter Rule 116 to read as follows: 'No horse shall carry less than 6st. in any race unless the 5 lb. apprentice allowance under Rule 55 be claimed.'



At the annual meeting of the Doddington, Newnham, and Eastling (Kent) Sparrow Club recently no fewer than 7,387 sparrows' heads were produced by members, this being the result of a year's work of extermination of what East Kent farmers look upon as a pest to fruit and field crops. During the eight years' existence of the club 49,330 sparrows have been accounted for by the members.



Getting ready for the start of the Two Thousand Guineas Race



Jack ashore on leave
(Photo by S. Cribb)

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CYPRIAN BRIDGE, the new Commander-in-Chief of the British naval force in China, with his staff, proceeded by the White Star steamer *Oceanic* from Liverpool last Wednesday, May 8th, and will travel by the Canadian Pacific Railway and steamer, via Vancouver and Japan, to take over the duties of his command.

AN interesting trial was made a few days ago on board the torpedo-boat *Ophir*, built by Messrs. Yarrow and Co. for the Dutch Government, with a view to testing Holden's system of oil-burning. A trial was first made with coal only, when a speed of $24\frac{1}{2}$ knots was obtained over a lengthened run. Then the oil-burners were started, in addition to the coal supply, which remained constant throughout. With the oil and the coal together the speed was immediately increased two knots, *i.e.*, to $26\frac{1}{2}$ knots. The coal burnt throughout the trial was at the rate 2,800lb. per hour, and when the oil was supplemented the additional consumption of this fuel was 700lb. per hour (Borneo oil). In the *Ophir* there are two boilers of equal size, and a further trial was made at a slower speed with oil, using one boiler, when a speed of 14 knots was readily obtained with a consumption of 500 lb. of oil per hour. The great advantage of oil-burning, either alone or supplemented with

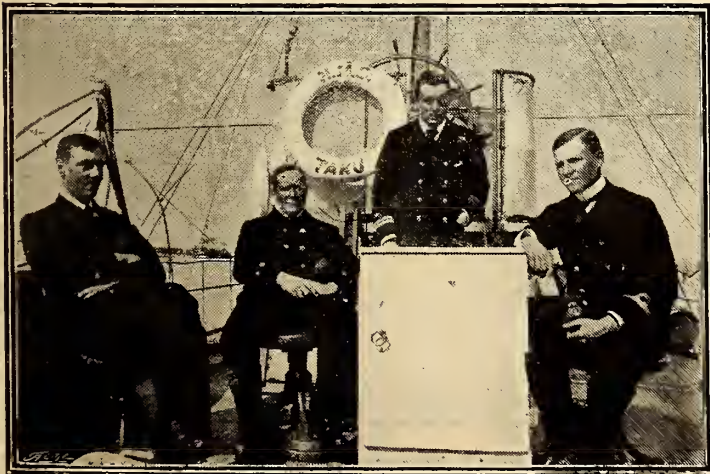
coal, is that variations in evaporation can be much more rapidly made than when burning coal alone. The stokehold staff in larger installations can be much reduced.

A NEW model of a 5in. gun was recently tested by the United States navy officials at Indian Head with very good results, a velocity of 3,300 f.s. being obtained for a pressure of 17 tons with nitro-cellulose powder, the projectile weighing 50lb. The breech mechanism in use with this gun was fitted with the Welin type of screw similar to that now generally adopted by the British Government.

REUTER'S correspondent at Constantinople writes as follows:—The negotiations for the purchase of a cruiser in England are at last on the point of being concluded.



Going ashore
(Photo by S. Cribb)



The officers of the torpedo-boat "Taku" (captured from the Chinese at the recent bombardment)

Meanwhile, the scarcity of money is as acute as ever, and much speculation exists as to how the Government is going to meet the heavy extraordinary expenditure on account of these armaments. Thus far, the first instalment on account of the cruiser ordered in America, the contract for which was signed as far back as December, has not been paid, nor have any of the payments due to Krupp, of Essen, on account of the contract for naval guns, been effected. Neither have any of the eight ironclads, which are to be transformed into more modern ships by Messrs. Ansaldo, of Genoa, yet left for that port, although it was long since arranged that the vessels should proceed to Italy in the course of the spring, it being considered unsafe to dispatch them during the winter months. The two torpedo-boats purchased from that firm have not yet left Genoa, inasmuch as the balance due, *viz.*, £T20,000, is still outstanding.



"Inspecting" the 67th Squadron Imperial Yeomanry

This original commander accompanied the above squadron about twenty miles on the way to the Oudestroom district, and while the photograph was being taken stood boldly facing the troops

THE Hon. W. Pember Reeves, Agent-General for New Zealand, has brought under the notice of the War Office

the opportunities afforded by his colony for securing good horses for military purposes. The horses taken by the several contingents from the colony have earned general commendation, and the Colonial Government has been asked to undertake the purchase, inspection and shipment of a draft of from 500 to 1,000 horses for the Cape. This task has been undertaken. New Zealand, always famed for its good stamp of horseflesh—it is the birth-place of some of the best known horses on the Australian turf—is just now making special efforts to maintain and improve its high standard. Mr. Gilruth, of the colony's



The 70th Company Imperial Yeomanry (Scots) on their way to protect the district of Oudestroom, where the Boers were hovering about

WITH THE YEOMANRY IN SOUTH AFRICA



The 71st Squadron Imperial Yeomanry under Lieutenant G. H. S. Fowke

Agricultural Department, has been in the United Kingdom for some months buying thoroughly sound and first-class sires for shipment to the colony, these ranging from Arabs to Clydesdales. So highly does Lord Rothschild think of the efforts being made that he has presented the New Zealand Government with two valuable "shire" stallions—Danger Signal and Hertfordshire Boy—for the use of the settlers generally. All the horses sent will have to remain in quarantine, and under observation for six months after arriving at their destination.

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ON the return of the battalion of Foot Guards from South Africa steps will at once be taken to quarter permanently at Aldershot a brigade of four battalions under a major-

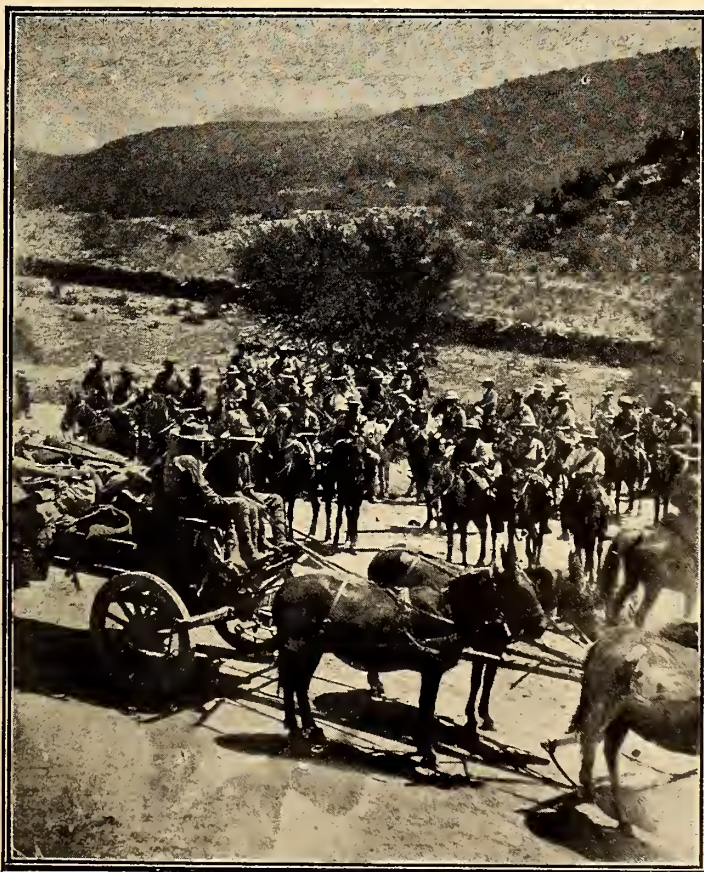
general of the Guards.

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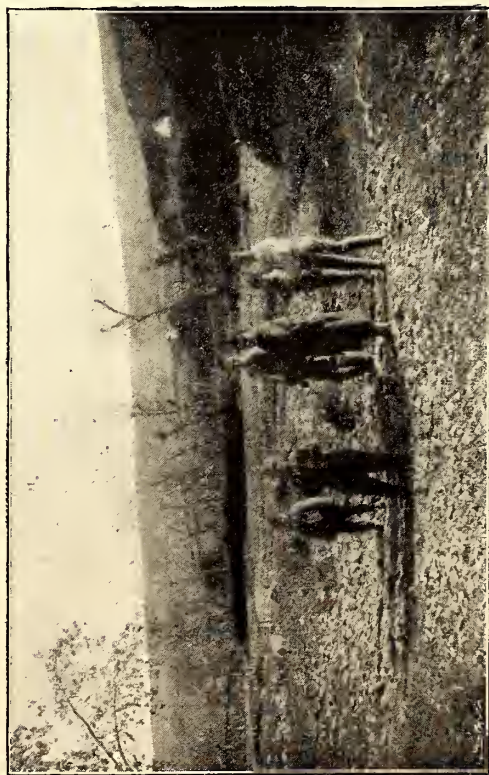
THE R. E. officers who were engaged in the operations on the North-West Frontier of India in 1897 and 1898 have presented a trophy to the officers' mess at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, in commemoration of that campaign. The presentation was made on behalf of the subscribers, by Major-General Sir W. G. Nicholson, who was Chief of the Staff in the campaign.

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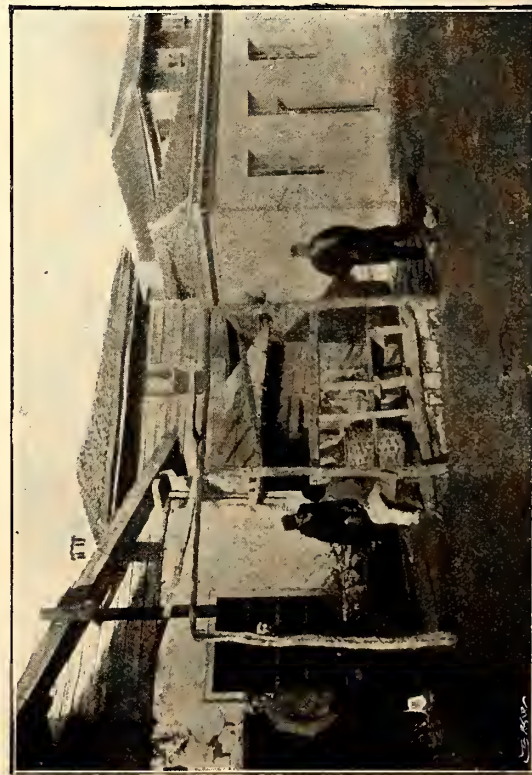
WITH the express approval of the German Emperor, the German War Office is sending an interesting official exhibit to the Earl's Court Military Exhibition, which was opened on the fourth of this month. No doubt it will receive much attention.



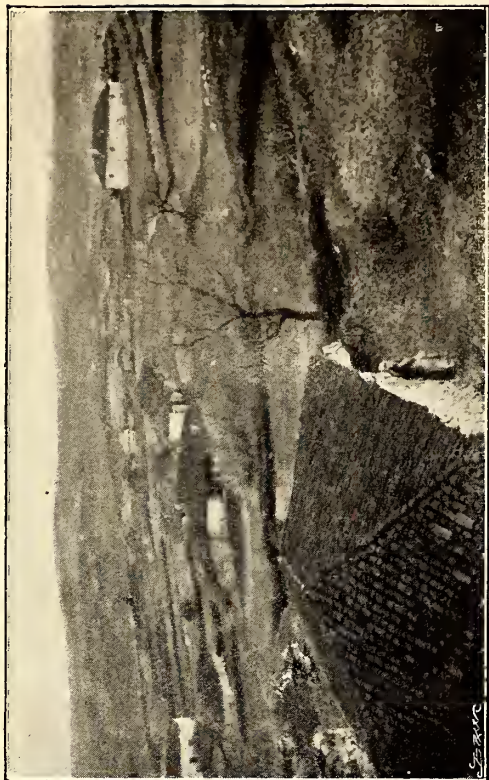
The 71st Squadron Imperial Yeomanry under Capt. Sir Saville Crossley



Turkish urchins at play in the "suburbs"



A political debate in the streets

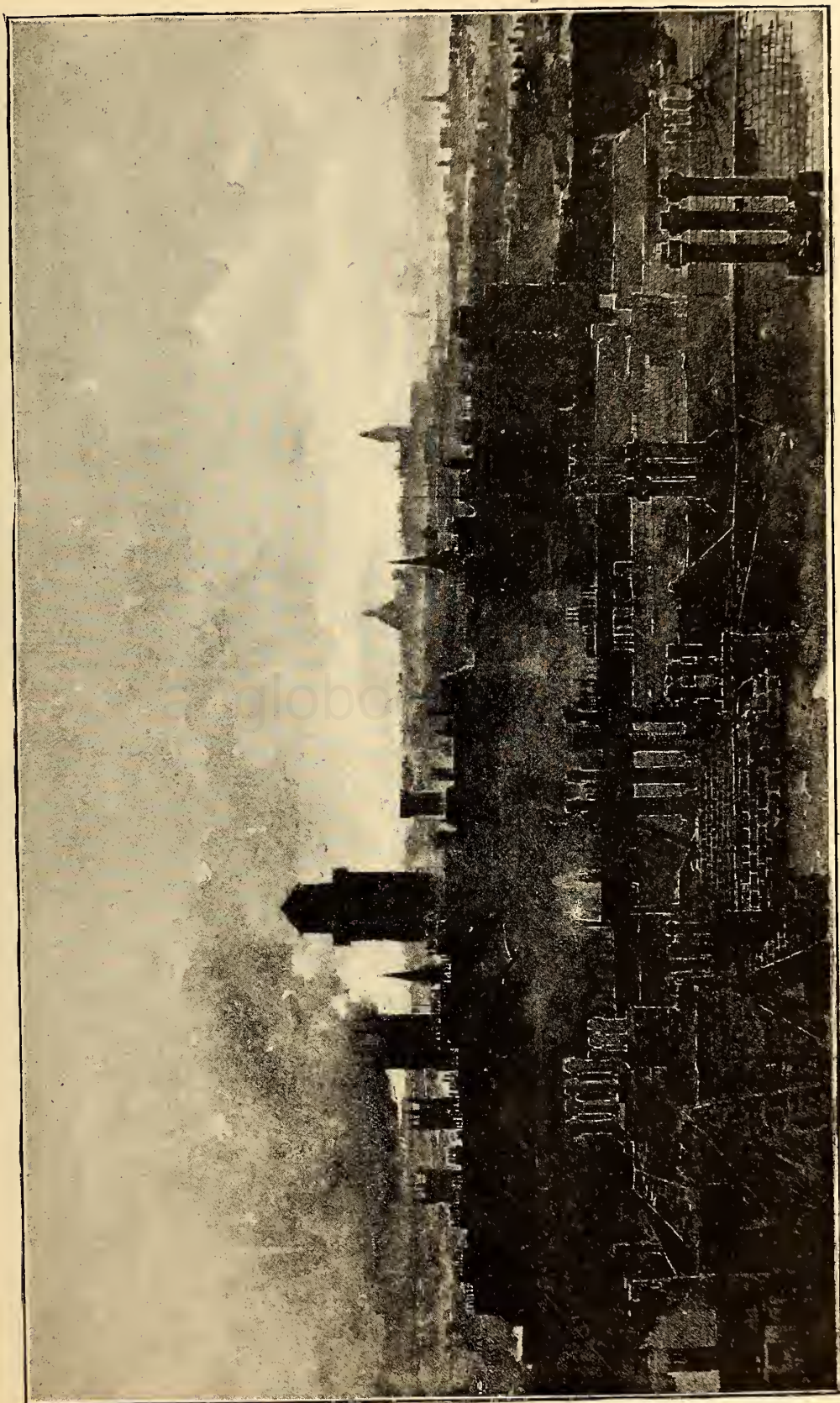


Typical scenes from the outskirts of the town



A well-known landmark near the town

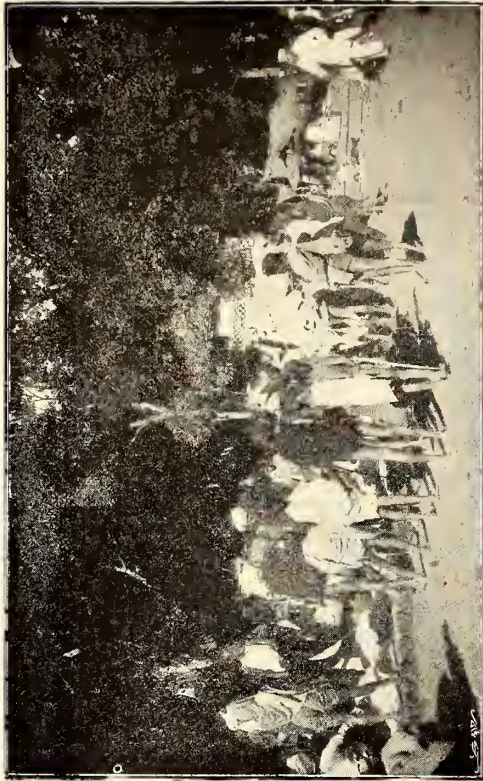
IN AND AROUND CONSTANTINOPLE



GLASGOW, VIEWED FROM THE EXHIBITION



Village children at play



Journeying towards Bombay

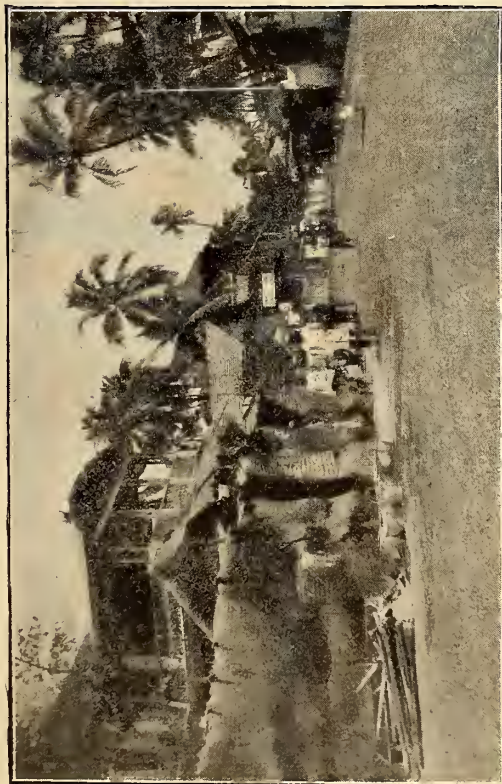


Water carriers

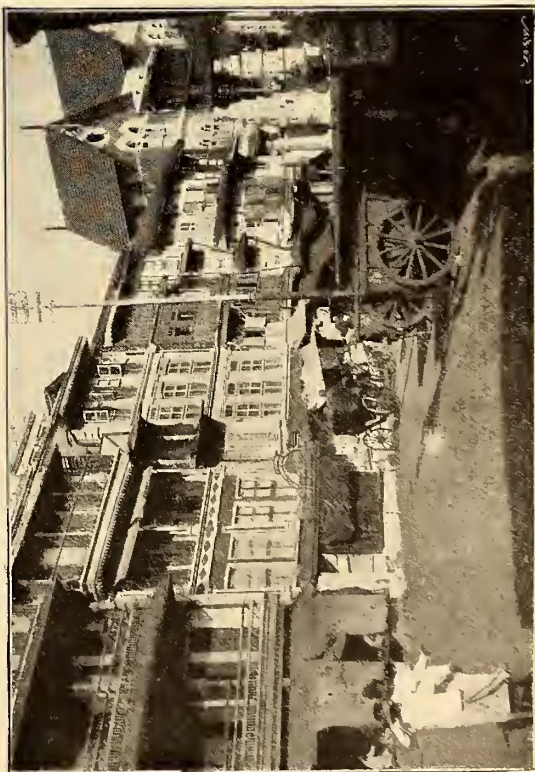


Serving out rations to the starving

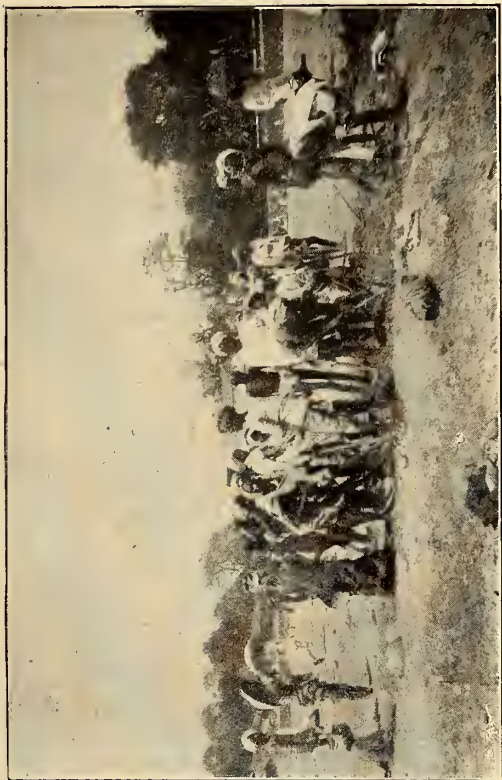
IN AND AROUND BOMBAY



A typical street scene



Mid-day in the streets

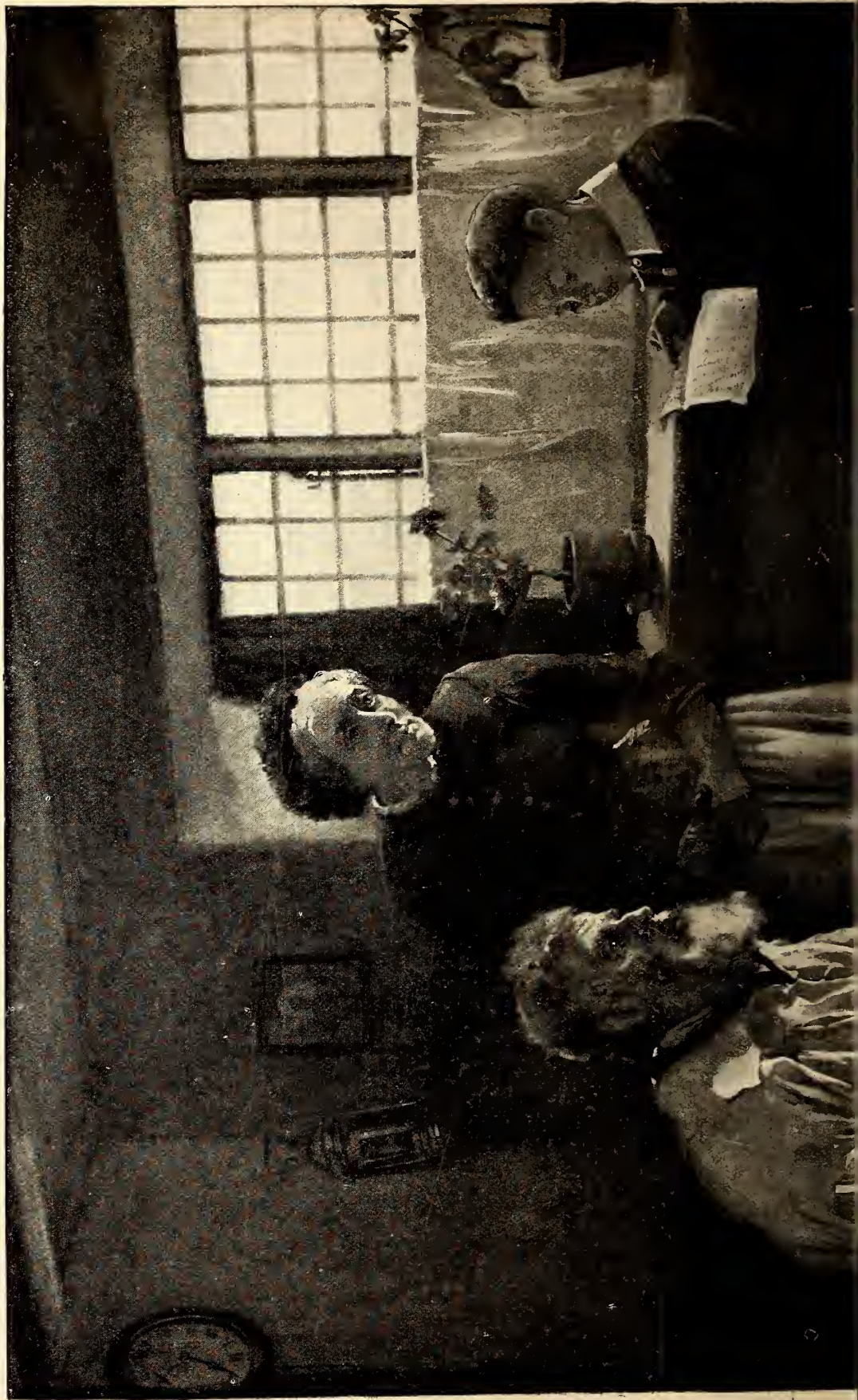


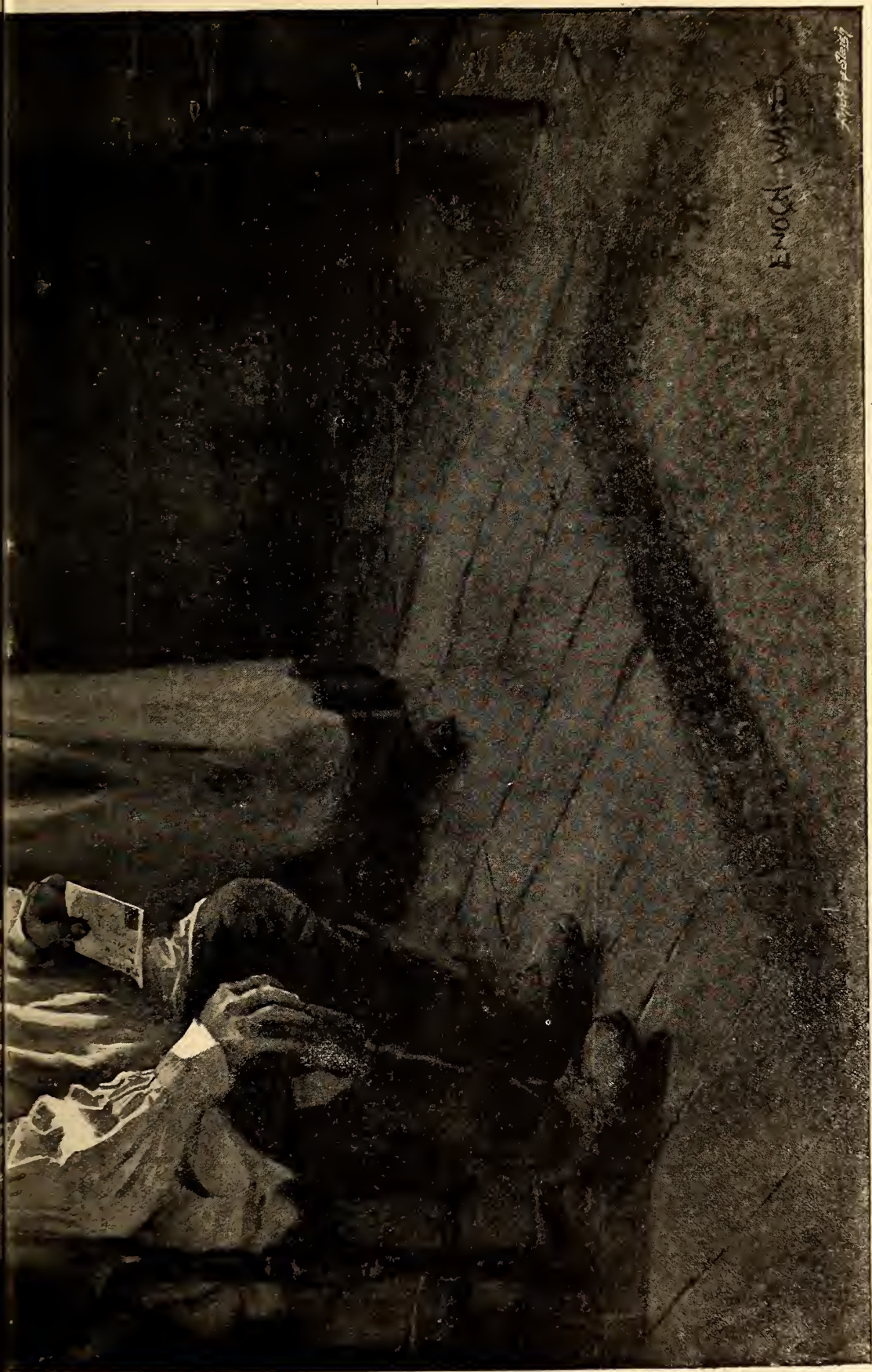
At the relief works



In the plague hospital

IN BOMBAY





FROM THE FRONT — THE LETTER FROM THE ELDEST SON, THE HOPE OF THE FAMILY

DRAWN BY ENOCH WARD



FROM THE FRONT—THE LETTER FROM THE ELDEST SON, THE HOPE OF THE FAMILY

• DRAWN BY ENOCH WARD

IN CHINA

THAT Li Hung Chang, the veteran warrior, statesman, and corruptionist, has neither lost his cunning nor his avarice with advancing age is shown by the following, which comes from unquestioned native sources:—Earl Li was appointed Viceroy of Canton last spring, only a short time before the Boxer uprising broke out in the North. The old Viceroy had been in Canton for only five months when he was recalled to Peking to again become Viceroy of Chih-li and Peace Commissioner. There was considerable delay in arranging transportation facilities satisfactory to Earl Li, and when he sailed he requested the escort of a foreign gunboat. The reason for the old Viceroy's anxiety over his transportation arrangements was because of the large sum that he had "squeezed" out of the natives during his short term at Canton, and without which he absolutely refused to sail. When he did sail, the boat that carried him from Canton to Shanghai took on board 1,000,000 taels of silver bullion, valued at almost £150,000, which represented his accumulations during his short stay of five months.

A LARGE part of this was secured by Earl Li through a deal with a syndicate of the leading merchants of Canton. The Viceroy had proposed that in consideration of the sum of 4,000,000 taels, to be paid in instalments, he would relieve them from the payment of transit duties on goods transported across the country by them, and place in their hands the imposition of this tax upon other shippers. This would have given the syndicate an absolute monopoly on all trade around Canton. The syndicate eagerly accepted Li Hung Chang's proposition, and paid the first instalment to the wily Viceroy; but when they attempted to reimburse themselves by collecting the transit tax from independent shippers, they were met with such opposition that they were forced to give it up. They appealed to the Viceroy to return the instalment they had paid in advance, but he indignantly refused, and threatened to hold them for the unpaid instalments as they might fall due.

HAD the old Viceroy not been recalled to Peking the outcome would have been uncertain. The members of the syndicate, being largely engaged in shipping, have those peculiar relations that all Chinese shippers have with the piratical fleets that swarm their coasts, and the reason Earl Li was so anxious to have the escort of a foreign war vessel was to make sure that he would be able to get

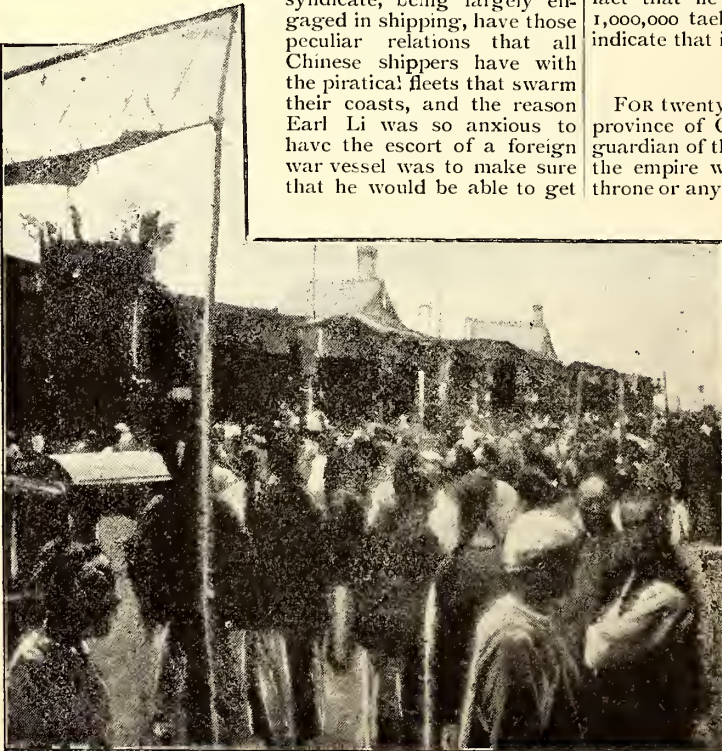


The "contractor" who built the officers' huts at Shanghai

away with his ill-gotten pelf. There have been many attempts to estimate the wealth of Li Hung Chang. The fact that he was able to get away from Canton with 1,000,000 taels as the result of a five months' stay would indicate that it is large.

FOR twenty-five years Li Hung Chang was Viceroy of the province of Chih-li, that surrounds the capital. He was guardian of the Emperor, and every official from any part of the empire who was called up for an audience with the throne or any of the governmental departments, during those long years, was forced to pay tribute to Earl Li. That he has taken advantage of this magnificent opportunity to "squeeze" all mandarins of high or low degree is not doubted. In addition, the old earl is known as the greatest owner of pawnshops in China. For the last quarter of a century he has habitually invested all his capital in the pawnbroking business. His income from this source must have been enormous, since the ordinary business rates of interest in China range from 20 to 30 per cent.

It has been freely charged against Earl Li that his agreement to the large indemnity paid to Japan at the close of the recent war was secured by ways that were peculiarly Oriental, and which added largely to the Viceroy's cash resources. This same thing has been charged against him in connection with the agreements made with Russia. It is said that the old earl was forced to part with large sums in order to secure his audience with the Empress-Dowager when he was disgraced after the Japanese war, but that he surrendered a sum large enough to embarrass



Chinamen discussing the situation at Tientsin Railway Station



Officers riding on a Shanghai wheelbarrow

him, or that bears any appreciable proportion to the total he had been accumulating for so many years, is not probable. It is said that the Viceroy's chief fear at present is that he may die before the indemnities for the recent outrages have been settled, and thus be deprived of what he regards as the chance of his lifetime.



SOME idea of the possibilities of such accumulation that come to a Chinese official may be gathered from the fact that Liang-Ki, who was Prime Minister during the reign of the Emperor Hwan Ti, accumulated one of the greatest fortunes of which we have record in history. His arrogance and exactions increased with his wealth until they were both unbearable, and the Emperor ordered him to be killed. His treasures of money which had caused his destruction were seized and confiscated to the State, and when they were counted it was found that they amounted to over 300,000,000 taels. The addition of this immense sum to the Imperial Treasury resulted in such a plethora of Royal funds, that throughout the whole empire all taxes were remitted for one year.



A STORY is being told in the Service clubs just now concerning Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher, who commands the Mediterranean Fleet, and Lord Charles Beresford. It seems, says the *Daily News*, that a competition was recently held at Malta for a prize that is annually presented by the first-named officer. It is known as the "Malta Cup," and had so far always been won by a crew belonging to the Admiral's flagship. On this particular occasion, however, a crew from the *Ramillies* (commanded by Lord Charles Beresford) carried it off instead. A day or two later the Fleet was practising manoeuvres, and Admiral Fisher—who has the reputation of being something of a disciplinarian—was dissatisfied with the performance of the *Ramillies*. He signalled accordingly to its commander the message, "Explain your reason for being late in executing the manoeuvre." Without a moment's delay the answer came, "We are towing the Malta Cup."



THE meaning of the word "humph" was recently the subject of judicial decision

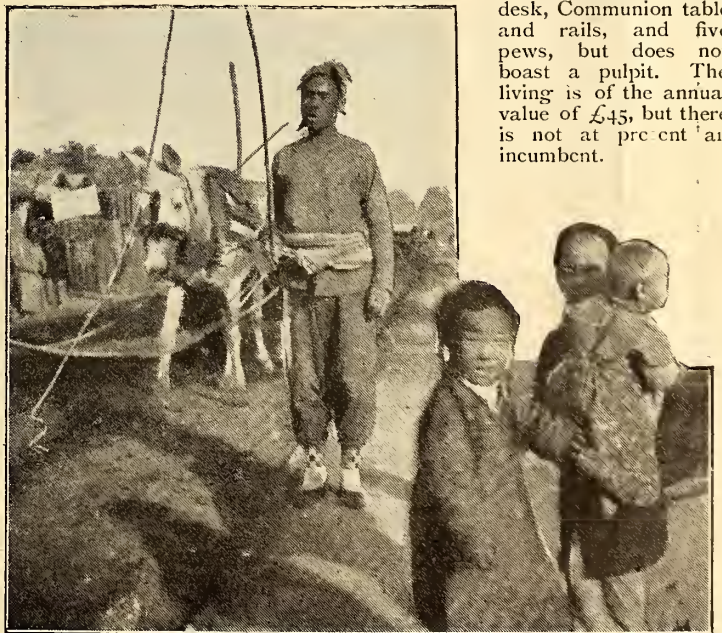
in the Irish Court of Appeal. Mr. Justice Madden and Mr. Justice Boyd held that "humph," as used by Sir Walter Scott and Miss Austen in their novels, was an expression of dissent, while the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Burton inclined to the conclusion that "humph" only meant a "dissatisfied condition of the mind." The Court of Appeal has now decided that the word is "an expression of doubt or dissatisfaction," or, as Lord Justice Walker put it, in the words of the *Century Dictionary*, "a grunt of dissatisfaction."



It is officially announced that the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Sir Arthur Havelock surrendered last year his five years' tenure of the Governorship of Madras, his successor, Lord Amphill, being appointed in December. Born in 1844, Sir Arthur followed the profession of his father, Colonel William Havelock, of the gallant regiment once known as the 14th Light Dragoons, and entered the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. He was destined, however, to see but little military service, and before his retirement with captain's rank in 1877, had already held several civil appointments, including the Chief Commissionership of the Seychelles Island and the post of Colonial Secretary and Receiver-General of Fiji. In 1881 Sir Arthur became Governor of West African Settlements and Consul for Liberia, and three years' excellent administrative work on the West Coast was rewarded with the successive Governorships of Trinidad, Natal, and Ceylon (1890-1895), and from Ceylon Sir Arthur went to India to take up the important appointment from which he recently retired.



THE parish of Upper Eldon, in Hants, is probably unique among the parishes of the United Kingdom. It is situated about five miles from Romsey, and boasts a population of ten. The village church stands in the centre of the farmyard of one of the two houses in the parish, and the farmyard is also the village cemetery. The building dates from the eleventh century, and contains a reading desk, Communion table and rails, and five pews, but does not boast a pulpit. The living is of the annual value of £45, but there is not at present an incumbent.



Typical scene in one of the main streets of Peking



THE LIGHT THAT BECKONS FROM AFAR

(Photo by W. and D. Downey)



MISS PHYLLIS RANKIN, WHO HAS GONE TO "THE HALLS"
(Photo by Downey)

ANOTHER example of absent-mindedness is sent to the *Daily News* by a correspondent. "A friend of mine," the correspondent says, "was recently married. Before his marriage he had always lived with his mother. One evening, a fortnight after returning from his honeymoon, he went straight home from business to his mother's house. What happened afterwards is his own secret."

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A REMARKABLE Irish centenarian has just passed away in the person of Mrs. Ellen O'Mullane, whose death, at the

England and Holland at the end of the seventeenth century. Fiscal history records that the yield from the tax, considerable to begin with, rapidly diminished, and that its consequences were more pleasing to spinsters than to Chancellors of the Exchequer. In Pennsylvania the idea is to devote the proceeds of the impost to the maintenance of homes in which spinsters may live at the public charge.

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MAJOR-GENERAL BROOK, C.B., commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, inspected on Corunna



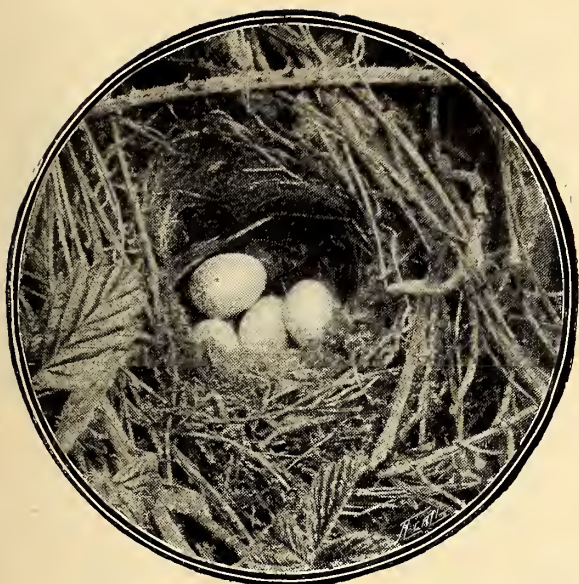
A corner of the music room, the British Museum, where the last work of the late Sir Arthur Sullivan has just been deposited

extraordinary age of 118 years, at Gneeves, near Millstreet, Co. Cork, is announced. The deceased, who was born in 1783, lived in three centuries, and was certainly the "oldest inhabitant" in the census of Ireland just taken. She had three daughters, who are still living, the eldest now being eighty-two years, and had besides twenty-five grandchildren and eighteen great-grandchildren.

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THE experiment of taxing bachelors is actually to be tried in Pennsylvania, U.S.A. It is not an unprecedented fiscal device, says the *Daily Graphic*, for it was tried both in

Parade-ground the draft of the Gordon Highlanders which has been prepared for active service in South Africa. Colonel the Earl of Kintore was in command of the parade. After the inspection, Major-General Brook, addressing the men, said that he had been much pleased with their conduct while in his command, and he wished them all good luck and a safe return from the place to which they were going. The war was not yet over, and maybe some severe work and strange experiences awaited them before they returned to their homes. He exhorted them to do all in their power to uphold the honour of their country and King.



Cuckoo's egg (topmost one) in a hedge-sparrow's nest at the Warren, Potton End, Hemel Hempstead. First act of the tragedy



The young cuckoo a few hours old. Already it asserts itself to the detriment of the young sparrows, and demands all the attention of the foster-parents

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"The early stages in the life history of the young cuckoo are, as is well known, very interesting, and I hope the following authentic particulars may be found of interest and service. The egg was found in a hedge-sparrow's nest at Potton End, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, on May 17th, 1900. The nest was placed at the bottom of a large disused gravel-pit, overgrown with furze, broom and brambles, and was about eighteen inches from the ground. It contained three eggs of the hedge-sparrow and one cuckoo's. On May 29th the cuckoo and two of the foster-parent's eggs were found to be hatched, and the young cuckoo was observed to be asserting himself conspicuously even at such an early age. Only two days had elapsed (May 31st) before the unruly young rascal started, and finished, the shovelling-out process. One egg and one young hedge-sparrow had just been toppled out of the nest by the cuckoo with the aid of its hollow back, which is so

well suited for this purpose. The remaining young one could not be found high nor low, and one wonders whether the voracious young culprit devoured it, or did the foster-parents carry it away from the nest? The nest was visited on June 11th, when the cuckoo would be about fourteen days old. He had made great progress since the last day of May, and the small nest of the bird under whose care he had been placed was insufficient to hold him. On June 14th we found the cuckoo out of the nest and screeching, when he would be about seventeen days old. We thus arrive at the following interesting information:—May 17th: Nest found containing cuckoo's egg and three hedge-sparrow's eggs. May 29th: Cuckoo's and two of the hedge-sparrow's eggs hatched. May 31st: Cuckoo ejected the other occupants of nest. One young hedge-sparrow missing altogether. June 11th: Cuckoo the sole occupant of nest, and fully fledged. June 14th: Cuckoo out of the nest and screeching."



The young cuckoo who has just ejected his nest fellows and is resting from his labours. Note the hollow back, also the victims on the edge of the nest



The young cuckoo now fourteen days old. He keeps both his foster-parents busy feeding him, and his demands are expressed by screeches that attract every kind of bird within hearing

(Photos by J. T. Newman, Berkhamstead)

A TRAGEDY IN BIRD LIFE REVEALED BY THE CAMERA

THE British Army suffers a distinct loss by the death of Lieutenant-General George Edward Langham Somerset Sandford, C.B., who passed away at Bedford, in his sixty-first year. General Sandford had nearly completed half a century of military life, having joined the Royal Engineers in 1855, shortly after leaving the Military Academy, Woolwich, where he passed a highly creditable career. During the Chinese trouble of 1858, and which lasted many years, he fought with much distinction in most of the hottest

Indian Empire, amongst them being Director-General of Military Works, and had enjoyed the rank of Lieutenant-General since April, 1898.

♦ ♦ ♦

PRINCESS HENRY OF PLESS requests us to state that she is collecting for the "Guild of the Loyal Women of South Africa." The members of this Guild earnestly appeal for help to enable them to carry on the work of caring for the



The emigration question—Hungarian Jews on board an Atlantic liner

engagements, including the operations against the Taepings. Early in the year 1878 he passed through the Jowaki campaign, and in the Afghan war, which immediately followed, held the post of Assistant-Quartermaster-General to the First Division Peshawar Valley Field Force, with which he was present at the destruction of Ali Musjid. The able manner with which he commanded the Royal Engineers throughout the Burmese war of 1835 brought him the thanks of the Government of India and a Companionship of the Bath. He held many important staff appointments in our

graves of those who have fallen in the war. The money collected will be sent to Mrs. Slater, Stellenburg, Kenilworth, Cape Colony. An account is now opened in the name of Princess Pless "for the Guild of the Loyal Women of South Africa" at Messrs. Hoare's Bank, Fleet Street, London. Princess Pless makes this appeal in the full confidence that all will recognise the sacred obligation which binds them to honour and protect the graves of those who have laid down their lives in South Africa for their Sovereign and country.



Some good passing by Sheffield United



Foulke saves for Sheffield United



Hotspurs pressing hard on Sheffield's goal



A Hotspur throw in



The Sheffield United take a free kick into the mouth of the 'Spurs goal for a foul
TOTTENHAM HOTSPURS v. SHEFFIELD UNITED AT BOLTON

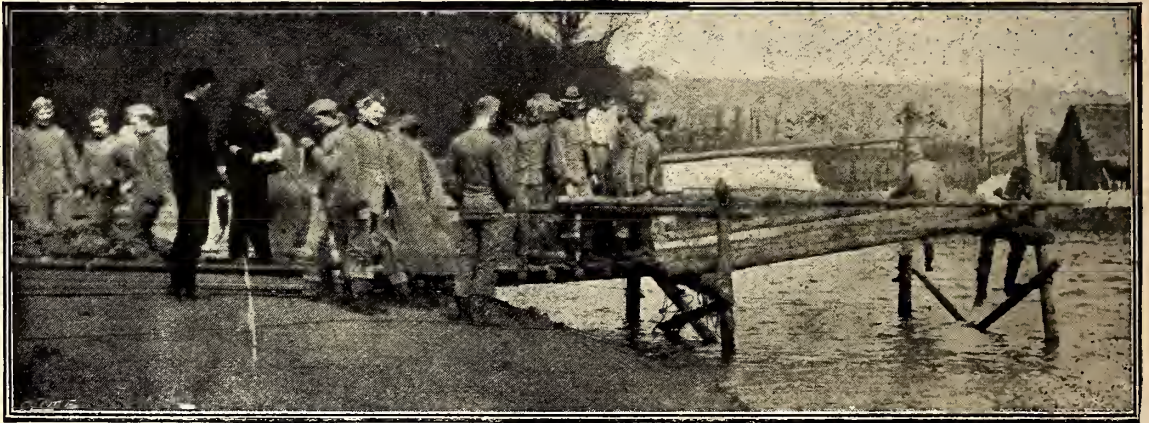


An evening's amusement. A mock court-martial—the execution

corps, divisions, and brigades, as well as the chiefs of their staffs, are required, at least once in every four years, to spend a period of three weeks at the artillery training grounds of their respective military districts, in order to receive practical and technical instruction in the use of that arm both in attack and defence. It is expressly stated in the order that it is the gun now in use in the field artillery with the employment of which the officers in question are required to make themselves particularly acquainted. During these exercises, which are in addition to the usual annual training of the artillery and which will be held every year, the cavalry and infantry stationed in the districts will be brought into action, the better to demonstrate the use of the sister arm. In order not to diminish the amount of ammunition at the disposal of the artillery for their own training, an additional forty rounds will be served out for the special benefit of each of the generals of the cavalry or infantry taking part.

♦ ♦ ♦

THE King will present colours to the 3rd Scots Guards, the last-formed battalion of that regiment, on the Horse Guards Parade on Friday, the 24th inst.



Constructing a light trestle bridge

THE commanding officer of the 13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster) Rifles has published in regimental orders the following letter from Major-General Turner, C.B. (Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces), concerning the course of military engineering carried out by the corps at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham during the Easter holidays:—"I have read with great pleasure and interest the report of the proceedings at Chatham of a large detachment of your regiment." The report is most satisfactory and creditable to all concerned. I consider that too much praise can hardly be accorded to those who gave up their holidays and went to Chatham at their own expense to improve themselves as soldiers.

♦ ♦ ♦

THE great importance attached in Continental armies to the use of artillery and to the diffusion of a practical knowledge of its action in the field among all branches of the service, is well illustrated by an Imperial order which has just been published by the Russian Minister of War. All cavalry and infantry generals in command of army

Col. Sir Howard Vincent

Col. Legh



Major Jackson, R.E.

THE QUEEN'S WESTMINSTER VOLUNTEERS AT CHATHAM



Making a barrel pontoon

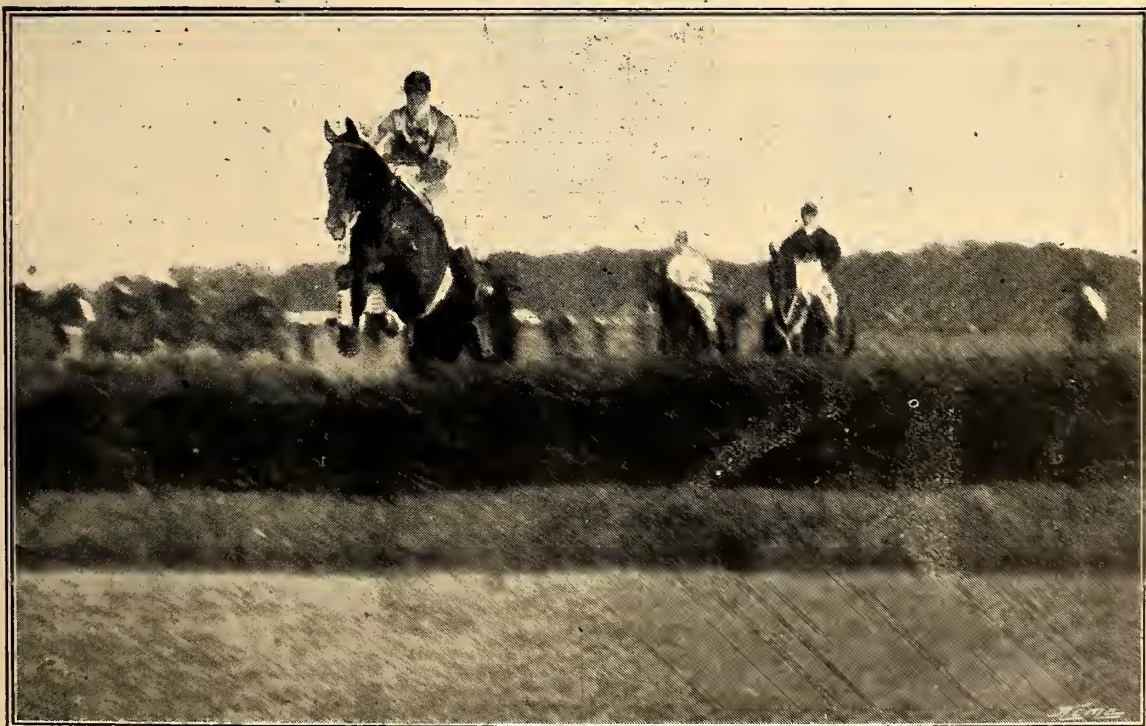


Demolishing the trestle bridge



Experimenting with the James' folding-boat

THE QUEEN'S WESTMINSTER VOLUNTEERS



The water jump at the Arderne Steeplechase, Tarporely Hunt, the Duke of Westminster leading on Drumece

RANJITSINHJI'S CENTURIES

A SHORT time ago Mr. C. B. Fry stated that if the great cricketer with whom this article deals played for his average alone, the said average would at the end of the season be represented by three figures in addition to any that were preceded by the decimal point. Whether, were "Ranji" to adopt these tactics, his list of centuries would be more rapidly increased, is a moot point, and one it would be hardly profitable to discuss, seeing that the Prince is too great a sportsman to put "self" before "side." Taking his career as a whole, however, in the course of 297 innings the Sussex captain has scored forty-one centuries, or practically one in every seven innings begun; and as, to all intents and purposes, last year he scored two centuries in every seven excursions to the wickets, that he will in the course of the present season secure his fiftieth century seems as assured as things ever are in the cricket field.

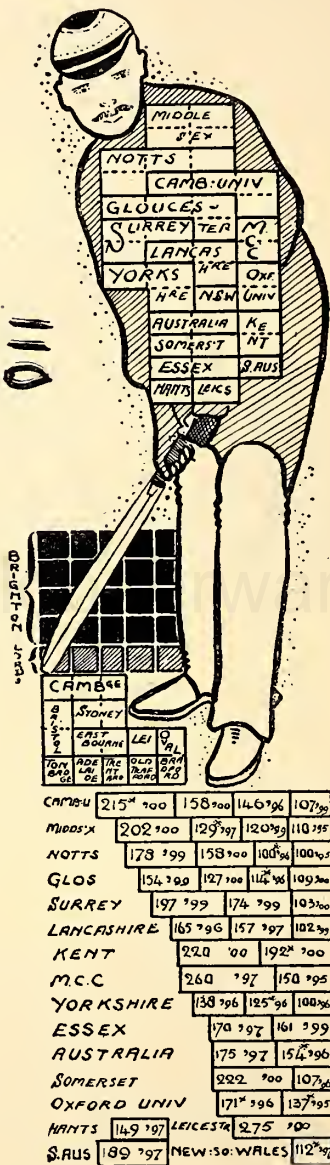
In the accompanying diagram we show at a glance against whom the great batsman has scored his forty-one centuries, which account for 43 per cent. of his aggregate of runs (14,704), where he scored them, and their exact figures.

As each parallelogram on the body of the figure in the diagram represents a century, a glance at the same is sufficient to show that Middlesex, Notts, Cambridge University and Gloucestershire bowlers have had the most weighty reasons for remembering their redoubtable opponent, for in each instance he has scored four centuries off their attack, whilst the Surrey, Lancashire and Yorkshire bowlers have contributed three a-piece, and ten other opponents sixteen centuries between them.

To the left of the figure the twenty black squares indicate that practically one half of Ranjitsinhji's centuries have been scored at Brighton, the easiest ground upon which first-class cricket is regularly played; the five shaded squares represent the centuries scored by the Prince at Lord's, and the sixteen white squares bear the names of the grounds upon which the remaining centuries were scored. It is interesting to note that "Ranji" has not yet scored a century at either Canterbury, the Crystal Palace, Derby, Edgbaston, Leicester, Leyton, Oxford, Scarborough, Southampton, Taunton, or Worcester, to mention a few of the chief county grounds of this country; he will probably repair this omission in the course of the season.

The columns at the bottom of the figure are drawn in length in proportion to the number of runs scored by centuries against each of the teams mentioned, whilst each column is divided into lengths varying with the number of runs scored in the century; thus we see, to take one example, Ranjitsinhji scored 215 not out and 158 against Cambridge University last year, 146 against the same Club in 1896, and 107 in 1899. It is interesting to note that the two centuries scored against Kent almost equalled in runs the three centuries scored against Lancashire, and exceeded the three against Yorkshire; the longest parallelogram represents, it will be observed, Ranji's record score of 275 against Leicester last year. Altogether, Ranjitsinhji has scored

6,332 runs by his centuries: 626 against Cambridge, 561 against Middlesex, 536 against Notts, 504 against Gloucester, 474 against Surrey, 424 against Lancashire, 412 against Kent, 410 against M.C.C., 363 against Yorkshire, 331 against Essex, 329 against both Australia and Somerset, 308 against Oxford University, whilst Leicester has contributed one century of 275 runs, South Australia one of 189, Hants one of 149, and New South Wales one of 112. What he is going to do this year lies on the knees of the gods, but one may rest assured his average will be high.

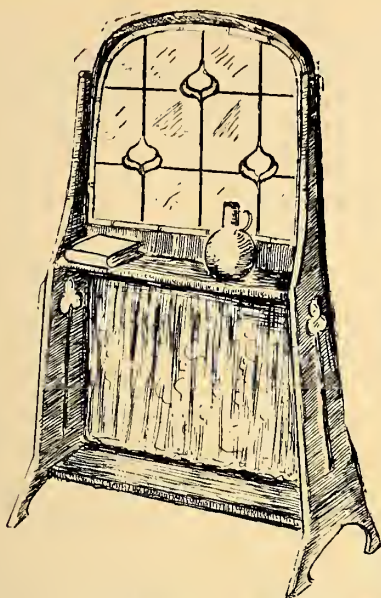


THERE are some statements as to the rate of marriages, births and deaths in the last return of the Registrar-General which are well worth noting and pondering over. In 1899, a year of prosperity—trade and wages being good—the marriage rate was high—in fact, the highest since 1876. Every year the Registrar-General shows that, according to the price of wheat, the volume of exports and imports, the amount of Clearing House transactions, and the price of Consols, the number of marriages, on the whole, rise or fall; and 1899 was no exception. To be sure, in the absence of precise information as to the total population, any statement as to this point is provisional. Towards the close of every decade the estimated population becomes more and more wide of the mark. The assumed increments are calculated in a manner which has often been criticised, and they often prove to be very erroneous. It is, however, clear either that there has been an increase in population greater than in previous decades, or that the marriage rate has increased; and the probability is that there was marrying and giving in marriage in 1899 such as has not been seen for many years. And the increase was spread over the country. But, unless the provisional estimates are erroneous, the birth-rate was unusually low. It was 35.6 in 1878; in 1899 it had sunk to 29.3 per 1,000—the lowest recorded birth-rate for England.

It is stated that the census returns for Norwich reveal a large excess of females in that city, and the surplus tends to increase year by year. At the 1891 census there was an excess of 7,724 women, but this year's totals show that there are 9,652 more women than men, so that presumably the proportion of "old maids" in Norwich must be uncommonly large. Dorking, it is reported, has nearly a thousand fewer males than members of the gentler sex, the totals being: Males, 5,253; females, 6,157.

ON Saturday, April 27th, that veteran musician, Mr. August Manns, took his annual benefit at the Crystal Palace. A very excellent concert was provided, and included such talented artists as Miss Marie Brema, Miss Fanny Davies, Mr. Barton McGuekin, and Mr. Santley. The Crystal Palace Choir gave a splendid rendering of Brahms' "Song of Destiny." Mr. Manns, of course, conducted.

WHY did the lobster blush? 'Because he saw the salad dressing!



Quaint Liberty fire-screen in oak, with panels of leaded glass above and silk curtains below

WOMAN'S WAYS

WHEN the history of the nineteenth century, with all its wonderful scientific discoveries and its accumulated products of genius, is written, I don't think romance will find a place there. For as the Röntgen rays have penetrated to our very bones and shown all manner of hidden wonders, so the piercing light of modern investigation has penetrated our most cherished romances, and likewise laid them bare. The latest to fall a victim to this fierce light which not only confines itself to thrones is the Lord of Burleigh immortalised by Tennyson. A writer in the *Daily Chronicle* tells us that the noble Lord was anything but a simple "landscape painter," and had already divorced one wife, the mother of his three children, before he led the "village maiden" to the altar. Who, by the bye, was a Miss Sarah Hoggins (surely this is a name a poet may be excused from using). After her death he took a third wife, this time not a simple maid of any description, but the divorced wife of the eighth Duke of Hamilton, a proceeding which differs altogether from the pathetic portrayal the poet has given us of his "Weeping, weeping, late and early." We are all familiar with the sayings attributed to great men, but even these will not bear the modern test, so we are forced to exclaim with Mr. Stiggins, "What is truth?"

No wonder the Pagans of old worshipped the sun. Does he not seem the personification of deified life? And who can count his lovers? He brings joy to every heart, from the woman satiated with all earth can offer, to the poor little cripple in a London hospital, each and all benefit by his generous rays: indeed, wherever he smiles he beautifies and turns the commonest objects to pictures of surpassing beauty. Let us hope we shall have many months in which to enjoy King Sol; but, while appreciating him, we must remember that, if we value our complexions, to say nothing of our hats and gowns, we must on no account enter his presence without a sunshade. However much he may add to scenery, he certainly will not and to our attractions if allowed to shine on us in full force.

SUNSHADES are now within the reach of all, since their price has such a wide range. For a few shillings, a strong one may be bought which will be found useful all through the summer, and when its first freshness has left it will come

in capitally for the garden, for if once you use a sunshade you must always do so, or your skin, unused to the heat, will take as much harm from that moment's carelessness as if you had steadily accustomed yourself to the sun. The latter would not be a good plan to adopt, as the sun is ruinous to all complexions, coarsening the skin very much. Dressy sunshades are more fanciful than ever, and cannot be too much beflooned or betrimmed to be fashionable. So far white, mauve and greys predominate. I have seen some charming effects in white and black. I would advise the girl with a limited dress allowance to invest in one really good *en-tout-cas* and two sunshades of medium quality, and not be tempted to buy an elaborate one which would not be suitable for all occasions.

It behoves the girl who freckles to be very careful, for if she does so early in the season she will not lose these blemishes all through the summer. Freckles cannot be counted a disease, but they are certainly, in any quantity, a disfigurement; in this case, as in all others, "prevention is better than cure." A good cream, rubbed nightly into the face, will promote a healthier action of the skin, and so save many of these "sun kisses."

HOWEVER, we must not be afraid of sunlight, for it means health; let as much into your living rooms as possible, depression cannot live in the light, and damage done to carpets and furniture is more than repaid by the benefit to one's health and spirits.

OUR illustrations this week show two very attractive gowns for spring wear. The one of tweed, with its smartly cut



Spring costume of figured silk

Tolero, would prove a very serviceable addition to one's wardrobe. The other model is suitable for some dressy occasion. Both could be carried out in any material your fancy might dictate.



HAVE you ever grown tired of your pictures? Some regard them like old friends, all the dearer for their very age; but I confess to having a fellow-feeling with the Japanese, who hang one or two pictures on their wall and, after a short time, take them down, roll them up, and replace by others: evidently they, like me, become irritated by looking constantly at one object. I confess I have sat and gazed so often at the same picture, that it became impossible for me to look at the thing without mentally drawing it in all its tiresome detail. Certainly, in all these cases, familiarity breeds contempt, and many an old picture whom we are unwilling to part with would, by re-framing, so improve its appearance as to be deemed worthy a place in dining or drawing-room, when before it was relegated to the hall or bedroom. The latest mode of framing pictures is to dispense altogether with a mount, and bring the frame up close to the landscape or figure, as the case may be. I have recently had Dicksee's *Symbol* reframed in this manner, and it has gained so much by the change that I am having Leighton's beautiful *Wedded* treated in the same way, which will make a good companion to it. From being hall pictures, in their beautiful guise they must now have a place of honour in my sanctum.



As soon as we give up fires our thoughts turn at once to the best and most artistic way of hiding the place which was once our most enjoyed spot. At one time our efforts in this direction were very crude attempts indeed. Shavings or coloured paper, then the painted screen, which was, as a rule, anything but "a beauty and a joy for ever," we improved a little when we used the Japanese fan; also ferns and plants made a pleasant change, but now, in the Liberty design which our artist has sketched, the fire-screen becomes a veritable work of art. Here there is no forced striving after effect which is so painfully apparent in some of the so-called artistic fire arrangements, but elegant simplicity. It is of oak with panels of leaded glass above, a silk curtain below which would look best in a colour matching the tiles or a good contrast. The ledge makes a capital receptacle for any pretty ornament, or a bowl of fragrant flowers would add to its beauty.



NOTHING is new under the sun. A fresh proof of this assertion is given by the American fashion, which is finding some favour over here, of having coloured dinners or luncheons. For these a flower is chosen—perhaps the name of the one in whose honour the dinner is given—and all on the table must be in the tone of the blossom selected. Thus we have violet rose, &c., dinners and luncheons. Did not that delightful French *chef* in *Pendennis* forestall our

ingenious and usually up-to-date cousins when he served a white dinner to Miss Blanche Amory, as a proof of his affections? and was not the table decorated with marguerites and other "savage flowers"? I am just now paying a short visit to Devonshire, on the banks of the upper Dart, and the other morning, while wandering through the beautiful lanes, the sight of the profusion of wild flowers which are bursting from every nook and corner made me think how effective a wild-flower luncheon or dinner could be made. Primroses, with their delicate green leaves, with mauve periwinkle, would make a charming combination, and, coupled with mosses, would look delightfully cool and spring-like. It seems marvellous how these beautiful, delicate blossoms have withstood the late frosts, to say nothing of the storms and wet weather of early spring, especially the glorious *Anemone Fulgens*, which, in large clumps, provide a feast of colour. This little village on the Dart is an ideal place in which to spend a quiet holiday. The river is a great attraction to fishermen. Ladies boldly wade into mid-stream, and are amongst the best rods on the river. It is a delightful neighbourhood, and the air from Dartmoor pure and invigorating. It is just the knowledge that one is playing truant while others work, which make these brief country visits so deliciously enjoyable; for, as King Harry remarks in *Henry IV.*:

"If all the world were playing holiday,
So sport would be as tedious as to play."

MARTHA.



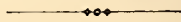
MARTHA will have much pleasure in answering questions relating to domestic or personal matters.



LOETITIA.—Without more particulars, it is very difficult to prescribe a "certain cure for baldness"—in fact, the remedy has yet to be invented which will cure this evil. "Koko" is an excellent tonic for the hair; but if the scalp is very dry a nutritious cream should be used, and rubbed into the head with the finger, as the friction is very beneficial. Write again, and give more particulars.



ANXIOUS MOTHER.—By all means try Dr. Ridge's food for your little one. A change of diet sometimes works wonders, and I can thoroughly recommend this food. It has stood the test of years, which speaks volumes in its favour.



"A COUNTRY SQUIRE" writes to a contemporary from the Riviera Palace Hotel, Mentone, under date April 27th:—"I desire to warn my fellow-travellers by two of my experiences, here. On Wednesday I requested the proprietor of this hotel to cash me a small English cheque, showing him my card, my passport, and my London bankers' letter of indication. He detained the cheque for two days 'in order to ascertain if it was good.' On Friday he stated that my cheque was good, but that it would be impounded, as 'it was necessary to make sure that English people who visited Monte Carlo could pay their bill.' On Saturday my son and I were suddenly attacked, without provocation, by a Frenchman holding a knife, with which he trimmed his vines in a by-road on the outskirts of Cannes. He said that the French did not want any English upon their roads. Until Anglophobia subsides, France is no place for us."



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Tails — Feeding time

(Photo by S. Cribb)

IN connection with the Naval and Military Exhibition, to be opened by Lord Roberts at the Crystal Palace on the 23rd inst., Lieutenant-Colonel Massy, the secretary of the exhibition, announces a proposal to institute Volunteer competitions and displays during the summer. For the convenience of detachments attending at the Palace, the management have offered to erect a standing camp, and rations and other necessities will be procurable on the ground. In addition to competitions and displays, it is intended to make the camp available for ordinary drill purposes, tent pitching, and practice with the Morris tube. Officers and others interested in the scheme are invited to communicate with Captain Berkeley, 87, Victoria Street, S.W., who has been entrusted with the preliminary arrangements.

"PING-PONG," says *M.A.P.*, was invented by Mr. James Gibb, an old Cambridge athlete, now living at Croydon. As with most games—and most things human—the idea grew. It was started one evening with champagne corks, cut as nearly circular as possible, and the lids of cigar-

boxes for battledores. Then he tried india-rubber balls covered with cigarette paper to make them look very white. They answered fairly well, but Mr. Gibb was not satisfied, and sent to America to have some celluloid balls made. Mr. Gibb is an engineer; he was one of the best all-round athletes of his day, and few men have such a fine show of "pots" as he has. Yet if the game which he has invented continues to rage as virulently in society as it now does, he may incur as cordial execration from his sorely-tried fellow-creatures as, for a space, did Mr. Richard Morton when he wrote "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay."

THE lighthouse on the island of Mull, erected in memory of the late William Black, novelist, is now completed. Next month the red-and-white group flashing light will be shown. The Memorial Tower is at Duart Point, near Duart Castle, a stronghold of the chieftains of the Clan McLean in times past. The light will be seen for twelve miles out at sea. It is under the care of the Northern Lighthouses Commissioners.

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