

CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.

Armory Hall, November, 1911 Chrysanthemum Department—Premiums Offered

1. Finest dozen Chrysanthemums any color, cash \$10 by Taylor Cannady Buggy Co., flowers to be donated to the Society.
2. Second best dozen Chrysanthemums, cash \$5, to be donated to the Society, by Oxford Wheel Co.,
3. Best yellow Chrysanthemum, cash \$2.50, by Mangum and Watkins
4. Best Pink Chrysanthemum, cash \$2.50 by W. Z. Mitchell.
5. Best White Chrysanthemum, cash \$2.50 by Oxford Buggy Co.
6. Best half-dozen Chrysanthemums, one variety and color, cash \$3, by J. F. Meadows.
7. Best Growing Chrysanthemum a half ton of coal, by C. D. Ray.
8. Best and greatest variety of odd types, cash \$3 by Baylis and Chappell.

Plant Department, Premiums Offered

1. Best Palm cash \$2.50, by First National Bank.
2. Best Sword Fern, cash \$2.50, by First National Bank.
3. Best Fern, any other variety, cash \$2.50, by J. S. Hall.
4. Best collection of Plants, cash \$5, by Granville Real Estate & Trust Company.
5. Second best collection of Plants, pair \$4 shoes by Perkins Green Company.
6. Best Plumasone Plant, one gallon of paint, by L. B. Turner.
7. Best Sprenger Plant, The Ladies Home Journal, by Sizemore Bros Needle Work Department remiums Offered.

1. Best Hand Sewin, Jardinier, by C. H. Landis.
2. Best Specimen of Darning, cash \$1 by L. B. Turner
3. Best half-dozen Buttonholes, cut glass nappy, by Hall's Drug Store
4. Best Specimen Crochet, cash \$1, by Pete Bullock.
5. Best Specimen of Embroidery, Electric Globe and Fixtures, by Mason & Osborn.
6. Best Specimen Drawn Work, tickets to moving pictures, by Moving Picture Company.
7. Best Collection Fancy Work, \$5 pair shoes, by The Long Co.
8. Best half-dozen hand painted Score Cards donated to Society, soda water ticket by the Hamilton Drug Company.
9. Second best hand painted Score Cards donated to Society 1lb, Lowney's Candy, by Dames Bros.
10. Best piece Fancy Work donated to Society, \$5 Rug, by Cohn & Sons.
11. Best piece crochet donated to Society, Cut glass piece, by Oxford Jewelry Company.

Housekeeping Department, Premiums Offered.

1. Best Fruit Cake, cash \$5, National Bank of Granville.
2. Best Layer Cake, 1-2 ton of coal, by C. D. Ray.
3. Best Pound Cake, 50lbs of sugar, by Long-Winston Company.
4. Best White Loaf Cake, Electric disc Stove, by Oxford Water Company.
5. Best Decorated Cake, 1-4 barrel of flour, by D. C. Hunt.
6. Best Angel Cake, 1-2 barrel flour, by Breeding & McFarland.
7. Best Devil Cake, 1-4 barrel of flour by Montague's Grocery.
8. Best Sponge Cake, cash \$2, by W. H. Fleming.
9. Best one dozen Tea Cakes, \$1 in trade at Daniel's market.
10. Best Topsy Cake, 10lbs Caraja coffee, by Horner Bros.
11. Best Charlotte Russe, Cut glass bowl, by Acme Hardware Co.
12. Best 2 dozen Biscuits, Biscuits umbrella, by Paris Dry Goods Store.
13. Best one pound home made fancy Candy, one porch swing, by J. Robt. Wood.
14. Best 2lbs of Chocolate Fudge porch chair, by Upchurch Bros.
15. Best quart jar of preserves, 1-2 dozen cabinet photographs, by F. M. Washington.
16. Best pint Jelly, 2lbs best coffee, by J. D. Brooks.
17. Best large pone of bread made from Dunloppe's Superlative flour 1-2 barrel of Dunloppe's Superlative flour by J. J. Medford.
18. Best quart cucumber Pickles.
19. Best quart of Chow-Chow, card case by Hamilton Drug Company.

The following other premiums are donated to the Society.

Merchandise by Messrs. Taylor Bros. L. Thomas, Allen & Williams, Len Pitchford, Printing Britt Printery.

Rules and Regulations.

1. No fee will be charged for entering exhibits.
2. No plant or piece of fancy work having taken premiums last fall will be accepted.
3. Exhibits not personally presenting articles will attach card with name of same and class in which entry is to be made.
4. All fancy work must be done by person entering same.
5. All cake, bread, candy jelly, preserves and pickles &c, taking premiums, must be donated to the Society. Other cakes, bread, candy &c., not taking premiums, may be taken away unless owners desire to donate them.
6. No premiums will be given unless there is competition.
7. All plants and other articles must be exhibited at the owner's risk

Is the World Growing Better?

Many things go to prove that it is. The way thousands are trying to help others is proof. Among them is Mrs. W. W. Gould, of Pittsfield N. H. Finding good health by taking Electric Bitters, she now advises other sufferers, everywhere, to take them. "For years I suffered with stomach and kidney trouble, she writes. "Every medicine I used failed till I took Electric Bitters. But this great remedy helped me wonderfully." They'll help any woman. They're the best tonic and finest liver and kidney remedy that made. Try them. You'll see. 50c. at J. G. Hall's.

JAPANESE DENTISTS.

They Use Natural Weapons in Assaulting Their Victims.

Japanese native dentists conduct their business in a manner which would undoubtedly cause any European practitioner to open his eyes in amazement. The victim is seated on the ground. The dentist bends over him and forces his left hand between the patient's jaws in such a manner that the mouth cannot possibly be closed. Then he grasps the doomed tooth between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand and with one deft wrench removes it and throws it upon the ground.

So great is the skill of these native dentists that many of them are able to remove six or seven teeth per minute. Indeed, their skill is hardly to be wondered at when one considers the course of preparatory training they are obliged to undergo.

A number of holes are bored in a stout plank, and this is fixed firmly to the ground. In the holes are driven wooden pegs, and the would be dentist has to extract them with his fingers without dislodging the board. This process is repeated with a board of pine wood and finally with one of oak, and it is only when he has succeeded in extracting the pegs from the oak plank that the Japanese considers himself qualified to practice upon his fellow men.—Pearson's Weekly.

MAKING A LAWYER.

It Took Patrick Henry Six Weeks to Prepare for the Bar.

Patrick Henry when he was a young married man of twenty-three was a complete failure. He had tried clerking, farming and keeping a country store, all with equally negative or disastrous results.

"Best of all," he said cheerfully to himself, "I will become a lawyer."

Six weeks he allowed himself as a matter of formality to prepare for the bar. During this time he read one book, "Coke Upon Littleton," supplemented by an equally strenuous perusal of the "Digest of the Virginia Acts."

His examiners, Wythe, Pendleton, Peyton Randolph and John Randolph, hardly knew whether to be more amazed at his ignorance of law or his profound knowledge of history. After no little deliberation he received his license.

"Mr. Henry," John Randolph exclaimed enthusiastically after his examination of the young neophyte, "if your industry be only half equal to your genius I am sure that you will do well and become an ornament and an honor to your profession."—Green Bag.

Queen Bees' Wardrobe.

Royal annals have never recorded a more varied and extensive wardrobe than that which belonged to the "virgin queen." Even at the age of sixty-eight, when she might be supposed to have outlived her youthful ranity, she possessed 99 complete official costumes, 102 French gowns, 100 robes with trains and 67 without, 126 antique dresses, 136 bodices, 125 tunics, not to mention such trifles as 96 mantles, 85 dressing gowns and 27 fans. It is possible that she had an ugly foot, for she possessed only nine pairs of shoes, which, considering her extravagances in other articles of apparel, must have some meaning. At her death 3,000 articles were found duly catalogued in her wardrobe which had adorned her proud person.

Winter and Summer Sun.

The sun is nearer to the earth in winter than it is in summer. It is not distance that determines the amount of heat that we get from the sun, but the length of time the sun is above the horizon and the direction in which his rays strike us. In summer, although much farther from us, the sun is daily above the horizon much longer than when he is nearest, at the winter solstice, and this continued action produces the summer heat. In addition to this is to be reckoned the fact that in summer the force of the sun's rays is more perpendicular to the earth's surface, while in the winter they are oblique. In the case of the perpendicular ray the heat stays, while in that of the oblique ray it "glances off," so to speak.

"Oh, Had I the Wings of a Dove." The daily papers reported the other day a visit of the primate to a convict prison. The prison has been built by convict labor. Convict hands have done the carving. A convict played the organ, and he looks as if a convict selected the hymn. One of them, "Oh, Had I the Wings of a Dove," the convicts are said to have sung with great heartiness. It is easy to believe.—London Truth.

Importance Recognized.

"Do you think that man fully appreciates the importance of the office to which we have elected him?" said one constituent.

"I guess he does," replied the other. "The first thing he did was to say it ought to command a larger salary."—Washington Star.

Bean Ballots.

Greeks and Romans of the ancient world invariably used white and black beans for voting at trials, the white bean signifying acquittal and the black one conviction.

Particular Speech.

"My dear, do you love me still?" "I still love you, and I suppose I would love you still if I ever saw you that way."—Baltimore American.

History is indeed little more than the register of the crimes, follies and misfortunes of mankind.—Gibbon.

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

A Case Where Two Infallibles Held Conflicting Opinions.

The fallibility of expert testimony, which under stress of clever cross examination tends to the too decided statement, is amusingly revealed in "Science and the Criminal," a book by C. Ainsworth Mitchell, the head of the inspection bureau of Scotland Yard.

Nethercliffe, who was the chief handwriting expert in the days when the witty Lord Brampton was at the bar, had such faith in his methods that finally he came to believe that he could not make a mistake.

In a case in which he was under cross examination by Lord Brampton, then Mr. Hawkins, Nethercliffe had claimed that his system gave infallible results and had further stated that his son, whom he had trained, made use of the same system.

"Then," said the wily advocate, "your son, working on your system, is as good as you are?"

"Yes," replied the father, with some pride in his voice, "he is."

"That is to say, he, too, is infallible?"

"Yes," again replied the witness.

"Well, now, Mr. Nethercliffe, was there ever a case in which you and your son appeared on opposite sides?"

Nethercliffe tried to evade the question, which, he complained, was an unfair one, but on being pressed was forced to admit that on a certain occasion he had given evidence on one side and his son upon the other. Swift came the unanswerable retort: "How comes it, then, that two infallibles appeared on opposite sides?"

A FAIRLY BIG TREE.

The One McDougall Said Was Blown Down in Venezuela.

Walt McDougall, the caricaturist, was sitting in the Friars' club in New York one night discussing everything in particular when the subject of big trees came up, one of the party claiming that he saw the stump of a red cedar in California so large that 200 couple danced on it at the same time.

"I grant you they have some big trees in California," said McDougall, "but listen to this one. My uncle, who owns a very large ranch in Venezuela, went out one morning after a heavy windstorm and found that a huge cottonwood on the bank of the river had blown down, the branches of which were resting on the other side. He also discovered that 3,000 of his cattle were missing and on searching found the missing stock on the other side of the river. An investigation quickly followed, when they found to their surprise that the tree was hollow, which afforded a bridge across the river, through which the cattle strayed. After the men had succeeded in driving the stock back through the trunk of the tree it was found that thirty-six of the steers were missing. Another vigorous search was made, and where do you suppose we found them?" asked Walt.

"Heaven knows," said the red cedar man. "Where?" "They had strolled off in the hollow branches of the tree," said McDougall. —New York Telegraph.

The Swiss Congress.

The regular sessions of the Swiss congress begins in June and December and last only about a month. Extra sessions are very rare. As one member remarked, the idea is to have as much real legislation done among the people as possible, while the duty of the legislative bodies is officially to record public sentiment as expeditiously as possible. The proceedings of the Swiss legislature are extremely interesting to an American. Discussions take place either in French, German or Italian, according to the inclination of the legislator addressing the house, and a colloquy may embody all three languages. Formal readings are in French, but discussions are usually in German.—National Magazine.

The Call to Individuality.

No man thinks his own thought; no man uses his own eyes; no man stands upon his own feet; no man walks alone. We go in flocks; we lean on others; we follow the multitudes blindly; we bend our necks to the yoke of public opinion; we have no self reliance. The only virtue we have is conformity. The demand of the age is for men and women of character who are self-poised, self-reliant, independent and self-assertive. Society follows customs and routine. The redemption of the race is in the originality of individuals.—Jacob Gould Schurman.

Her Proposal.

"Ah, George! Did you propose to Vivian?" "No. She made the proposal before I had a chance to say anything." "She proposed that I should leave the house immediately, and I accepted."—London Telegraph.

A Business Woman.

"His wife is a business woman, all right."

"What makes you say that?" "She's installed a time clock in the hall, and he has to punch it when he goes out nights and when he gets back."—Detroit Free Press.

A Natural Result.

"When you were in Switzerland did your party climb the glacier you spoke of?"

"No." "Why not?" "I rather think because they got cold feet."—Exchange.

Being alone when one's belief is firm is not being alone.—Auerbach.

TYPEWRITERS IN CHINA.

They Are Used There, but Not For the Native Language.

Typewriters are now made for use in nearly a hundred different languages, and they are sold all over the world, but there is still one great nation which, for a very simple reason, has no typewriters that write its tongue. That nation is China.

The English alphabet has twenty-six letters, the Russian thirty-six. The typewriter produced for the Russian market is the largest made, but no typewriter could be made that would begin to be big enough for the Chinese language, which has no alphabet, but is represented by sign characters, of which there are about 50,000. Of the great number of words found in the English language only a small proportion are used for the ordinary purposes of speech, and the same would be true as to the characters used in the Chinese language, but the number of Chinese characters commonly employed is still far greater than could be put on any typewriter. So this nation of 400,000,000 people has no typewriter in its own tongue.

But that doesn't mean that no typewriters are sold in China. More and more Chinese are learning other languages besides their own, and Chinese merchants and resident foreign merchants use typewriters, and they are used in legations and in consular offices and in banks and shipping offices and colleges and by missionaries, by various people. Altogether there are sold in China a good many typewriters.—Washington Post.

AN ANCIENT LEGEND.

Creation of the Coccoanut, the Wakwak and the Palm Tree.

According to the opinion of the old historians and the commentators of the Koran, God created from the remainder of the clay of which Adam was made the kulkulser, or cocoa tree, which is found in abundance in the Indian islands. It produces a nut which is brought to Anatolia and Roomill. The interior and oily part is nourishing and fortifying food. The shell is worked into spoons and cups of the size of a man's head. It is a round black nut on which all the parts of a man's head may be seen—mouth, nose, eyebrows, eyes, hair and whiskers—before it was formed from Adam's clay. A wonderful sight!

From the same clay God created also the wakwak, found in India, the fruit of which resembles a man's head, which, shaken by the wind, emits the sound of wakwak. Finally was created also the palm tree from the remainder of Adam's clay at Kufa, near the water Tinnour. This is said to be the reason why the palm trees of Kufa, Medain and Omman are straight and upright, like the stature of a man. If you cut its branches it does not only no harm to it, but grows even more, like the hair and beard of men, but if you cut off the head of the palm tree it gives a reddish juice like blood, and the tree perishes like a man whose head is cut off.—Evila Effendi, "Travels."

Blunders by Novelists.

Novelists, even of eminence, are prone to make blunders. Sir Walter Besant in "For Faith and Freedom" wrote after the Eykins had settled in Providence, "Barnaby soon grew tired of this quiet life and went on board a steamer bound for England, promising that we should hear from him." This was in 1688 or 1687, and the first steamer from America to this country did not reach Liverpool till July, 1819. Wilkie Collins also made numerous amazing blunders. In "The Duel in Herne Wood" he makes the story open with the receipt of a telegram, and the period is 1817, when twenty years had to elapse before the first telegraphic wire was laid. Three of the characters also talk of "taking the express train to London" in defiance of the fact that the first railway to London was not opened till 1825.

Two Seats in the Aisle.

On a visit of John W. Gates to New York shortly before his last trip abroad he was discussing Wall street speculation and how dull it was with a friend who sometimes takes a flier in the market himself. "Let me see," said the friend: "it was five years ago that a Stock Exchange seat brought \$97,000. Now one can be got for \$75,000." "Seventy-five thousand dollars!" shouted Gates. "If a man went down to the exchange with \$75,000 real money he could get two seats on the middle aisle."—New York Sun.

The Jenny Lind Rock.

The Ohio river claims among its treasures the Jenny Lind rock. The singer was a passenger on a steamer which struck on a sand bar near the rock, and while waiting for the boat to be floated Miss Lind had boatmen row her out to the rock, where she stood alone and sang a song.

Of Course.

In the bankruptcy court I once heard a witness asked the amount of his gross income. "Me gross income, is it? Sure an' I'd have ye know that I have no gross income. I'm a fisherman, an' me income is all net." was the astonishing reply.—Green Bag.

A Queer Customer.

"Mandy," said the village tailor to his wife, "I'm going to give Sam Billings a suit of clothes for a pig." "My goodness, papa!" exclaimed his little daughter. "What does a pig want with a suit of clothes?"—New York Times.

VALUE OF A PAINTED DOG.

The One Sir Edwin Landseer Put in His Brother's Picture.

The late Charles Landseer, the brother of Sir Edwin, gained his election as academican with a picture called "The Eve of the Battle of Edge Hill." A curious and interesting story attaches to this picture.

When it was nearly finished Edwin Landseer was asked by Charles to come and look at it and remarked that it was a very good picture, but "how nice a spaniel would look in that corner." Charles said, "Will you put it in, then?" at which the master took up the brush and at once painted in a fine old English spaniel with some leather dispatch bags lying on the ground by him.

The picture was duly exhibited and admired, the spaniel especially, but the dealer who bought it, being a simple man of business, bethought him that Sir Edwin's dog would be worth more than the whole picture. So he coolly cut it out and sold it, filling the place by a common dog copied from it. Several years afterward the owner of the picture showed Sir Edwin, with some pride, the picture in which he had painted the dog, but the great master "declared he'd be hanged if ever he did that dog." The picture was examined more closely, and then the trick was found out.—London Tatler.

HIGHEST RAILWAY.

This Cloud Piercing Road Crosses the Mountains of Peru.

To the question, "Which is the highest railway in the world?" the answer is—the Central Railway of Peru. In other words, the highest point reached by any railway line is touched by this road, where the altitude of the rails reaches 15,865 feet above sea level.

To reach this point from sea level the line passes through fifty-seven tunnels, over a dozen principal bridges and utilizes thirteen switchbacks, but has no gradient up to 4 1/2 per cent, nor does it resort to rack propulsion. A hand car started at Ticlio will run unaided to Callao, the seaport, and, as a matter of fact, such a car, equipped with safety breaks, runs before each passenger train, carrying an inspector on the lookout for fallen rocks or other dangers. Ticlio, above referred to, is the highest station in the world, with an altitude of 15,685 feet.

The next highest line in the world is that from Antofagasta, Chile, to Oruru and La Paz, Bolivia. This line has also the distinction of being the narrowest gauge line (two and one-half feet) for such a long distance. The highest point is at Collahuasi, where the altitude is 15,809 feet, fifty-six feet lower than the Peruvian line.—New York Press.

Ancient Tales of the Law.

Of law and the "law's delays" these ancient tales are recorded:

A woman vainly pleading her case many times before Philip of Macedonia received at every refusal the reply that he "had not the time." At last her patience gave out and she said to him, "Then cease to reign." The monarch, feeling that he had deserved this rebuke, immediately listened to her and rendered the justice that her case merited.

Anacharsis, the Scythian philosopher, speaking of the laws of Solon, said, "They were like the web of a spider—very good for holding the weak, but allowing the strong to escape."

A petty thief was being led to prison. Diogenes said to him: "Fool, why didn't you rob on a grand scale? Then it would have been you that would be sending others to prison."

The Painter and the Cobbler.

The painter Apelles, who flourished in the time of Alexander, was shown a picture by an inferior artist who boasted of having sketched it out in an exceedingly short space of time. "Yes, I can see that very well," said Apelles. "But I am surprised that you did not make several other pictures exactly like this in the same space of time." We are indebted, according to tradition, to this same Apelles for one of our common phrases. The painter had listened with patience and profit to a cobbler's criticism of the sandals in a picture. But when the cobbler began to enlarge the field of his criticism to other parts of the painting he received this rebuke from Apelles: "Shoemaker, stick to your last."

Hibernation.

In the state known as "hibernation" respiration practically ceases. Digestion seems to follow respiration, and the waste of tissue is reduced to the smallest possible limit, the circulation in the meantime being only just sufficient to sustain life. It has been ascertained that animals can endure the loss of tissue until it amounts to 40 per cent of their normal weight. Should the weight be reduced beyond that limit the result is death. It is the stored up fat within the body of the hibernating creatures that sustains them during the many months of cold weather.

One Is Enough.

Mme. Maeterlinck gave out ten rules which she said would insure married happiness. The first is, "Always feed your husband well." Why mention the other nine?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Evidently No Friend.

"I thought you were friends." "Friends! Friends! Why, the man's enmity is so malignant that he gives every book agent and canvasser who comes to his office my address and tells him I'm an easy mark!"—Chicago Post.

Free Dyspepsia Sample

Sufferers from indigestion are waking up to the fact that peppermint lozenges, charcoal and "dyspepsia cures" are only makeshifts in the cure of so troublesome a complaint as chronic indigestion. What is required is something that will not only relieve but which will tone and train the digestive apparatus to again do its work normally, and this these simple remedies cannot do.

There is something more to the cure of indigestion than sweetening the breath, and yet a remedy that only contains digestive ingredients will not cure permanently, as the basis of indigestion is poor bowel circulation. That requires a scientific laxative. We know of no remedy that combines these requirements better than Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which has been sold for a quarter of a century.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a laxative tonic, a scientific blending of natural ingredients for the cure of constipation, indigestion, liver trouble, sour stomach, sick headache and other complaints. Its ingredients will so strengthen and tone the stomach and bowel muscles that they will again do their work naturally, and when that happens a pleasured your trouble is over. Fannie Stuart, Staunton, Va., was a long-time sufferer, as was C. F. Tuck, Staunton, Mo., and they both found their cure with this remedy. They became convinced that pills and tablets, salts, "dyspepsia cures," etc., were at best only temporary reliefs. They first accepted Dr. Caldwell's offer of a free sample bottle, which he willingly sent. They were convinced themselves through the free sample, they bought Syrup Pepsin of their druggist at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle.

Dr. Caldwell personally will be pleased to give you any medical advice you may desire for yourself or family pertaining to the stomach, liver or bowels absolutely free of charge. Explain your case in a letter and he will reply to you in detail, for the free sample simply send your name and address on a postcard, or otherwise. For either request the doctor's address is Dr. W. B. Caldwell, R. 600 Caldwell building, Monticello, N. Y.

For sale by J. G. Hall.

Good Farms For Sale.

Located in prosperous section, three to four miles of Wendell, N. C. Any size from 50 to 300 acres. Fine tobacco, cotton and corn land on each. Well watered and good houses. Sell at a bargain, terms reasonable. Address Jolley Bros., Wendell, N. C. (31)

A CLASS IN SHERLOCKING.

Habits and Mental Quirks of Criminals Taught to Would-be Sleuths.

New York Times.

Prof. R. A. Reiss has a chair at the University of Lausanne, which does not sound like the beginning of an unusual story. He trains young men to be scientific detectives, to know every kink in the criminal's mind, to follow every movement in his career of crime, and thereby to track him and lock him safely in jail.

M. Louis Lepine is the Prefect of Police in Paris. When M. Reiss, yielding to requests from detectives to pull over the continent, decided to put his university course into a book, M. Lepine wrote a preface to express his admiration, not only of the Professor's abstract reasoning, but also of his practical knowledge of criminals. The good Swiss Professor has spent much time in dens and hiding places of the lowest of humanity, and he is not theorizing when he tells of the criminal character of procedure. The result is that his "Manuel de Police Scientifique" is not only valuable, but absorbingly interesting.

Prof. Reiss divides professional criminals into those who work in towns and those who work in the country. They are distinct types and cannot be tracked by the same methods. The town criminals are more astute usually, though not always, but he is more easily distinguished as a criminal than his country brother, who, for the most part, resembles the people.

City criminals are divided into the upper and lower classes. The upper class is more subtle in its methods, lays careful plans for its burglaries, goes in for all kinds of swindles in a methodical way, counterfeits money, cheats at cards, &c., if necessary the upper class will assassinate, but not unless they are pushed to it. It is dangerous, and the general rule is that it must be avoided.

The lower criminal class is larger than the higher. Most of its members come from the working class. Many of them, however, not the majority are children of criminals.

The two classes rarely meet. Only occasionally their fields of labor touch, and then usually the lower class perform some comparatively menial service for the upper.

The large proportion of criminals are young. A peculiarly discouraging feature of this case is that the young people are guilty not only of lesser crimes, but go to increase the ranks of murderers and often show a hardened brutality in the commission of their crimes.

M. Reiss does not hazard much of an opinion as to the reason for this juvenile criminality, but he does say that truancy from school is an important factor.

The criminal world, like every other world, specializes. There is no such thing as a "good all-round criminal." There has always been some trade or some taste in the past which directs the man who decides to take up a life of crime for some particular activity. A worker in metals, for instance, goes in for crimes where locks have to be picked, and the lithographer turns his attention to forging checks. People who have unfortunately had no training which fits them for a particular branch of crime begin with little things like shoplifting and easy pickpocketing and rise to greater heights.

All who are really serious in their profession attend Court regularly. They call it their public school, and M. Reiss urges experts who have to testify in Court to beware of the audience of criminals which doubtless has gathered to see if it cannot find in his remarks a point which will help them to perfect their specialty.